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The Bird List, 2011 Foray, Tucker County, West Virginia

Albert R. Buckelew Jr.

The 2011 Foray was held at Camp Kidd, a 4-H camp on the Cheat River in Tucker County, from June 10–19. This was the seventh Foray to be held in Tucker County, and the sixth held at Camp Kidd. The first Tucker County Foray was held at Worden's Hotel in Davis in 1951. Later Forays, at Camp Kidd, occurred in 1960, 1991, 1996, 2001, and 2006.

The 2011 Foray territory included all of Tucker County. Elevations in Tucker County range from 1,500 ft. along the Cheat River north of St. George to 4,100 ft. at Plains near the Randolph and Grant County lines. For a comprehensive description of the Foray territory, see Bush (1992).

There were 126 bird species found on the 2011 Foray. This number can be compared with 131 species found in 2006, 126 in 2001, 124 in 1996, and 124 in 1991. The Double-crested Cormorant was a new species for a Tucker County Foray. The number of species recorded for Tucker County Forays now stands at 158. The Kentucky Warbler was not encountered during the 2011 Foray. The Kentucky Warbler was considered to be rare on previous Tucker County Forays, except for 2001 when four were found and 1960 when three nests were found, two of them containing cowbird eggs.

Breeding records for the 2011 Foray are placed in italics in the list below, and abundance terms used in the bird list are as follows:

Very common—Seen in large numbers every day in all appropriate habitats.

Common—Seen in appropriate habitat every day without any special effort.

Uncommon—Seen in appropriate habitat only with a lot of effort.

Rare—Only one or two seen in the entire study region during the study period.

Canada Goose—Common. Fifty were seen at one stop on the BBS.

Wood Duck—Uncommon. Caden Haines and Donald Spenser found one female on the golf course near camp. Ryan Tomazin and Yan Tomazin saw *a female with six young and another with 12 young at the Timberline waste water pond.*

American Black Duck—Rare. One unconfirmed report.

Mallard—Uncommon. Frederick McCullough reported that he saw only a few Mallards despite the many ponds, lakes, and waterways in the territory.

Common Merganser—Uncommon. Reports came from Cheat River and Dry Fork. Greg Eddy's *report of eight at St. George included females and juveniles.*

Ruffed Grouse—Common. *Five broods were reported:* Frederick McCullough found one with more than 15 young. Wilma Jarrell, Sally Egan, and Orion Methany found a brood with four chicks on Rt. 72 west of Laneville and another with two chicks.

Jane Whitaker found three grouse on Dolly Sods, two with four or five young each.

Wild Turkey—Common. Stuart Robbins reported seeing turkeys on two morning bird walks near camp.

Double-crested Cormorant—Rare. Wilma Jarrell, Sally Egan, and Samuel Reckart saw one flying over the Cheat River at St. George.

Great Blue Heron—Uncommon. Thomas Fox saw one fly over the rock quarry near Tucker County High School on Rt. 219.

Green Heron—Uncommon. One or two were seen over camp or at the golf course pond every day. Wilma Jarrell reported one on a pond east of St. George.

Black Vulture—Rare. Wilma Jarrell observed two flying at Pendleton Lake near Blackwater Falls on June 13, and Ryan Tomazin and Yan Tomazin also saw one at the Blackwater Falls Lodge on June 18.

Turkey Vulture—Common.

Bald Eagle—Uncommon. Thomas Fox saw one fly over camp in the direction of *a nest near St. George*, and an *adult and juvenile were seen on June 11*.

Sharp-shinned Hawk—Rare. One was noted without details on June 13.

Red-shouldered Hawk—Rare. Two reports were given in the Foray bird comments.

Broad-winged Hawk—Uncommon. Reported on three days during Foray week.

Red-tailed Hawk—Common.

Killdeer—Common.

American Woodcock—Rare. Frederick McCullough saw one at Red Creek Campground on June 17.

Rock Pigeon—Common.

Mourning Dove—Common.

Yellow-billed Cuckoo—Common. Greg Eddy found a pair at Beall Tract Road.

Eastern Screech-Owl—Rare. Stuart Robbins spent less than an hour owling (9:45 p.m. to 10:30 p.m.) on June 17 and heard one owl in St. George along Holly Meadows Road.

Barred Owl—Uncommon. Reported on three Foray days.

Eastern Whip-poor-will—Rare. Thomas Fox and Greg Eddy heard one on Rt. 1 almost opposite from camp, and Frederick McCullough heard one on County Rd. 17 less than a mile from Rt. 72.

Chimney Swift—Common. Reported on seven days, but Frederick McCullough saw them only in Parsons.

Ruby-throated Hummingbird—Common.

Belted Kingfisher—Uncommon. Reported on four days. Jane Whitaker and companions found *a possible nest hole in the bank of a farm pond on County Rt. 1*.

Red-bellied Woodpecker—Common.

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker—Common. Reported on six days.

Downy Woodpecker—Common.

Hairy Woodpecker—Common.

Northern Flicker—Common. Jane Whitaker, while atlasing, reported *one at the nest*.

Pileated Woodpecker—Common. Stuart Robbins saw a *parent feed young in camp*.

Eastern Wood-Pewee—Common.

Acadian Flycatcher—Common.

Alder Flycatcher—Uncommon. Recorded on four days. Ryan Tomazin and others found the species at the corner of Cortland Rd. and Beall Tract Rd. and at Rt. 32 and Back Hollow Rd. in Canaan Valley.

Willow Flycatcher—Rare. Chandler Robbins found one singing at the St. George bridge.

Least Flycatcher—Common.

Eastern Phoebe—Common.

Great Crested Flycatcher—Uncommon. Reported on six days, but only three were found on the BBS. Ryan Tomazin found *a family group at the Camp Kidd entrance*, and Martha and Don Shearer and Wilma Jarrell *reported one taking food into a cavity*.

Eastern Kingbird—Common.

White-eyed Vireo—Uncommon. A. Buckelew heard one on Rt. 47 on Pleasant Creek. Wilma Jarrell and Sally Egan found one on Rt. 1/1 off Rt. 6, and Jarrell and others found another north of St. George.

Yellow-throated Vireo—Uncommon. Reported on seven days in small numbers; none were reported on the BBS.

Blue-headed Vireo—Uncommon. Four were reported on the BBS, and five territories were found on the Mozark Mountain census plot.

Warbling Vireo—Uncommon. None were found on the BBS. This species was reported on three days. Many heard it at the St. George bridge.

Red-eyed Vireo—Very common. The BBS found 218 at 133 stops.

Blue Jay—Common.

American Crow—Common.

Common Raven—Common.

Purple Martin—Rare. One was seen flying over the Camp Kidd ball field on the June 12 morning bird walk.

Tree Swallow—Uncommon. The species was found at five BBS stops and reported on seven days.

Northern Rough-winged Swallow—Uncommon. Reported on seven days.

Bank Swallow—Uncommon. Wilma Jarrell saw four flying over the Camp Kidd ballfield.

Cliff Swallow—Uncommon. *Many were seen collecting mud for nest building at the Camp Kidd ball field*. Dylan and Clif Fowler found *a colony of Cliff Swallows under a bridge on Rt. 7 east of Terra Alta just east of Hopemont*. *There were 11 nests, 8 on one side and 3 on the other side of the bridge*. Approximately 16 adults were observed.

Barn Swallow—Common.

Black-capped Chickadee—Common.

Tufted Titmouse—Common.

Red-breasted Nuthatch—Uncommon. A. Buckelew and others found it on the Mozark Mt. census plot. Ryan Tomazin found it in Otter Creek. The species was reported on five days.

White-breasted Nuthatch—Uncommon. The species was reported on five days.

Brown Creeper—Uncommon. Reported on four days, it was heard in Otter Creek Wilderness and at Abe Run.

Carolina Wren—Uncommon. The species was reported on six days.

House Wren—Common.

Winter Wren—Common. Mitchell Nolan counted three on the Canyon Rim Trail.

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher—Common. Reported on five Foray days. A pair was noted on an early morning bird walk at camp.

Golden-crowned Kinglet—Uncommon. Three were found on the Canyon Rim Trail. Ryan Tomazin reported the species in its habitat on Horseshoe Run, Otter Creek Wilderness, and Canaan Valley State Park. It was found on five days.

Eastern Bluebird—Common.

Veery—Common. Yan Tomazin counted 13 on the Canyon Rim Trail.

Swainson's Thrush—Rare. Frederick McCullough found one on the Canaan Loop Rd. at the Pointy Knob Trailhead. The same place it was observed at the 2006 Foray, and two more were heard singing in opposition at the Linly Run Trail head.

Hermit Thrush—Common. Reported every day.

Wood Thrush—Common.

American Robin—Very common. Chandler Robbins found *fledged young in camp*.

Gray Catbird—Common.

Northern Mockingbird—Rare. Thomas Fox found one on Holly Meadow Rd., and Frederick McCullough observed one other.

Brown Thrasher—Common. Don Shearer saw *one carrying food into the same bush four times near camp*.

European Starling—Common. Chandler Robbins found *a nest and saw fledged young in camp*.

Cedar Waxwing—Common.

Ovenbird—Common. Ryan Tomazin found *a nest on the Leadmine Rd. BBS and another nest on Jonathan Mt. along Rt. 38*. Jane Whitaker saw *a female with young on Pleasant Mt. Rd. and a chipping female with a clutch of three on Clover Run Rd.*

Worm-eating Warbler—Uncommon. Ryan Tomazin found three on forest service road 38. A. Buckelew, Greg Eddy, and Jane Whitaker heard one on Rt. 47. Carol McCullough heard two on County Rt. 17.

Louisiana Waterthrush—Common. Jane Whitaker and others saw *a parent with young on County Rt. 1*.

Northern Waterthrush—Uncommon. Ryan Tomazin heard four in the Otter Creek Wilderness and one more with A. Buckelew et al. on the Canyon Rim Trail hike.

Golden-winged Warbler—Rare. Ryan Tomazin heard one sing four times at Walnut Creek Farm.

Black-and-white Warbler—Common.

Mourning Warbler—Rare. Greg Eddy et al. heard one in Fernow Forest. Wilma Jarrell and others saw *one carrying food on Slide Hickman Rd. in Fernow Forest*. There was one BBS record.

Common Yellowthroat—Common.

Hooded Warbler—Common.

American Redstart—Common. Jane Whitaker, Robert Rine, Larry Metheny, Orion Metheny, and Richard Diener saw *a female with young in Fernow Forest*.

Cerulean Warbler—Uncommon. Heard in Fernow Forest and Horseshoe run.

Northern Parula—Common.

Magnolia Warbler—Common. Ryan Tomazin counted 14 on the Canyon Rim Trail.

Blackburnian Warbler—Common. Found on seven Foray days.

Yellow Warbler—Common.

Chestnut-sided Warbler—Common.

Black-throated Blue Warbler—Common. A. Buckelew counted eight on the Canyon Rim Trail. Eight territories were found in the heavy rhododendron thickets on the Mozark Mt. census. Jane Whitaker and others heard several in Fernow Forest.

Pine Warbler—Rare. Carl Slater, Juanita Slater, Elizabeth Weimer, Judy Knorr, and Christine Fox found two: one near St. George and another further up the mountain on Rt. 9.

Yellow-rumped Warbler—Common. Jane Whitaker and others saw Yellow-rumps at Rose Hill Cemetery off Rt. 219 near Parsons. Ryan Tomazin found the species at Blackwater Falls Lodge, in Otter Creek, and at Pendleton Lake. A. Buckelew, Greg Eddy, and Jane Whitaker saw several on the Canaan Loop Rd.

Yellow-throated Warbler—Common. Reported on seven Foray days.

Prairie Warbler—Rare. Reported on June 10 without any comment.

Black-throated Green Warbler—Common. Martin Tingley heard eight on the Canyon Rim Trail. There were seven territories on the Mozark Mt. census plot.

Canada Warbler—Common. Frederick McCullough, Carol McCullough, and Ryan Tomazin heard many in the Otter Creek Wilderness. Zachariah Fowler heard 12 on the Canyon Rim Trail. Four territories were discovered on the Mozark Mt. census plot.

Eastern Towhee—Common.

Chipping Sparrow—Common.

Clay-colored Sparrow—Rare. Frederick McCullough and Carol McCullough found several in northern Canaan Valley.

Field Sparrow—Common.

Vesper Sparrow—Rare. Frederick McCullough saw *one carrying food at the Beall Tract in Canaan Valley*, and Ryan Tomazin saw one singing in a field on Rt. 9 toward Fairfax Stone.

Savannah Sparrow—Uncommon. Frederick McCullough observed them in the Canaan Valley Wildlife Refuge. Sally Egan et al. saw some on the road to the Beall Tract in Canaan Valley.

Grasshopper Sparrow—Uncommon. Frederick McCullough observed them in the Canaan Valley Refuge.

Song Sparrow—Common.

Swamp Sparrow—Common. A. Buckelew heard one in Olson Bog on Backbone Mt. Others found them in Canaan Valley Refuge.

Dark-eyed Junco—Common.

Scarlet Tanager—Common.

Northern Cardinal—Common.

Rose-breasted Grosbeak—Common.

Indigo Bunting—Common.

Bobolink—Common.

Red-winged Blackbird—Common.

Eastern Meadowlark—Common.

Common Grackle—Common.

Brown-headed Cowbird—Common.

Orchard Oriole—Uncommon. Reported on five Foray days.

Baltimore Oriole—Common.

Purple Finch—Common. Observed in Canaan Valley, at Rose Hill Cemetery off 219 near Thomas, and at Blackwater Falls Lodge.

House Finch—Uncommon. Reported on five Foray days.

Pine Siskin—Rare. Frederick McCullough observed the species at Blackwater Falls Lodge.

American Goldfinch—Common.

House Sparrow—Common. Chandler Robbins found a *used nest at Camp Kidd*.

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The 2011 Foray Breeding Bird Surveys Tucker County, West Virginia

Carol McCullough and Frederick McCullough

Every five years since 1991, BBC Forays have been held in Tucker County. Breeding bird surveys have been conducted on each of these forays. These surveys start 30 minutes before sunrise, and the survey crew drives 10 miles, stopping every half mile. All birds observed in three minutes are recorded at each stop. The number of survey stops on the five Forays has varied from 220 to 280. See Table 1. The average number of birds recorded at each stop has declined steadily over the 20 years. The decline is 27% in 20 years.

Table 1
Birds Recorded on the BBS at Five Tucker County Forays

6/14–22/1991	3,587 individuals 260 stops	13.80 birds per stop
6/14–22/1996	2,796 individuals 240 stops	11.65 birds per stop
6/08–16/2001	3,246 individuals 280 stops	11.59 birds per stop
6/09–17/2006	2,673 individuals 240 stops	11.14 birds per stop
6/11–19/2011	2,211 individuals 220 stops	10.05 birds per stop

Here is a look at specific species. The most numerous species in every Foray, the Red-eyed Vireo, has declined from an average of 1.91 individuals per stop in 1991 to 0.99 per stop in 2011, a 48% drop, but due to the overall decline, it is still the most numerous species. Wood Thrush has fallen from an average of 0.88 birds per stop in 1991 to 0.28 per stop in 2011, a 68% decline. Louisiana Waterthrush fell from 0.14 birds per stop in 1991 to 0.06 per stop in 2011, a 57% drop. Indigo Bunting fell from 0.83 per stop in 1991 to 0.35 per stop in 2011, a 56% drop.

Table 2 gives the number of species recorded on the Breeding Bird Survey routes and the number of stops where they were found.

Table 2
Birds Recorded by Species

Species	Number	Stops Present
Canada Goose	50	1
Ruffed Grouse	2	2
Wild Turkey	3	2

Species	Number	Stops Present
Turkey Vulture	3	2
Killdeer	2	2
Mourning Dove	43	35
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	5	5
Eastern Whip-poor-will	1	1
Chimney Swift	1	1
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	3	2
Red-bellied Woodpecker	8	8
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	1	1
Downy Woodpecker	5	5
Hairy Woodpecker	1	1
Northern Flicker	18	17
Pileated Woodpecker	17	13
Eastern Wood-Pewee	28	27
Acadian Flycatcher	59	53
Alder Flycatcher	1	1
Least Flycatcher	7	7
Eastern Phoebe	28	27
Great Crested Flycatcher	3	3
Eastern Kingbird	3	2
Blue-headed Vireo	4	4
Red-eyed Vireo	218	133
Blue Jay	7	7
American Crow	108	71
Common Raven	4	3
Tree Swallow	8	5
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	1	1
Barn Swallow	23	11
Black-capped Chickadee	22	19
Tufted Titmouse	27	27
White-breasted Nuthatch	4	4
Brown Creeper	1	1
Carolina Wren	2	1
House Wren	17	13
Winter Wren	8	6
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	4	3
Golden-crowned Kinglet	6	5
Eastern Bluebird	4	3
Veery	24	19

Species	Number	Stops Present
Hermit Thrush	15	12
Wood Thrush	63	47
American Robin	161	92
Gray Catbird	48	38
Brown Thrasher	4	4
European Starling	110	12
Cedar Waxwing	25	15
Ovenbird	49	43
Worm-eating Warbler	3	3
Louisiana Waterthrush	14	13
Black-and-white Warbler	33	31
Mourning Warbler	1	1
Common Yellowthroat	34	30
Hooded Warbler	26	20
American Redstart	48	39
Cerulean Warbler	9	7
Northern Parula	21	20
Magnolia Warbler	12	11
Blackburnian Warbler	5	5
Yellow Warbler	16	14
Chestnut-sided Warbler	25	18
Black-throated Blue Warbler	6	6
Yellow-throated Warbler	9	8
Black-throated Green Warbler	44	42
Canada Warbler	1	1
Eastern Towhee	88	72
Chipping Sparrow	82	49
Field Sparrow	18	15
Savannah Sparrow	6	4
Song Sparrow	51	38
Dark-eyed Junco	45	35
Scarlet Tanager	56	54
Northern Cardinal	33	32
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	12	12
Indigo Bunting	79	67
Bobolink	20	9
Red-winged Blackbird	50	17
Eastern Meadowlark	19	11
Common Grackle	25	8

Species	Number	Stops Present
Brown-headed Cowbird	9	8
Baltimore Oriole	1	1
American Goldfinch	15	12
House Sparrow	36	6

Table 3 lists the 15 most abundant species recorded on the BBS routes in 2011 and compares this with the prevalence of these species on the previous four Forays in Tucker County.

Table 4 lists the 10 most widely distributed species found on the 2011 Foray BBS routes and compares this with the previous four Forays in Tucker County.

Participants in one or more of the survey routes included Greg Eddy, Rachel Emrick, Scott Emrick, John Fichtner, Christine Fox, Joseph Griffith, Wilma Jarrell, Michael Jones, Judith Knorr, Tina Long, Carol McCullough, Frederick McCullough, Brian McMillan, Orion Metheny, Jane Robbins, Carl Slater, Juanita Slater, Debra Tingley, Christopher Tingley, Ryan Tomazin, and Jane Whitaker.

Table 3
Most Abundant Species in Five Tucker County Forays

	Abundance Rank					Species	No. for					Percent of Total Individuals				
	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011		2011	2006	2011	2006	2011	2006	2011	2006	2011	2006
1	1	1	1	1	1	Red-eyed Vireo	218	10.9%	9.9%	11.8%	11.6%	13.9%				
5	2	2	2	2	2	American Robin	161	8.3%	7.3%	6.7%	8.1%	5.4%				
9	7	7	5	3	3	European Starling	110	4.1%	5.0%	3.5%	3.3%	3.0%				
3	4	4	3	4	4	American Crow	108	4.7%	4.9%	4.4%	5.1%	6.0%				
6	10	10	7	5	5	Eastern Towhee	88	3.2%	4.0%	2.7%	2.4%	3.4%				
8	6	9	8	6	6	Chipping Sparrow	82	2.9%	3.7%	3.0%	3.8%	3.0%				
4	5	3	4	7	7	Indigo Bunting	79	4.2%	3.6%	5.4%	4.8%	6.0%				
2	3	6	6	8	8	Wood Thrush	63	3.4%	2.8%	3.7%	6.2%	6.4%				
15	13	14	14	9	9	Acadian Flycatcher	59	2.1%	2.7%	2.1%	2.2%	1.6%				
10	9	5	9	10	10	Scarlet Tanager	56	2.8%	2.5%	4.1%	2.5%	2.4%				
7	8	8	10	11	11	Song Sparrow	51	2.8%	2.3%	3.4%	2.5%	3.4%				
	28	72	26	12	12	Canada Goose	50	1.2%	2.3%	0.2%	0.9%	0.0%				
16	20	23	21	12	12	Red-winged Blackbird	50	1.4%	2.3%	1.3%	1.6%	1.6%				
23	12	11	11	14	14	Ovenbird	49	2.5%	2.2%	2.7%	2.2%	1.2%				
12	18	20	18	15	15	Gray Catbird	48	1.7%	2.2%	1.5%	1.8%	2.2%				
45	47	18	19	15	15	American Redstart	48	1.4%	2.2%	1.7%	0.4%	0.5%				

Table 4
Most Widely Distributed Species in Five Tucker County Forays

1991	Distribution Rank			Species	Stops Present	Percent of Total Stops				
	1996	2001	2006			2011	2006	2001	1996	1991
1	2	1	1	Red-eyed Vireo	133	60.5%	68.3%	46.2%	81.5%	
5	3	3	4	American Robin	92	41.8%	34.6%	44.5%	47.3%	
8	9	8	5	Eastern Towhee	72	32.7%	31.7%	23.7%	26.5%	
4	5	4	3	American Crow	71	32.3%	38.8%	34.5%	48.0%	
2	3	2	2	Indigo Bunting	67	30.5%	41.3%	44.5%	54.2%	
8	7	5	8	Scarlet Tanager	54	24.5%	25.8%	25.8%	26.5%	
15	12	13	13	Acadian Flycatcher	53	24.1%	19.6%	19.6%	16.2%	
6	6	9	9	Chipping Sparrow	49	22.3%	25.4%	31.2%	30.7%	
3	1	6	6	Wood Thrush	47	21.4%	29.6%	47.5%	52.3%	
17	10	10	11	Ovenbird	43	19.5%	21.7%	21.6%	12.6%	

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The Singing Male Census, 2011 Foray Tucker County, West Virginia

Albert R. Buckelew Jr.

The 60-acre Mozark Mountain plot was surveyed for singing male territories again in 2011. The Mozark Mt. plot was established in 1991 and repeated in 1996, 2001, and 2006. See Eddy (1997, 2002, 2007) and Johnson (1992). A comparison of the 2011 results with the four previous studies on this plot can be seen in Table 1.

MOZARK MOUNTAIN (Yellow Birch–Black Cherry–Red Maple)—Location: West Virginia; Tucker County; 8 miles NE of Parsons on Backbone Mountain; SE corner is 39° 06' 34" N, 79° 35' 45" W. Mozark Mountain Quadrangle, USGS, the south edge extends N 10° E. Continuity: Established 1991. Size 24.28 ha. = 60 acres (rectangular, 440 x 660 yards). Description of plot: See *The Redstart*, 59(1), 22-24. Coverage: June 12 to June 19, 2011. All trips between 0530 and 0735 hours EDT. Total party hours: 35.75. Census: Ovenbird, 8 (33, 13.3); Red-eyed Vireo, 7 (29, 12); Black-throated Blue Warbler, 7; Black-throated Green Warbler, 7; Dark-eyed Junco, 7; Blue-headed Vireo, 4 (16, 7); Canada Warbler, 4; Hermit Thrush, 3 (12, 5); Winter Wren, 2; Scarlet Tanager, 2; Black-capped Chickadee, 2; Magnolia Warbler, 2; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Veery, 1; American Robin, 1; Cedar Waxwing, 1; Black-and-white Warbler, 1; Eastern Towhee, 1; Ruffed Grouse, +; Yellow-billed Cuckoo, +; Yellow-breasted Sapsucker, +; Hairy Woodpecker, +; Eastern Wood-Pewee, +; Yellow-throated Vireo, +; Blue Jay, +; Chestnut-sided Warbler, +; Indigo Bunting, +. Total: 28 species; 61 territorial males (250/sq. km., 102/100 acres). Remarks: The Ruffed Grouse was observed with young. The plot was run as four separate 660 x 220 yards, 15-acre plots, which were combined and compiled as one 60-acre plot by Albert Buckelew. We had fewer census participants out each day than previous years, and each person had to run two of the smaller, 15-acre plots on several mornings. Therefore, some plots were started later on alternate days. The weather was sunny and warm most days with heavy rain on the last two mornings. Census participants: Albert R. Buckelew Jr. (compiler), Bruce Edinger, Scott Emrick, Zachariah Fowler, Brian McMillan, Larry Metheny, Orion Metheny, Mitchell Nolan, Stuart Robbins, Christopher Tingley, and Martin Tingley.

Table 1
Mozark Mountain
Males With More Than Three Territories per 100 Acres

Species	Year				
	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011
Red-eyed Vireo	35	16	22	18	12
Black-throated Green Warbler	17	8	29	15	12
Ovenbird	10	19	14	12	13
Dark-eyed Junco	10	9	17	18	12
Black-throated Blue Warbler	8	7	6	7.5	12
Veery	5	0	7	10	0
Hermit Thrush	5	5	9	13	5
Blue-headed Vireo	5	6	6	6	7
Canada Warbler	5	9	5	15	7
Total Species	25	23	28	28	28
Total Territories/100 acres	122	87	122	125	102

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Reptiles and Amphibians of the 2011 Foray Tucker County, West Virginia

Martin Tingley

The hot, dry weather at beginning of the week limited many of the herps for most of the week. Fortunately, the last few days of camp it rained enough to coax the salamanders out of hiding. The Eastern Painted Turtle was spotted from the rail trail near the lumber and watershed research station of the Monongalia forest ranger station. Special thanks to Mitchell Nolan and Luke Head for finding the Hellbender in the Shavers Fork outside of Parsons, and to all of the campers for the specimens they reported.

CLASS AMPHIBIA

Order Caudata—Salamanders

Eastern Hellbender (*Cryptobranchus a. alleghaniensis*)
Red-spotted newt (*Notophthalmus v. viridescens*)
Northern Dusky Salamander (*Desmognathus fuscus*)
Mountain Dusky Salamander (*Desmognathus ochrophaeus*)
Appalachian Seal Salamander (*Desmognathus m. monticola*)
Redback Salamander (*Plethodon cinereus*)
Slimy Salamander (*Plethodon g. glutinosus*)
Northern Red Salamander (*Pseudotriton r. ruber*)
Longtail Salamander (*Eurycea l. longicauda*)

Order Salienta—Toads and Frogs

Eastern American Toad (*Bufo a. americanus*)
Fowler's Toad (*Bufo woodhouseii fowleri*)
Northern Spring Peeper (*Pseudacris c. crucifer*)
Gray Tree Frog (*Hyla versicolor-Hyla chrysocelis*)
Bull Frog (*Rana catesbeiana*)
Green Frog (*Rana clamitans melanota*)

CLASS REPTILIA

Order Testudines—Turtles

Common Snapping Turtle (*Chelydra s. serpentina*)
Eastern Painted Turtle (*Chrysemys p. picta*)

Order Serpentes—Snakes

Northern Water Snake (*Nerodia s.sipedon*)

Northern Brown Snake (*Storeria d. dekayi*)

Eastern Gartersnake (*Thamnophis s.sirtalis*)

Northern Ringneck Snake (*Diadophis punctatus edwardsii*)

Black Rat Snake (*Elaphe o. obsoleta*)

Eastern Milk Snake (*Lampropeltis t. triangulum*)

Timber Rattlesnake (*Crotalus horridus*)

Slimy Salamander. Photo by Martin Tingley.

Eastern Snapping Turtle. Note: This animal should be held by the back of the shell to avoid a nasty bite. Photo by Orion Metheny.

References

- Green, N. B., & Pauley, T. K. (1987). *Amphibians and reptiles in West Virginia*. Pittsburgh, PA: University of Pittsburgh Press.
- Conant, R. (1975) *A field guide to reptiles and amphibians of eastern and central North America*, Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company.

832 Cale Rd
Bruceton Mills, WV 26525

Lepidoptera and Odonata of the 2011 Foray Tucker County, West Virginia

Cheryl Jennings

Order Lepidoptera—Butterflies

SWALLOWTAILS

Appalachian Swallowtail
Eastern Tiger Swallowtail
Pipevine Swallowtail

PAPILIONIDAE

Papilio appalachiensis
Papilio glaucus
Battus philenor

WHITES AND YELLOWS

Cabbage White
Orange Sulphur
Pink Edged Sulphur

PIERIDAE

Pieris rapae
Colias eurytheme
Colias interior

GOSSAMER-WING

Summer Azure

LYCAENIDAE

Celastrina ladon neglecta

BRUSH-FOOTED BUTTERFLIES

American Copper
Baltimore Checkerspot
Eastern Comma
Great Spangled Fritillary
Harris Checkerspot
Little Wood Satyr
Northern Pearlyeye
Pearl Crescent
Red Admiral
Red-spotted purple
Silvery Checkerspot
Viceroy
Monarch

NYMPHALIDAE

Lycaena phlaeas
Euphydras phaeton
Polygonia comma
Speyeria cybele
Chlosyne harrisii
Megisto cymela
Enodea anthedon
Phyciodes tharos
Vanessa Atlanta
Limenitis arthemis astyanax
Chlosyne nycteis
Limenitis archippus
Danaus plexippus

SKIPPERS

Hobomok Skipper
Indian Skipper
Least skipper

HESPERIIDAE

Poanes hobomok (Pocahontas form)
Hesperia sassacus
Amgloxypha numetor

Long Dash
Peck's Skipper
Silver-spotted Skipper
Zabulon Skipper

Polites mystic
Polites peckius
Eparyreus clarus
Poanes zabulon

Moths

Forest Tent Caterpillar
Luna Moth
Virginia Ctenucha

Malacosoma americanum
Actias luna
Ctenucha virginica

Order Odonata—Dragonflies and Damselflies

Ebony Jewelwing
Northern Bluet
Stream Bluet
Eastern Forktail
Halloween Pennant
Dot-tailed Whiteface

Calopteryx maculate
Enallagma cyathigerum
Enallagma exsulans
Ischnura verticalis
Celithemis epunina
Leucorrhina intact

A special study of Odonata was made at the pond at Camp Kidd where the following species were reported:

Amber-winged Spreadwing
Orange Bluet
Fragile Forktail
Skimming Bluet
Green Darner
Common Baskettail
Common Whitetail
Chalk-fronted Corporal
Twelve-spotted Skimmer
Spangled Skimmer
Blue Dasher
Eastern Pondhawk

Lestes eurinus
Enallagma signatum
Ischnura posita
Enallagma geminatum
Anax junius
Epithea cynosure
Libellula Lydia
Libellula Julia
Libellula pulchella
Libellula cyanea
Pachydiplax longipennis
Erythemis simplicicollis

30 Wild Hare Road
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425

Flowering Plants of the 2011 Foray Tucker County, West Virginia

Richard L. Diener

BBC Forays were conducted in Tucker County six times prior the 2011 Foray. The first Tucker County Foray was in June of 1951. This Foray was followed by Forays in 1960, 1991, 1996, 2001, and 2006. Tucker County has not changed significantly since the latter Forays; consequently, a complete listing of the flowering plants identified in the 2011 Foray is not included in this 2011 report.

The nomenclature used in this report was taken from *Checklist and Atlas of the Vascular Flora of West Virginia* (Harmon, Ford-Werntz, & Grafton, 2006). The *Checklist* will be available for general use at future Forays. The first column in the listing below includes the current scientific names of the families and species, and the superscript after the species name indicates the origin of each species. The key to the species origin is also shown below. The second column lists a common name of the families and species.

Species Origin:

Native (N)—A species considered to have occurred in West Virginia prior to European settlement and that still occurs naturally within the state.

Adventive (A)—A species native to North America north of Mexico prior to European settlement, which is not native to West Virginia, nor has been intentionally introduced, but is now growing in the state.

Introduced (I)—A species native to North America north of Mexico, which has been intentionally planted in West Virginia, and is now escaped and surviving without cultivation.

Exotic (E)—A species occurring without cultivation in the state that is not native to North America north of Mexico.

A species worthy of special mention is *Orobanche minor* (European Broomrape). Fifteen specimens were located along approximately 100 feet of a fence row on State Road 72 about 3.9 miles north of Red Creek. From the *Checklist*, this species has previously been collected in Mercer County in 1976 or prior. This species was also collected in McDowell County in 1977 or later. This is the first record for Tucker County. *Orobanche minor* is included in the *Checklist* as “Exotic and Introduced Taxa not Confirmed as Naturalized.” A specimen was turned over to the West Virginia Division of Natural Resources.

All the plants identified in the list below were collected from June 10 through June 18, 2011. Plants of 353 species were collected and identified. Of that total 244 species were herbaceous, 104 were trees and shrubs, and 15 were woody vines. The species listed in the table below are the species *not* listed in the 2006 Tucker County Foray

report. The number of species listed is 82. Of the total, 65 species are herbaceous, 17 are trees and shrubs, and none are woody vines.

The Brooks Bird Club members who contributed to the collection and identification are Jane Whitaker, Thomas Fox, A. R. Buckelew Jr., Zachariah Fowler, and Richard Diener. Also, many thanks to the other BBC members who contributed to the large and varied collection of plant specimens.

Flowering Plants of the 2011 Foray Not Listed
at the 2006 Tucker County Foray

Herbaceous Plants

POTAMOGETONACEAE

Potamogeton epihydrus^N

PONDWEEDFAMILY

Floating Pondweed

POACEAE

Phleum pretense^E

GRASSFAMILY

Timothy Grass

LILIACEAE

Hemerocallis lilioasphodelus^E

LILYFAMILY

Yellow Day Lily

POLYGONACEAE

Polygonum arifolium^N

Polygonum aviculare^E

Polygonum cilinode^N

Polygonum hydropiperoides^N

Polygonum scandens^N

BUCKWHEATFAMILY

Halberdleaf Tearthumb

Knotweed

Mountain Bindweed

Mild Water Pepper

Climbing False Buckwheat

AMARANTHACEAE

Amaranthus hybridus^N

AMARANTHFAMILY

Common Pigweed

RANUNCULACEAE

Ranunculus recurvatus^N

Thalictrum dioicum^N

CROWFOOTFAMILY

Hooked Crowfoot

Early Meadowrue

BERBERIDACEAE

Caulophyllum thalictroides^N

BARBERRYFAMILY

Blue Cohosh

BRASSICACEAE

Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum^I

MUSTARDFAMILY

Watercress

CABOMBACEAE

Brasenia schreberi^A

ROSACEAE

Geum aleppicum^N

Potentilla norvegica^N

FABACEAE

Amphicarpaea bracteata^N

Lathyrus odoratus^E

Trifolium arvense^E

Trifolium aureum^E

Trifolium campestre^E

Vicia villosa^E

EUPHORBIACEAE

Chamaesyce maculata^N

VIOLACEAE

Viola hastata^N

Viola pubescens^N

Viola rostrata^N

Viola sagittata^N

Viola sororia^N

ONAGRACEAE

Oenothera perennis^N

APIACEAE

Conium maculatum^E

Heracleum mantegazzianum^E

Osmorhiza claytonia^N

Sanicula canadensis^N

Sanicula trifoliata^N

Thaspium barbinode^N

DIAPENSIACEAE

Galax urceolata^N

ASCLEPIADACEAE

Asclepias purpurascens^N

WATERLILY FAMILY

Watershield

ROSE FAMILY

Yellow Avens

Rough Cinquefoil

PEA FAMILY

Hog-Peanut

Sweet Pea

Rabbitfoot Clover

Yellow Hop Clover

Low Hop Clover

Hairy Vetch

SPURGE FAMILY

Spotted Spurge

VIOLET FAMILY

Halberd-Leaf Yellow Violet

Smooth Yellow Violet

Long-spurred Violet

Arrowleaf Violet

Downy Wood Violet

EVENINGPRIMROSE FAMILY

Sundrops

CARROT FAMILY

Poison Hemlock

Giant Hogweed

Hairy Sweet Cicely

Black Snakeroot

Trifoliolate Snakeroot

Hairy-Jointed Meadow-Parsnip

DIAPENSIA FAMILY

Galax

MILKWEED FAMILY

Purple Milkweed

POLEMONIACEAE

Phlox paniculata^N

BORAGINACEAE

Myosotis scorpioides^E

LAMIACEAE

Lamium amplexicaule^E

Monarda clinopodia^N

Pycnanthemum incanum^N

SOLANACEAE

Physalis pubescens^E

SCROPHULARIACEAE

Linaria vulgaris^E

Penstemon laevigatus^N

Verbascum blattaria^E

Veronica peregrina^N

Veronica polita^E

OROBANCHACEAE

Orobanche minor^E

RUBIACEAE

Galium asprellum^N

Galium circaezans^N

Galium concinnum^N

Galium obtusum^N

Galium triflorum^N

Houstonia purpurea^N

ASTERACEAE

Ambrosia artemisiifolia^N

Cirsium discolor^N

Cirsium pumilum^N

Galinsoga quadriradiata^E

Helianthus decapetalus^N

Heliopsis helianthoides^N

Hieracium aurantiacum^E

Hieracium pilosella^E

POLEMONIUMFAMILY

Fall Phlox

BORAGEFAMILY

Forget-me-not

MINT FAMILY

Henbit

Basil Balm

Hoary Mountain-Mint

NIGHTSHADE FAMILY

Downy Ground-Cherry

FIGWORT FAMILY

Butter-And-Eggs

Smooth Beardtongue

Moth Mullein

Purslane Speedwell

Field Speedwell

BROOMRAPE FAMILY

European Broomrape

MADDER FAMILY

Rough Bedstraw

Wild Liquorice

Shining Bedstraw

Stiff Marsh Bedstraw

Sweet-scented Bedstraw

Large Summer Bluets

ASTER FAMILY

Common Ragweed

Field Thistle

Bull Thistle

Raceweed

Thin-leaved Sunflower

Ox-Eye Daisy

Orange Hawkweed

Mouse-Ear Hawkweed

Lapsana communis^E
Rudbeckia hirta^N

Nipplewort
Black-eyed Susan

Trees and Shrubs

PINACEAE

Pinus sylvestris^E

PINE FAMILY

Scotch Pine

SALICACEAE

Populus alba^E

WILLOW FAMILY

White Poplar

JUGLANDACEAE

Carya ovalis^N

WALNUT FAMILY

Oval Pignut Hickory

BETULACEAE

Betula nigra^N

Corylus americana^N

BIRCH FAMILY

River Birch

Hazelnut

ROSACEAE

Malus pumila^E

Prunus avium^E

Rubus hispidus^N

Sorbus americana^N

ROSE FAMILY

Common Apple

Sweet Cherry

Bristly Dewberry

Mountainash

ANACARDIACEAE

Rhus glabra^N

CASHEW FAMILY

Smooth Sumac

ACERACEAE

Acer platanoides^E

MAPLE FAMILY

Norway Maple

ELAEAGNACEAE

Elaeagnus angustifolia^E

OLEASTER FAMILY

Russian Olive

ERICACEAE

Vaccinium myrtilloides^N

HEATH FAMILY

Velvetleaf Blueberry

CAPRIFOLIACEAE

Lonicera canadensis^N

Lonicera morrowii^E

Viburnum lentago^N

Viburnum prunifolium^N

HONEYSUCKLE FAMILY

Fly Honeysuckle

Morrow's Honeysuckle

Nannyberry

Black Haw

Lesser Broomrape. Photo by Richard L. Diener.

Reference

Harmon, P. J., Ford-Werntz, D., & Grafton, W., Editors. (2006). *Checklist and atlas of the vascular flora of West Virginia*. West Virginia Division of Natural Resources, Wildlife Resources Section, Elkins, WV.

4260 Village Fr., Apt. 117
Kissimmee, FL 34746

The 2011 Foray Weather Tucker County, West Virginia

Orion Metheny

Date	7 a.m.	6 p.m.	Night
Saturday, June 11	62°	64°	1-3/8 in. rain
Sunday, June 12	64°	86°	
Monday, June 13	60°	75°	
Tuesday, June 14	50°	66°	
Wednesday, June 15	50°	80°	
Thursday, June 16	—	—	1 in. rain
Friday, June 17	63°	85°	1 in. rain
Saturday, June 18	—	—	1-1/2 in. rain
Sunday, June 19	—		1 in. rain in the early morning

210 Sumac Circle
Morgantown, WV 26508

The 2011 Foray Participants

Jeanne Barnes, Michael Barns, Albert R. Buckelew Jr., Mary Louise Cowen, Richard Diener, Greg Eddy, Bruce Edinger, Sarah Egan, Janice Emrick, Rachel Emrick, Scott Emrick, John Fichtner, Clifton Fowler, Dylan Fowler, Zachariah Fowler, Christine Fox, Thomas Fox, Anna Griffith, Colleen Griffith, Jesse Griffith, Joseph Griffith, Caden Haines, Luke Head, Wilma Jarrell, Cheryl Jennings, Michael Jones, Judith Knorr, Carol McCullough, Frederick McCullough, Brian McMillan, Larry Metheny, Orion Metheny, Mitchell Nolan, Samuel Reckart, Robert Rine, Chandler Robbins, Jane Robbins, Kathy Robbins, Stuart Robbins, Don Shearer, Martha Shearer, Carl Slater, Juanita Slater, Donald Spencer, Tina Long, Christopher Tingley, Debra Tingley, Martin Tingley, Ryan Tomazin, Yan Tomazin, Elizabeth Weimer, and Jane Whitaker.

The Floyd Barley Award for 2010

The 2010 Floyd Barley Award winners are James Triplett and Beverly Triplett for their contributions as editors of *The Redstart* "Field Notes." *Redstart* editor Albert R. Buckelew Jr. announced the Award at the BBC Annual Meeting banquet held at the Bethany College Mountainside Conference Center on October 22, 2011.

Previous Bartley Award winners are:

1976	Ray and Jo Ashworth
1979	Harry Slack
1980	James D. Phillips
1981	J. Lawrence Smith
1982	Eugene E. Hutton
1983	Linnie Coon
1984	Patricia Temple
1985	Melvin Hooker
1987	Jonathan Minear
1988	Julie Beatty
1989	Lorraine Rollefson
1993	Ralph K. Bell
1994	Wendell Argabrite
1995	Greg Eddy
1997	Ann Pyle
1998	John Northeimer
1999	Joey Herron
2000	Anna M. McRae
2001	Gary Felton
2002	William Beatty
2003	Matthew Orsie
2004	George E. Hall
2005	Jane J. Whitaker
2006	Matthew Orsie
2008	Rosie Campbell
2009	Jane Whitaker and Reba Hutton

Field Notes Summer Season

June 1 – August 31, 2011

Casey Rucker

The summer was hot and dry, though it was slightly cooler and wetter than the summer of 2010. According to the Northeast Regional Climate Center at Cornell University, June, July and August were all warmer than normal, with temperatures peaking in July. July was also the driest month of the summer, with June and August averaging only slightly below normal. In August, northern West Virginia received 130% of normal rainfall while the southern part of the state averaged only 72% of normal. During August, Beckley had only 1.75 inches of rainfall, barely half of its average, while Fairmont was inundated with 7.45 inches of moisture.

These notes were gathered from the National Audubon Society sponsored West Virginia Bird Listserv, and from field notes submitted to the editor by e-mail and regular mail. The full content of the submitted notes by the contributors to the WV Listserv may be viewed by visiting the archives at the following Web site: www.list.audubon.org/archives/wv-bird.html. Sightings from the Brooks Bird Club Foray (BBCF) held at Camp Kidd near Parsons, Tucker County, from June 10 to 19, may be found in the Foray article elsewhere in this issue of *The Redstart*.

On June 22, Mark T. Scott found a **Brown Pelican** at Bluestone Lake in Summers County. If accepted, it will become the first West Virginia record of this bird. An invasion of juvenile **White Ibises** was another highlight of the season, with representatives appearing in four counties distributed throughout West Virginia. A rare **Western Meadowlark** rewarded birding pilgrims at a private home in Summers County through most of the summer. There were 184 species reported in the state; it should be noted that many breeding birds are not reported in summer. Additionally, many West Virginia birders were engaged this summer with the West Virginia Breeding Bird Atlas Project II, which began in 2009. Atlas results are available at <http://bird.atlasing.org/Atlas/WV/Main?viewResults=1>.

Ducks, Swans, Geese—Canada Geese, Wood Ducks, and Mallards were as usual reported throughout the state. Rennie Talbert saw three **Blue-winged Teals** on June 12 in Pocahontas County, and on August 27, David Patick, Wendell Argabrite, and Michael Griffith found 10 **Blue-winged Teals** at Robert C. Byrd Locks and Dam, Mason County. Matt Orsie was with a birding group that located a juvenile **Hooded Merganser** near the New River Gorge Bridge in Fayette County on June 29; and on August 4, Terry Bronson saw two **Hooded Mergansers** on Opekiska Creek, Monongalia County. **Common Mergansers** with young were reported by Herb Myers on June 10 in Randolph County and by Diane Holsinger on June 15 in Hardy County. Herb Myers

also saw a flock of 27 female and juvenile **Common Mergansers** swimming upstream on the Dry Fork River on July 25. Terry Bronson found an adult female **Common Merganser** at Prickett's Fort State Park in Marion County on July 26. Hullet Good reported that on July 31 his son Donny saw a family of four **Common Mergansers** on the lower Gauley River near Jodie, Fayette County.

Quail—A **Northern Bobwhite** sang for the participants in a Potomac Valley Audubon Society bird walk led by Sandy Sagalkin at Cool Spring Farm in Jefferson County on June 11.

Pheasants, Grouse, Turkeys—Birders from six counties reported **Ruffed Grouse**, and reports of **Wild Turkeys** came from 10 counties. John and Carolyn Snyder saw a flock of more than 25 **Wild Turkeys**, including 15 to 20 chicks, in the fields behind their home in Nicholas County, on July 25.

Loons, Grebes—Diane Holsinger saw a lone **Common Loon** on Spruce Knob Lake, Randolph County, on July 26; and on August 26, Randy Bodkins found a juvenile **Common Loon** at Teter Creek Lake WMA in Barbour County. **Pied-billed Grebes** were only reported in two counties: Barbour (DCo) and Jefferson (MO).

Cormorants—Reports of **Double-crested Cormorants** came from four counties: Cabell (KK), Jefferson (SS, MO), Raleigh (WS), and Summers (JJP).

Pelicans—The **Brown Pelican** found by Mark T. Scott on Bluestone Lake on June 22 is described previously.

Bitterns, Herons, Egrets—**Great Blue Herons, Great Egrets, and Green Herons** appeared throughout much of the state. James and Judy Phillips saw at least six **Great Blue Herons** at Bertha Campground in Bluestone WMA, Summers County, on July 14. Two other wading bird species made solo appearances. On July 30, David Patick, Wendell Argabrite, and Michael Griffith found an immature **Little Blue Heron** at Greenbottom WMA, Cabell County; the bird was last reported by Michael Griffith on August 6. Michael Griffith and Wendell Argabrite saw a **Black-crowned Night Heron** at Robert C. Byrd Locks and Dam, Mason County, on August 23. This bird was relocated on August 25 by Jon Benedetti and members of the Mountwood Bird Club, and on August 28 by David Patick.

Ibises—Four juvenile **White Ibises** arrived at Pleasant Creek WMA, Barbour County, on July 23, as reported by LeJay Graffious on behalf of B. Todd Schnop. The birds remained until August 5 (DCo, TB, JoH, RBo, JD). The next juvenile **White Ibis** appeared on July 30 at Greenbottom WMA, Cabell County (DP, WA, MG, GR, ReT). On the next day, at the other end of the state, Matthew Orsie reported yet another immature **White Ibis**, this one at Stauffer's Marsh in Berkeley County, where the bird remained until August 6 (MO, DM, JL). The summer's last juvenile **White Ibis** was observed by James and Judy Phillips on August 26 at Jimmy Lewis Lake, Mercer County.

Vultures—Reports of **Black Vultures** came from three counties, while birders in seven counties reported **Turkey Vultures**.

Hawks, Eagles—As in the spring, **Osprey** and **Bald Eagles** were reported throughout the state, generally in small numbers. Birders in Grant County (TB) and Tucker County (DH, RBo, HMy) reported **Northern Harrier** this summer. There were few reports of accipiters, with **Sharp-shinned Hawk** sightings from Kanawha (HG), Marion (TB), Mercer (JJP), Monroe (JJP), Preston (TB), and Summers (JJP) Counties, and observations of **Cooper's Hawks** in Jefferson (BH), Marion (TB), Mercer (JJP), Monongalia (DCo), Monroe (JJP), and Putnam (KC) Counties. On July 1 the editor saw an adult **Northern Goshawk** on Dolly Sods in Grant County, and on August 8, Gary Felton was on his way to work in Preston County when he encountered a **Northern Goshawk**. Birders in most parts of the state reported **Red-shouldered Hawks** and **Red-tailed Hawks**, but reports of **Broad-winged Hawks** only came from Hancock (HM), Monongalia (TB), Pocahontas (DP), Preston (TB, GF, DCo, LeJ), and Taylor (TB) Counties.

Falcons—**American Kestrels** were widely reported in West Virginia this summer. August brought three reports of **Merlin** in Canaan Valley, Tucker County, including Laura Ceperley's sighting of three Merlins together on the 4th of the month. Gary Felton found a **Merlin** in Preston County on August 13. Wendell Argabrite made the season's only report of **Peregrine Falcon**, observed on June 10 at Gallipolis Ferry, Mason County.

Rails, Coots—Susan Aaron reported a single **American Coot** at Greenbottom WMA, Cabell County, on June 15.

Plovers—**Semipalmated Plovers** made late appearances in two southwestern Counties. On June 10, Wendell Argabrite found two **Semipalmated Plovers** at Apple Grove Fish Hatchery, Mason County. On the next day, he was joined by Michael Griffith and Gary Rankin at Robert C. Byrd Locks and Dam, Mason County, where they found perhaps the same pair of **Semipalmated Plovers**, and the pair remained there until June 13 (MG). On June 18, Kim Kazmierski saw a single **Semipalmated Plover** at the Milton Ponds in Cabell County. **Killdeer** were well represented with reports from 12 Counties. Hullet Good noted **Killdeer** nesting on the local cemetery grounds near Big Chimney, Kanawha County, in early June.

Sandpipers—West Virginia birders reported members of 11 **sandpiper** species this summer. Observers reported **Spotted** and **Solitary Sandpipers** from eight counties each: Both were seen in Barbour (TB, JD, DM), Berkeley (MO, SS, DM), Grant (TB, FA), Jefferson (JBz, CD), Kanawha (HG), Marion (DCo, TB, RBo, DM), and Mason (BBo, MG, WA, DP, GR) Counties, with a **Spotted Sandpiper** also being reported from Putnam County (CE) and **Solitary Sandpipers** also reported from Cabell County (MG, GR, DP). Other **sandpipers** were reported in the following counties: **Greater Yellowlegs** in Barbour (DCo), Berkeley (MO, DM), and Cabell (MG); **Willet** in Berkeley (MO) and Mason (MG); **Lesser Yellowlegs** in Barbour (DCo), Berkeley (MO, DM), Cabell (MG, GR, MG), Jefferson (MO), Mason (DP, WA, MG), and Preston (GF); **Semipalmated Sandpiper** in Barbour (TB, DCo), Berkeley (DM),

MO), Mason (WA, GR, MG, GR), and Monongalia (TB); **Least Sandpiper** in Barbour (DCo, TB), Berkeley (JL), Cabell (MG, GR, DP, WA), Jefferson (MO), Marion (TB), and Mason (MG, GR, DP, WA); **White-rumped Sandpiper** in Mason (MG, WA), **Baird's Sandpiper** in Barbour County (DCo); **Pectoral Sandpiper** in Barbour (DCo), Berkeley (MO), and Cabell (MG, GR); and **American Woodcock** in Pocahontas (DH).

Gulls, Terns—**Gulls** were observed in only three counties. A Potomac Valley Audubon Society bird walk led by Sandy Sagalkin found a **Ring-billed Gull** near Bloomery Road in Jefferson County. Gary Rankin saw a **Herring Gull** at Greenbottom WMA, Cabell County, on July 17, and on the same day he also saw two **Herring Gulls** at Robert C. Byrd Locks and Dam, Mason County. Michael Griffith and Wendell Argabrite were at Robert C. Byrd Lock and Dam, Mason County, on August 25, when they observed at least 41 **Black Terns**. It was the only **tern** sighting of the season.

Columbidae—**Rock Pigeons** drew little interest from West Virginia birders this summer, giving occasion to reports from only three counties. **Mourning Doves** continue to reside throughout the state.

Cuckoos—There were reports of **Yellow-billed Cuckoo** in 16 counties, and of **Black-billed Cuckoo** in six counties. Carol Del-Colle heard a duet of **Yellow-billed Cuckoos** in her yard in Jefferson County on June 7.

Owls—Owl reports were again scanty this summer. Birders in the following counties reported **Eastern Screech-Owls**: Barbour (JD), Jefferson (JBz), Morgan (JA), Wirt (JBo), and Wood (KCa). **Great Horned Owls** appeared in reports from Mineral (SB) and Putnam (CE) Counties, and **Barred Owl** were reported in Barbour (TB), Berkeley (MO), Kanawha (HG), Morgan (JA), Preston (GF), Raleigh (WS), and Wood (JB) Counties. On July 11, the editor heard a **Northern Saw-Whet Owl** calling on Canaan Mountain in Tucker County.

Goatsuckers, Swifts—**Common Nighthawks** were reported in six counties this summer. On the evening of August 26, Rodney Bartgis saw at least 500 **Common Nighthawks** near his home in Randolph County. On June 11, Derek Courtney found one of the **Chuck-will's-widows** that appear to have taken residence at Cedar Lakes in Jackson County. On June 18, Kevin Cade heard a **Chuck-will's-widow** calling outside his home in Putnam County. **Eastern Whip-poor-will** reports came from Monongalia (EV), Morgan (JA), Putnam (KC, CE), and Wood (KCa) Counties. There were only four counties with reports of **Chimney Swifts**.

Hummingbirds—Birders in 20 counties reported sightings of **Ruby-throated Hummingbirds** this summer. Terry Bronson saw 13 **Ruby-throated Hummingbirds** during a walk along the Deckers Creek Rail Trail in Preston County on August 7.

Kingfishers—There were reports of Belted Kingfisher in 13 counties.

Woodpeckers—Our state's seven species of **woodpeckers** were all widely reported, except for **Yellow-bellied Sapsucker**, which was only reported in Preston (TB) and Tucker (DH) Counties. Sightings of **Red-headed Woodpeckers**

were made in 10 counties: Berkeley (SS), Hampshire (TB), Hardy (DH), Jefferson (SS, JBz), Marshall (TB), Mineral (TB), Pendleton (DH), Putnam (CE), Ritchie (TB, BM), and Wood (KCa). Beth Mankins wrote on July 18 that the Ritchie County 4-H Campground has hosted an active pair of **Red-headed Woodpeckers** for the last three years.

Flycatchers—Joette Borzik received another visit from an **Olive-sided Flycatcher** to her yard in Jefferson County on June 5. West Virginia birders reported eight species of breeding **flycatcher** this summer. Common throughout the state were **Eastern Wood-Pewee, Acadian and Willow Flycatchers, Eastern Phoebe, Great Crested Flycatcher, and Eastern Kingbird**. Of our other Empidonax **flycatchers**, there were appearances in four counties for **Alder Flycatcher**: Barbour (TB), Grant (TB), Pocahontas (DP), and Tucker (MJ, DH); and in two counties for **Least Flycatcher**: Pocahontas (DP) and Randolph (HMy).

Shrikes—Jefferson County once again hosted the only **Loggerhead Shrikes** reported this summer. On June 2, Matthew Orsie relocated a **Loggerhead Shrike** near Candlewood Road, and two days later he reported a pair of the birds. On June 10, Bruni Haydl watched the **Loggerhead Shrike** couple harass a **Red-tailed Hawk**.

Vireos—Our five breeding **vireos, White-eyed, Yellow-throated, Blue-headed, Warbling, and Red-eyed** appeared in nesting grounds throughout the state, although birders reported **Blue-headed Vireos** only in Berkeley (MO), Pendleton (DH), and Tucker (HMy) Counties.

Crows, Jays, Ravens—**Blue Jays, American Crows, and Common Ravens** were reported widely throughout the state. **Fish Crow** reports came from Berkeley (SS, MO, EK) and Jefferson (SS, MO) Counties.

Larks—**Horned Larks** prompted reports from five counties: Grant (TB), Hampshire (CP), Jefferson (JBz, MO), Preston (TB), and Tucker (RBo).

Swallows—**Tree Swallows, Northern Rough-winged Swallows, Cliff Swallows, and Barn Swallows** were widespread summer residents in West Virginia. There were fewer reports of **Purple Martins** and only one report of a single **Bank Swallow**, in Morgantown, Monongalia County, on July 15 by Terry Bronson. On June 19, Doren Burrell added a new West Virginia species to her list when she saw nesting **Cliff Swallows** at Big Chimney, Kanawha County, and Jeffrey del Col responded that **Cliff Swallows** were also nesting in Philippi, Barbour County.

Paridae—Both species of **chickadee** made their usual appearances in their bifurcated territories in West Virginia. **Tufted Titmice** were well-reported throughout the state as well.

Nuthatches—**Red-breasted Nuthatches** appeared in two counties: Raleigh (WS) and Tucker (HMy). **White-breasted Nuthatches** occupied their usual spots throughout the state.

Creepers—Wade Snyder listened to a **Brown Creeper** in Raleigh County on June 22.

Wrens—**Carolina** and **House Wrens** appeared in good numbers of reports from many parts of the state. **Winter Wrens** were only reported in Preston (TB) and Tucker (HMy) Counties. Jacqueline Burns of Canaan Valley NWR relayed Robert Summers's and Margaret Straley's report of a juvenile **Marsh Wren** at the Freeland Boardwalk in Canaan Valley NWR, Tucker County, on August 31.

Gnatcatchers—Reports of **Blue-gray Gnatcatchers** in their usual breeding grounds came from locations throughout the state.

Kinglets—Herb Myers reported **Golden-crowned Kinglets** in Tucker County on June 6.

Thrushes—Our six breeding species of **thrush** were present in West Virginia this summer. **Eastern Bluebirds**, **Wood Thrushes**, and **American Robins** were again seen throughout most reporting counties. There were fewer reports of the more-localized **Veery** and **Hermit Thrush**. David Patick found all the nesting **thrushes** on June 18 at Cranberry Glades and the Highland Scenic Highway in Pocahontas County. The editor found 10 **Swainson's Thrushes**, including one carrying food, on Canaan Loop Road on Canaan Mountain in Mozark Mountain atlas block 5 on June 23. On the morning of August 30, Matthew Orsie listened to flight calls of **Swainson's Thrushes** in Jefferson County, as did Gary Felton in Preston County.

Mockingbirds and Thrashers—**Gray Catbirds**, **Northern Mockingbirds**, and **Brown Thrashers** appeared on their breeding grounds throughout the state.

Starlings—**European Starlings** continued to occupy widespread habitats throughout our state.

Waxwings—**Cedar Waxwings** summered in appropriate habitats throughout the state.

Warblers—Terry Bronson found a "**Brewster's**" **Warbler** (**Blue-winged X Golden-winged** hybrid) in a remote area of Marion County on June 7. Warbler species reported in five or fewer counties are listed below with the counties and contributors. Species simply listed were reported in at least six counties. Our summer warblers included **Ovenbird**, **Worm-eating**, **Louisiana Waterthrush**, **Northern Waterthrush** – Berkeley (MO), Pocahontas (DP), and Tucker (HMy); **Golden-winged** – Preston (DCo, LeJ), and Randolph (HMy); **Blue-winged** – Kanawha (HG), Marion (TB), and Wetzel (WJ); **Black-and-white**, **Prothonotary** – Cabell (JE) and Jefferson (SS, JBz); **Swainson's** – Fayette (MO) and Wyoming (HMy); **Tennessee** – Kanawha (HG); **Mourning** – Pocahontas (DP) and Randolph (HMy); **Kentucky** – Mason (DP, WA, MG), Monongalia (TB), and Taylor (TB); **Common Yellowthroat**, **Hooded**, **American Redstart**, **Cape May** – Mason (DP, WA, MG) and Randolph (RB); **Cerulean**, **Northern Parula**, **Magnolia** – Berkeley (MO), Monongalia (TB), Pocahontas (DP), and Tucker (MJ); **Blackburnian** – Berkeley (MO), Jefferson (EK), Pocahontas (DP), and Tucker (HMy); **Yellow**, **Chestnut-sided** – Mason (DP, WA, MG), Monongalia (TB), Preston (DCo, LeJ), Raleigh (WS), and Randolph (HM); **Black-throated Blue** – Mason (DP, WA, MG), Morgan (JA), Pocahontas (DP),

Preston (TB), and Tucker (HMy); **Pine**—Berkeley (MO) and Hampshire (TB); **Yellow-rumped**—Grant (TB), Pocahontas (DP), and Tucker (HMy); **Yellow-throated, Prairie, Black-throated Green, Canada**—Grant (TB), Monongalia (TB), and Tucker (HMy); and **Yellow-breasted Chat**.

Towhees, Sparrows, Juncos—On June 16, William Beatty encountered a very-late **White-crowned Sparrow** at Seneca Rocks, Pendleton County. The bird's behavior indicated breeding activity. The most-frequently reported species of **sparrow** this summer were, as usual, **Eastern Towhee, Chipping Sparrow, Field Sparrow, and Song Sparrow**. In Tucker County, Canaan Valley NWR hosted **Clay-colored Sparrows** in several locations, with reports from its Northern Tract (HMy), Beall Tract (RBo), and Freeland Tract (CR) this summer. The following **sparrows** were reported only in the counties listed: **Vesper** in Jefferson (JBz, MO) and Tucker (DH) Counties; **Savannah** in Grant (TB), Jefferson (MO), Preston (TB, DCo), and Tucker (DH) Counties; **Grasshopper** in Berkeley (MO), Grant (TB), Jefferson (JBz, MO), Mason (JE), Preston (TB), and Tucker (DH) Counties; **Henslow's** in Preston (TB, DCo) and Tucker (RBo, HMy) Counties; **Swamp** in Grant (TB) and Tucker (MJ); and **Dark-eyed Junco** in Monongalia (TB) and Tucker (HMy). On August 18, Cynthia Ellis listened to the jumbled song of a juvenile **Song Sparrow** at her home in Red House, Putnam County.

Tanagers, Cardinals, Grosbeaks and Buntings—**Summer Tanagers** appeared in Kanawha (HG), Marshall (TB) and Wood (JB) Counties. **Scarlet Tanagers, Northern Cardinals, Rose-breasted Grosbeaks, and Indigo Buntings** prompted numerous reports from birders in most parts of the state. On June 21 and 22, James Evans found three **Blue Grosbeaks** in Grant County, along Maysville-Antioch Road. **Blue Grosbeak** reports also came from Cabell County (GR), Jefferson County (JBz, MO, BH), Mason County (CE, BW, SA), and Putnam County (CE). **Dickcissels** were the subjects of many reports from Grant County (HMy, DH, FA), Jefferson County (SS, JBz, MO, CD, JL) and Mason County (DP, MG, WA, GR, BBo).

Icterids—Betsy Reeder heard a **Western Meadowlark** singing in a field at her home in Summers County on June 5, and extended her hospitality to many of the state's birders, as the bird remained through July 17. **Bobolinks** appeared in reports from Grant (HM, TB), Preston (TB, DCo), Randolph (DH), and Tucker (MJ, DH) Counties. Reports of **Red-winged Blackbirds, Eastern Meadowlarks, Common Grackles, Brown-headed Cowbirds, and Orchard and Baltimore Orioles** were posted from areas all over the state.

Finches and Allies—**Purple Finch** reports came from Pocahontas (JBo), Preston (GF), and Tucker (MJ, HMy) Counties. **House Finches** were reported only from five counties. Birders made numerous reports of **Red Crossbills** at the Cranberry Glades Visitor Center in Pocahontas County, where John Boback also saw **Pine Siskins** on July 2. **American Goldfinches** were reported widely throughout the state.

Weaver Finches—The **House Sparrow** continues throughout the state, despite reports in only five counties.

Contributors to the Summer Field Notes: Susan Aaron (SA), Janet Ardam (JA), Wendell Argabrite (WA), Rodney Bartgis (RB), Jon Benedetti (JB), John Boback (JBo), Randy Bodkins (RBo), Ben Borda (BBo), Joette Borzik (JBz), Terry Bronson (TB), Shannon Burner (SB), Kevin Campbell (KCa), Kevin Cade (KC), Laura Ceperley (LC), J. B. Churchill (JBC), Derek Courtney (DCo), Jeffrey del Col (JD), Carol Del-Colle (CD), Cynthia Ellis (CE), James Evans (JE), Gary Felton (GF), Hullet C. Good (HG), LeJay Graffious (LeJ), Michael Griffith (MG), Bruni Haydl (BH), Joey Herron (JoH), Diane Holsinger (DH), Wilma Jarrell (WJ), Kim Kazmierski (KK), Eliot Kirschbaum (EK), Jon and B. J. Little (JL), Beth Mankins (BM), Hallie Mason (HM), Herb Myers (HMy), David Myles (DM), Jean Neely (JN), Matthew Orsie (MO), Cathy Pardee (CP), David Patick (DP), James and Judy Phillips (JJP), Gary Rankin (GR), Casey Rucker (CR), Sandy Sagalkin (SS), N. Wade Snyder (WS), Rennie Talbert (ReT), Ellen Voss (EV), Beverly Wright (BW).

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Erratum

In the January 2011, Volume 78, Number 1 issue of *The Redstart*, "The Bird List, 2010 Foray, Preston County, West Virginia" by Albert R. Buckelew Jr., on page 2, fourth paragraph, change the number of bird species found from 124 to 125, and at the top of page 6, insert: House Wren—Common.