

ISSN: 0034-2165

The **REDSTART**

VOLUME 80, NUMBER 2

APRIL, 2013



PUBLISHED BY THE BROOKS BIRD CLUB

2013 - The Brooks Bird Club, Inc.

Founded September 1932
Named in honor of A. B. Brooks, Naturalist

OFFICERS

President	Stuart Robbins, 8806 Stephens Rd., Laurel, MD 20723	301-725-6572
President Elect	Carol McCullough, 1119 Queensbury St., Pittsburgh, PA 15205	412-921-6873
Vice President	James Triplett, 1198 Fledderjohn Rd., Charleston, WV 25314	304-344-3554
Imm. Past President	John Jacobs, Rt. 1, Box 132, Independence, WV 26374	304-864-6460
Administrator	Carl Slater, 57290 Mehlman Rd., Bellaire, OH 43906	740-635-9246
Treasurer	Scott Emrick, 52713 SR 800, Jerusalem, OH 43747	740-472-5212
Recording Secretary	Janice Emrick, 52713 SR 800, Jerusalem, OH 43747	740-472-5212
Membership Secretary	Juanita Slater, 57290 Mehlman Rd., Bellaire, OH 43906	740-635-9246
Editor <i>The Redstart</i>	A. R. Buckelew Jr., 111 Logan Ct., Bethany, WV 26032	304-829-4392
Editor <i>The Mail Bag</i>	Ryan Tomazin, 348 Station St., Apt. 7, Bridgeville, PA 15017	412-220-9726

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Serve Through:

2013	Sally Egan, 910 Sunset Dr., Bridgeport, WV 26330	304-842-9511
	John Fichtner, 16601 Parkersburg Rd., Elizabeth, WV 26143	304-474-3899
	Barbara Hohman, 209 Ellsworth Dr., Marietta, OH 45750	740-374-5548
2014	Matthew Orsie, 741 Pheasant Hill Rd., Summit Point, WV 25446	304-725-0973
	Cynthia Slater, 2310 Cowling Rd., Scottdale, PA 15683	724-570-8502
	Ryan Tomazin, 348 Station St., Apt. 7, Bridgeville, PA 15017	412-220-9726
2015	Thomas Fox, 1447 Sycamore Rd., Millstone, WV 25261	304-354-7686
	Larry Helgerman, 825 Academy Pl., Pittsburgh, PA 15243	412-508-0321
	Frederick McCullough, 1119 Queensbury St., Pittsburgh, PA 15205	412-921-6873

ADVISORS

A. R. Buckelew Jr., 111 Logan Ct., Bethany, WV 26032	304-829-4392
Greg E. Eddy, 2301 N. Tracy St., Alexandria, VA 22311	703-980-3751
Robert Rine, 1269 National Rd., Apt. 51, Wheeling, WV 26003	304-243-8766

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSONS

Budget	James Triplett, 1198 Fledderjohn Rd., Charleston, WV 25314	304-344-3554
Research	Greg E. Eddy, 2301 N. Tracy St., Alexandria, VA 22311	703-980-3751
Foray	Carol McCullough, 1119 Queensbury St., Pittsburgh, PA 15205	412-921-6873
Foray Director	Carol McCullough, 1119 Queensbury St., Pittsburgh, PA 15205	412-921-6873
	Juanita Slater, 57290 Mehlman Rd., Bellaire, OH 43906	740-635-9246
Backyard Sanctuary	Cynthia Ellis, Rt. 1, Box 163, Red House, WV 25168	304-586-4135
Club Library	Dorothy Broemsen, 340 Peter's Run Rd., Wheeling, WV 26003	304-242-4498
Historian	Wilma Jarrell, HC 68, Box 10, Wileyville, WV 26186	304-889-2786
Webmaster	Matthew Fox, 3188 Morgantown Rd., Sturgis, MS 39769	662-465-6293
	mfox@brooksbirdclub.org	

The REDSTART

VOLUME 80, NUMBER 2

APRIL, 2013

Contents	Page
Recent Cheat Lake Waterbird Fallouts	
—Terry L. Bronson	57
The 2012 West Virginia Christmas Bird Count	
—Jane J. Whitaker	65
Twentieth Century West Virginia Records for Passenger Pigeon	
—Albert R. Buckelew Jr.	74
2012 Floyd Bartley Memorial Award Announced	76
Field Notes	
—Casey Rucker	77
Index for Volume 79	86

Editorial Staff

Editor • Albert R. Buckelew Jr., Department of Biology, Bethany College, Bethany, WV 26032
Associate Editor • Marjorie Keatley, Mountwest Community and Technical College, Huntington, WV 25701
Field Notes Editor • Casey Rucker, P.O. Box 2, Seneca Rocks, WV 26884
Advisory Editorial Board • Greg E. Eddy, Joey Herron, Matthew Orsie, James D. Phillips

The Redstart is published quarterly in January, April, July, and October at P.O. Box 4077, Wheeling, WV 26003. The journal of the Brooks Bird Club, it is mailed to all members in good standing. Nonmember subscription price is \$17. Individual copies are \$4, except the Foray issue, which is \$8. Changes of address and requests for back issues should be mailed to P.O. Box 4077, Wheeling, WV 26003. Articles for publication and books for review should be mailed to the editor. Printed on recycled paper.

ISSN: 0034-2165

Recent Cheat Lake Waterbird Fallouts

Terry L. Bronson

During the last few years, a number of waterbird fallouts have occurred on Cheat Lake in Monongalia County, West Virginia, which have been fairly well documented. This article summarizes those fallouts.

Waterbirds are defined to include swans, geese, ducks, cormorants, loons, grebes, coots, gulls, and terns. Shorebirds are excluded because, other than Killdeers, they are very seldom found at Cheat Lake. Every birder probably has his or her own definition of fallout, but I think the following from 10,000 Birds.com summarizes it pretty well: “A fallout is, in the birding sense of the word, a mass of birds, exceptional in both number and diversity, that descends on a given locale as a result of meteorological or seasonal forces.”

Cheat Lake was formed in 1925 when a hydroelectric dam was constructed on the Cheat River at the Pennsylvania state line. The lake, entirely in West Virginia, was originally named Lake Lynn but was renamed Cheat Lake in 1976. It is about 13 miles long but less than a mile wide. Although it may originally have been fairly deep in most places, over 85 years of siltation has resulted in most of the southern end near the I-68 bridge and the marinas just north and south of that bridge becoming fairly shallow. Easily visible from that bridge, vast sandbars and mudflats emerge in the middle of the lake starting in November when the lake’s water level is drawn down for the winter by the power company—currently Monongahela Power. The north end of the lake at Cheat Lake Park, near the dam, is considerably deeper, but even there dead trees and snags can be seen out in the lake in a few places, indicating not-too-deep underwater sandbars.

I believe there are several reasons for waterbird fallouts at Cheat Lake:

1. Once birds migrating southbound in the fall and early winter through far western Pennsylvania or southeastward through eastern Ohio pass Pittsburgh, the first decent-sized lake they come to is Cheat Lake. Certainly, some birds drop down on the Ohio River and the Monongahela River, but those rivers are relatively narrow and have significant barge traffic, making them less attractive than lakes.

2. Fall waterbird migration reaches West Virginia during the last week or two of October. At that time of year, waterbirds are fleeing the cold fronts and pre-winter conditions of Canada and the northern tier of U.S. states. Often, storms over the U.S. Atlantic seaboard (nor’easters in the northeastern U.S. and hurricanes and tropical storms in the southeastern U.S.) interact with these inland weather systems, and waterbirds in the process of migration choose to put down on the nearest attractive body of water to refuel and wait out the unfavorable migration conditions.

3. Summer and fall recreational boating traffic, which can be very heavy on weekends, ends in mid-October when boat owners must remove their boats from

marinas before the marinas shut down for the winter in anticipation of the lake's water level being lowered to allow room for the influx of melting snow and rain in the spring.

The lake has almost certainly been an attractive stopover point for migrating waterbirds ever since its formation. The earliest references to Cheat Lake fallouts I could find in *The Redstart* were very general statements of “at least 10,000 waterbirds” on October 23–24, 1936, and “fully 5,000 birds” on November 5, 1936.” (Brooks, 1936) Unfortunately, no detailed fallout data could be compiled due to the anecdotal and incomplete nature of these historical reports, but it stands to reason that fallouts of that magnitude must occur every few years when weather conditions are favorable.

Data are presented on four recent fallouts of waterbirds on Cheat Lake in the following narrative and tables.

On October 27, 2012, a massive cold front coming from the northwest was driving waterbirds before it. Coming up the Atlantic coast of the U.S., but still three days from landfall in southern New Jersey, was Hurricane Sandy, which was so vast that its western edge eventually reached Lake Michigan. A very large number of waterbirds happened to find themselves in the Cheat Lake area when these two weather systems merged, and a fallout that continued for several days ensued, as detailed in Table 1.

Analysis of Table 1 indicates the peak of the fallout occurred on October 30, the day the first effects of by-then Tropical Storm Sandy were seriously felt in West Virginia. However, the vast majority of the birds were already present on October 29, so it is clear that the fallout was not caused by Sandy, but rather by the cold front of the immediately preceding three days. Many of the birds—especially Ruddy Ducks—lingered until November 3 and beyond, making this a long-lived fallout.

Ruddy Ducks with a high count of 4,500 (and possibly 5,000) birds were obviously the species most seriously impacted by the fallout, comprising 60% to 70% of the total waterfowl on most days. Also noteworthy were unusually high totals for Brant (22 birds), Gadwall (103), American Wigeon (131), Surf Scoter (25), Black Scoter (7), Pied-billed Grebe (70), Double-crested Cormorant (267, though most of those were in flyover flocks), and American Coot (1,000). All except Gadwall are state highs for eBird, though, of course, some historical records higher than that and not reported to eBird might exist.

Table 1

Waterbird Counts on Cheat Lake, October 28–November 3, 2012*

Species	Oct. 28	Oct. 29	Oct. 30 **	Oct. 31	Nov. 1	Nov. 2	Nov. 3
Brant		22	4	5	5		
Canada Goose	34	35	30	26	83	103	5
Tundra Swan		23					
Wood Duck			34		10	3	5
Gadwall	103	50	87		9	9	2
American Wigeon	131	26	63		12		
American Black Duck		2	6				
Mallard	180	30	196	13	50	52	32
Northern Shoveler		14			3		
Northern Pintail	10		15				
Green-winged Teal	4	1	3				
Redhead	1	1	2	2	2	2	
Ring-necked Duck	85	31	286	89	153	158	77
Greater Scaup			6	2			2
Lesser Scaup	78	530	396	150	277	126	14
Greater/Lesser Scaup				110			
Surf Scoter	10	10	25	5	5		1
White-winged Scoter	2	2	4				
Black Scoter	7						
Bufflehead	423	280	760	29	24	18	12

Species	Oct. 28	Oct. 29	Oct. 30 **	Oct. 31	Nov. 1	Nov. 2	Nov. 3
Hooded Merganser	21		61		10	3	
Red-breasted Merganser						3	
Ruddy Duck	1,711	4,500	4,129	2,084	1,335	1,571	641
Common Loon	4	50	20	58	1	19	2
Pied-billed Grebe	70	34	70	38	60	50	20
Horned Grebe	31	23	25	5	16	14	7
Double-crested Cormorant	42	150	61	267	26	65	
American Coot	380	600	1,000	313	238	213	28
Bonaparte's Gull			17				
Ring-billed Gull	4		43	9			
Herring Gull	1			3			
Common Tern			1	1			
Total	3,332	6,414	7,344	3,209	2,319	2,409	848

*Data from West Virginia Birds Listserv and eBird reports from Terry Bronson, Derek Courtney, John Boback, Larry Schwab, and Caden Haines.

**October 30 data incomplete due to downed trees preventing access to Cheat Lake Park. Based on October 29 data, it is possible the October 30 totals including Cheat Lake Park may well have totaled over 8,000 birds.

From January 20 to 22, 2012, there was a smaller fallout, again after nasty weather to the north, which included the species listed in Table 2. Since this fallout occurred in mid-winter, the mix of species was considerably different, with Canvasbacks, Redheads, and Ring-billed Gulls especially noteworthy.

Table 2

Waterbird Counts on Cheat Lake, January 20–22, 2012*

Species	Jan. 20	Jan. 21	Jan. 22
Canada Goose	22	3	46
Tundra Swan		4	
Wood Duck	3		2
American Wigeon		13	
American Black Duck	2		
Mallard	15	40	28
Canvasback	360	57	18
Redhead	52		12
Ring-necked Duck	69	4	43
Greater Scaup	30		4
Lesser Scaup	1,185	106	24
White-winged Scoter		1	
Black Scoter		1	
Long-tailed Duck		1	
Bufflehead	109	18	53
Common Goldeneye	7	2	8
Hooded Merganser	4		2
Common Merganser	7		6
Red-breasted Merganser			1
Ruddy Duck	185	97	86
Pied-billed Grebe	1		2
Horned Grebe	11		4
American Coot	43		
Ring-billed Gull	224	169	257
Total	2,329	516	596

*Data from eBird reports from Terry Bronson, Derek Courtney, LeJay Graffious, Kyle Aldinger, and Joey Herron.

In late 2011, there was a one-day fallout on November 23, with the bad weather of the previous day clearing early in the day and most of the birds seen early in the morning gone by mid-day. Noteworthy, here were the totals for Buffleheads, Common Loons, and Horned Grebes. It should be noted that one day earlier there were 257 Buffleheads and 87 Horned Grebes on the nearby Monongahela River, so the fallout of those two species was more widespread than the table indicates.

Table 3

Waterbird Counts on Cheat Lake, November 23, 2011*

Species	Nov. 23
Canada Goose	41
Tundra Swan	1
Wood Duck	14
Gadwall	5
American Wigeon	5
American Black Duck	2
Mallard	69
Northern Shoveler	3
Northern Pintail	22
Canvasback	6
Redhead	19
Ring-necked Duck	109
Greater Scaup	100
Lesser Scaup	1,507
Surf Scoter	4
White-winged Scoter	1
Black Scoter	1
Long-tailed Duck	2
Bufflehead	1,524
Common Goldeneye	1
Hooded Merganser	22
Common Merganser	8
Red-breasted Merganser	4
Ruddy Duck	5
Red-throated Loon	5
Common Loon	141
Pied-billed Grebe	16
Horned Grebe	425

Species	Nov. 23
Double-crested Cormorant	80
Bonaparte's Gull	4
Ring-billed Gull	17
Total	4,163

*Data from eBird reports from Derek Courtney and Terry Bronson.

A smaller fallout occurred on November 1–2, 2006. Although counts were not made for all species, it is likely that 1,000–2,000 birds were present, not counting the perhaps over-optimistic report of “thousands” of Tundra Swans. Still the number of Tundra Swans, Hooded Mergansers, and Common Loons was noteworthy.

Table 4

Waterbird Counts on Cheat Lake, November 1-2, 2006*

Species	Nov. 1	Nov. 2
Tundra Swan	131	thousands
Gadwall	20+	
American Wigeon	3	
Ring-necked Duck	hundreds	
Greater/Lesser Scaup	hundreds	
Long-tailed Duck	4	
Bufflehead	hundreds	
Hooded Merganser	100+	
Ruddy Duck	hundreds	
Common Loon	63-100	
Pied-billed Grebe	Not counted	
Horned Grebe	Not counted	
Bonaparte's Gull	2	
Ring-billed Gull	1	

*Data from West Virginia Listserv postings from John Boback. November 2 data from a friend of his.

Comparing the data from all four fallouts listed previously, which occurred from late October through late January, it seems clear that the most numerous species in most of the fallouts were Lesser Scaups, Buffleheads, and Ruddy Ducks, which seems

to indicate protracted migration periods for these species. Other species were mostly present in late fall (American Coots) or mid-winter (Canvasbacks)—presumably due to the timing of their main migratory pushes through the state. Most species, however, appeared in very low to modest numbers, which would seem to indicate their relative rareness in the state during the migration period.

Note also that geese, swans, gulls (except for the January 2012 fallout), and terns are seldom seen in large numbers. The fallouts usually are composed largely of ducks, loons, grebes, and coots. Cormorants are hit-or-miss: they can be abundant or not present at all.

References

10,000Birds.com. Online: <http://10000birds.com>.

Brooks, M. (1936). The autumnal waterfowl flight in the Morgantown area. *The Redstart*, 4(3), 15-17.

eBird.org. Online: <http://ebird.org>.

West Virginia Birds Listserv. Online: <http://list.audubon.org/archives/wv-bird.html>.

Wikipedia.org. Online: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cheat_Lake.

905 Southpoint Circle
Morgantown, WV 26501

The 2012 West Virginia Christmas Bird Count

Jane J. Whitaker

The 113th Christmas Bird Count (CBC) was held from December 14, 2012, through January 5, 2013. Twenty counts were conducted, one fewer than in 2011. Table 1 lists the number of species for all counts combined. See Table 2 for the 15 most abundant species. Of the 15 most common species reported, the highest number observed was the European Starling (41,045 seen in Parkersburg). The 15th most common species was the American Goldfinch. Large numbers of American Crows were reported by Wheeling (20,107) and Charleston (7,744). Parkersburg also reported a large number of Red-winged Blackbirds (5,778), which elevated that species to fourth most abundant. Six other species—Eastern Bluebird, Song Sparrow, American Robin, Carolina Wren, White-breasted Nuthatch, and House Finch—had totals over 1,000 but were not among the 15 most common.

Table 1
Species List

Species	Number
Snow Goose	4
Cackling Goose	1
Canada Goose	7,052
Mute Swan*	3
Tundra Swan	143
Wood Duck	38
Gadwall	93
American Wigeon*	6
American Black Duck	204
Mallard	2,822
Northern Shoveler	2
Northern Pintail*	8
American Green-winged Teal	7
Canvasback	3
Redhead*	2
Ring-necked Duck	83
Greater Scaup*	3
Lesser Scaup	13
Bufflehead	58

Species	Number
Common Goldeneye	9
Hooded Merganser	280
Common Merganser	68
Ruddy Duck	134
Duck sp.	60
Ring-necked Pheasant	10
Ruffed Grouse	14
Wild Turkey	842
Common Loon	43
Pied-billed Grebe	144
Horned Grebe	19
Double-crested Cormorant	7
Great Blue Heron	158
Black Vulture	376
Turkey Vulture	842
Bald Eagle	58
Northern Harrier	22
Sharp-shinned Hawk	24
Cooper's Hawk	43
Accipiter sp.	1
Red-shouldered Hawk	129
Red-tailed Hawk	393
Broad-winged Hawk	1
Rough-legged Hawk	6
Golden Eagle	10
American Kestrel	139
Merlin	3
Peregrine Falcon	5
Virginia Rail	3
American Coot	120
Killdeer	189
Wilson's Snipe	5
American Woodcock	2
Bonaparte's Gull*	22
Ring-billed Gull	294
Herring Gull	5
Rock Pigeon	4,578
Mourning Dove	3,680
Barn Owl	4

Species	Number
Eastern Screech Owl	72
Great Horned Owl	29
Barred Owl	17
Long-eared Owl	1
Short-eared Owl	3
Belted Kingfisher	143
Red-headed Woodpecker	25
Red-bellied Woodpecker	832
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	81
Downy Woodpecker	961
Hairy Woodpecker	185
Northern Flicker	387
Pileated Woodpecker	358
Eastern Phoebe	27
Loggerhead Shrike	1
White-eyed Vireo*	1
Blue Jay	2,688
American Crow	41,079
Fish Crow	3
Common Raven	238
Horned Lark	121
Barn Swallow*	1
Carolina Chickadee	2,071
Black-capped Chickadee	899
Chickadee sp.	59
Tufted Titmouse	2,166
Red-breasted Nuthatch	83
White-breasted Nuthatch	1,283
Brown Creeper	89
Carolina Wren	1,363
Winter Wren	47
Golden-crowned Kinglet	428
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	16
Kinglet sp.	10
Eastern Bluebird	1,563
Hermit Thrush	50
American Robin	1,518
Gray Catbird	5
Northern Mockingbird	607

Species	Number
Brown Thrasher	7
European Starling	61,796
American Pipit	41
Cedar Waxwing	263
Yellow-rumped Warbler	252
Eastern Towhee	184
American Tree Sparrow	284
Chipping Sparrow	31
Field Sparrow	251
Savannah Sparrow	29
Fox Sparrow	29
Song Sparrow	1,511
Swamp Sparrow	95
White-throated Sparrow	1,892
White-crowned Sparrow	603
Dark-eyed Junco	5,903
Lapland Longspur*	1
Northern Cardinal	3,373
Indigo Bunting*	1
Red-winged Blackbird	5,980
Eastern Meadowlark	100
Rusty Blackbird	55
Common Grackle	164
Brown-headed Cowbird	510
Purple Finch	40
House Finch	1,049
Red Crossbill	1
White-winged Crossbill*	9
Common Redpoll*	1
Pine Siskin	14
American Goldfinch	1,693
Evening Grosbeak*	15
House Sparrow	3,228
Total	172,599

*denotes species not observed on the 2009 count

Table 2
Fifteen Most Abundant Species in Descending Order

European Starling
American Crow
Canada Goose
Redwing Blackbird
Dark-eyed Junco
Rock Pigeon
Mourning Dove
Northern Cardinal
House Sparrow
Chickadees
Mallard
Bluejay
Tufted Titmouse
White-throated Sparrow
American Goldfinch

Table 3 lists species observed on one count only. Twenty-four species were observed on all counts and are listed in Table 4. By contrast, only 19 species were seen on all counts in 2011. Three species were seen on all but one count: Red-shouldered Hawks were absent on the Moorefield count, Brown Creeper on the Athens count, and no American Robins were observed on the Pocahontas count.

Table 3
Species Observed on One Count Only

Species	Number	Count Location
Snow Goose	4	Ona
Cackling Goose	1	Huntington
Mute Swan	3	Buffalo Creek
Canvasback	3	Lewisburg
Red Head	2	Elkins
Virginia Rail	3	Charles Town
American Woodcock	2	Canaan
Ring-necked Pheasant	10	Buffalo Creek
Barn Owl	4	Moorefield
Long-eared Owl	1	Morgantown

Species	Number	Count Location
Short-eared Owl	3	Moorefield
Loggerhead Shrike	1	Lewisburg
White-eyed Vireo	1	Morgantown
Barn Swallow	1	Lewisburg
Red Crossbill	1	Inwood
White-winged Crossbill	9	Canaan
Common Redpoll	1	Canaan

Table 4
Species Observed on All Counts

Mallard	Tufted Titmouse
Great Blue Heron	White-breasted Nuthatch
Rock Pigeon	Eastern Bluebird
Mourning Dove	Carolina Wren
Belted Kingfisher	Golden-crowned Kinglet
Red-bellied Woodpecker	European Starling
Downy Woodpecker	Song Sparrow
Northern Flicker	White-throated Sparrow
Pileated Woodpecker	Dark-eyed Junco
Blue Jay	Northern Cardinal
American Crow	American Goldfinch
Chickadee spp.	House Sparrow

See Table 5 for the locations reporting counts with total species, number of birds, and number of observers. Oak Hill did not report this year. Eight counts were held from December 15 to December 18: Buffalo Creek, Canaan, Charles Town, Charleston, Morgantown, Ona, Pipestem, and Pocahontas. Wheeling and McDowell were conducted the following weekend, December 22 and 23. Athens, Hampshire, Huntington, Lewisburg, Parkersburg, and Raleigh were conducted between December 27 and December 31. January counts included Elkins, Inwood, and Moorefield.

Table 5
 Location of Participating Counts, Total Species, Number of Birds, and Observers

Count Location	Species	Number	No. of Observers
Athens-Princeton, WV	41	967	3
Buffalo Creek, PA/WV	63	9222	40
Canaan, WV	56	1715	28
Charles Town, WV	76	9495	25
Charleston, WV	61	11,075	18
Elkins, WV	54	4306	17
Hampshire County, WV	61	5667	41
Huntington, WV	68	5979	13
Inwood, WV	75	9806	24
Lewisburg, WV	71	5719	17
McDowell County, WV	36	891	3
Moorefield, WV	71	2913	10
Morgantown, WV	74	4375	35
Ona, WV	71	6227	14
Parkersburg, WV	70	52,206	26
Pendleton, WV	62	4644	10
Pipestem, WV	60	3209	16
Pocahontas, WV	50	1687	13
Raleigh County, WV	53	9253	2
Wheeling, WV	47	23,247	8

All of the counts reported seasonal weather. It was partly cloudy with temperatures in the 20s, 30s, and 40s. Highs in the 50s were reported by Buffalo Creek, Charleston, Charles Town, Pendleton, Morgantown, and Pipestem.

Hampshire reported the highest number of participants at 41. Two counts had only three observers—Athens and Raleigh County. McDowell had two participants. All the other counts had observers varying from 40 to 10. The highest total species counts were Charleston, 76, and Inwood, 75.

Details of each count can be found on the Audubon Web site by using the URL <http://birds.audubon.org/american-birds-annual-summary-christmas-bird-count>.

I am hesitant to compare the 2012 results with 2011 (Whitaker, 2012) as there was one fewer count included in 2012; however, notable increases and decreases (25% or more) from 2011 can be found in Table 6.

Table 6
Count Totals From 2011 to 2012

Species	2011	2012
Snow Goose	67	4
Tundra Swan*	50	143
Wood Duck	13	38
American Black Duck	97	204
Mallard	2,167	2,822
Ring-necked Duck*	166	83
Lesser Scaup*	71	13
Hooded Merganser	180	280
Common Merganser	20	68
Ruddy Duck	47	134
Wild Turkey	342	842
Common Loon	3	43
Pie-billed Grebe	82	144
Great Blue Heron	122	158
Black Vulture*	712	376
Northern Harrier	9	22
Sharp-shinned Hawk*	33	24
Cooper's Hawk*	58	43
Red-shouldered Hawk	85	129
Golden Eagle	5	10
American Coot*	426	120
Killdeer*	288	189
Ring-billed Gull	75	294
Barred Owl	12	17
Belted Kingfisher	106	143
Eastern Phoebe	17	27
Red-breasted Nuthatch	20	83
Carolina Wren	881	1,363
American Robin*	1,935	1,518
European Starling	25,824	61,796
Field Sparrow	170	251
Savannah Sparrow	1	29
Swamp Sparrow*	128	95
White-throated Sparrow	1401	1892
White-crowned Sparrow	410	603
Red-winged Blackbird	576	5,980

Species	2011	2012
Eastern Meadowlark	26	100
American Goldfinch*	2191	1693
*indicates a decrease		

It seems that most of the variability is among waterfowl and other migrants, with the exceptions being Wild Turkey and Carolina Wrens. Perhaps they had population increases in 2012 due to Hurricane Sandy or other environmental conditions.

I would like to thank my husband, Robert Whitaker, for technical assistance and editing the report. Also, thanks are offered to the many volunteers who make the CBC studies possible.

Reference

Whitaker, J. J. (2012). The 2011 West Virginia Christmas Bird Count with population trends since 1992. *The Redstart*, 79(2), 41-50.

3817 Windom Pl. N.W.
 Washington, DC 20016
 jane.whitaker@me.com

Twentieth Century West Virginia Records for Passenger Pigeon

Albert R. Buckelew Jr.

In January 2012, I received an inquiry from William Whan of Columbus, Ohio, concerning the late George A. Hall's discussion of twentieth century records for the Passenger Pigeon in West Virginia (Hall, 1983). Hall mentions two late records of wild birds in West Virginia: One shot by A. S. Morgan in Putnam County in 1902, and a probable record from Upshur County in 1903. Whan, former editor of *The Ohio Cardinal*, asked me to look into Hall's records as the last generally accepted record for a wild Passenger Pigeon is that of a bird collected in Ohio in 1900.

Hall writes that A. S. Morgan shot a Passenger Pigeon in Putnam County in 1902. John L. Smith (1965, p. 96), who knew A. Sidney Morgan well, states, "The last passenger pigeon in the Kanawha Valley was shot by A. Sidney Morgan near Winfield in 1895, but Morgan goes on to report seeing a few after that date. The specimen has been lost, but a portrait of the bird, painted by Morgan's mother, hangs in his museum." It seems likely that Smith, now deceased, had the correct year for the Morgan specimen and that Hall's 1902 date is not correct.

Hall uses Schorger (1955) and Smith (1965) as references for a 1903 Upshur County, West Virginia, Passenger Pigeon record. I obtained a copy of Schorger's *The Passenger Pigeon* and found no mention there of a 1903 Upshur County record of Passenger Pigeon. Smith cites a word-of-mouth report from 1909. Smith cites Maurice Brooks' review of Schorger's book in the *Wilson Bulletin* (Brooks, 1955, p. 229) in which Brooks writes:

When I was a small boy I remember my father's receiving a letter from a mountain hunter in which the writer was positive that he had seen a flock of about twenty "wild pigeons" (this would have been around 1909). The "cracker" or punch-line was properly reserved for the last: He concluded that one reason he thought they might not be wild pigeons was that they all flew down and alighted on Elk River. I have told this story many times, and no hearer has told me that the writer was within the bounds of possibility. On page 24 of Dr. Schorger's book I learn that Passenger Pigeons regularly alighted on bodies of water.

Smith does not discuss a record for 1903 in Upshur County. It now seems possible that Hall mixed up Brooks' discussion of a word-of-mouth record in Brooks' own review of Schorger's book and referenced the Schorger book itself for this second-hand sight record of uncertain date.

It is interesting that Maurice Brooks (1944, p. 25) writes, "There is a credible record of the occurrence of the bird in West Virginia as late as 1905;" however, Brooks

does not give a reference for the 1905 record. He does list specimens in “the museum of Bethany College, at the Ohio Valley General Hospital, in Wheeling, and at a few other points in the state.” Unfortunately, Brooks does not give dates or collection locations for these specimens.

I have no information on the Ohio Valley General Hospital specimen. I found more information on the Bethany College specimen mentioned by Brooks. George M. Sutton, who grew up in Bethany and spent a lot of time there through the early 1950s, wrote about the college Passenger Pigeon specimen: “A poorly mounted specimen in the Bethany College collection was said to have been taken locally many years ago.” (Sutton, 1933, p. 110). When I arrived at Bethany College in 1969, I found a number of mounted specimens in the comparative anatomy laboratory and in the attic of Oglebay Hall, then the building housing the Department of Biology. The birds in the attic were in poor condition, covered with dust, and many falling apart. There was no Passenger Pigeon.

I know of no credible, documented, twentieth century records or specimens for the Passenger Pigeon in West Virginia.

References Cited

- Brooks, M. G. (1944). *A check-list of West Virginia birds*. Morgantown, West Virginia: Agricultural Experiment Station, West Virginia University.
- Brooks, M. G. (1955). Ornithological Literature. *The Wilson Bulletin*, 67(3), 228-230.
- Hall, G. A. (1983). *West Virginia birds*. Pittsburgh: Carnegie Museum of Natural History Special Publication No. 7.
- Schorger, A. W. 1955. *The Passenger Pigeon*. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press.
- Smith, J. L. (1965). The Passenger Pigeon in West Virginia. *The Redstart*, 32(3), 94-96.
- Sutton, G. M. (1933). Birds of the West Virginia Panhandle. *The Cardinal*, 3(5), 101-124.

Department of Biology
Bethany College
Bethany, WV 26032

2012 Floyd Bartley Memorial Award Announced

Albert R. Buckelew Jr. announced the 2012 Floyd Bartley Memorial Award at the BBC midwinter meeting at North Bend State Park on March 9, 2013. Scott Pendleton won the Bartley Award for his article, "Improving Turkey Vulture Breeding Bird Atlas Data." The article was published in the October 2012 issue of *The Redstart* [79(4), pp. 133–140].

The Floyd Barley Award was established by an anonymous donor to honor the memory of Floyd Bartley. [See *The Redstart*, 43(2), p. 68, 1976]. Previous winners of the Award are listed below.

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
2010	James Triplett and Beverly Triplett
2012	Joey Herron

Field Notes Fall Season

September 1 – November 30, 2012

Casey Rucker

For the second season in a row, West Virginia was hit with a storm that left hundreds of thousands without power, many for more than a week. Hurricane Sandy hit the state on October 29, bringing heavy snow and high winds that downed trees and power lines and collapsed roofs. All three months of the fall season saw below normal temperatures in West Virginia, according to the Northeast Regional Climate Center at Cornell University. September and October were damp, with statewide average rainfall above 150% of normal during both months. November, in contrast, was the second driest since 1894.

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, at autoblock@frontiernet.net, and regular mail. The full content of the submitted notes by the contributors of the WV Listserv may be viewed by visiting the archives at the following Web site: list.audubon.org/archives/wv-bird.html. Birders from 37 of the 55 West Virginia counties reported sightings on the WV Listserv during the fall season.

On September 23 Deborah Hale spotted a **Western Kingbird** in Harpers Ferry, Jefferson County, and the bird was seen and photographed by others, including Matthew Orsie, Carol Del-Colle, Teri Holland, Joette Borzik, and Bruni Haydl, through October 3. On September 30 Fred Atwood was on Hogueland Road, Grant County, when he saw and photographed a **Swainson's Hawk**. This is the second state record for this bird, and the first since 1897. A winter finch irruption got underway early in the state as well. Overall there were 226 species reported in the state during the fall months.

Ducks, Swans, Geese—Michael Griffith and Wendell Argabrite saw a **Greater White-fronted Goose** flying by Robert C. Byrd Locks and Dam, Mason County, on November 3. On November 20 Michael Griffith saw the only **Snow Goose** reported during the fall at Beech Fork Lake State Park, Wayne County, and Gary Rankin re-found the bird on November 24. West Virginia's lone reported **Ross's Goose** was discovered by Hullet Good on November 17 in Coonskin Park, Kanawha County, as reported by Doren Burrell, and the bird was seen as late as November 24 by James Triplett. On October 29 John Boback found 22 **Brant** at Cheat Lake, Monongalia County, and Terry Bronson saw them there on November 1. David Patick, Wendell Argabrite, and Michael Griffith found a juvenile **Brant** at the Ravenswood sewage ponds in Jackson County on November 10, and Gary Rankin saw the bird there later

that day. On November 24 David Patick and Michael Griffith saw perhaps the same juvenile **Brant** at Robert C. Byrd Locks and Dam, Mason County. On October 29 Michael Griffith and Wendell Argabrite found the season's only **Cackling Goose** at the same location. **Canada Geese** were as usual widespread throughout the state. On November 13 Elliot Kirschbaum saw at least 100 **Tundra Swans** near Shepherdstown, Jefferson County; and on the next day, N. Wade Snyder estimated that 400 to 500 **Tundra Swans** flew by him near Bardane, Jefferson County. Other reports of **Tundra Swans** came from Grant (FA), Jackson (BSMS), Mason (MG, WA), Monongalia (LS), Preston (GF), Taylor (JH), and Tucker (LC) Counties.

Hurricane Sandy brought unusual numbers of waterfowl to our state along with the wind, snow, and rain. West Virginia birders reported 24 species, including all three **scoters**. On October 29 James Waggy reported seeing two male **Harlequin Ducks** in breeding plumage at Kanawha Falls, Fayette County. There were reports in at least 10 counties of **Wood Ducks**, **Gadwalls**, **American Wigeons**, **American Black Ducks**, **Mallards**, **Blue-winged Teals**, **Green-winged Teals**, **Ring-necked Ducks**, **Lesser Scaup**, **Buffleheads**, **Hooded Mergansers**, and **Ruddy Ducks** this fall. Reports of the following species came from fewer than 10 counties, as noted: **Northern Shovelers**—Barbour (TB), Grant (FA), Jefferson (SS, JBz), Mason (DP, MG, GR), Monongalia (JBo, TB), Preston (TB, GF), Putnam (CE, GR), Tucker (RBo), and Wetzel (WJ) Counties; **Northern Pintails**—Grant (FA), Jefferson (JBz), Monongalia (TB, DCo), Preston (TB), Putnam (CE), Tucker (RBo), and Wetzel (WJ) Counties; **Canvasbacks**—Wetzel County (WJ); **Redheads**—Monongalia (TB, DCo, JBo), Preston (GF), and Wood (GR) Counties; **Greater Scaup**—Grant (FA) and Monongalia (TB, DCo) Counties; **Surf Scoters**—Grant (FA), Monongalia (DCo, TB, JBo), Pleasants (BL), Preston (TB), and Wood (JB, KCr) Counties; **White-winged Scoters**—Hardy (DC, SC, DH, FA), Monongalia (DCo, TB, JBo), Preston (TB), and Wood (JB, KCr, GR) Counties; **Black Scoters**—Grant (FA) and Monongalia (DCo, TB) Counties; **Long-tailed Ducks**—Monongalia County (TB); **Common Mergansers**—Grant (FA), Jefferson (MO), Marion (TB), Monongalia (TB), Raleigh (JJP), Randolph (DH), and Taylor (TB) Counties; and **Red-breasted Mergansers**—Jefferson (JBz), Monongalia (TB, DCo), and Wood (JB) Counties. The seemingly-annual Cheat Lake waterfowl fallout took place early this year, arriving with Hurricane Sandy and lasting from October 28 through November 2. Terry Bronson, Derek Courtney, and John Boback found thousands of water birds on Cheat Lake in Monongalia County, including all three **scoters**, huge flocks of **Ruddy Ducks**, three species of **gull**, and a **Common Tern**.

Quail—On September 8 Joette Borzik encountered a singing **Northern Bobwhite** near Cool Spring, in Jefferson County.

Grouse, Turkeys—Reports of **Ruffed Grouse** came from Pocahontas County (SM), Summers County (JP), Tucker County (HMy), and Wetzel County (WJ). Reports of **Wild Turkeys** came from Grant County (FA), Jefferson County (BH, DHa), Monongalia County (TB), Preston County (TB), Randolph County (DH), and Tucker County (DH).

Loons, Grebes—On November 8 Jon Benedetti and the Mountwood Bird Club found a **Red-throated Loon** at Belleville Lock and Dam, Wood County, and two days later Gary Rankin re-found the bird. There were reports of **Common Loons** from 11 counties: Fayette (DB), Jefferson (CD, JBz, MO), Mason (MG, WA), Monongalia (TB, JBo), Preston (TB), Putnam (RM, CE), Summers (JJP), Taylor (DCo), Tucker (TB), Wetzel (WJ), and Wood (JB, KCr). **Pied-billed Grebes** appeared widely throughout the state, and birders found **Horned Grebes** in seven counties: Fayette (JWa, CE), Jefferson (JBz, MO), Monongalia (DCo, TB), Preston (TB), Summers (RM), Taylor (DCo), and Wayne (GR). On November 26, Terry Bronson found a **Red-necked Grebe** at Tygart Lake, Taylor County.

Pelicans—On October 17 Joe Morris saw what he believed to be an **American White Pelican** on the Kanawha River in Charleston, Kanawha County.

Cormorants—Reports of **Double-crested Cormorants** came from 12 counties.

Bitterns, Herons, Egrets—Kyle Aldinger saw an **American Bittern** at Pleasant Creek Wildlife Management Area, Barbour County, on October 5; and on the 26th Terry Bronson reported that Joe Hildreth had seen an **American Bittern** in a nearby location. **Great Blue Herons** and **Great Egrets** appeared throughout much of the state. **Green Herons** were reported in Barbour (TB), Grant (FA), Jefferson (BH), Kanawha (HG), Marion (TB), Taylor (TB), and Wetzel (WJ) Counties.

Vultures—Reports of **Black Vultures** came from seven counties, while 16 counties had reports of **Turkey Vultures**.

Hawks, Eagles—The **Swainson's Hawk** found by Fred Atwood in Grant County on September 30 is described at the beginning of these notes. Marquette Crockett may have saved the lives of two juvenile **Bald Eagles** on Rich Mountain, Randolph County, on September 5, when she pulled a roadkill groundhog off of U.S. Rt. 33 and threw it into a field nearby. **Osprey, Bald Eagles, Northern Harriers, Sharp-shinned Hawks, Cooper's Hawks, Red-shouldered Hawks, Red-tailed Hawks, and Golden Eagles** were the subjects of many reports throughout the state during the fall season. It was a banner year at Hanging Rock Observation Tower in Monroe County, surpassing 6,000 birds sighted for the first time since 1986. Tower watchers clocked 6,180 **raptors** this season, including 1,144 **Broad-winged Hawks** on September 19, with an eye-popping total of 4,959 for the season. West Virginia's only other **Broad-winged Hawk** reports came from Grant County (FA), Jefferson County (DH, JBz), Nicholas County (JCS), and Pocahontas County (DP). The only **Northern Goshawk** sighting this fall came to me second-hand via Derek Courtney from volunteers at the Allegheny Front Migration Observatory: a juvenile **Northern Goshawk** flew over Bear Rocks in Dolly Sods, Tucker and Grant Counties, on September 12. On November 10 the author of these notes and other participants in a Canaan Valley National Wildlife Refuge bird walk saw the first and only **Rough-legged Hawk** of the fall season, a light-morph individual in Canaan Valley, Tucker County. Sharon Kearns watched a **Golden Eagle** migrating past her farm in Hillsboro, Pocahontas County, on the morning of November 5.

Rails, Coots—On October 5 Kyle Aldinger estimated that a dozen **Soras** were at Pleasant Creek Wildlife Management Area, Barbour County, as well three **Sora** hunters. Members of the Brooks Bird Club attending its 80th Anniversary celebration on October 27 were treated to excellent views of two **Soras** at the Freeland Boardwalk of Canaan Valley National Wildlife Refuge, where one **Sora** was first reported by the author of these notes on September 23. Terry Bronson and Mountaineer Audubon saw a **Sora** on October 6 near Reedsville, Preston County. Observers reported **American Coots** in numerous counties.

Plovers—It was a poor season for migratory **plovers**. Frederick Atwood reported seeing and hearing an **American Golden-Plover** near Patterson Creek Road, Grant County, on September 29. In contrast to other plover species, **Killdeer** were well represented with reports from 15 counties.

Sandpipers—**Sandpiper** reports were scanty this fall as well. West Virginia birders found members of only nine **sandpiper** species. Reports of the following **shorebirds** came from the counties listed: **Spotted Sandpiper**—Grant (FA), Pleasants (TB), Putnam (CE), and Ritchie (TB); **Solitary Sandpiper**—Berkeley (SS, MO), Grant (FA), Jefferson (MO), Mason (DP, MG), and Tucker (CR); **Greater Yellowlegs**—Marion (TB), Mason (DP, MG), Preston (TB), and Taylor (DCo); **Lesser Yellowlegs**—Grant (FA) and Preston (GF); **Western Sandpiper**—Berkeley (MO) and Monongalia (DCo); **Least Sandpiper**—Jefferson (MO) and Monongalia (DCo); **Pectoral Sandpiper**—Grant (FA); **Dunlin**—Mason (MG, WA) and Taylor (DCo); and **Wilson's Snipe**—Grant (FA), Hardy (FA), Jefferson (JBz), Mason (DP, MG), and Preston (GF, TB).

Gulls, Terns—On October 29 Joe Hildreth saw and photographed a **Little Gull** on Tygart Lake, Taylor County. If accepted it would become the second record for **Little Gull** in West Virginia. Otherwise it was a relatively slow season for inland seabirds. **Bonaparte's Gulls** were sighted in Jefferson (JBz), Monongalia (DCo, TB), Taylor (DCo, JH), and Tucker (LC) Counties; reports of **Ring-billed Gulls** came from Hardy (DC), Mason (DP, MG), Monongalia (DCo, TB), Pleasants (BL), and Putnam (GR) Counties; and **Herring Gulls** were reported in Fayette (JWa), Mason (DP, MG, GR), Monongalia (DCo, TB), Summers (JJP), and Wetzel (WJ) Counties. On September 1, Gary Rankin saw two **Black Terns** at Shady Waters Campground, Mason County, and on the next day Wilma Jarrell saw four **Black Terns** near Hannibal Dam, Wetzel County. On October 30 Derek Courtney saw and photographed a *Sterna*-genus **tern** he considered most likely a **Common Tern** at Cheat Lake, Monongalia County, and on the next day Terry Bronson re-found the bird.

Columbidae—**Rock Pigeons** and **Mourning Doves** continue to reside throughout the state.

Cuckoos—**Yellow-billed Cuckoos** were reported in Pocahontas County (SM), Tucker County (CR), and Wetzel County (WJ); and **Black-billed Cuckoos** in Pleasants County (JB) and Ritchie County (TB).

Owls—Owl reports were sparse again this season. On October 1 Richard and Jeanette Esker showed Terry Bronson a family of **Barn Owls** near Belleville Lock and Dam, Wood County. Nine counties reported **Eastern Screech-Owls**—(Berkeley (SS), Grant (FA), Jefferson (CD, JBz), Pleasants (JB), Pocahontas (DP), Randolph (HMy), Summers (JP), Wayne (GR), and Wetzel (WJ)); there were reports of **Great Horned Owls** in four counties—Jefferson (CD, WS); Summers (JP), Wayne (GR), and Wetzel (WJ); and observers reported **Barred Owls** in four counties—Grant (FA), Jefferson (BH, JBz), Preston (GF), and Tucker (PH). On November 5 David Daniels saw a **Short-eared Owl** at the West Virginia University Reedsville Farm in Preston County. On November 12 Earl Melton watched a **Northern Saw-Whet Owl** hunt successfully in his yard in Charleston, Kanawha County.

Goatsuckers, Swifts—Common Nighthawks were reported in only seven counties this September: Berkeley (RB), Grant (FA), Kanawha (HG), Monongalia (DCo), Putnam (KK, MA), Summers (JJP), and Wetzel (WJ). On September 2 Frederick Atwood heard an **Eastern Whip-Poor-Will** at his cabin in Cabins, Grant County; and two days later, Susan Olcott heard an **Eastern Whip-Poor-Will** near her home in southern Monongalia County. There were 13 counties with reports of **Chimney Swifts**, all before October 5.

Hummingbirds—Birders in 15 counties reported sightings of **Ruby-throated Hummingbirds**, primarily in September. Kim Kazmierski saw the last-reported **Ruby-throated Hummingbird** of the season on October 14 at her home in Hurricane, Putnam County. On October 6 a *Selasphorus* hummingbird, likely a **Rufous Hummingbird**, began visiting the feeders of Herbert Myers in Harman, Randolph County, and the bird returned sporadically through the 18th of that month. On November 30 William Hilton banded an immature female **Rufous Hummingbird** at a feeder in Oak Hill, Fayette County, where the bird had been visiting for the prior two weeks.

Kingfishers—There were reports of **Belted Kingfisher** in 16 counties.

Woodpeckers—Our state's seven species of **woodpeckers** were all widely reported, with sightings of **Red-headed Woodpeckers** in eight counties: Hardy (DH, HMy, DC, SC, FA), Jefferson (JBz), Kanawha (KC), Pendleton (DH), Ritchie (TB), Summers (JP), Tucker (CR), and Wood (JB). On September 25 Diane Holsinger counted 35 **Red-headed Woodpeckers** at Kimsey Run Dam, Hardy County.

Falcons—American Kestrels continued to appear in counties throughout the state during the fall season. It was a good season for **Merlins**, with reports from Gilmer County (DH), Grant County (FA), Jefferson County (DHa), Kanawha County (DBe), Mercer County (JJP), Monroe County (HRT), Pocahontas County (SL), and Preston County (TB, GF). Gary Felton hosted a **Merlin** in his yard in Kingwood, Preston County, on October 6, and again on October 21. There were reports of **Peregrine Falcons** from five counties: Grant (DH), Ohio (PM), Pleasants (JB), Summers (JJP), and Wetzel (WJ).

Flycatchers—The **Western Kingbird** that visited Harpers Ferry in late Septem-

ber is reported previously in the introduction to the species account. On October 10 an **Olive-sided Flycatcher** visited the yard of Joette Borzik in Jefferson County. Reports of **Eastern Wood-Pewees** came from nine counties, and **Yellow-bellied Flycatchers** were reported in Jefferson (JBz) and Wood (JB) Counties. For the second fall season in a row, Jon Benedetti found the season's only **Least Flycatcher**, at McDonough Wildlife Refuge in Wood County on September 20. **Eastern Phoebes** were reported widely in the state, with the latest report from Frederick Atwood near Cabins, Grant County, on November 18. **Great Crested Flycatchers** appeared in Berkeley (AT), Jefferson (JBz), and Randolph (HMy) Counties; and **Eastern Kingbirds** made appearances in Jefferson (JBz) and Preston (GF) Counties.

Shrikes—On November 18 Frederick Atwood found a **Loggerhead Shrike** at the historical site on Hogueland Road, Grant County. On October 27 David Daniels observed a juvenile **Northern Shrike** at Cathedral State Park, Preston County.

Vireos—**White-eyed, Yellow-throated, Blue-headed, Philadelphia, and Red-eyed Vireos** appeared in counties throughout the state during September and early October, and **Blue-headed Vireos** were seen through early November. Reporting birders observed **Warbling Vireo** in Cabell/Mason (MG, WA), Marion (HMy), and Tucker (CR) Counties during mid-September.

Corvids—**Blue Jays, American Crows, and Common Ravens** prompted many reports throughout the state.

Larks—**Horned Larks** appeared occasionally this fall in Jefferson (WS, JBz) and Mason (DP, MG) Counties.

Swallows—On September 21 Wilma Jarrell saw a **Purple Martin** in New Martinsville, Wetzel County. **Tree Swallows** lingered in 10 counties during September and October, and David Patick saw a late **Tree Swallow** on November 4 in Marlinton, Pocahontas County. Other swallows appeared rarely. On September 2 Frederick Atwood saw **Northern Rough-winged, Bank, and Cliff Swallows**, plus 730 **Tree Swallows** and 77 **Barn Swallows** in Grant County. Deborah Hale saw four **Northern Rough-winged Swallows** at Bolivar Heights, Jefferson County, on October 3. **Barn Swallow** reports also came from Cabell (MG, WA) and Mason (MG, DP, WA) Counties.

Paridae—**Black-capped and Carolina Chickadees** made their usual appearances in their bifurcated ranges in West Virginia. **Tufted Titmice** were widely reported throughout the state as well.

Nuthatches—Perhaps in association with a winter finch irruption, **Red-breasted Nuthatches** appeared in West Virginia in unusually wide distribution, with reports from 18 counties. **White-breasted Nuthatches** occupied their usual spots in reports from throughout the state.

Creepers—Birders in nine counties reported **Brown Creeper**.

Wrens—**House Wrens** were spotted in Cabell (DP, MG), Grant (DH), Jefferson (JBz), Monongalia (TB, DCo), Pocahontas (DP), Preston (GF), and

Putnam (CE) Counties; while birders reported **Winter Wrens** in Jefferson (JBz, DHa), Monongalia (TB), Preston (TB, GF), Putnam (RM), Summers (JP, RM), and Tucker (DH) Counties. **Marsh Wren** reports came from Barbour (KA), Cabell (MG), and Mason (MG, WA) Counties. **Carolina Wrens** appeared in good numbers of reports from many parts of the state. On September 4, John and Caroline Snyder reported a good look at a **Bewick's Wren** in their yard in Nicholas County.

Gnatcatchers—**Blue-gray Gnatcatchers** appeared only in Jefferson County reports, with yard visits to Bruni Haydl on September 6 and 16, and to Joette Borzik on a late October 23.

Kinglets—Birders reported **Golden-crowned** and **Ruby-crowned Kinglets** throughout the state this fall. Cynthia Ellis saw the season's first reported **Ruby-crowned Kinglet** in Red House, Putnam County, on September 17.

Thrushes—**Eastern Bluebirds**, **Swainson's Thrushes**, **Hermit Thrushes**, and **American Robins** were seen widely in reporting counties. Reports of **Veery** were scarce as usual, coming from Grant (FA), Kanawha (KC), Summers (JP), and Wetzel (WJ) Counties. **Gray-cheeked Thrushes** occasioned reports in Grant County (FA), Jefferson County (MO, JBz, CD), Monongalia County (TB), Randolph County (RBo), and Wetzel County (WJ). **Wood Thrushes** occasioned reports in only six counties: Berkeley (WH), Grant (FA), Jefferson (MO, DHa), Kanawha (KC), Wetzel (WJ), and Wood (JB).

Mockingbirds, Thrashers—There were reports of **Gray Catbirds** and **Northern Mockingbirds** from counties throughout the state this fall. **Brown Thrashers** appeared in reports only from Jefferson (WS), Monongalia (DCo), Preston (GF, TB), and Wood (JB) Counties.

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

Pipits—On November 4 Davette Saeler found about 20 **American Pipits** at her grandmother's house near Jane Lew, Lewis County; and Frederick Atwood saw **American Pipits** near Cabins, Grant County, on November 4 and 18.

Waxwings—**Cedar Waxwings** were present in most parts of the state.

Buntings—On November 10 David Carr found a single **Snow Bunting** at Kimsey Run Lake, Hardy County.

Warblers—Birders in West Virginia found 30 species of **warbler** this fall. **Warbler** species reported in five or fewer counties are listed below with the counties and contributors. Species listed without contributors were reported in at least six counties. **Warblers** reported this fall included **Ovenbird**—Berkeley (MO), Grant (FA), and Preston (GF, TB) Counties; **Worm-eating**—Tucker County (CR); **Northern Waterthrush**—Pocahontas County (DP); **Blue-winged**—Grant (FA) and Mason/Cabell (MG, WA) Counties; **Black-and-white**, **Tennessee**, **Orange-crowned**—Barbour (TB) and Summers (JJP) Counties; **Nashville**, **Connecticut**—Monongalia County (DCo); **Mourning**—Grant County (FA); **Common Yellowthroat**, **Hooded**—

Kanawha (HG), Mason (MG), Preston (GF), Ritchie (TB), and Wetzel (WJ) Counties; **American Redstart**, **Cape May**, **Northern Parula**—Cabell (MG), Jefferson (DH), Preston (GF), and Summers (JP) Counties; **Magnolia**, **Bay-breasted**, **Blackburnian**, **Yellow**—Grant (FA), Jefferson (BH), Kanawha (HG), and Tucker (KDz) Counties; **Chestnut-sided**, **Blackpoll**, **Black-throated Blue**, **Palm**, **Pine**, **Yellow-rumped**, **Yellow-throated**—Jefferson (BH), Kanawha (HG), Mason (MG, WA), Ritchie (TB), and Summers (JP) Counties; **Prairie**—Grant (FA), Pocahontas (DP), Summers (JJP), and Tucker (CR) Counties; **Black-throated Green**, **Canada**—Grant County (FA); and **Wilson's**—Grant (FA), Preston (GF), and Wetzel (WJ) Counties. Notably, the female **Connecticut Warbler** Derek Courtney saw on September 19 at Little Indian Creek Wildlife Management Area, Monongalia County, was the only member of its species reported in the state this year.

Towhees, Sparrows, Juncos—On October 3 Michael Griffith found a **Nelson's Sparrow** at Ashton Wetlands in Mason County. The most frequently reported species of emberizid this fall were **Eastern Towhee**, **Chipping**, **Field**, **Savannah**, **Fox**, **Song**, **Lincoln's**, **Swamp**, **White-throated**, and **White-crowned Sparrow**, as well as **Dark-eyed Junco**. The following were reported only in the counties listed: **American Tree Sparrows** in Berkeley (SS), Mason (GR), and Preston (TB) Counties; **Vesper Sparrows** in Grant (FA, DH) and Monongalia (DCo) Counties; and **Grasshopper Sparrows** in Grant County (FA). On October 19 Randy Bodkins found the only reported **Henslow's Sparrow** in West Virginia this fall along the Shavers Fork in Randolph County, where he also saw three **Lincoln's Sparrows**.

Tanagers, Cardinals, Grosbeaks, Buntings—**Summer Tanagers** appeared in Mason (DP, WA, MG), Ritchie (TB), and Wood (KCr) Counties. **Scarlet Tanagers**, **Northern Cardinals**, **Rose-breasted Grosbeaks**, and **Indigo Buntings** prompted numerous reports from birders in most parts of the state. On the weekend of September 2 and 3, Frederick Atwood saw 15 **Blue Grosbeaks** in Grant County. James Phillips heard a **Dickcissel** singing at sunrise on October 14 in his yard at Pipestem, Summers County.

Icterids—Reports of **icterid** sightings were scanty this fall. **Bobolinks** prompted reports in September from Grant (FA) and Mason (MG, WA) Counties. West Virginia birders reported **Red-winged Blackbirds** in 14 counties, **Eastern Meadowlarks** in seven counties, and **Common Grackles** in four counties. **Rusty Blackbirds** were sighted in Barbour (TB, JH), Hardy (SC), Mason (DP, MG), Pocahontas (DP), and Preston (GF, TB) Counties, **Brown-headed Cowbirds** reports came from six counties, and **Baltimore Orioles** appeared in reports from Jefferson (BH), Tucker (CR), and Wayne (MG) Counties.

Finches, Allies—An irruption of northern **finches** began early in West Virginia this fall, with reports of **Evening Grosbeak** beginning on October 23 in Randolph County (RB), **Common Redpoll** on November 6 in Jefferson County (BH), and **White-winged Crossbill** on November 11 in Preston County (GF). Joey Herron encountered

a flock of 16 **White-winged Crossbills** at Grandview Cemetery near Fairmont, Marion County, on November 19. Reports of **Purple Finches**, **House Finches**, **Pine Siskins**, **American Goldfinches**, and **Evening Grosbeaks** were widespread in the state, occurring in at least 10 counties each. In addition to the reports above, **Red Crossbills** were reported in Berkeley (RB), Grant (FA), and Greenbrier Counties (SL); and **White-winged Crossbills** were also reported in Marion (JoH, DCo, TB) and Monongalia (KA) Counties. In Jefferson County both Carol Del-Colle and Matthew Orsie hosted **Common Redpolls** at their feeders in November, as did David Carr in Arkansaw, Hardy County. Mindy Waldron hosted more than 30 **Pine Siskins** at her feeders in Surveyer, Raleigh County, on October 15.

Weaver Finches—The **House Sparrow** prompted reports from only seven counties. In spite of this lack of attention, the species no doubt continues throughout the state, primarily in urban settings.

Contributors to the Fall Field Notes: Kyle Aldinger (KA), Marcia Anderson (MA), Wendell Argabrite (WA), Frederick Atwood (FA), Rodney Bartgis (RB), Jon Benedetti (JB), Deborah Beutler (DBe), John Boback (JBo), Randy Bodkins (RBo), Joette Borzik (JBz), Terry Bronson (TB), Doren Burrell (DB), Kevin Cade (KC), Kyle Carlsen (KCr), David Carr (DC), Laura Ceperley (LC), Sam Chapman (SC), Derek Courtney (DCo), Carol Del-Colle (CD), Ken Dzaack (KDz), Cynthia Ellis (CE), Gary Felton (GF), Hullet Good (HG), Michael Griffith (MG), Deborah Hale (DH), Paula Hallberg (PH), Hanging Rock Tower hawk watch (HRT), Bruni Haydl (BH), Joey Herron (JoH), Wil Hershberger (WH), Joseph Hildreth (JH), Diane Holsinger (DH), Michael Griffith (MG), Wilma Jarrell (WJ), Kim Kazmierski (KK), Robert Lane (BL), Scott Loss (SL), Roger Mayhorn (RM), Paul McKay (PM), Sara J. Miller (SM), Herb Myers (HMy), Matthew Orsie (MO), David Patick (DP), James Phillips (JP), James and Judy Phillips (JJP), Gary Rankin (GR), Casey Rucker (CR), Sanford Sagalkin (SS), Larry Schwab (LS), John and Caroline Snyder (JCS), N. Wade Snyder (WS), Margaret Straley and Robert Summers (BSMS), Alex Tsiatsios (AT), James Waggy (JWa).

P.O. Box 2
Seneca Rocks, WV 26884
autoblock@frontiernet.net

Index for Volume 79

- A.O.U. taxonomic changes for 2012, 150
Argabrite, Wendell, 147, 148
Avocet, American, 72, 122
Bartley Award for 2010, 31
for 2011, 72
Bibbee Nature Club spring bird count summary, 1972-
2011, 129
Bittern, American, 75, 129, 153
Least, 153
Blackbird, Brewer's, 126
Red-winged, 7, 10, 12, 44, 53, 81, 89, 92, 126,
131, 160
Rusty, 44, 47, 53, 81, 126, 131, 160
Yellow-headed, 81
Bluebird, Eastern, 59, 37, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 52, 53, 80,
88, 91, 125, 130, 158
Mountain, 73
Bobolink, 7, 10, 81, 130, 160
Bobwhite, Northern, 7, 10, 81, 130, 160
Book review, 73
Breeding Bird Atlas Project II, West Virginia, Early
results: Increases in range of Appalachian Moun-
tain species as of November 11, 2011, 61
Buckelew, Albert R. Jr., 2, 14, 118, 150
Bufflehead, 41, 52, 75, 121, 129, 152
Bunting, Indigo, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 38, 81, 89, 92,
126, 130, 144, 160
Snow, 53, 125, 130
Campbell, Kevin, 101
Rosemary M., 128
Canterbury, Ronald A., 67, 141
Canvasback, 41, 45, 75, 120, 153
Cardinal, Northern, 7, 10, 38, 44, 45, 46, 53, 81, 89, 92,
93, 126, 130, 144, 160
Catbird, Gray, 5, 10, 12, 37, 43, 46, 53, 80, 89, 91, 125,
143, 158
Chat, Yellow-breasted, 38, 81, 89, 91, 130, 143, 150
Chickadee, Black-capped, 5, 9, 14, 36, 43, 45, 53, 79,
93, 124, 130, 157
Carolina, 36, 43, 45, 53, 79, 88, 91, 93, 124, 130,
142, 157
Sp., 46, 53
Christmas Bird Count, 2011, with population trends
since 1992, 41
Christmas Bird Count summary, Pipestem area, 1972-
2011, 51
Chuck-will's-widow 35, 150
Coot, American, 34, 42, 48, 53, 76, 122, 129, 154
Cormorant, Double-crested, 3, 33, 42, 53, 75, 121, 129,
153
Cowbird, Brown-headed, 7, 11, 38, 44, 53, 81, 89, 92,
126, 131, 160
Crane, Sandhill, 76, 154
Creeper, Brown, 5, 9, 36, 43, 53, 79, 124, 130, 158
Crossbill, Red, 38, 44, 47, 53, 81, 126, 160
Crow, American, 4, 9, 12, 13, 36, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 53,
79, 88, 91, 124, 130, 157
Fish, 36, 43, 79, 124, 157
Cuckoo, Black-billed, 35, 77, 87, 130, 155
Yellow-billed, 3, 9, 35, 77, 88, 90, 1330, 142,
155
Dickcissel, 38, 160
Diener, Richard, L., 22
Dove, Mourning, 3, 9, 35, 42, 45, 49, 53, 77, 88, 90,
123, 130, 142, 155
Dowitcher, Short-billed, 77, 155
Duck, American Black, 2, 41, 52, 75, 120, 129, 152
Harlequin, 145
Long-tailed, 52, 75, 121, 153
Ring-necked, 41, 47, 52, 75, 120, 129, 152
Ruddy, 41, 52, 75, 121, 129, 152
Wood, 2, 32, 41, 52, 75, 87, 120, 129, 152
Dunlin, 77, 155
Eagle, Bald, 3, 34, 42, 49, 52, 53, 76, 121, 122, 129,
154
Golden, 42, 53, 76, 122, 129, 154
Edinger, Bruce, 29
Egret, Cattle, 153, 154
Great, 33, 53, 75, 129, 153
Snowy, 153
Erratum, 39
Erratum and discussion of the split of the Black Scoter
into two species, 118
Falcon, Peregrine, 34, 42, 76, 122, 156
Field Notes, Fall Season, 74
Spring Season, 152
Summer Season, 32
Winter Season, 120
Finch, House, 7, 44, 48, 50, 53, 81, 89, 92, 126, 129,
131, 144, 150, 160
Purple, 7, 38, 44, 47, 53, 81, 126, 131, 144, 150,
160
Flicker, Northern, 4, 9, 43, 46, 53, 88, 90, 124, 130,
142
Flycatcher, Acadian, 4, 9, 12, 13, 36, 88, 90, 92, 130,
157
Alder, 4, 9, 36, 157
Great Crested, 4, 9, 36, 78, 88, 91, 130, 157
Least, 4, 9, 36, 78, 130, 142, 157
Olive-sided, 36, 78, 130, 156
Traill's, 142
Willow, 4, 36, 130, 157
Yellow-bellied, 78, 130, 142
Foray, 2011, Tucker County, West Virginia, 2
Bird list, 2
Breeding bird surveys, 8
Flowering plants, 22
Fungi, 57
Lepidoptera and Odonata, 20
Participants, 30
Reptiles and amphibians, 16
Singing male census, 14
Weather, 28
Fox, Thomas R., 87, 90
Gadwall, 41, 52, 75, 120, 152
Gallinule, Common, 154
Purple, 150
Gnatcatcher, Blue-gray, 5, 9, 37, 53, 80, 88, 91, 130,
142, 158
Godwit, Hudsonian, 74, 77, 145, 147
Golden-Plover, American, 77
Goldeneye, Common, 41, 45, 52, 75, 129, 153

- Goldfinch, American, 7, 11, 38, 44, 45, 46, 48, 53, 81, 89, 92, 126, 131, 144, 160
 Goose, Cackling, 41, 45, 47, 120
 Canada, 2, 8, 12, 32, 41, 45, 46, 52, 74, 120, 129, 152
 Greater White-fronted, 74, 120
 Ross's, 74, 120, 152
 Snow, 41, 47, 74, 120, 152
 Blue phase, 152
 Goshawk, Northern, 34, 42, 45, 47, 76, 122, 154
 Grackle, Common, 7, 10, 38, 44, 47, 48, 49, 50, 53, 81, 89, 92, 126, 133, 160
 Grebe, Horned, 41, 53, 75, 121, 153
 Pied-billed, 33, 41, 53, 75, 121, 129, 153
 Red-necked, 121
 Grosbeak, Blue, 38, 81, 87, 130, 160
 Evening, 52, 53, 131
 Pine, 131
 Rose-breasted, 7, 10, 38, 44, 46, 81, 87, 126, 130, 144, 160
 Grouse, Ruffed, 2, 8, 14, 33, 42, 49, 50, 53, 75, 87, 121, 128, 129, 153
 Gull, Bonaparte's, 53, 77, 122, 123, 129, 155
 Franklin's, 145
 Great Black-backed, 122
 Herring, 35, 42, 45, 53, 77, 123, 129, 155
 Ring-billed, 35, 42, 45, 53, 77, 123, 129, 155
 Harrier, Northern, 34, 42, 53, 76, 122, 129, 154
 Hawk, Broad-winged, 3, 344, 76, 88, 129, 154
 Cooper's, 34, 42, 48, 53, 76, 87, 122, 129, 154
 Red-shouldered, 3, 34, 42, 47, 49, 53, 76, 87, 122, 129, 154
 Red-tailed, 3, 34, 26, 42, 46, 48, 53, 76, 88, 122, 129, 154
 Rough-legged, 42, 53, 76, 87, 122, 154
 Sharp-shinned, 3, 34, 42, 48, 50, 53, 76, 88, 90, 122, 129, 154
 Heron, Great Blue, 3, 33, 41, 53, 75, 87, 90, 121, 129, 153
 Green, 3, 33, 41, 45, 47, 75, 87, 90, 121, 129, 153
 Little Blue, 33, 129, 153
 Hummingbird, Ruby-throated, 3, 9, 35, 78, 88, 130, 141, 142, 156
 Rufous, 43, 45, 78, 123
 Ibis, Glossy, 76
 White, 32, 33
 White-faced, 74, 76, 148, 149
 Index for volume 78, 83
 Jay, Blue, 4, 9, 14, 36, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 53, 79, 88, 9a, 124, 130, 142, 157
 Jennings, Cheryl, 20, 94, 117
 Junco, Dark-eyed, 7, 10, 14, 15, 38, 44, 45, 46, 49, 53, 81, 125, 144, 160
 Kestrel, American, 34, 42, 47, 48, 50, 53, 76, 122, 156
 Killdeer, 3, 9, 34, 42, 48, 53, 77, 122, 129, 155
 Kingbird, Eastern, 4, 9, 36, 78, 130, 157
 Kingfisher, Belted, 3, 35, 43, 53, 78, 88, 123, 130, 156
 Kinglet, Golden-crowned, 5, 9, 37, 43, 46, 53, 80, 125, 130, 142, 158
 Ruby-crowned, 43, 53, 80, 125, 130, 143, 158
 Kite, Mississippi, 154
 Lark, Horned, 36, 43, 53, 79, 80, 124, 125, 129, 130, 157
 Longspur, Lapland, 80, 125
 Loon, Common, 33, 41, 53, 75, 121, 153
 Red-throated, 75
 Mallard, 2, 32, 41, 45, 46, 47, 48, 52, 75, 87, 120, 129, 152
 Martin, Purple, 4, 36, 79, 88, 130, 157
 McCullough, Carol, 8
 Frederick, 8
 Meadowlark, Eastern, 7, 10, 44, 47, 53, 81, 126, 131, 160
 Western, 32, 38, 145
 Merganser, Common, 2, 32, 33, 41, 52, 75, 121, 129, 152, 153
 Hooded, 32, 41, 52, 75, 121, 129, 152
 Red-breasted, 52, 75, 121, 129, 152
 Merlin, 34, 42, 45, 76, 122, 156
 Metheny, Orion, 28
 Mockingbird, Northern, 5, 37, 43, 46, 49, 53, 80, 87, 125, 143, 153
 Night-Heron, Black-crowned, 33, 76, 129, 154
 Nighthawk, Common, 35, 78, 130, 156
 Nuthatch, Red-breasted, 5, 14, 36, 43, 47, 53, 62, 63, 79, 124, 130, 157
 White-breasted, 5, 9, 36, 43, 44, 46, 53, 79, 88, 91, 124, 130, 142, 157
 Oriole, Baltimore, 7, 11, 38, 81, 89, 92, 131, 142, 144, 160
 Orchard, 7, 38, 89, 92, 131, 160
 Osprey, 34, 53, 76, 121, 129, 154
 Ovenbird, 5, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 37, 80, 89, 91, 92, 130, 143, 159
 Owl, Barn, 42, 45, 123, 155
 Barred, 3, 35, 42, 49, 50, 53, 78, 123, 130, 156
 Great Horned, 35, 42, 49, 50, 53, 78, 123, 130, 156
 Long-eared, 42, 53, 123, 156
 Northern Saw-whet, 35, 72, 156
 Short-eared, 42, 46, 123, 156
 Parula, Northern, 6, 10, 37, 80, 89, 91, 130, 143
 Peafowl, Common, 150
 Indian, 150
 Pelican, Brown, 32, 33, 145, 146
 Pendleton, Scott, 133
 Phalarope, Red, 77
 Red-necked, 155
 Wilson's, 77
 Pheasant, Ring-necked, 41, 45, 52, 53
 Phillips, James D., 51, 129
 Phoebe, Eastern, 4, 9, 36, 43, 53, 78, 88, 90, 124, 130, 142, 157
 Pigeon, Rock, 3, 35, 42, 45, 46, 53, 77, 88, 90, 123, 130, 155
 Pintail, Northern, 52, 75, 120
 Pipit, American, 43, 53, 80, 125, 130, 158
 Plover, American Golden-, 77
 Black-bellied, 77, 129, 154
 Semipalmated, 34, 155
 Rail, Black, 152, 154
 Virginia, 42, 45, 76, 122, 129, 154
 Raven, Common, 4, 9, 14, 36, 43, 49, 53, 79, 87, 130, 157
 Redhead, 42, 75, 120, 152
 Redpoll, Common, 160
 Redstart, American, 6, 10, 12, 37, 80, 89, 91, 93, 130,

- 143, 159
- Robin, American, 5, 10, 12, 13, 37, 43, 45, 46, 53, 80, 88, 91, 93, 125, 143, 158
- Rucker, Casey, 32, 61, 74, 120, 152
- Sanderling, 77
- Sandpiper, Baird's, 35, 77
- Buff-breasted, 77
 - Least, 35, 77, 129, 155
 - Pectoral, 36, 77, 155
 - Semipalmated, 34, 77, 155
 - Solitary, 34, 77, 129, 155
 - Spotted, 34, 77, 129, 155
 - Stilt, 77, 155
 - Upland, 129, 155
 - Western, 77, 155
 - White-rumped, 35, 77, 155
- Sapsucker, Yellow-bellied, 3, 9, 35, 43, 47, 53, 62, 63, 123, 124, 142, 156
- Scaup, Greater, 75, 121, 153
- Lesser, 41, 45, 52, 75, 121, 152, 153
- Scoter, Black, 74, 75, 118, 121, 153
- Discussion of the split of into two species, 118
 - Common, 118
 - Surf, 74, 75, 121, 153
 - White-winged, 74, 75, 121
- Scott, Mark T., 146
- Screech-Owl, Eastern, 3, 35, 42, 49, 53, 78, 87, 123, 130, 155, 156
- Shoveler, Northern, 41, 45, 52, 75, 121, 152
- Shrike, Northern, 41, 45, 52, 75, 121, 152
- Loggerhead, 36, 43, 53, 78, 79, 124, 129, 130, 157
- Siskin, Pine, 7, 38, 44, 47, 53, 81, 126, 131, 160
- Snipe, Wilson's, 42, 53, 77, 122, 129, 155
- Sora, 76, 154
- Sortie, 2011, Panther Wildlife Management Area, McDowell County, West Virginia, 87
- Bird list, 87
 - Breeding bird survey, 90
 - Lepidoptera and Odonata, 94
 - Mammals, 99
 - Participants, 118
 - Plants, 101
 - Reptiles and amphibians, 97
- Sparrow, American Tree, 44, 49, 50, 53, 81, 126, 130, 159
- Chipping, 6, 10, 12, 13, 38, 44, 48, 53, 81, 89, 91, 126, 130, 144, 159
 - Clay-colored, 6, 38, 81, 159
 - Field, 6, 10, 38, 44, 53, 81, 87, 126, 130, 144, 159
 - Fox, 44, 47, 53, 81, 126, 130, 159
 - Grasshopper, 7, 38, 130, 159
 - Henslow's, 38, 81, 159, 160
 - House, 7, 11, 38, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 53, 82, 89, 92, 93, 126, 131, 144, 160
 - Lark, 159
 - Lincoln's, 53, 81, 126, 130, 144, 160
 - Nelson's, 81
 - Savannah, 7, 10, 38, 44, 46, 53, 81, 130, 159
 - Song, 7, 10, 12, 38, 44, 46, 49, 53, 81, 89, 91, 126, 130, 144, 160
 - Swamp, 7, 38, 44, 48, 53, 81, 126, 130, 144, 160
 - Vesper, 7, 38, 53, 81, 87, 126, 130, 159
 - White-crowned, 38, 44, 53, 81, 126, 130, 159
 - White-throated, 44, 46, 47, 53, 81, 126, 130, 144, 159
- Starling, European, 5, 10, 12, 37, 43, 45, 46, 48, 53, 80, 89, 91, 93, 126, 130, 158
- Swallow, Bank, 4, 36, 79, 157
- Barn, 5, 9, 36, 79, 88, 130, 157
 - Cliff, 4, 36, 79, 87, 157
 - Northern Rough-winged, 4, 9, 36, 79, 88, 91, 157
 - Tree, 4, 9, 36, 79, 88, 91, 124, 130, 157
- Swan, Mute, 74, 129
- Tundra, 41, 45, 47, 52, 74, 120
- Swift, Chimney, 3, 9, 35, 78, 88, 90, 130, 156
- Tanager, Scarlet, 7, 10, 12, 13, 14, 38, 81, 89, 91, 130, 144, 160
- Summer, 38, 81, 89, 130, 160
- Teal, Blue-winged, 32, 52, 75, 121, 129, 152
- Green-winged, 41, 52, 75, 120, 152
- Tern, Black, 35, 77, 155
- Caspian, 77, 155
 - Common, 77, 129, 155
- Thrasher, Brown, 5, 10, 37, 43, 53, 80, 89, 91, 143, 158
- Three Rivers Migration Observatory: Fall migration 2011, 141
- Thrush, Gray-cheeked, 53, 80, 130, 143
- Hermit, 5, 10, 14, 15, 37, 43, 53, 54, 80, 88, 125, 130, 143, 158
 - Swainson's, 5, 37, 53, 62, 64, 65, 80, 130, 143, 158
 - Wood, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 37, 88, 91, 93, 130, 143, 158
- Titmouse, Tufted, 5, 9, 36, 43, 45, 46, 53, 79, 88, 91, 93, 124, 130, 142, 157
- Tingley, Martin, 16
- Tomazin, Ryan, 57
- Towhee, Eastern, 6, 10, 12, 13, 38, 44, 53, 81, 89, 91, 126, 130, 144, 159
- Turkey, Wild, 3, 8, 33, 42, 52, 53, 75, 87, 121, 129, 153
- Veery, 5, 9, 14, 15, 37, 80, 87, 130, 143, 158
- Vireo, Blue-headed, 4, 9, 14, 15, 36, 53, 79, 88, 91, 130, 143, 157
- Philadelphia, 79, 130, 157
 - Red-eyed, 4, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 26, 79, 88, 91, 93, 130, 142, 157
 - Warbling, 4, 36, 79, 87, 130, 157
 - White-eyed, 4, 36, 79, 88, 91, 130, 142, 157
 - Yellow-throated, 4, 14, 36, 79, 88, 91, 130, 142, 157
- Vulture, Black, 3, 33, 42, 49, 52, 53, 76, 87, 121, 129, 154
- Turkey, 3, 9, 33, 42, 44, 49, 52, 53, 76, 87, 90, 121, 128, 129, 133, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 154
 - Attack and feed on White-tailed Deer fawn in eastern Ohio, 128
 - Improving Breeding Bird Atlas data, 133
- Warbler, Bay-breasted, 80, 130, 143, 159
- Black-and-white, 6, 10, 14, 39, 80, 89, 130, 143, 159
 - Black-throated Blue, 6, 10, 14, 15, 37, 81, 87, 130, 143, 159
 - Black-throated Green, 6, 10, 14, 15, 38, 81, 89, 91, 130, 143, 159
 - Blackburnian, 6, 10, 37, 80, 89, 130, 143, 159

- Blackpoll, 81, 130, 143, 159
 Blue-winged, 37, 67, 68, 69, 70, 80, 89, 91, 130, 143, 159
 Brewster's, 37, 130, 158
 Canada, 6, 10, 14, 15, 38, 81, 130, 159
 Cape May, 37, 80, 130, 143, 159
 Cerulean, 6, 10, 37, 89, 91, 130, 159
 Chestnut-sided, 6, 10, 14, 37, 81, 130, 143, 159
 Connecticut, 80
 Golden-winged, 6, 37, 67, 68, 69, 70, 89, 130, 159
 Assessment of habitat structure on farmlands of southern West Virginia, 67
 Hooded, 6, 10, 37, 80, 89, 91, 93, 130, 143, 159
 Kentucky, 37, 80, 89, 91, 130, 159
 Magnolia, 6, 10, 14, 37, 80, 130, 143, 159
 Mourning, 6, 10, 37, 130, 143, 159
 Nashville, 80, 130, 143, 159
 Orange-crowned, 80, 1225, 130, 143
 Palm, 53, 81, 125, 130, 143, 159
 Pine, 6, 38, 53, 81, 125, 130, 159
 Prairie, 6, 38, 81, 87, 130, 141, 143, 159
 Prothonotary, 37, 130, 159
 Swainson's, 37, 72, 89, 91, 130, 159
 Tennessee, 37, 80, 130, 141, 143, 159
 Wilson's, 81, 130, 143, 159
 Worm-eating, 5, 10, 37, 80, 89, 91, 130, 143, 159
 Yellow, 6, 10, 37, 81, 89, 91, 130, 143, 159
 Yellow-rumped, 6, 38, 43, 53, 62, 65, 66, 81, 125, 130, 143, 159
 Yellow-throated, 6, 10, 38, 81, 89, 91, 130, 143, 159
 Waterthrush, Louisiana, 5, 8, 10, 37, 89, 91, 130, 159
 Northern, 6, 37, 80, 130, 143, 159
 Waxwing, Cedar, 5, 10, 14, 37, 43, 53, 80, 89, 91, 125, 130, 143, 158
 West Virginia Bird Records Committee, 16th report of: March 2012, 145
 Whip-poor-will, Eastern, 3, 9, 35, 78, 88, 129, 130, 143, 158
 Whitaker, Jane, 41, 97, 99
 Wigeon, American, 52, 75, 152
 Willet, 34, 155
 Wood-Pewee, Eastern, 4, 9, 14, 36, 78, 88, 90, 130, 142, 157
 Woodcock, American, 3, 35, 42, 53, 77, 122, 129, 155
 Woodpecker, Downy, 3, 9, 35, 43, 44, 46, 53, 88, 90, 124, 130, 142
 Hairy, 4, 9, 14, 35, 43, 46, 53, 88, 90, 124, 130, 142
 Pileated, 4, 9, 35, 43, 46, 53, 88, 90, 124, 130
 Red-bellied, 4, 9, 35, 43, 53, 88, 90, 124, 130, 142
 Red-headed, 35, 43, 49, 53, 78, 123, 124, 130, 156
 Wren, Bewick's, 129, 130, 150
 Carolina, 5, 9, 37, 43, 48, 49, 53, 79, 88, 91, 93, 124, 130, 142, 150, 158
 House, 5, 9, 37, 3, 79, 87, 125, 130, 142, 158
 Marsh, 37, 53, 80, 130, 150, 158
 Sedge, 53
 Winter, 5, 9, 14, 37, 43, 53, 79, 124, 130, 142, 158
 Yellowlegs, Greater, 34, 53, 77, 129, 155
 Lesser, 34, 77, 129, 155
 Yellowthroat, Common, 6, 10, 37, 53, 80, 130, 143, 159

PATRONIZE YOUR CLUB STORE

ORNITHOLOGICAL BOOKS

Birding Guide to West Virginia 2nd edition, compiled by Greg E. Eddy	\$10.00
Wildflowers and Trees of West Virginia by Christopher M. Gatens and Emily Grafton	\$9.95
Birds of the Kanawha Valley by J. Lawrence Smith	\$10.00
The West Virginia Breeding Bird Atlas by A.R. Buckelew Jr and George A. Hall	\$23.75
West Virginia Birds by George Hall	\$20.00
All issues of <i>The Redstart</i> 1933-2008 on one searchable CD	\$10.00
All issues of <i>The Mail Bag</i> 1943-2011 on one searchable CD	\$10.00
BBC archived photographs and other materials on DVD	\$20.00

SPECIAL BBC PUBLICATIONS

No. 1, 1986 Birds of the Lower Ohio River Valley in West Virginia by Kiff, Igou, Slack, and Wilson	\$1.00
No. 2, 1990 Endangered and Threatened Species in West Virginia edited by A.R. Buckelew Jr.	\$1.00
No. 3, 2007 The Allegheny Front Migration Observatory: A Long-term Bird Banding Project, by George A. Hall	\$2.50

Add \$3.50 for postage per order.
West Virginia residents add 6% sales tax per order.

REDSTART EDITORIAL POLICY

Original papers in the field of natural history are published in *The Redstart*. Papers are judged on the basis of their contributions to original data, ideas, or interpretations. Scientific accuracy and clarity are most important, and to this end, an advisory board, selected by the editorial staff, will review submitted papers as needed. Papers should be submitted in Word, by e-mail if possible, to jbuckelew@bethanywv.edu or on a CD and sent to the editor; otherwise, papers should be typewritten, double-spaced on one side of the paper only, and sent to the editor at 111 Logan Ct., Bethany, WV 26032.

BROOKS BIRD CLUB MEMBERSHIP

The Brooks Bird Club, Inc. is a nonprofit organization whose objective is to encourage the study and conservation of birds and other phases of natural history. Membership includes subscriptions to *The Redstart* and *Mail Bag* and entitles one to all the privileges offered by the Club. Classes of membership are Student, \$10; Individual, \$25; Family, \$30; Sustaining, \$50; Life, \$500; Family Life, \$650. Checks should be written payable to The Brooks Bird Club and mailed to P.O. Box 4077, Wheeling, WV 26003.

2013 Calendar of Events The Brooks Bird Club, Inc.

Date	Activity	Place
January	BBC Membership Month	Wheeling, WV
February	Write an article for the <i>Mail Bag</i> or <i>The Redstart</i>	mail to editors
February 7-9	Trip to Killdeer Plains (Contact Gene Hilton 304-428-8641)	
March 8-10	Mid-Winter Meeting (Contact Dick Esker)	North Bend S.P.
March 16	Waterfowl Field Trip (day trip) (Contact Carl Slater)	Seneca Lake, OH
April 21	3 Rivers Bird Club (day trip) (Contact Ryan Tomazin)	Raccoon Creek State Park, PA
May 4	International Migratory Bird Day, N. American Migration Count	local chapters
May 9-12	Wildflower Pilgrimage	Blackwater Falls State Park, WV
May 14-29	Spain Trip	
June 1-8	Foray - Pocahontas County 4-H Camp	Thornwood, WV
June 10-16	Sortie - to be announced. (Contact Dawn Fox)	Pendleton Co., WV
July	TBA Bonus Bird Weekend (Contact Carl Slater)	
August 10-Oct. 5	Bird Banding	Dolly Sods, WV
October 12	Board of Trustees Meeting (Contact Carl Slater)	Wheeling, WV
October 18-20	BBC Reunion	Canaan Valley State Park
November 6-10	Eastern Shore (Contact Carl Slater)	
Dec. 14-Jan. 5, '14	Christmas Bird Counts (Send reports to Jane Whitaker)	local groups

BBC FORAYS (dates and places tentative)

2013	Pocahontas County 4-H Camp	Thornwood, WV
2014	Camp Pioneer, Randolph County	Beverly, WV
2015	Camp Galilee, Preston County	Terra Alta, WV

SEASONAL FIELD NOTES DUE

Winter: March 15 Spring: June 15 Summer: September 15 Fall: December 15
 MAIL TO: Casey Rucker, P.O. Box 2, Seneca Rocks, WV 26884 autoblock@frontiernet.net

ARTICLES FOR *THE MAIL BAG* DUE

February 15 May 15 August 15 November 15
 MAIL TO: Ryan Tomazin, 348 Station St., Apt. 7, Bridgeville, PA 15017 wwwarblers@hotmail.com

<http://brooksbirdclub.org>

The dates for the 2013 BBC program may be changed if necessary. Changes will be announced on the Web page or in *The Mail Bag*.

CONTACT INFORMATION

Cynthia Ellis, cdellis@wildblue.net
 Peter's Mtn. www.hangingrocktower.org
 Dick Esker, eskerrb@frontier.com

Dawn Fox, trfox@wirefire.com
 Juanita/Carl Slater, gusind@stratuswave.net
 A. R. Buckelew Jr., jrbuckelew@bethanywv.edu

The Brooks Bird Club
P.O. Box 4077
Wheeling, WV 26003

Nonprofit Org.
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
Wheeling, WV
Permit No. 593

