CONTENTS

Ornithological Results of the 1949 Foray in the Eastern Panhandle of West Virginia
W. R. DeGarmo

Breeding Bird Population Studies in Berkeley Co., West Virginia
W. R. DeGarmo

Mammals Recorded During the 1949 Brooks Bird Club Foray
Wayne Davis

President's Letter
James H. Olsen

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ORNITHOLOGICAL RESULTS OF THE 1949 FORAY
IN THE EASTERN PANHANDLE OF WEST VIRGINIA*

By W. R. DeGarmo

Ever since the discovery and naming of Sutton's warbler (Dendroica potomac) in 1939, there has remained a need for a concentrated study of the region from which the two birds were collected. The primary objective of the 1949 BBC Foray was, therefore, a thorough search of the eastern panhandle of West Virginia for evidence of Sutton's warbler.

Though headquarters for the Foray was south of Hedgesville in Berkeley County, the group by no means confined its efforts to this county. A number of trips were made to both Morgan and Jefferson Counties, particularly in the vicinity of the sites in which the birds were originally taken. Careful planning so as to systematically cover hemlock groves, river-bottom hardwoods and oak-pine ridges preceded most of the field work.

As a matter of record, no Sutton's warbler was found. The group also failed to definitely establish the presence of the yellow-throated warbler (Dendroica dominica) in the region. The latter species has often been mentioned as one of the possible sources of hybridization should Sutton's warbler be a hybrid. Parula warblers (Setophaga americana) were quite common in hemlock and white pine stands, as well as in river-bottom hardwoods bordering all of the larger streams, but none were noted to be uttering particularly striking songs.

In spite of the failure to find any indication of Sutton's warbler, the widespread activities of the group resulted in the finding of 122 species of birds, a new record for a BBC Foray. Many of these are additions to the preliminary list of the birds of the eastern panhandle published in 1938 by J. Lloyd Poland. (The Redstart, Vol. V, Nos. 10 and 11, July and Aug. 1938.)

The nesting contest, an annual event, was somewhat hampered this year by the advanced stage of the nesting season and the emphasis on the search for Sutton's warbler. A total of 33 species were found nesting, and young out of the nest of another nine species were reported, representing breeding records for 42 species.

The following is a brief annotated account of the 122 species recorded during the BBC Foray from June 11-19:

*(Ed. Note- This and the following article are being extracted from the report of the 1949 Foray for the benefit of readers who did not attend the Foray. Present policy of the B.B.C. provides for reproducing this material annually as soon as possible after each Foray.)
1. Pied-billed Grebe (*Podilymbus p. podiceps*) - One, possibly two, were seen at the Leetown Hatchery in Jefferson County on June 12 by a group including Davis, Hylie, Heimerdinger and Schuer.

2. Great Blue Heron (*Ardea h. herodias*) - One was seen along Back Creek in Berkeley County on June 15 by members of the early morning bird walk.

3. E. Green Heron (*Butorides v. virescens*) - Fairly common along all the major streams.

4. Black-crowned Night Heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax hoactli*) - One of these birds was reported as shot at Leetown by a hatchery attendant on June 11. Eugene Surber, in charge at the hatchery, believes that this species breeds nearby as young of the year arrive soon after leaving the nest.

5. Mallard (*Anas p. platyrhynchos*) - A female with young was seen by Hall at Lake Louise near Leetown, on June 13.

6. Black Duck (*Anas rubripes*) - Two were flushed by Hall and Hylie at Leetown on June 13.

7. Wood Duck (*Aix sponsa*) - Three broods of young were seen at Leetown, one brood along the Shenandoah River near Millville and two singles along Back Creek.

8. Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura septentrionalis*) - Very common throughout the territory covered by the Foray.

9. Black Vulture (*Coragyps a. atratus*) - Two were seen at Dandridge’s Dam by a group on June 15.

10. Sharp-shinned Hawk (*Accipiter striatus velox*) - Seen on a number of occasions near camp. On June 18 a kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*) pursued a sharp-shinned hawk across the orchard census area.

11. Cooper’s Hawk (*Accipiter cooperi*) - A female of this species was seen a number of times defending a territory over a ridge within sight of camp.

12. E. Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis borealis*) - A pair of this species was seen at Ead’s Fort on June 14 by Mrs. DeGarmo, Dr. Sauer and the writer. A single bird was seen near Hedgesville by Swank on June 18.

13. Red-shouldered Hawk (*Buteo l. lineatus*) - This bird was reported during the week by Foray members, but the writer failed to obtain the date and locality.


15. Bald Eagle (*Haliaetus leucocephalus*) - An immature bird was seen on June 16 near Jones Springs by Charles Conrad and Heimerdinger.
16. Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus carolinensis*) - One was seen flying over the Ridge Hatchery on June 16 by a group of observers including the writer.

17. Duck Hawk (*Falco peregrinus anatum*) - On June 14, Mrs. DeGarmo, Dr. Sauer and the writer found a nest of this species along the Cacapon River in Morgan County. While we were watching the eyrie both birds returned to the nest, flushed the two young and then left the site. On June 16 Roger Tory Peterson, Heimerdingor and Charles Conrad saw a single bird along Back Creek. Two weeks prior to the Foray, Kletzly, an employee of the Conservation Commission, saw a pair in Morgan County.

18. E. Sparrow Hawk (*Falco e. sparverius*) - Seen at several locations in Berkeley and Jefferson Counties.

19. Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa umbellus* subsp?) - A pair was flushed by the writer along the Shenandoah River on June 15. Another bird was seen by Charles Conrad along Back Creek on June 16.

20. Bob-white (*Colinus v. virginianus*) - More common in Jefferson and Berkeley Counties than for several years.

21. Ring-necked Pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus torquatus*) - A male was heard crowing along Back Creek on June 15 by Heimerdingor and Schuer. This is probably a survivor of birds released a year or so previously by a landowner in the area.

22. Wild Turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*) - The fresh tracks of a single bird were noted on Third Ridge in Berkeley County on June 13 by a group including the writer.

23. Florida Gallinule (*Gallinula chloropus cachinnans*) - A single bird was seen under favorable conditions on June 12 at Leetown by Wylie.

24. American Coot (*Fulica a. americana*) - One was seen on June 12 at Leetown by Wylie, Heimerdingor and Hall.


26. American Woodcock (*Philohela minor*) - Several were seen at dusk along Back Creek. The singing period appeared at an end during the Foray, as on May 6 Mrs. DeGarmo and the writer heard at least four within a short distance from camp.

27. Upland Plover (*Charadrius longicauda*) - A female was flushed from a pasture on June 13 by a group including the writer. Though the bird exhibited every indication of having a nest, none could be found.

28. Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*) - Reported from Leetown by Hall and Schuer on June 15.

30. E. Mourning Dove (Zenaidura macroura carolinensis) - Fairly common, particularly around orchards.

31. Yellow-billed Cuckoo (Coccyzus americanus) - Very common. The black-billed cuckoo (Coccyzus erythropthalmus) was not reported during the week, though Poland lists it as an uncommon summer resident.

32. E. Screech Owl (Otus asio n交通工具) - One was heard by early arrivals at camp on the night of June 11.

33. N. Barred Owl (Strix varia) - A bird was heard calling on several nights and early mornings on North Mountain near camp.

34. E. Whip-poor-will (Caprimulgus vociferus) - Common around camp.

35. Nighthawk (Chordeiles minor) - Heard in Martinsburg, Charles Town, and over camp. Probably nests on shale barrens bordering Back Creek.

36. Chimney Swift (Chaetura pelagica) - Common throughout the area.

37. Ruby-throated Hummingbird (Archilochus colubris) - Fairly common around camp and in Jefferson County.

38. E. Belted Kingfisher (Megaceryle alcyon) - Seen along all major streams.

39. Flicker (Colaptes auratus) - Common throughout the three counties.

40. Pileated Woodpecker (Hylatomus pileatus) - Reported on Study Area No. 1 on June 15 and on Back Creek on June 16.

41. Red-bellied Woodpecker (Centurus carolinus) - Seen along the Shenandoah River by the writer on June 15, and later along Back Creek by other Foray members.

42. Red-headed Woodpecker (Melanerpes erythrocephalus) - Reported from Back Creek on June 15 by Heimerding and Schuer.

43. E. Hairy Woodpecker (Dendrocopos villosus) - Uncommon around camp. A few seen along Back Creek.

44. Downy Woodpecker (Dendrocopos pubescens) - Common over all three counties.

45. Eastern Kingbird (Tyrannus tyrannus) - Common in the open lands around camp. A nest with eggs was found by Scott in an orchard near Shanghai on June 15.

46. N. Crested Flycatcher (Myiarchus crinitus boreus) - Common in woodlands and orchards.

47. E. Phoebe (Sayornis phoebe) - Found wherever suitable habitat occurs. A total of 14 nests were found.
48. Acadian Flycatcher (*Empidonax virescens*) - Well distributed along the stream bottomlands in all three counties. One nest was found by Dusi along Back Creek on June 14. It was in a redbud at a height of six feet.

49. Alder Flycatcher (*Empidonax t. traillii*) - Found by Haller at Leetown.

50. Least Flycatcher (*Empidonax minutus*) - Found at Jones Springs in Berkeley County and the mouth of Meadow Branch in Morgan County.

51. Wood Pewee (*Contopus virens*) - Common in orchards and open woodlands. A nest at a height of 60 feet in an ash was found by Scott near Dandridge’s Dam in Jefferson County.

52. Prairie Horned Lark (*Eremophila alpestris practicola*) - Found in open fields near Tomahawk, Shanghai and the V.F.W. Camp. All records were for Berkeley County.

53. Tree Swallow (*Iridoprocne bicolor*) - A single bird was tentatively identified at Leetown as this species by Hicks and others. Another single bird was seen by a large group at the Ridge Hatchery in Morgan County on June 16.

54. Bank Swallow (*Riparia r. riparia*) - Reported by Hall and Hicks on June 15 from near Shepherdstown, Jefferson County.

55. Rough-winged Swallow (*Stelgidopteryx ruficollis serripennis*) - Apparently more common than the bank swallow. Reported from several points near camp.

56. Barn Swallow (*Hirundo rustica erythrogaster*) - Common in all locations. Nests were checked at two locations.

57. N. Cliff Swallow (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota albifrons*) - A few cliff swallows were seen at three localities near camp. A small colony of four occupied nests was found near Shanghai on June 17 by a group including the writer.

58. Purple Martin (*Progne s. subis*) - Seen at Ridge in Morgan County on June 16 and near Leetown on June 12.

59. N. Blue Jay (*Cyanocitta c. cristata*) - Uncommon. Reported on Census Area No. 1 on June 15, near camp on June 11, and along Back Creek on June 16.

60. Crow (*Corvus b. brachyrhynchos*) - Common.

61. Carolina Chickadee (*Parus carolinensis* subsp.) - Common - Two nests were found, both near camp.


63. White-breasted Nuthatch (*Sitta c. carolinensis*) - Probably more common than the scattered records indicate. Seen along Back Creek on June 16 and in Jefferson County on June 15.
64. House Wren (Troglodytes aedon subsp.) - This and the following species were about equally distributed in both Jefferson and Berkeley Counties. Two nests were found for the house wren, one at Jones Springs, the other at Harper's Ferry.

65. Bewick's Wren (Thryomanes b. bewickii) - Common, particularly in Berkeley County. Also found commonly along Shenandoah Mountain bordering Virginia State line. Adults were seen feeding young near Shanghai.

66. Carolina Wren (Thryothorus l. ludovicianus) - Fairly common throughout Berkeley and Jefferson Counties. Adults were seen feeding young.

67. Long-billed Marsh Wren (Troglodytes palustris) - On June 17 Scott, Netting, Davis and the writer visited a cat-tail swamp at Hartinsburg. A singing male of this species was found and seen by Scott and others. Poland has records for the short-billed marsh wren (Cistothorus platensis stellaris), but not for this species.

68. E. Mockingbird (Mimus p. polyloctos) - More common in Jefferson County than in Berkeley, but well distributed in both. A nest with three eggs was found near Shanghai by the writer on June 12.

69. Catbird (Dumetella carolinensis) - Fairly common but not abundant. Surprisingly enough, no nests were found.

70. E. Brown Thrasher (Toxostoma r. rufum) - Fairly common.

71. Robin (Turdus migratorius subsp.) - Common, though only one occupied nest was found.

72. Wood Thrush (Hylocichla mustelina) - Very common, though no nests were found.

73. E. Bluebird (Sialia s. sialis) - Common. Six nests were found, four in Berkeley, two in Jefferson County.

74. Blue-grey Gnatcatcher (Polioptila c. caerulea) - Fairly well distributed, but not particularly common. Adults were seen carrying food on Census Area No. 2 on June 18.

75. Cedar Waxwing (Bombycilla cedrorum) - Fairly common. A nest with young was found at Leetown on June 13 by Moore, Sydnor, Scott, and others.

76. Migrant Shrike (Lanius ludovicianus migrans) - Adults were found feeding young out of the nest on June 12 near Jones Springs by the writer and others. This is the only record for the week.

77. Starling (Sturnus v. vulgaris) - Very common. Large flocks of young birds were seen near Hartinsburg. Five occupied nests were found.

78. N. White-eyed Vireo (Vireo griseus noveboracensis) - This species was reported by Hicks from Benzridges's Dam in Jefferson County, and by Hal Harrison, George Hall and Carolyn Conrad from a low ridge west of Shanghai. This bird is not listed by Poland.
79. Yellow-throated Vireo (*Vireo flavifrons*) - Fairly common around camp.

80. Blue-headed Vireo (*Vireo solitarius* subsp.) - A single bird was found on June 14 by a group including the writer, on Third Ridge, Berkeley County. Poland records the species from Morgan County.

81. Red-eyed Vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*) - Abundant in all counties. One nest was found by Dusi along Back Creek.

82. E. Warbling Vireo (*Vireo g. gilvus*) - Recorded from Jones Springs and Leetown.

83. Black and White Warbler (*lithothlyta varia*) - Not uncommon in mature woodlands. Three pairs, or 20.1 pairs per 100 acres, were found on Census Area No. 1.

84. Prothonotary Warbler (*Protonotaria citrea*) - On June 15, Mrs. DeGarmo, Maxine Thacker and the writer covered an area of mature bottomland hardwoods bordering the Shenandoah River near Miltville. The trip was primarily a search for Sutton's warbler, but to no avail. During the morning three singing male prothonotary warblers were found in the rich woodlands. Low spots had probably contained water before the dry weather prevalent at the time. All three birds appeared to be on territories. This is the first record for the species in eastern West Virginia and the second known location for the State.

85. Worm-eating Warbler (*Helmitheros vermivorus*) - Scattered sparingly along the streams and moist slopes in Berkeley, Jefferson and Morgan Counties. Young out of the nest were seen by the writer near Great Cacapon on June 14.

86. Golden-winged Warbler (*Vermivora chrysoptera*) - A single singing male was reported by Hall from a brushy ridge west of Shanghai on June 18. Poland fails to list this species as a summer resident.

87. N. Parula Warbler (*Parula americana pusilla*) - Rather regularly distributed along all of the major streams, but not confined to hemlock. A few were found on moist hillside, one in a mixed oak stand, another in a white pine grove. They were very common in a patch of mature hemlock at Ead's Fort in Morgan County.

88. E. Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica petechia aestiva*) - Sparingly distributed around camp. More common around towns. One nest was found at camp by the writer.

89. Black-throated Green Warbler (*Dendroica v. virens*) - Scattered birds were found on Third Ridge and on North Mountain by several observers. All were in hardwoods or oak-pine stands.

90. Cerulean Warbler (*Dendroica cerulea*) - Several were heard in mature oak woods near camp. The species appears to be fairly well distributed in Berkeley County.
91. Blackburnian Warbler (*Dendroica fusca*) - Very abundant in a grove of mature hemlocks at Ead's Fort near Great Cacapon in Morgan County. This is at an elevation of about 500 feet.

92. N. Pine Warbler (*Dendroica p. minus*) - Very abundant along the low pine ridges over Berkeley County.

93. N. Prairie Warbler (*Dendroica d. discolor*) - Poland describes this species as an uncommon summer resident. In 1949 it was one of the most abundant warblers in the vicinity of camp. Three nests, all in pine, were found by Sims near camp. The species was recorded from all three counties.

94. Oven-bird (*Seiurus auricapillus*) - Common. Adults were seen feeding young out of nest.

95. Louisiana Water-thrush (*Seiurus motacilla*) - Common along streams. A single nest with four eggs was found south of camp by Sims on June 17.

96. Kentucky Warbler (*Oporornis formosus*) - The writer was somewhat surprised to find this species fairly common along the bottomlands of the Shenandoah Valley on June 15. One was watched feeding young out of the nest by Mrs. DeGarmo and Maxine Thacker. Both Chandler and Schuer found the species along Back Creek in Berkeley County.

97. Yellow-throat (*Geothlypis trichas subsp.*) - Common throughout the area. One nest containing one egg and one young cowbird was found by Sydnor and Scott at camp on June 12.

98. Yellow-breasted Chat (*Icteria v. virens*) - Very common in suitable habitat. One nest containing two eggs was found by Sims near camp. It was in a hawthorne at a height of three feet.

99. Hooded Warbler (*Wilsonia citrina*) - Poland fails to list this species as a summer resident, yet it was the most abundant bird on the oak-pine census area. It was also found in rich bottomland hardwoods, as along the Shenandoah River.

100. American Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*) - Rather sparingly distributed along the streams and low ridges. Not too common. One nest was found by Scott near Harpers Ferry in a flowering dogwood at a height of 12 feet. The female was incubating.

101. English Sparrow (*Passer d. domesticus*) - Abundant around houses and villages. A total of 10 nests were found.

102. Bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*) - A single male was seen west of Hedgesville by Charles Conrad on June 11. This marks the first summer record for the Eastern Panhandle.

103. E. Meadowlark (*Sturnella m. magna*) - Abundant.

105. Orchard Oriole (Icterus spurius) - Apparently less common than the following species. Two nests, one near Jones Springs, the other near New Haven School were reported.

106. Baltimore Oriole (Icterus galbula) - Fairly common around villages and farms. One nest was found at Jones Springs on June 13 by Harrison and Stahl.

107. Purple Grackle (Quiscalus quiscula subsp.) - Common. Young were being fed by adults at Leetown.

108. E. Cowbird (Molorus a. ater) - Common, though parasitism was noted in only three nests.

109. Scarlet Tanager (Piranga olivacea) - Probably a little more numerous than the following species. Both were common.

110. Summer Tanager (Piranga r. rubra) - Common. Two nests were found, one in a pine near camp, the other in an apple tree at the edge of Census Area No. 2.

111. Cardinal (Richmondena c. cardinalis) - Common.

112. E. Blue Grosbeak (Guiraca e. caerulea) - Three males were found during the week by the author. Two were near Shanghai, the other in an old apple orchard near Jones Springs. At the former site, a nest under construction was found by the writer in an apple tree at a height of five feet. The date was June 13.

113. Indigo Bunting (Passerina cyanea) - Abundant in suitable habitat. Two nests were found, one by Mrs. DeGarmo, the other by Hall. Both contained three eggs.

114. Common Goldfinch (Spinus t. tristis) - Common.

115. Towhee (Pipilio e. erythropthalmus) - Common. Three nests, all containing eggs, were found near camp by Sims.

116. E. Grasshopper Sparrow (Ammodramus savannarum pratensis) - Common.

117. Henslow's Sparrow (Passerherbulus henslovii subsp.) - Reported from meadows at a number of locations, all in Berkeley County: Shanghai, Jones Springs, Tomahawk, Study Area No. 2, and Back Creek. Apparently it is fairly common. Poland does not list the species.

118. E. Vesper Sparrow (Poecetes e. gramineus) - Fairly well distributed in open fields. One nest was found by Hartung, Scott and Hall at Leetown.

119. Bachman's Sparrow (Aimophila aestivalis bachmani) - This species is listed here on the basis of a singing male seen and heard at camp on May 7.
by Mrs. DeGarmo and the writer. In spite of the fact that Bachman's sparrow is reported to be common in the eastern panhandle, the group failed to find it during the week of the Foray.

120. E. Chipping Sparrow (Spizella p. passerina) - Common. Seven nests were found.

121. E. Field Sparrow (Spizella p. pusilla) - Common. Four nests were reported.

122. E. Song Sparrow (Melospiza m. melodia) - Common. Two nests were found.

Beverly
West Virginia

BREEDING BIRD POPULATION STUDIES
IN
BERKELEY COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

During the week of June 11 to 19, 1949, members of the BBC Foray conducted breeding bird population studies for the second successive year. With the emphasis on the search for Sutton's warbler (Dendroica botocina), these studies were limited to two 15-acre areas near the V.F.W. Camp on Back Creek in Berkeley County, West Virginia.

Each of the two areas is in a habitat type which is representative of large portions of the territory covered by the 1949 Foray, as orchards and oak-pine woods occupy much of Berkeley County. There is some doubt of the value of the study of Area No. 2 located in the orchard. Due to the advanced date, much of the nesting of such species as field sparrow (Spizella pusilla) and chipping sparrow (Spizella passerina) had been virtually completed and birds were no longer occupying their territories. Populations on the oak-pine area are believed to have been fairly stable at the time of the study, with the exception of such species as white-breasted nuthatch (Sitta carolinensis), Carolina chickadee (Parus carolinensis) and tufted titmouse (Parus bicolor). Results of the breeding population studies on each of the areas are presented in Tables I and II.

TABLE I - OAK-PINE FOREST

Size of Area: 15 acres (rectangular 110 yards by 660 yards).

Location: One mile north of V.F.W. Youth Camp, Jones Springs, West Virginia, on drainage of Back Creek. Elevation: 600 feet.

Vegetation: A mixed oak-pine association which has been lightly timbered, probably in 1948. Various species of oaks, as scarlet oak (Quercus coccinea), black oak (Q. velutina), white oak (Q. alba), swamp white oak (Q. bicolor), scrub oak (Q. ilicifolia),
pitch pine (Pinus rigida), and scrub pine (P. virginiana)
make up approximately 75 per cent of the tree and shrub layers. Other species of trees include black walnut, (Juglans nigra),
elm (Ulmus fulva), red maple (Acer rubrum), hickory (Carya sp.),
sassafras (Sassafras albidum), and sycamore (Platanus occidentalis).

Shrubs include mountain laurel (Kalmia latifolia) andromeda
(Andromeda floribunda), elder (Sambucus canadensis), poison
ivy (Hedera helix) and honeysuckle (Lonicera japonica).

Time spent censusing area: 27 man-hours (June 14-18)

## Bird Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>No. of Pairs in area</th>
<th>No. of Pairs per 100 acres</th>
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<tr>
<td>Hooded Warbler (Wilsonia citrina)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Red-eyed Vireo (Vireo olivaceus)</td>
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<td>Towhee (Pipilo erythrophthalmus)</td>
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<td>30.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indigo Bunting (Passerina cyanea)</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>30.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow-breasted Chat (Icteria v. virens)</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>26.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pine Warbler (Dendroica pinus)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carolina Wren (Thryothorus ludovicianus)</td>
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<td>Blue-gray Gnatcatcher (Polioptila caerulea)</td>
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<td>Cardinal (Richmondena cardinalis)</td>
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<td>Black and White Warbler (immititla varia)</td>
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<td>Worm-eating Warbler (Helmitheros vermivora)</td>
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<td>Redstart (Setophaga ruticilla)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Total species: 31. Crow (Corvus brachyrhynchos), goldfinch (Spinus tristis), cedar waxwing (Bombycilla cedrorum) pileated woodpecker (Hylatomus pileatus), cowbird (Molothrus ater), blue jay (Cyanocitta cristata), barn swallow (Hirundo rustica erythrogauster), chimney swift (Chaetura pelagica) and nighthawk (Chordeiles minor) observed flying overhead.

Pairs in area: 66.5

Density (Pairs per 100 acres): 445

TABLE II - APPLE ORCHARD

Size of Area: 15 acres (rectangular, 110 yards by 660 yards).

Location: Midway between Jones Springs and Shanghai, Berkeley County, West Virginia, bordering Route No. 7. Elevation: 600 feet.

Vegetation: A typical mature apple orchard with uncut mixed grasses and forbs between trees. Little other vegetation. Orchard had been sprayed regularly, though spraying dates or types of sprays were not determined.

Time spent censusing area: 11 man-hours (June 14-18)

Bird Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>No. of Pairs in Area</th>
<th>No. of Pairs per 100 acres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indigo Bunting (Passerina cyanea)</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>43.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Sparrow (Spizella pusilla)</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>26.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chipping Sparrow (Spizella passerina)</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>20.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldfinch (Spinus tristis)</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>13.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood Pewee (Contopus virens)</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>10.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prairie Warbler (Dendroica discolor)</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow-throat (Geothlypis trichas)</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue-gray Gnatcatcher (Polioptila c. caerulea)</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cedar Waxwing (Bombycilla cedrorum)</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bluebird (Sialia sialis)</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summer Tanager (Piranga r. rubra)</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crested Flycatcher (Myiarchus crinitus)</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood Thrush (Hyllocichla mustelina)</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow-breasted Chat (Icteria v. virens)</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardinal (Richmondena cardinalis)</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carolina Chickadee (Parus carolinensis)</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catbird (Dumetella carolinensis)</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bewick's Wren (Thryomanes bewickii)</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bob-white (Colinus v. virginianus)</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robin (Turdus migratorius)</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cowbird (Molothrus ater)</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow-billed Cuckoo (Coccyzus a. americanus)</td>
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<td>/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Towhee (Pipilo erythrophthalmus)</td>
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<td>/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red-eyed Vireo (Vireo olivaceus)</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Total species: 24. Crow (Corvus brachyrhynchos), mourning dove (Zenaidura macroura), grackle (Quiscalus sp.), starling (Sturnus vulgaris), ruby-throated hummingbird (Archilochus colubris), flicker (Colaptes auratus), barn swallow (Hirundo rustica erythrogaster), nighthawk (Chordeiles minor), chimney swift (Chaetura pelagica), kingbird (Tyrannus tyrannus), and sharp-shinned hawk (Accipiter striatus velox) observed flying overhead.

Pairs in area: 24

Density (Pairs per 100 acres): 161

MAMMALS RECORDED DURING THE 1949 BROOKS BIRD CLUB FORAY

From June 11 to 19, 1949, the Brooks Bird Club held its annual Foray at the V.F.W. Youth Camp which is 2.5 miles NEE Jones Springs, Berkeley County, W. Va. During this time the writer made extensive attempts to collect and preserve representatives of the small mammals of this area. One hundred and ten mouse traps, 11 rat traps, 2 mole traps, and 22 rifle shot were used in collecting. Some specimens were also taken by hand.

Trapping was very poor the first five nights, possibly because of the extremely hot dry weather. A continual rain ruined the last three nights. However, the few specimens taken were carefully preserved and are now in the writer's private collection. Animals seen but not taken are also listed here for what they may be worth:

1. Opossum, Didelphis virginiana. Miller reported seeing an opossum on the road between Inwood and camp.

2. Common mole, Scalopus aquaticus. Moles had been fairly common about camp, but due to the hot dry weather were inactive near the surface and difficult to catch. Two specimens were taken on the bank of Back Creek.

3. Short-tailed shrew, Blarina brevicauda. No specimens were saved. Three individuals were taken, all with broken skulls and in very poor condition.

4. Pipistrelle, Pipistrellus subflavus. The writer and L. H. Llewellyn observed two bats which they believed to be this species flying over Back Creek. Collecting attempts were unsuccessful.

5. Big brown bat, Eptesicus fuscus. The writer shot two and F. R. Scott another over Back Creek at camp. All were saved.

6. Red bat, Lasiusurus borealis. L. E. Hicks and K. W. Haller shot a red bat over Back Creek at camp. The specimen was given to the writer.
7. Raccoon, *Procyon lotor*. Raccoon tracks were seen in a ditch at camp, along Back Creek, and at several other places. No animals were seen.

8. Skunk, *Mephitis mephitis*. L. E. Hicks picked up the lower jaw bones of a skunk at Cacapon State Park in Morgan County.


10. Groundhog, *Marmota monax*. Groundhogs were very common about camp where they were observed by many. None was taken.

11. Chipmunk, *Tamias striatus*. The distribution of chipmunks in the area seems very unusual. They are abundant along the ridge of Sleepy Creek Mountain, but were not reported from any other area. Collecting attempts were unsuccessful.

12. Gray squirrel, *Sciurus carolinensis*. Fairly common at different localities about camp. None was collected.


14. White-footed mouse, *Peromyscus leucopus*. Thirteen of these animals were taken in traps about camp. Three specimens were saved.

15. Meadow mouse, *Microtus pennsylvanicus*. The writer caught one in his hands at Leetown, Jefferson County, and he and L. E. Hicks caught five by hand at Ridge, Morgan County.

16. Muskrat, *Ondatra zibethica*. An active muskrat house was observed across the creek from camp. No attempts were made to take a specimen.

17. House mouse, *Mus musculus*. Three were taken about camp and one was saved.

18. Cottontail, *Sylvilagus floridanus*. Very common about camp where they were seen almost daily. The writer found the bones of several in a cave near camp. They apparently had fallen into the deep hole and were unable to get out.

19. White-tailed deer, *Odocoileus virginianus*. Tracks were found about camp and one individual was seen.

Wayne H. Davis
Morgantown, W. Va.
PRESIDENT'S LETTER

Worthington, Ohio
July, 1950

BBC Members:

It's just a month, practically, until we can all get together again at reunion time ... and this year our reunion-annual meeting-labor day-outing trips are again combined to make one grand holiday.

Our two publications THE REDSTART and THE MAILBAG will carry announcements of the meeting in the 4-H camp near Cadiz, Ohio on September 1, 2, 3 and 4. Watch for the details.

Between now and then, there are several things I want to bring to your attention. One, the executive committee (meeting at the Foray) unanimously decided that the most important thing that each individual member could do for the club is to be on the look-out for younger members.

Now don't just read over that, and not act.

We are asking each member to do just one thing. Get some one you know will enjoy this club, to join this club. You aren't asked to work all year on a committee. Just get one new member from your neighborhood.

Send the name, address, dues (can be as low as $2) to the clubroom at 707 Warwood Avenue, Wheeling.

Next, I want you to consider nominations for your officers for the coming year ... election will be held during the September annual meeting.

My plan is to name a chairman from each area, and all members should give suggestions to him. Then the chairman will attend the annual meeting (or appoint as substitute someone that is coming from his area) and the nomination committee will meet after lunch on Saturday, September 2 to prepare the slate of nominations.

Huntington - Bayard Green
Marshall College

Charleston - Gladys Murray
Broadmoor Apt's.

Wheeling - Dorothy Conrad
423 Warwood Ave.

Cadiz - Harold Haverfield
Cadiz, Ohio

Pittsburg - Graham Netting
Carnegie Museum

Columbus - Lawrence Hicks
8 Chatham Road

Please contact (in person or telephone or mail) the person nearest you, and give him your suggestions.

Best regards,

James H. Olsen, Pres