

*The* REDSTART

VOLUME 44, NUMBER 2

APRIL 1977



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# The Brooks Bird Club, Inc.

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

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THE REDSTART is published quarterly in January, April, July and October at 707 Warwood Ave., Wheeling, W. Va. 26003. The journal of the Brooks Bird Club, it is mailed to all members in good standing. Non-member subscription price is \$7.00. Individual copies cost \$1.50 except the Foray issue which is \$2.00. Changes of address and requests for back issues should be mailed to 707 Warwood Ave., Wheeling, W. Va. 26003. Articles for publication and books for review should be mailed to the Editor.

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## EDITORIAL

The editorial staff of *The Redstart* has undergone an almost complete turnover. The only regular contributing editor remaining is Ann Shreve, our Art Editor. Yet, I am confident we will continue to enjoy a lively, interesting journal for some time to come. The contributions of Glen Phillips and Ralph Bell, editors of *Field Notes* and *Banding News*, plus the continuing interest of the BBC membership makes the job of *Redstart* Editor enjoyable and relatively easy. There is a satisfying cooperative spirit between the editors, officers of the BBC and contributors to the *Redstart*. I am indebted to George Hurley, past editor, whose helpful suggestions and cooperation facilitated the transfer of editorship. George Hurley was editor of the *Redstart* for the past 12 years. Under his leadership, *The Redstart* progressed from a mimeographed periodical to a professionally printed, nationally distributed journal. Few ornithology clubs can boast of a journal presenting the range of important contributions which are to be found in ours. Since 1932, the high quality of *The Redstart* has been maintained by outstanding naturalists who served as editor. Two of these, George Breiding and George Hall have offered their continuing assistance. It will be gratefully accepted.

A. R. Buckelew, jr.

## The 1976 Foray Bird List

Ralph K. Bell

The 37th Brooks Bird Club Foray was held at the Braxton County 4-H Camp. This was a new territory and was the 6th year for 2 separate one-week Forays. The first week of Foray was held from June 5-12 to coincide with the peak of the nesting season. The second week of Foray was held from July 3-10 (each being from Saturday to Saturday).

The Foray study area was encompassed by the usual fifteen mile radius circle and had its center at the 4-H camp located a few miles ENE of Sutton, W.Va. (see map page 64) The area included almost all of Braxton County and a small part of Gilmer, Upshur, Webster and Nicholas Counties. Holly River State Park, just outside the circle to the east, was included because of its ornithological and botanical importance. The altitude varied from about 750 to 3,000 feet. The elevation at camp was 1275 feet.

Much of the land was quite rough with steep hillsides and narrow valleys. Although access roads up the valleys were limited, birdlife seemed fairly plentiful along the existing roads. The Eddys' took an all-day trip through the Frametown area on June 9 and kept a record of all the birds seen and heard. Their total was 542 birds of 63 species.

Since the 1976 Foray was in a new territory, no direct comparisons of bird abundance can be made with other Foray years. However, the 1970 Foray was held near Summersville (to the southwest) and a bit of that Foray area was included in this year's Foray circle. Also, the circle for the 1972 Foray at Buckhannon just touched this year's Foray circle to the northeast. In checking over the Foray Bird List for each area, using the Breeding Bird Survey (BBS) routes as the criteria, it would appear that birds, in general, were not as abundant in Braxton County as they were in the Buckhannon area, but birds were more common in Braxton County than in the Summersville area. However, only two BBS routes were run in 1970 at Summersville and this could have biased the results. It should be noted that Jack Linehan, in his Breeding Bird Survey report (*The Redstart* 38: (2) 77), commented about the apparent lower numbers of many species around Summersville.

When comparing bird abundance of the three Foray areas, using data from BBS routes, we find Summersville had only 6 species that stood out as being more common than in the other two areas. These were the Kingbird, Worm-eating Warbler, Am. Redstart, E. Meadowlark, Scarlet Tanager and Indigo Bunting. Then going east-northeastward to this year's Foray (Sutton) we find 14 species that were apparently more common than at either Summersville or Buckhannon. They include Belted Kingfisher, Pileated Woodpecker, Great Crested Flycatcher, Phoebe, Acadian Flycatcher, Blue Jay, Tufted Titmouse, Carolina Wren, Catbird, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, Parula Warbler, Prairie Warbler, Kentucky Warbler and Summer Tanager. Then continuing northeastward to the 1972 Foray area (Buckhannon), we find 26 species that appeared to be more common than at either Sutton or Summersville. They were Bobwhite, Killdeer, Rock Dove, Mourning Dove, both Cuckoos, Chimney Swift, Ruby-throated Hummingbird, Common Flicker, Red-bellied Woodpecker, Red-headed Woodpecker, Hairy Woodpecker, Willow Flycatcher, Wood Pewee, Barn Swallow, Purple Martin, Crow, House Wren, Starling, Warbling Vireo, House Sparrow, Red-winged Blackbird, Northern Oriole, C. Grackle, Cardinal and Grasshopper Sparrow.

The following species appeared to have approximately the same numbers in all three areas: Bewick's Wren, Bluebird, Cedar Waxwing, Golden-winged Warbler, Common

Yellowthroat, Yellow-breasted Chat, Hooded Warbler, Am. Goldfinch, Chipping Sparrow and Field Sparrow.

For the rarer species interesting comparisons can also be made. There were 109 species recorded at the 1976 Foray. At the Summersville Foray (1970), 102 species were found and at Buckhannon (1972), there were 115 species and 2 hybrids recorded.

**Birds found in 1976 (Sutton) but not in 1970 (Summersville)**

Sharp-shinned Hawk  
Turkey  
Screech Owl  
Yellow-b. Sapsucker  
Winter Wren  
Golden-c. Kinglet  
Worm-eating Warbler  
Blue-winged Warbler  
Black-th. Green Warbler  
Yellow-throated Warbler  
Rose-br. Grosbeak  
Blue Grosbeak

**Birds found in 1976 (Sutton) but not in 1972 (Buckhannon)**

Barred Owl  
Yellow-b. Sapsucker  
Raven  
Golden-c. Kinglet  
Solitary Vireo  
Swainson's Warbler  
Blue-winged Warbler  
Yellow-th. Warbler  
Blue Grosbeak

Of the 109 Species reported the first week of the 1976 Foray, 15 were not found the second week and are as follows: Wood Duck, Sharp-shinned Hawk, Am. Woodcock, Yellow-b. Sapsucker, Willow Flycatcher, Winter Wren, Bewick's Wren, Blue-winged Warbler, Black-th. Green Warbler, Yellow-throated Warbler, Chestnut-sided Warbler, Blue Grosbeak, Purple Finch, Savannah Sparrow and Vesper Sparrow.

There were seven Breeding Bird Surveys run the second week of Foray but six of these were short routes (30 stops or less per route instead of the usual 50.) These short routes were tried for the first time this year so that the participants could get back for breakfast and then be available for the regular Foray activities. These short routes proved more popular and we had more participants than usual. Because of the short routes there were only 218 stops on the seven BBS routes instead of the usual 350. This should be taken into account when evaluating abundance when numbers seen on the BBS routes are given in the species report.

The complete species list for the 1976 Foray follows. For the more common species I have applied the abundance terms used by George Hall in "WEST VIRGINIA BIRDS" (explained in the Jan. Redstart, 43 (1) 12-13).

1. Green Heron - Most birders reported seeing 3 to 5 during the first week. C.

**Birds found in 1970 (Summersville) but not in 1976 (Sutton)**

Great Horned Owl  
Red-headed Woodpecker  
Horned Lark  
Loggerhead Shrike  
Blackburnian Warbler  
Pine Warbler

**Birds found in 1972 (Buckhannon) but not in 1976 (Sutton)**

Great Blue Heron  
Mallard  
Black Duck  
Osprey  
Ring-n. Pheasant  
Great Horned Owl  
Nighthawk  
Red-h. Woodpecker  
Horned Lark  
Brown Creeper  
Brewster's Warbler (hybrid)  
Lawrence's Warbler (hybrid)  
Magnolia Warbler  
Blackburnian Warbler  
Canada Warbler  
Dark-eyed Junco  
Swamp Sparrow

Conrad noted 4 in widely scattered areas the second week.

2. Wood Duck - F. and P. Temple reported a pair of this species 2 miles below Falls Mill on June 7. No other reports.

3. Turkey Vulture - The first week, most observers listed 1 to 3 every day. G. Eddy saw 4 at one time along the Elk River above Sutton Lake. The second week, C. Conrad noted 16 in one group. S. Brooks suspected a roost in the Glendon-Frametown area.

4. Sharp-shinned Hawk - Rare. G. Phillips listed one near his study area.

5. Cooper's Hawk - E. Reichelderfer and L. Wilson noted one flying over camp. L. Wilson reported one at the Kanawha Camp site and the Chandlers noted another on the trip to Holly River on June 10. The 2nd week, B. Smith reported one near Exchange.

6. Red-tailed Hawk - Many campers reported seeing 2 or 3 during the first week and S. Brooks saw "several" the 2nd week. Also the 2nd week, C. Conrad and G. Phillips reported many campers saw an adult and an immature circling over a field near the Flatwoods exit.

7. Red-shouldered Hawk - The Chandlers noted this species in the deep woods in the Elk River Public Hunting Area.

8. Broad-winged Hawk - Several reports. The Eddys listed a total of 7 the first week. C. Conrad noted 2 and 2nd week - one on the 6:30 a.m. bird walk near camp.

9. Am. Kestrel - N. Gluck and L. Wilson noted one at the motorcycle track and 2 near the airstrip. E. Reichelderfer reported one along Rt. 4 north of Sutton and another near the Flatwoods exit. Evidently the nesting was successful near the Flatwoods exit as C. Conrad noted 4 in that area the 2nd week.

10. Ruffed Grouse - E. Reichelderfer listed 3 for the week. J. Linehan and B. Smith flushed one twice from the Flatwoods Run Study Area.

11. Bobwhite - Heard often in proper habitat. 19 were counted at 17 stops on the BBS routes. The 2nd week, G. Phillips reported a covey of 12 young near the skeet range on the camp entrance road.

12. Turkey - The first week, B. Smith reported finding an adult with 4 young. The 2nd week, S. Brooks listed 2 for the Holly River State Park on July 6 and another at Forks of Holly River on July 7.

13. Killdeer - B. Bartolo noted 3 regularly at the north end of the airport runway. N. Laitsch reported finding them at 4 locations.

14. Am. Woodcock - Four were flushed at the lake on Wisecarver farm beyond Wildcat and seen by E. and K. Bush, J. DeLancey, B. Fisher, A. Pyle, E. Reichelderfer and M. Rieffenberger.

15. Spotted Sandpiper - Reported the first week but no date or where found. The 2nd week, C. Conrad listed 2 at Burnsville Dam and V. Keily reported another on Pete Chandler's study area.

16. Rock Dove - N. Gluck and G. Phillips commented on seeing this species only twice during the first week. C. Conrad noted them more often the 2nd week.

17. Mourning Dove - Not very common. G. Phillips reported seeing 4 during the first week. D. Conrad, A. Eddy and E. Reichelderfer each listed 2 for the week. The 2nd week, G. Phillips reported many campers saw 5 on hayshocks near the I-79 exit at Flatwoods.

18. Yellow-billed Cuckoo - A. Eddy and N. Laitsch each listed 4 during the first week but most observers heard only 1 or 2. The 2nd week, S. Brooks' detailed report listed 10 in 8 different areas.

19. Black-billed Cuckoo - N. Laitsch heard 2 and all other reporters listed only one the first week. The 2nd week, C. Conrad heard 2 and G. Phillips reported one.

20. Screech Owl - More heard at this Foray than usual. E. Reichelderfer reported

one near camp. C. Katholi, A. Shreve and J. Linehan had one on the BBS route going toward Holly River on June 10. On the Exchange BBS route, J. Anderson, A. McGrew, S. Robbins and R. Bell heard another. J. Linehan, along with J. Anderson, I. Moeller and S. Weimer reported hearing 2 others (one near the main gate). The 2nd week, R. Lightburn reported the finding of an exhausted and very wet grey phase adult that may have been hit by a car. It was fed 6 Japanese beetles, 4 moths, 3 spiders, 3 June Bugs and 1 frog and released.

21. Barred Owl - B. Bartolo heard one at Holly River State Park on June 7 at 1:15 p.m. The next day, one was heard on Pete Chandler's study area by J. Anderson, P. and E. Chandler, V. Johnson, J. LaPlante, A. Llewellyn, I. Moeller, F. Murphy, G. Phillips and E. Zimmermann. The 2nd week, C. Ruddle and G. Phillips heard one near camp on the early morning of July 5 as they were leaving for a trip to a study plot.

22. Whip-poor-will - Uncommon. W. Bartolo listed one just north of camp and another on a ridge just east of the airport runway. A. Eddy, G. Eddy and N. Laitsch reported just 4 during the first week - 2 of them were noted regularly along the road to study plot. The 2nd week, C. Conrad reported one at camp. B. Grafton and G. Phillips saw one on the airport runway on July 6.

23. Chimney Swift - The Eddys and N. Laitsch considered them well distributed over area but not very common. R. Hostottle and G. Phillips noted them over their study area. E. Reichelderfer reported 2 over woods back of camp and "several" on drives along Exchange road. Only 11 counted on 5 of the 218 stops on the BBS routes. S. Brooks listed 6 in 4 different areas the 2nd week.

24. Ruby-throated Hummingbird - Uncommon. Most observers reported seeing from 2 to 4 during the first week. The 2nd week, C. Ruddle and G. Phillips saw 2 at the Spruce Lick church on July 4. On July 9, C. Ruddle reported 2 were seen on the early morning birdwalk near the Flatwood exit.

25. Belted Kingfisher - N. Laitsch recorded 10 during the first week. N. Gluck listed 2 breeding records - one with eggs and one with young out of nest. The Eddys thought most streams had at least one pair. Eight recorded on the 7 BBS routes. The 2nd week, E. Reichelderfer noted 8 on one day's trip (with 4 of these at one spot).

26. Common Flicker - Most observers considered it uncommon both weeks. 17 recorded at 16 stops on the BBS routes.

27. Pileated Woodpecker - N. Gluck and L. Wilson reported several. C. Conrad commented on one seen regularly around camp. G. Phillips and E. Reichelderfer both considered it about as common as the preceding species. 9 noted at 8 stops on the BBS routes.

28. Red-bellied Woodpecker - Not very common. Most observers listed several the first week but L. Wilson commented that this species wasn't as common as expected. The 2nd week, R. Lightburn reported seeing his "first" Red-bellied Woodpecker and that it was accompanied by 1 young.

29. Yellow-bellied Sapsucker - One reported and evidently considered authentic at the time. However, there was no card for this species and it not known who found it.

30. Hairy Woodpecker - Scarce. The Chandlers listed 2 and E. Reichelderfer saw a pair along the south edge of A. Eddy's study area. The 2nd week one was noted at the Game Management Area by C. Ruddle, G. Phillips, et al.

31. Downy Woodpecker - Not many reports but N. Laitsch commented about them being rather quiet at this time of year. The Eddys found a family group at Corley. 10 recorded at 8 stops on the BBS routes. S. Brooks' detailed chart listed a total of 6 the 2nd week.

32. E. Kingbird - Not very common but most observers reported seeing at least 3 or 4 during the first week in widely scattered locations. Four noted at 4 stops on the BBS routes. The 2nd week, listed 10 individuals with 5 of them being along Birch River. R.

Lightburn noted young "out of nest" being fed Japanese beetles.

33. Great Crested Flycatcher - Most observers considered this species rather common in proper habitat. 21 listed at 21 stops on the 7 BBS routes. Evidently this species was much quieter the 2nd week as S. Brooks only listed 3 on his detailed chart for the whole week.

34. E. Phoebe - Common. N. Gluck's report listed 15 nests found the first week. 64 counted at 53 stops on the 7 BBS routes.

35. Acadian Flycatcher - Common. Some campers thought it was the most common bird in the woods. 79 counted at 68 of the 218 stops on the BBS routes. Although there was less singing the 2nd week, S. Brooks' chart listed 26 different individuals.

36. Willow Flycatcher - Scarce. C. Conrad observed one near Burnsville. E. Reichelderfer noted one singing at a pond along Wildcat road and the Eddys found another at intersection of county route 17 and 17/4. Not found the 2nd week.

37. Least Flycatcher - Only 2 reports each week. D. Conrad, I. Moeller, L. and G. Koch noted one 2 miles south of Little Birch (along Little Birch River) on June 11. Several campers heard one singing along the road near Truxtons Ice Cream place and it was still there the 2nd week. C. Conrad reported another one the second week at Holly River.

38. E. Wood Pewee - Apparently only fairly common. N. Laitsch commented that it was not as common as expected. 40 recorded at 31 stops on the BBS routes.

39. Rough-winged Swallow - Uncommon, but almost all reporters noted at least one in widely separated areas during the week. A total of 6 were found at 4 stops on the BBS routes. The 2nd week, C. Conrad and E. Reichelderfer noted 9 individuals below the Burnsville Dam on July 3 when young were out of the nest.

40. Barn Swallow - Fairly common. Most observers agreed that this species could be seen on most trips but only in small numbers. Just 16 recorded at 11 of the 218 stops on 7 BBS routes. Both G. Phillips and E. Reichelderfer listed them as common the 2nd week when young were out of nest.

41. Purple Martin - Uncommon. C. Conrad, the Chandlers, the Eddys, R. Hostottle and the Slaters all reported 3 partly occupied houses in Flatwood. The 2nd week, E. Reichelderfer listed another partly occupied house in Burnsville. S. Brooks reported 2 birds on a wire in the Cedarville area and 3 at Wildcat.

42. Blue Jay - Uncommon. Most observers listed only 3 or 4 for the week but N. Laitsch commented about this being a quiet period for the species. Eleven were noted at 11 stops on the 7 BBS routes.

43. Common Crow - Fairly common to common. L. Wilson reported hearing at least 3 nests of young birds being fed. 104 counted at 79 stops on the BBS routes.

44. Raven - Found only at Holly River State Park. G. Phillips, E. Reichelderfer and L. Wilson all reported seeing one there. The 2nd week, S. Brooks and C. Conrad also listed this species at the park.

45. Black-capped Chickadee - The Chandlers and C. Conrad reported hearing this species at Holly River State Park.

46. Carolina Chickadee - Not very common but most reporters noted several of this species. The Chandlers observed 2 pairs with young on the Holly River Study Area and G. Phillips noted a pair with young on his study area. 18 counted at 15 stops on the BBS routes.

47. Tufted Titmouse - Fairly common both weeks. 76 listed at 69 stops on the BBS routes.

48. White-breasted Nuthatch - Not very common but most observers reported hearing them occasionally. The Eddys listed them every day and noted 3 family groups during the first week. Only 3 recorded at 2 stops on the BBS routes.

49. House Wren - Rather rare. The Chandlers listed 3 for the week, G. Phillips 2 and, the other reporters noted only one the first week. The 2nd week, J. Delancey, G. Murrey, C. Ruddle, Z. Stewart and G. Phillips noted one in Ireland on July 8. S. Brooks' chart listed 6 for the 2nd week with 3 of these being in the Cedarville-Flower area.

50. Winter Wren - One heard singing in woods below J. Klee's home in Holly River State Park by E. Reichelderfer and L. Wilson. Not reported the 2nd week.

51. Bewick's Wren - Found at 2 locations. Probably everyone in camp got to see and hear the one at the Blankenship farm on the road to Caress. The nest with 4 eggs was found in a building near the house. Young had left the nest by the 2nd Foray.

52. Carolina Wren - Common and well distributed. N. Gluck listed a nest with eggs in his report and the Chandlers commented about seeing several family groups. 80 were counted on the 7 BBS routes at 70 stops.

53. Mockingbird - Not very common but all observers found them at several locations, especially in the Flatwoods and Cedarville area. 14 listed at 13 stops on the BBS routes.

54. Catbird - Common. 76 recorded at 61 stops on the BBS routes. The 2nd week, S. Brooks' detailed chart indicated they were especially plentiful in the Wildcat area.

55. Brown Thrasher - Most observers considered it fairly common and there were comments about it being hard to determine its real status because there is little or no singing at this time of year. The Eddys reported seeing two family groups. E. E. E. recorded at 10 stops on the BBS routes.

56. Am. Robin - Common but apparently not as common as in some other Foray areas. In fact, many observers considered it just fairly common. 126 recorded at 90 stops on the BBS routes.

57. Wood Thrush - Common. 126 recorded at 90 stops on the BBS routes. S. Brooks, C. Conrad and G. Phillips all reported they were still singing well the second week.

58. E. Bluebird - Considered fairly common by all observers. Found in many open areas. 25 recorded at 19 stops on the BBS routes. N. Gluck reported 5 nests with young were reported to him. To indicate how everyone enjoys seeing Bluebirds, S. Brooks commented that the Bluebirds around camp were reported to him at least 50 times.

59. Blue-gray Gnatcatcher - Fairly common and well distributed. 42 counted at 37 stops on the BBS routes.

60. Golden-crowned Kinglet - One found in a spruce tree at the campground at Holly River State Park by V. Johnson, the Kochs and G. Phillips. S. Brooks and G. Phillips both reported it still there the 2nd week.

61. Cedar Waxwing - Uncommon. All reporters seemed to think they were rather scarce. 12 found at 8 stops on the BBS routes. The 2nd week, S. Brooks detailed chart listed them at 7 different areas.

62. Starling - Rather common (in places) but far from being abundant. Most observers commented on just seeing them occasionally. A. Eddy noted one flock of approx. 100 on June 11. Only 107 counted at 32 stops on the BBS routes. The 2nd week, G. Phillips reported seeing this species only about a dozen times.

63. White-eyed Vireo - Many observations. Everyone considered this species common in proper habitat. G. Koch reported hearing one at almost every stop on a trip to Cedarville and Little Birch. 31 heard at 27 stops on the BBS routes. S. Brooks, C. Conrad, E. Reichelderfer and G. Phillips all reported them singing well the 2nd week.

64. Yellow-throated Vireo - Not very common but most observers reported hearing them at several locations. N. Laitsch listed 9 for the first week. 14 heard at 14 stops on the BBS routes. S. Brooks and G. Phillips both listed them at 7 locations the 2nd week.

65. Solitary Vireo - Rather rare. Most reporters heard only one or two. A. Eddy reported one singing on her study area and another on B. Smith's study area. The 2nd

week, C. Conrad reported hearing this species on 2 occasions and S. Brooks listed it at 4 locations.

66. Red-eyed Vireo - Common to very common. It was the 3rd most common species on the BBS routes with 146 being recorded at 109 stops.

67. Warbling Vireo - The Eddys and N. Laitsch considered them just fairly common along some streams. All observers reported hearing a few. 19 heard at 18 stops on the BBS routes.

68. Black-and-white Warbler - Uncommon. The Chandlers had 2 on their study area and the Eddys considered them fairly common in dark ravines. 12 heard at 11 stops on the BBS routes. The 2nd week, S. Brooks' chart listed 10 individuals at 8 different locations.

69. Swainson's Warbler - Rare. This species was first heard on the morning of June 9 just east of Spruce Lick Methodist Church by J. LaPlante, E. Zimmermann, S. Robbins and R. Bell while "running" BBS route #3. Each Foray seems to produce a bird that adds zest and excitement for the whole group. E. Reichelderfer commented that it was her "first good sighting of a lifetime" and it was a "life bird" for many. The 2nd week, S. Brooks reported that finding the bird again was only due to the persistence of G. Phillips and that most campers went to see and hear it sing.

70. Worm-eating Warbler - Uncommon but most observers reported several of this species. G. Phillips listed 3 on B. Smith's study area and N. Laitsch heard 8 during the first week. The Chandlers and Eddys commented that they seemed more common than in past Foray areas.

71. Golden-winged Warbler - Although it must be classed as uncommon, most reporters agreed with the Chandlers when they said it was well distributed and more common than the Blue-wing. M. Thacker noted one singing along Left Fork Road. N. Laitsch listed 16 for the week and 8 were found at 7 stops on the BBS routes. Noted both weeks on the campgrounds but singing had almost stopped by the 2nd week.

72. Blue-winged Warbler - D. Conrad reported one singing along Little Birch River about two miles below Little Birch and another near Copen. The Eddys listed 5 during the week in the western part of Braxton County. Not recorded the 2nd week.

73. Parula Warbler - Considered fairly common in good habitat. 22 recorded at 21 stops on the BBS routes. S. Brooks listed 12 at 8 locations the 2nd week.

74. Yellow Warbler - Fairly common to common. 81 counted at 71 stops on the BBS routes. Singing much reduced the 2nd week.

75. Black-throated Blue Warbler - N. Gluck and E. Reichelderfer reported 2 birds at Holly River State Park on June 9. The 2nd week, A. Pyle and E. Reichelderfer heard one singing in the same area.

76. Black-throated Green Warbler - Rare. E. and P. Chandler heard one at Holly River State Park. G. Eddy reported one on G. Koch's study area and another on Elk River about two miles east of Centralia.

77. Cerulean Warbler - Fairly common. 27 listed at 23 stops on the BBS routes with the most being recorded on the Gassaway route that was "run" by A. and G. Eddy, A. Llewellyn and C. Slater.

78. Yellow-throated Warbler - Rare. Two reports. One heard by E. Chandler on June 10 in an evergreen tree about 1/2 mile north of Riffle on county route 5/6. It was later seen and heard by the Eddys, E. Hutton, N. Laitsch and G. Phillips. The other one was seen and heard first by J. Linehan about half way up Potato Knob in Holly River State Park.

79. Chestnut-sided Warbler - Rare. E. and P. Chandler reported hearing one at the Holly River picnic area. Not reported the 2nd week.

80. Prairie Warbler - Fairly common to common in proper habitat. 32 recorded at 29

stops on the BBS routes. The 2nd week, S. Brooks, C. Conrad and G. Phillips said there were many reports from all over the area.

81. Ovenbird. Not very common. N. Laitsch summed it up quite well when she said "not as common as expected". Only 7 recorded at 7 stops on the BBS routes. S. Brooks listed only 2 reports on his chart the 2nd week.

82. Louisiana Waterthrush - Apparently fairly common. Both G. Eddy and G. Phillips commented that not all seemed to be singing. 14 recorded at 13 stops on the BBS routes. The 2nd week, K. Price and G. Phillips heard one singing at the Spruce Lick Church and E. Reichelderfer found young on the Left Fork of Holly River.

83. Kentucky Warbler - Fairly common to common. 32 recorded at 30 stops on the BBS routes. G. Phillips reported them still singing well the 2nd week.

84. Yellowthroat - Common. 67 listed at 55 stops on the BBS routes. The 2nd week, R. Lightburn reported observations at a nest he found near camp.

85. Yellow-breasted Chat - Common over most of the area in proper habitat. J. Stern and E. Oliver banded one in camp on June 7. 89 tallied at 76 stops on the BBS routes. C. Conrad and G. Phillips commented they were still singing well the 2nd week.

86. Hooded Warbler - Fairly common. One nest reported by N. Gluck. 15 listed at 13 stops on the BBS routes.

87. Am. Redstart - Fairly common. The Chandlers reported it quite common on the Holly River Study Area. 15 recorded at 13 stops on the BBS routes.

88. House Sparrow - Not as common as expected. Only 39 recorded at 17 stops on the BBS routes.

89. Eastern Meadowlark - Not common. Only 14 recorded at 9 stops on the BBS routes. Four of the BBS routes did not record a single bird. G. Phillips only had 5 sightings during the week. The 2nd week, E. Reichelderfer observed 6 in the meadow below camp on July 5.

90. Red-winged Blackbird - Common, but I agree with the Chandlers and L. Wilson that it was not as common as in many other areas of the state. N. Gluck reported 3 nests found - one with young and two with eggs. 104 counted at 47 stops on the BBS routes. C. Conrad and G. Phillips noted them still feeding young the 2nd week.

91. Orchard Oriole - Fairly common. N. Gluck's breeding record report listed one nest (with young) found. 22 tallied at 20 stops on the BBS routes. Singing had almost stopped by the 2nd week and C. Conrad, G. Phillips and R. Lightburn all reported hearing just one or two.

92. Northern Oriole - Fairly common but apparently not quite as common as the preceding species. Just 16 were recorded at 14 stops on the BBS routes.

93. Common Grackle - All reporters listed this species as uncommon. This was probably due to the uneven distribution over the Foray area. Two BBS routes did not even list a single Grackle while the Flatwoods route listed 16 in 30 stops and the Sutton route had 18 in 50 stops. The 2nd week, R. Lightburn reported finding a dead Grackle on her nest that contained 4 Grackle eggs and 1 Cowbird egg.

94. Brown-headed Cowbird - Common. E. Reichelderfer punctuated her comment with "too many". W. Bartolo reported he and J. ImBrogo saw about 20 in a newly mowed field across from the Blankenship farm (Bewick's Wren place). 68 counted at 38 stops on the BBS routes.

95. Scarlet Tanager - Fairly common over most of the territory. Oddly, the 7 BBS routes listed 1,2,3,4,5,6 and 7 for a total of 28 at 28 stops. The 2nd week, N. Baird, V. Keiley, J. LaPlante, M. McGhee, C. Ruddle and G. Phillips noted 3 pairs "hawking" insects at Pete Chandler's study area on July 5. S. Brooks' detailed chart (for the 2nd week) listed 16 at 9 different locations.

96. Summer Tanager - Most observers felt they were about as common as the preceding species but only 8 were recorded at 8 stops on the BBS routes. However, the

2nd week, both E. Reichelderfer and G. Phillips commented on hearing more of this species as they traveled throughout the area. S. Brooks' chart (for the 2nd week) listed 16 at 9 different locations (the same as for the Scarlet Tanager).

97. Cardinal - Common. 126 recorded at 105 stops on the BBS routes.

98. Rose-breasted Grosbeak - Rare. Only one report. Carolyn Conrad, D. Conrad and N. Laitsch saw a female near High Knob Church. The 2nd week, a single sighting was reported by Chuck Conrad.

99. Blue Grosbeak - Rare. One reported by A. Eddy over the hill back of camp.

100. Indigo Bunting - Very common and all observers agreed that it was probably the most common bird in the Foray area. It was also the most common bird recorded on the BBS routes with 180 listed at 135 stops. The 2nd week, S. Brooks considered it the most commonly observed bird in the area and G. Phillips commented that it was not unusual to record 50-75 individuals on a half day trip.

101. Purple Finch - Only one report. P. Harwood saw a male on June 8 at the No. 6 dam on Pickle Fork, Braxton County. Two other birds were with him but were not seen well enough to be sure they were of the same species.

102. American Goldfinch - Fairly common to common. 63 recorded at 44 stops on the BBS routes. The 2nd week, E. Reichelderfer and G. Phillips reported they were seen in almost every meadow and many open areas.

103. Rufous-sided Towhee - Common and well distributed. 91 recorded at 72 stops on the BBS routes.

104. Savannah Sparrow - One report. First seen by L. Wilson along Braxton County Airstrip runway on June 10. It was later seen and heard by E. Reichelderfer.

105. Grasshopper Sparrow - Uncommon. L. Wilson reported there were at least 2 pairs near camp. Most campers were elated at seeing and hearing them so often. The Eddys' listed them at 4 different locations. Just 2 recorded at 2 locations on the BBS routes. The 2nd week, G. Phillips reported 2 pairs just west of I-79 at the Flatwoods exit.

106. Vesper Sparrow - Just a few reports. The Chandlers found them at 2 locations. E. Reichelderfer saw one twice along a fence just east of camp. One was seen and heard on top of the hill above the Blakenship home (where the Bewick's Wren was found) by E. Chandler, the Eddys' B. Hostottle, E. Hutton and N. Laitsch. Another was heard along the road to Centralia by V. Johnson, J. McGrew, C. Ruddle and G. Phillips.

107. Chipping Sparrow - Common. 80 tallied at 64 stops on the BBS routes.

108. Field Sparrow - Considered common both weeks. 77 counted at 60 stops on the BBS routes.

109. Song Sparrow - Common. 117 counted at 93 stops on the BBS routes.

It was heart warming to see so many comments on the Foray file cards, especially by those who had not bothered to do this in past years. Many thanks to each and everyone who helped in any way with this report by giving me information that could be used in evaluating the abundance of birds in the Foray area. The following names were on the Foray file cards - either giving the information or confirming the report as given.

Jean Anderson, Ken Anderson, Nina Baird, Bill Bartolo, Michael Berdine, Seal Brooks, Eleanor Bush, Kyle Bush, Libby Chandler, Pete Chandler, Carolyn Conrad, Dorothy Conrad, Chuck Conrad, Juanita DeLancey, Bill Grafton, Anne Eddy, Greg Eddy, Betty Fisher, Norris Gluck, Eillen Higbee, Bill Higbee, Bob Hostottle, Ed Ilgenfritz, Virginia Johnson, Connie Katholi, Virginia Keiley, Laura Koch, George Koch, Nevada Laitsch, Jackie LaPlante, Robert Lightburn, Jack Linehan, Anne Llewellyn, Marilyn McGhee, Anne McGrew, Gerry McGrew, Iris Moeller, Frank

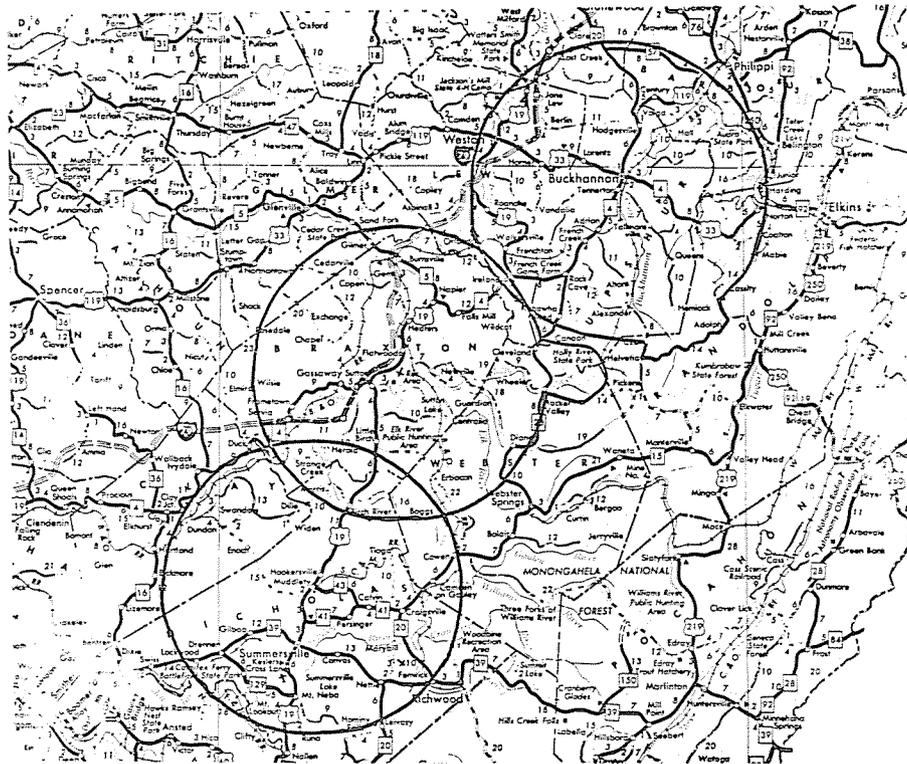
Murphy, Glen Phillips, Kit Price, Anne Pyle, Esther Reichelderfer, Mary Reiffenburger, Stu Robbins, Carolyn Ruddle, Carl Slater, Anne Shreve, Virginia Stanley, JoLane Stern, Maxine Thacker, Sue Weimer, Jim Weimer, Leon Wilson and Elizabeth Zimmermann.

Those who commented on 50 or more species on the Foray file cards were Libby Chandler, Pete Chandler, Chuck Conrad, Anne Eddy, Greg Eddy, Norris Gluck, Nevada Laitsch, Glen Phillips, Esther Reichelderfer and Leon Wilson. The Eddys kept a good daily list (with numbers) and gave me their notes. Also, Norris Gluck sent me a copy of all the breeding records.

Seal Brooks was head of the 2nd week Foray Bird List. Seal was kind enough to send me a detailed chart showing 18 different areas throughout the Foray area that were visited. It was a complete itinerary showing the date, species and numbers found of each species in each area. The chart showed 61 species found in and around the camp area. Seal also commented "I wish to acknowledge the birding efforts of the 'weed pickers' as they brought in a list almost every day and **included numbers.**"

It was another great Foray - thanks to all.

R.D. #1, Box 229, Clarksville, Pa.



Map showing the study areas for the 1970 (Summersville), 1972 (Buckhannon) and 1976 (Sutton) Forays.

## Bird Kill At Chestnut Ridge

A student spoke to me on Monday morning, October 20, 1975 about being at the Sand Springs Fire Tower on Chestnut Ridge, Cooper's Rock State Forest on Sunday afternoon and noticing a number of dead birds on the ground around the base of the tower. I recalled that the weekend had been quite rainy with a clearing trend Sunday afternoon in advance of a mild cold front that moved through the area Sunday night. I called the Morgantown Municipal Airport and they confirmed that Chestnut Ridge was fogged in Sunday night.

I then spoke to Professor William Maxey and he informed me that he had a scheduled field trip to the Sand Springs tower that afternoon. He agreed to pick up as many dead birds as he and his class could find and return them to me. I took the dead birds to Professor George Hall's office on Tuesday afternoon for his aid in identification. By this time the birds were in poor shape and none were worth preserving for study purposes.

The tally is as follows:

Brown creeper	1	Sparrow, Savannah	1
Catbird	2	Sparrow, Grasshopper	1
Thrush, Swainson's	1	Junco, Dark-eyed	1
Kinglet, Golden-crowned	7	Sparrow, Chipping	1
Kinglet, Ruby-crowned	27	Sparrow, Field	2
Vireo, Solitary	2	Sparrow, White-crowned	1
Vireo, Red-eyed	1	Sparrow, White-throated	3
Warbler, Tennessee	2	Sparrow, Lincoln's	4
Warbler, Parula	2	Unidentified	2
Warbler, Black-throated blue	1	(mangled beyond recognition)	
Warbler, Myrtle	3	TOTAL	73
Warbler, Black-th. Green	3	individuals of 21 species	
Warbler, Black-poll	5	plus 2 unidentified	

While I fully realize that this was not a large kill, as to the number of birds involved, I felt it was impressive as to the number and variety of species involved. The Sand Springs Fire Tower is 100 feet high and sits atop Chestnut Ridge at a ground elevation of 2600 feet. The tower is not lighted, and indeed, there are no lights at all in this remote section of the State Forest. One can only hazard a guess as to how many birds might have met their fate if the tower had been lighted and the birds drawn to the light through the fog as happened on Cleveland Mountain in September of 1965 (*The Redstart*, Vol. 33, No. 4).

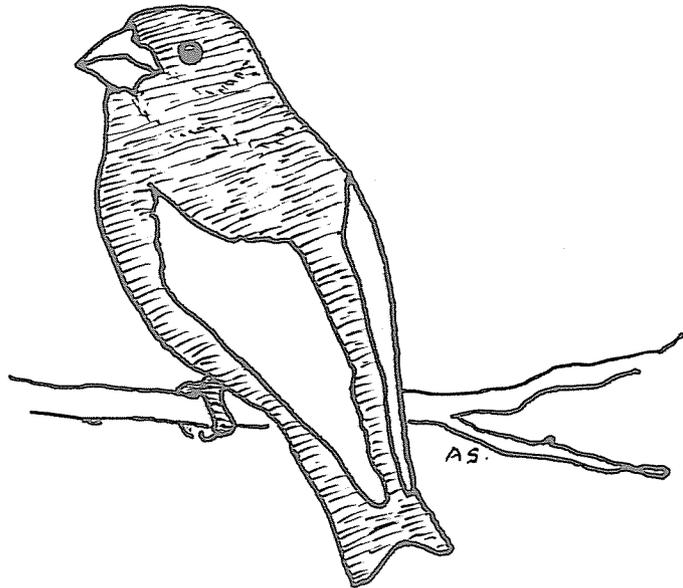
I am indebted to Professor Maxey for collecting the birds and to Professor Hall for his expertise in identification.

Bill Wylie  
Division of Forestry  
W. V. U.  
Morgantown, WV 26506

## ALBINO EVENING GROSSBEAK

On February 2, 1976, we were visiting with friends, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Parker at Glen White, West Virginia, seven miles south of Beckley, and watching the parade of birds to their feeder. A flock of Evening Grosbeaks (*Hesperiphona vespertina*) began drifting in. When ten or twelve had arrived we noticed one that was outstanding. It was an Evening Grosbeak in size, form, behavior and flock participation, but not in color. The entire body and tail plumage was a bright yellow. Its wings were pure white with just a hint of tan on the tips. There was no trace of normal melanin anywhere in the plumage. Its eyes were normally dark and made more noticeable by its yellow head and face. The legs and large bill may have been a bit paler than those of the accompanying grosbeaks. It seemed to have and to receive normal behavior within the flock. During its three trips to the feeder that morning, it was observed with binoculars at twenty-five feet for approximately twenty minutes by Mr. and Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Thelma Williams, Virginia McDowell and me. I did not have my long-lens camera with me, but was able to photograph the albino at thirty feet with a 50 mm normal lens. It has not been seen again at the Parkers feeder.

Leslie C. McDowell  
3712 Wash. Ave. S. E.  
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Albino Evening Grosbeak. Shading indicates area of yellow.  
Drawing by Ann Shreve.

## SIGHTING OF SUTTON'S WARBLER

On April 20, 1970 about 10:30 a.m. I watched and listened to the Sutton's Warbler in the Rattlesnake Run Picnic Area of Kanawha State Forest, Charleston, W.Va.

Kanawha State Forest is located approximately 7 miles south of Charleston, W. Va. The forest varies in elevation from 704 ft. to 1587 ft. above sea level. It is covered with a heavy timber growth predominately Oak-Hickory-Beech type with Yellow Poplar being dominant in the rich coves. However, some Hemlock is found in the valleys and ravines and Pitch and Shortleaf Pine on the Ridgetops. The area is extremely rich in bird life, especially the wood warblers since there seems to be an overlapping of the ranges of the southern and northern species of warblers. I reside on the forest and serve as Forest Superintendent. I am familiar with most of the species of birds on the area since bird study has always been a hobby with me.

On April 20, 1970 I stopped to talk a few moments with Mr. Charles Carlson, an employee of the forest, who engaged in the mowing of the lawn in the Rattlesnake Run Picnic Area with a power mower. When Mr. Carlson stopped the motor of the mower, I heard what I thought was a Parula Warbler sing in a Red Pine plantation adjacent to the area. But then he sang again, and I immediately realized that this was a different song from the song of the other Parulas that I hear almost continually at this season of the year around my residence. The song was simply the Parula's song repeated in rapid succession, zeeeeeee-up, zeeeeeee-up. I remarked to Mr. Carlson that there was something different about that Parula song.

I immediately grabbed my binoculars from my vehicle and began to search for the bird. He seemed to be very wary and extremely active and sang quite frequently. I finally found him after he moved from the Red Pine into some oak trees which were in blossom. He seemed to be feeding on the insects associated with the oak blossoms. I got a number of clear views of the bird through my glasses. In fact, I watched the bird for several minutes through my glasses as he searched for food among the branches of the oak tree. He looked like the Yellow-Throated Warbler when viewing him from the front but like the Parula Warbler when viewing him on the back and he seemed to be slightly larger than the Parula. Mr. Carlson also got good sighting of the bird and agreed that it matched the description of Sutton's Warbler.

I returned to the telephone and called Mr. Norris Gluck and Mrs. Harvey Shreve, members of the Handlan Chapter of the Brooks Bird Club, and advised them of the bird. They both came to the forest in the early afternoon but we were unable to locate the bird again. I did not hear or see the bird again.

However, during the last week of May, Dr. and Mrs. Cottrill of Jackson, Mich. were on the forest photographing some of the wood warblers of the forest and advised that they had heard the song of a bird fitting the description of the Sutton's Warbler song near the Ball Playing Field on the forest. Then, on the evening of May 28, 1970, I stopped to talk with the Cottrills at the Riding Stable Area in the forest and lo behold Sutton's Warbler was singing again. The three of us chased the bird around this area trying to get a good view of it but did not succeed to our satisfaction. Again it seemed very wary and extremely active. This sighting and the first sighting in Rattlesnake Run were about one mile apart in distance. I'm inclined to believe that this may be the same bird and that it did not have a mate, because it did not remain in any specific area for any length of time.

I often see the Yellow-Throated Warbler and the Parula Warbler in the same area in the forest. The Parula is found nesting among the Hemlocks in the valleys and the Yellow-Throated nest on the ridgetops in the Pitch and Shortleaf Pines. Sometimes there is a distance of only a few hundred yards between the two habitats.



Red Phalarope found at Coal River near Charleston, W. Va. Photo by Ray Ashworth.

I am convinced that I have seen Sutton's Warbler and look forward to seeing it again.

Osbra L. Eye  
Supt. Kanawha State Forest  
Charleston, W. Va.

## Red Phalarope at Charleston

Jo and Ray Ashworth

One of the great joys of being a teacher is to have a former pupil return for a visit or stop by the house for a chat. So it was especially rewarding and gratifying on March 6, 1976, when Julie Heinsman, a former fourth grade student of mine, now a thirteen year old seventh grader, came to our house with a bird which she had recognized as a rare specimen.

The bird was readily identifiable as one of the phalaropes! We knew that while migrating, they may visit land frequenting bays, ponds, and tidal pools. We live near Coal River, a tributary of the Kanawha, in a sub-division twelve miles west of Charleston, W. Va. Numerous streets run completely to the river. The bird was unable to fly so our first thoughts were of a BB wound. But only dried blood could be found after careful examination, we surmised it must have thought the street to be a stream leading to the river, and hit a utility line on the way down to look for a landing place.

The bird was tame and gentle, and seemed to enjoy the petting and extra attention it received. The feathers were as soft as a velvet cloak wrapped around its body. We placed it in a plastic basin where it floated lightly as a leaf. It was offered fish and fishing worms to eat which it refused, but when Anne Shreve arrived with Wood Frog tadpoles and placed them in the water, he ate at least fifty, and along with the fishing worms, too!

Other members of Handlan Chapter's Bird Club were notified and George Hurley and Ken Anderson arrived to take pictures. Rex and Janette Hale also came to see the rare bird.

Our next and most important task was identifying the bird to species. Anne Shreve helped in keying it out and the conclusion was reached that it was a Red Phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicarius*).

### Measurements:

Bill _____	23 mm total length
_____	2 mm forehead to nostril
_____	2 mm nostril length
_____	4 mm wide
_____	17 mm from forehead tapering to a sharp point
Gape _____	6 mm wide
Tarsus _____	20 mm outer toe with claw
_____	24 mm middle toe with claw
_____	20 mm inner toe with claw
_____	6 mm hind toe
Wing _____	137 mm folded wing length
_____	9 mm white bar
Tail _____	50 mm under tail coverts extended to the end of the tail

### Visual Observations:

Back _____	Plain ashy-gray
Bill _____	Little yellow on maxilla near forehead. Base of mandible yellow, extending 5 mm, then diffused bluish-black. Dagger shaped.
Feet _____	Bluish-black, webbed to first joint only. Middle toe and claw longer than tarsus. All toes lobed.

The bill was dagger shaped, yellow near the forehead and bluish-black to the tip. The nostril did not touch the forehead, but was separated by the length of the nostril. The upper back and primaries were plain ashy-gray and there were no V streaks. The folded wing length was 137 mm which was too long to be a Northern. It had webbed and lobed feet, and a white wing bar 9 mm wide which ruled out the Wilson's. [4]. All measurements, shape of bill, location of nostril, and plumage of back indicated this to be a Red Phalarope which breeds farther north, migrates farther south, is more gregarious and more truly pelagic than either of the other phalaropes. [3]

Breeding far up to the top of the world amid icy solitudes, always close to the Arctic Circle, the beautiful spring-plumaged Red Phalarope is inaccessible to most of us while it is most attractive. And although these birds are numerous off our Atlantic and Pacific shores, only storm-driven strays in blue-gray winter dress come to our attention.

Research shows that the idea of Woman's Lib must have originated with the Red Phalarope. The male takes upon himself the principal care of the family while his strong-minded spouse enjoys herself after her own fashion. The females are larger and more brightly colored than the male and in keeping with the reversal of roles, they take the lead in courting, wooing, and selecting the nesting-site; although she lays the eggs, the duties of incubation fall upon the male.

During the brief Arctic summer the male has to administer to the needs of the young a few hours after hatching. Once they free themselves of their shells, they can find their own food; they learn to paddle and plunge on secluded tundra pools and are adept at the art of survival by the time various families are ready to start their southern trip.

When the Red Phalarope leaves its northern nesting ground, it becomes truly cosmopolitan and is seen throughout the Seven Seas as it makes its way southward. To whalers of yore, this bird was always a good omen. Flocks of them followed Right and Bowhead whales, spotting them under the water long before the masthead man [2]. They join the whales feeding with them on tiny marine animals and crustaceans. Far at sea they seek floating masses of seaweed upon which they also find quantities of food. After they pass our shores on their southward journey, they disappear into the ocean where they are believed to pass the winter at sea and are rarely seen again by human eyes until they return in the spring over the same seas. No matter where they are seen these little mariners elicit admiration.

We kept our bird confined for one night, after which band No. 851-69668 was placed on its right leg. Julie Heinsman accompanied us to the private pond of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Shreve, on Middle Ridge Road in Charleston, where there was an abundance of Wood Frog tadpoles for food and cattails for protection from predation and for napping. The bird was observed on the pond for two days--and then it disappeared--to continue its journey, we hoped, to the Arctic Circle.

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## FIELD NOTES

Glen Phillips, Editor  
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THE FALL SEASON

September 1 through November 30, 1976

The weather for the period was generally colder and wetter than normal with some reporters recording as much as double the normal rainfall during October. There was no noticeable "Indian Summer" and during November many record low temperatures were set.

This was the nineteenth year of operation of the Allegheny Front Migration Observatory (AFMO) at Red Creek and again it was successful. The station was open two days in August, 28 days in September and 10 days in October. Except for shutdowns due to bad weather, operation was continuous from Sept. 2 to Oct. 9. Bad weather started Sept. 30 and caused the station to be closed several days in early October. There were 4942 birds of 79 species banded. Tennessee Warblers led the species list with 824 captures. Black-poll Warblers were second. Captures reached a peak Sept. 19-20, somewhat early, with another good peak Sept. 29. The largest daily capture, 506, was Sept. 20.

Loons, Grebes, Herons and Cormorants - One Common Loon at Washington Pa. the first week of November (SH). Records submitted for Pied-billed Grebes were mostly for the month of September, but Grebes were present throughout the period near Princeton, W. Va. (JP). There was an outstanding record of Double-crested Cormorants on the Ohio River 10 miles north of Wheeling, W. Va. near the mouth of Short Creek. One bird was seen from Oct. 11 to Nov. 22. Two birds were seen on two occasions, Nov. 11 and 17 (FT). Great Blue Herons were reported throughout the area from Sept. 23 to the third week of November. The last Green Heron was reported at Cedar Lakes, Ripley, W. Va. Sept. 19 (HG).

Waterfowl - Large numbers of ducks were not reported yet several species were noted. Mallards were seen from Sept. 17 on Burns Pond near Lewisburg, W. Va. (JP). Black Ducks were seen on Blenko Lake, Milton, W. Va. Oct. 17 (HG) and at Washington, Pa. Oct. 27 (SH). Green-winged Teal were reported from Oct. 3 on Tuckwiller Pond (COH) until Nov. 19 at Princeton (JP). Blue-winged Teal were reported from Milliken, W. Va. Sept. 12-26 (HG). Four Am. Wigeon were seen at Princeton Nov. 6 (JP). The first Shoveler migrants were reported from Youngstown, O.

Oct. 17 (BB). Wood Ducks were reported from McClintic Sept. 26 (HG) and from Bethany, W. Va. Sept. 11 (JB). Seventeen Ring-necked Ducks were reported from Washington, Pa. Oct. 27 (SH) and four from Princeton Nov. 13 (JP). Four Lesser Scaup were seen near Washington, Pa. Oct. 27 (SH) and one near Princeton Nov. 13 (JP). Common Goldeneye reports were from Washington Oct. 26 (SH) until Nov. 19 at Bluestone Dam, Summers County, W. Va. Buffleheads were seen from Oct. 27 at Washington (SH) until Nov. 28 at Bluestone Dam (JP). Ruddy Ducks were reported from Oct. 26 at Washington (SH) until Nov. 27 at Princeton (JP). Hooded Mergansers were reported only by (JP) Nov. 19 and 28 at Bluestone Dam.

Vultures and Hawks - Migrating hawk observations were encouraging this year. Most sightings were recorded from Peters Mountain in Monroe County, W. Va.: 6300 in nine days, 1750 in one day. The same day 3900 were recorded at Potts Mountain five miles away. East River Mountain observers recorded 1005 for the month while the Bear Rocks vigil recorded only 561 hawks seen during seven days. There were only a few Turkey Vultures at Pipestem, W. Va. after Nov. 1 where they usually stay until late November (OJ). One immature Sharp-shinned Hawk was reported from Hartland, W. Va. Sept. 21 (COH). Cooper's Hawks were reported from Princeton, W. Va. Nov. 5 (JP), Milliken, W. Va. Sept. 12 and Oct. 3 and 22 and one in a built-up area of Youngstown, O. (MS). Most observers felt that Red-tailed Hawks continued in normal numbers. The only report of Red-shouldered Hawks was from Milliken Sept. 5 and Nov. 13 (HG). Other than the Broad-winged Hawks counted during the ("hawk watches"), one was reported from Bethany, W. Va. Sept. 7 and 18 (JB). There were two reports of Marsh Hawks, one from Athens, W. Va. Nov. 15 (JP) and one from Bethany Nov. 12 (JB). There were some Ospreys reported by ("Hawk watchers.") One from Terra Alta, W. Va. was reported Sept. 5, and two were seen in Smoke Hole Sept. 18 (NL). One Merlin was flying over Athens Sept. 21 (JP). Am. Kestrels seem to be increasing in the upper Ohio Valley (NL). Oliver Johnson also saw them more often than usual at Pipestem.

Gallinaceous and Shorebirds, Gulls and Doves - Submitted reports did not clearly indicate the status of Ruffed Grouse and Bobwhite Quail except near Princeton, W. Va. where Jim Phillips thinks they are "doing fine." One turkey was reported from Camp Creek State Forest Oct. 16 (JP). American Coot seemed to have a good flight with reports from over most of the territory from Sept. 26 (HG) to Nov. 20 (JP). Reports of Killdeer varied. C. O. Handley felt they were scarce on Tuckwiller Pond, Kanawha County, W. Va. where more than five were seen only once. One Black-bellied Plover was seen at Washington, Pa. Oct. 11 (SH). Two Woodcock were reported from Princeton Oct. 1 (JP). Common Snipe were noted from Tuckwiller Pond Oct. 3 (COH) and near Princeton Nov. 25 (JP). The only report of a Spotted Sandpiper was from Washington Oct. 29 (SH) The Solitary Sandpiper was also only reported once, at McClintic Sept. 26 (HG). C. O. Handley sends the only reports of Lesser Yellowlegs: at Tuckwiller Pond Sept. 3 and 5, while Greater Yellowlegs were seen by Bill Bartolo near Youngstown, O. until Oct. 31. There was a report of five Pectoral Sandpipers on Tuckwiller Pond Sept. 3 and 5 (COH). A few Short-billed Dowitchers were seen at Kyger Creek Pond, Kanawha County, W. Va. Oct. 23 (NG). Five Semipalmated Sandpipers were reported from Tuckwiller Pond Sept. 5 by C. O. Handley, Jr. Norris Gluck reports a Bonaparte's Gull on a pond at Evans, Jackson Co., Oct. 23. Many comments indicate that Mourning Doves continue to increase throughout the region with unprecedented numbers coming to feeders.

Cuckoos, Owls and Goatsuckers - Although there were a few reports of cuckoos, Nevada Laitch and others felt that both species were extremely scarce. A Barn Owl was reported from Hartland, W. Va., Sept. 4 (COH, Jr.). Great Horned Owls were

heard at Hartland (COH) and Princeton, W. Va. (JP). Norris Gluck reports seeing a Barred Owl in Kanawha Forest, August 28 and, as evidenced by pellets, one is wintering at Bethany, W. Va. (JB). A Short-eared Owl was seen near Bethany Nov. 12 (JB). Most observers failed to see any great numbers of migrating Common Nighthawks but Jim Phillips counted 300 in 45 minutes over Princeton Sept. 3. None were seen after Oct. 3 (BB). The latest date for large flocks of Chimney Swifts was Oct. 23 (NL). The last date for Ruby-throated Hummingbirds was Oct. 7 at Washington, Pa. (SH). Belted Kingfisher populations seem normal. Several were still present at Bethany Nov. 15 (JB).

Woodpeckers, Flycatchers and Swallows - There was a good flight of Common Flickers and Norris Gluck thought it peaked about Sept. 22 in Charleston. As usual there were a few remaining at the end of the period. Pileated, Red-bellied, Hairy and Downy Woodpecker populations seem stable in most places, but numbers seemed low in Coonskin Park (NG). Three sightings of Red-headed Woodpeckers were encouraging. They were from Milliken (HG), Washington, Pa. (SH) and East River Mountain (JP). Most observers agreed that the flight of Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers arrived the early part of October with the earliest date Oct. 2 in southern W. Va. (HG). The last date reported for Eastern Kingbirds was Sept. 18 at Milliken, W. Va. (HG). The last observations of a Great Crested Flycatcher was Sept. 23 near Youngstown, O. (BB). There were some fairly late sightings of Eastern Phoebes, the last date was from Pipestem, W. Va. Nov. 2 (OJ). A. R. Buckelew reports an Acadian Flycatcher and an Eastern Wood Pewee still singing at Bethany, W. Va. Sept. 13, and Hullet Good reports a Pewee still present at Milliken Oct. 14. A Willow Flycatcher was seen last at Lewisburg, W. Va. Sept. 5 (COH). A Least Flycatcher was seen last at Milliken Sept. 18 (HG). Norris Gluck reported seeing an Olive-sided Flycatcher for the first time in Coonskin Park. This is a good record anywhere in West Virginia. The Swallow migration seems to have been most active around the early part of September. Migrating Rough-winged Swallows were reported from Princeton, W. Va. Sept. 13 (JP). Barn Swallows were reported from Milliken Sept. 15 (HG). Princeton Sept. 13 (JP) and seen last over Tuckwiller Pond, Kanawha County, W. Va. Sept. 5 (COH). C. O. Handley also reported approximately 50 cliff Swallows over the same pond Sept. 5.

Corvids - The expected flight of Blue Jays along the Allegheny Front did not materialize this year (GAH), but populations appear stable within the area. Com. Ravens were reported from Hanging Rocks and other locations by (JP). Ralph Bell noted the first large flight of Com. Crows Oct. 26.

Chickadees through Wrens - George Hall's banding ratio of eight Black-capped Chickadees to one Carolina Chickadee indicates that Black-caps may be replacing Carolinas in the Morgantown, W. Va. area. Although Hall recorded no migration "wave" of chickadees through Morgantown, a nice flight developed at East Liverpool, O. with the first migrants noted on Sept. 1, which is a little early (NL). Most observers felt that the populations of Tufted Titmice and White-breasted Nuthatches are down. The flight of Red-breasted Nuthatches was considered light by all reporters. The dates varied from the first week of September through Oct. 28. Five were banded Oct. 16 at AFMO. The Brown Creepers flight at AFMO was from Sept. 6 to Oct. 16 with 10 caught Oct. 16. Other observers' dates were within this time span. A House Wren, apparently a migrant, was seen at Milliken, W. Va. Sept. 25 where it had not been seen all summer (HG). Norris Gluck saw his season's first Winter Wren Nov. 9. It perched on his coat! Carolina Wrens were considered at normal or above numbers. a close watch should now be started to determine the effects of the savage winter of 1977 on this species. A long-billed Marsh Wren seen Sept. 19 by Hullet Good at Cedar Lakes, Ripley, W. Va. was particularly exciting since it was a "life bird" for him.

Another was seen Sept. 13 near Princeton, W. Va. (JP).

Mimics and Thrushes - A Mockingbird arrived at Navada Laitsch's feeder near East Liverpool, Ohio Oct. 28 and remained through the rest of the period. Maxine Thacker, Buckhannon, W. Va., also reported a mockingbird during November. The latest date submitted for a Gray Catbird was Nov. 4 at Bethany, W. Va. (JB). Most catbird migration occurred from about Sept. 20 to Oct. 5. Some robins stay later than normal. A flock of 25 were seen at Bethany Nov. 4 (JB). The thrush flight for all species seemed to be heavier than normal this year. Wood Thrush captures were unusually heavy at AFMO. The flight occurred primarily between mid-September and mid-October with the date last seen at Morgantown, W. Va. Oct. 13. The last date submitted for Hermit Thrushes was Oct. 17 (GAH) and Oct. 29 for Swainson's Thrush in Washington, Pa. (SH). George Hall banded three Gray-cheeked Thrushes at Morgantown Oct. 4-10. This was considered a good number. Eastern Bluebirds were present in good numbers at Charleston with an adequate food supply (NG), but not in the usual numbers at Pipestem, W. Va. (OJ).

Gnatcatchers, Kinglets, Waxwings and Pipits - The last reported Blue-gray Gnatcatchers were at Milliken, W. Va. Sept. 20 (HG). There were many good reports of the Golden-crowned Kinglet migration with some birds remaining through the period, but the outstanding record was 121 banded at AFMO Oct. 16. Ruby-crowned Kinglets also had a good flight from Sept. 5 to Oct. 18 at East Liverpool, O. (NL). Two Water Pipits were reported from the Youngstown, O. area Oct. 28 (BB). George Hall felt Cedar Waxwings were scarce in Morgantown, W. Va., but they were plentiful in East Liverpool (NL) and Maxine Thacker reported over 100 near her home in Buckhannon, W. Va. Oct. 4.

Vireos and Warblers - Most of the vireos passed through the area or left the area about on schedule between early September and early October, but there were some exceptions. White-eyed Vireos appeared to be migrating late. George Hall banded two in Morgantown, W. Va. Oct. 10-16. They were singing at Milliken, W. Va. until early October and were still present Nov. 13 (HG). A warbling Vireo was still singing at Bethany, W. Va. Sept. 12 (JB). Waves of migrating warblers were reported by several persons: Sept. 1 and 9 at Charleston, W. Va. (NG), Sept. 11 and 18 at Milliken (HG). The later-migrating species such as Yellow-rumped Warbler were probably affected by the adverse weather. Let's look at some of the unusual incidents. Hall banded a Northern Waterthrush as late as Oct. 20 at Morgantown, W. Va. A Tennessee Warbler was singing at Bethany Sept. 24 (JB). An early Palm Warbler was banded by Bell in his yard Sept. 5. As a sequel to Merit Skaggs' article (*The Redstart* vol. 42, no. 4 pg. 120), Kathleen Finnegan observed Yellow-rumped and Nashville Warblers feeding on insects on tomato plants Oct. 21.

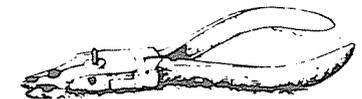
Blackbirds and Finches - There was no marked "invasion" of Northern Finches this fall. Species that did arrive in our area were in small numbers, and some of the reports suggest that even these may have gone farther south. Boblinks were heard over Hartland, W. Va. Sept. 5 and 19 (COH). Rusty Blackbirds were seen at Bethany, W. Va. Sept. 28 and Nov. 7 (JB). Eastern Meadowlarks disappeared from Pipestem, W. Va. about Nov. 1 (OJ). Although some Red-winged Blackbirds are known to winter in the area, most migrate, Bill Bartolo's report of a gathering of 3000 still in the Youngstown area Nov. 5 is therefore of interest. Most Com. Grackles left the Princeton, W. Va. area in October (JP). A pair of Scarlet Tanagers were seen at Milliken, W. Va. Oct. 5 and a female Summer Tanager Sept. 25 (HG). Hall lists Cardinals as not very common in Morgantown, W. Va. Rose-breasted Grosbeaks were noted at Milliken Sept. 26 until Oct. 10 (HG) and one was seen at Hartland Sept. 19 (COH). Many Indigo Buntings were also seen at Hartland Sept. 19 (COH). Evening

Grosbeaks were not plentiful this year. Purple Finches were also uncommon, for instance: Maxine Thacker reported one or two this year where 10-15 usually came to her feeder last year. Reports of House Finches are now arriving from St. Albans, W. Va. (NG), Milliken (HG), Washington, Pa. (SH), Buckhannon, W. Va. (MT), but I found Ralph Bell's story especially interesting. At his daughter's feeder in Carlisle, Pa., they had 60+ House Finches. Half of them left before Thanksgiving. Is there a migration movement among this species, or did they find another feeder? George Hall usually bands 50-200 Am. Goldfinches, but this year none were caught, although some were seen in the vicinity. There was a migratory movement of Rufous-sided Towhees Sept. 22 in the Charleston area (NG).

Sparrows - George Hall thought that it was a poor year for Dark-eyed Juncos as he banded only 70 at Morgantown, W. Va. Arrival dates mentioned were from Sept. 11 at Bethany, W. Va. (JB) through Oct. 27 at Buckhannon, W. Va. (MT). The peak at AFMO was Oct. 16. Norris Gluck reported a few Vesper Sparrows at Coonskin Park, Charleston, Oct. 12. This seems to be another low year for Tree Sparrows which were first seen by George Hall Nov. 13 and first banded by Ralph Bell Nov. 17. A Chipping Sparrow was seen in the Youngstown, O. area as late as Nov. 11 (BB). Field Sparrow movement was noted at Coonskin Sept. 13 and Oct. 19 (NG), but the latest report was six seen from Oct. 23 through the period at Milliken, W. Va. (HG). The first White-crowned Sparrow was reported from Clarksville, Pa. Oct. 3 (RKB). White-throated Sparrows seem to be expanding their winter range northward each year. After this severe winter it will be interesting to watch next year's winter resident numbers. Most reporters this year have recorded numbers at feeders with the first arrival at Milliken Sept. 19 (HG). Fox Sparrows were reported from Lewisburg, W. Va. Nov. 1 and 2 (John Ford - fide COH) and from Bethany Sept. 28 and Nov. 4 (JB). George Hall reports banding three Lincoln's Sparrows, which is about half the usual number. Norris Gluck noted many Song Sparrows at Coonskin with movements Sept. 28 and Oct. 18. George Hall's number of banded song sparrows was lower than past years.

Contributors - Bill Bartolo (BB), Ralph Bell (RKB), Dr. A. R. Buckelew (JB), Norris Gluck (NG), Hullet Good (HG), Dr. George Hall (GAH), C. O. Handley, Sr. & Jr. and William Tuckwiller (COH), Sarah Hugus (SH), George Hurley (GH), Yvonne Johnson (OJ), Nevada Laitsch (NL), James Phillips (JP), Merit B. Skaggs (MS), Fred Temple (FT) and Maxine Thacker (MT).

## BANDING NEWS



Ralph K. Bell, Editor  
R. D. 1 Box 229  
Clarksville, Pa. 15322

This is a sad time for all BBC'ers who knew Connie Katholi. Her Gathering Cage will be no more. As George Hurley said after her last column in the Oct. 1976 issue of *The Redstart*, "A true friend she was and an important part of *The Redstart* her column was". I have been asked to continue what Connie started in the Oct. 1976 issue of *The Redstart*. This will be an almost impossible task but I shall do my best. Since the Gathering Cage belonged to Connie, a new title seems appropriate. Therefore future contributions by BBC banders will be found under a new heading.

A quick check indicates that more than 25 BBC members are either holding a master permit or a sub-permit (under a master-permittee) to band birds. Not all live in the

area generally considered to BBC territory, but even those outside the area should be able to occasionally contribute some information that would help give us all more knowledge about birds. So I'm asking all banders to send me something of interest that can be published in each future issue.

Connie's most faithful contributor was Dr. Harold E. Burt. It is quite fitting that we lead off with Dr. Burt's latest endeavor. Evidently Harold is giving up banding, but we sincerely hope he will continue sending in interesting information from past banding results that come to light as new recovery data becomes available.

**Columbus, Ohio** — Common Grackle, #1023-90512 AHY-F, is my final contribution to the file of the Bird Banding Laboratory at Laurel, Md. What with osteo-arthritis and the metabolic ravages of 86 years it has become a bit too much to chase the blackbirds across the trap into the gathering cage and then transport the cagefull from here to there. Perhaps if some especially interesting minor project came along I might come out of mothballs briefly. Otherwise I am now unofficially Bander Emeritus.

At a time like this it is appropriate to take a retrospection at 23 years of banding. The statistics are respectable enough -- 138,069 birds banded. Starlings, Cowbirds, Redwings and Grackles accounted for 132,317 of these. They are "social" species and vulnerable to a decoy trap. Fifty-four other species have been banded in smaller numbers.

Two reasons account for this fairly large number of birds banded: (1) for 16 years I have had plenty of time to devote to hobbies. I retired from teaching psychology in 1960; and (2) a decoy trap is quite efficient and productive and frequently yields as many as 100 birds in a single day.

The principal justification for large numbers is that they increase the statistical reliability of a sample of data. If, for example, our hypothesis is that Starlings tend to move along a northeast-southwest axis we can get a better answer from the 22,467 recoveries we obtained on magnetic tape from the Wildlife Service files than from the 786 Starling recoveries from our own trap.

Motivation for this activity has been twofold. On the one hand I am glad to make data available to other scientists through the files of the Wildlife Service. On the other hand I am interested in my own research. Some of my research is based on data collected routinely such as repeats and returns. The remainder uses the birds in experimental situations while one has access to them. Typical projects are: studying the complacency-agitation continuum with birds held in an observation cage; developing a scale for rating aggressiveness when the bird in the hand is manipulated in a standard fashion; analyzing behavior when the bird is released after banding in such a way as to avoid giving it directional cues. All this has produced a bibliography of 32 titles in ornithology journals. But perhaps best of all it has been fun.

#### Harold E. Burt

Another long-time bander is Merit Skaggs. Merit banded his first bird on Feb. 10, 1940 - a Tree Sparrow. Anyone who has banded that long can go through his banding data and come up with many observations. We hope Merit continues to send in something for each issue.

**Youngstown, Ohio** — The Common Grackle has had a population explosion in the past few years. Twenty years ago, this bird was not common on the east side of Cleveland or in the Willoughby area, where we lived at that time. But, starting about 1970, the number increased to the point that large flocks were frequently seen. Not only did they cause traffic jams at bird feeding stations, but farmers and gardeners complained of crop damage.

This increase in Grackle numbers was not merely a local thing. The news media in states such as New Jersey, Tennessee and Kentucky started reporting, about four years ago, that tremendous flocks of blackbirds in winter and early spring caused much concern and some damage. Actually, the roosts were made up of Redwings, Cowbirds and Starlings as well as Grackles. Some flocks were estimated to number four million or even more!

Due to public demand, various government agencies tried to break up the flocks and to kill as many birds as they could. One method was to spray the roost with a chemical which affects the insulating property of the body feathers. The birds may then die of exposure if a period of rain and cold temperatures follow the treatment. At Paducah, Kentucky a large blackbird roost was sprayed with "PA-14 Avian Stressing Agent." On April 10, 1975 biologists searching the area with special metal detectors found 14 banded dead birds. One of the birds was a common Grackle that I had banded at Willoughby, Ohio on April 14, 1971.

Merit B. Skaggs

**Clarksville, Pa.** — It is really not unusual to find a partially opened band on a Cardinal's leg. I think most banders have wondered if strong beaked birds like the Evening Grosbeak and Cardinal ever remove their bands completely. With this thought in mind, I decided to mark each Cardinal banded by clipping the right outer tail feather in half. If a Cardinal was retrapped with a clipped tail feather and no band, I would know the band had been removed by the bird. Of course, the identification only worked until the next molt, but at least some conclusions could be reached. Between Jan. 1 and May 31, 1974, I banded 95 Cardinals. Exactly 20% of these repeated during that time wearing their original bands, but 4 others had removed their bands - one as many as three times. The date of recapture, sex and new band no. follows.

Date	Sex	Observation	New band number	Released with
March 11, 1974	F	One feather clipped	77-142872	Two feathers clipped
March 28, 1974	F	" " "	77-142903	" " "
*April 5, 1974	M	" " "	77-142914	" " "
April 6, 1974	?	" " "	77-142922	" " "
April 12, 1974	M	Two " "	77-142939	Three " "
April 21, 1974	M	Three " "	77-142969	Four " "

It has been over 2½ years since the above six (four) Cardinals were banded and none of these numbers have ever shown up again. Probably the tempermental male marked with the \* is the culprit that removed three bands. It took just a few days to do it each time. My guess is that he removed the fourth band also and either avoided the traps or left the area to stake out a new territory. - Ralph K. Bell

Young people often don't mince words and "tell it like it is". The banding office at Laurel, Md. received the following letter from a 4th grade Illinois boy in 1967. The personnel there enjoyed it so much they posted the letter on the bulletin board and later gave me permission to reprint it. The prefix no. of the band indicates the bird was the size of a Flicker or Dove. The boy printed the entire letter and it filled 1½ pages. Here it is exactly as Steve wrote it.

May 24, 1967

Dea Sir,

I have a mother cat, her name is Freckles. She really is a good cat but I hate to tell you the bad news but she caught one of your birds with a number 763-49449. We have

been learning about co-ordination and now I think my Freckles is more co-ordinated than your bird was. She tore the bird up and left some here and some there. My Mother screamed at me and said to get the inards off the drive way cause it look icky, so I did. My brother Mark learned in school cats don't really mean to kill birds but they like to catch things that move so she really didn't mean to kill it - she is sorry and so am I. The parts I saw seem like it was a pretty bird.

Love  
Steven  
Gonser

P.S.

I am in the 4th grade.

## BOOK REVIEWS

**CHECKLIST OF THE WORLD'S BIRDS** by  
Edward S. Gruson; Quadrangle/The New York Times Book Co., New York, N. Y. ,  
1976; 212 pp xii. Price \$10.95.

**Checklist of the World's Birds** is a list of the bird species by scientific and English common name. Codes for regional distribution of each species listed refer to a map of the world's faunal regions. Other codes refer to a bibliography of literature sources used in assembly of the list, which was compiled with the aid of a computer from 72 sources.

Gruson does not give a total number of species contained in his list, but he does give the total for each family. By adding the family totals, I arrived at a total of 8,733 species listed in the text. Authorities do not agree on the total number of living bird species found in the world. For example, Gilliard states there are about 8600 species and Austin estimates 8700 species. In individual families, we find the same problem. Austin has 156 Weaver Finches (Ploceidae) compared to Gruson's 141. Gruson takes care of some of the controversies by using footnotes extensively.

The book is not error free. Two errors, one in the index and one in the notes, were found in looking up a short list of fifty species. Some of the English names chosen seem clumsy. In spite of these shortcomings, this book will be a valuable addition to the library of any bird enthusiast.

### LITERATURE CITED:

Austin, O. L., Jr., **Families of Birds**. Golden Press, New York 1971.  
Gilliard, E. T., **Living Birds of the World**. Double Day & Co., Garden City, N. Y. 1958.

**ALABAMA BIRDS** by Thomas A. Imof. University of Alabama Press, University, Alabama. 2nd Edition. 1976. 662 illustrations, 556 pp. Price \$22.50.

The second edition of Imof's **Alabama Birds** represents a complete revision of the 1962 first edition of this state classic. Most of the good features of the first edition are retained. Features remaining include an excellent introduction, nesting information on all species found in Alabama (including those which do not breed in the state), the diet of the state's 379 species (up from 352 in 1962), records of birds banded or recovered in Alabama, and illustrations of 340 species. The second edition has 88 species maps, (26 of them new), a checklist on the end papers, figures showing trends in abundance from Birmingham area Christmas Counts and Cooperative Spring Counts and an updated nomenclature based on the latest A.O.U. supplement.

The second edition is 55 pages shorter than the first in spite of the addition of many new species descriptions, illustrations, maps, and figures. Most of the economy is achieved by reducing the amount of space between lines, extensive use of abbreviations, the elimination of some records and the use of a briefer writing style. The pages are the same size and the color plates are equal in quality. An excellent discussion of bird banding remains the finest feature of general interest. **Alabama Birds** could serve as a text, checklist, field guide and reference for any southern bird enthusiast. I am looking forward to the day when West Virginia has an equally fine state bird reference.

A. R. Buckelew, Jr., Editor

## More Name Changes From The A.O.U.

The latest issue of *The Auk* (93: 875-879, 1976) contains another Supplement to the A.O.U. Checklist. Unlike the 1973 Supplement this one does very little combining of species, but focuses its attention mostly on corrections to the scientific names of several species. Most of these corrections come from the modern tendency to combine small genera into larger ones. The changes that affect birds on the West Virginia list are outlined below:

Green Heron: The correct scientific name is *Butorides striatus* since this species is now considered conspecific with a wide-ranging tropical form.

Caspian Tern: The scientific name is *Sterna caspia*

Red-bellied Woodpecker: The scientific name is now *Melanerpes carolinus*.

Hairy Woodpecker: The scientific Name is now *Picooides villosus*.

Downy Woodpecker: The scientific name is now *Picooides pubescens*.

Long-billed Marsh Wren: The scientific name is now *Cistothorus palustris*.

Redpoll; The scientific name is now *Carduelis flammea*

Pine Siskin: The scientific name is now *Carduelis pinus*.

American Goldfinch: The scientific name is now *Carduelis tristis*.

These last three cases come by combining the previous genera of these species with that of the European Goldfinch (*Carduelis*).

There are other changes in generic names but they do not affect local birds. Well-travelled birders may note the loss of two more species as the Black Brant is now considered conspecific with the Common Brant, and the Black-crested Titmouse of Texas is considered conspecific with the Tufted Titmouse.

George A. Hall  
Chemistry Dept.  
West Virginia University  
Morgantown, W. Va.

# FUNGI FOUND DURING 1976 FORAY

## FIRST WEEK

<i>Boletus</i> sp.	
<i>Clavaria</i> sp.	
<i>Collybia radicata</i>	
<i>Fomes appplanatus</i> ( <i>Ganoderma</i> )	Artist's Conk
<i>Mutinus</i> sp.	
<i>Peziza</i> sp.	
<i>Pholiota squarrosa</i>	
<i>Polyporus sulphureus</i>	Sulphur Mushroom
<i>Schizophyllum commune</i>	
<i>Scleroderma</i> sp.	Puffball

## SECOND WEEK

<i>Amanita caesarea</i>	Caesar's Mushroom
<i>Amanita rubescens</i>	The Blusher
<i>Amanita virosa</i>	Destroying Angel
<i>Cantharellus minor</i>	
<i>Clavaria rugosa</i>	
<i>Collybia atrata</i>	Charcoal Collybia
<i>Cyathus striatus</i>	Bird's Nest
<i>Daedalea ambigua</i>	
<i>Fuligo septica</i>	Flowers of Tan
<i>Lactarius indigo</i> (Rare. Found by Capt. J.P. Perkins on grave.)	
<i>Lactarius</i> sp.	
<i>Lactarius volemus</i>	
<i>Marasmius rotula</i>	
<i>Microstoma floccosa</i> (formerly <i>Plectania</i> )	Fringed Fairy Cup
<i>Omphalotus olearius</i> (formerly <i>Clitocybe illudens</i> )	Jack O'Lantern
<i>Phaeobulgaria inquinans</i> (sometimes <i>Bulgaria</i> )	
<i>Pholiota</i> sp.	
<i>Polyporus elegans</i>	
<i>Polyporus versicolor</i>	
<i>Russula aeruginea</i>	
<i>Russula emetica</i>	
<i>Russula mariae</i>	Mary's Russula
<i>Russula virescens</i>	
<i>Strobilomyces floccopus</i>	Old Man of the Woods
<i>Trametes cinnabarina</i>	
<i>Tylopilus plumbeoviolaceus</i>	
<i>Xylospheera polymorpha</i> (formerly <i>Xylaria</i> )	Dead Man's Fingers

Our special thanks to Elmer and Jean Worthley for transportation, identification, and communication.

Mary Lou Brown  
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Mary Moore Rieffenberger  
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Elkins, W. Va.

# PATRONIZE YOUR CLUB STORE

## Ornithological Books for Sale

The list of West Virginia Birds by George A. Hall	\$ .50
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