ISSN: 0034-2165

The REDSTART

VOLUME 52, NUMBER 1 JANUARY, 1985

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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VOLUME 52, NUMBER 1 **JANUARY, 1985**

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THE REDSTART is published quarterly in January, April, July and October at 707 Warwood Ave., Wheeling, WV 26003. The journal of the Brooks Bird Club, it is mailed to all members in good standing. Non-member subscription price is $10.00. Individual copies $3.00 except the Foray issue which is $4.00. Changes of address and requests for back issues should be mailed to 707 Warwood Ave., Wheeling, WV 26003. Articles for publication and books for review should be mailed to the Editor.
Printed by The Valley Press, Inc., Wellsburg, WV 26070

Red Azalea, a new species for West Virginia, found at Ivy Knob Tower. All photographs by A.R. Buckelew, Jr.

The 1984 Foray Bird List

Pat Temple

The annual Brooks Bird Club Foray was held at Wyoming County Youth Camp near Glen Fork from June 7 through June 16, 1984. The territory included the usual 15 mile radius area which covered much of Wyoming County plus small portions of Boone and Raleigh Counties. Because of their special interest, the area was extended to Twin Falls State Park, R.D. Bailey Lake and the experimental farm run by Glen Runion, Director of the camp, on Barker's Ridge near Basin, elev. 3000 feet.

Wyoming County is primarily a terrain of steeply wooded mountainsides and narrow valleys, most of which are stream beds. 95% of the county is forested with an extremely limited agricultural region around the community of Bolt in the upper eastern portion of the county. Highway 99 runs west along a ridge top and culminates in the highest point in the territory at Ivy Knob fire tower, 3500 feet.

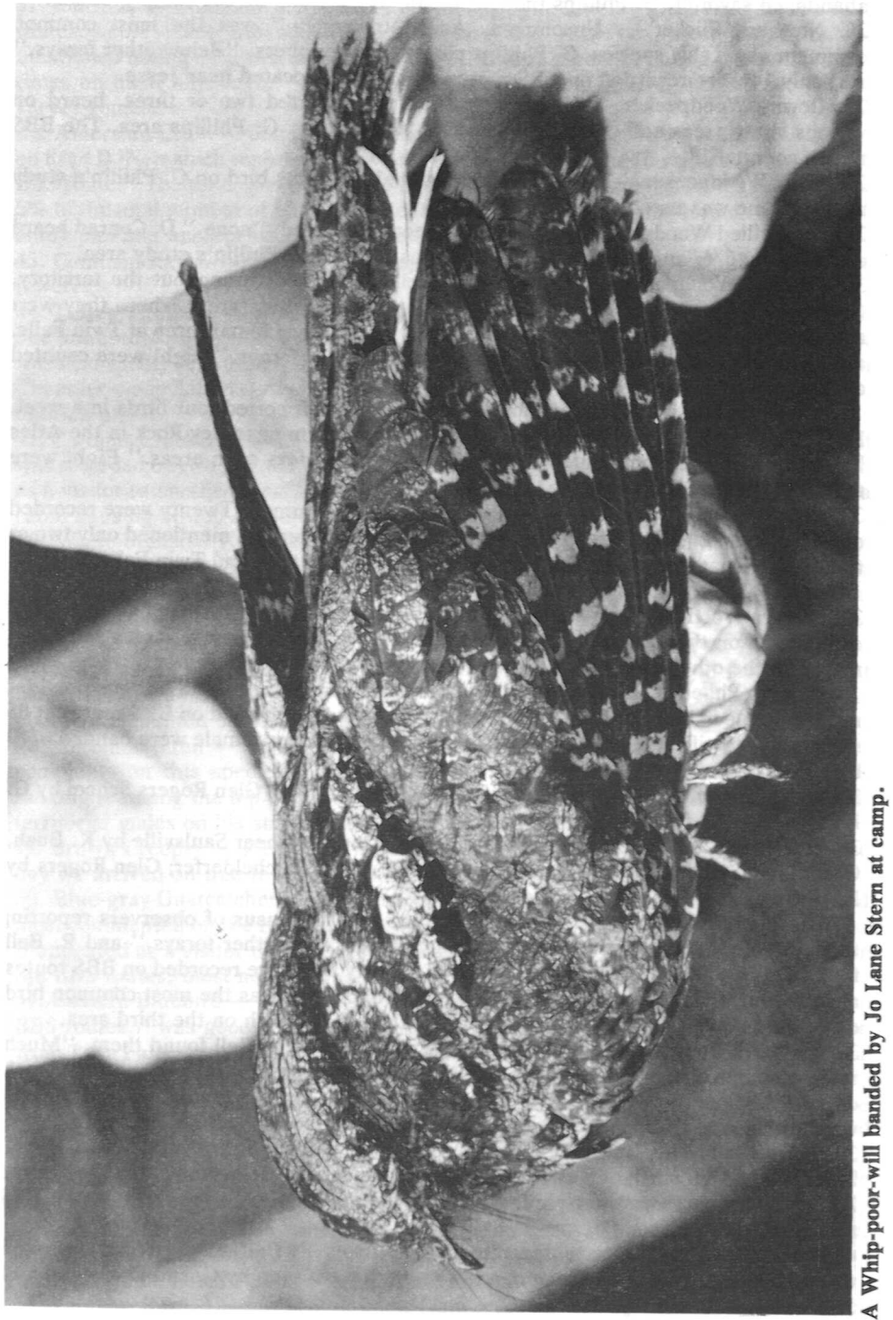
Since this was the first foray to be held in this county, there was no basis for comparison, but it quickly became apparent that the territory was sharply divided into three habitats; those species frequenting fields, pastures, open spaces, etc. were concentrated around Bolt; high elevation species were found only around Rt. 99; while woodland birds occupied the main niche of forested hills and streams.

Access to many areas was limited by the paucity of good roads. Many were gravel or dirt tracks running along a stream bottom to a dead end against a steep mountainside. Some required fording the streams and others were possible only with a four-wheel drive vehicle. So it is to the credit of all of the foray participants that the territory was extensively covered, not only by those doing general observation and study but also by the people involved in more organized birding pursuits. To all of these I am grateful for the information used in compiling this list: Glen Phillips for the reports on population study areas; Don Nemanich and Ralph Bell for information on Breeding Bird Surveys; Mel Hooker for keeping the bird chart, and all who contributed to the breadth and depth of the information herein by noting their observations and conclusions on the comment cards.

Abundance terms used are those devised by George Hall and Chan Robbins and published in the **Redstart** Vol. 43: No 1, Jan. 1976.

1. Mallard — Uncommon. Most were seen along fairly wide, slow streams. A. Buckelew found one pair near Saxon and R. Bell reported two near Bailey Lake. P.&F. Temple saw four near Maben and a nest with 12 eggs was found near Jesse in a hay field at some distance from the nearest water. Ten were reported on BBS routes.
2. Green-backed Heron — Rare. One was seen in the Bolt area by E. Higbee and P. Temple. A. Buckelew saw one in the same area on a different date, but possibly the same individual. J. Wood reported one at Glen Rogers.
3. Turkey Vulture — Uncommon. Most people reported them as "scarce" and the majority of sightings were from the Rt. 99 area and Ivy Knob. Ben Kiff saw one at Twin Falls and D.&C. Conrad and R. Bell saw one nearby at McGraws.
4. Sharp-shinned Hawk — Rare. The only report was of one individual seen on two occasions flying over camp by P.&F. Temple.
5. Cooper's Hawk on camp list, but no notation on the cards.
6. Red-shouldered Hawk — Uncommon. Reported from only two places. Three were seen by D. Nemanich and others near Chandler's study area where they were believed to be nesting. J. Ward and E. Reidnelderfer heard one at Twin Falls.
7. Broad-winged Hawk — Uncommon. D. Nemanich, P.&F. Temple saw one south of

Jesse on the Key Rock Atlas area. Several people reported one at Ivy Knob fire tower, and a single bird was seen every day over camp. Two were reported on the BBS routes.
8. Red-tailed Hawk — Uncommon. Three or four were reported by R. Bell, L. Wilson, A. Buckelew. Only one was reported from the BBS routes.
9. American Kestrel — Rare. A single report from a BBS route of a bird carrying food.
10. Ruffed Grouse — Uncommon to rare. One near Chandler's study area noted by K. Bush and others. One along Clear Fork near Jesse flushed by P. Temple and a chick seen on the road to Runion's farm by B. Kiff.
11. Northern Bobwhite — Uncommon. The only representatives of this species were in the Bolt Atlas block area where A. Buckelew reported, "Several seen, many heard." 6/15. One was reported from a BBS route.
12. Wild Turkey — Rare. One reported from Twin Falls State Park by D. Nemanich, A. Pyle and R. Pflazgraf.
13. Rock Dove — Uncommon. Surprisingly so, but there is little suitable habitat. A. Buckelew reported several near Bolt, and P.&F. Temple found six, "In a falling down barn near Key Rock in the Atlas area." Only twelve were recorded on BBS routes.
14. Mourning Dove — Uncommon. Most reports were of single birds from the Bolt Atlas block area. On 6/14, twelve were observed on a BBS run in that region.
15. Killdeer — Uncommon. A. Buckelew found two pairs with young near Bolt, and J. Wood, J. Graham and others saw two adults with young near Clear Fork. Two were observed in two different locations on BBS routes.
16. Spotted Sandpiper — Rare. A single bird at the boat launch area at Twin Falls St. Pk. was seen and heard by V. Johnson, J. Graham, E. Chandler and others.
17. Yellow-billed Cuckoo — Uncommon. The twenty six recorded on BBS routes would suggest that they are fairly common, but most observers considered them uncommon noting totals of three to five birds for the whole foray period. One was given "visitor" status on a study area.
18. Black-billed Cuckoo — Rare. Several people commented that they had seen or heard none. A. Buckelew reported one near Bolt. Two were recorded on BBS routes, and one appeared as a visitor on a study area.
19. Great Horned Owl — Rare. A single individual was heard on a BBS route in Glen Rogers.
20. Barred Owl — Uncommon. Many people remarked on the owls at camp, probably two adults and two young in the opinion of L. Wilson and D. Nemanich. One was reported near Oceana and one at Twin Falls by A. Buckelew. Seven were counted on BBS routes.
21. Eastern Screech-Owl — Rare. Only one report; one was reported on a BBS route south of Jesse.
22. Whip-poor-will — Rare. (though the campers kept awake by the continuous nocturnal vocalizing of the resident members of this species might not evaluate them so!) These were the only records other than two counted on BBS routes. One camp bird was banded by J.L. Stern on 6/14.
23. Chimney Swift — Fairly common. In limited habitat near the numerous small towns. M. Kiff reported them from Runion's farm and K. Bush from the Glen Fork area. Twenty seven were recorded on BBS routes.
24. Ruby-throated Hummingbird — Uncommon to rare. J. Ward thought them, "scarce." E. Hutton and L. Wilson each reported two for the foray period. The highest number listed was four by E. Reichelderfer. BBS routes found three and a nest was found on the camp grounds.
25. Belted Kingfisher — Uncommon to rare. J. Wood recorded four. P.&F. Temple found one near Key Rock on the Atlas block and one at the top of the Mountain south of Jesse also in the Atlas area where a nest was discovered in the sawdust bank of an



A Whip-poor-will banded by Jo Lane Stern at camp.

abandoned sawmill. G. Phillips thought a pair was nesting on the camp grounds.
26. Northern Flicker — Uncommon. And "uncommon" was the most common comment about this species. G. Phillips places their numbers, "Below other forays," and only 14 were recorded on BBS routes. A nest was located near Jesse.
27. Downy Woodpecker — Uncommon. K. Bush reported two or three, heard on various study areas and one was listed as a plus bird on G. Phillips area. The BBS routes counted 13.
28. Hairy Woodpecker — Rare. One was counted as a plus bird on G. Phillip's study area and one was listed on a BBS route.
29. Red-bellied Woodpecker — Rare. Most people reported, "none." D. Conrad heard one in camp 6/6, and one was listed as a plus bird on G. Phillip's study area.
30. Pileated Woodpecker — Uncommon. Well distributed throughout the territory. Several people reported hearing birds in camp and on study areas where they were recorded as plus birds or visitors on all three plots. J. Ward found three at Twin Falls, and G. Phillips concluded, "Numbers were above other forays." Eight were counted on BBS routes.
31. Eastern Kingbird — Uncommon. E. Reichelderfer reported four birds in a week. P.&F. Temple observed one in Jesse and a pair on a farm near Key Rock in the Atlas block there. R. Bell commented that, "This species prefers open areas." Eight were recorded by the BBS runs.
32. Great Crested Flycatcher — Uncommon to fairly common. Twenty were recorded on BBS routes. L. Wilson heard six or seven but most observers mentioned only two or three. D. Nemanich found this bird at high elevations; Rt. 99 and Twin Falls, and one appeared as a visitor on G. Phillips' study area.
33. Eastern Wood-Peewee — Fairly common. This was the conclusion of all those who commented on this species. It was recorded on two study plots; one as a territorial male and the other as a visitor. Forty eight were listed on BBS routes.
34. Eastern Phoebe — Common. An abundance of small streams and bridges provided much suitable habitat for this species. Ninety three were recorded on BBS routes at 85 stops which testifies to their wide distribution. A male and a female were banded 6/13 by J.L. Stern.
35. Least Flycatcher — Rare. There was a single report from Glen Rogers School by G. Phillips.
36. Willow Fylcatcher — Rare. Single birds were reported near Saulsville by K. Bush, G. Koch and others; at Glen Daniel by K. Bush and E. Reichelderfer; Glen Rogers by E. Hutton.
37. Acadian Flycatcher — Common. This was the concensus of observers reporting though A. Pyle concluded it was, "Not as common as at other forays," and R. Bell found it, "Not nearly as common as at home." Forty two were recorded on BBS routes and, not surprisingly considering the woodland habitat, it was the most common bird on one population study area, second on another, and fourth on the third area.
38. Northern Rough-winged Swallow — Fairly common. R. Bell found them, "Much more common than at home," and G. Phillip commented, "It even nests in rock crevices high on route 99." Thirty three were counted on BBS routes, and eight nests were discovered by J. Wood in an abandoned sawmill area south of Jesse.
39. Barn Swallow — Uncommon. Most reports were from agricultural areas. P.&F. Temple found six north of Key Rock in the Atlas block. R. Bell commented they were, "Very scarce compared to Greene Co. Pa." Twenty nine were recorded on the BBS routes.
40. Purple Martin — Rare to uncommon. L. Wilson, R. Bell and J. Wood observed three on a Martin house in Brenton, and two pairs were seen by C. and D. Conrad and J. Wood on a box in Lynco.

41. Blue Jay — Common. Reports are conflicting. The seventy three recorded on BBS routes would place the species in that category. However, most commentators mentioned listing only two to four sightings. M. Kiff reported seeing them, "Several times on main highways," which may account for their unusual prevalence on the survey routes.
42. American Crow — Common. Especially in the limited agricultural habitat where, on 6/14 D. Nemanich reported they were, "Seen and heard at 16 stops in a row on one BBS route." The total of two hundred twenty four from the survey routes represented 5% of the total number of birds recorded. One was listed as a plus bird on G. Phillips' study plot and another was a visitor to Chandler's area.
43. Common Raven— Rare. The few reports were all from route 99 and Ivy Knob fire tower.
44. Tufted Titmouse — Common. Ranked eighth in numbers on the BBS routes with one hundred seventy nine counted at one hundred sixty four stops. This shows that it was also widely distributed through the area. Two territorial males were recorded on Chandler's population study plot, one on G. Phillip's and it appeared as a visitor on B. Smith's plot.
45. Carolina Chickadee — Fairly common. There were fifty four on the BBS runs and it was recorded on two population study plots; a family out of the nest on G. Phillips' and as a visitor to another area. A nest was found in camp. J. Graham reported it, "In a cable housing on top of the cabin and feeding young."
46. White-breasted Nuthatch — Uncommon. Most comments were, "scarce," "not seen," or, "only a few." R. Bell's analysis was that, "It is hard to evaluate their numbers as they are often quiet at this time of year." Only eleven were reported from BBS routes.
47. House Wren — Uncommon. Most observers reported, "none or "scarce." A. Buckelew and D. Nemanich recorded them in the Bolt area. J. Wood found them at Glen Fork and Jesse, and P.&F. Temple had one on the Key Rock Atlas block. Only eight were counted on BBS routes.
48. Carolina Wren — Common. "Common to very common" was the concensus of comments on this species. One hundred eight were recorded on the BBS routes ranking it among the top twenty for total numbers. G. Phillips counted one and a half territorial males on his study area.
49. Brown Creeper — Rare. One report by J. Graham of, "One sighted in camp the day we arrived on tree in front of cabin."
50. Blue-gray Gnatcatcher — Uncommon. Several observers saw or heard none, and most commented on the relative scarcity compared with expectations for this species. It appeared as a visitor on all three population study areas, and 24 were recorded on the BBS routes, most near Saxon.
51. Eastern Bluebird — Uncommon. R. Bell commented that the seventeen found on BBS routes, "was good considering the lack of good habitat." B. Kiff reported one from Twin Falls, and J. Wood listed them at Toney Fork and on the Saxon Rd. Several people, including J. Wood, D.&C. Conrad and A. Buckelew saw them at Runion's farm. A. Buckelew's evaluation of the species as, "Common in the farm and pasture areas near Bolt," supports Bell's conclusion as this would represent the "good habitat" for this bird.
52. Wood Thrush — Very common. It was the second most common species with three hundred thirty seven recorded on the BBS routes and was present on all three study areas. G. Phillip's area had one and a half singing males, Chandler's recorded three, and B. Smith's had one. J. Wood reported that it was present throughout the territory and P. Temple noted that it, "sang throughout the day."
53. Veery — Rare. The few reports came from route 99 and Ivy Knob fire tower. Three were reported from BBS routes.

54. Hermit Thrush — Rare. Only one report from a BBS route near the fire tower on route 99, where it was recorded by D. Nemanich, A. Pyle, Z. Stewart and C. Conrad.
55. American Robin — Common. Though it ranked as seventh most abundant species on BBS routes with 82 birds, most observers considered it, "not common." E. Hutton, J. Wood, D.&C. Conrad, R. Bell all commented it was "Not nearly as common as at home."
56. Gray Catbird — Common. Which was the opinion of most observers. One hundred sixteen were recorded on the BBS routes ranking it in the top twenty for numbers.
57. Northern Mockingbird — Uncommon to rare. E. Reichelderfer reported one near Oceana. D.&C. Conrad saw and heard one near Saxon, and three were recorded on the BBS routes, also from the Saxon area.
58, Brown Thasher — Uncommon. Most of the reports were from the Bolt area where A. Buckelew considered them, "Common on the road north of Bolt." J. Wood and D. Nemanich listed them in Saxon, but J. Wood thought them, "Either quiet or scarce." P.&F. Temple, "Saw half a dozen, heard none!" Four were reported on BBS routes.
59. Cedar Waxwing — Fairly common. J. Wood, D. Nemanich and G. Phillips reported they were seen daily, and J. Wood discovered three nests. P.&F. Temple saw a flock of eight in Jesse and four near Key Rock in the Atlas block. Twenty four were counted on BBS routes.
60. European Starling — Common in limited habitat, uncommon elsewhere in the territory. Although observers unanimously agreed that they were "not common," most were comparing numbers with their home territories. One hundred twenty five were counted on the BBS routes placing it in the top ten for total numbers. However, these birds were recorded at only thirty two stops, so this is clearly an example of a bird found in numbers but in a very limited habitat.
61. White-eyed Vireo — Fairly common. A. Pyle listed, "Some each day." J. Wood found them at Toney Ford, Twin Falls St. Pk. and McGraws. Twenty seven were recorded on the BBS routes at twenty four locations.
62. Yellow-throated Vireo — Fairly common. The twenty five recorded on the BBS routes, and its presence on G. Phillip's study area, would place it in this category despite disagreement from some observers. E. Hutton heard only one during the foray and L. Wilson considered it, "scarce."
63. Solitary Vireo — Uncommon. Most reports were from the higher elevations: Route 99 and Twin Falls. Only five were recorded on the BBS routes, and one was listed on Chandler's study area.
64. Red-eyed Vireo — Very common. The most abundant species recorded on the BBS surveys, numbering three hundred fifty five or over eight percent of the total birds counted. It ranked first or second on all three population study areas in the number of territorial males. B. Kiff offered the most trenchant comment, "Ubiquitous!"
65. Blue-winged Warbler — Rare. E. Reichelderfer heard them, "In suitable habitat with Golden wings." K. Bush reported one 6/14 at Bailey Lake, and three were counted on BBS routes.
66. Golden-winged Warbler — Fairly common. K. Bush, D. Nemanich and E. Reichelderfer all considered them, "Common in the proper habitat," and sites noted were: Runion's farm, Bailey Lake, Glen Rogers, Saulsville, Route 99, Twin Falls St. Pk., and the area east of Simon and Clear Fork. They were certainly well distributed throughout the foray area. Twenty one were recorded on BBS routes, and there was one singing male on Chandler's study area.
67. Northern Parula — Fairly common to common. Fifty four were reported from BBS routes, and it was present on all population study areas with a high of three on Chandler's plot. G. Phillips commented on the variability of their songs.
68. Black-and-white Warbler — Common. Several observers commented on their high

numbers and wide distribution. D.&C. Conrad cited Jesse, Twin Falls, McGraws, and Pineville. They were present on all the population study areas with two on G. Phillip's area and one each for B. Smith's and Chandler's. Fifty six were recorded on BBS routes.
69. Black-throated Blue Warbler — Rare. The only report was of a female observed near the road to Ivy Knob fire tower by J. Graham, J. Wood and D.&C. Conrad.
70. Cerulean Warbler — Uncommon. With the exception of the eight counted on BBS routes, the only report was of one heard on G. Phillip's study area.
71. Chestnut-sided Warbler — Uncommon. With the exception of one report by D. Nemanich from Twin Falls, and one from J. Graham from Runion's farm, all of the observers located this species along Rt. 99 and Ivy Knob fire tower area. Eighteen were recorded on BBS routes.
72. Black-throated Green Warbler — Uncommon. Seemingly confined to deep woods habitat. G. Phillips had one and a half males on his study area, and one was listed as a visitor by Chandlers. Numbers recorded by various observers were from two to eight for the foray period, and only five were counted on BBS routes.
73. Yellow-throated Warbler — Uncommon to rare. Three were recorded on BBS routes; two of them at Bailey Lake, and R. Bell commented that, "They could probably be found in several areas where there are sycamore trees." The only other person listing this species was J. Wood who noted, "Several during the week."
74. Prairie Warbler — Uncommon. Evaluation of this species probably depended, literally, on "where you stood." E. Hutton and E. Reihelderfer had none, and K. Bush only one. By contrast, V. Johnson and H.&M. Hooker found them, "Abundant on the roads around the Bailey Lake," and J. Wood reported, "Several near McGraws, Twin Falls, and Rt. 99." G. Phillips concluded, "They were probably confined to rights of way and other small areas." Nine were recorded on BBS routes.
75. Yellow Warbler — Fairly common. G. Phillips and P. Temple thought numbers were low compared with their home areas. D.&C. Conrad identified Bailey Lake, Jesse, Pineville, and Clear Fork as areas where they saw or heard birds, and one hundred ten were recorded from BBS routes. The extensive forest cover undoubtedly limits the numbers in this territory.
76. Kentucky Warbler — Common. E. Reichelderfer noted, "One of the commonest warblers - heard in every suitable habitat," and G. Phillips found them, "More common than expected." His study plot had two and a half singing males, and B. Smith's had one. The comparatively small number, twenty seven, counted on BBS routes could very possibly be explained by their being limited to the road, while this is a bird which is often deep in the woods.
77. Hooded Warbler — Common. A. Pyle, D.&C. Conrad found it common in all areas. G. Phillips more specifically identified, "both damp situations and dry ridges" as habitats. J. Ward found, "more in and around Twin Falls." It was found on all three population study areas with a high of three singing males on Chandler's plot. Sixty four were recorded on BBS routes.
78. Worm-eating Warbler — Uncommon. Most observers reported only one or two. R. Bell heard one near Bailey Lake. P.&F. Temple had two on the Key Rock Atlas block, and K. Bush heard them on two study areas. Only A. Buckelew reported, "several on the hill above camp." One study area had a singing male and four were counted on BBS routes.
79. Swainson's Warbler — Rare. One was seen by L. Wilson, E.&W. Higbee, A. Pyle and others at Twin Falls. One was recorded as a visitor to G. Phillip's study area, and there was a report of two heard on 6/15 about a mile down the camp road by Higbees and J. Ward. It was recorded once on a BBS route.
80. Ovenbird — Very common. A dozen notations on comment cards agreed with such

remarks as, "heard everywhere," "most common warbler," "found everywhere, including people's yards,' "most abundant warbler." It ranked first in numbers on two study areas with seven on B. Smith's and five on Chandler's and was second with three singing males on G. Phillip's area. One hundred five were counted on BBS routes making it the only warbler generally associated with a deep woods habitat to appear in the top twenty for total numbers.

81. Louisiana Waterthrush — Fairly common. A. Pyle, P. Temple and D.&C. Conrad felt there were, "not as many as expected," but G. Phillips suggested they were "probably out of the nest and quiet." Thirteen were counted on BBS routes, and one was recorded on Chandler's study area, while it was present as a plus bird on G. Phillips' and as a visitor on B. Smith's.

82. Common Yellow-throat — Fairly common. R. Bell found them, "not as common as at other forays." However, J. Ward heard them daily in suitable habitat. The rather high count of forty five on the BBS routes probably reflects their wide use of roadsides as habitat.

83. Yellow-breasted Chat — Uncommon. A. Buckelew found them, "in most bushy habitats," and G. Phillips concurred they were, "common in habitat." Twenty eight were counted on the BBS routes which R. Bell considered, "good numbers considering the lack of good habitat." D.&C. Conrad listed it at Bailey L., Clear Fork, Jesse and Pineville.

84. American Redstart — Uncommon. R. Bell thought them, "rather scarce." E. Hutton saw, "one or two each day." One was recorded as a visitor on G. Phillips' study area and twenty nine were counted on BBS routes.

85. Rose-breasted Grosbeak — Rare. Several people heard it on Ivy Knob. 6/12, D. Nemanich, A. Pyle, Z. Stewart and R. Pfalzgraf heard three in this area on a BBS route. Only four were counted on all BBS routes.

86. Northern Cardinal — Common. It represented nearly 5% of the total number of birds counted on the BBS routes with two hundred sixteen individuals and was present on all three study areas. There were two singing males on G. Phillips' plot, one and a half on Chandler's, and it was listed as a visitor on B. Smith's.

87. Indigo Bunting — Common to very common. The opinion of observers was summed up by J. Wood, "there were many everywhere." Two hundred forty eight on BBS routes made it the fourth most common bird with almost 6% of the total birds counted. G. Phillips had one singing male on his study area, and the Chandlers recorded it as a plus bird in their area.

88. Rufous-sided Towhee. Fairly common. Some difference of opinion was registered by various observers. L. Wilson found them scarce, and M. Kiff heard only five. J. Wood said they were, "not heard on every road," but K. Bush and E. Reichelderfer considered them common. Eighty four were counted on BBS routes, and both B. Smith and the Chandlers had one singing male on their study areas.

89. Vesper Sparrow — Rare. A single report by O. Johnson of one on Runion's farm on 6/13.

90. Song Sparrow — Common. It was the third ranking species on BBS routes with two hundred seventy five birds which represented over 6% of the total numbers. It was also widely distributed, seen or heard at 62% of all stops. One singing male was recorded on Chandler's study area and most observers judged it to be, "very common" or "abundant."

91. Field Sparrow — Uncommon. J. Ward, "heard more about Bailey Lake than anywhere else." E. Richelderfer one, "agitated, just below the Ivy Knob fire tower," and suspected it had a nest. P.&F. Temple listed four on the Key Rock Atlas block, and most other observers reported from three to six for the foray period. Twenty nine were counted on BBS routes.

92. Chipping Sparrow — Uncommon, except in limited habitat. M. Kiff commented, "it was not good territory, generally - bird found in suitable habitat." E. Reichelderfer saw only six in a week, and R. Bell judged it, "scarce compared to my home territory." Seventy five were counted on BBS routes which probably covered most of the available good habitat. P. Temple found a nest in Jesse.

93. Dark-eyed Junco — Uncommon. E. Hutton and E. Reichelderfer saw two, "on the way up to Ivy Knob tower," and A. Buckelew also reported it from this area. D. Nemanich reported it was, "heard and seen in several place on Rt. 99, 6/12," which probably accounts for the eight birds listed on the BBS routes.

94. Eastern Meadowlark — Uncommon. R. Bell's comment was, "scarce, but so is good habitat." He identified a field near Clear Fork where they were found in company with Killdeer and Red-winged Blackbirds. A. Pyle, J. Wood and A. Buckelew also listed them in this area. Only five were recorded on BBS routes.

95. Red-winged Blackbird — Uncommon. They were confined to the very limited agricultural areas. E. Hutton and B. Kiff reported none, while K. Bush called them "common in proper habitat." P.&F. Temple had six on the Key Rock Atlas block, and thirty two were counted on BBS routes.

96. Brown-headed Cowbird — Uncommon. "Occasional," "scarce," "a pair," "a few," were the comments on this species. Though thirty one were counted on BBS routes, this probably represented the population in the limited agricultural area. Most of the territory was not suitable habitat.

97. Common Grackle — Uncommon. Fifty one were recorded by the BBS routes, but the same explanation is probably valid as for the above species. General observers did not find any such numbers. E. Reichelderfer reported six for a week. L. Wilson and P. Temple found them scarce, and J. Ward commented, "The Common Grackle is uncommon around here!"

98. Northern Oriole — Uncommon. Six were recorded on BBS routes, and most observers listed from one to four. Glen Fork, Matheny, Bolt and Runion's farm were locations cited.

99. Orchard Oriole — Uncommon to rare. J. Wood listed three for the foray period. D.&C. Conrad and the Kiffs and Chandlers saw one in Oceana, and R. Bell noted they, "seemed scarce, but this species often gets quiet after the eggs are laid." Three were recorded on BBS routes, all east of Simon.

100. Scarlet Tanager — Fairly common. The ninety six recorded on BBS routes might suggest that this species was more abundant, but R. Bell commented that, "this bird was counted mostly in the eastern half of the foray area," and, in general, observers listed only from three to, "about a dozen." Chandlers' study area gave it a plus status, and one appeared as a visitor on B. Smith's plot.

101. Summer Tanager — Uncommon. J. Wood found it at Oceana and Lillyhaven. D.&C. Conrad, Kiffs and Chandlers found one in Jesse, while D. Nemanich and others observed one along the Guyandotte R. west of Pineville. Seven were counted on the BBS routes, "mostly in the western part of the foray area," according to R. Bell.

102. House Sparrow — Common. All comments pertained to their presence around houses and towns. The one hundred seventy seven counted on BBS routes ranked it in the top ten for total numbers, but its limited distribution was also noted.

103. House Finch — Rare. A single report of two seen 2½ miles east of Clear Fork by R. Bell, L. Wilson, J. Graham and J. Ward while on a BBS route.

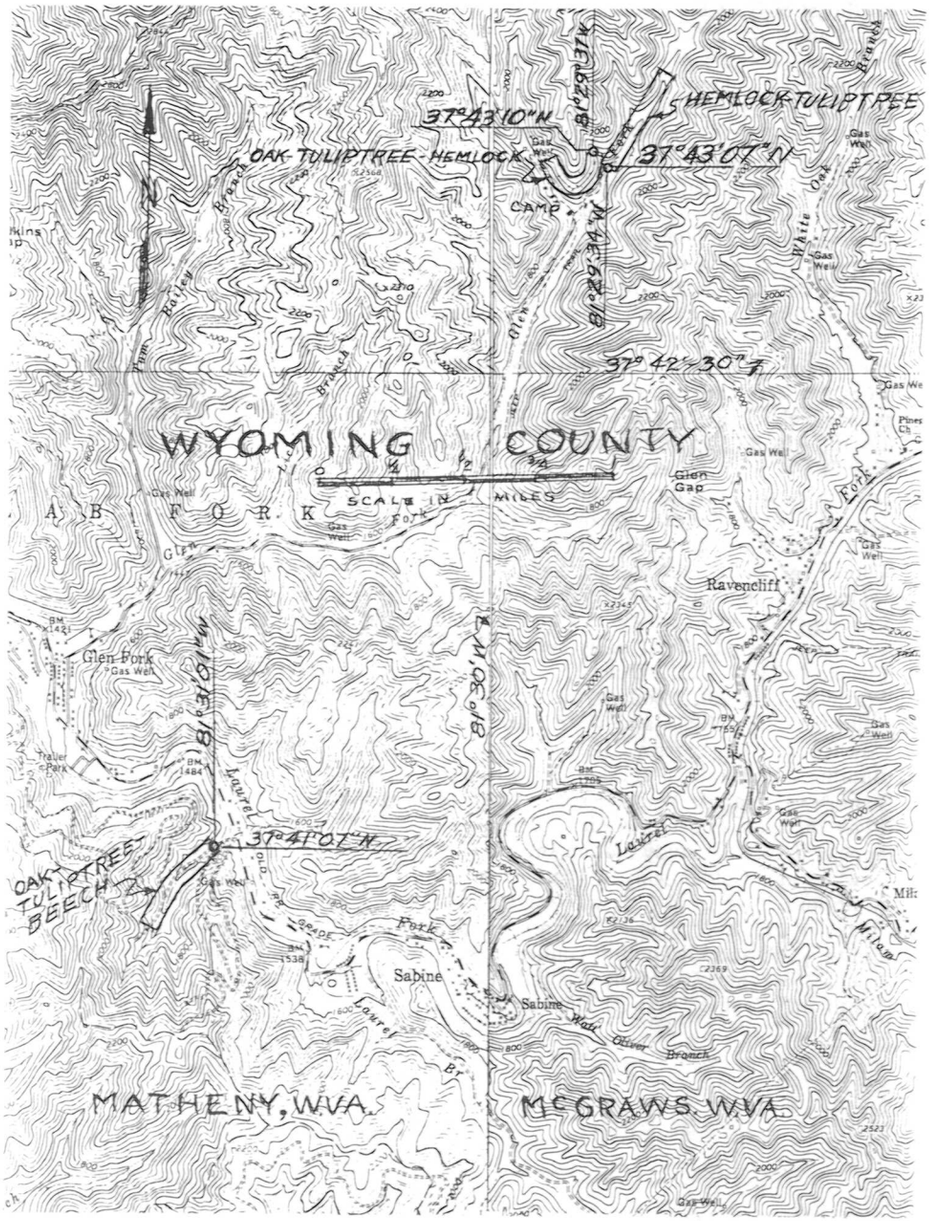
104. American Goldfinch — Fairly common. This was the concensus of the comments. E. Hutton saw, "some each day." J. Wood said they were, "seen or heard in a number of places," and P.&F. Temple had, "a few in open areas every day. Seventy six were recorded on the BBS routes.

506 Hazlett Ave.
Wheeling, WV 26003

Singing Male Census Studies of the 1984 Foray

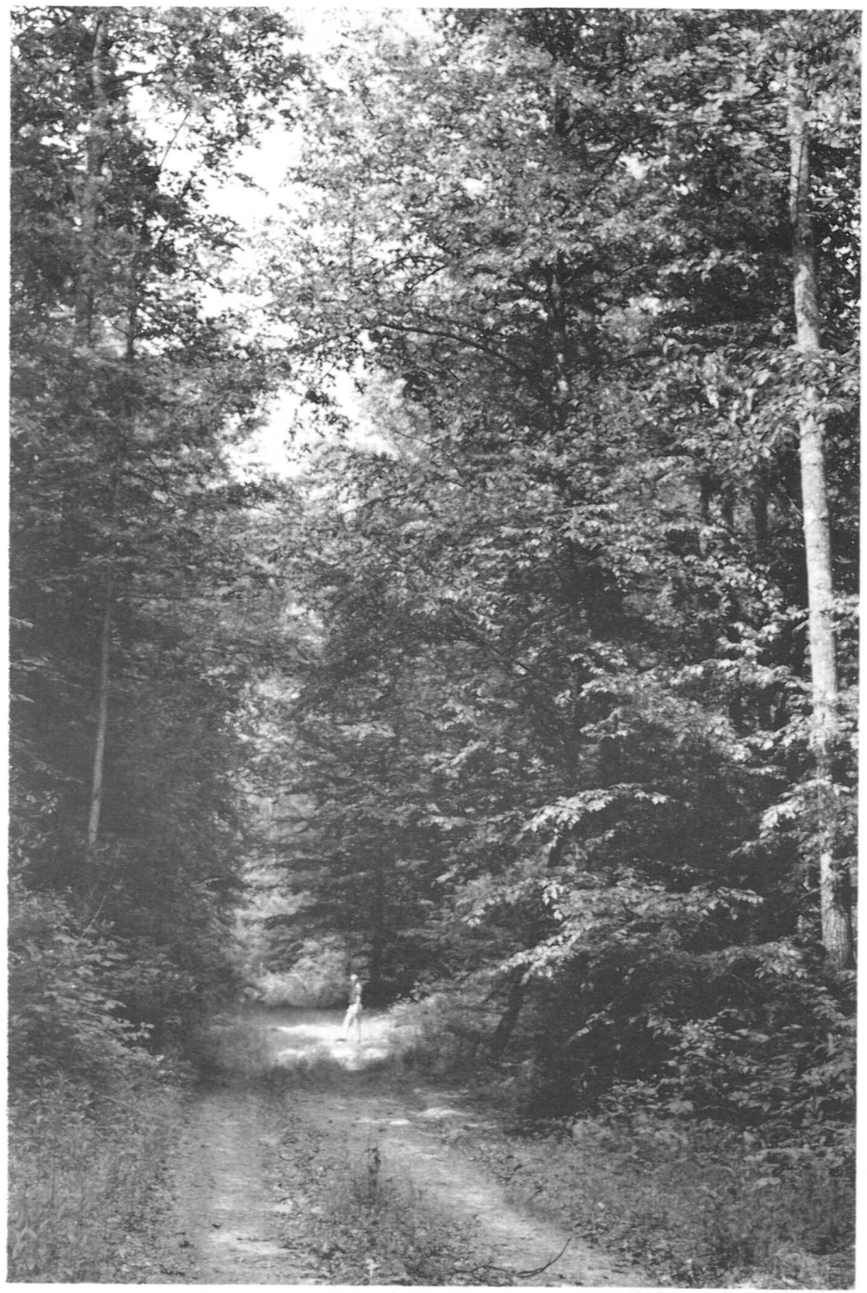
Glen Phillips

Road conditions and scarcity of operators kept us close to camp with the three singing male census plots during the 1984 Foray in Wyoming County, West Virginia. Two of the plots were studied within walking distance and when the third projected plot proved too short, Mr. Runion's resourceful helpers found another only one mile from Glen Fork. Thirty eight species of birds were identified from the plots. Twelve species were common to all plots, testifying to the similarity of habitats. The wooded plots selected were representative of the majority of the area within the foray circle, although no sample was studied of the highest altitudes or of the more farm-dotted section around Bolt. We were far enough south to be in Swainson's Warbler range, but one singing off the end of one plot was as near as we could come to documenting one on a plot. The steepness of the hills caused more difficulty in completing the vegetation surveys than is usually encountered, so all are indebted deeply to those persons who persisted and completed the surveys in spite of the oppressive heat.



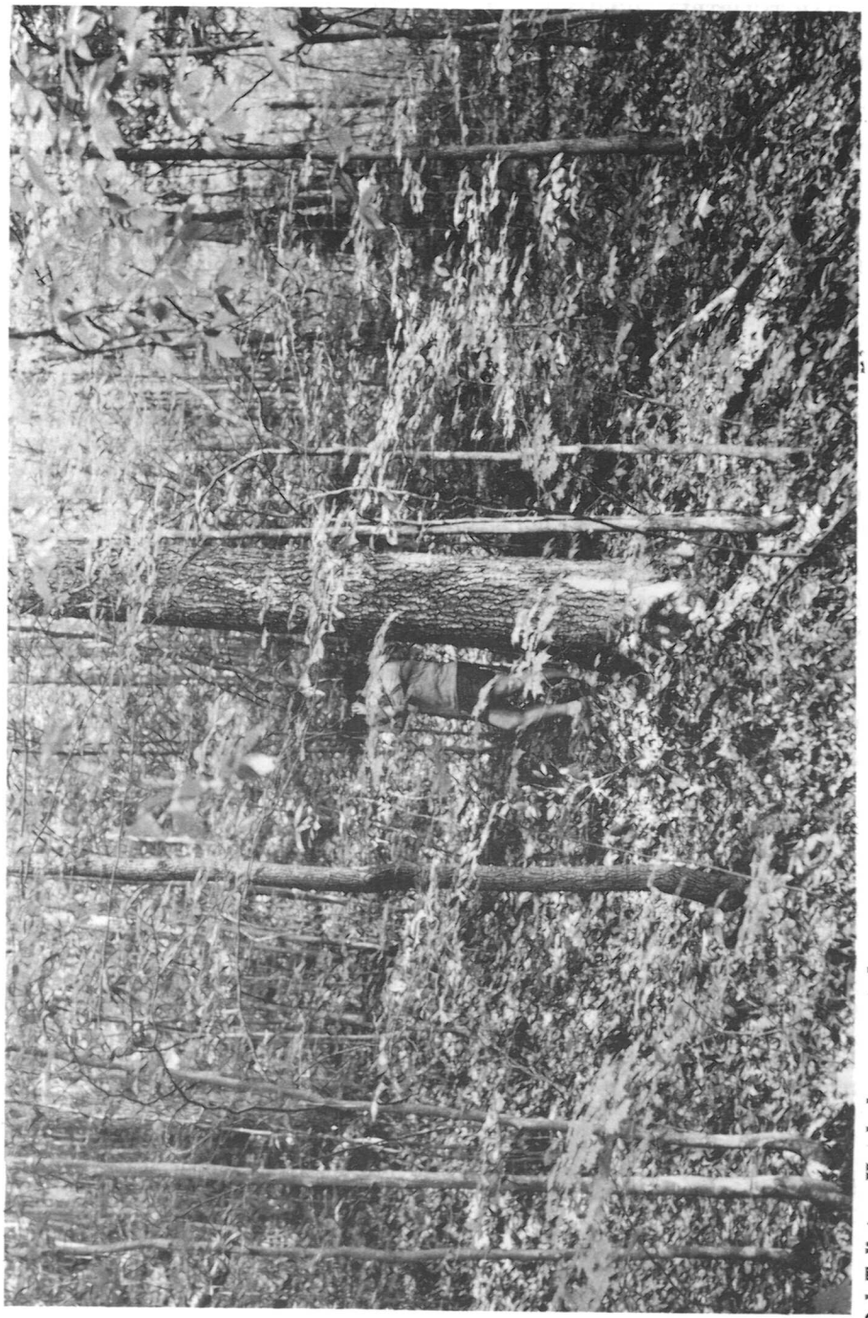
Hemlock-Tuliptree census study area.

HEMLOCK-TUPLIPTREE — Location: West Virginia; Wyoming County, 2.5 miles northeast of Glen Fork; starts 37° 43' 07''N, 81° 29' 34''W, McGraws Quadrangle, USGS and extends NE. Continuity: New. Size: 6.07 ha. = 15 acres (rectangular, 110 x 660 yards, measured longitudinally and estimated laterally). Description of Plot: A wooded ravine along Glen Fork Run with two small open areas containing Multiflora Rose and dwarf Willows. The dominant canopy trees are Hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*) and Tulip-tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*). Most prominent in the understory are Sourwood (*Oxydendron arboreum*) and American Beech (*Fagus grandifolia*) and seedlings of the canopy trees. The ground cover is primarily Poison Ivy (*Rhus toxicodendron*) and Cinquefoil (*Potentilla sp.*) Ferns and Grasses. A quantitative survey of the vegetation gave the following results: Trees 3-inches diameter and over, based on six 0.1 acre circular samples, 206/acre; total basal area 95 sq. ft. acre. Species comprising 90% of the total number of trees: Hemlock, 85, 41, 62, 83; Tulip tree, 60, 30, 29, 83; White Oak (*Quercus alba*), 7, 3, 2, 50; Yellow Birch (*Betula lutea*), 15, 7, 2, 17; Dogwood (*Cornus florida*), 15, 7, 2, 50; American Hornbeam (*Carpinus caroliniana*), 5, 3, 1, 33. The four figures following each tree species denote: number of trees per acre, relative density %, relative dominance % and relative frequency, respectively. Trees by diameter size class: A(3-6 in.) 111, 54, 11.1, 11; B(6-9 in.) 35, 17, 10.5, 11; C(9-15 in.) 35, 17, 28, 30; D(15-21 in.) 25, 12, 45, 48. Respectively, the four figures following each tree size show: number of trees per acre, relative density, basal area per acre for that class and relative dominance. Shrub stems/acre 5700; ground cover 60%; canopy cover 65%; average canopy height 71 ft. (range 46-91), Plant names are from **Flora of West Virginia, Second Edition,** by Strausbaugh and Core. Edge: Similar on both sides of center line with dense vegetation. Topography: A ravine with slight rise in elevation. Elevation: 1720 - 1840 ft. Weather: Clear-hot. Coverage: June 8 - 12, 1984. Sixteen trips between dawn and 0800 hours or 1000 and 1130 hours, EDT. Total party-hours 10+. Census: Ovenbird, 5(82, 33); Acadian Flycatcher, 4.5(74, 30); Wood Thrush, 3(49, 20); Redeyed Vireo, 3(49, 20); N. Parula Warbler, 3(49, 20); Hooded Warbler, 3(49, 20); Tufted Titmouse, 2; Cardinal, 1.5; Solitary Vireo, 1; Black-and-white Warbler, 1; Louisiana Waterthrush, 1; Rufous-sided Towhee, 1; Song Sparrow, 1; Red-shouldered Hawk, +; Scarlet Tanager, +; Indigo Bunting, +. Total: 18 species, 32 territorial males (526 sq.km, 213 per 100 acres). Visitors: Pileated Woodpecker, American Crow, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher and Black-throated Green Warbler. Remarks: the Red-shouldered Hawk called and appeared over the study plot on several trips. It appeared to be nesting nearby. The Towhee and Golden-winged Warbler were in the small open area usually in the Multiflora Rose or dwarf willows. Census Participants: Michael Berdine, A. R. Buckelew Jr., Kyle Bush, Carolyn Conrad, E. E. Hutton Jr., Virginia Johnson, Bill Smith, E. R. and Elizabeth Chandler (compilers). The vegetation survey was done by Michael Berdine, George Koch, Bill and Norma Murray, Esther Reichelderfer, Bill Smith and Maxine Thacker. Time spent on survey - 4 hours.



Oak-Tuliptree-Beech census study area.

OAK-TUPLIPTREE-BEECH — Location: West Virginia; Wyoming County: One mile southeast of Glen Fork; 37° 41' 07''N, 81° 31' 01''W, Matheney Quadrangle, USGS. Continuity: New. Size: 6.07 ha. = 15 acres (rectangular, 110 x 660 yards, measured longitudinally and estimated laterally). Description of Plot: The dominant canopy trees are White Oak (*Quercus alba*) and Tuliptree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*). Most prominent in the understory are Rhododendron (*Rhododendron maximum*) and seedlings of the canopy trees. The ground cover is primarily Ferns and Poison Ivy (*Rhus radicans*). A quantitative survey of the vegetation gave the following results: Trees 3-inches diameter and over, based on six 0.1 acre circular samples, 159/acre; total basal area 71.5 sq. ft./acre. Species comprising 91.8% of the total number of trees: White Oak, 30, 19, 18, 83; Tuliptree, 20, 13, 17, 83; American Beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), 26, 17, 13, 66; Sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*), 2, 1, 11, 16; Hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*), 1, 2, 8, 16; Black Oak (*Q. velutina*), 3, 2, 6, 33; Sourwood (*Oxydendrum arboreum*), 15, 9, 6, 33; Black Walnut (*Juglans nigra*), 8, 6, 6, 33; Black (*Betula lenta*), 20, 6, 5, 50. The four figures following each species name are number of trees per acre, relative density %, relative dominance % and relative frequency, respectively. Trees by diameter size class: A(3-6 in) 75, 47, 7.5, 10.5; B(6-9 in.) 51, 31, 15.5, 21.7; C(9-15 in.) 16, 10, 13.3, 18.6; D(15-21 in.) 15, 9, 27, 37.8; F(27-33 in.) 2, 3, 8.2, 11.4. The four figures following tree sizes denote number of trees per acre, relative density, basal area per acre by class and relative dominance, respectively. Shrub stems/acre 3883; ground cover 54%; canopy cover 73%; average canopy height 87 ft. (range 58-105). Edge: Woodland continues on all sides. Topography: A ravine containing a neglected road used to remove timber. Elevation: 1560 to 1650 ft. Weather: Clear and dry. Coverage: June 7 to 14, 1984. Twenty trips between dawn and 0730 hours or 1730 and 2025 hours EDT. Total party-hours 13 + 4 party-hours gathering field data for vegetation evaluation. Census: Acadian Flycatcher, 4(66, 27); Red-eyed Vireo, 3 (49, 20); Ovenbird, 3(49, 20); Kentucky Warbler, 2.5; Black-and-white Warbler, 2; Cardinal, 2; Carolina Wren, 1.5; Wood Thrush, 1.5; Black-throated Green Warbler, 1.5; E. Wood-Pewee, 1; Carolina Chickadee, 1; Tufted Titmouse, 1; Yellow-throated Vireo, 1; N. Parula Warbler, 1; Hooded Warbler, 1; Am. Redstart, 1; Indigo Bunting, 1; Ruffed Grouse, +; Ruby-throated Hummingbird, +; Pileated Woodpecker, +; Hairy Woodpecker, +; Downy Woodpecker, +; Am. Crow, +; Louisiana Waterthrush, +. Total: 25 species; 30 territorial males (494 sq. km, 200 per 100 acres). Visitors: Black-billed Cuckoo, Red-bellied Woodpecker, Great Crested Flycatcher, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher and Swainson's Warbler. Remarks; This was a particularly hot, dry nesting season in this locality. The larger number of species suggests the foresight of wild things as the numbers contrast with a census made at the same time on a nearby ridge. Only one nest was found - that of the Indigo Bunting, but the Tufted Titmouse and the Chickadee seemed to be wandering through the plot feeding young. The steepness of the hills made the vegetation survey especially difficult. The Swainson's Warbler sang sparingly just off one end of the plot, but was heard by many. Census Participants: Mike Berdine, A. R. Buckelew Jr., E.D. & E.R. Chandler, Holley Creasey, Emily Grafton, Virginia Harrison, Harriet & Mel Hooker, E. E. Hutton Jr., Virginia Johnson, George Koch, Norma & William Murray, Glen Phillips (compiler), Esther Reichelderfer, Donna Sellers, Bill Smith, Andrew Sundelin, Patricia Temple and Caroline Wilson.



Oak-Tuliptree-Hemlock census study area.

OAK-TULIPTREE-HEMLOCK — Location: West Virginia; Wyoming County, 2.5 miles NE of Glen Fork; starts 37° 43' 10" N, 81° 29' 37" W, USGS, McGraws Quadrangle, extends west. Continuity: New. Size: 6.07 ha. = 15 acres, (rectangular, 110 x 660 yards, measured longitudinally and estimated laterally). Description of Plot: The dominant canopy trees are Oaks (*Quercus sp.*) and Tuliptree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*). Most prominent in the understory are Sassafras (*Sassafras variifolium*), Hickory (*Carya sp.*) and seedlings of the canopy trees. The ground cover is primarily Virginia Creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*), Greenbrier (*Smilax rotundifolia*) and ferns. A quantitative survey of the vegetation gave the following results: Trees 3-inches diameter and over, based on six 0.1 acre circular samples, 292/acre; total basal area 132.2 sq. ft./acre. Species comprising 91% of the total number of trees: Tuliptree, 32, 11, 14, 50; Scarlet Oak (*Q. coccinea*), 20, 7, 30, 83; White Oak (*Q. alba*), 32, 11, 3, 50; Chestnut Oak (*Q. montana*), 12, 4, 12, 50; American Beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), 28, 10, 9, 83; Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*), 20, 7, 2, 50; Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*), 15, 5, 3, 33; Flowering Dogwood (*Cornus florida*), 15, 5, 1, 33; Black Gum (*Nyssa sylvatica*), 7, 2, 1, 33; Black Locust (*Robinia pseudo-acacia*), 13, 5, 2, 67; Sourwood (*Oxydendrum arboreum*), 25, 9, 2, 67; Hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*) 13, 5, 14, 57; Dead Trees, 35, 12, 3, 100. The four figures following each tree species denote number of trees per acre, relative density %, relative dominance % and relative frequency, respectively. Trees by diameter size class: A(3-6 in.) 193, 66, 19.3, 15; B(6-9 in.) 57, 19, 17, 13; C(9-15 in.) 15, 5, 12, 9; D(15-21 in.) 12, 4, 21, 16; E(21-27 in.) 10, 3, 31, 23; F(27-33 in.) 2, 1, 8.2, 6; G(33-40 in.) 3, 1, 23.7, 18. Respectively, the figures following each tree size show number of trees that size per acre, relative density, basal area per acre of that size and relative dominance. Shrub stems/acre 3000; ground cover 24%; canopy cover 84%; Average canopy height 96 ft. (range 76-107). Plant names are from **Flora of West Virginia** by Strausbaugh and Core. Topography: Follows contour around point, slopes south 30°. Elevation: 1840 ft. Weather: Very warm and dry for this time of the season. Coverage: June 7-11, 1984. Fourteen trips between dawn and 0730 hours or 1745 and 2000 hours, EDT. Total party-hours 7.5. Census: Ovenbird, 7(115, 47); Red-eyed Vireo, 4(66, 27); Hooded Warbler, 2; Acadian Flycatcher, 1; Wood Thrush, 1; Black-and-white Warbler, 1; Worm-eating Warbler, 1; N. Parula Warbler, 1; Kentucky Warbler, 1; Rufous-sided Towhee, 1; Barred Owl, +; Pileated Woodpecker, +. Total: 12 species; 19.5 territorial males (320 sq. km, 130 per 100 acres). Visitors: Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Ruby-throated Hummingbird, E. Wood-Pewee, Carolina Chickadee, Tufted Titmouse, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, Louisiana Waterthrush, Scarlet Tanager and Cardinal. Remarks: Very hot and humid with an average of 97° F. daily. Black gnats everywhere. Rather difficult study plots - steep terrain. Census Participants: Mike Berdine, A. R. Buckelew Jr., Kyle Bush, Helen Conrad, Roland Cowger, Jo Ann Graham (compiler), George Hall, Virginia Harrison, Wm. Higbee, E. E. Hutton Jr., Elizabeth Jacobs, Virginia Johnson, Ben Kiff, Joe Kinney, Charles Pierce, Iverine Pierce, Robert Rine, Esther Reichelderfer, Donna Sellers, Wm. Smith, Maxine Thacker. This study plot is refered to as Bill Smith's census plot in the foray bird list.

The 1984 Foray Breeding Bird Survey

Don Nemanich

At the 1984 Foray, a total of 4377 birds of 89 species were recorded on breeding bird survey routes. There were 12 ten-mile runs and one of 25 miles, for a total of 145 miles. Three-minute stops were made each half-mile, providing 290 stops in Wyoming, Raleigh, and Boone counties.

All runs were done early in the morning and followed the procedures of official Surveys of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; however, most were of only ten miles in length.

There were fewer survey runs than in other recent forays because of the lack of available roads in the Foray territory. Nevertheless, the 4000 birds tallied give a good indication of the abundance of many species in the area.

TABLE 1

NUMBERS OF BIRDS BY SPECIES

Species	Number	Stops Present
Mallard	10	4
Red-tailed Hawk	1	1
Broad-winged Hawk	2	2
American Kestrel	1	1
Northern Bobwhite	1	1
Killdeer	2	2
Rock Dove	12	6
Mourning Dove	19	12
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	26	16
Black-billed Cuckoo	2	2
Eastern Screech-Owl	1	1
Great Horned Owl	1	1
Barred Owl	7	5
Whip-poor-will	2	2
Chimney Swift	27	17
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	3	3
Northern Flicker	14	12
Pileated Woodpecker	8	8
Red-bellied Woodpecker	2	2
Hairy Woodpecker	1	1
Downy Woodpecker	13	12
Eastern Kingbird	8	6
Great Crested Flycatcher	20	18
Eastern Phoebe	93	85
Acadian Flycatcher	42	40
Eastern Wood-Pewee	48	43
Rough-winged Swallow	33	18
Barn Swallow	29	17
Blue Jay	73	56

Species	Number	Stops Present
Common Raven	1	1
American Crow	224	150
Carolina Chickadee	54	49
Tufted Titmouse	179	164
White-breasted Nuthatch	11	9
House Wren	8	7
Carolina Wren	108	97
Northern Mockingbird	3	3
Gray Catbird	116	97
Brown Thrasher	4	4
American Robin	182	114
Wood Thrush	337	199
Hermit Thrush	1	1
Veery	3	3
Eastern Bluebird	17	14
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	24	23
Cedar Waxwing	39	17
European Starling	125	32
White-eyed Vireo	27	24
Yellow-throated Vireo	25	25
Solitary Vireo	5	5
Red-eyed Vireo	355	196
Black-and-white Warbler	56	52
Swainson's Warbler	1	1
Worm-eating Warbler	4	3
Golden-winged Warbler	21	21
Blue-winged Warbler	3	3
Northern Parula Warbler	54	51
Yellow Warbler	110	99
Black-throated Green Warbler	5	5
Cerulean Warbler	8	7
Chestnut-sided Warbler	18	14
Yellow-throated Warbler	3	2
Prairie Warbler	9	9
Ovenbird	105	81
Louisiana Waterthrush	13	13
Kentucky Warbler	27	26
Common Yellowthroat	45	45
Yellow-breasted Chat	28	25
Hooded Warbler	64	57
American Redstart	29	27
House Sparrow	177	55
Eastern Meadowlark	5	4
Red-winged Blackbird	32	11
Orchard Oriole	3	3
Northern Oriole	6	5
Common Grackle	51	19
Brown-headed Cowbird	31	21
Scarlet Tanager	96	91
Summer Tanager	7	7

Species	Number	Stops Present
Northern Cardinal	216	154
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	4	3
Indigo Bunting	248	166
House Finch	2	1
American Goldfinch	76	59
Rufous-sided Towhee	84	76
Dark-eyed Junco	8	8
Chipping Sparrow	75	62
Field Sparrow	29	27
Song Sparrow	275	180
TOTAL	4377	

Table 1 gives the total number for each species in the first column and the number of stops at which each species was present in the second column out of a possible 290. The 16 most common species, each accounting for at least two percent of the total are listed in Table 2. Approximately two-thirds of all birds in the study were from these 16 species.

TABLE 2

MOST ABUNDANT SPECIES

Species	Number	% of Total
Red-eyed Vireo	355	8.1
Wood Thrush	337	7.7
Song Sparrow	275	6.2
Indigo Bunting	248	5.7
American Crow	224	5.1
Northern Cardinal	216	4.9
American Robin	182	4.2
Tufted Titmouse	179	4.1
House Sparrow	177	4.0
European Starling	125	2.9
Gray Catbird	116	2.7
Yellow Warbler	110	2.5
Carolina Wren	108	2.5
Ovenbird	105	2.4
Scarlet Tanager	96	2.2
Eastern Phoebe	93	2.1
Total	2946	67.3%

In addition to the total of each species, Table 1 also indicates the number of locations at which each species was present out of a possible 290. The Wood Thrush was recorded at 68.6% of all stops, the Red-eyed Vireo at 67.6%, Song Sparrow at 62.1%, Indigo Bunting at 57.2%, Tufted Titmouse at 56.6%, Cardinal at 53.1%, and Crow at 51.7%. Others occurring at more than 25% of stops were Robin 39.3%, Yellow Warbler at 34.1%, Carolina Wren 33.4%, Catbird 33.4%, Scarlet Tanager 31.4%, Phoebe 29.3%, Ovenbird 27.9% and Towhee 26.2%. This list is virtually the same as the list of most abundant birds above. Only the Starling and House Sparrow have large numbers but limited distribution.

Of the 13 survey runs, the Wood Thrush was the most common bird on four, the Red-eyed Vireo on four others, and the Song Sparrow on three. On one survey in the Bolt area, the Crow had the largest number, and on a survey along the Guyandotte River, the House Sparrow proved most common. Although the Indigo Bunting was not the most common species on any survey, it was second most common on four and third most common on three others.

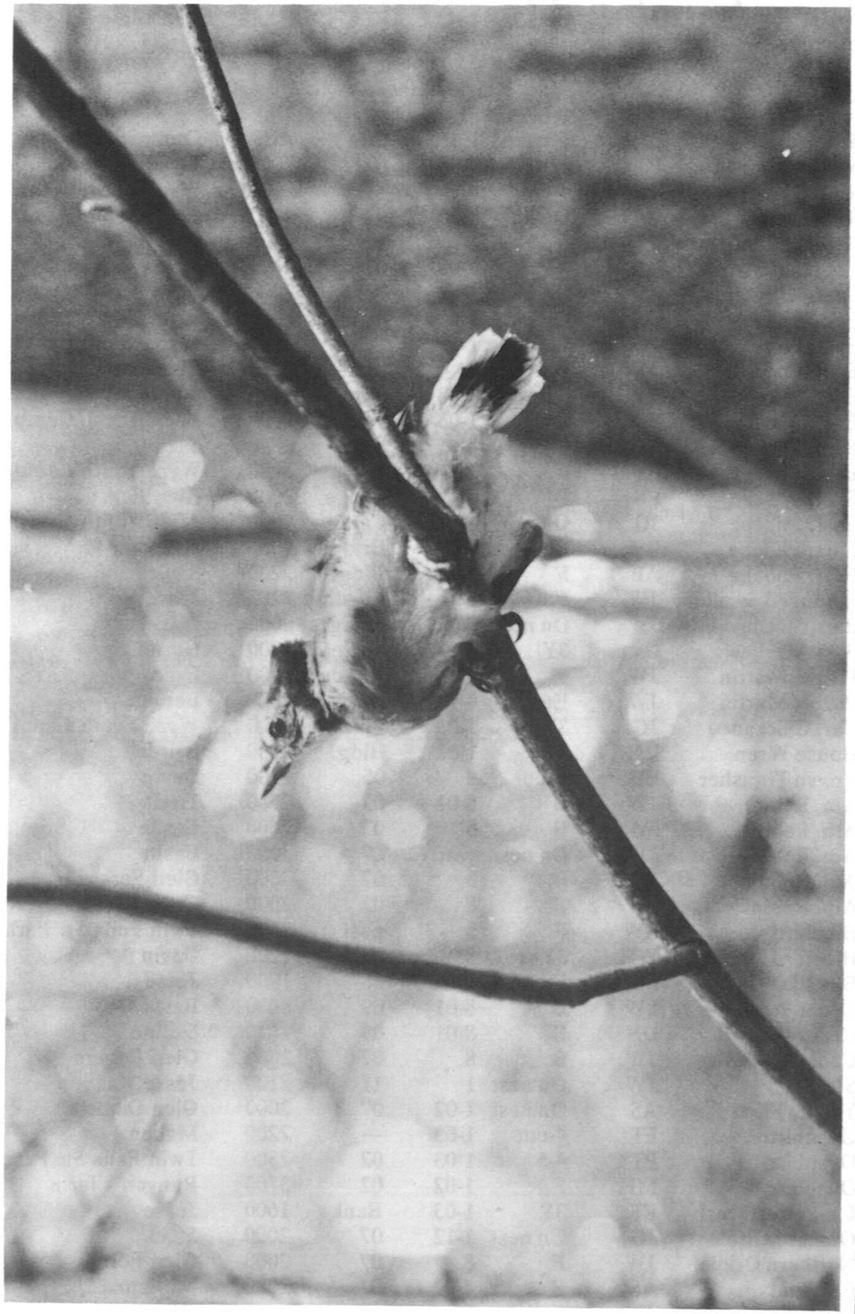
Several species had larger numbers than were present at 1980-1983 forays in Lewis, Greenbrier, Hamsphire, and Pocahontas counties. These included Mallard, Barred Owl, Rough-winged Swallow, Blue Jay, Titmouse, Carolina Wren, Wood Thrush, Yellow-throated Vireo, Black-and-white Warbler, Ovenbird, Kentucky Warbler, House Sparrow, Scarlet Tanager, Cardinal, and Song Sparrow. Especially large numbers were evident for Parula and Hooded Warbler.

In contrast, some species had smaller numbers than at other recent forays: Turkey Vulture, Killdeer, Red-bellied Woodpecker, Hairy Woodpecker, Eastern Kingbird, Willow Flycatcher, Barn Swallow, House Wren, Brown Thrasher, Robin, Bluebird, Warbling Vireo, Chipping Sparrow, and Field Sparrow. Species with exceptionally low numbers were Meadowlark, Red-winged Blackbird, Northern Oriole, and Grackle.

It should be noted that some species were not noted at all on breeding bird routes, but were recorded for the Foray. These included Green-backed Heron, Turkey Vulture, Sharp-shinned Hawk, Cooper's Hawk, Red-shouldered Hawk, Ruffed Grouse, Wild Turkey, Woodcock, Kingfisher, Willow Flycatcher, Least Flycatcher, Purple Martin, and Black-throated Blue Warbler.

Participants in one or more of the surveys included Mat Ash, Ralph Bell, Carolyn Conrad, Kevin Geiger, Elizabeth Jacobs, Oliver Johnson, Janice Musser, Don Nemanich, Fred Nostran, Bart Paxton, Reba Pfalzgraf, Ann Pyle, Paula Siegrist, Frances Springston, Zettie Stewart, Andy Sunderlin, Maxine Thacker, Judy Ward, Leon Wilson, and Jo Wood. I would like to give special thanks to Ralph Bell for his help with collecting and tabulating the data.

39 Duquesne Av.
Wheeling, WV



Blue Jay in juvenal plumage.

Annotated List of Breeding Birds

Harriett Hooker

Species	Obs.	Content	Hbt.	Site	Alt.	Comments
Mallard	PT	11-E	4-05	02	2000	Jesse
Ruffed Grouse	AB	4-out	1	—	2200	Wyo. Youth Camp
Ruby-th. Humming	BP	On nest	1-03	07	2100	Wyo. Youth Camp
Belted Kingfisher	FT	F	1	sawdust	2000	Jesse
Common Flicker	MK	2Y	1-03	07	2100	Wyo. Youth Camp
East. Kingbird	AS	On nest	1-02	07	2000	Glen Fork
East. Phoebe	AS	On nest	8-01	cabin	2000	Wyo. Youth Camp
East. Phoebe	PM	B	1-03	cabin	2000	Wyo. Youth Camp
East. Phoebe	AS	F	8	light	2000	Glen Daniels
East. Phoebe	PM	On nest	1-03	light	2023	Stephens Lake
East. Phoebe	PM	On nest	1-03	vent	2000	Wyo. Youth Camp
East. Phoebe	LW	4-E	8-01	Bldg.	1740	Saxon
East. Phoebe	BP	4Y	12	Bridge	2000	Wyo. Youth Camp
East. Phoebe	FV	F	07	Ledge	2000	Glen Forks
East. Phoebe	JG	On nest	1	Cabin	2000	Wyo. Youth Camp
East. Phoebe	RB	On nest	1-02	Bridge	2050	Lacoma
East. Phoebe	AL	F	5	Bldg.	2200	Saulesville
R-winged Swallow	JW	F	1	sawdust	2200	Jesse
Barn Swallow	JW	On nest	8	Bridge	2000	Matheny
Barn Swallow	CS	3Y	8-01	Rafter	3000	Herndon
Purple Martin	JW	F	8	M.house	2000	Lynco
Purple Martin	JW	Entering	8	M.house	2000	Benton
Car. Chickadee	JG	3Y	1-03	Pole	2000	Wyo. Youth Camp
House Wren	DN	3Y	1-02	Bldg.	2000	Fairdale
Brown Thrasher	EH	Y-out	4	05	1200	Davin
Am. Robin	JW	B	8-01	07	2000	Trent
Am. Robin	JW	B	8	07	2000	Castle
Am. Robin	JW	On nest	yard	07	3000	Basin
Am. Robin	JW	B	8	07	2000	Glen Fork
Am. Robin	JW	F	8	07	2000	Clear Fork
Bluebird	BW	F	5	post	2300	Twin Falls St. Park
Bluebird	WH	3Y	8	box	1200	Davin
Bluebird	MR	F	4	08	1900	Jesse
Cedar Waxwing	LW	B	8-01	09	3000	Basin
Cedar Waxwing	DN	B	8-01	09	1620	Sabine
Cedar Waxwing	JW	B	8	07	2000	Glen Rogers
Starling	JW	On nest	1	11	2100	Jesse
Y-Thr. Vireo	AS	On nest	1-02	07	2000	Glen Daniels
Ovenbird	FT	4-out	1-03	—	2200	Maben
Ovenbird	PT	4-5	1-03	02	2300	Twin Falls St. Park
Ovenbird	MH	F	1-02	02	3700	Runyon's farm
La. Waterthrush	FT	3Y	1-03	Bank	1600	Jesse
Orchard Oriole	JG	On nest	1-12	07	2000	Steel
Northern Oriole	JW	F	8	07	2000	Glen Fork
Cardinal	AS	B	4-02	07	2000	Marianna

Species	Obs.	Content	Hbt.	Site	Alt.	Comments
Indigo Bunting	DS	4E	1-03	05	1780	Glen Fork
Chip. Sparrow	PT	F	8	09	2000	Matheny
Chip. Sparrow	DN	3Y	4-06	08	—	—
House Sparrow	JW	B	8	Box	2000	Benton
House Sparrow	JW	—	8	M.house	2000	Benton
Song Sparrow	JW	F	8	02	2000	Matheny
Song Sparrow	LW	4Y	8-02	02	2000	Saxon
Song Sparrow	LW	3Y	8-01	02	3000	Basin
Song Sparrow	JW	F	1	—	2000	Jesse
Song Sparrow	BP	3E	12-09	05	2000	Glen Fork

Legend

OBSERVER: (Obs) R. Bell (RB), A. Bush (AB), J. Graham (JG), E. Hinchman (EH), M. Hooker (MH). M. Kiff (MK), A. Llewellyn (AL), P. Matthey (PM), D. Nemanich (DN), B. Paxton (BP), M. Rieffenberger (MR), D. Sellers (DS), C. Shaffer (CS), A. Sundelin (AS), F. Temple (FT), P. Temple (PT), F. Van Nostran (FV).

CONTENT: Y-young in nest, B-nest under construction, E-eggs in nest, Out-young birds out of nest, F-feeding young. The number of eggs or young is shown when available.

HABITAT: (HBT) 1-woods, 1-02-deciduous, 1-03-mixed, 4-field, 5-grassland, 8-suburban, 9-urban, 12-fresh water, 05-cultivated, 06-fallow, 09-shrub, 8-01-rural, 8-02-roadside.

SITE: 02-on ground in vegetation, 05-shrub, 07-deciduous tree branch, 08-deciduous tree cavity, 09-conifer branch.

ALTITUDE: (ALT) Altitude of locality in feet above sea level.

COMMENTS: Locality of nest.

Galax, common in Wyoming County dry woods.

Herbaceous Flowering Plants of Wyoming County, West Virginia

M. Ashton Berdine

The herbaceous flowering plants of Wyoming County, West Virginia are listed as they appear in the second edition of P.D. Strausbaugh and Earl L. Core's **Flora of West Virginia.** Grasses, sedges, rushes, and the genus Rubus have been omitted from this list. This list was made during the June, 1984 Brooks Bird Club Foray. It was considered by the Brooks Bird Club that a thorough list of Wyoming County vegetation was needed. Upon observation and collection of many of the listed species, new county records were determined by the Brooks Bird Club. Much appreciation is given to the group of botanists who conducted this survey. Observers include E. E. Hutton, Zettie Stewart, Bob Richardson, Kyle Bush, Eleanor Bush, Esther Reichelderfer, Ann Pyle, Bill Grafton, Ann Llewellyn, Rodney Bartgis, and M. Ashton Berdine (compiler).

Typha latifolia L.	Broad-leaved Cattail
Sparganium sp.	Burreed
Alisma subcordatum Raf.	Common Water Plantain
Sagittaria latifolia Willd.	Wapato
Arisaema triphyllum (L.) Schoot	Jack-in-the-Pulpit
Acorus calamus L.	Calamus
Lemna minor L.	Least Duckweed
Tradescantia subaspera Ker.	
Commelina communis L.	Asiatic Day-Flower
Chamaelirium luteum (L.)	Devil's Bit
Uvularia perfoliata L.	Mealy Bellwort
U. grandiflora J.E. Smith	Large-flowered Bellwort
Allium tricoccum Ait.	Ramp
A. vineale L.	Wild Garlic
Hemerocallis fulva L.	Common Day Lily
H. flava L.	Yellow Day Lily
Lilium superbum L.	Turk's Cap Lily
Erythronium americanum Ker.	Yellow Fawn Lily
Ornithogalum umbellatum L.	Star of Bethlehem
Yucca filamentosa L.	Adam's Needle
Asparagus officinalis L.	Garden Asparagus
Clintonia umbellulata (Michx.)	White Clintonia
Smilacina racemosa (L.) Desf.	False Solomon's Seal
Maianthemum camadense Desf.	Wild Lily-of-the-Valley
Disporum lanuginosum (Michx.)	Hairy Disporum
Medeola virginiana L.	Indian Cucumber Root
Polygonatum pubescens (Willd.) Pursh	Downy Solomon's Seal
P. biflorum (Walt.) Ell.	Common Solomon's Seal
P. canaliculatum (Muhl.) Pursh	Great Solomon's Seal
Trillium erectum L.	Ill-scented Trillium
T. grandiflorum (Michx.)	Large Flowered Trillium
T. undulatum Willd.	Painted Trillium
Smilax herbacea L.	Carrion Flower

S. glauca Walt.	Saw Brier
S. rotundifolia L.	Common Greenbrier
S. hispida Muhl.	Hispid Greenbrier
Discorea batatas Decne.	Chinese Yam
D. villisa L.	Wild Yam
Sisyrinchium angustifolium Mill.	Blue-eyed Grass
Iris pseudacorus L.	Yellow Iris
I. cristata Ait.	Crested Dwarf Iris
Cypripedium acaule Ait	Pink Lady's Slipper
Orchis spectabilis L.	Showy Orchis
Habenaria clavellata (Michx.)	Small Green Wood Orchid
H. flava (L.)	Pale Green Orchid
H. lacera (Michx.)	Ragged Fringed Orchid
H. peramoena Gray	Purple Fringeless Orchid
Isotria verticillata (Willd.)	Whorled Pagonia
Goodyera pubescens (Willd.) R. Br.	Downy Rattlesnake Plantain
Aplectrum hyemale (Muhl.)	Puttyroot
Laparis lilifolia (L.)	Large Twayblade
Saururus cernuus L.	Lizard's Tail
Humulus lupulus L.	Common Hop
Laportea canadenis (L.)	Wood Nettle
Pilea pumila (L.)	Clearweed
Boehmeria cylindriea (L.)	False Nettle
Parietaria pensylvanica Muhl.	Pennsylvania Pellitory
Pyrularia pubera Michx.	Buffalonut
Asarum canadense L.	Wild Ginger
A. virginicum L.	Coltsfoot
A. heterophyllum Ashe	Heartleaf
Aristolochia macrophylla Lam.	Dutchman's Pipe
Rumex crispus L.	Curly Dock
R. obtusifolius L.	Broadleaf Dock
R. acetosella L.	Field Sorrel
Tovara virginiana (L.)	Virginia Knotweed
Polygonum aviculare L.	Knotweed
P. sagittatum L.	Arrowleaf Tearthumb
P. scandens L.	Climbing False Buckwheat
P. cuspidatum Sieb. & Zucc.	Japanese Knotweed
Chenopodium album L.	Lamb's Quarter
Phytolacca americana L.	Pokeweed
Mollugo verticillata L.	Carpetweed
Arenaria serpyllifolia L.	Thymeleaf Sandwort
Stellaria media (L.)	Common Chickweed
S. pubera Michx.	Great Chickweed
S. graminea L.	Lesser Stitchwort
Cerastium vulgatum L.	Common Mouse-ear Chickweed
C. viscosum L.	Mouse-ear Chickweed
Silene cucubalus Wibel.	Bladder Campion
S. stellata (L.)	Starry Campion
S. antirrhina L.	Sleepy Catchfly
S. virginica L.	Fire Pink
Saponaria officinalis L.	Bouncing Bet
Dianthus armeria L.	Deptford Pink

D. barbatus L.	Sweet William
Nuphar advena (Ait.)	Cowlily
Ranunculus allegheniensis Brittom	Allegheny Crowfoot
R. abortivus L.	Kidneyleaf Crowfoot
R. micranthus Nutt.	Small-Flowered Crowfoot
R. hispidus Michx.	Hispid Buttercup
R. septentrionalis Poir.	Northern Swamp Buttercup
R. repens L.	Creeping Buttercup
R. acris L.	Tall Buttercup
Trautvetteria caroliniensis (Walt.) Vail	Tasselrue
Thalictrum dioicum L.	Early Meadowrue
T. polyganum Muhl.	Tall Meadowrue
Anemonella thalictroides (L.) Spach	Rue Anemone
Hepatica americana (DC.)	Roundlobe Hepatica
H. acutiloba DC.	Sharpelobe Hepatica
Anemone virginia L.	Thimbleweed
A. lancifolia Pursh.	Mountain Anemone
A. mimina DC.	Dwarf Anemone
Clematis virginiana L.	Virgin's Bower
C. dioscoreifolia Levl. & Vaniot.	Japanese Clematis
C. viorna L.	Leatherflower
Caltha palustris L.	Marsh-Marigold
Aquileqia canadensis L.	Wild Columbine
Cimicifuga racemosa (L) Nutt.	Black Snakeroot
Actaea pachypoda Ell.	White Baneberry
Hydrastis canadensis L.	Goldseal
Podophyllum peltatum L.	May Apple
Caulophyllum thalictroides (L.)	Blue Cohosh
Sanquinaria canadensis L.	Bloodroot
Dicentra sp.	
Lepidium campestre (L.)	Field Cress
L. virginicum L.	Wild Peppergrass
L. densiflorum Schrad.	Dense-Flowered Peppergrass
Capsella bursa-pastoris (L.)	Shepherd's Purse
Alliaria officinalis Andrz.	Garlic Mustard
Hesperis matronalis L.	Dame's Rocket
Rorippa islandica (Oeder)	Marsh Yellow Cress
Barbarea vulgaris R. Br.	Winter Cress
Dentaria diphylla Michx.	Two-leaved Toothwort
D. laciniata Muhl.	Cut-leaved Toothwort
D. heterophylla Nutt.	Slender Toothwort
Cardamine rotundifolia Michx.	Mountain Watercress
C. impatiens L.	
C. hirsuta L.	Hairy Bittercress
C. pensylvanica Muhl.	Pennsylvania Bittercress
Arabis lyrata L.	Lyreleaf Rockcress
A. laevigata (Muhl.)	Smooth Rockcress
A. canadensis L.	Sicklepod
Sedum sarmentosum Bunge	
S. ternatum Michx.	Wild Stonecrop
Saxifraga caroliniana Gray	
S. virginiensis Michx.	Early Saxifrage

Tiarella cordifolia L.	Foamflower
Heuchera villosa Michx.	Hairy Heuchera
H. americana L.	Alumroot
H. pubescens Pursh.	Downy Heuchera
Mitella diphylla L.	Miterwort
Crysoplenium americanum Schwein	Golden Saxifrage
Aruncus dioicus (Walt.)	Goatsbeard
Gillenia trifoliata (L.)	Bowman's Root
Fragaria virginiana Duchesne	Virginia Strawberry
Duchesnea indica (Andr.)	Indian Strawberry
Potentilla recta L.	Upright Cinquefoil
P. norvegica L.	Rough Cinquefoil
P. simplex Michx.	Common Cinquefoil
P. canadensis L.	Canada Cinquefoil
Geum sp.	
Agrimonia gryposepala Wallr.	Tall Agrimony
A. parviflora Ait.	Small-flowered Agrimony
Cassia nictitans L.	Wild Sensitive Plant
Trifolium pratense L.	Red Clover
T. repens L.	White Clover
T. hybridum L.	Alsike Clover
T. agrarium L.	Yellow Hop Clover
T. campestre Schreber	Low Hop Clover
Melilotus officinalis (L.) Lam.	Yellow Sweetclover
M. alba Desr.	White Sweetclover
Medicago sativa L.	Alfalfa
M. lupulina L.	Black Medic
Coronilla varia L.	Coronilla
Desmodium spp.	
Lespedeza striata (Thumb.)	Japan Bushclover
L. stripulacea Maxim.	Korean Lespedeza
L. sericea	Sirecea Lespedeza
Vicia villosa Roth	Hairy Vetch
V. dasycarpa Ten.	
V. tetrasperma (L.) Moench	
Lathyrus venosus Muhl.	Veiny Peavine
Apios americana Medic.	Groundnut
Amphicarpa bracteata (L.)	American Hogpeanut
Pueraria lobata (Willd.)	Kudzu Vine
Linum striatum Walt.	Ridged Yellow Flax
Oxalis montana Raf.	White Wood Sorrel
O. violacea L.	Violet Wood Sorrel
O. stricta L.	Upright Yellow Wood Sorrel
O. europaea Jord.	European Yellow Wood Sorrel
O. grandis Small	Great Yellow Wood Sorrel
Geranium maculatum L.	Wild Cranesbill
G. carolinianum L.	Carolina Crane's-Bill
G. molle L.	Dove's-Foot Crane's-Bill
Polygala polygama Walt.	Racemed Milkwort
Acalypha rhomboidea Raf.	Common Three-Seeded Mercury
Callitriche palustris L.	Vernal Water Starwort
Impatiens pallida Nutt.	Pale Touch-Me-Not

I. capensis Meerb.	Spotted Touch-Me-Not
Hypericum perforatum L.	Common St. John's-Wort
H. punctatum Lam.	Dotted St. John's Wort
H. mutilum L.	Dwarf St. John's-Wort
Lechea racemulosa Michx.	Pinweed
Hybanthus concolor (Forster) Spreng.	Green Violet
Viola cucullata Ait.	Marsh-Blue Violet
V. papilionacea Pursh.	Common Blue Violet
V. sagittata Ait.	Arrow-Leaf Violet
V. triloba Schwein	Three-lobed Violet
V. palmata L.	Palmate-leaf Violet
V. blanda Willd.	Sweet White Violet
V. rotundifolia Michx.	Roundleaf Violet
V. hastata Michx.	Halbert-leaf Yellow Violet
V. pensylvanica Michx.	Smooth Yellow Violet
V. canadensis L.	Canada Violet
V. striata Ait.	Striped Violet
Passiflora lutea L.	Yellow Passion Flower
Ludwigia alternifolia L.	Seedbox
Epilobium coloratum Biehler	Purple-leaved Willow Herb
Oenothera biennis L.	Common Evening-Primrose
Circaea quadrisulcata (Maximowicz)	Enchanter's nightshade
Aralia racemosa L.	American Spikenard
A. nudicaulis L.	Wild Sarsaparilla
Panax quinquefolius L.	Ginseng
Sanicula spp.	Snakeroot
Osmorhiza claytoni (Michx.)	Hairy Sweet Cicely
O. longistylis (Torr.)	Smooth Sweet Cicely
Conium maculatum L.	Celery
Zizia trifolia (Michx.)	
Cicuta maculata L.	Water Hemlock
Cryptotaenia canadenisis (L.)	Honewort
Sium suave Walt.	Water Parsnip
Thaspium barbinode (Michx.) Nutt.	Hairy-jointed Meadow-Parsnip
Angelica venenosa (Greenway) Fernald	Hairy Angelica
Oxypolis rigidior (L.)	Cowbane
Heracleum maximum	Cow Parsnip
Daucus carota L.	Wild Carrot
Chimaphila maculata (L.)	Spotted Wintergreen
Pyrola rotundifolia L.	Round-leaved American Wintergreen
Galax aphylla L.	Galax
Lysimachia quadrifolia L.	Whorled Loosestrife
L. nummularia L.	Moneywort
L. ciliata L.	Fringed Loosestrife
Obolaria virginica L.	Buckbean
Vinca minor L.	Periwinkle
Apocynum cannabinum	Indian Hemp
Asclepias quadrifolia Jacq.	Four-leaved Milkweed
A. exaltata L.	Poke Milkweed
A. variegata L.	White Milkweed
A. syriaca L.	Common Milkweed
Convolvulus spithamaeus L.	Upright Bindweed

C. sepium L.	Hedge Bindweed
Cuscuta gronovii Willd.	Common Dodder
Polemonium reptans L.	Greek Valerian
Phlox subulata L.	Mosspink
P. stolonifera Sims	Creeping Phlox
Hydrophyllum virginianum L.	Virginia Waterleaf
Phacelia bipinnatifida Michx.	Loose-flowered Phacelia
Lithospermum latifolium Michx.	American Gromwell
Verbena urticaefolia L.	White Vervain
Teucrium canadense L.	American Germander
Scutellaria incana Biehler	Downy Skullcap
Meehania cordata (NUTT.)	Meehania
Nepeta cataria L.	Catnip
Glechoma hederacea L.	Ground-ivy
Prunella vulgaris L.	European Selfheal
Synandra hispidula (Michx.)	Synandra
Lamium amplexicaule L.	Henbit
L. maculatum L.	Spotted Henbit
Stachys riddellii House	Riddell's Hedge Nettle
Salvia lyrata L.	Wild Sage
Cunila origanoides (L.)	Dittany
Lycopus virginicus L.	Bugleweed
Mentha piperita L.	Peppermint
Collinsonia canadensis L.	Richweed
Perilla frutescens (L.)	Beefsteak Plant
Solanum americanum Mill.	Black Nightshade
Solanum carolinense L.	Horse-nettle
Lycium halimifolium Mill.	Matrimony Vine
Verbascum thapsus L.	Great Mullein
Scrophularia marilandica L.	Giant Figwort
Chelone glabra L.	Turtlehead
Penstemon digitalis Nutt.	Foxglove
P. laevigatus Ait.	Smooth Beard-tongue
Mimulus ringens L.	Common Monkey-flower
Veronica serpyllifolia L.	Thyme-leaved Speedwell
V. officinalis L.	Common Speedwell
V. peregrina L.	Purslane Speedwell
V. arvensis L.	Corn Speedwell
Pedicularis canadensis L.	Common Lousewort
Epifagus virginiana (L.)	Beechdrops
Conopholis americana (L.F.) Wallr.	Cancerroot
Orobanche uniflora L.	One-flowered Broomrape
Justicia americana (L.) Vahl	Water-Willow
Plantago major L.	Great Plantain
P. rugelii Dcne.	Common Plantain
P. lanceolata L.	Buckhorn Plantain
P. aristata Michx.	Bracted Plantain
P. virginica L.	Dwarf Plantain
Sherardia arvensis L.	Field Madder
Galium aparine L.	Cleavers
G. triflorum Michx.	Sweet-scented Bedstraw
G. circaezans Michx.	Wild Liquorice

Mitchella repens L.	Partridge Berry
Houstonia caerulea L.	Bluets
H. tenuifolia Nutt.	Slender-leaved Summer Bluets
H. longifolia Gaertn.	Long-leaved Summer Bluets
Valerianella spp.	Corn Salad
Specularia perfoliata (L.) A. DC.	Venus' Looking Glass
Campanula americana L.	Tall Bellflower
C. divaricata Michx.	Panicled Bellflower
Lobelia cardinalis L.	Cardinal-flower
L. inflata L.	Indian Tobacco
Veronia noveboracensis (L.) Michx.	New York Ironweed
Elephantopus carolinianus Willd.	Elephant's-foot
Eupatorium fistulosum Barratt	Common Joe-pye Weed
E. purpureum L.	Wide-leaved Joe-pye Weed
E. perfoliatum L.	Boneset
E. serotinum Michx.	Late-flowering Thoroughwort
E. rugosum Houtt.	White Snakeroot
Solidago caesia L.	Wreath Goldenrod
S. flexicaulis L.	Broadleaf Goldenrod
S. bicolor L.	Silverrod
S. nemoralis Ait.	Oldfield Goldenrod
S. rugosa Ait.	Wrinkle-leaf Goldenrod
S. altissima L.	Tall Goldenrod
Aster divaricatus L.	White Wood Aster
A. macrophyllus L.	Bigleaf Aster
A. undulatus L.	Wavy-leaf Aster
A. puniceus L.	Purple-stem Aster
Erigeron pulchellus Michx.	Robin's Plantain
E. philadelphicus L.	Philadelphia Fleabane
E. strigosus Muhl.	Daisy Fleabane
Antennaria neglecta Greene	Field Pussytoes
A. plantaginifolia (L.)	Plantainleaf Everlasting
Gnaphalium purpureum L.	Purplish Cudweed
Ambrosia trifida L.	Giant Ragweed
A. artemisiifolia L.	Common Ragweed
Polymnia canadensis L.	White-flowered Leafcup
Rudbeckia laciniata L.	Tall Coneflower
Helianthus divaricatus L.	Woodland Sunflower
H. decapetalus L.	Thinleaved Sunflower
Verbesina alternifolia (L.) Britton ex Kearney	Wing-stem
V. occidentalis (L.) Walt.	Small Yellow Crownbeard
Coreopsis lanceolata L.	Lance-leaved Tickseed
Galinsoga ciliata (Raf.)	Raceweed
Achillea millefolium L.	Yarrow
Anthemis cotula L.	Dog Fennel
A. arvensis L.	Field Chamomile
Chrysanthemum leucanthemum L.	Ox-eye Daisy
Artemisia vulgaris L.	Common Mugwort
Tussilago farfara L.	Coltsfoot
Erechtites hieracifolia (L.)	Fireweed
Cacalia atriplicifolia L.	Pale Indian Plantain

Senecio smallii Britton	Small's Ragwort
S. aureus L.	Golden Ragwort
S. obovatus Muhl.	Squaw-weed
Arctium minus (Hill) Bernh.	Common Burdock
Cirsium vulgare (Savi) Tenore	Common Thistle
C. discolor (Muhl.)	Field Thistle
C. altissium (L.)	Tall Thistle
C. muticum Michx.	Swamp Thistle
Cichorium intybus L.	Chicory
Krigia biflora (Walt.)	Cynthia
Hypochoeris radicata L.	Cat's Ear
Taraxacum officinale Weber.	Common Dandelion
Sonchus asper (L.)	Spiny Thistle
Lactuca canadensis L.	Wild Lettuce
Crepis capillaris (L.)	Smooth Hawkweed
Prenanthes alba L.	White Lettuce
P. trifoliata (Cass.) Fernald	Lion's Paw
Hieracium pilosella L.	Mouse-ear Hawkweed
H. aurantiacum L.	Orange Hawkweed
H. pratense Tausch.	King Devil
H. venosum L.	Rattlesnake-Weed
H. scabrum Michx.	Rough Hawkweed

Route 4, Box 419
Parkersburg, WV 26101

Birds of West Virginia: New Field Check List

Included in this issue of **The Redstart** is a new field check list of West Virginia Birds. The list was prepared by George A. Hall and A. R. Buckelew Jr. for the West Virginia Department of Natural Resources, Wildlife Division, Nongame Wildlife Program. Most of the funds for the project were provided by West Virginia citizens who contributed to the voluntary State income tax check-off for nongame wildlife.

The new field check list is in the order of the American Ornithologists' Union **Check-List of North American Birds,** sixth edition, 1983. The new standard English names are used. From now on, authors will be expected to use the new order and English names in articles submitted for publication in **The Redstart.** Keep the enclosed card for reference. Refer to George Hall's **West Virginia Birds** for a complete list of state birds. Articles already submitted at this date which adhere to the old taxonomic order, will not be returned by the editor. Therefore some articles will appear later this year in which the old order will be used.

Trees, Shrubs, and Woody Vines of Wyoming County

Maxine Thacker

The Brooks Bird Club Foray of 1984 is a first for Wyoming County. This list of plants observed at this time cannot be a complete one for the county by any means. It is based on observations by Leon Wilson, Pete Chandler, Roland Cowger, and Maxine Thacker.

A rare Azalea, the Red Azalea (Rhododendron Cumberlinense), was found along the trail to Ivy Knob Tower; it blooms before the leaves appear. This is the first time it has been reported in West Virginia.

Picea abies	Norway Spruce (intro.)
Pinus strobus	White Pine
Pinus resinosa	Red Pine (intro.)
Juniperus virginiana	Red Cedar
Salix nigra	Black Willow
Salix babylonia	Weeping Willow
Salix sericea	Silky Willow
Juglans cinerea	White Walnut
Julgans nigra	Black Walnut
Carya cordiformis	Bitternut Hickory
Carya ovata	Shagbark Hickory
Carya tomentosa	Mockernut Hickory
Carya glabra	Pignut Hickory
Corylus cornuta	Beaked Hazelnut
Corylus americanus	Hazelnut
Ostrya virginiana	Hop Hornbeam
Carpinus caroliniana	American Hornbeam
Amelanchier arborea	Common Serviceberry
Crataegus crus-galli	Cockspur Hawthorn
Crataegus Spp.	Hawthorns
Rubus odoratus	Purple Flowering Raspberry
Rosa multiflora	Rambler Rose (multiflora)
Rosa carolina	Pasture Rose
Rubus phoenicolasius	Wineberry
Rubus Spp.	Blackberries
Rubus Spp.	Raspberries
Prunus serotina	Wild Black Cherry
Cercis canadenis	Redbud
Robinia pseudo-acacia	Common Locust
Robinia hispida	Rose Acacia
Ailanthus altissima	Tree-of-Heaven
Rhus typhina	Staghorn Sumac
Rhus glahra	Smooth Sumac
Rhus copallina	Shining Sumac
Ilex opaca	American Holly
Ilex verticillata	Winterberry
Euonymus americanus	Strawberry Bush
Acer pensylvanicum	Striped Maple

Acer negundo	Boxelder
Aesculus octandra	Yellow (Sweet) Buckeye
Tilia americana	American Bassword
Tilia heterophylla	White Basswood
Nyssa sylvatica	Black Gum
Aralia spinosa	Hercules' Club
Cornus florida	Flowering Dogwood
Betula lenta	Black Birch
Betula alleghaniensis	Yellow Birch
Fagus grandifolia	American Beech
Castanea dentata	American Chestnut
Castanea pumila	Chinquapin
Quercus alba	White Oak
Quercus prinus	Chestnut Oak
Quercus rubra	Red Oak
Quercus palustris	Pin Oak
Quercus coccinea	Scarlet Oak
Quercus velutina	Black Oak
Ulmus rubra	Slippery Elm
Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry
Morus rubra	Red Mulberry
Morus alba	White Mulberry
Pyrularia pubera	Buffalonut
Magnolia acuminata	Cucumber Magnolia
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip Tree
Magnolia tripetala	Umbrella Magnolia
Asimina triloba	Pawpaw
Sassafras albidum	White Sassafras
Lindera benzoin	Spicebush
Hydrangea arborescens	Wild Hydrangea
Ribes cynosbati	Prickly Gooseberry
Ribes americanum	Wild Black Currant
Hamamelis virginana	Witch-hazel
Platanus occidentalis	Sycamore
Pyrus coronaria	Wild Crab-apple
Cornus stolonifera	Red-osier Dogwood
Cornus alternifola	Alternate-leaved Dogwood
Oxydendrum arboreum	Sourwood
Rhododendron maximum	Rhododendron
Rhododendron Spp.	Azaleas Spp.
Rhododendron Cumberlinense	Red Azalea (Ivy Knob Tower)
Kalmia latifolia	Mountain Laurel
Vaccinium stamineum	Buckberry
Vaccinium Spp.	Huckleberries
Vaccinium Spp.	Blueberries
Epigaea repens	Trailing Arbutus
Gaultheria procumbens	Teaberry
Fraxinus americana	White Ash
Catalpa bignonioides	Catalpa
Diervilla lonicera	Bush Honeysuckle
Symphoricarpos orbiculatus	Coralberry
Viburnum lentago	Nannyberry

Viburnum acerifolium	Maple-Leaved Viburnum
Sambucus canadensis	Black Elderberry
Smilax rotundifolia	Common Greenbrier
Aristolochia durior	Pipevine
Rubus fragillaris	Dewberry
Rhus radicans	Poison Ivy
Parthenocissus quinquefolia	Virginia Creeper
Vitis Spp.	Wild Grapes

5 West Victoria St.
Buckhannon, WV 26201

Ferns and Fern Allies at the 1984 Foray

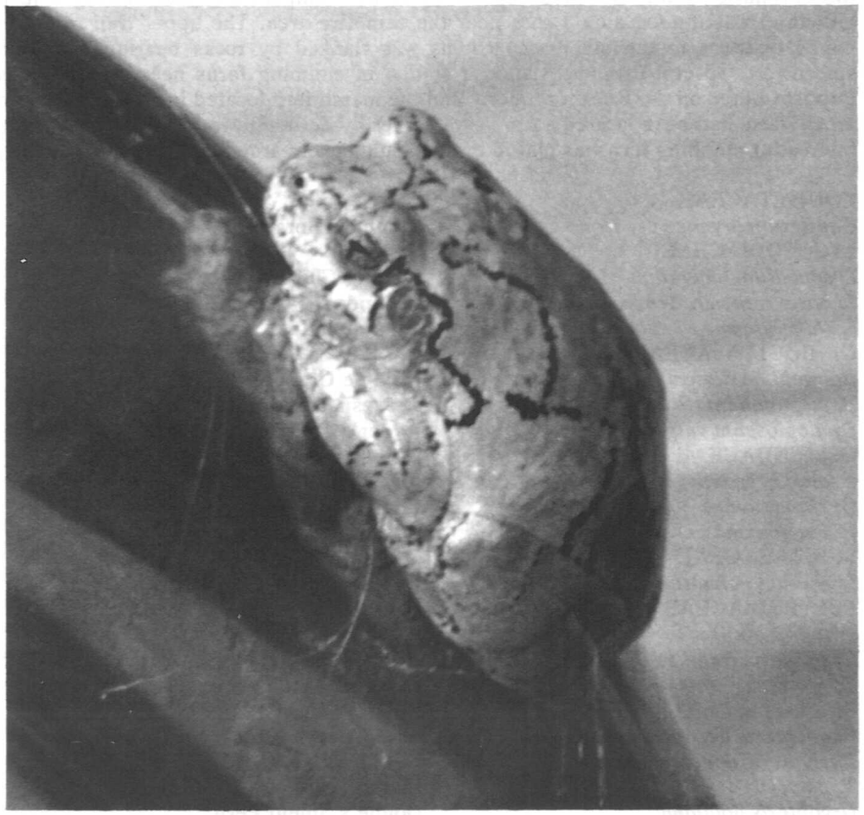
Ann H. Pyle

This is a report of ferns and fern allies found during the 1984 Foray headquartered at the Wyoming County Youth Camp. Many of the campers enjoyed viewing a lush growth of walking ferns on a rock near the campfire area. The upper trail from the men's quarters to the other area cabins was flanked by rocks bearing mountain spleenwort. Several campers visited a station of climbing ferns near the Stephens Baptist Church on the Bryson property and the marsh fern located in a pasture in that area. These had been located a few years earlier by Zettie Stewart. A specimen of the interesting climbing fern was placed in the headquarters area for all to see and enjoy.

EQUISETACEAE	
Equisetum arvense	Common Horsetail
LYCOPODIACEAE	
Lycopodium lucidulum	Shining Clubmoss
L. obscurum var. dendroideum	Groundpine - Tree Clubmoss
L. flabelliforme	Groundpine
OPHIOGLOSSACEAE	
Botrychium dissectum f. obliquum	Oblique Grapefern
B. virginianum	Rattlesnake Fern
Ophioglossum vulgatum	Adder's Tongue
OSMUNDACEAE	
Osmunda regalis	Royal Fern
O. cinnamomea	Cinnamon Fern
O. claytoniana	Interrupted Fern
SCHIZAEACEAE	
Lygodium palmatum	Climbing Fern
POLYPODIACEAE	
Woodsia obtusa	Blunt-lobed Woodsia
Cystopteris fragilis	Brittle Fern
C. protrusa	Lowland Brittle Fern
Onoclea sensibilis	Sensitive Fern
Phegopteris hexagonoptera	Broad Beech Fern
Thelypteris noveboracensis	New York Fern
T. palustris	Marsh Fern
Dryopteris goldiana	Goldie's Shield Fern

D. marginalis	Marginal Shield Fern
D. spinulosa	Spinulose Shield Fern
D. intermedia	Intermediate Wood Fern
Polystichum acrostichoides	Christmas Fern
Dennstaedtia punctilobula	Hay-scented Fern
Athyrium pycnocarpon	Glade Fern
A. thelypterioides	Silvery Athyrium
A. angustum var. rubellum	Northeastern Lady Fern
A. asplenioides	Southern Lady Fern
Camptosorus rhizophyllus	Walking Fern
Asplenium platyneuron	Ebony Spleenwort
A. trichomanes	Maidenhair Spleenwort
A. montanum	Mountain Spleenwort
Adiantum pedatum	Maidenhair Fern
Pteridium aquilinum	Bracken
Polypodium virginianum	Common Polypody

1111 Lakeview Drive
Parkersburg, WV 26104



Gray Tree Frog at home in the camp pool.

Copperhead found on the camp road.

The Amphibians and Reptiles of the 1984 Foray

Thomas K. Pauley

The field surveys for amphibians and reptiles at the 1984 annual foray produced 25 species of amphibians and reptiles. Of these species, 14 were amphibians and 11 were reptiles. A complete listing of species is provided below.

While 25 species is a respectable representation for 7 days, 46 species are known to occur in Wyoming County, West Virginia. (A complete listing of these species is also provided). Two reasons may have limited the number of species observed. These are the time of the year, i.e., it was too late for some species, and the weather was too hot and dry for other species.

One salamander species not known to occur in West Virginia, *Desmognathus welteri* (Black Mountain Dusky Salamander) has been found in eastern Kentucky and northwestern Virginia near the West Virginia border. Several unsuccessful efforts were made during the foray to locate this species within the West Virginia border. It is hoped that subsequent visits to this area will determine if this species occurs in West Virginia.

The 1984 foray was a very enjoyable experience and the results of the amphibian and reptile survey were successful considering the hot and dry weather conditions.

Amphibians and Reptiles found in 1984 Foray

AMPHIBIANS
Salamanders:
Appalachian Seal Salamander (*Desmoghnathus m. monticola*)
  Station and Twin Falls State Park
Northern Dusky Salamander (*Desmognathus f. fuscus*)
  Station and Twin Falls State Park
Mountain Dusky Salamander (*Desmognathus ochrophaeus*)
  Station
Longtail Salamander (*Eurycea l. longicauda*)
  Station and Stephen Lake
Northern Two-lined Salamander (*Eurycea l. longicauda*)
  Station
Northern Spring Salamander (*Gyrinophilus p. porphyriticus*)
  Station
Green Salamander (*Aneides aeneus*)
  Brush Creek and Twin Falls State Park
Slimy Salamander (*Plethodon g. glutinosus*)
  Brush Creek and Twin Falls State Park
Red-spotted Newt (*Notophthalmus v. viridescens*)
  Twin Falls State Park
Redback Salamander (*Plethodon cinereus*)
  Stephen Lake
Frogs and Toads:
Eastern American Toad (*Bufo a. americanus*)
  Station
Gray Tree Frog (*Hyla versicolor*)
  Station
Green Frog (*Rana c. malanota*)
  Twin Falls State Park
Northern Spring Peeper (*Hyla c. crucifer*)
  Twin Falls State Park
REPTILES
Northern Water Snake (*Nerodia s. sipedon*)
  Station
Northern Ringneck Snake (*Diadophis p. edwardsii*)
  Station and Stephen Lake
Eastern Worm Snake (*Carphopis a. amoenus*)
  Station
Queen Snake (*Regina septemvittata*)
  Station
Northern Copperhead (*Agkistrodon c. mokeson*)
  Station
Black Rat Snake (*Elaphe o. obsoleta*)
  Station and DOR between Glen Fork and Ravencliff
Rough Green Snake (*Opheodrys aestivus*)
  Stephen Lake
Northern Black Racer (*Coluber c. constrictor*)
  Station
Turtles:
Eastern Box Turtle (*Terrapene c. carolina*)
  Station
Lizards:
Northern Fence Lizard (*Sceloporus u. hyacinthinus*)
  Station
Five-lined Skink (*Eumeces fasciatus*)
  Station

Species Known to Occur in Wyoming County, But Not Observed During the 1984 Foray

AMPHIBIANS
Salamanders:
Cryptobranchus a. alleganiensis, Eastern Hellbender
Necturus m. maculosus, Mudpuppy
Ambystoma maculatum, Spotted Salamander
Ambystoma opacum, Marbled Salamander
Plethodon richmondi, Ravine Salamander
Hemidactylium scutatum, Four-toed Salamander
Pseudotriton montanus diastictus, Midland Mud Salamander
Pseudotriton r. ruber, Northern Red Salamander
Frogs and Toads:
Bufo woodhousei fowleri, Fowler's Toad
Pseudacris brachyphona, Mountain Chorus Frog
Rana catesbeiana, Bullfrog
Rana sylvatica, Wood Frog
Rana palustris, Pickerel Frog

REPTILES
Turtles:
Chelydra s. serpentina, Common Snapping Turtle
Sternotherus odoratus, Stinkpot
Trionyx s. spiniferus, Eastern Spiny Softshell
Snakes:
Heterodon platyrhinos, Eastern Hognose Snake
Lampropeltis t. triangulum, Eastern Milk Snake
Crotalus horridus, Timber Rattlesnake
Storeria o. occipitomaculata, Northern Redbelly Snake
Opheodrys v. vernalis, Eastern Green Snake

1984 Foray Mammal List

Paula J. Siegrist

Mammal list for the Brooks Bird Foray held at the Wyoming Youth Camp in Wyoming County from June 7-16, 1984. This was the first foray held at the Wyoming Youth Camp and 14 mammals were reported. Most of the mammals spotted during the foray were very commonly seen mammals with the exception of the five mink. I would like to extend my thanks to all those who helped with the mammal list.

Pouched Mammals: Marsupialia
Family: Didelphidae (Opposums)
1. Opossum (*Didelphis marsupialis*) - reported by M.M.R. This mammal has black, paper-thin ears tipped in white, white fur, a pointed nose, and a rat like tail. This chiefly nocturnal mammal can be found in farming areas, woodlands, and along streams.

Bats: Chiroptera
Family: Myotis (Bats)
1. Little Brown Myotis (*Myotis lucifugus*) this little bat was stationed near camp and was seen by several. This bat has brown fur with hairs having long glossy tips. It can be found in caves, tunnels, hollow trees, or buildings which serve as roosting places. This mammal can be seen from dusk to dawn.

Flesh-eaters: Carnivora
Family: Procyonidae (Raccoons and Coatis)
1. Raccoon (*Procyon lotor*) - was seen near Bolt by R.B. and tracks were spotted in Crany on a 10 mile bird run by L.W. A coon, as it is commonly called, has a pepper and salt coloration with a black mask over its eyes and altering rings of yellowish-white and black on the tail. This mostly nocturnal mammal can be found along stream and lake borders where there are wooded areas or rick cliffs near.

Family: Mustelidae (Weasels, Skunks, etc.)
1. Mink (*Mustela vision*) - one was seen by Jo W. on Route 85 and four were spotted by H.C. and P.T. between Glen Fork and Jesse on Georgia Pacific Property. Mink usually have dark brown fur with a white patch on the chin and sometimes scattered white spots on the belly. It is chiefly nocturnal and found along streams and lakes.
2. Striped Skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*) - was reported by D.N., who suggested it had good scent glands. They have black fur with a narrow white stripe up the middle of the forehead and a broad white area which divides into two white lines which continue to the base of the tail. This nocturnal mammal likes semi-open country, mixed woods, brushland, and open prarie.

Gnawing Mammals: Rodentia
Family: Sciuridae (Squirrels)
1. Woodchuck or Ground Hog (*Marmota monax*) - was spotted by F.T. It has brown fur with the belly slightly paler the back and hairs have a frosted appearance; the feet are dark brown to black and a tad or white around the nose. This mostly diurnal mammal can be seen in open woods and rocky or brushy ravines.
2. Eastern Chipmunk (*Tamias striatus*) - were seen many times on field trips. This squirrel - like mamamal has facial, side, and back stripes ending at a reddish rump. The chipmunk runs with its bushy tail straight up and likes deciduous forests and brushy areas.
3. Eastern Gray Squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*) - was seen by G.P. on his study plot. Its fur is of grayish color with a white belly and has a very bushy tail with white-tipped hairs. It is primarily arboreal and is found in harwood forest with nut trees and river bottoms.
4. Red Squirrel (*Tamiasciurus hudsonicus*) - was seen by G.P. on his study plot. The spruce squirrel, its commonly called this, has yellowish to reddish fur with a white belly and a very bushy tail. Is found in mixed hardwood, pine and spruce forest, and swamps and is usually diurnal.

Family: Cricetidae (Mice, Rats, Lemmings and Voles)
1. Deer Mouse (*Peromyscus maniculatus*) - it had its life terminated by B.P. an A.H., who claimed it was hindering progress on the building the campfire. Its color ranges from pale gray to deep reddish brown with white feet and belly and the tail is sharply bicolored. It can be found in nearly all dry-land havitiat, forest, grassland or mixture and is mostly nocturnal.
2. Eastern Woodrat (*Neotoma floridana*) - was seen by R.B. near McGraws. It has a grayish-brown body with a white to grayish belly and a bicolored tail. This mostly nocturnal mammal can be found practically anywhere.
3. Norway Rat or House Rat (*Rattus norvegicus*) - has been spotted on Camp Road near Glen Fork. It has grayish-brown fur with a grayish belly and a long tail. This rat is chiefly nocturnal and likes buildings and rubbish piles.

Pikas, Hares, and Rabbits: Lagomorpha
Family: Leporidae (Hares and Rabbits)
1. Eastern Cottontail (*Sylvilqgus floridanus*) - was seen a mile down Camp Road on a 10 mile bird run by J.W. It has brownish to grayish fur with a rusty patch on nape, whitish feet, and a cottony white tail. It is active from early evening to late morning and can be found in heavy brush, weed patches, edges of swamps, and forests with open areas near.

Even-toed Hoofed Mammals: Artiodactyla
Family: Cervidae (Deer)
1. Whitetail Deer or Virginia Deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) - two deer were seen at Twin Falls State Park by B.P., A.H., M.A., and G.C. and tracks were seen in Crany by L.W. It is reddish in summer and blue-gray in the winter with a white belly and white under the tail. Is active in morning, evenings, and moon-light nights. It can be found in forest, swamps, and open brushy areas.

*A.H. (Andrew Hall), B.P. (Bart Paxton), D.N. (Don Nemanich), F.T. (Fritz Temple), G.C. (Greg Carrow), G.P. (Glen Phillips), H.C. (Helen Conrad), J.W. (Judy Ward), Jo W. (Jo Wood), L.W. (Leon Wilson), M.A. (Matt Ash), P.T. (Pat Temple), R.B. (Rodney Bartgis), M.M.R. (Mary Moore Riffenburger).

P.O. Box 68
Big Bend, W.Va. 26136

1984 Foray — June 7-16
Wyoming County Youth Camp
Glen Fork, WV

Matt Ash, Rodney Bartgis, Ralph Bell, Mike Berdine, A.R. "Jay" Buckelew, Dr. Kyle Bush, Greg Carrow, Pete Chandler, Baron Cornett, Roland Cowger, Dr. John Crosthwaite, Kevin Geiger, Bill Grafton, Daniel Grafton, Andrew Hall, George Hall, Dr. Paul Harwood, Bill Higbee, Russ Hogg, Mel Hooker, Dr. Gene Hutton, Oliver Johnson, Ben Kiff, Joe Kinney, George Koch, Oran Matthey, Bill Murray, Don Nemanich, Tom Pauley, Bart Paxton, Glen Phillips, Charles Pierce, Bob Richardson, Bob Rine, Chet Shaffer, Bill Smith, Edwin Smith, Andrew Wilson Sunderlin, Fritz Temple, Hugh Troth, Fred Van Nostran, Dr. John Weimer, Leon Wilson.
Eleanor Bush, Libby Chandler, Carolyn Conrad, Dorothy Conrad, Helen Conrad, Linnie Coon, Helen Cowger, Holly Creasy, Sally Crosthwaite, Emily Grafton, Jo Anne Graham,Patti Harrison, Virginia Harrison, Sally Harwood, Eileen Higbee, Harriett Hooker, Lillian Hughes, Sarah Hugus, Elizabeth Jacobs, Virginia Johnson, Maxine Kiff, Laura Koch, Ann Llewellyn, Polly Matthey, Marian Means, Norma Murray, Gladys Murrey, Janice Musser, Reba Pfalzgraf, Ivarean Pierce, Ann Pyle, Esther Reichelderfer, Wilma Richardson, Mary Moore Rieffenberger, Donna Sellars, Paula Siegrist, Frances Springston, Jo Lane Stern, Zettie Stewart, Pat Temple, Maxine Thacker, Judy Ward, Betty Weimer, Caroline Wilson, Jo Wood.

1984 Foray Participants.

Field Notes

SUMMER SEASON, 1984

Jim Phillips, Editor
809 Thorn St.
Princeton, West Virginia 24740

The first part of the season was hot and dry. Some areas had record high temperatures or temperatures that were at least 10° F higher than normal. The middle of the season seemed normal and the end of the season was a little cooler than usual in some places.

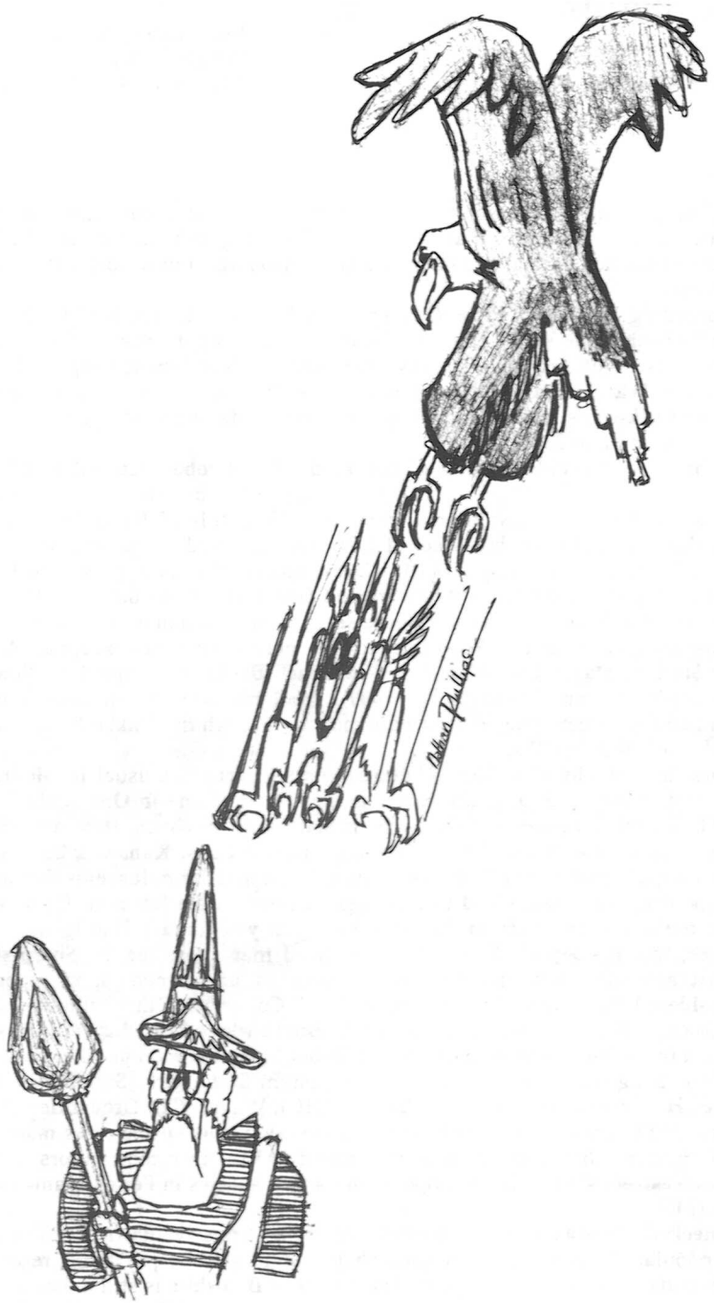
The Breeding Bird Atlas Project, co-sponsored by the Brooks Bird Club and the Wildlife Division of the W.Va. Dept. of Natural Resources got under way during 1984. A couple finds of interest have already been made. Oliver Johnson reports breeding **Prothonotary Warblers** along New River in the Pipestem study block. Tom Igou verified a **Chuck-will's-widow** that was present in the Matewan, Mingo Co. area from May 15 through June 23.

Waterbirds — Possible nesting of the **Pied-billed Grebe** occurred at Glenwood Swamp, Mason Co. (TI). Migrant birds began appearing by late July. A **Great Blue Heron** was in the S. Charleston area from June 25 to July 20 (HG). Several people reported this species by the third week of July. One adult and one juvenal were seen in Princeton, Mercer Co. on July 28 (JP). **Green-backed Herons** appeared to be fairly common during the summer. A **White-fronted Goose** spent the day on 4-Pole Creek along Rt. 10 on July 16 (TI). **Canada Geese** seem to be common over most of the state now. Most areas reported the **Wood Duck** to be in normal numbers except at McClintic Wildlife Station, Mason Co. (AV). **American Black Ducks** were found on New River near Crump's Bottom, Summers Co. (OJ). **Mallards** seemed in good numbers. **Blue-winged** and **Green-winged Teal** were moving through the Oakland, Md. area by the third week of July (GF).

Raptors through **Gulls** — **Black Vultures** were reported as usual in Monroe and Greenbrier Counties (JB, JP). Unusual was the report of one in Ona, Cabell Co. on July 9 (TI). **Turkey Vultures** were fairly common during the season. **Ospreys** were seen in mid-July in Amma, Roane Co. (HG) and near St. Albans, Kanawha Co. (AV). An unusual thing happened near Fort Gay, Wayne Co. in mid-June. It seems that an adult **Bald Eagle** dropped a small **Red Fox** hitting a farmer on the left arm. If you wish to check on the condition of any of the three I suggest you contact Tom Igou.

More reports of **Cooper's Hawks** were received than those for the **Sharp-shinned Hawk.** At any rate it seems safe to list both as uncommon. Igou reports ten **Red-shouldered Hawk** nests in the Wayne-Cabell Co. areas. Other sightings include Kanawha Co. (HG) and Greenbrier Co. (AV). **Broad-winged Hawks** were considered uncommon in Cabell and Wayne Counties (TI) but fairly common in other parts of the state. Two young were raised by a pair in Pipestem State Park, Summers Co. (JP). **Red-tailed Hawks** were reported from Braxton (HG), Wayne (TI), Greenbrier (AV) and Summers (JP) Counties. In Greenbrier Co. a survey of this species was made in the Clover Lick area. One bird per mile was found (AV). Most contributors listed the **American Kestrel** as normal. The population for this species in Pennsylvania however was low (MH).

Ring-necked Pheasants were reported only from Pennsylvania (MH). The **Ruffed Grouse** population seems to be in good shape. State wildlife personnel report **Wild Turkey** broods up 50% from last year. The **Northern Bobwhite** is still in low numbers. Single birds were heard calling in Tornado, Kanawha Co. (AV) and across Elk River



near Coonskin Park, Kanawha Co. (NG) and a pair was seen near True, Summers Co. (JP).

Virginia Rails were reported from Glenwood Swamp (TI). A **Yellow Rail** was seen August 22 in Canaan Valley (EH). The **Killdeer** population looked good throughout the area. The only sighting of **Spotted Sandpipers** within the safe date period for breeding was in Crump's Bottom, Summers Co. (OJ). Other reports for the species came at the end of July. **Common Snipe** were found in S. Charleston, Kanawha in early August (HG). **Amer. Woodcock** were listed as uncommon at Ft. Gay (TI). Other sightings came from Bluefield, Mercer Co. and Forest Hill, Summers Co. (AM). Thirty **Semipalmated Sandpipers** were in Oakland, Md. on June 1 and some were seen again on August 31 (GF). Three **Short-billed Dowitchers** were there August 10 (GF). **Ring-billed** and **Herring Gulls** were in the Glenwood Swamp on July 11 (TI).

Owls through **Horned Lark** — A **Common Barn-Owl** was found in Princeton, Mercer Co. during the summer (JP). Several pairs of **Eastern Screech-Owls** were also found in the vicinity of Mercer and Summers Counties. Other reports came from Vienna, Wood Co. (RJ), Kingwood, Preston Co. (GF), Huntington, Cabell Co. and Ft. Gay, Wayne Co. (TI). **Great Horned Owls** were listed from Mercer Co. (JP), Wood Co. (RJ) and Kanawha Co. (HG). Igou reported nests for this species in Ft. Gay, Lesage, Cabell Co. and Beech Fork State Park, Wayne Co. **Barred Owls** were found in Kanawha Co. (NG), Pocahontas Co. (AV), Mercer Co. (JP) and Preston Co. (GF). Ralph Bell recorded this species in Greene Co., Pa. for the first time in several years. A **Northern Saw-whet Owl** was heard from August 29 through 31 near Barboursville, Cabell Co. (TI).

Ralph Bell had his first Greene Co. summer record for **Common Nighthawks** on July 9. Contributors listed this bird to be in normal to lower numbers in the region. The first evidence of migration was a flock of 60 in Pennsylvania on August 27 (VJ). **Chimney Swifts** seemed to be very common. **Ruby-throated Hummingbirds** were fairly common. **Belted Kingfishers** seemed in normal numbers.

The only **Red-headed Woodpecker** was one in Greene Co. in July (RB). The other woodpeckers seemed to be in normal numbers. Most reporters considered **Eastern Kingbirds** to be in good numbers this year. **Willow Flycatchers** were found in Greenbrier Co. (AV), Wood Co. (RJ), Mercer Co. (JP) and Ft. Gay and Glenwood Swamp (TI). An **Alder Flycatcher** was found on the Pipestem, Summers Co. atlas block. No evidence of breeding was observed (OJ). An **Olive-sided Flycatcher** was seen near Kingwood, Preston Co. on August 28 (GF). Young **Horned Larks** were seen near Ft. Gay, Glenwood Swamp (TI) and Egeria, Mercer Co. (JP).

Swallows through **Shrike** — Some reporters considered the **Purple Martin** to be in short supply. **Tree Swallows** were found in several locations in Summers Co. (OJ, AV) and were considered fairly common at Glenwood Swamp and Beech Fork S.P. (TI). **N. Rough-winged Swallows** were listed as fairly common and **Barn Swallows** as very common. Bell found adult **Bank Swallows** feeding young in his yard during July. **Cliff Swallows** were found at Bartow, Pocahontas Co. (AV).

Common Ravens were reported in Greene Co. (RB-county record). In W.Va. they were seen in Hinton, Summers Co. (AV), W.Va. University Forest, Monongalia Co. (GB) and in the Pipestem Atlas Study Block (OJ). Adults with young were seen in Bluefield, Mercer Co. (AM) and Pipestem State Park, Summers Co. (JP). A pair of **Red-breasted Nuthatches** fledged three young in Armstrong, Pa. (MH). The other nuthatches, chickadees and titmice seemed to in normal numbers. Breiding reports the **Carolina Wren** back in force in the northern part of the state. Apparently they have pretty much recovered from the severe winter of several years ago.

Unusual was two **Ruby-crowned Kinglets** in Wirt Co. on July 25 (RJ). There were few reports on thrushes other than good populations of **Amer. Robins** and **Eastern Bluebirds. Brown Thrashers, Northern Mockingbirds** and **Gray Catbirds** seem to be

doing well. Eight **Loggerhead Shrikes** were listed for the Va section of our region (KF) and a pair was seen at Athens Lake, Mercer Co. throughout the summer (JP).

Vireos and **Warblers** — **White-eyed Vireos** were considered normal. Observers listed the **Yellow-throated Vireo** as uncommon. As usual **Red-eyed Vireos** were very common. **Warbling Vireos** were uncommon according to Igou but numerous at Coonskin Park, Kanawha Co. by Gluck. Single sightings came from Crump's Bottom, Summers Co. (OJ), Huttonsville, Randolph Co. (AV), Sandstone Falls State Park, Raleigh-Summers Co. National Park Personnel) and a nesting for the thirteenth year at Elkview, Kanawha Co. (HG).

Blue-winged Warblers were fairly common in the Cabell-Wayne Co. areas (TI). This species was present in Elkview, Kanawha Co. (HG) and in Pipestem State Park (JP). **Golden-winged Warblers** seemed in good numbers. Igou found a male **Brewster's Warbler** mated with a female **Golden-winged Warbler** near Matewan. Good found N. **Parula Warblers** at Sutton Lake, Braxton Co. and Plum Orchard Lake, Fayette Co. Good considered the **Yellow-throated Warbler** to be the most common warbler in his area of Kanawha Co. He also reported the species at Sutton Lake and Plum Orchard Lake. Allegheny Vistas found this bird extending its range along the Greenbrier River in Watoga State Park, Pocahontas Co. I had my first summer sighting in early July when I found an adult feeding young at Crump's Bottom, Summers Co.

Two stations for the **Cerulean Warbler** were found at Crump's Bottom as well as a pair of **Prothonotary Warblers** feeding young (OJ). Igou found five pairs of **Prothonotary Warblers** at Glenwood Swamp, Mason Co. Two **Swainson's Warblers** were singing in opposition along Rt. 41 between Nallen and Russellville, Fayette Co. on July 24 (GB). Igou found nine nests for this species in the Matewan area. A. **N. Waterthrush** with young was observed at Holly River State Park, Webster Co. (RJ). **Yellow-breasted Chats** were absent in some locations.

Tanagers through **Finches** — Bell had **Summer Tanagers** nesting in his yard in Greene Co., Pa. Breiding heard and saw a **Blue Grosbeak** near Baden, Mason Co. on Aug. 2. Igou considered the species fairly common since he had reports from nine of his Atlas Study areas. A **Dickcissel** was singing near Weyer's Cave, Va. from June 20 through the 24 (KF). Old surface mines appear to be very good places for **Vesper Sparrows** to nest. Bell found a nest with four eggs in such a location in his area. In Egeria, Mercer Co. large numbers of young **Vesper Sparrows** were seen. Nests also were found in the Ft. Gay and Lesage areas but the habitat was not described (TI).

Grasshopper Sparrows were found in Matewan, Prichard, Glenwood (TI) and Egeria (JP). Their numbers were considered well below normal in Pocahontas and Greenbrier Counties (AV) but over in Spring Creek, Va. 62 singing males were found in a 50 acre field (KF). The Breeding Bird Atlas Project has turned up some good finds. Oliver Johnson found a **Dark-eyed Junco** building a nest on the Lerona, Mercer Co. block. A **Purple Finch** was found in the Peterstown Atlas Block by Jim Brown. He reports that the species has nested in the area for a few years but does not nest every year.

One or possibly two **Henslow's Sparrows** were in the Matewan Atlas Block (TI) and one was found on the Egeria surface mine (OJ). Seven singing males were in a field in Washington Co., Ohio (RJ). A **Bobolink** was seen once in West Huntington, Cabell Co. on July 4 (TI) and four were seen in Oakland, Md. on Aug. 3 (GF). Twenty-four migrant **Rusty Blackbirds** were at Glenwood Swamp on Aug. 31 (TI).

Contributors — Ralph Bell (RB), George Breiding (GB), Jim Brown (JB), Gary Felton (GF), Kathleen Finnegan (KF), Norris Gluck (NG), Hullet Good (HG), Margaret Higbee (MH), Virginia Bly Hoover (VH), Eugene Hutton (EH), Tom Igou (TI), Oliver Johnson (OJ), Rexine Johnson (RJ), Virginia Johnson (VJ), Ann McRae (AM) and Allegheny Vistas (AV).

BANDING NEWS

Edited by Ralph Bell
R.D. 1 Box 229
Clarksville, Pa. 15322

Ona, W.Va. — The birding here at "Bloomin' Hill" has been pretty good since coming back from banding on Dolly Sods. Sunflower feeders have been well used by the chickadees and titmice and one Red-bellied Woodpecker. Yesterday about a dozen House Finches showed up. I don't think I've ever seen as many sparrows here in this area as we have this year. Same thing applies to the Myrtle (Yellow-rumped) Warblers. While sitting here drinking a cup of coffee, I have just counted 16 different species of birds. Two hundred seventy birds were banded from Oct. 8-30, 1984. All were banded here in our yard with the exception of two days when birds were captured and banded at a nearby pond.

October 1984 Banding at Bloomin' Hill

	DATE															
SPECIES	**8**	**9**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**15**	**16**	**17***	**20***	**21**	**24**	**25**	**27**	**29**	**30**	**Total**
Northern Cardinal	1	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	—	1	14
White-thr. Sparrow	—	7	3	—	—	4	1	1	8	9	5	9	3	18	1	69
Song Sparrow	—	3	3	2	3	2	3	2	5	3	9	4	3	5	10	57
Indigo Bunting	—	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	8
Swainson's Thrush	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Carolina Chickadee	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Magnolia Warbler	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bay-breasted Warb.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
American Goldfinch	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	11	—	7	—	27
Field Sparrow	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	5	6	4	4	—	6	—	29
Swamp Sparrow	—	—	2	1	—	1	2	2	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	11
Com. Yellowthroat	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
White-eyed Vireo	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Nashville Warb.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cape May Warbler	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pine Warbler	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Carolina Wren	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Hermit Thrush	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ovenbird	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Downy Woodpecker	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
White-crn. Sparrow	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Wood Thrush	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Myrtle Warbler	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	4	2	1	1	—	11
Marsh Wren	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Redwing Blackbird	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
W. Palm Warbler	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
North. Mockingbird	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
House Wren	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
Chipping Sparrow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	1	—	1	—	8
Slate-col. Junco	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Tufted Titmouse	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Rose-brs. Grosbeak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
TOTAL	**1**	**18**	**25**	**9**	**8**	**9**	**11**	**10**	**22**	**28**	**32**	**35**	**9**	**41**	**12**	**270**

*Cabell County Youth Center Pond (½ mile from home)

October 1984 Recaptures at Bloomin' Hill

Species	Band Number	Return Date	Sex	Wing	Tail	Weight (gms.)	Banding Date
Blue Jay	752-11526	10-11-84	F	132	127	——	04-17-79
Car. Chickadee	1630-31124	10-09-84	U	61	56	9.85	07-11-82
Car. Chickadee	1650-52057	10-11-84	U	64	55	9.95	02-21-83
Car. Chickadee	1650-55084	10-11-84	U	64	57	9.50	08-09-84
Car. Chickadee	1540-11854	10-15-84	F	61	50	8.60	01-15-81
Car. Chickadee	1650-54591	10-25-84	U	59	50	8.60	03-02-80
Car. Chickadee	1540-11859	10-25-84	U	61	51	9.00	01-16-81
Car. Chickadee	1650-54238	10-25-84	U	66	58	10.10	10-19-83
Car. Chickadee	1650-54221	10-29-84	U	63	57	9.40	10-06-83
Tufted Titmouse	1331-17783	10-15-84	U	77	73	19.75	03-10-84
Tufted Titmouse	1331-17455	10-21-84	U	80	71	22.60	07-01-83
Tufted Titmouse	1331-17878	10-24-84	U	78	70	21.75	07-23-84
Carolina Wren	1331-17876	10-15-84	U	61	52	20.45	06-23-84
N. Cardinal	961-10122	10-15-84	M	98	104	40.95	04-18-83
Am. goldfinch	1650-54680	10-25-84	F	67	48	13.25	03-14-84
*White-th. Sparrow	1331-17343	10-15-84	M	78	75	24.05	04-12-83
White-th. Sparrow	1331-72903	10-20-84	U	69	70	23.50	02-01-79
White-th. Sparrow	1331-17769	10-20-84	U	74	77	25.55	01-28-84
White-th. Sparrow	1331-17724	10-21-84	U	74	74	26.25	11-03-83

*Sex of White-th. Sparrow told by wing measurement.

Leon Wilson

Book Reviews

Wood Warblers' World by Hal H. Harrison. 1984. Simon and Schuster, 1230 Ave. of the Americas, New York, NY, 10020, illus., 24 color plates, 216 black-and-white, 53 maps, 336 pp., Price $19.95.

Pictures, pictures and more pictures. Pictures of adult birds, young birds, nests, eggs, habitat and people. Yes, people. On page 25 is a picture of 20 BBCers. They present the most difficult task of identification in the entire book, because their faces are hidden behind binoculars. See how many you can identify. But warblers are the subject of the book. Every warbler, "the butterflys of the bird world," found in the United States and Mexico are covered in this expertly written and beautifully illustrated book. Fifty one of the fifty three species are represented by some of the best color photos you will ever see. I noted that only our beloved Am. Redstart rated three of the fifty fine color photos. Nearly every page has at least one black-and-white photo.

I also like the text. It is well written, very informative and easy to read. Hal discusses the habitat, habits, nests, care of young, songs and migration. He even covers the pronunciation and meaning of the scientific names. But this is not a text book. Hal has written the book chiefly from his own experiences and has included several interesting and amusing anecdotes.

This will be a valuable book to most birders. It will prove to be one of, if not the, most used books after the field guides. For in a way it is a field guide. It tells you where to find the warblers and how to identify them. In short this is the warbler book for all birders from armchair amateur to the professional for many years to come.

(Editor's note: Hal Harrison is a past president of the Brooks Bird Club.)

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Guide to Owl Watching in North America by Donald S. Heintzelman, 1984. Winchester Press, 220 Old New Brunswick Road, Piscataway, NJ 08854, illus., 144 pp., paperback, Price $8.95.

Owls are favorite birds of many people, and yet they are probably the least observed. Donald Heintzelman's new guide provides useful information for finding owls, identification, habits of owls, distribution, equipment and observation methods. The book is illustrated with a good selection of well made black-and-white photographs of owls.

There is an interesting list describing owl watching sites in one chapter. Heintzelman doesn't promise that you will find owls at all these places, only that chances are better. No doubt many good spots are left out, but a careful study of the sites might help the reader discover new areas for owl watching. Some places where large concentrations of owls are sometimes observed in winter, such as Amherst Island near Kingston, Ontario, are included. Most bird watchers could learn some interesting new facts about owls from this book.

Endangered Parrots by Rosemary Low, 1985. Sterling Publishing Co., Two Park Ave., New York, NY 10016, illus., 160 pp. Price $24.95.

Many of the beautiful parrot species of the world are endangered by habitat destruction, hunting and collection for sale as pets. Rosemary Low is an aviculturist who believes that the salvation of many endangered parrots lies in captive breeding programs. She calls for aviculturists to unite and use their combined resources to save as many species as possible. She pursuasively argues that many may be saved in this way. Shrinking habitat and hunting pressure make it difficult to save wild populations or allow for reintroduction from captive breeding programs in many places in the world. Captive breeding may be the only way to save some species.

Parrots are found around the world. Many are endangered. Each case is different. The concept of having aviculturists, who have caused more harm than good in some cases, raise rare parrots for reintroduction is controversial. However, at the very least they should be able to provide legal birds for the pet trade and take some pressure off those endangered species that continue to be smuggled out of their native countries.

All bird watchers will enjoy Low's descriptions of the habits and ecology of the world's rare parrots. Low reviews the situation of many of the most interesting rare parrots in a country-by-country review. The book is beautifully illustrated with 31 photographs, 16 of them in color. Her descriptions of parrot ecology and habits are interesting.

A Guide to Urban Wildlife Management by Daniel L. Leedy and Lowell W. Adams. Illustrated by Bob Hines, 1984. National Institute for Urban Wildlife, 10921 Trotting Ridge Way, Columbia, MD 21044, illus., 42 pp., paperback. Price $3.00.

This booklet is designed to help urban or suburban land owners plan and manage their property to provide good, diversified habitat for wildlife. The ideas presented are practical and ecologically sound. The authors show how wildlife habitat improvements can enhance recreational, aesthetic, economic and educational values of urban land. The booklet is illustrated with 21 sketches by Bob Hines. Thanks to Dick Winters for sending a copy to the clubroom.

Editor, A.R. Buckelew Jr.

NOTICES

NORTH CENTRAL PLASTICS, INC., DISCONTINUES RED COLORING IN PRODUCTS CLAIMED RESPONSIBLE FOR HUMMINGBIRD DEATHS

MINNEAPOLIS — North Central Plastics, Inc., the nation's largest manufacturer of electrical fencing systems, announced that it will make a major change in the coloring of insulators in its Red Snap'r product line. In 1983 the company received national media attention when James Wilson, an ornithologist with the Missouri Department of Conservation, claimed that the company's fence system's red insulators were attracting and electrocuting hummingbirds.

"The birds confuse the red plastic insulator as a food source," said Albert Berg, Jr., chairman of the board for North Central Plastics, Inc. "It is not the insulator itself that causes the problem. Danger to the birds occurs only when they touch both the fence wire and a metal post at the same time."

North Central has received several reports on the problem and has been working with the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources to determine the extent of the problem. "Although no conclusive information is available, we've decided it's in nature's best interest to simply stop making red-colored insulators which confuse the birds," said Berg.

Beginning in July, the two red-colored parts associated with the problem will be available only in black: T-Post Insulator (part number TP25N) and Round Post Insulator (part number RP25N). All other red-colored insulators in the Red Snap'r fencing system line will also be discontinued and replaced with black as an extra precaution to ensure the bird's safety.

"People living in areas where the problem has been reported who currently have either of the red-colored insulators are being advised to paint them another color," said James Wilson, ornithologist, Missouri Department of Conservation.

Mexican Bird Book

Funds are needed to realize the publication in Spanish of "A Field Guide to Mexican Birds" by Peterson and Chalif. Such a publication is badly needed in Mexico, which at present lacks a Spanish language guide to its birds. It is hoped that the publication will be a strong force in promoting a knowledge and understanding of the Mexican avifauna, and in leading to the conservation of resident and North American migratory birds. $15,000 is needed to realize this project. The authors and translator have agreed to donate their royalty shares, and the publisher to a reduced markup to make the price reasonable for sale in Mexico. Donations of any amount are needed. Gifts should be restricted to "Mexican Bird Book" and made out to World Wildlife Fund, 1601 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009.

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The Brooks Bird Club is a non-profit organization whose objective is to encourage the study and conservation of birds and other phases of natural history. Membership includes subscriptions to the REDSTART and MAILBAG and entitles one to all the privileges offered by the Club. Classes of membership are: Student, $5.00; Active, $12.00; Family $15.00; Sustaining, $25.00; Life, $200.00. Checks should be written payable to the Brooks Bird Club and mailed to 707 Warwood Avenue, Wheeling, West Virginia 26003.

1985 Program
The Brooks Bird Club, Inc.

Date	Activity	Place
January	Membership Month ..... Return dues to membership secretary	
February	Write an article or observation for The Redstart or Mail Bag ..... Send to A.R. Buckelew Jr.	
March 1-3	Winter Meeting-Jackson's Mill	Weston, WV
March 17	Waterfowl Field Trip	Seneca Lake, OH
March 26-April 9	Texas Trip	Texas, Arizona
May 5 or 12	Century Day	all local groups
June 8-15	BBC Foray	Lost River State Park
June 19-24	Sortie	Kumbrabow State Park
June 1-30	25-Mile Breeding Bird Surveys	all local groups
July 18-21	Field Trip-Terra Alta	Preston Co., WV
August 15 - Oct. 6	Bird Banding	Red Creek, WV
August 29 - Sept. 2	BBC Reunion-Greenbrier Youth Camp	Anthony, WV
September 20-22	Hawk Counts	West Virginia Mts.
October 18-20	Annual Meeting-Cedar Lakes	Ripley, WV
November 2	Board of Directors Meeting	Wheeling, WV
November 15-17	Field Trip-Coastal Waterfowl	Delmarva Penninsula
December 21 - Jan. 5	Christmas Bird Counts ..... (Send counts to Leon Wilson).	all local groups

ACTIVITIES OF SPECIAL INTEREST

May 9-12	24th Annual Wildflower Pilgrimage	Blackwater Falls St. Pk.
June 7-9	Non-game Wildlife Weekend	Blackwater Falls St. Pk.
June 17-29	Oglebay Institute Mountain Nature Camp	Terra Alta, WV

BBC FORAYS

1985 — June 8-15, Lost River State Park, Hardy Co., WV
1986 — Gilmer County Recreation Center, Glenville, WV
1987 — Open
1988 — Camp Pocahontas, (Thornwood) Bartow, WV

SEASONAL FIELD AND BANDING NOTES DUE

March 15 June 15 September 15 December 15

MAIL: Field Notes to: James D. Phillips, 809 Thorn St., Princeton, WV 24740
Banding Notes to: Ralph K. Bell, R.D. 1, Box 229, Clarksville, Pa. 15322

The dates for the 1985 BBC program were selected as most appropriate for our scheduled activity and place. Some dates and places have not been confirmed at this early date so some changes beyond our control might be necessary. When such is the case, notification will be made as soon as possible in the MAIL BAG.