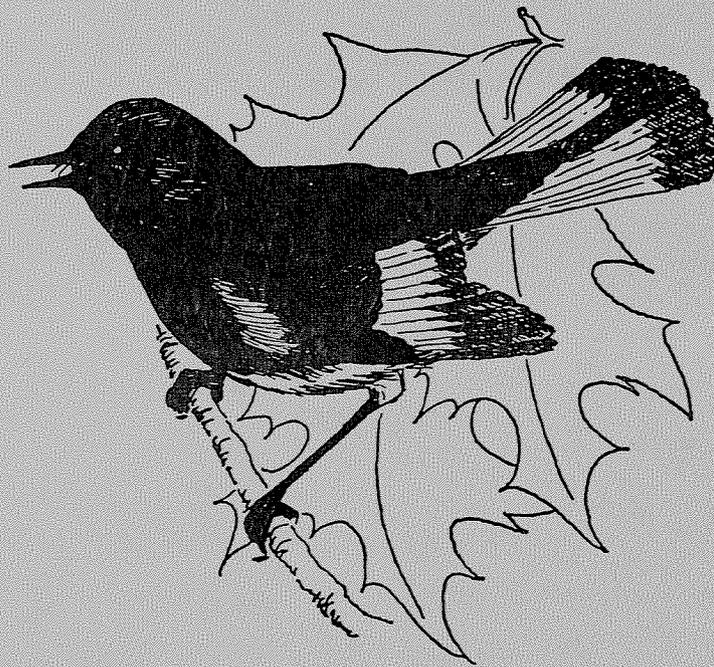


ISSN: 0034-2165

*The* **REDSTART**

VOLUME 44, NUMBER 3

JULY, 1977



**PUBLISHED BY THE BROOKS BIRD CLUB**

# The Brooks Bird Club, Inc.

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

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# The REDSTART

VOLUME 44, NUMBER 3

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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.

Printed by The Valley Press - Brooke News, Wellsburg, W. Va. 26070

## A Yellow-headed Blackbird Near Princeton, W. Va.

On the morning of October 15, 1975 I was returning to Princeton from Athens via the Old Spanishburg Road. At the point where this road crosses the WV Turnpike, I saw a Yellow-headed Blackbird (*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*). The bird flew across the road in front of me and was in view for only a few minutes. It was about the size of a large grackle, black with a yellowish head and breast, and white markings on the wings.

Without knowledge of my sighting, my father described a bird that he saw on the same afternoon. The description was that of the Yellow-headed Blackbird. The bird he saw was along the Pisgah Road within 5 miles of my sighting. Most likely we saw the same bird.

Previous reports of this bird in WV exist for the following counties: Putnam, Lincoln (Handley, 1976), and Brooke (Sutton, 1933). I realize that this does not qualify for a state record according to the rules set forth for acceptance but I feel that other birders should be aware of this sighting.

### Literature Cited

Handley, C.O., Sr. 1976. *Birds of the Great Kanawha Valley*, McClain.  
Sutton, G.M. 1933. *Birds of the West Virginia Panhandle*. *Cardinal*, 3:101-124.

Jim Phillips  
Rt. 4, Box 4  
Princeton, WV

## Continuation of Bird Population Studies at Bear Rock Lakes

A series of bird population studies has been conducted at Bear Rock Lakes, a state-owned fishing area in Ohio County, West Virginia, to determine the changes in bird life attending plant succession. The studies were begun in 1955-56 and have consisted of a winter and a singing male count every five years. This is the fifth of the series. During the summer study the habitat was summarized by the James-Shugart method for the first time, but chance selection of the six 0.1 acre samples missed a planted row of Spruce (*Picea abies*) now 20-30 ft. in height. In the future these trees may become a significant part of the habitat.

### ELM-CHERRY WOODLAND

**Location:** West Virginia; Ohio County; 1.6 miles ESE from the intersection of Route 40 and the Valley Grove- Middle Creek Road; 40° 04' 51''N, 80° 32'11''W, Valley Grove Quadrangle, USGS.

**Continuity:** Established in 1955, studied at five-year intervals.

**Size:** Ten acres (4.46 ha.).

**Topography:** The census plot was formerly a pasture on the east side of a low hill. Two drains or "hollows" cross the plot from west to east.

**Elevation:** 1130 to 1200 feet.

**Description of Plot:** The dominant canopy trees are Black Cherry (*Prunus serotina*) and Elm (*Ulmus rubra* and *U. americana*). Most prominent in the understory are Poison Ivy (*Rhus radicans*) and Multiflora Rose (*Rosa multiflora*). The ground cover is primarily Mayapple (*Podophyllum peltatum*) and Panic Grass (*Panicum sp.*). A quantitative survey of the vegetation gave the following results: Trees 3 inches diameter and over, based on six 0.1 acre circular samples, 175/acre, total basal area 54 sq. ft. Species comprising 90% of the total number of trees: Black Cherry, 57, 33, 32,

100; Red Elm, 25, 14, 18, 83; American Elm, 25, 14, 18, 67; Laurel Oak (*Quercus imbricaria*), 20, 11, 63, 17; Black Walnut (*Juglans nigra*), 13, 8, 12, 50; Dead Trees, 15, 9, 8, 83. Figures after each species give the number of trees per acre, relative density (%), relative dominance (%) and frequency, in that sequence. Trees by diameter size class (figures after each give number of trees per acre, relative density, basal area in sq. ft./acre and relative dominance): A (3-6 in.) 100, 57, 10, 19; B (6-9 in.) 48, 27, 15, 27; C (9-15 in.) 18, 11, 15, 27; D (15-21 in.) 8, 5, 15, 27. Shrub stems/acre 3475; ground cover 85% Canopy cover 74%; average canopy height 56 ft. (range 38-62). Plant names are from *Flora of West Virginia* by Strausbaugh and Core. Bounded on two ends by like habitat, on the east side by a lake and on the west side by an unused road, a narrow strip of like habitat then a meadow.

### SUMMER COUNT

**Weather:** Rain on 3, cloudy on 5 of 17 trips.

**Coverage:** 5/27/76 to 5/31/76. Sixteen trips between dawn and 0740 hours or 1810 and 2030 hours with one trip at 1100 hours. Total party hours: 14.5.

**Census:** Gray Catbird, 6 (60); Acadian Flycatcher, 3 (30); House Wren, 3 (30); Wood Thrush, 3 (30); Yellow Warbler, 3 (30); Am. Robin, 2; Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, 2; Red-eyed Vireo, 2; Cardinal, 2; Song Sparrow, 2; White-eyed Vireo, 1.5; Rufous-sided Towhee, 1.5; Eastern Wood Pewee, 1.0; Carolina Chickadee, 1.0; Com. Yellowthroat, 1.0; Am. Redstart, 1.0; Indigo Bunting, 0.5; Downy Woodpecker, 0.5; Carolina Wren, 0.5; Spotted Sandpiper; Chimney Swift; Pileated Woodpecker; Eastern Phoebe; Yellow-throated Vireo; Com. Grackle; Brown-headed Cowbird; Am. Goldfinch; Field Sparrow.

**Totals:** 32 species, 37 territorial males, 370 males per 100 acres.

**Visitors:** Green Heron, Mallard, Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Com. Nighthawk, Belted Kingfisher, Least Flycatcher, Blue Jay, Swainson's Thrush, Eastern Bluebird and Cedar Waxing.

**Remarks:** The total number of territorial males is reduced 19% from five years ago (but only 7% from 20 years ago) while the number of species has increased 25%. The population of Gray Catbirds has remained relatively stable throughout the entire period while that of Yellow Warblers has declined 50% in the last 15 years. Another significant change is the absence of Yellow-breasted Chats this year. This species has declined steadily from 5 in 1956 to zero in 1976. Also missing from this year's count, but not necessarily from habitat changes, were Willow Flycatcher, Warbling Vireo and Ruffed Grouse. Only continued study can determine definite trends as the vegetation changes. The Swainson's Thrush was a late migrant. Two nests were found: Downy Woodpecker and Acadian Flycatcher.

**Participants:** Bernard Trott and Glen Phillips.

### WINTER COUNT

**Weather:** The winter has been described as the worst in one hundred years. The mean temperature for December was 28° F., 4.9° below normal; for January, 16.6° F., 13.8° below normal; and for February, 27.8° F., 3.6° below normal. Precipitation averaged only 36% of normal for the three month period (statistics courtesy of U.S. Army Corps of Engineers).

**Coverage:** The winter count was conducted from Dec. 5, 1976 to March 5, 1977. Ten trips were made to the plot before the roads became too hazardous, the other trips were made from February 22 to March 5. During the last trip Redwings, Robins, and Killdeer were heard nearby but not on the census plot.

**Census:** Cardinal, 6.5 (65); Chickadee (sp.); 4.1 (41); Tree Sparrow, 1.8; Ruffed Grouse, 1.7; Tufted Titmouse, 1.7; Dark-eyed Junco, 1.3; White-breasted Nuthatch, 1.2; Downy Woodpecker, 1.0; Song Sparrow, 0.9; White-throated Sparrow, 0.8; Com. Crow, 0.7; Carolina Wren, 0.6; Eastern Bluebird, 0.6; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 0.4;

Red-bellied Woodpecker, 0.3; Blue Jay, 0.3; Am. Robin, 0.3; Am. Goldfinch, 0.3; Red-tailed Hawk, 0.2; Brown Creeper, 0.2 and Pileated Woodpecker, 0.1.

**Totals:** Twenty one species, average total 25 (250 per 100 acres).

**Remarks:** During the summer of 1976, high winds broke the tops from several trees on the plot. The downed tree tops were favorite places for finding birds during the winter count. Since the weather prevented access to the plot during part of the winter, the trips are separated into "before" and "after" groups and show a significant difference in numbers of some species. Tufted Titmice showed a reduction of about 66% after the heavy winter. No Brown Creepers were seen the latter part of the count. There were at least three Carolina Wrens on the plot at the beginning of the study but none were found during trips after the "cold spell." Cardinals and Chickadees were found on all trips. Ruffed Grouse, Downy Woodpeckers and White-breasted Nuthatches were found on 7 of the 10 trips. The unusual winter may be responsible for some of the low populations, but the general trend over 20 years has been to lower numbers of winter residents.

References:

Phillips, Glen F.

A Winter and Breeding Bird Census, Ohio County, West Virginia.

Redstart 24:47.

Winter and Breeding Bird Census of an Overgrown Field.

Redstart 29:47.

Continuation of Winter and Breeding Bird Population Studies at Bear Rock Lakes.

Redstart 40:51.

Glen F. Phillips

R.D. 2

Triadelphia, WV 26059

## COLD CARDINAL

As I approached my car at about 7:15 a.m. Wednesday morning, February 9, 1977, I noticed a female Cardinal on the ground under the front bumper. I thought nothing of this as birds are often seen there feeding on wind-blown seeds or picking up grit. However, as I approached the bird, it fluttered several times but was apparently unable to leave. I knelt down and discovered that the bird was frozen in the ice by its right leg almost up to the "knee joint." Using my Barlow, and carefully holding the bird in my left hand, I proceeded to chip out a rather large piece of ice with the bird attached. I hastened into the house and dissolved the ice away from the leg under some tepid water from the faucet. I continued the water treatment till the bird was able to flex her toes. Then after drying the foot and leg thoroughly, I released her. She flew about thirty feet and landed in a small tree apparently in good shape.

This brings some interesting thoughts to mind. Just how did the bird get frozen in such a situation? It was above freezing in the afternoon before and it certainly had to happen around that time, as the temperature was 16° F when I discovered the bird. I am still amazed that the Cardinal survived the night in such a location, with no protection of any kind. The neighbor's cat roams our yard and our dogs were out several times. Also, I took the car out that evening and back again, both times passing over the bird. Since I back into my parking place there was no chance of seeing the bird on these occasions. It would be interesting to hear of other similar instances from our many readers.

William L. Wylie

Division of Forestry West Virginia University

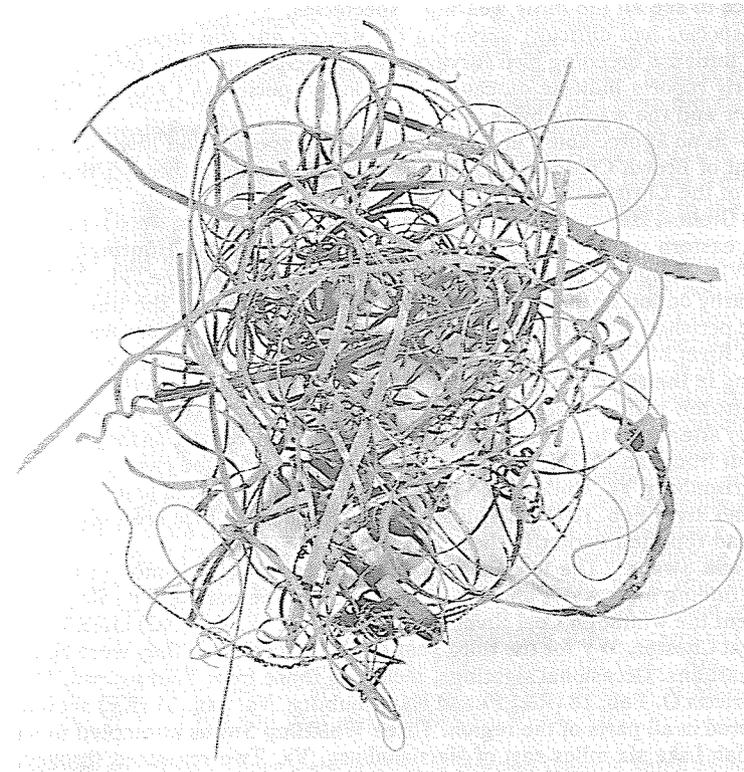
Morgantown, West Virginia

## A Metal Starling Nest

Last summer I was given an unusual nest by Bernard J. Trott of Triadelphia, West Virginia. The nest, that of a Starling, had been collected the previous summer by two employees of the Wheeling Machine Products Co. It was constructed almost entirely of metal turnings from the manufacture of pipe couplings. It was originally lined with black feathers, but these were lost before I obtained the nest. The photograph shows the Starling nest as I received it.

Only one twig was found among the nest materials. The rest of the nest was constructed entirely of metal. There was a total of 63 pieces of steel turnings weighing an average of 0.7 grams. The heaviest piece weighed 2.8 grams. The total weight of the nest was 43.8 grams. The nest was located under a formed metal roof on an I beam, 30 to 35 feet above a loading platform. Many Starlings nest in the area which is devoid of natural nesting materials. I have been unable to inspect the site for more metal nests.

A. R. Buckelew, Jr., Editor



A metal Starling nest found at the Wheeling Machine Products plant in Elm Grove, Wheeling, West Virginia.

Photo by A. R. Buckelew, Jr.

# FIELD NOTES

THE WINTER SEASON

December 1976 through February 1977



Glen Phillips, Editor  
R.D. 2  
Triadelphia, W. Va. 26059

This winter must be regarded as the very worst in 100 years. Actual temperatures and amounts of precipitation varied with latitude, but all correspondents agreed on the winter's severity. December temperatures were five to seven degrees below normal. January averaged 10-15 degrees below normal but warmer temperatures returned about mid-February. Lakes were frozen throughout the period and even many of the larger rivers froze. January 17 was apparently the coldest day with temperatures of -15 to -25° F. Gravel and water became as important as food at feeders. Nevada Laitsch of East Liverpool, O. told of seeing a ring of frost around the eyes of all the birds at her feeder this coldest morning. The rings of frost were probably caused by moisture from the eye condensing on the colder surrounding feathers. It would be an outstanding experience to see all the birds wearing "spectacles."

Many species had difficulty surviving the winter, and the impact may not be truly assessed until the breeding bird surveys are conducted and more time is spent in the field. Early reports indicate damage among such species as Carolina Wren, Belted Kingfisher and the wading birds.

There was no appreciable "invasion" of northern species, but there seemed to be a movement of Brown Creepers and Red-breasted Nuthatches through the area about the time of the Christmas counts.

**Loons, Grebes, Herons and Cormorants** - Two **Common Loons** were reported Jan. 22 from the eastern panhandle of W. Va. (CM) and one on the Huntington Christmas count (LW). A neighbor brought a dead **Horned Grebe** to my home Jan. 23 that he had found nearby on top of the snow. The Ohio river was frozen at the time and the bird may have perished attempting to find open water. **Pied-billed Grebes** were seen on the Kanawha River at Charleston Jan. 8 with temperatures three degrees below zero and ice floating in the river, (NG) on the Muskingum River near Marietta O. (R&EP) and on an unfrozen pond in the eastern panhandle of W. Va. (CM) **Great Blue Herons** apparently attempted to winter in normal numbers in the region, as they were reported throughout from Jan. 26 (HG) until the end of the period. One casualty was reported from Harrisonburg Va. One **Double-crested Cormorant** was seen just above Wheeling on the Ohio River Feb. 18 (NL). This may well be the same bird seen last fall by Fred Temple and reported earlier in these notes.

**Geese and Swans** - The few **Canada Geese** attempting to winter in the area had difficulty finding open water and food during part of the period. One flock of about a dozen spent the winter on Coal River near St. Albans, W. Va. (NG) (J&RA) and 60-70 wintered at Chester, WV for the third year (NL). In both cases they were being fed by good samaritans. Occasional sightings, including those from Youngstown, O. Jan. 25 (BB), Marietta O. Feb. 18 (R&EP) and Harrisonburg, Va. Jan. 31 (KF) showed that a few wintered in all parts of the region. Three **Whistling Swans** attempted to winter on Shenandoah Lake six miles east of Harrisonburg, Va. Two remained throughout the period but one immature became a casualty.

**Waterfowl** - From the records of Christmas counts, it would appear that the normal numbers and species of ducks were in the region at the beginning of the period. As the winter progressed and ponds, lakes, and finally, navigable rivers froze, the ducks

gathered where there was open water or where someone was feeding them. The weather became more bearable about the middle of February. There was an accompanying movement of ducks on the Kanawha River at Charleston (NG). A definite northern movement was noticeable by the end of February. **White-winged Scoters** were found on the Ohio River at Wheeling Feb. 16 (GP) and on the Muskingum River near Lowell, O. (R&EP). This species is not common in W. Va. and was probably forced here from the Great Lakes. This one more story probably belongs in the field notes. Jim Phillips watched three **Goldeneye** males courting a female on Bluestone Reservoir in Summers Co., W. Va. Feb. 26. The males were rocking back and forth in the water occasionally exposing their brilliantly colored orange feet. Observing such courtship antics is one of the more rewarding experiences of bird study.

**Vultures and Hawks** - At the beginning of the period hawks were plentiful and a **Turkey Vulture** remained at Bethany, W. Va. at least until Dec. 1 (JB). Most observers noted that **Am. Kestrel** numbers were on the increase (CS) (NL). When the weather became more severe and hawks were unable to hunt field rodents, they resorted to feeding on **Rock Doves** (AD) and raiding feeders. One Kestrel was fed hamburger and would respond on call to Mrs. Ralph Bell, Greene Co., Pa. In Ross Co., O., a farmer fed hawks by spreading offal from a slaughterhouse on his snowy fields (HB). A **Red-shouldered Hawk** was fed during January at a feeder in Charleston Hills, W. Va. (NG). Among the unusual reports was one of a **Rough-legged Hawk** Dec. 19 in Couderspot, Potter Co., Pa. (DJ). Mountain-top fields may have satisfied his instinct for open country. Carolyn Ruddle of Franklin, W. Va. saw an adult **Golden Eagle** Dec. 1. Clark Miller of Berkeley Co., W. Va. wrote that a **Merlin** had been reported to him. Most correspondents felt that the hawks had survived the winter in pretty good shape. Mrs. Bell's Kestrel had a mate by Feb. 22; Red-shouldered Hawks began to appear in the sky in February in Kanawha Co. (NG); a pair of **Cooper's Hawks** were seen at Milliken, W. Va. Feb. 22 (HG) and Turkey Vultures were returning to the southern part of W. Va. by mid-February.

**Gallinaceous and Shorebirds** - **Ruffed Grouse**, being able to eat buds from tree branches, survived the winter in good shape although they were not considered plentiful at the beginning of the period (LW). There was evidence that they burrowed into the snow and remained sheltered during some of the worst weather (GP). Fifteen to sixteen **Bob-white Quail** came to feeders at Midkiff, Lincoln Co., W. Va. and most survived (NL). **Ring-necked Pheasants** came to feeders on the outskirts of East Liverpool, O. and became quite tame (NL). Pheasants were also recorded south of Youngstown, O. (BB). A few **Am. Coot** wintered wherever they could find open water. Reports of 12 on Jan. 12 on the Kanawha River at Charleston (NG) and on the Muskingum River at Marietta, O. Jan. 27 (R&EP) show that a few stayed in the region over winter. There were large numbers during the period at Harrisonburg, Va. (KF). Leon Wilson of Cabell Co., W. Va. says that **Killdeer** were plentiful during December but absent during January and part of February. However most reporters found Killdeer back on breeding grounds by the last week of February. **Common Snipe** were less plentiful in the eastern panhandle of W. Va. this winter (CM); Scarce in Cabell Co. (LW) and only one found on Franklin, W. Va. Christmas count (CR). **Am. Woodcock** spring arrival dates vary; Feb. 20 at Marietta, O. (R&EP); Feb. 27 at Middle Ridge, Kanawha Co., W. Va. (NG) and Mar. 4 in Ohio Co., W. Va. (GP).

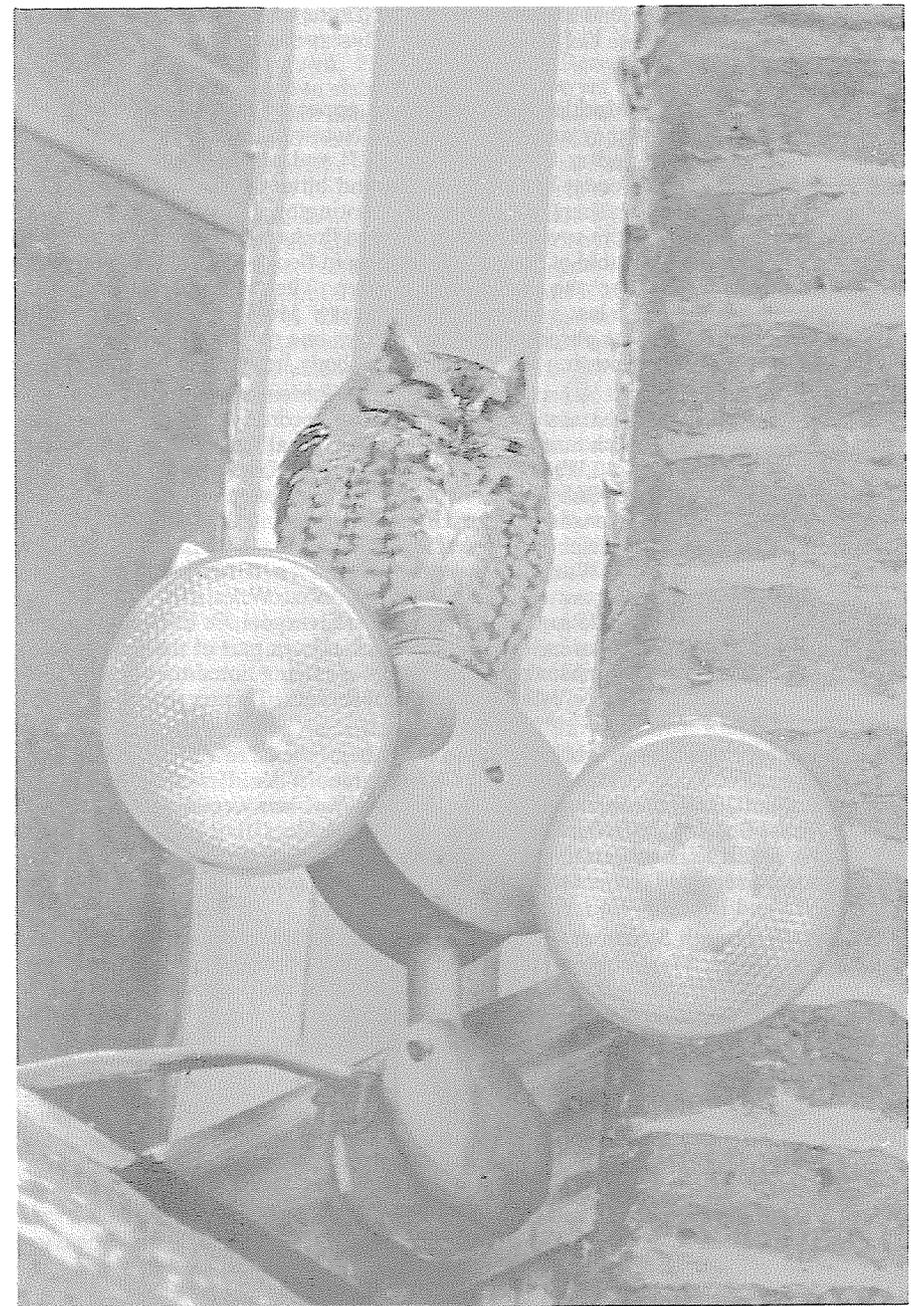
**Gulls, Doves and Owls** - There were reports of **Herring Gulls** in small numbers from throughout the region and throughout the period. **Ring-billed Gulls** were reported from Bluestone Lake, Summers Co., W. Va. Feb. 26 (JP) and Muskingum River at Marietta, O. Feb. 2 (R&EP). **Mourning Doves** were at near record numbers on Christmas counts and E. M. Olliver, Elkins, W. Va. reported them on increase based

on number of nests found last summer. Numbers of doves built up at feeders then began to fall off until by mid-February some feeder flocks were down by 65%. Winter attrition and hawk predation both took their toll. Cooing was noticeable by Feb. 24 and nest building had begun by the end of the period. Owls also suffered from inability to locate prey because of the continuous cover of snow. A **Barn Owl** was found dead in the center of Uniontown, Pa. Jan. 28 (VJ) and a casualty was also reported at Gallipolis Ferry, W. Va. Jan. 2 (LW). However, some survived, two were seen on Ten Mile Creek, Lincoln Co., W. Va. Feb. 20 (NL). **Screech Owls** also had difficulty this winter. There were numerous reports of casualties but Nevada Laitsch reports that at least two survived near her home in East Liverpool, O. One was reported from Bethany, W. Va. perched on a light mounted on a building. (see photo) The location and use of any source of heat is uncanny among wild creatures. Reports of two nests of **Great Horned Owls** were received. One in Mahoning Co., O. just south of Youngstown and one alongside interstate route 77 at the north corporation limit of Marietta, O. (R&EP) CS). **Barred Owls** were reported but no indication was given as to population trends.

**Kingfishers, Woodpeckers, Flycatchers and Larks - Belted Kingfishers** may be one of the hardest hit species by streams being frozen for a prolonged period. Only one reporter mentioned finding a dead bird (RKB), but several commented on not seeing them after mid-January. One live bird was seen on the Muskingum River in Washington Co., O. (R&EP). **Common Flickers** were reported often until Jan. 1, then survival seemed to depend upon a feeder. One came regularly to the Oglebay Nature Center feeder and one came daily to a feeder in East Liverpool, O. (NL). Near normal populations of **Pileated, Red-bellied** and **Downy Woodpeckers** were reported but most correspondents felt that **Hairy Woodpecker** numbers are still declining. **Red-headed Woodpeckers** were seen occasionally: for two weeks in mid-January in Barnesville, Belmont Co., O. (ME) and mid-December and first of January in Mill Creek Park, Mahoning Co., O. (BB). **Yellow-bellied Sapsucker** populations appeared to be normal as several reports were received. There were five **E. Phoebes** reported Dec. 18 on the Bibbee Nature Club Christmas count taken in Summers Co., W. Va. (OJ) and Osbra Eye reported the first spring **Phoebe** Feb. 27 in Kanawha Forest, W. Va. (NG). They were not long absent from our region. It is recognized that some **Horned Larks** stay in the area all winter. Some were reported near Marietta, O. Jan. 30 (R&EP) and Feb. 20 near Youngstown, O. (BB) while lower than usual numbers were reported from Cabell Co., W. Va. (LW).

**Corvids** - There seems to be a good population of **Blue Jays** throughout the region. There is still a well-populated roost of **Com. Crows** on either side of the Ohio River just north of Wheeling, W. Va. Other reporters made no estimate of numbers, but the author has watched a steady stream of birds for 1½ hours returning to the roost in the evening.

**Chickadees through Wrens - Chickadee** populations appear about normal. There seems to be some imbalance in distribution between the two species with fewer **Black-capped** in proportion at Inwood, W. Va. (CM) while Nevada Laitsch says Black-caps outnumber **Carolina Chickadees** two to one at her feeder in East Liverpool, O. **White-breasted Nuthatches** and **Tufted Titmice** appear about normal while most observers feel that **Red-breasted Nuthatches** are fewer than in other years. There were a few reports of **Brown Creepers**. A record high of 15 were seen on the Wheeling Christmas count and the Boechers of Ross Co., O. had them coming to a feeder. **Winter Wrens** were reported from Mahoning Co., O. (BB) and from Bethany, W. Va. (JB). **Carolina Wrens** probably suffered as high a casualty rate from the cold weather as any species. However a few survived, particularly where there were outbuildings or where warm roosting places were provided. Three were reported at a feeder near



Gray phase Screech Owl weathers the winter of 1977 at Bethany, W. Va.

Photo by A. R. Buckelew, Jr.

Huntington, W. Va. at the end of the period (JM). There were normal populations at Ralph Bell's farm in Greene Co., Pa. and four of five at the Laitschs' feeder in East Liverpool, O.

**Mimics and Thrushes - Mockingbird** populations appeared normal in the southern portion of the area where they are more plentiful. Noteworthy, however is one at a feeder throughout the period at Uniontown, Pa. (VJ) and one at East Liverpool, O. which did not come to the feeder but ate rose hips and bittersweet (NL). There was a report of three **Brown Thrashers** at feeders in Huntington, W.Va. In spite of the inclement weather, there were several reports of large flocks of **Robins** throughout the winter. Kathleen Finnegan told of seeing 500 feeding in flocks of 20-30 February 1 on Shenandoah Mountain near the Va.-W.Va. border. The summer nesting birds returned in most places the last two weeks of February. Most reports discussed the survival of **E. Bluebirds**. One observer saw six fly from one roosting box which points out their characteristic of roosting together to share body heat.

**Kinglets through Shrikes.** A record number of 70 **Golden-crowned Kinglets** were seen on the Charleston Christmas count (NG), but the records of sightings dwindled after the first of January with numbers estimated as normal in Berkeley Co., W.Va. (CM) and Cabell Co., W.Va. (LW) and below normal at East Liverpool, O. (NL). There were occasional sightings of **Ruby-crowned Kinglets**. They were sighted regularly in Cabell Co., W.Va. (LW), one was seen south of Youngstown, O. December 29 (BB) and one ate suet from the Laitschs' feeder at East Liverpool, O. until "blizzard day" January 29. Reports of **Cedar Waxwings** were erratic - most ever reported from Greene Co. Christmas count (RKB), none all winter from Cabell Co., W.Va. (LW) and none all winter until January 21 when 45 arrived to stay in East Liverpool, O. (NL). **Loggerhead Shrikes** appeared present in normal numbers in the southern part of the region where they normally winter. Some unusual color markings are being noted on shrikes in the South Fork of the Potomac River Valley by several observers. This merits some further study.

**Warblers - A Cape May Warbler** was seen daily December 6 to 22 then sporadically after Christmas at Janet Graver's feeder in Huntington, W.Va. It would feed on suet all day at about 20 minute intervals. **Yellow-rumped Warblers** were scarce during the winter. Hullet Good of Kanawha Co., W.Va. had two warblers until December 24. This is the first time in six winters that a pair has not stayed near his home. However, sightings were reported from northern Ohio (BB), Cabell Co., W.Va. (LW), Ohio Co., W.Va. (NL) and Berkeley Co., W.Va. (CM).

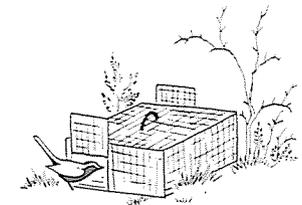
**Blackbirds through Sparrows -** Wintering **E. Meadowlark** populations appeared a little below normal. Most observers agreed that nesting populations began returning the last week of February. A single **Yellow-headed Blackbird** was seen on Kreisel Road, Ross Co., O. December 19 by Irving Kassoy (fide HG) during a Christmas count. **Redwings** were seen occasionally throughout the area all winter. They gathered into winter roosts which included **Starlings**, a few **Com. Grackles**, occasional **Rusty Blackbirds** and **Brown-headed Cowbirds**. Many **Redwings** and some of the other three species frequented feeders in the Charleston area from a roost near Scott's Depot in Putnam Co., W.Va. (NG). Migrants of this family began arriving and spreading out to nesting territories the last week of February. **Cardinals** appeared to have fared well - on increase based on feeder counts (EO), normal at Coonskin Park, Charleston (NG) and population good and healthy in East Liverpool, O. (NL). **Evening Grosbeaks** were almost totally absent most of the winter but seem to have moved into the southeastern part of our region late in the period (CR) (KF). Although there were few reports of **Purple Finches**, the Ashworths at St. Albans, W.Va. have banded a record number at their feeder and 30 were at a feeder in Cabell Co., W.Va. all winter (LW). **House Finches** continue to increase in numbers and range. A few have been banded at the Ashworths' feeder where ten stayed the entire period. Clark Miller of Berkeley Co.,

W.Va. had banded 96 until January and 83 were recorded during the Franklin, W.Va. Christmas count (CR). The average maximum count of House Finches at Virginia Johnson's feeder in Uniontown, Pa. was 32 during December. During January and February the count dropped to six and eight. We have yet to determine the hardness of this species in our region. **Pine Siskins** were seen at Bethany, W.Va. in early December (JB) and reported very scarce in Randolph Co., W.Va. (EO). **Rufous-sided Towhees** seem to have wintered successfully south of Parkersburg, W.Va. Eight at Feeder all winter in Cabell Co. (LW), six on December 30 in Kanawha Co. (HG), populations declined in Kanawha Co. during the period (NG) and the exception to the rule: one pair survived at East Liverpool, O. (NL). **Dark-eyed Junco** populations appear about normal with some observers noting fewer and some more than usual. There was also a variation of estimates of **Tree Sparrows** but most observers agreed that more were coming to feeders. A **Chipping Sparrow**, apparently with an injured wing, survived and frequented the feeder of Mrs. Leo Slusher in Franklin, W.Va. (CR). **Field Sparrows** were difficult to evaluate. Ralph Bell recorded 17 on the Greene Co., Pa. Christmas count and you would expect those present at that time to stay, but there were only two or three at Coonskin Park near Charleston and were listed as scarce in Cabell Co., W.Va. (LW); all winter in eastern panhandle of W.Va. (CM); from Oglebay Park January 2 (NL) and from Marietta, O. January 2 (R&EP). Most reports were for larger than usual numbers of **White-throated Sparrows**, Leon Wilson, Cabell Co. estimated 75-80 at his feeder. Wilson listed **Fox Sparrows** "scarce" at his feeder while they were seen in numbers for the first time at Elkins, W.Va. (EO). Wilson also felt that the migration of **Swamp Sparrows** through Cabell Co. was normal - seven were listed on the Christmas count. The majority of correspondents thought that **Song Sparrows** survived the winter nicely, Christmas count numbers and this spring's song volume suggest a strong population. Reports of **Snow Buntings** came from as far south as Princeton, W.Va. (JP). Fifty were seen by Anne Shreve in Kanawha Co., W.Va. (NG). Thirty were seen in Ohio Co., W.Va. January 17 by George Lippert.

Contributors: Jo and Ray Ashworth, (J&RA); Bill Bartolo, (BB); Ralph Bell, (RKB); Harold and Helen Boecher (HB); A.R. Buckelew, (JB); Arthur Dunnell, (AD); Mabel Edgerton, (ME); Kathleen Finnegan, (KF); Norris Gluck, (NG); Hullet Good, (HG); Janet Graver, (JG); Oliver Johnson, (OJ); Virginia Johnson, (VJ); Douglas Jolley, (DJ); Nevada Laitsch, (NL); George Lippert, (GL); Clark Miller, (CM); Janice Musser, (JM); E. M. Olliver, (EO); James Phillips, (JP); Rosalee and Ed Pitner, (R&EP); Carolyn Ruddle, (CR); Carol Slater, (CS); Virginia Stanley, (VS); Jo Lane Stern (JLS) and Leon Wilson (LW).

## BANDING NEWS

Ralph K. Bell, Editor  
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**Inwood, W.Va. -** On February 16, 1977 I caught a banded Chickadee at Yellow Spring, W.Va. The band was mine, and looking it up, I discovered the Chickadee was banded at Inwood (30 miles to the north-east) on October 6, 1975. My first thought was that I had made a mistake in the records, but after checking them closely, I feel that the record is correct. My notes say that it was a Black-c. Chickadee, was "skulled" to determine age and I called it a hatch-year bird. In the fall of 1975, we had many Black-c. Chickadees at Inwood, but in 1976 we had none.

On February 25, 1977 I received a "Report to the Bander" from the Banding Office about a female Cardinal. It had been found dead near Harrisburg, Pa. (approx. 85 miles to the north-east of here) on November 5, 1976. The Cardinal had been banded here at Inwood on November 23, 1974. The reason for calling attention to this item is that it discounts the idea that Cardinals **never** move very far from their place of hatching.

In January 1977 I caught an Evening Grosbeak that I had banded here in 1973. This is the first repeat of an Evening Grosbeak that I have ever had - except local birds that repeated for a day or two after banding. I carefully measured it and looked it over, but could not see anything different from when it was banded.

Incidents like the above help make banding birds so interesting. This brings to mind what Aldo Leopold said in the **Sand County Almanack** - "To band a bird is to hold a ticket in a great lottery . . . to the old-timer the banding of new birds becomes merely pleasant routine; the real thrill lies in the recapture of some bird banded long ago, some bird whose age, adventures, and previous condition of appetite are perhaps better known to you than to the bird himself."

Clark Miller

**Elkins, W. Va.** - So far, in 1977 Evening Grosbeaks have been so scarce here that the bird-feeding folk have called back and forth to see who, if anyone, has had them coming to feed. None were seen last fall and it was late in January before a few were seen up at the Isaak Walton League grounds. Ephe Olliver went up and managed to catch one. Then they showed up in the Elkins-Beverly area. Between the two of us we banded 39, all since the first of 1977.

Back in 1975, January through April, 193 were banded here in Randolph County. Then in 1976, from January 1 through May 12, 992 were banded in the county. I was really glad when they left - they were noisy, greedy, aggressive, bold, and they bit! It was not unusual to find three in a cell of a trap at the same time. The ones which visited us this year were entirely different. They were shy, quiet, and at times seemed down-right stupid. They would alight in front of the cage and instead of eating the sunflower seed around the cage, would just sit there with a "what do I do now" expression.

Someone said somewhere that the Evening Grosbeaks usually come to a locality every other year. They must be making up this year for their big visit of 1976.

Jo Lane Stern

**St. Albans, W. Va.** - We have trapped birds during the winter in our back yard since obtaining our banding permit and there always seems to be some birds which arouse our curiosity. This winter has been no exception. Our records of past banding in February illustrate increases in two species - the Goldfinch and the Purple Finch.

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Am. Goldfinch	11	30	46	74	229
Purple Finch	9	2	22	5	155

We have come to the conclusion that the winter's severe cold and snow cover played an important part in this increase. Some of our friends that feed birds complained of not having many birds at their feeders, so this does not support the cold and snow as the **only** factor to cause our increase. Could the habit of flocking be important? We rather think so. At three feeders we have observed as many as 200 birds at one time. They have found a dependable source of food (300 pounds of sunflower seeds) and decided it was better to chance wearing one of our bands than to starve. We band only on weekends and even today caught 60 Goldfinches.

We have had some new visitors -- 10 House Finches since Nov. 12, and 4 Tree Sparrows since the last of January. Today we had an albino (?) Goldfinch. He was all white except for a little yellow on the head. He stayed around for about half an hour.

I guess that is why bird watching is such a joy . . . there's always something to look forward to.

Jo and Ray Ashworth

**Wheeling, W. Va.** The cold weather brought back some old timers to my feeders: Chickadee #105-64996 - banded Nov. 2, 1968 and returned Jan. 24, 1977 (known age 8 yr., 2 mo. & 22 days); Chickadee #108-35377 - banded Nov. 22, 1969 and returned Jan. 14, 1977 with a well worn band (known age 7 yr., 1 mo. & 22 days); Tufted Titmouse #105-190040 - banded Feb. 7, 1969 and returned Jan. 8, 1977 and killed by gray phase Screech Owl in one of my electric traps. Known age 7 years, 11 months but since it was captured in February 1969, it had to be more than 8 years of age.

Arthur R. Dunnell

**Editor's Note** — I'm hoping other banders will check their banding records and send me the old age records for different species. I'm sure many of our readers would like to know how long some birds really live.

**Clarksville, Pa.** Since the winter of 1976-77 was an unusually hard one, many birders are very concerned about its effect on certain species of birds. The Eastern Bluebird is one of these as this species has historically had heavy losses during certain severe winters - especially the winters of 1894-95, 1939-40, 1950-51 and 1957-58.

It is a well-known fact that Bluebirds often use cavities and nest boxes as sleeping quarters during the winter. Mr. Larry Zeleny, an authority on Bluebirds from Hyattsville, Md., reported this spring that Bluebird trail operators in several localities found dead adult Bluebirds in their nesting boxes when they opened them for cleaning prior to the current nesting season. I found at least 4 of my boxes had been used for roosting purposes last winter. A total of 6 dead Bluebirds were found in 3 of the boxes. Only one carried a band and it had been banded as a nestling on July 7, 1975 (it was found dead approx. 1½ miles from the place of banding).

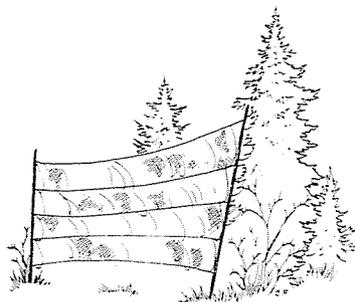
Evidently Bluebirds were hurt worse in areas that had ice storms and freezing rain that covered all food. BBC member Pat Murphy called me this past April because she was quite concerned about the Bluebirds. Pat said that no nesting pairs could be found and that the few migrating ones seemed to be going on by and not stopping in her area to nest. Mr. Zeleny was concerned also. He sent out a questionnaire to Bluebird trail operators to check on just how well this species really did survive the severe winter. The questionnaire was worded so as to compare the spring of 1976 with 1977.

In the spring of 1976 I managed to check 112 boxes and 80 of these were used by Bluebirds for their first nesting (71.4%). This spring (1977) I was quite busy and only managed to check 83 boxes. Of these 83 boxes, 59 were being used for a first nesting. This is 71.08% so apparently the spring Bluebird population in this area is comparable to 1976. Other boxes were available in both 1976 and 1977 but were not checked in time to be sure they were used for the first nesting attempt. Also, some boxes were not available both years because they were not cleaned out in time (many boxes need to be checked early each spring to remove old House Wren and mouse nests).

One more comment: Not all wintering Bluebirds sleep in cavities during bad weather. The four that stayed out at my mother's place did not roost in a nest box until late February or March - when the worst snow and cold was over. They slept under the north eaves of a chicken house. One or two would roost on a lath that I had nailed there to support a Barn Swallow nest and the others would roost in the nest. I often checked on them at dusk - even the night the temperature dropped at 21 degrees below zero. I wondered why they preferred that exposed place to a snug Bluebird box only a few yards away. It could have been from habit, since they started roosting there early in the fall. But Bluebirds are a hardy species and can endure extreme cold if they can find

food - which was plentiful around here last winter. There seemed to be plenty of wild grapes, poison ivy berries, multiflora rose hips, fruit of the flowering crab trees, etc.

Ralph K. Bell.



## Territorial Short-billed Marsh Wrens in Kanawha County

Anne Shreve  
Rt. 2 Box 486-K  
Charleston, W. Va.

How often do we disregard an unfamiliar bird song? Surely it is heard, yet, perhaps not. In June, 1976, at Ithaca, New York, friends introduced me to the song of the Short-billed Marsh Wren (*Cistothorus platensis*). They pointed to places in the marsh a dozen times or more, but I heard nothing unusual. Most of the morning passed before I picked up the odd, insect-like sound, and then for the rest of the day I had no difficulty hearing it. The following July 23, while scouting for a place to set banding nets on our farm near Charleston, I heard the song again. It came from a south-sloping meadow that was a tangle of vegetation four feet high.

Though an active singer, the Short-billed Marsh Wren is surely the most visually elusive of all the Passerines. Its secretive behavior and penchant for impenetrable habitats make it almost totally unobservable (Thompson 1895). Forbush (1929) describes it as spending "most of its time close to the ground, hidden in the grass", and, "One who wishes to observe its habits will usually find it a very unsatisfactory subject for study, for it is hard to find". Describing behavior of the young, Walkinshaw (1935) observes, "After they leave the nest (they) move about among the sedge and bushes . . . like little mice".

In an attempt to see the bird that was singing, I recorded several songs and played them back. While I stood in the edge of the meadow, the wren sang within ten feet of me, but I could not get a glimpse of it. Our cat, Daisy, came down through an adjacent field to investigate. Her presence provoked a scolding note, "chuzz, chuzz". This, too, was taped and played back. In response, the wren popped into view and continued to scold. After confining the cat to my car, I set up a net. In anticipation of catching the wren, I telephoned Leslie McDowell, who is a photographer, and when he arrived, the "chuzz, chuzz" notes were played back again just beyond the net. The little wren jumped in promptly. It was an adult male in good breeding plumage (Roberts 1955) with no indication of feather wear. The cloacal protuberance was prominent.

After being banded and photographed, the wren was released at the house, which is about 200 yards from the meadow. Since it was late July, we had assumed that this was an early migrant, but its prompt return to the same meadow suggested that it was territorial. A little research showed that some Short-billed Marsh Wrens do not arrive



Middle Ridge Short-billed Marsh Wren nest in habitat. Insert drawing shows nest after its extraction from the growing vegetation.

Photo by Leslie McDowell

at their breeding grounds until August (Robbins 1966), and Bent (1953) lists egg dates for New Jersey as late as August 20.

The next day several members of the Handlan Chapter came out to Middle Ridge and the wren could again be coaxed into view when the scolding note was played. During one of these playbacks, a second bird appeared. It, too, sounded the "chuzz" notes, but was never heard to sing. This was presumed to be a female. Encounters between this bird and the banded male were more often heard than seen, but their behavior was rather typical of mated pairs of other members of the Troglodytidae that are more familiar to me.

Over the next few weeks, several other observers and I tried to learn what the female was doing, but she was even more secretive than the male (Bent 1953). On four occasions, in response to scolding note playbacks, she came up into view within a small area near the center of the field. She would fly some 50 feet away before scolding, and then disappear into the tall grass. After a pause of 30 minutes, another playback would cause her to appear again at the original site and repeat the previous performance.

During August the male sang incessantly both day and night with the exception of a few hours in late afternoon. The species' habit of building dummy nests is well known. Twice the male was seen carrying dead grass while singing. He repeatedly performed a flight song behavior, the purpose of which may involve directing the female to one of the dummy nests, as is commonly believed, but to me, it appeared to be a sexual display and possibly a means of distracting predators from the vulnerable brood nest. This behavior described a low arch of five to ten feet in length just above the tops of the grass. It was relatively conspicuous, characterized by rapid wing beats, cocked tail and open bill which revealed a bright yellow-orange gape.

On August 30 Norris Gluck and I made a spotty search for the nest. The prospects of copperheads in the thick vegetation dulled our enthusiasm somewhat, and we found only one dummy nest. It was 14 inches from the ground in a clump of orchard grass on the east perimeter of the territory. It was unlined and the top, incomplete.

It was interesting, however, in that the process for building such a nest could be studied. The first material was bound equatorially around the growing grass stems, forming a framework for the globe. The bottom and sides were then worked basket-like with much loose material protruding upward from the rim. Had the nest been finished, this material, all dead orchard grass, would have formed the top of the sphere, with growing grass woven into and shrouding the entire structure save for the entrance hole.

Songs and Arching Flights gradually subsided with the last full song being heard on September 8, and the "chuzz" notes being heard only in response to playback of that particular sound.

All of the adjacent fields of our farm had been mowed with the wren territory being left until last, and hope of finding the brood nest, if one existed, diminished. Harvey, my husband, began cutting from the outside edge as I followed along behind the tractor in order to explore further into the field. The technique worked, for near the center of the singing territory, the nest was found. Only the bunched, growing grass tops gave it away, and had I not seen the dummy nest, I probably would have missed this one even though it was now in plain view. It was a beautifully woven, globular basket with the entrance hole facing south. Walkinshaw (1935) noted that the brood nest is usually lower than the dummy nests. This one was only nine inches from its base to the ground. It was lined with cattail fluff and animal hair, contained "nest dirt" and had a well worn entrance. No young birds were ever seen.

As the uncut remainder of the field was now narrowed to a small strip, one of the wrens flushed in front of the moving tractor and typical notes could be heard. Apparently it had never left the field during the mowing and had been moving toward

the uncut portion. I set up a net, but soon discovered that there was another persistent inhabitant of the, now, limited area - a large Black Rat Snake. Fearing that it would watch the net more expertly than I, we decided to abandon the project. We left the area standing until fall where the odd, little nest was viewed by many members of the BBC. The last call notes were heard on September 20. The meadow will be allowed to grow up again during subsequent summers when we hope to hear the chattering song of the Short-billed Marsh Wren again.

There is no definite breeding record for the Short-billed Marsh Wren for West Virginia (Hall ms.), and the foregoing certainly can not qualify as such. No copulation was seen, no adult was seen carrying food and no young birds were identified as such, but in view of the described circumstances, breeding would seem to be a good probability. Hall cites Poland (1938) as "reporting at least three pairs summering in .... Jefferson County. He saw the birds carrying nesting material in June and this constitutes the nearest thing to a nesting record that we have". Summer records are also listed by Hall for Tucker, Randolph, Preston and Wood Counties. Brooks (1944) lists the species also for Upshur County in summer. Handley (1976) gives only four records for Kanawha Valley, none of them in summer. The nearest in proximity to Middle Ridge was a TV tower kill that was picked up by Constance Katholi in October, 1966.

Vegetation in the habitat was primarily orchard, timothy and red top grasses, red clover, purple vetch, virgin's bower, blackberry and common rush. It covered approximately two and one-half acres.

In addition to those persons already mentioned, special thanks are given to Jo Ashworth, Pollye Ballowe, Osbra Eye, George Hurley and George Koch for their observations and assistance in this study.

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## ALLEGHENY FRONT MIGRATION OBSERVATORY

Record for 1976  
George A. Hall

The nineteenth year of bird-banding on the Allegheny Front Mountain was another very successful one. Even though bad weather hampered the late season operations some impressive records were attained. The station was in operation two days in August, 28 days in September and 10 days in October, with the earliest date being August 6 and the latest October 16. Except for shut-downs due to bad weather operation was continuous from September 2 to October 9. Bad weather started on September 30 and from then on rain and fog forced shut-downs on several days, particularly on weekends.

A total of 4942 birds of 79 species was banded in a station effort of 2611 net-hours, giving a capture ratio of 1892 birds per 1000 net-hours. The number of species ties the highest total previously recorded and both the number of birds banded and the capture ratio are the second highest in the history of the station.

The usual pattern of captures at this station is a peak in late August or early September followed by a long lull with few captures, and then major movements in the last third of the month with the heaviest flights coming late. This year the pattern deviated somewhat from the usual. There was a good movement early in the month of September, but no lull. Captures continued in good numbers rather steadily and reached a peak on September 19-20, somewhat early. There was another good peak on the 29th but this movement and any possible October movement was cut off by the bad weather. The peak day was September 20 with 506 bandings. Three other major days were September 12 with 397, September 19 with 418 and September 29 with 334. Six other days had bandings between 200 and 300 and seven days between 100 and 200.

No new species were added to the station list which remains at 107 species. The grand total of birds banded at this station is now 42,384. Five birds banded in earlier years were recaptured this year, a Gray Catbird, two Yellowthroats, and two Dark-eyed Juncos. One of these birds was banded in 1973, two in 1974, and two in 1975. Needless to say all of these birds are local residents at the station. The most exciting news along these lines was the report that a Tennessee Warbler banded at A.F.M.O. in the fall of 1974 was recovered in Guatemala in November 1975. This is the first long-distance Recovery for this station. It should also be reported at this time that in the fall of 1975 a Wilson's Warbler was netted at A.F.M.O. that had been banded near Charleston, W. Va. by A.F.M.O. bander Connie Katholi in the fall of 1974. This is only the second foreign retrap at this station.

Once again this year the Tennessee Warbler led the list in number of captures, with the Blackpoll Warbler second. The habitual number 3, the Black-throated Blue Warbler was beaten out this year by the Swainson's Thrush whose 564 bandings set a new high for the species (beating out previous high in 1966 by 28 birds). The Wood Thrush, Magolia Warbler, and American Redstart were banded in record high numbers as were the two kinglet species. Special note should be taken of the 121 Golden-crowned Kinglets banded on one day, October 16. Black and White Warblers and Ovenbirds were also caught in higher than normal numbers. The only species that was conspicuously low in captures was the Blue Jay. The usual heavy flights of Blue Jays along the ridge never materialized this fall.

A preliminary statistical treatment of the data indicates that both the captures per net-hour during September and the number of "Base Birds before 10 a.m." during September may show a barely significant increasing trend since one must look for other reasons for this increase but none are immediately apparent.

Each year the number of visitors to the station increases and so a very large part of the work at the station is now of an educational and demonstrative nature. This year we were unable to operate our usual special public demonstrations and so the visitors watched the main banding operations. As in the past numerous organized groups from colleges and universities as well as bird clubs and natural history societies visited us.

The banders who participated this year were Art Dunnell, John Linehan, Avis Newell, Epehe Olliver, Frances Pope, John Welletts and co-leaders Ralph Bell and George Hall. John and Genevieve Findley again served as chief net-tenders, ably assisted by their grandchildren.

The following people aided in tending nets, collecting cages and bags of birds, and in keeping records: Jo and Ray Ashworth, Terry Beavers, Bill Burke, Sue Burke, Helen Evans, Jim Evans, Kathleen Finnegan, Walter Fye, Janet Ganter, Philip Herrick, E. E. Hutton, Joe Imbrogno, Virginia Johnson, Douglas Jolley, Randy Kyle, George Mayfield, Carol, Fred, Christopher and Jason McCullough, Les McDowell,

Margaret Ortt, Don Pattison, Glen Phillips, Charlotte Pryor, Kathy Reeves, Esther Reichelderfer, Carl Rowe, Joe Schreiber, Don and Martha Shearer, Ruth Wilkinson, and Leon Wilson.

Heartfelt thanks and deepest appreciation to all these people, and to any others whose names have been omitted by either ignorance or inadvertence comes from all of us at the Station. Our thanks also go to the people of the Monongahela National Forest, Supervisor R.F. Mumme, and the personnel at the Petersburg Ranger Station, District Ranger W.K. Lerer and his assistants Jim Bruce and Mary Mikowski for their cooperation in the project.

In the list that follows the extreme dates are given for each species for which the dates are meaningful. The date in parentheses is the one on which the largest numbers were caught, followed by the number.

Sharp-shinned Hawk 1  
Am. Woodcock 1  
Red-headed Woodpecker 1  
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker 14 (new high), Sept. 20 - Oct. 5 (Sept. 29-11)  
Hairy Woodpecker 1  
Downy Woodpecker 3  
Eastern Phoebe 2  
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher 6 Sept. 4 - Sept. 25  
Acadian Flycatcher 1  
Least Flycatcher 5 Sept. 4 - Sept. 29  
Eastern Wood Pewee 4 Sept. 4 - Sept. 19  
Blue Jay 9 Sept. 22 - Oct. 16  
Black-capped Chickadee 12  
Tufted Titmouse 2  
Red-breasted Nuthatch 20 Sept. 11 - Oct. 16 (Oct. 16-5)  
Brown Creeper 28 Sept. 6 (early) to Oct. 16 (Oct. 16-10)  
House Wren 3 Sept. 3-2; Oct. 6-1  
Winter Wren 27 Sept. 12 - Oct. 16 (Sept. 29-10)  
Bewick's Wren 1 Sept. 14  
Gray Catbird 15 Sept. 20 - Oct. 5 (Sept. 29-6)  
Brown Thrasher 1  
Am. Robin 17 (Oct. 15-14)  
Wood Thrush 67 (new high), Sept. 6 - Oct. 6 (Sept. 20-12)  
Hermit Thrush 5 Sept. 14 - Oct. 16  
Swainson's Thrush 564 (new high) Sept. 4 - Oct. 7 (Sept. 19-26)  
Gray-cheeked Thrush 34 Sept. 14 - Sept. 29 (Sept. 19-16)  
Veery 7 (new high) Sept. 4 - Sept. 29 (late)  
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher 3 Sept. 12, 13, 23  
Golden-crowned Kinglet 170 (new high), Sept. 6 - Oct. 16 (Oct. 16-12)  
Ruby-crowned Kinglet 118 (new high) Sept. 6 - Oct. 16 (Oct. 16-21)  
Cedar Waxing 2  
White-eyed Vireo 2 Sept. 23, Oct. 16  
Yellow-throated Vireo 1 Sept. 20  
Solitary Vireo 7 Sept. 24 - Oct. 7  
Red-eyed Vireo 44 Sept. 5 - Oct. 8 (Sept. 23-7)  
Philadelphia Vireo 16 Sept. 6-29 (Sept. 29-4)  
Worm-eating Warbler 3 (new high) Sept. 9, 19, 20  
Golden-winged Warbler 1 Sept. 9  
Blue-winged Warbler 1 Sept. 13  
Tennessee Warbler 53 Sept. 4 - Oct. 16 (Sept. 29-9)

Parula Warbler 4 Sept. 13 - Oct. 5  
 Magnolia Warbler 189 (new high) Sept. 3-29 (Sept. 12-23)  
 Cape May Warbler 263 Sept. 3 - Oct. 6 (Sept. 8-25)  
 Black-throated Blue Warbler 478 Sept. 3 - Oct. 10 (Sept. 12-56)  
 Yellow-rumped Warbler 19 Sept. 21 - Oct. 16 (Oct. 5-9)  
 Black-throated Green Warbler 249 Sept. 4 - Oct. 10 (Sept. 20-26)  
 Cerulean Warbler 1 Sept. 5  
 Blackburian Warbler 151 Sept. 4 - 29 (late) (Sept. 12-31)  
 Chestnut-sided Warbler 26 Sept. 3-25 (Sept. 4-5)  
 Bay-breasted Warbler 293 Sept. 3 - Oct. 16 (Sept. 20-43)  
 Blackpoll Warbler 621 Sept. 5 - Oct. 16 (Sept. 20-95)  
 Palm Warbler 2 Sept. 13, 25  
 Ovenbird 112 Sept. 4 - Oct. 7 (Sept. 20-19)  
 Northern Waterthrush 1 Sept. 12  
 Connecticut Warbler 7 Sept. 7-25  
 Yellowthroat 63 Aug. 6 - Oct. 6 (Sept. 14-8)  
 Hooded Warbler 5 Sept. 9-22  
 Wilson's Warbler 35 Sept. 4-25 (Sept. 4-12)  
 Canada Warbler 4 Sept. 5-20  
 Am. Redstart 47 (new high) Aug. 6 - Sept. 24 (Sept. 12-12)  
 Scarlet Tanager 9 Sept. 6 - Oct. 5  
 Rose-breasted Grosbeak 67 Sept. 5 - Oct. 3 (Sept. 20-9)  
 Indigo Bunting 3 Sept. 13 - Oct. 10  
 Purple Finch 5 Sept. 9-25  
 Am. Goldfinch 26 Sept. 5 - Oct. 10  
 Rufous-sided Towhee 9 Aug. 7 - Oct. 16  
 Savannah Sparrow 3 Sept. 5, 8, 12  
 Vesper Sparrow 1 Sept. 8  
 Dark-eyed Junco 69 Aug. 7 - Oct. 16 (Oct. 16-22)  
 Chipping Sparrow 2 Sept. 19, Oct. 3  
 Field Sparrow 2  
 White-crowned Sparrow 2 Oct. 6, 16  
 White-throated Sparrow 26 Oct. 4-16 (Oct. 5,6-9)  
 Fox Sparrow 1 Oct. 16  
 Lincoln's Sparrow 9 Sept. 19 - Oct. 5  
 Swamp Sparrow 16 Sept. 5 - Oct. 16  
 Song Sparrow 5

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