Editor: George A. Hall

Contributing Editors: David F. Baker, George H. Breiding, Evan C. Dressel, Hal H. Harrison, George F. Hurley, Clark Miller, Paul H. Savage

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ORNITHOLOGICAL REPORT OF BROOKS BIRD CLUB FORAY 1957

By Clinton S. Banks

The 18th Annual Foray of the Brooks Bird Club was located at Cacapon State Park, Morgan County, W. Va. The Foray, held from June 9 to 16, 1957, was well attended and very successful. Observations covered parts of the three counties, Morgan, Berkeley and Jefferson and a total of 116 species of birds were recorded. The area around the camp and part of the park area were well covered. Two of the population study areas were within two miles of headquarters and it was five miles to the Cacapon Mountain population study area.

The early morning field trips were well attended and I believe the birds within a radius of one mile of camp were very well tabulated.

Each day there were field trips to various parts of the three-county area by small groups. These trips included the all day trip to Harper's Ferry, W. Va., by nearly the entire group. On this day, side trips were made to the Leetown Fish Hatchery, and Altona Marsh for marsh and water birds, and to the Shenandoah River for the Prothonotary Warbler.

This list compares well with the list in this same general area for the year 1949, in which 121 species were listed including 11 not recorded this year (W. R. DeGarmo, The Redstart 17:29-38 (1950)).

In the following list credit is not given to individuals for reports except in a few cases because the information was not supplied the compiler.

1. Pied-billed Grebe (Podilymbus podiceps) - Rare, one reported at Ridge Fish Hatchery, Morgan County.

2. Green Heron (Butorides virescens) - Uncommon, one sighted in Cacapon Park and one in the Shenandoah Valley.

3. Black-crowned Night Heron (Nycticorax nycticorax) - One seen in flight by a group at Altona Marsh, Jefferson County, June 12.

4. American Bittern (Botaurus lentiginosus) - One reported seen in flight South of Berkeley Springs, Morgan County.

5. Mallard (Anas platyrhynchos) - Uncommon, several seen at the Leetown Fish Hatchery, Jefferson County, June 12. Two were seen at Ridge Fish Hatchery, Morgan County, June 11th.

6. Black Duck (Anas rubripes) - Two seen in flight by group on tour Wednesday, June 12th at Leetown Hatchery, Jefferson County.

7. Wood Duck (Aix sponsa) - Common along the Shenandoah River and also the Potomac River. Also seen between Hancock & Sleepy Creek.
8. Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura*) - Some seen near Cacapon, but more common in the Shenandoah Valley.

9. Black Vulture (*Coragyps atratus*) - Rare, one sight record reported by Evan Dressel, June 11th, near Orleans Cross Roads, Morgan County (Doe's Valley).

10. Cooper's Hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*) - One or two reported during Foray.

11. Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*) - Found occasionally.

12. Red-shouldered Hawk (*Buteo lineatus*) - Two reported over the Pine-field study area June 11th by G. Phillips.

13. Broad-winged Hawk (*Buteo platypterus*) - Uncommon, only one reported.

14. Sparrow Hawk (*Falco sparverius*) - One reported by G. Phillips at Hancock, W. Va., several other scattered reports from the three counties covered during Foray.

15. Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*) - Widespread but not very abundant. Pair with young seen on the Cacapon Mountain study area.

16. Bob-white (*Colinus virginianus*) - Common on all open land.

17. Ring-necked Pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*) - Rare, one sighted by G. Phillips in Jefferson County, June 12th.

18. Turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*) - One seen near camp area by G. Miller. A pair with nine young seen few miles South of camp by E. Limes and party, June 14th.

19. King Rail (*Rallus elegans*) - Rare, one heard at Altona Marsh, Jefferson County by G. Hall, G. Harrison and H. Chandler, June 12th. Later a group caught sight of it the same day.

20. Virginia Rail (*Rallus limicola*) - Heard by group at Altona Marsh. A young bird was also seen.

21. Common Gallinule (*Gallinula chloropus*) - Rare, one seen near Leetown Fish Hatchery, Jefferson County, June 12th.

22. American Coot (*Fulica americana*) - One seen Leetown Hatchery, June 12th.

23. Killdeer (*Charadrius vociferus*) - A flock of about 30 seen on drained pond Leetown Hatchery, Jefferson County, June 12th. Not common despite much suitable habitat.

24. American Woodcock (*Philohela minor*) - Rare, only one reported.
25. Upland Plover (*Charadrius vociferus*) - Not common. Two were seen by large group in a field South-west of Inwood, Berkeley County, June 12th.

26. Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*) - Rare, only one reported.

27. Black Tern (*Chlidonias nigra*) - One seen by groups at Ridge Hatchery, Morgan County early in the week. Later it could not be found. Possibly a late migrant or non-breeding bird.


29. Yellow-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*) - Quite common.

30. Black-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus erythropthalmus*) - Rare, one record by G. Hall on Cacapon Mountain and one by C. Banks on Ridge Trail in the Park.


32. Whip-poor-will (*Caprimulgus vociferus*) - Common, heard every night close to camp.

33. Common Nighthawk (*Chordeiles minor*) - Rare over most of territory. Reported from Berkeley Springs.

34. Chimney Swift (*Chaetura pelagica*) - Some reports but not as common as expected.

35. Ruby-throated Hummingbird (*Archilochus colubris*) - Rare, one reported near Inwood by G. Hall, and one from Pine Study Area by G. Phillips.

36. Belted Kingfisher (*Megaceryle alcyon*) Found occasionally.

37. Yellow-shafted Flicker (*Colaptes auratus*) - Most common member of the woodpecker family.

38. Pileated Woodpecker (*Dryocopus pileatus*) - Rather common for this bird. Several reports from various parts of the Cacapon Park, Sleepy Creek Mountain and along Opequon Creek, Berkeley County.

39. Red-bellied Woodpecker (*Centurus carolinus*) - Only one reported.

40. Red-headed Woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*) - Rare, one observed on trip to Harpers Ferry, Mrs. E. Dressel and others.

41. Hairy Woodpecker (*Dendrocopos villosus*) -Scarcest of the common woodpeckers.
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<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>42. Downy Hoodpecker (Dendrocopus pubescens)</td>
<td>Quite common and found in almost all suitable habitat.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>43. Eastern Kingbird (Tyrannus tyrannus)</td>
<td>Very common. The large number of orchards and open groves provide good habitat.</td>
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<tr>
<td>44. Great Crested Flycatcher (Myiarchus crinitus)</td>
<td>Common, found in park, also on Sleepy Creek Mountain and along Opequon Creek, Berkeley County.</td>
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<tr>
<td>45. Eastern Phoebe (Sayornis phoebe)</td>
<td>Very common, found almost everywhere in the Park.</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>46. Acadian Flycatcher (Empidonax virescens)</td>
<td>Rather uncommon, no records from Park, reported from Shenandoah River, Opequon Creek, Sleepy Creek and Back Creek.</td>
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<tr>
<td>47. Traill's Flycatcher (Empidonax traillii)</td>
<td>Most of the group that visited Altona Marsh, Jefferson County, June 12th, saw this bird. G. Hall found this Empidonax at Sleepy Creek on the Potomac, June 13th.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>48. Eastern Wood Pewee (Contopus virens)</td>
<td>Common but not as common as expected.</td>
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<tr>
<td>49. Horned Lark (Eremophila alpestris)</td>
<td>Quite common in open farmland.</td>
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<tr>
<td>50. Rough-winged Swallow (Stelgidopteryx ruficollis)</td>
<td>Observed at the lake in the Park, also at the fish hatcheries at Leetown and Ridge and at the quarry near Berkeley Springs.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>51. Barn Swallow (Hirundo rustica)</td>
<td>Common in all the open country.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>52. Cliff Swallow (Petrochelidon pyrrhonota)</td>
<td>One reported by C. Conrad at the quarries, June 13th.</td>
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<tr>
<td>53. Purple Martin (Progne subis)</td>
<td>Reported at outskirts of Charles Town, Jefferson County by G. Phillips, a colony at Darkeville, Berkeley County by G. Hall.</td>
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<tr>
<td>54. Blue Jay (Cyanocitta cristata)</td>
<td>Wide spread over area covered but not common.</td>
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<tr>
<td>55. Common Raven (Corvus corax)</td>
<td>Four seen on Ridge Trail, June 9th by C. S. and E. H. Banks. Four seen on early morning walk same place June 13th, by the group.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56. Common Crow (Corvus brachyrhynchos)</td>
<td>Abundant over all of area.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>57. Carolina Chickadee (Parus carolinensis)</td>
<td>Not many reported. Some family groups seen.</td>
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<tr>
<td>58. Tufted Titmouse (Parus bicolor)</td>
<td>Common.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
59. White-breasted Nuthatch (*Sitta carolinensis*) - Uncommon or just quiet due to breeding season being about over.

60. House Wren (*Troglodytes aedon*) - Common.

61. Bewick's Wren (*Thryomanes bewickii*) - Rare, one report.


63. Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*) - A few seen on trip to Harpers Ferry, none noted around camp area.

64. Catbird (*Dumetella carolinensis*) - Quite common.

65. Brown Thrasher (*Toxostoma rufum*) - Rare, only two records, one near Charles Town and one near village of Sleepy Creek.

66. Robin (*Turdus migratorius*) - Uncommon in park area but about normal in other places.

67. Wood Thrush (*Hylocichla mustelina*) - Plentiful in the park and in most places of suitable habitat.

68. Bluebird (*Sialia sialis*) Common where habitat was suitable.

69. Blue-gray Gnatcatcher (*Polioptila cerulea*) - Occasional, perhaps not as noticeable as some birds due to its rather weak voice.

70. Cedar Waxwing (*Bombycilla cedrorum*) - Rare in this area.

71. Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*) - Only one was reported.

72. Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) - Fairly common but not as plentiful as in the western part of state.

73. Yellow-throated Vireo (*Vireo flavifrons*) - Uncommon in the park area. Common along Opequon Creek in Berkeley County.

74. Solitary Vireo (*Vireo solitarius*) - The only ones reported were from the Picnic census area. It was somewhat surprising to find this northern bird in this location and elevation.

75. Red-eyed Vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*) - Quite common but would expect more of them due to large areas of suitable habitat.

76. Warbling Vireo (*Vireo gilvus*) - Only one recorded, from near Altona Marsh, Jefferson County.

77. Black and White Warbler (*Mniotilta varia*) - Common, especially around the Park.
78. Prothonotary Warbler (Protonotaria citrea) - Seen and heard by several of the group, June 12th, along Shenandoah River, near the Route 9 bridge. None located along the Potomac.

79. Worm-eating Warbler (Helmitheros vermivorus) - Common in some areas of park.

80. Golden-winged Warbler (Vermivora chrysoptera) - Found in the Pine Study Area, and a few scattered areas on slopes of Sleepy Creek Mountain. In 1949 there was only one record, from East side Sleepy Creek Mountain.

81. Blue-winged Warbler (Vermivora pinus) - Rare, one reported singing near entrance of park by E. Dressel.

82. Parula Warbler (Parula americana) - Uncommon in the Park. Only one found at Dandridge's Ford on the Opequon Creek where they have been common in the past.

83. Yellow Warbler (Dendroica petechia) - Uncommon, would have expected more of them.

84. Black-throated Green Warbler (Dendroica virens) - Found on slopes of Cacapon Mountain but not on top. Also found on other slopes in park. Evidently not dependent on conifers in West Virginia.

85. Cerulean Warbler (Dendroica cerulea) - Very common in park area. (Seems to be a definite correlation between this bird and Oak forest. G. Hall) (I have found this true in Jefferson County, Ohio, C.S.B.)

86. Blackburnian Warbler (Dendroica fusca) - Rare, only one recorded, along road near foot of Cacapon Mountain.

87. Pine Warbler (Dendroica pinus) - Not common, found near Pine Study Area and along Ridge Trail in the Park.

88. Prairie Warbler (Dendroica discolor) - Common wherever scrubby pines occur.

89. Ovenbird (Seiurus aurocapillus) - Quite common, many reported, several groups reported seeing birds feeding young away from nests.

90. Louisiana Waterthrush (Seiurus motacilla) - Rather rare, reported near the lake and inlet creek in the Park, also from Sleepy Creek village on the Potomac.

91. Kentucky Warbler (Oporornis formosus) - Only one reported, from Spruce Pine Hollow, by Heimerdinger, Sturm and Chandler.

92. Yellow-throat (Geothlypis trichas) - Occasional most places, quite abundant near Altona Marsh, Jefferson County.
93. Yellow-breasted chat (Icteria virens) - Common in most areas.

94. Hooded Warbler (Wilsonia citrina) - Fairly common on Cacapon Mountain except the lowest elevations, also recorded from Sleepy Creek Mountain and on road to Doe's Valley.

95. American Redstart (Setophaga ruticilla) - Very common in the park area. Probably the most abundant warbler in the Park.

96. House Sparrow (Passer domesticus) - Common.

97. Bobolink (Dolichonyx oryzivorus) - Uncommon.

98. Eastern Meadowlark (Sturnella magna) - Common in open farmlands.

99. Red-winged Blackbird (Agelaius phoeniceus) - Not too common, found near Lectown Fish Hatchery and Ridge Hatchery and at the Altona Marsh.

100. Orchard Oriole (Icterus spurius) - Rare.

101. Baltimore Oriole (Icterus galbula) - Not too common, not as many reported as expected.

102. Common Grackle (Quiscalus quiscula) - Abundant in the Shenandoah Valley and reported also from the Ridge Hatchery.

103. Brown-headed Cowbird (Molothrus ater) - Not as common as would be expected.

104. Scarlet Tanager (Piranga olivacea) - Quite common in woods with oaks predominating.

105. Summer Tanager (Piranga rubra) - Two records, one from Berkeley County by G. Harrison, one reported by group near park.

106. Cardinal (Richmondena cardinalis) - Common.

107. Blue Grosbeak (Guiraca cerulea) - One found by G. Hall near Greenwood School in Morgan County. Later seen by several members of the Club.

108. Indigo bunting (Passerina cyanea) - Rather abundant in most areas.

109. American Goldfinch (Spinus tristis) - Moderately common.

110. Rufous-sided Towhee (Pipilo erythrophthalmus) - Common.

111. Grasshopper sparrow (Ammodramus savannarum) - Common in open country.

112. Henslow's Sparrow (Passerherbulus henslowii) - One report by E. Limes.

113. Vesper Sparrow (Pooecetes gramineus) - Not very common.
114. Chipping Sparrow (*Spizella passerina*) - Abundant, especially park area and near headquarters.

115. Field Sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*) - Common in areas suitable.

116. Song Sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*) - Scarce around park, more common along streams in other areas.

202 Wilma Avenue  
Steubenville, Ohio

AN EXPERIENCE WITH A HUMMINGBIRD

On September 25, 1957 a baby Ruby-throated Hummingbird, that had been injured by a cat was given to me. The injured wing healed in such a position that the bird could not fly. He lived for 27 days in our home, which, I should think, might be something of a record.

The bird fed very satisfactorily on sugar water, diluted honey, and the pollen, nectar, and insects from flowers that we carried him to, or brought to him. He was completely without fear, and loved attention. He would squeak, apparently with joy, when spoken to and would flutter to be picked up. He was content to be held on his tiny twig and would swing gently back and forth.

I suppose the inadequate diet, which became less varied as the garden flowers ceased to bloom, was the cause of his eventual trouble. He became unable to withdraw his tongue completely into his bill. The end of the tongue became flabby and lifeless and finally he could not feed.

He was a real personality and endeared himself to all who saw him.

Susan S. Kellar  
3320 W. 5th Avenue  
Belle, West Virginia
BREEDING BIRD POPULATION STUDIES DURING THE 1957 FORAY

by George A. Hall

During the 1957 Foray in Morgan County, West Virginia the Brooks Bird Club conducted quantitative breeding bird studies for the tenth successive year. The three censuses made this year bring the total number of studies to thirty-one.

The overall results of the studies are given in the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>No. of Species</th>
<th>Territorial Males</th>
<th>Density Males per 100 acre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mature Oak-Hickory Forest</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>30.5</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Batt Picnic Area)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young Oak-Hickory Forest</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Cacapon Mt. Area)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overgrown Field</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Pine Plantation Area)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The mature forest exhibited a rather low population for that habitat type, being only about two-thirds of the densities found in previous studies in similar forest types. The species composition on this area was about as to be expected for this region and altitude but the occurrence of Solitary Vireos on the area was mildly surprising. In previous studies of this type of habitat the Red-eyed Vireo has usually shown a much larger density than the 13.3 pairs per 100 acres found here. On the other hand no other area studied by our group has shown a Redstart population as high as the 40.0 pairs per 100 acres reported here.

The young oak-hickory forest represented a type that has not been previously studied on the Forays. It is of interest to note that no one species had a very high population on this area and the total population is perhaps lower than might be expected. The condition of the vegetation on this area shows that the ridge top is subjected to comparatively rigorous climatic conditions and this may be reflected in the low bird populations.

Except for the difference in tree species the overgrown field area was not unlike the Cedar Field Area studied in Hardy County in 1955. Indeed the principal species were identical on the two areas. A comparison of the densities of the several species shows a percentage difference of only 33% (See Odum, Ecology, 31 587 (1950) for method of quantitative comparison of species densities). This is quite low (two identical areas would have 0% difference) for a comparison between two unrelated areas. The species present on this area and their populations were about as to be expected.
CENSUS DATA
(All scientific names of plants taken from Gray's Manual, 8th Edition)

MATURE OAK-HICKORY FOREST

Location: Batt Picnic Area, Cacapon State Park, Morgan County, West Virginia
(About 10 miles South of Berkeley Springs).
Size: 15 Acres (rectangular, 110 x 660 yards, measured).
Topography: A gently sloping hillside, nearly flat in places, cut laterally by two small shallow ravines. Elevation: 1200 feet.

Plant Cover: A mature stand with a closed crown, widely spaced trees and a sparse understory and ground cover. The trees averaged about 15 inches DBH and 50 feet high with a few individuals going to 60 feet high and 24 inches DBH. Composition: 60% mixed oaks, Chestnut Oak (Quercus prinus), Scarlet Oak (Q. coccinea), Red Oak (Q. rubra), and White Oak (Q. alba); 20% Red Maple (Acer rubrum); 10% Pitch Pine (Pinus rigida) with a small amount of Scrub Pine (P. virginiana); and 10% a mixture of Hickory (Carya spp.), and Black Gum (Nyssa sylvatica), White Ash (Fraxinus americana), Black Birch (Betula lenta), Tulip Poplar (Liriodendron tulipifera), and Cucumber-tree (Magnolia acuminata). The understory consisted of small individuals of the above species, Chestnut sprouts (Castanea dentata), Sassafras (Sassafras albidum), Flowering Dogwood (Cornus florida), Mountain Laurel (Kalmia latifolia), Azelea (Rhododendron sp.), Greenbrier (Smilax sp.), and Wild Grape (Vitis sp.). The ground cover was largely Blueberry (Vaccinium vacillans), ferns, mosses and lichens, with a large number of Ladies Slippers (Cypripedium sp.). A two acre portion of the tract was covered mostly with pines and had a very sparse ground cover.

Edge: The tract was surrounded on all sides by a similar forest. The center line followed a foot trail which produced no disturbance in the vegetation.

Coverage: June 9 to 14, 1957. Hours varied from 5:30 A.M. to 11:30 A.M., with one evening trip being made. Total Man-hours about 15.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Census Territories Males</th>
<th>Males per 100 acres</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Redstart</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>40.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ovenbird</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>33.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black-throated Green Warbler</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>26.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood Thrush</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>23.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scarlet Tanager</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood Peeve</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red-eyed Vireo</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerulean Warbler</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hooded Warbler</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crested Flycatcher</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solitary Vireo</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carolina Wren</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Territorial Males</td>
<td>Males per 100 acres</td>
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<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
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<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pileated Woodpecker</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hairy Woodpecker</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Downy Woodpecker</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White-breasted Nuthatch</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black &amp; White Warbler</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Totals: 17 species 30.5 Males 203 Males per 100 acres


**YOUNG OAK-HICKORY FOREST**

**Location:** Summit of Cacapon Mountain, Cacapon State Park, Morgan County, West Virginia (About 10 miles South of Berkeley Springs).

**Size:** 15 acres (rectangular, 110 x 660 yards, measured).

**Topography:** The long axis of the strip followed a nearly level hogback mountain top. The ground sloped steeply down on both sides of the center. A few exposed rock faces were present. Elevation: about 2200 feet.

**Plant Cover:** A moderately dense stand of young trees about 4-8 inches DBH and up to 20 feet high. There were a few scattered individuals up to 50 feet high and 20 inches DBH (most of these had the tops missing or broken, presumably by wind action). Composition: 50% mixed oaks, Chestnut Oak, Scarlet Oak, and Black Oak (Q. velutina); 15% Sassafras; 10% Black Locust (Robinia pseudo-acacia); 10% Hickory including Pignut (Carya glabra), Mockernut (C. tomentosa), and Shagbark (C. ovata), 10% Black Birch; and 5% Pitch Pine. Other trees were Big-toothed Aspen (Populus grandidentata), Red Maple, and Butternut (Juglans cinerea). The understory consisted of small trees of the above species as well as Maple-leaved Viburnum (Viburnum acerifolium), Flowering Dogwood, Witch-hazel (Hamamelis virginiana), Red-berried Elder (Sambucus pubens), Azalea, Mountain Laurel, and Wild Grape. The ground cover was moderately sparse and contained Blueberry (Vaccinium sp.), Black Cohosh (Cimicifuga racemosa), White Snake-root (Eupatorium rugosum), and Virginia Creeper (Parthenocissus quinquefolia). Several thickets of Blackberry (Rubus sp.) occurred along the road opening. The northwest facing (Windward) slope had a more open cover and most of the pine and the heaths were concentrated here. The southeast facing slope carried a denser cover and the ground cover was primarily herbaceous. The area had been burned over in 1934 and many charred stumps were evident. The whole area showed considerable evidence of moderately heavy deer browsing.

**Edge:** The tract was surrounded by a similar cover on all sides with the trees becoming somewhat larger downslope. The tract was bisected longitudinally by an old road which produced some opening and modification of the plant association.
Coverage: Daily, June 9 to 14, 1957. Hours varied from 4:30 to 8:00 A.M. with two evening trips being made. Total Man-hours about 17.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Census Territorial Males</th>
<th>Males per 100 acres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Red-eyed Vireo</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>23.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red-eyed Towhee</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>23.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ovenbird</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hooded Warbler</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black &amp; White Warbler</td>
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<tr>
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<td>13.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indigo Bunting</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scarlet Tanager</td>
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<td>6.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ruffed Grouse</td>
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<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow-billed Cuckoo</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whip-poor-will</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Totals: 11 species 20.5 territorial males 137 males per 100 acres

Visitors: Downy Woodpecker, Tufted Titmouse, Redstart, Brown-headed Cowbird (a young bird raised by a Black & White Warbler on the area).

Census Takers: George A. Hall, George Harrison.

UPLAND FIELD, OVERGROWN WITH PINE AND LOCUST

Location: An abandoned farm, one mile North of Park Headquarters, Cacapon State Park, Morgan County, West Virginia (about 10 miles South of Berkeley Springs).

Size: 15 acres (almost rectangular, 110 x 660 yards, measured, except for a 30 degree bend in the axis about 220 yards from one end.)

Topography: A shallow valley with a slope of about 20 degrees crosswise to the axis and about 10 degrees parallel to the long axis. Surface generally smooth. The north end was a natural sinkhole without surface outlet. Elevation 915-980 feet.

Plant Cover: An abandoned field about 75% covered with young pine, sumac, locust and other shrubs. Composition: 25% Scrub Pine, 10% Pitch Pine (ranging from 5 to 20 feet high and 1 to 5 inches DBH); 30% Black Locust (3 to 25 feet high and 1 to 4 inches DBH); 35% about equally divided between Stegford Sumac (Rhus typhina), Dwarf Sumac (R. copallina), Flowering Dogwood, Redbud (Cercis canadensis), Black Cherry (Prunus serotina), Persimmon (Diospyros virginiana), and Black Gum (5 to 25 feet high). The understory consisted of small plants of the above and Shrubby St. John's wort (Hypericum densiflorum), Black Haw (Viburnum prunifolium), Thorn-apples (Crataegus spp.) and Blackberries and Rasberries (Rubus spp). The entire area had a matted ground cover of grasses and forbs including; Meadow Fescue (Festuca elatior), Red Fescue (F. rubra), Kentucky Bluegrass (Poa pratensis), Broomsedge (Andropogon virginicus), Rabbits-foot Clover (Trifolium arvense), Rough Cinquefoil (Potentilla norregica), Viper's Bugloss (Echium vulgare), Venus Looking-glass (Specularia perfoliata), Moth
The tract was surrounded by a similar habitat. A mature oak forest paralleled the long axis about 500 feet from one side and about 1000 feet from the other.

Coverage: Daily, June 10 to 14, 1957. Twelve trips (10 in early morning, 1 in midday, and 1 in early evening). Total Man-hours about 16.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Census</th>
<th>Males per 100 acres</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prairie Warbler</td>
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<td>Field Sparrow</td>
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<tr>
<td>Red-eyed Towhee</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indigo Bunting</td>
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<td>20.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yellow-breasted Chat</td>
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<td>13.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Common Yellowthroat</td>
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<tr>
<td>Golden-winged Warbler</td>
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<td>6.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brown Thrasher</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow-billed Cuckoo</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Totals: 9 species
25 territorial males
167 males per 100 acres

Census Takers: John Leitsch, Nevada Leitsch, Clark Miller, Maxine Thacker.

Morgantown, W. Va.

FIELD NOTES

1957-1958

THE WINTER SEASON December 1 to February 28

Most areas reported mild weather in December. This delayed the waterfowl migration somewhat. Immediately after census counts in early January practically all of the lakes and ponds and some of the streams froze. This drove any remaining water birds to the open rivers and possibly accounted for such records as the White Winged Scoters on the Ohio at Wheeling at the end of February. Large numbers of ducks wintered on the Potomac. The frozen conditions at Pymatuning were responsible for a 25% decrease in wintering ducks there as reported by Latimer, who is chief of the Penna. Game Commission's Waterfowl Program. The West Virginia Game Commission waterfowl survey in late January revealed about the same total number of ducks as last year. The mild December resulted in large numbers of half-hardy birds remaining until the first of the year.

Most areas reported more snow than usual during January and February. At Morgantown and Charleston this seemed to coincide with the weekends which reduced observations to those at feeders. The Southern areas had
more total snow this year than for at least 5 years. In fact, in the Kanawha Valley, it was hard to find anyone who would even mention the old-fashioned winters of years ago.

Temperatures at Pittsburgh averaged 2 degrees under normal in January and 7 degrees under in February with a period during early January as much as 15 degrees lower than normal. Records in February indicate temperatures as low as -10. Precipitation there was above normal in December and slightly below during January and February.

The appearance of a male Harlequin duck on Lake Erie at Cleveland is a rare event for the area.

There was a good invasion of northern finches including both Pine and Evening Grosbeaks, Redpolls, Purple Finches, Pine Siskins, and both species of Crossbill.

LOON: The only report lists one on the Ohio River at Wheeling on February 20. (CLC)

GREBE: Both Horned and Pied-Billed are listed in the Christmas counts of the Meadville, Pa. Bird Club (Pymatuning) and the Presque Isle, Pa. Nature Group on December 21 and 28 respectively (fide PHS). One Pied-Billed was listed on the Grant Cook Ohio count (fide ECD). Normal numbers of Pied-Billed in the Berkeley County area on the Potomac and Shenandoah (CM). Two Pied-Billed and 5 Horned were seen on the Ohio at Wheeling February 20 (CLC).

HERONS: Apparently more birds wintered in the region than normally do. Christmas counts show them at Presque Isle, Pa. (21) and Youngstown, O. (3). Three were noted at Nitro on January 1 and two on February 23. The third may be the one shot on January 10 in a nearby area and given to Max Thacker when a taxidermist refused the hunter's request to mount it. Samsell saw 4 on the Ohio below Parkersburg on January 23. One was listed at Hartstown, Pa. on January 18 (HHH). By contrast this is the first winter the Great Blue has not been seen in the Eastern Panhandle (CM).

SWANS: The Presque Isle group had 78 Whistling Swans on their Christmas count. The Grant Cook Club observed both a Whistling and a Mute as late as January 1 (HOH).

GESESE: Most of the Ohio observers reported Canadas all winter - Youngstown had 63 on December 22 (ECD); at Meander Lake 120 were found to surrounding cornfields during the big freeze (HOH). There were 305 at Pymatuning on December 21 (PHS).

BLACK DUCK: The West Virginia Waterfowl inventory on January 23 and February 6 showed 3250 concentrated mainly on the Potomac (1000), Ohio (850) and Kanawha (350) Rivers with numbers on Bluestone Lake (500) and Tygart Lake (535). They were listed during this period at Pymatuning and Presque Isle, Pa.
MALLARD: The waterfowl inventory showed 1075 with the largest number again in the Potomac River area. Several hundred at Pymatuning the end of December. The Youngstown, Ohio Christmas count shows 1375 on December 22.

EUROPEAN WIDGEON: One bird reported at Hoover Reservoir, Columbus, Ohio in early December (fide Burtt). This duck is more common along the Atlantic coast but there is an occasional record from inland areas.

AMERICAN WIDGEON: Observations on the Potomac River (CM) and Youngstown, Ohio (ECD) during the period.

PINTAIL: Six listed in the Youngstown, Ohio area December 22. On January 23 COH reported 100 on the Bluestone reservoir.

WOOD DUCK: Several observations of birds which may have wintered in the area. Savage found 2 at Pymatuning on the Meadville, Pa. Christmas count December 21. This is somewhat less than usually reported.

REDHEAD: Apparently common this winter since there were observations from widely scattered areas during the entire period. Plentiful on the Potomac (CM); observed on the Ohio at Wheeling (CLC); report of 13 at Pymatuning on December 21 (PHS).

RING-NECKED DUCK: Several scattered reports from Wheeling December 8 and February 20 (CLC); Ashtabula on December 15 (PHS). Christmas counts on Presque Isle, Pa. and Youngstown, Ohio.

CANVAS-BACK: 8 birds were seen on the December 21 census at Pymatuning. The Presque Isle observers had 28 on their count of December 28. Savage saw 20 on February 16 in Ashtabula harbor at the Powerhouse outlet where there was still some open water. Handley reports 4 on the Potomac on February 6.

SCAUP: At Presque Isle, Pa. there were 3000 on December 28 (PHS). Earlier, on December 8, 500-600 were seen at Wheeling (CLC). Handley counted 400 on Bluestone reservoir and 200 on the Potomac on January 23. A few reports of small numbers from other areas.

COMMON GOLDENEYE: Christmas counts at Presque Isle, Pa. Pymatuning and Ashtabula County, Ohio show 395, 46 and 4 respectively (fide PHS). At Gauley Bridge, Smith saw 8 on January 27. Allen Souder estimated 400 on the Potomac River on February 6. Handley listed 150 at Bluestone on January 23. At Highland Park, Pa. the flock started arriving early in December and totalled 187 on February 16 which is the largest number ever recorded in the park. (BVC) Three on the Youngstown census and 5 on the Mahoning River on February 23 (ECD).

BUFFLEHEAD: Presque Isle, Pa. and Ashtabula, Ohio censuses show 102 and 26 respectively (fide PHS).

OLD SQUAW: Two reports in mid-December. Two on Cheat Lake (GAH) and one at the Hoover Reservoir, Columbus, Ohio (Burtt). One was seen at Wheeling the last week in February (CLC). Savage reports one on the Lake at Cleveland, Ohio the latter part of January.
HARLEQUIN DUCK: Paul Savage reports one male at Cleveland on Lake Erie for several weeks during January. No records of this duck in the area during this season given since the regular Field Notes section was started in 1952. Todd doesn’t even list it and Peterson indicates it as primarily a sea duck rarely appearing South of Maine in migration. Its appearance in our region must be considered rare.

WHITE WINGER SCOTER: Several are usually reported during the season. Presque Isle - 5 on December 28; Lake Erie at Cleveland in mid January (PHS). Two at Cheat Lake on December 8 (GAH). An unusual record from Wheeling where Conrad reported 3 on the Ohio River the last week in February. This, apparently, is the first record for this area. Savage notes that they are scarcer than usual at Presque Isle.

SURF SCOTER: Somewhat more uncommon than the white-winged. Savage reports one on Lake Erie near Cleveland during January.

RUDDY DUCK: The Grant Cook Club saw 3 on the census December 22. (fide ECD). One at Pymatuning on December 21 (fide PHS).

HOODED MERGANSER: Census counts of several each at Presque Isle, Pymatuning, and Ashtabula (fide PHS). Other reports from Poland, Ohio December 22 (ECD) and Wheeling, February 20 (CLO).

COMMON MERGANSER: Census reports from Presque Isle (20 - PHS) and Poland Ohio (15 - ECD). Souders estimated 210 on the Potomac between Cumberland and Harper’s Ferry on February 6; 100 on Bluestone Reservoir, January 23 (COH). Van Cleve reports 16 on the Tionesta River, Pa. on February 3. Hall lists them as unusually common in the Morgantown area until the big freeze when they disappeared. 15 still on the Mahoning River (Ohio) on February 23.

RED-BREASTED MERGANSER: Several reports of this duck include 20 at Presque Isle on the census (PHS) and 2 on the Grant Cook count (fide ECD).

VULTURE: Turkey Vultures were scarce in the Eastern Panhandle where no birds were found at the usual roost east of Inwood (CM). 4 Black Vultures observed at Petersburg on February 4 (COH).

COOPER’S HAWK: Scattered reports indicate a general distribution over the area. Listed on census counts at Clarksville, North Park, Highland Park and Pymatuning all in Penna.; Ashtabula and Youngstown (3), Steubenville (4), Cadiz, Ohio; Oglebay Park (2) W. Va. Also records from Nitro for December 2 and one feeding on a duck carcass at the McClintic Wildlife area February 20. A pair observed mating on March 15 at McClintic.

RED-TAILED HAWK: Census counts show them at Clarksville (2), Emsworth, North Park (3), Trout Run, Pymatuning (8), and Presque Isle, Penna. Ashtabula, Youngstown (3), Cadiz (10), and Steubenville (2) Ohio; Oglebay (2). One listed at Barnesville, Ohio on January 5.
RED-SHOULDERED HAWK: One at North Park, Pa. on December 29 by O. Hammel. Youngstown count had one. Charleston listed one. R. Bell banded an immature on February 1. In the same trap with the immature one, he also caught the hawk he had taken to the 1957 mid-winter meeting. On the 15th of February he caught and banded another immature bird. One bird was listed at Barnesville, Ohio on January 5 (C and C).

ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK: A real good find of three at Mosquito Lake on January 19 (HOH). Two others are listed on the Steubenville, Ohio census.

Bald Eagle: One bird observed on December 22 and 29 by Heimerdinger. No location given.

MARSH HAWK: Generally some winter in the area. At McClintic Wildlife area they can be found all winter. Dressel saw one at Poland, Ohio on February 23. Also one at Barnesville, Ohio on January 5 (C and C).

PEREGRINE FALCON: Only one report. R. Leberman saw one at Pymatuning on the census December 21.

PIGEON HAWK: One observed near Inwood for 2 weeks after Christmas (CM).

SPARROW HAWK: Most areas report at least a few during the period. The Grant Cook Club counted 13 on their census while Cadiz, O. and Charleston listed 9 each.

RUFTED GROUSE: Reported on census counts of Ashtabula, Pymatuning, North Park, Auerhaven and Riverview, Penna.; Youngstown, Cadiz, and Steubenville (7), Ohio; Charleston and Oglebay area.

BOB-WHITE: A high count of 117 for the Youngstown count, 42 for Steubenville and listed by several others. Lyle Bryce mentions three coveys at the Greenbrier which wintered fairly well despite some depredation. Seven coveys of 8 to 16 birds in February at Inwood (CM). Plentiful at Barnesville, Ohio. (C and C)

TURKEY: Some introduced to the Presque Isle area in 1957. Five were noted in this area during the census. North Park reports one which could have been a Game Commission release also. Bryce observed them on Kate’s and Greenbrier Mountains.

AMERICAN COOT: Two reports show 22 at Presque Isle on December 28 (fide PHS) and 1 at Youngstown on December 22 (fide ECD).


COMMON SNIPE: Situation normal at Inwood (CM) and Charleston where 3 were found on census day.

OTHER SHOREBIRDS: The Cadiz count listed one LEAST SANDPIPE (fide Worley).
GULLS: At Presque Isle 55 GREAT BLACK-BACKED were reported December 28. This is the largest number seen in the area for many years (PHS). Also at Presque Isle were listed 3100 each of HERRING and RING BILLED. Ashtabula County, Ohio census shows 400 HERRING and 250 RING BILLED on January 1. A few were listed in December and early January at Barnesville (C and C). Youngstown (ECD) and Wheeling (CLC).

MOURNING DOVE: Fairly well distributed over the area. More seen in Trumbull and Mahoning Counties, Ohio than usual. This may have been caused by the severe winter driving more of them to feeders. Not as plentiful at Inwood. Reports of numbers of flocks of 10-20 from the Pittsburgh area (fide BVC).

OWLS: Many areas reported BARRED and SCREECH on Christmas counts. BARN owls reported from Clarksville, Pa. count (BVC) and Ashtabula, Ohio (PHS). HORNED at Presque Isle, North Park, Pa. (BVC) and Youngstown, Ohio (ECD) on Christmas counts. Bill Richter had 9 nests under observation this season (fide HOH). Records of a number of LONG EARED particularly in the Pittsburgh area where 8 were found on the North Park Census. The Forest Audubon Club turned one up at Steubenville. One SHORT EARED reported on the Ashtabula census.

BELTED KINGFISHER: Census records from Cadiz, Steubenville (8) and Youngstown (2), Ohio; Presque Isle, McKeesport (2) and North Park (2), Penna.; Wheeling and Charleston.

YELLOW-SHAFTED FLICKER: Twenty-three at Charleston on the census which is about three times the number usually reported. Nine at Presque Isle. Other areas reporting up to 3 during the census include Pymatuning, Cadiz, Barnesville, Youngstown, Steubenville and Wheeling. Conspicuous by their absence at Clarksville, Pa. (RKB).

PILEATED WOODPECKER: Practically all observers list them with a high of 6 at Barnesville, Ohio on January 5 (C and C).

RED-BELLIED WOODPECKER: Listed at Wheeling, Charleston, Clarksville, Pa., (4), Cadiz (8), Youngstown (4), and Steubenville, Ohio (10).

RED HEADED WOODPECKER: The Cadiz count listed 3, Steubenville 1, and Charleston 1 for the only records.

YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER: Charleston listed 5, Oglebay area 2. Ohio areas included 2 at Barnesville, 1 at Cadiz, 4 at Steubenville. One at Frick Park, Pittsburgh on December 28.

EASTERN PHOEBE: Two reported in the Wheeling area December 28. (CLC) One listed at Bethany and one in the Big Wheeling Creek area.

BLUE JAY: Apparently plentiful in some areas as a wintering bird as evidenced by the high counts at Youngstown (189), Steubenville (33), Cadiz (21), Pymatuning (43) and Charleston (61). There is evidence that the range is being extended in Central and Northern West Virginia. Hall reports more records than usual at Morgantown and a new record in Westmoreland County, Penna. Maxine Thacker reports them increasing in the Buckhannon area. More numerous in southern West Virginia than they have been for at least 10 years (COH).

COMMON RAVEN: Plentiful in Pocahontas County in December (R. W. Bailey).

COMMON CROW: The roost in Northeastern Ohio near Youngstown was estimated at 100,000 birds. This is somewhat smaller than usual. The birds started to leave towards the end of February.

RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH: Localized distributions. Scarce in Northeastern Ohio (HOH) and in Wheeling area (CLC). More numerous than they have been in previous years at Pymatuning (PHS) and in the Charleston area (GFF).

CAROLINA WREN: Subnormal weather in Western Pennsylvania caused considerable losses in this species. At Millvale where a first record was established last summer, one of the 2 birds thus recorded was found dead and its companion had not been seen after that. (Mr. & Mrs. Schlag)

BEWICK'S WREN: The Schlags also list one Bewick's during late February. This bird is considered rare in Allegheny Co., Penna. One bird wintered at Inwood (CM).

MOCKINGBIRD: With the exception of the Pymatuning and Presque Isle areas most reporters list at least one. At Ligonier where the bird is uncommon, Auerswald reported one feeding on Asparagus officinalis berries, January 10. Reports of another two miles away may or not be the same bird. They are apparently increasing as a winter bird in West Virginia. For example the Handlan chapter (Charleston) had 8 on its census. The increasing popularity of multiflora rose, which many of the reports list as food sources could well account for the population increase.

BROWN THRASHER: Census reports reveal wintering birds at Barnesville (C and C), Canfield (fide HOH). Youngstown (fide ECD) all in Ohio and 3 in the Charleston area (fide GFF).

ROBIN: Everybody had robins wintering! Large flocks numbering in the hundreds were reported from representative areas. Frozen apples left on trees in orchards served as food as well as other available berries and fruit. To indicate sizes of flocks the census counts show 750 in Charleston, 500 at Martinsburg and about 50 at Inwood (CM). Wheeling listed 18. At Winchester, Va. upwards of 4000 were reported. (CM) During January and February flocks of up to 300 were observed in the Pittsburgh, Pa. area. (Mr. & Mrs. Crawford). At Poland, Ohio flocks of robins fed on frozen apples (ECD). Also flocks numbering in the hundreds were common in Trumbull and Mahoning Counties, Ohio from the middle of January through February (HOH). During the deep snows in
February in St. Albans they fed on the orange fruit of the Pyracantha which is frequently used in foundation plantings.

HERMIT THRUSH: 5 recorded in the Charleston area December 28. No others reported.

EASTERN BLUEBIRD: More than usual number wintering at Morgantown. (GAH) A few reported from most of the areas with Charleston Chapter listing 30 on December 28.

GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET: Numerous at Barnesville, Ohio during January and February (C and C). 35 at Pymatuning and 26 at Presque Isle (fide PHS). Small numbers reported from other areas include Steubenville 14, 9 at Wheeling, 23 at Charleston.

RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET: Northern areas list singles so the bird must be uncommon in those areas. At Charleston 9 were observed on December 28.

CEDAR WAXWING: Small flocks reported at Buckhannon February (MT) and at Charleston, December 28 (fide GFH). The Pymatuning census shows 21 (fide PHS).

BOHEMIAN WAXWING: Mrs. Cain reported 20 in her yard at Barnesville, Ohio on December 15.

LOGGERHEAD SHRIKE: Glen Phillips saw one on December 2 at Romney. Gordon observed one December 21 in Crawford County, Pa.

WARBLERS: A surprising number of MYRTLE WARBLERS wintered particularly in the southern sections. Charleston listed 25 on December 28 with Ann Shreve listing as high as 10 birds at her feeder during this period. At St. Albans 2 persons reported 4 birds each at feeders (GFH and Don Shearer). Presque Isle shows 19 on its count. One PINE and one PALM came to the author's feeder regularly up to about the middle of January. After that the PINE came occasionally. Ann Shreve reports one PINE at feeder regularly during the season. (Charleston).

EASTERN MEADOWLARK: Wintering birds at Cadiz (39) December 27; Steubenville (3); Youngstown, Ohio. Also Clarksville (11 on December 28) and Cabot (9 on December 16) Penna. (fide Van Cleve). Charleston listed 21 on December 28.

REDWINGED BLACKBIRD: The Forest Audubon Club, Ohio saw one during the census. Youngstown also listed one. Seven at Pymatuning December 21. Reported from Linn, Gilmer County on February 29 (MT). Migration starting at Columbus the latter part of February (H. Burtt). The early date at Barnesville is February 25, at Belle on February 26 (MT). At Petersburg Handley saw 2 on February 5.

COMMON GRACKLE: December 2 and January 23 records at Barnesville (C and C). The first flock arrived at Inwood February 25 (CM).
EVENING GROSBEAK: While not as big an invasion as we had in 1954, the flight was still a good one. As usual in the State most of the reports came from the mountain areas. Reported in abundance in Pocahontas County during early December (Bailey). Also listed at Petersburg on February 5 (COH) and Beckley on February 15 (Mrs. Bailey). At Martinsburg 20 birds were observed during the period February 13 to March 13. Also reported at Winchester, Va. (CM). More numerous in Northeastern Ohio this year. Heimerdinger reports small flocks in Mahoning and Trumbull Counties during this period. L. P. Barbour reports flocks of 10-40 observed at Chillicothe, Mentor and Willoughby. More common than usual at Poland (ECD). George Flower reports 19 at Union on January 25. Pennsylvania reports are numerous also. Van Cleve's excellent report lists 30 birds at Laughlintown and 25 at Bolivar both in Westmoreland County. (Observers Kramp and Schaller respectively) At Uniontown 20 birds visited a feeding station during February. 35 birds at feeders at Ligonier (fide D. Auersvold) in February. In Bedford 24 birds were counted at a feeder (BVC).

PURPLE FINCH: Many people in the Charleston area saw these birds this winter for the first time. Ann Shreve reports as high as 40 at her feeder at one time. They seemed to be increasing in the area toward the end of February. Shearer reported 12 at his feeder in St. Albans during early February. Plentiful in Beckley and Baileyville (Mrs. Bailey). The only northern report shows 3 at Fymatuning on December 21 (fide PHS).

PINE GROSBEAK: All records are from Western Penna. 4 were seen at Cook's Forest (Bob Gordon), two of which had been killed by automobiles. The skins were given to the Pittsburgh museum. These birds were first noted on December 1. Rev. Gordon also saw them at Neiltown and later at the end of February saw 15 at Tionesta. They were feeding on Red Maple buds in the woods and on apples at his feeder. M. Geibel saw 6 west of Butler on February 1.

REDPOLL: Part of the northern invasion include reports of these uncommon visitors. A "good sized" flock at the Wooster (Ohio) Experimental Station during January and February (H. Burtt). Bob Gordon saw 5 in Cook's Forest, Pa. on February 10. Van Cleve reported 15 at Tionesta several times during late January.

PINE SISKIN: Reported on census counts at Youngstown, Ohio (36); Highland Park, Pa. (4) and Charleston (6). Bob Gordon counted 200 in Cook's Forest on December 31 and records the last seen date as February 8 when 20 were seen. In Charleston 7 were observed as late as February 14 (COH). The latest date at Barnesville is February 25 (C and C).

AMERICAN GOLDFINCH: Large wintering populations as indicated by census reports of 140 at Charleston; 45 at Fymatuning; Steubenville 39; Cadiz 37; Pittsburgh 95.
CROSSBILLS: At Tionesta Van Cleve observed his "first" RED CROSSBILL on December 1. Later on February 1, Bob Gordon tallied 3 in Cook's Forest. Gordon also scored with the WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILL on December 31 when he saw 50 in Cook's Forest. On February 1 he saw 8 in the same area.

SAVANNAH SPARROW: One wintering bird reported at Inwood during late December (CM).

OREGON JUNCO: There were 2 sight records at feeders in Charleston, one by Fred Woods and one by Ann Shreve. Unfortunately neither bird was collected to make a positive record.

SLATE-COLORED JUNCO: Uncommon in the Youngstown area (HOH). Most of the other areas list them as common.

TREE SPARROW: Very common in Trumbull and Mahoning Counties, Ohio (HOH). The northern areas in Ohio and Pennsylvania report greater numbers than observers in West Virginia. However Van Cleve finds them scarce in western Pa. Apparently scarce in the Morgantown area (GAH).

CHIPPING SPARROW: A very early migration record at Charleston where M. Thacker saw 2 on February 22.

FIELD SPARROW: John Thayer and Duane Ferris (fide PHS) reported 16 at Ashtabula on the first of January. There is no previous census record of this bird in this area. There seems to be no reason it shouldn't occur here since it has been observed in surrounding Lake Erie areas. While more are reported in southern areas such as Charleston's 43, there are reports of singles or several birds from Steubenville (3), Barnesville (1), Ohio; and North Park (1), Pymatuning (2), Pa. Singing in Buckhamnon on February 29 (MT).

WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW: More scarce at Inwood than last year (CM). Dressel had one at his feeder for several weeks in January, Poland, Ohio. February 5 record of 3 at Petersburg (COH). At McClintic Wildlife Area, Pt. Pleasant they were again very plentiful where they stayed close to multiflora rose hedges.

WHITE-THROATED SPARROW: Common in Charleston where 132 were counted on December 28 compared to 10 WHITE CROWNED. More plentiful at Inwood (CM). Pittsburgh areas report one to 20 each on Christmas counts.

FOX SPARROW: Charleston observers listed 4 on December 28.

LINCOLN'S SPARROW: A report of 2 at Barnesville, Ohio on December 15.

SWAMP SPARROW: A few birds listed on the census at Pymatuning, Pa., Youngstown, O. and Charleston.

SONG SPARROW: Southern observers recorded more birds indicating a higher wintering population in those areas. Charleston, for example, recorded 256 on December 28 while Pymatuning reports show 31. Steubenville, about centrally situated, listed 74. The wintering population in Clarksville, Pa. was off by a factor of 2 or 3 compared to the last three years as evidenced by banding records (RKB).
SNOW BUNTING: Jean Stull observes that they were scarcer than usual in the Lake Erie district where she saw but one at Presque Isle on December 28 (fide PHS). Scarce also at Poland, Ohio (ECD).

Key to contributors for this period:
COH Charles O. Handley
ECD Evan Dressel
HOH Howard Heimerdinger
PHS Paul Savage
CM Clark Miller
CLC Chuck Conrad
GAH George Hall

The next field notes contributions are due June 10 for March, April and May.

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THE NEW A.O.U. COMMON NAMES - EDITORIAL

The Fifth Edition of the A.O.U. Check list has now appeared. As was mentioned in the June 1957 issue these names will be the only ones used in THE REDSTART in the future. The list below summarizes those changes made in birds of our region in which the names differ from those given in the latest Peterson Field Guide. In addition other changes in orthography have been made but are not included here. It is to be noted that many of Peterson's scientific names are now outdated but these changes are not included. The order of listing of the species is substantially the same as in the Fourth Edition.

The approved name is followed in parentheses by the older and now discarded name.

Red-necked Grebe (Holboell's) Great Horned Owl
Common Egret (American) Common Night Hawk
American Widgeon (Baldrige) Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker (Arctic)
Common Goldeneye (American) Northern Three-toed Woodpecker (American)
Common Scoter (American) Great Crested Flycatcher
Common Merganser (American) Traill's Flycatcher (Alder)
Peregrine Falcon (Duck Hawk) Common Raven
Turkey Common Crow
Common Gallinule (Florida) Swainson's Thrush (Olive-backed)
American Coot Water Pipit (American)
American Golden Plover Solitary Vireo (Blue-headed, Mountain)
American Woodcock Yellowthroat (Maryland, Northern)
Common Snipe (Wilson's) American Redstart
Whimbrel (Hudsonian Curlew) Red-winged Blackbird
Dunlin (Red-backed Sandpiper) Common Grackle (Purple, Bronzed)
Short-billed Dowitcher* Brown-headed Cowbird (Eastern)
Long-billed Dowitcher* American Goldfinch

*It is currently felt by authorities that there are two species of Dowitcher in this country. While most our records are undoubtedly for the more Eastern, Short-billed, the other species possibly may be present. Since the two cannot be distinguished in the field it will probably be better to refer to records as being for the Dowitcher without attempting further classification.

G.A.H.