



The Redstart

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Edited by J. W. Handlan

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LIST OF BIRDS
of
MASON, CABELL, JACKSON AND PUTNAM COUNTIES,
WEST VIRGINIA

Karl W. Haller

The counties of Mason, Cabell, Jackson, and Putnam, comprise an area of 1554 square miles in the south western section of West Virginia. This area represents approximately 963,652 acres of which 841,981 are considered farm land. The four counties have nearly the same topography and elevations ranging from 494 feet to 1260 feet above sea level. The extensive bottom lands along the Ohio and Great Kanawha Rivers are very fertile and heavily cultivated. A few small swamps are found in the undrained bottom land. The uplands, away from the river, are not so productive. Large stands of scrub pine occur there and many fields are overgrown with briars and broom sedge. The remaining wooded areas are dominated by hardwoods, with sugar maples and oaks most common. Willows and sycamores are abundant along the streams.

A list of birds from this region is highly desirable to supplement the work of several observers and collectors. Most of the records for water and shore birds have come from Messrs. Thomas A., and A. Sidney Morgan who for many years observed and collected birds near Poca, Putnam County. Many valuable notes from Putnam County were secured from Mr. Clyde Upton of Charleston, while Attorney William Waldron of Huntington sent me many notes for Cabell County. Dr. Alexander Wetmore, of the United States National Museum, Washington, D. C., has made collections in Mason and Cabell Counties. Mr. Maurice Brooks of the West Virginia University, Morgantown has sent notes of value for several of the counties and has aided in securing data on many of the species. The notes of Rev. E. A. Brooks, Newton Highlands, Mass., as published in The Auk, have been used.

The work of the author was carried on from 1936 to 1940 with collecting mainly in Mason County and northern Cabell County and observations in all four counties. This section was visited during the months of June, September,

November, December, March and April. A bibliography of the most important sources of information concludes the list.

The following list of birds contains all of the species and subspecies that have been recorded from Mason, Cabell, Jackson, and Putnam Counties. The arrangement follows the 1931 edition of the A. O. U. Check-List of North American Birds. In compiling the list, trinomials are used wherever a bird has been collected and its subspecific rating definitely determined. On the other hand birds that have been observed, only, as well as birds collected that have not been identified subspecifically, are shown by the binomial only. The list:

1. Common Loon. Gavia immer. Common migrant along the Ohio and Great Kanawha Rivers, especially during the fall.
2. Red-throated Loon. Gavia stellata. A. Sidney Morgan took the first specimen for the state near Winfield, Putnam County, on October 25, 1932. Undoubtedly the bird occurs frequently during migration.
3. Holbell's Grebe. Colymbus grisegena. Recorded by A. S. Morgan and William Waldron. The latter's record is for May 24, 1925.
4. Horned Grebe. Colymbus auritus. Should be a fairly common migrant. Recorded by the Morgans.
5. Pied-billed Grebe. Podilymbus podiceps. Common during the spring and fall flights.
6. Double-crested Cormorant. Phalacrocorax auritus. The Morgans report this bird from Putnam County during April.
7. Great Blue Heron. Ardea herodias. Fairly common along the larger streams from late March to mid-October. Probably nests.
8. American Egret. Casmerodius albus. Has been recorded many times in recent years. I observed seven in one group not far from Point Pleasant, Mason County on September 18, 1939.
9. Little Blue Heron. Florida caerulea. Many birds in the white phase have been seen by the Morgans during August.
10. Green Heron. Butorides virescens. Commonly found along streams during the spring and summer months.
11. Black-crowned Night Heron. Nycticorax nycticorax. The Morgans have collected this species on several occasions. Also reported by Waldron.
12. Yellow-crowned Night Heron. Nyctanassa violacea. Taken by A. S. Morgan near Poca, Putnam County.
13. American Bittern. Botaurus lentiginosus. Probably a common migrant and may breed. I saw two birds in a swamp not far from Point Pleasant during June.
14. Least Bittern. Ixobrychus exilis. Breeds along the Great Kanawha River in suitable localities.

15. Whistling Swan. Cygnus columbianus. Observed on many occasions during migration season by the Morgans.
16. Trumpeter Swan. Cygnus buccinator. The only state record for this species is a specimen that was taken on Letart Island, Mason County, on November 30, 1875. The mounted bird was in the Capitol Annex, Charleston, and was destroyed by fire in 1923.
17. Canada Goose. Branta canadensis. Probably more common than most of us believe. The large flocks generally pass overhead without alighting. I saw a few near Letart Island, Mason County during November 1939.
18. White-fronted Goose. Anser albifrons. The only specimen for the state was taken by T. A. Morgan in Putnam County, near Poca, during the fall of 1893.
19. Snow Goose. Chen hyperborea. A specimen was taken by T. A. Morgan in Putnam County. The race of this species was not determined.
20. Mallard. Anas platyrhynchos. Common spring and fall migrant, especially along the Ohio and Great Kanawha Rivers.
21. Black Duck. Anas rubripes. The Morgans have collected many of these ducks but none were identified subspecifically. I have seen a few along the Ohio River during early April.
22. Gadwall. Chaulelasmus streperus. Occurs along the Ohio River during migration and has been listed from Putnam County by the Morgans.
23. Baldpate. Mareca americana. I have encountered a few along the Ohio River not far from Lakin, Mason County. Recorded by the Morgans.
24. Pintail. Dafila acuta. Found commonly along the larger streams during migration.
25. Green-winged Teal. Nettion carolinense. There are records for this species in three of the four counties.
26. Blue-winged Teal. Querquedula discors. The Morgans have taken many specimens in Putnam County and report that it is a common migrant. It is possible that this species may nest.
27. Shoveller. Spatula clypeata. I saw a few males near Eight-Mile Island, Mason County during the spring of 1940. Reported by the Morgans.
28. Wood Duck. Aix sponsa. A. S. Morgan found a female with several young during the summer of 1927 near his home, in Putnam County.
29. Redhead. Nyroca americana. Another species that has been observed by the Morgans in Putnam County.
30. Ring-necked Duck. Nyroca collaris. Fairly common migrant and has been reported from several counties.
31. Canvas-back. Nyroca valisineria. This large duck has been observed on many occasions by the Morgans.

32. Greater Scaup Duck. Nyroca marila. The Morgans have shot many specimens of the Greater Scaup in Putnam County.
33. Lesser Scaup Duck. Nyroca affinis. This species, which closely resembles the Greater Scaup, has been collected by the Morgans. It is probably more common than N. marila.
34. American Golden-eye. Glaucionetta clangula. I saw a few during March 1940 along the Ohio River.
35. Bufflehead. Charitonetta albeola. I have seen many of these birds during November and March along the Ohio River.
36. Old-squaw. Clangula hyemalis. Has been seen along the Great Kanawha and Ohio Rivers.
37. White-winged Scoter. Melanitta deglandi. The Game Protector of Mason County told me of a flock of these birds (300 in all) that he observed near Graham Station about March 1, 1940. I saw a few near Eight Mile Island later in the month.
38. American Scoter. Oidemia americana. The Morgans have collected this bird in Putnam County on several occasions.
39. Ruddy Duck. Erismatura jamaicensis. Mr. A. Sidney Morgan reports this species as a fairly common migrant during spring and fall.
40. Hooded Merganser. Lophodytes cucullatus. I have seen the Hooded Merganser several times along the Ohio River in Mason County.
41. American Merganser. Mergus merganser. Reported from all four of the counties probably a common migrant.
42. Red-breasted Merganser. Mergus serrator. I saw several of these birds near New Haven, Mason County during the month of March 1940.
43. Turkey Vulture. Cathartes aura. Fairly common summer resident in the area. Occasionally seen in winter.
44. Sharp-shinned Hawk. Accipiter velox velox. A permanent resident although reduced in numbers after the hunting season.
45. Cooper's Hawk. Accipiter cooperi. Not so common as the smaller Sharp-shinned Hawk. It remains throughout the year.
46. Eastern Red-tailed Hawk. Buteo borealis borealis. A common permanent resident and it is especially common during early fall. I have two specimens from Mason County.
47. Northern Red-shouldered Hawk. Buteo lineatus lineatus. I have seen the Red-shoulder many times during the fall. Wetmore cites a nesting record of May 2, 1936 about three miles south of Huntington. An adult male was taken.
48. Broad-winged Hawk. Buteo platypterus. The bird appears more common during the fall than any other season of the year. I have seen it more often in September.

49. American Rough-legged Hawk. Buteo lagopus. Clyde Upton has one record during March 1939.
50. Golden Eagle. Aquila chrysaetos. Alexander Wetmore records seeing a bird near Huntington, Cabell County, October 27, 1936.
51. Marsh Hawk. Circus hudsonius. The large, flat bottomlands along the rivers are especially suited to this open country bird. I found it quite common during the fall and winter months.
52. Osprey. Pandion haliaetus. Occasionally observed along the two large rivers. I saw one during September 1939.
53. Pigeon Hawk. Falco columbarius. Waldron has recorded this bird from Cabell County.
54. Sparrow Hawk. Falco sparverius. By far the most abundant hawk in the area under observation. Hardly a day would pass without seeing at least fifteen to twenty of them. Apparently the Sparrow Hawk is not persecuted like the other species.
55. Ruffed Grouse. Bonasa umbellus. The game protector, Ed. Hoffman told me that grouse were on the increase in several counties in his territory. I have seen the bird on only one field trip.
56. Eastern Bob-white. Colinus virginianus virginianus. Common in most sections especially on overworked farm land.
57. Texas Bob-white. Colinus virginianus texanus. I am assuming that the birds released by several sportsmen are of this sub-species. The birds were supposed to have come from eastern Texas.
58. Ring-necked Pheasant. Phasianus colchicus torquatus. A common permanent resident in all four counties. The river bottomland is especially suitable to its propagation. Several persons have seen as many as 25 birds in one flock.
59. Wild Turkey. Meleagris gallopavo. The journals of early explorers in the region mention that turkey were abundant during the latter eighteenth century.
60. Sandhill Crane. Grus canadensis. Maurice Brooks wrote that he has very good evidence of a Sandhill Crane being shot in Mason County in September 1934.
61. King Rail. Rallus elegans. T. A. Morgan has a breeding record from Putnam County, while A. S. Morgan observed a King Rail, also in Putnam County on December 31, 1930.
62. Virginia Rail. Rallus limicola. According to A. S. Morgan the bird nests in Putnam County occasionally.
63. Sora. Porzana carolina. A common migrant during the fall. It seems to prefer the grassy edges of swamps.
64. Florida Gallinule. Gallinula chloropus. The Morgans have seen and collected specimens in Putnam County.

65. American Coot. Fulica americana. Many sight records for all counties in both spring and fall.
66. Piping Plover. Charadrius melodus. The only state record for this bird is a specimen taken by A. S. Morgan at Poca, Putnam County.
67. Semipalmated Plover. Charadrius semipalmatus. The Morgans have recorded this plover as a migrant along the Kanawha River.
68. Killdeer. Oxyechus vociferus. A common permanent resident.
69. Golden Plover. Pluvialis dominica. A. S. Morgan has taken specimens in Putnam County.
70. American Woodcock. Philohela minor. Found in all counties during the summer months. I saw several in a wet willow growth not far from Lesage, Cabell County during June.
71. Wilson's Snipe. Capella delicata. Can be found during migration in the wet bottom land bordering swamps.
72. Upland Plover. Bartramia longicauda. Has been recorded several times from Putnam County.
73. Spotted Sandpiper. Actitis macularia. Common summer resident along all suitable streams.
74. Solitary Sandpiper. Tringa solitaria. Probably a common migrant. I have observed them several times during September.
75. Willet. Catoptrophorus semipalmatus. A. S. Morgan shot a specimen in Putnam County but the race was not determined.
76. Greater Yellow-legs. Totanus melanoleucus. Fairly common migrant and most often seen during the spring when bottomlands are under water.
77. Lesser Yellow-legs. Totanus flavipes. I watched several birds at a small marsh about six miles southeast of Point Pleasant, along the Great Kanawha River.
78. Pectoral Sandpiper. Pisobia melanotos. An early spring migrant. One bird was seen on March 20, 1940 in company with several Killdeers while several Pectorals were seen the following day.
79. White-rumped Sandpiper. Pisobia fuscicollis. T. A. Morgan took a specimen in Putnam County.
80. Least Sandpiper. Pisobia minutilla. This species has been seen many times along the rivers. A few were seen during mid-September of 1939.
81. Semipalmated Sandpiper. Ereunetes pusillus. Probably a fairly common migrant. I saw one on September 15, 1939 in company with several other shore birds.
82. Wilson's Phalarope. Steganopus tricolor. Reported from Putnam County by A. S. Morgan who saw several along the Great Kanawha in August 1928. He took a specimen during August 1930.

83. Herring Gull. Larus argentatus. Frequently seen along the larger streams throughout the year.
84. Ring-billed Gull. Larus delawarensis. Not so common as the preceding species but occasionally seen along the Great Kanawha and Ohio Rivers. I saw one on March 22, 1940 in Mason County.
85. Laughling Gull. Larus atricilla. A. S. Morgan has taken this bird in Putnam County.
86. Common Tern. Sterna hirundo. Probably a fairly common migrant. The Morgans have recorded the Common Tern along the Great Kanawha River.
87. Least Tern. Sterna antillarum. A. S. Morgan has collected a specimen in Putnam County.
88. Black Tern. Chlidonias nigra. The Morgans have taken specimens of the Black Tern along the Great Kanawha River in Putnam County.
89. Rock Dove. Columba livia. I am including the Common Pigeon in this list along with the English Sparrow and Starling.
90. Eastern Mourning Dove. Zenaidura macroura carolinensis. Common summer resident. Large flocks gather in the fall and feed in the extensive bottomland. A few may winter in the area.
91. Passenger Pigeon. Ectopistes migratorius. Notations in early journals state that the Passenger Pigeon was once abundant in this section of West Virginia.
92. Louisiana Paroquet. Conuropsis carolinensis ludovicianus. The only definite record of this bird for West Virginia is of several taken by Audubon near the mouth of the Great Kanawha River, Mason County.
93. Yellow-billed Cuckoo. Coccyzus americanus. A fairly common summer resident.
94. Black-billed Cuckoo. Coccyzus erythrophthalmus. Occurs as a migrant. Has been listed by Waldron from Cabell County.
95. Barn Owl. Tyto alba. The Monkey-faced Owl nested for two seasons (1938-39) in a barn near Graham Station, Mason County.
96. Eastern Screech Owl. Otus asio naevius. Three specimens of the eastern form have been taken in Mason County. Appears to be a permanent resident.
97. Great Horned Owl. Bubo virginianus. According to the game protector of the area this owl is fairly common. Two birds were brought alive to the Point Pleasant High School during the spring of 1938. Ed Hoffman reports one on November 17, 1939.
98. Northern Barred Owl. Strix varia varia. Not so abundant as the Great Horned Owl but is found in the region. I have a specimen taken near Hartford, Mason County which shows extensive feathering on the toes, a characteristic of the northern subspecies.

99. Long-eared Owl. Asio wilsonianus. I have two reports, one from Ed Hoffman that brown owls smaller than the Great Horned Owl build nests in the dense pine thickets. The nests are reported as being large and made out of sticks. An owl was shot during 1938 that answers the description of the Long-eared Owl.
100. Short-eared Owl. Asio flammeus. I saw a Short-eared Owl as it flew up before me, while crossing a large field of broom sedge near Iakin, Mason County November 14, 1939. Mr. Hoffman tells me that two owls were shot in large broom sedge fields near New Haven, Mason County in the fall of 1938.
101. Whip-poor-will. Antrostomus vociferus. A fairly common summer resident. Waldron lists the bird as being common in Cabell County during the breeding season.
102. Nighthawk. Chordeiles minor. I have seen the Nighthawk in all four counties during the summer months. It is especially abundant during early fall.
103. Chimney Swift. Chaetura pelagica. Common summer resident wherever there are suitable nesting sites.
104. Ruby-throated Hummingbird. Archilochus colubris. A fairly abundant summer resident.
105. Belted Kingfisher. Megaceryle alcyon. A few of these birds are permanent residents but they are not found to be common until late March.
106. Northern Flicker. Colaptes auratus luteus. The breeding form, at least in Cabell and Mason Counties. I have never observed Flickers during winter months.
107. Pileated Woodpecker. Ceophloeus pileatus. I have seen the bird only once and that was a female near Fraziers Bottom, Putnam County on September 15, 1939.
108. Red-bellied Woodpecker. Centurus carolinus. A permanent resident but not abundant.
109. Red-headed Woodpecker. Melanerpes erythrocephalus. More common than the Red-bellied Woodpecker. Upton has seen this bird during the winter in Putnam County.
110. Yellow-bellied Sapsucker. Sphyrapicus varius varius. Occurs as a migrant and occasionally winters.
111. Eastern Hairy Woodpecker. Dryobates villosus villosus. Common throughout the year.
112. Northern Downy Woodpecker. Dryobates pubescens medianus. The most abundant of any of the woodpeckers. Equally common throughout the year.
113. Eastern Kingbird. Tyrannus tyrannus. Commonly found throughout the summer months in this section. Most abundant along the highways and often seen on the telephone lines.
114. Northern Crested Flycatcher. Myiarchus crinitus boreus. Probably as common as the Kingbird. Seen often in open woods and along streams.

115. Eastern Phoebe. Sayornis phoebe. Generally the Phoebe arrives in Mason County about the middle of March but in 1940 they had not made their appearance as late as the 24th of the month.
116. Yellow-bellied Flycatcher. Empidonax flaviventris. I have never seen this flycatcher during migration but Clyde Upton has one or two records from Putnam County.
117. Acadian Flycatcher. Empidonax virescens. Common summer resident along the wet hillsides and borders of streams.
118. Least Flycatcher. Empidonax minimus. I have seen this small flycatcher several times during fall migration in Jackson County and Clyde Upton reports it as being common in Putnam County during migration.
119. Eastern Wood Pewee. Myiochanes virens. Common during the summer months. Specimens have been taken in Mason County.
120. Prairie Horned Lark. Otocoris alpestris praticola. Large flocks are seen during the winter in many of the extensive bottom lands. The birds are seen often during the summer but not in numbers.
121. Tree Swallow. Iridoprocne bicolor. William Waldron states that the Tree Swallow is an uncommon migrant in Cabell County. He has a record for April 12th.
122. Bank Swallow. Riparia riparia. An uncommon migrant during the spring but there are records for Cabell and Mason Counties.
123. Rough-winged Swallow. Stelgidopteryx ruficollis. Common along streams during the summer months.
124. Barn Swallow. Hirundo erythrogaster. Abundant during the summer season. Practically every suitable barn has at least one pair of swallows nesting.
125. Purple Martin. Progne subis. A martin box near Mason City, Mason County, has been the nesting site for many birds for many years past. They generally arrive here about March 24th but individuals have been observed as early as the 12th. In Ravenswood, Jackson County, a similar box has been watched for many years but the birds usually arrive in numbers at this box about March 10th or 12th.
126. Blue Jay. Cyanocitta cristata. The Blue Jay is a permanent resident in this section of West Virginia but I do not consider it to be common.
- 127.- 128. Crow. Corvus brachyrhynchos. Two subspecies of crows are represented in this section as shown by specimens collected. Wetmore has collected the Southern Crow, C. b. paulus at two localities in Mason County during the fall and I took an extremely large Eastern Crow, C. b. brachyrhynchos, near Lakin, Mason County, during mid-winter. The breeding form probably represents the southern bird while both forms are found together during the winter. A flock of an estimated 10,000 birds roosts near Lakin, on Eight-Mile Island.
129. Northern Carolina Chickadee. Penthestes carolinensis extimus. The resident form of the Carolina Chickadee has been assigned to this subspecies although specimens are not wholly typical. A common permanent resident.

130. Tufted Titmouse. Baeolophus bicolor. Generally found in flocks of chickadees although not quite so abundant.
131. White-breasted Nuthatch. Sitta carolinensis carolinensis. Permanent resident but locally common. Found quite often in the pine thickets.
132. Red-breasted Nuthatch. Sitta canadensis. Common spring and fall migrant. I found it particularly common in the pine areas during March. Some may winter.
133. Brown Creeper. Certhia familiaris americana. Reported from all four counties but I have seen it only sparingly.
134. Ohio House Wren. Troglodytes aedon baldwini. The House Wren is common in Mason County in and near small towns.
135. Eastern Winter Wren. Nannus hiemalis hiemalis. Fairly common during the winter months.
136. Bewick's Wren. Thryomanes bewicki bewicki. This wren takes the place of the House Wren in the country districts of the area. I found it quite common in many sections of Jackson and Mason Counties.
137. Carolina Wren. Thryothorus ludovicianus. During the fall of 1939 the Carolina Wren was common everywhere but during March of 1940 their numbers seemed much reduced. Heavy snowfall may have been responsible for part of this.
138. Prairie Marsh Wren. Telmatodytes palustris iliacus. An extremely common fall migrant during mid-September. Several specimens of this form have been taken in a dried-up marsh near Lakin, Mason County.
139. Short-billed Marsh Wren. Cistothorus stellaris. I found this species in the same dried-up marsh as the preceding species and as equally common. Specimens have been taken at various times during September.
140. Mockingbird. Mimus polyglottos. I saw several birds during June in northern Cabell County. Waldron lists the species as a permanent resident but found in more sections during the summer.
141. Catbird. Dumetella carolinensis. Found in all sections throughout the nesting season.
142. Brown Thrasher. Toxostoma rufum. The overgrown fields and briar patches are frequented by the Brown Thrasher. Common during the summer.
- 143 - 144. Robin. Turdus migratorius. Both T. m. migratorius and T. m. achrusterus have been collected in the region. The southern form has been collected during April and is probably the breeding bird although definitely known breeding birds need to be taken to substantiate this. The Eastern Robin has been taken during March and April and is considered the migrant form.
145. Wood Thrush. Hylocichla mustelina. Common summer resident in the heavier wooded sections of the four counties.
146. Eastern Hermit Thrush. Hylocichla guttata faxoni. Occurs as a migrant when it is sometimes quite common.

147. Olive-backed Thrush. Hylocichla ustulata. Occurs in the area as a migrant both in the spring and the fall.
148. Veery. Hylocichla fuscescens. Maurice Brooks has recorded the Veery during spring migration.
149. Eastern Bluebird. Sialia sialis sialis. The Bluebird is a permanent resident in Mason County although the numbers are somewhat reduced during the extremely cold weather.
150. Blue-gray Gnatcatcher. Polioptila caerulea caerulea. Common summer resident in all four counties where it is most often found along streams.
151. Eastern Golden-crowned Kinglet. Regulus satrapa satrapa. Common spring and fall migrant and winter visitor. I have observed the little Golden-crown most often in the early fall.
152. Eastern Ruby-crowned Kinglet. Corthylio calendula calendula. Not as common as the Golden-crowned Kinglet but I have noted the species during September
153. American Pipit. Anthus spinoletta rubescens. The Pipit was first recorded from Mason County by Maurice Brooks March 7, 1936 near Lakin. I saw several large flocks during March 1940 in Mason and Putnam Counties.
154. Cedar Waxwing. Bombycilla cedrorum. Remains throughout the year but like several other permanent residents, the birds are not as common during winter.
155. Migrant Shrike. Lanius ludovicianus migrans. The typical Migrant Shrike is probably a permanent resident although I have never seen one during December or January. They are frequently seen about the open bottom lands and along telephone lines. Abundant during November.
156. English Starling. Sturnus vulgaris vulgaris. Abundant permanent resident. The status of this bird is too well known to need comment.
157. White-eyed Vireo. Vireo griseus griseus. The most common member of the vireo group. Nearly every suitable thicket is the home of one pair of these cross-looking vireos.
158. Yellow-throated Vireo. Vireo flavifrons. Along the heavily wooded hillsides of Mason and Cabell Counties, the Yellow-throated Vireo is a fairly common summer nesting species. It has also been recorded from Jackson and Putnam Counties.
159. Blue-headed Vireo. Vireo solitarius. Found only during migration. William Waldron has recorded this species from Cabell County on April 18th.
160. Red-eyed Vireo. Vireo olivaceus. Universally distributed throughout the counties although not as common as the White-eyed Vireo. I have seen several nests and young birds.
161. Warbling Vireo. Vireo gilvus. A nesting species but not a common one. Most generally found in small towns and about farms.

162. Black and White Warbler. Mniotilta varia. Summer resident and common transient. Waldron recorded this bird on April 18th.
163. Worm-eating Warbler. Helmitheros vermivorus. I have seen the Worm-eater only occasionally during the summer and once a few miles east of West Columbia, Mason County. I have observed it more often during migration and particularly in Cabell County about ten miles north of Lesage.
164. Golden-winged Warbler. Vermivora chrysoptera. Upton lists the Golden-wing as being common during the summer in Putnam County. Recorded by Waldron as a fairly common migrant.
165. Blue-winged Warbler. Vermivora pinus. I have encountered the Blue-wing many times in Jackson and Mason Counties during June but I have never seen a Golden-winged Warbler in either of these two counties.
166. Tennessee Warbler. Vermivora peregrina. Occurs only as a migrant. Abundant during the month of September.
167. Nashville Warbler. Vermivora ruficapilla ruficapilla. I have seen the Nashville Warbler but once in Mason County, not far from New Haven. From Cabell County, Waldron lists it as a fairly common migrant.
168. Parula Warbler. Compsothlypis americana. The area suggests a possible nesting territory for the Parula Warbler although I have yet to find them during the summer. The bird is found only as an uncommon migrant. In nearby Wayne County, the Parula is found during the breeding season.
169. Yellow Warbler. Dendroica aestiva. Extremely common during the summer months. Other than the Prairie Warbler, this is the most abundant breeding Warbler.
170. Magnolia Warbler. Dendroica magnolia. Common migrant in all sections. Abundant near Lakin, Mason County from September 15th to 22nd.
171. Cape May Warbler. Dendroica tigrina. This species is an unusually common species during fall migration. Many were seen during the week of September 15th.
172. Black-throated Blue Warbler. Dendroica caerulescens. Fairly common migrant in Cabell County. Both forms, D. c. caerulescens and D. c. cairnsi probably occur in the region although specimens are needed to establish this. The former is assumed to be the common migrant in the area.
173. Myrtle Warbler. Dendroica coronata. During migration this species is a common early transient.
174. Black-throated Green Warbler. Dendroica virens. In the very early spring this bird is a very common migrant. It should be watched for as a possible breeding species.
175. Cerulean Warbler. Dendroica cerulea. Along the wooded streams emptying into the Ohio and the Kanawha Rivers, the Cerulean Warbler is a common summer resident.

176. Blackburnian Warbler. Dendroica fusca. Another species that is found as a common migrant.
177. Sycamore Warbler. Dendroica dominica. Mr. Abe S. Margolin, on the morning of April 30, 1937, not far from Huntington, observed a warbler, probably a Sycamore Warbler, although its race was not determined. It is assumed that the Sycamore Warbler, D. d. albilora is the race found here but specimens have not been taken to prove this.
178. Chestnut-sided Warbler. Dendroica pensylvanica. A species that is common during migration from about the first of May.
179. Bay-breasted Warbler. Dendroica castanea. The immature birds of this and the next species are quite similar in appearance and are to be identified with care during the fall when they are common.
180. Black-poll Warbler. Dendroica striata. Probably more common than the Bay-breasted and noted in migration from mid-September until mid-November.
181. Pine Warbler. Dendroica pinus. Maurice Brooks writes that Pine Warblers were common during the summer of 1926 in Putnam County. On three summer trips to the area (1937-1938-1939) I have been unable to locate Pine Warblers. Waldron lists the warbler only on one occasion from Cabell County, that being a migrant, while Upton does not include the bird on notes from Putnam County.
182. Northern Prairie Warbler. Dendroica discolor discolor. An extremely common summer resident. Prefers dry hillsides of scrub pine and low deciduous trees.
183. Western Palm Warbler. Dendroica palmarum palmarum. By far the most abundant migrant warbler. Near Lakin, Mason County, they were found in the low bottom-lands along fence rows and corn fields feeding on the ground in company with Chipping and Field Sparrows.
184. Oven-bird. Seiurus aurocapillus. Common during migration. Waldron lists the bird from Cabell County as rather rare during the summer.
185. Water-Thrush. Seiurus noveboracensis. The migrant form of this bird is probably S. n. notabilis, Grinnell's Water-Thrush, although specimens have not been taken. Waldron has seen them in Cabell County and I have seen several in Mason County, near Lakin.
186. Louisiana Water-Thrush. Seiurus motacilla. Common during the summer. Not common during migration.
187. Kentucky Warbler. Oporornis formosus. Locally common in a few sections of Mason and Jackson Counties. More common in Cabell County.
188. Mourning Warbler. Oporornis philadelphia. Waldron has the only record for the area. He observed a bird on May 7, 1927 in Cabell County.
189. Northern Yellow-throat. Geothlypis trichas brachidactyla. Abundant spring and fall migrant and summer resident. This is the breeding form of this part of West Virginia as well as the entire western section of the state.

190. Yellow-breasted Chat. Icteria virens. In practically all thickets and over-grown pasture fields the Chat is generally found to be common.
191. Hooded Warbler. Wilsonia citrina. The large extent to which farming is carried on in Mason and Jackson Counties does not afford suitable nesting grounds for the species. I have never seen them in these two counties and only occasionally in Cabell County during summer.
192. Wilson's Warbler. Wilsonia pusilla pusilla. Found only during migration. Recorded from Cabell and Mason Counties from September 15th to 22nd.
193. Canada Warbler. Wilsonia canadensis. Occurs as a migrant throughout the four counties.
194. Redstart. Setophaga ruticilla. A common summer resident found most frequently inhabiting wooded areas bordering streams.
195. English Sparrow. Passer domesticus domesticus. This introduced species is found commonly about farms and villages.
196. Bobolink. Dolichonyx orzivorus. I have seen sizeable flocks during September in Mason, Cabell and Jackson Counties. Observed by Waldron in Cabell County on May 1st.
197. Eastern Meadowlark. Sturnella magna magna. Permanent resident. During the winter, Meadowlarks frequent localities in which cattle are being fed.
- 198 - 199. Red-winged Blackbird. Agelaius phoeniceus. Collecting specimens in Mason County has shown that two forms of the Red-wing occur during the year. The Giant Red-wing, A. p. arctolegus, has been taken during November, December and January and from the information at hand, I assume the Giant Red-wing to be a winter visitor in Mason County. From the same flocks that Giant Red-wings have been taken, I have also collected the Eastern Red-wing, A. p. phoeniceus. The eastern form is found throughout the year and breeding birds taken during June have been identified A. p. phoeniceus.
200. Orchard Oriole. Icterus spurius. A fairly common resident in all counties during the breeding season.
201. Baltimore Oriole. Icterus galbula. A common summer resident in all sections. More abundant than the Orchard Oriole.
202. Rusty Blackbird. Euphagus carolinus. During November, I found the Rusty in pasture fields in large, mixed flocks of Cowbirds, Red-wings, Starlings and a few Grackles.
203. Bronzed Grackle. Quiscalus quiscula aeneus. A few may winter, but large flocks are not seen until mid-March. They remain until the latter of November.
204. Eastern Cowbird. Molothrus ater ater. Found in numbers from early spring until December. During the fall they gather in flocks with several other species feeding in fields and bottom lands.

205. Scarlet Tanager. Piranga erythromelas. During the summers of 1937, 1938 and 1939, I found this bird to be fairly equally distributed throughout the counties. They are apparently on the increase.
206. Summer Tanager. Piranga rubra. A summer resident but not so common as the Scarlet Tanager except during the summer of 1937.
207. Eastern Cardinal. Richmondena cardinalis cardinalis. This abundant species is found throughout the year.
208. Rose-breasted Grosbeak. Hedymeles ludovicianus. I have never seen this bird in the area under consideration, but it occurs in migration only according to Upton and Waldron.
209. Blue Grosbeak. Guiraca caerulea. Waldron has only one record from Cabell County (and the only record for the area) of a bird observed May 29, 1925.
210. Indigo Bunting. Passerina cyanea. Common summer resident.
211. Dickcissel. Spiza americana. I have recorded the Dickcissel on two field excursions in Mason County. I first heard a bird singing near Lakin, on June 23, 1937. In 1938 I found a small colony near Gallipolis Ferry on June 8th, in an alfalfa field. When I visited the same field in 1939, I found that it had been planted in corn and no Dickcissels were in evidence.
212. Eastern Purple Finch. Carpodacus purpureus purpureus. Common migrant during April and early fall.
213. Eastern Goldfinch. Spinus tristis tristis. This late nesting species is found at all times but wintering birds are reduced in numbers.
214. Red-eyed Towhee. Pipilo erythrophthalmus erythrophthalmus. Common only in the breeding season but a few remain during the winter wherever sufficient cover is found.
215. Eastern Savannah Sparrow. Passerculus sandwichensis savanna. Not a common resident but I took a breeding male two miles north of Ashton, Mason County, on June 22, 1927. I have taken other specimens in the fall when they are found in flocks.
216. Labrador Savannah Sparrow. Passerculus sandwichensis labradorius. Dr. Wetmore lists a specimen as being taken near Mercers Bottom, Mason County, on November 2, 1936. The specimen was an immature male.
217. Eastern Grasshopper Sparrow. Ammodramus savannarum australis. Found as a common summer nesting species and in the fall as a migrant.
218. Western Henslow's Sparrow. Passerherbulus henslowi henslowi. Lawrence Hicks found several singing males about six miles east of Point Pleasant, Mason County, on July 7, 1935. A male that was found dead along the roadside was preserved as a specimen and later identified as the western form. William Waldron has observed the Henslow's Sparrow but once (March 26, 1937) in Cabell County.
219. Eastern Vesper Sparrow. Poocetes gramineus gramineus. A common summer resident in all open fields and along the roadsides.

220. Eastern Lark Sparrow. Chondestes grammacus grammacus. Maurice Brooks has breeding records for all counties. It has been seen in Cabell County by Waldron (May 15, 1925).

221. Bachman's Sparrow. Aimophila aestivalis bachmani. Maurice Brooks records breeding birds from all counties but these records are not recent. I was not able to locate this bird during my visits in 1937-38-39.

222. Slate-colored Junco. Junco hyemalis hyemalis. Abundant winter resident in all sections.

223. Eastern Tree Sparrow. Spizella arborea arborea. An extremely common winter resident. Large flocks are always to be found in weedy bottomlands.

224. Eastern Chipping Sparrow. Spizella passerina passerina. Common summer resident especially about towns and farms.

225. Eastern Field Sparrow. Spizella pusilla pusilla. Equally distributed throughout all sections except in the wooded areas. A few remain during winter.

226. White-crowned Sparrow. Zonotrichia leucophrys leucophrys. A common transient in Cabell and Mason Counties.

227. White-throated Sparrow. Zonotrichia albicollis. As common a transient as the preceding species and often found in company with the White-crown.

228. Eastern Fox Sparrow. Passerella iliaca iliaca. Found in migration generally in heavy undergrowth.

229. Lincoln's Sparrow. Melospiza lincolni lincolni. Several times during September (15th to 22nd) in a small dried-up slough, near Lakin, Mason County, Lincoln's Sparrows occurred in large flocks.

230. Swamp Sparrow. Melospiza georgiana. Common spring and fall migrant and winter resident.

231. Mississippi Song Sparrow. Melospiza melodia euphonia. Of all the native resident birds, this is by far the most common species and is found throughout the year.

232. Lapland Longspur. Calcarius lapponicus. Maurice Brooks and several other observers recorded two birds near Red House, Putnam County, March 7, 1936.

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