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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

In bringing you greetings at the beginning of another Brooks Bird Club year, I should like to invite your more active participation in our program. We finished the year with a membership in excess of 300. Our thanks to all of you who helped to bring this about, and also to all who have been the active core of the Club's program.

There is one aspect of our membership growth which has caused some concern among your officers --- the number of active participants in our program has not increased in proportion to the growth in membership. The membership has doubled in the past ten years, but the number who participate in the Club's program remains almost static.

Our Club's program, with its annual Foray, is envied by similar organizations in our area. We do not want to rest on our past laurels, but we should use this experience to make the program more challenging to a greater number of the membership.

Our program is so arranged that there is at least one event during the year within a few hours driving time of most of the members. Let us all consider the good fellowship, learning, and enjoying the "things of nature" that is paramount on these events and support them whenever possible.

An organization such as ours, by necessity must have new members. If we do a little missionary work among our acquaintances who might be interested in our program, the Club's membership will continue to grow both in quantity and quality. Let's consider the advantages of being a member of the Brooks Bird Club: Some of the advantages that come to mind are: getting better acquainted with the State of West Virginia, learning more about birds and other phases of nature; having the opportunity of contributing to posterity any special knowledge that we may have through the Club's publications (The Redstart and Foray reports), and making new friends which is probably the greatest advantage of all.

If we reminisce a little, and think of the things that would not have happened if there wasn't any Brooks Bird Club we will be surprised how many things stem from the Club and its members.

Let us all work together for the good of the Club, both the serious-minded student and the not-so-serious student, the older members and the newer members, and we will have a Club that we will be proud to be counted among its members.

Clark Miller

CHANGES IN THE BREEDING BIRDS OF MUSKINGUM COUNTY, OHIO BETWEEN 1937 AND 1960

By Tom E. Shields

The late Lawrence E. Hicks, well known to Brooks Bird Club members as an able ornithologist and botanist, spent a considerable amount of time in Muskingum County, Ohio in 1934 and 1935 in Conservation work. In 1934 he reported on Muskingum County bird life in a series of articles in the ZANESVILLE TIMES-SIGNAL, a local newspaper, which were reprinted later under the title of "The Breeding Birds of Muskingum County, Ohio". In 1937 he wrote "Breeding Birds of Unglaciated Ohio" which appeared in THE CARDINAL in July, 1937. Muskingum County was one of the 22 counties covered in the work, and he listed 114 species as breeding there.

Apparently the county was not actively worked by bird students from 1937 until a few years ago, when the Zanesville Audubon Society was formed and Hughes Barnes of Muskingum College began to cover the eastern part of it. This writer started to work the county in 1959, but was not really active until 1960.

Hicks, in his 1937 paper, stated he had spent 112 days in the field in Muskingum County. The combined efforts of all the bird students in the last few years do not total this much, but it is possible to make a fair comparison between breeding birds in the county during the 1934-37 period and those in the country during the 1957-60 period; and that is what will be attempted in this article.

Muskingum County is almost square in shape, with most of the boundary lines varying slightly from the north-south and east-west directions. It is approximately 28 miles from the northern to the southern border, and about 28 miles from the eastern to the western edge. There are 425,000 acres in it and many of them are farmed. About 15% of the area is wooded with second growth and third growth timber. Both Oak-Hickory and Beech-Maple woods are evident. It is a part of the Muskingum Watershed, with the Muskingum River its principal body of water and all other streams drain into this one. There are no lakes of any size in the county, but there is a small part of the reservoir formed by Wills Creek Dam (in the northeastern part of the county) and Dillon Dam (in the western part of the county) has just been completed and already is full of water. Swampy areas are few and sometimes are completely drained. Elevations range from 676 feet (Muskingum River) to 1286 feet (High Hill), and much of the land is hilly. While the county is considered part of Southeastern Ohio, it is no more than 75 miles from the center of the state.

Changes in the topography have occurred in the last 23 years, but perhaps not to such a great extent as in some other areas. Cities and towns have spread and there is less farming but these changes have not been phenomenal in Muskingum County. Pines planted by the CCC have developed into woods, and some areas have been made into parks. A small lake (Cutler Lake) was built in Blue Rock State Park (in the southeastern section). New roads have been built and old ones improved. The population growth has been small, as has been the business growth. River traffic, once important to the area, has ceased.

The species covered by this work are shown in Table I, with the abundance ratings given them by Hicks in 1937 and those applicable in 1960. As explained by Hicks, the ratings are relative, i.e., 'common' for one species does not necessarily mean that it occurs in the same numbers as another species with the same rating. The ratings and the abbreviations used in the table are:

Very rare -----	VR	Common -----	C
Rare -----	R	Very common -----	VC
Rather rare -----	RR	Abundant -----	A
Uncommon -----	U	Extremely abundant -----	EA

Some liberties have been taken in listing the 1957-60 breeding birds, but only when there were strong indications that a particular species does breed in the county. Where the evidence was weak, the bird was omitted from the list. It is not known whether Hicks took similar liberties in the 1937 list.

TABLE I

	<u>1934-37</u>	<u>1957-60</u>
* Pied-billed Grebe	---	R
* Great Blue Heron	---	---
Green Heron	VC	FC
* Black-crowned Night Heron	---	VR
Least Bittern	R	---
Mallard	VR	VR
* Black Duck	---	VR
* Wood Duck	R	RR
Turkey Vulture	FC	FC
* Sharp-shinned Hawk	VR	VR
Cooper's Hawk	C	U
Red-tailed Hawk	U	U
Red-shouldered Hawk	R	VR
Broad-winged Hawk	VR	VR
Marsh Hawk	R	---
Sparrow Hawk	C	C
Ruffed Grouse	R	VR
Bobwhite	A	C
Ring-necked Pheasant	RR	VR
King Rail	VR	VR
Virginia Rail	R	VR
Killdeer	VC	FC
* American Woodcock	FC	R
* Upland Plover	U	RR
Spotted Sandpiper	FC	VR
Mourning Dove	VC	VC
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	FC	FC
Black-billed Cuckoo	RR	U
Barn Owl	C	RR
Screech Owl	C	R
Great Horned Owl	RR	R
Barred Owl	FC	VR
Long-eared Owl	---	VR
Saw-whet Owl	VR	FC
Whip-poor-will	RR	RR
Common Nighthawk	U	U
Chimney Swift	A	A
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	C	FC
Belted Kingfisher	FC	U
Yellow-shafted Flicker	VC	VC
Pileated Woodpecker	U	U
Red-bellied Woodpecker	A	C

	<u>1934-37</u>	<u>1957-60</u>
* Red-headed Woodpecker	U	RR
Hairy Woodpecker	VC	FC
Downy Woodpecker	A	A
Eastern Kingbird	C	C
Great Crested Flycatcher	FC	FC
Eastern Phoebe	VC	FC
Acadian Flycatcher	C	VC
Traill's Flycatcher	U	U
Eastern Wood Pewee	VC	A
Horned Lark	VC	FC
* Bank Swallow	RR	VR
Rough-winged Swallow	FC	FC
Barn Swallow	VC	VC
* Cliff Swallow	R	---
Purple Martin	VC	VC
Blue Jay	U	VC
Common Crow	A	VC
Carolina Chickadee	VC	FC
Tufted Titmouse	A	VC
White-breasted Nuthatch	C	U
House Wren	A	VC
* Bewick's Wren	C	RR
Carolina Wren	VC	C
* Long-billed Marsh Wren	RR	RR
Short-billed Marsh Wren	R	---
Mockingbird	FC	U
Catbird	VC	VC
Brown Thrasher	U	FC
Robin	A	A
Wood Thrush	FC	C
Eastern Bluebird	VC	FC
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	C	C
Cedar Waxwing	C	FC
* Loggerhead Shrike	RR	VR
Starling	A	EA
White-eyed Vireo	R	U
Yellow-throated Vireo	U	FC
Red-eyed Vireo	EA	VC
Warbling Vireo	FC	FC
* Black and White Warbler	U	VR
Prothonotary Warbler	R	---
* Swainson's Warbler	---	VR
Worm-eating Warbler	R	RR
Blue-winged Warbler	R	U
* Parula Warbler	VR	VR
Yellow Warbler	VC	VC
Cerulean Warbler	U	U
Prairie Warbler	VR	RR
* Overbird	VC	VR
Louisiana Waterthrush	R	R
Kentucky Warbler	VC	FC
Yellowthroat	A	A
Yellow-breasted Chat	VC	VC

	<u>1934-37</u>	<u>1957-60</u>
Hooded Warbler	VR	R
American Redstart	R	RR
House Sparrow	A	EA
* Bobolink	R	RR
Eastern Meadowlark	A	VC
Red-winged Blackbird	C	A
* Orchard Oriole	FC	U
Baltimore Oriole	FC	FC
Common Grackle	VC	VC
Brown-headed Cowbird	VC	C
Scarlet Tanager	FC	FC
Summer Tanager	C	FC
Cardinal	A	VC
* Rose-breasted Grosbeak	---	VR
Indigo Bunting	EA	A
American Goldfinch	A	VC
Rufous-sided Towhee	VC	C
* Savannah Sparrow	---	VR
Grasshopper Sparrow	EA	FC
* Henslow's Sparrow	FC	U
Vesper Sparrow	EA	C
Lark Sparrow	U	---
Bachman's Sparrow	RR	FC
Chipping Sparrow	C	VC
Field Sparrow	EA	A
Swamp Sparrow	VR	R
Song Sparrow	A	A
Total Breeding Species	114	115

* Pied-billed Grebe, Podilymbus podiceps.

In 1960 this species bred in at least two places in the county. This writer saw an adult with nine young at Trinway Swamp, and Fred Merrell saw adults with young at Dunzweiler Pond.

* Great Blue Heron, Ardea herodias.

Hicks found only one colony of this species in 22 counties, so he did not judge it to be breeding anywhere but in Tuscarawas County (this site had been abandoned by 1937.) There are a number of records for Muskingum County in nesting season, but the birds could have come from a colony in nearby Licking County.

* Black-crowned Night Heron, Nycticorax nycticorax.

Listed at Cutler Lake in 1960 during breeding season, and presumably nests there.

* Black Duck, Anas rubripes.

At least one pair of adults reared a family at Trinway Swamp in 1960.

* Wood Duck, Aix sponsa.

This species is known to breed in at least four places in the county: Trinway Swamp, Licking River, Cutler Lake and near New Concord.

* Sharp-shinned Hawk, Accipiter striatus.

Barnes collected one at New Concord in 1955.

* American Woodcock, Philohela minor.

A nest was found a few years ago on the Zanesville High School grounds. The bird is probably more common than the records indicate.

* Upland Plover, Bartramia longicauda.

Seen in three places in the county during the 1960 breeding season, once with young. Local observers say it varies in number from year to year, but is never very common.

* Red-headed Woodpecker, Melanerpes erythrocephalus.

Barnes reports this species in two locations around New Concord. It also nests near Adamsville.

* Bank Swallow, Riparia riparia

Hicks must have found at least one colony in the county. None has been found recently, but the bird has been seen at Trinway Swamp several times during breeding season.

* Cliff Swallow, Petrochelidon pyrrhonota.

Only one record during recent nesting seasons, so the species is not included in the 1957-60 list.

* Bewick's Wren, Thryomanes bewickii.

Recorded only in the eastern part of the county. Barnes states it is fairly common around New Concord.

* Long-billed Marsh Wren, Telmatodytes palustris.

Presently known to breed only at Trinway Swamp, but it is quite numerous there.

* Loggerhead Shrike, Lanius ludovicianus.

No actual breeding records, but the bird is seen occasionally during breeding season.

* Black and White Warbler, Mniotilta varia.

This writer knows of only one spot in the county where this species can be seen during the nesting period.

* Swainson's Warbler, Limothlypis swainsonii.

Adults seen carrying food at one place in the county in 1960.

* Parula Warbler, Parula americana.

Observed only near Ellis during the 1960 breeding season.

* Ovenbird, Seiurus aurocapillus.

This writer knows of only one spot in the county where this bird is a summer resident.

* Bobolink, Dolichonyx oryzivorus.

Local bird students say this species varies considerably in number from year to year.

* Orchard Oriole, Icterus spurius.

A nest was found several years ago at Moxahala Park. This species seems to be more common in the eastern part of the county.

* Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Pheucticus ludovicianus.

This species is seen in the woods at the edge of the Zanesville Jaycee Golf Course in breeding season.

* Savannah Sparrow, Passerculus sandwichensis.

Recorded in only one place in the county during nesting season. Hicks told this writer in 1954 that this species had spread into South Central Ohio and was common in some sections.

* Henslow's Sparrow, Passerherbulus henslowii.

Recorded only from the northern part of the county. In the northwest section, the bird is seen in open, hilly fields. In the northeast, Barnes says it is seen in old pastures where there is fairly thick hawthorn.

Although there are 114 breeding species in the 1934-37 list and 115 species in the 1957-60 list, the combined number of breeding species is 121. There are 108 species which appear on both lists, 6 on the early list only and 7 on only the current list. Based on breeding data for 22 counties in unglaciated Ohio in the 1937 paper by Hicks, the 13 species which appear on only one list have been separated into groups in Table II in an effort to find directional trends within the entire area.

TABLE II

BIRDS ONLY ON 1934-37 LIST

SPOT RETRACTION

Cliff Swallow

NORTHERN RETRACTION

Least Bittern
Marsh Hawk
Short-billed Marsh Wren
Prothonotary Warbler

SOUTHERN RETRACTION

Lark Sparrow

BIRDS ONLY ON 1957-60 LIST

NOT ON ORIGINAL LIST

Black-crowned Night Heron
Savannah Sparrow

NORTHERN EXTENSION

Swainson's Warbler

SOUTHERN EXTENSION

Pied-billed Grebe
Black Duck
Long-eared Owl
Rose-breasted Grosbeak

The 6 species appearing only on the 1934-37 list have been separated into three groups. Only one species, Cliff Swallow, Petrochelidon pyrrhonota, seems to belong to the "SPOT RETRACTION" group. In his 1937 paper on unglaciated Ohio, Hicks showed this species to be well distributed among the 22 counties, so it is difficult to tell whether it has moved in any particular direction, especially since current breeding data for all 22 counties are not available. It is entirely possible that further effort will show that the bird still breeds in Muskingum County. Of the other 5 species no longer known to nest in that county, 4 appear to have retracted northward, since this county was about the southern limit of their breeding ranges in unglaciated Ohio in 1937. Conversely, this county was about the northern limit of the breeding range of the Lark Sparrow, Chondestes grammacus, so it appears to have retracted southward.

The 7 species appearing only on the 1957-60 list have been separated into three groups for comparison purposes. There are 3 species in the 1957-60 list which were not even in the breeding birds Hicks listed for the 22 counties in 1937, so no directional movement within the area can be attributed to them. However, it is known that the Savannah Sparrow, Passerculus sandwichensis, has extended its breeding range from glaciated Ohio southward into several counties in unglaciated Ohio. The appearance of Swainson's Warbler, Limothlypis swainsonii, in Muskingum County seems to be an isolated case, since this territory is not close to any known breeding area for the species. Additional study in other counties in unglaciated Ohio is needed before the status of the Black-crowned Night Heron, Nycticorax nycticorax, can be determined. The other 4 species appearing only on the 1957-60 list, appear to have extended their breeding ranges southward, since Muskingum County was south of their breeding ranges in unglaciated Ohio in 1937.

By combining the birds under "NORTHERN RETRACTION" and "NORTHERN EXTENSION" it appears that 4 species have moved northward within unglaciated Ohio in the 23 year period. By combining those under "SOUTHERN RETRACTION" and "SOUTHERN EXTENSION" it appears that 5 species have moved southward within unglaciated Ohio in the same period. In addition to these movements within the region, Passerculus sandwichensis has moved from glaciated Ohio south into unglaciated Ohio. There does not appear to be any movement eastward or westward within unglaciated Ohio, but it should be noted that some species are found only in the eastern part of Muskingum County while others are found only in the western part of the county.

When a numerical comparison of the two lists in Table I is attempted, it appears that 50 species have become less common while 22 species have become more common during the 23 years. Some allowance must be made to cover the possibility that slightly different yardsticks may have been used in compiling the lists, but even so, it is evident that there has been some change in numbers of certain species. However, no comparison of individual species except the ratings in Table I has been attempted. Instead, the birds have been placed in groups, and those groups which seem to show a definite numerical difference are listed in Table III.

TABLE III

<u>MORE NUMEROUS</u>	<u>LESS NUMEROUS</u>
Surface-feeding Ducks, Anatinae	Hawks
Flycatchers, Tyrannidae	Accipiters, Accipitrinae
Starlings, Sturnidae	Buteos, Buteoninae
Vireos, Vireonidae	Harriers, Circinae
Wood Warblers, Parulidae	Falcons, Falconidae
Weaver Finches, Ploceidae	Game Birds
	Grouse, Tetraonidae
	Quails, Partridges & Pheasants, Phasianidae
	Shorebirds
	Plovers & Turnstones, Charadriidae
	Woodcock, Snipe, Sandpipers, etc., Scolopacidae
	Woodpeckers, Picidae
	Swallows, Hirundinidae
	Grosbeaks, Finches, Sparrows & Buntings, Fringillidae

The increase in Anatinae may be due to some extent to a reduction in predators.

It is generally agreed that Hawks have decreased in number, so the reduction in numbers in Muskingum County appears to be in line with what has happened elsewhere.

Game birds in Muskingum County are less numerous now. There are not as many dense woods for the Ruffed Grouse, Bonasa umbellus, and severe winters have helped to thin the population of the Bobwhite, Colinus virginianus. Sportsmen have made many attempts to introduce other forms of Phasianidae with very little success.

It is difficult to explain the reduced numbers of Charadriidae and Scolopacidae, since there seems to be as much suitable habitat now as 23 years ago.

Less large timber and fewer extended woods, may be responsible for the reduction in Picidae.

The increase in Tyrannidae may be due to more suitable breeding locations being available. The county has more small woods and semi-wooded areas now.

There seems to be no valid reason for the reduction in Hirundinidae.

Sturnidae have increased just about everywhere in this county.

Vireonidae seem to have increased generally, and Muskingum County shows the same trend.

Parulidae in general seem to have decreased in number, so the indicated increase in this county is puzzling.

Floceidae show the same increase here as in other places.

It may be that less ground cover accounts for the reduction in Fringillidae.

The explanations offered for numerical changes in breeding birds, are mostly without proof. Perhaps a better reason for the increases and decreases, is that some birds have adapted well to changes while others have not. Most of the changes correspond to a general trend, but this is not true in every instance. It would be interesting to see what a similar comparison in other areas shows.

The writer is indebted to W. Hughes Barnes for data on birds in the eastern part of Muskingum County. While the data he supplied was used in arriving at the conclusions contained in this paper, he is not necessarily in complete agreement with every statement and rating in it.

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Maysville Heights
R. R. #7
Zanesville, Ohio

ANNOUNCEMENT

Starting with this issue the stated publication dates of THE REDSTART will be January, April, July, and October, rather than December, March, June, and September. This is a purely technical change to make the "Volume Year" conclude with the calendar year, and no actual change in publication schedule will be made.

G.A.H.

AREA SURVEY, 1961 FORAY, WETZEL COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

By E. R. Chandler

It has been the policy of the Brooks Bird Club to hold its Forays in different parts of West Virginia in order to study and record the birds and certain other representatives of the flora and fauna of the selected area. The 1961 Foray was held in Wetzel County with headquarters at the 4-H Camp a few miles east of New Martinsville. The studies of the Foray were confined to an area inscribed within a circle of 15 miles radius with the circumference bordering on the Ohio River on the west, and the Mason-Dixon line on the north. This area included Wetzel County, most of Tyler County, and small sections of Doddridge, Harrison and Marion Counties.

The topography of the area may be described as that of steep hills with sharp ridges and narrow valleys with connecting ravines. The elevation of the ridges varies between 1400 and 1650 feet above sea level. The lowest point is the Ohio River at 580 feet (Tyler County) above sea level. Fishing Creek and Middle Island Creek are the chief streams draining the area in which most of the work of the Foray was done.

The soils of Wetzel and Tyler Counties are chiefly acid, derived from sandstone and shales. The rock strata occur in nearly parallel formations with the resistant sandstone producing steep cliffsides and benches formed by erosion and weathering of the shales. The rocks are of the Permian geologic age. The soil of the Ohio River floodplain differs from that found in the valleys of Wetzel and Tyler Counties because these valleys are geologically older and the soils are formed from local erosion.

The mean temperature of the area is between 53 and 54 degrees F. which is about that of the state. The average annual precipitation is about 45 inches, slightly lower than the state average, and considerably lower than that of the mountains to the east. A table of temperature and precipitation will be given at the end of this article.

Wetzel and Tyler Counties are approximately 65 to 70% woodland, 10 to 15% oil fields in transition, and an average of 10% under cultivation. The woodland areas are made up of second growth hardwoods: oaks (several species), maple (Tulip Poplar and Beech. Along the streams are Sycamores, elms and willows. Some Virginia Pines are found in scattered reforestation plantings. The traveler along the Ohio River might assume that the counties under observation were highly industrialized and thickly populated; however, this is true only of the narrow strip along the river. The land in the territory away from the river is rough and sparsely populated.

Temperature and precipitation at New Martinsville, Wetzel County, based on the record of a period of more than 50 years.

Season	Temperature	Precipitation
	Average	Average
Winter	34.0	10.38
Spring	53.1	10.96
JUNE	71.1	4.11
Summer	73.3	12.49
Fall	56.7	8.99

Rainfall at New Martinsville for the week of June 17 - 25, 1961

June 17	----	none	
18	----	none	
19	----	none	
20	----	none	
21	----		.46 ins.
22	----	none	
23	----		.05 ins.
24	----	trace	
25	----	trace	
		Total	<u>.51 ins.</u>

The total June, 1961 rainfall was 8.12 inches. The week of the Foray was drier than usual.

The background information for this report was furnished by Mr. Noel Cochran of the Soil Conservation Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and by Dr. W. A. van Eck, Department of Agronomy, West Virginia University.

Chester, W. Va.

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION -- MIGRATION OF BUFFLEHEADS

A study of the Bufflehead is under way, and information on the migration of that species is needed. Data required include first arrival dates, peak date of migration and peak numbers, and departure dates. Only birds actually believed to be migrants should be listed, but, where pertinent, other data on wintering or summering numbers should be included. If only infrequent visits are made to areas frequented by Bufflehead, the statement "present by (date)" is preferable to "arrival (date)", and "last seen (date)" to "departure (date)". Information is solicited particularly for the spring migration of 1962, but it is hoped that interested observers will report any data they may have obtained in the past; requests for fall migration data will be made later. It is planned to colour-mark some Buffleheads in Maryland, New York, and Oregon during the winter of 1961-62, and observers should take particular note of any Buffleheads bearing bright patches of red, yellow, or orange. Please send information on the Bufflehead to:

A. J. Erskine,
Canadian Wildlife Service,
P. O. Box 180,
Sackville, New Brunswick,
Canada.

BREEDING BIRD POPULATION STUDIES, 1961 FORAY

By Glen Phillips

Since the 1961 Foray was held in Wetzel County where the B.B.C. had had no previous Foray experience, there were no formerly-selected study plots. Accordingly, the population study committee contacted Mr. Noel Cochran, the soil conservation agent in Wetzel County, who made the following estimate of the vegetation cover of Wetzel and Tyler Counties:

<u>Vegetation</u>	<u>Wetzel Co.</u>	<u>Tyler Co.</u>
woodland	60%	55%
oil fields	15%	10%
cultivated and pasture land	30%	30%

Cultivated and pasture lands are generally conceded to support smaller percentage of the total bird life, so, with Mr. Cochran's help and advice, and with a thought toward banding on one plot, one study plot was selected in an overgrown field and two in woodlands. The two woodland plots were chosen to provide as much diversity in elevation as possible - one at creek level and one in the highest mature woodland we could find within reasonable driving time of camp.

Of the one hundred one species of birds found during the Foray, forty three were noted on the study plots.

Again, the writer wishes to express his gratitude to those persons who "deprive themselves of a lot of rest" to make these studies possible.

BRUSHY FIELD BOTTOM LAND

Location: Wetzel County, West Virginia between W. Va. route 20 and Fishing Creek, 3.7 miles from the junction of W. Va. routes 7 and 20.

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

Topography: More or less level field, bounded on one side of long axis by Fishing Creek and on the other by a highway. Elevation between 650 and 700 feet above sea level, with steep hillsides on both sides of area.

Description and Cover: The study area was an abandoned field, overgrown with small shrubs, briars, weeds, and small saplings. Along the stream-border on one side were large mature trees: Willow (Salix nigra), Elm (Ulmus fulva), Sycamore (Platanus occidentalis), Silver Maple (Acer saccharinum), White Ash (Fraxinus americana), Tulip Poplar (Liriodendron tulipifera), Black Locust (Robinia pseudo-acacia), and Apple.

Shrubby plants in the field: Box Elder (Acer negundo), Sumac (Rhus glabra), Ailanthus (Ailanthus altissima), Sassafras (Sassafras variifolium), Elderberry (Sambucus canadensis), Raspberry (Rubus occidentalis), Blackberry (Rubus sp.), Greenbriar (Smilax sp.), Redbud (Cercis canadensis), Black Gum (Nyssa sylvatica), and Paw Paw (Asimina triloba) saplings.



1. Brushy Field Bottom Land Study Area. Photo by George Ballentine
2. Mature Oak-Hickory - Little Jug Study Area. Photo by Gee. Harrison
3. Yellow-throated Warbler and Nest. Photo by George Harrison

Plants of the ground cover: Goldenrod (Solidago sp.), Poison Ivy (Rhus radicans), Penstemon (Penstemon sp.), several kinds of clover (Trifolium sps.), Plantain (Plantago sp.), Dock (Rumex sp.), Yarrow (Achillea millefolium), daisy (Chrysanthemum leucanthemum), iron weed (Veronica sp.), joe-pye weed (Eupatorium purpureum), Teasel (Dipsacus sylvestris), Thistle (Cirsium sp.), Tick Trefoil (Desmodium glutinosum), Jewel Weed (Impatiens sp.), Clematis (Flammula sp.), Ground Ivy (Glechoma hederacea), Panic Grass (Panicum sp.), Timothy (Phleum pratense), Christmas Fern (Polystichum acrostichoides), and Sensitive Fern (Onoclea sensibilis).

Coverage: June 18-23, 1961. Daily trips, chiefly in the morning -- hours varying from 5 to 8 a.m. with occasional trips at other times during the day.

Total man hours, 18.5.

Census

	<u>Territorial males</u>	<u>Males per 100 Acres</u>
Yellow Warbler	4.5 N	30.0
Wood Thrush	3.5 2N	23.3
Red-Eyed Vireo	3	20
Yellow Throat	3	20
Yellow-Breasted Chat	3	20
Indigo Bunting	3	20
Redstart	2.5 N	16.7
Acadian Flycatcher	2	13.3
Catbird	2	13.3
Robin	2	13.3
Field Sparrow	2 Y	13.3
Towhee	1.5 N	10
Downy Woodpecker	1 Y	6.7
Wood Pewee	1	6.7
Carolina Wren	1 N (under construction)	6.7
Blue-Gray Gnatcatcher	1	6.7
White-Eyed Vireo	1	6.7
Black and White Warbler	1	6.7
Cerulean Warbler	1	6.7
E. Phoebe	.5	3.3
Yellow-Throated Vireo	.5	3.3
Kentucky Warbler	.5	3.3
Cooper's Hawk	+	+
Red-Tailed Hawk	+	+
Totals	25 species 40.5 males	270 males per 100 Acres

Totals:

N, nests -- Carolina Wren building

Y, young out of nest

Visitors: Ruby-Throated Hummingbird, Crow, Carolina Chickadee, Tufted Titmouse, Cedar Waxwing, Parula Warbler, Cowbird, Scarlet Tanager, Cardinal, Goldfinch, Chipping Sparrow.

Census Takers: Glen Phillips, George Harrison, Tom Olsen and E. R. Chandler.

MATURE OAK-HICKORY WOODS, LITTLE JUG AREA

Location: The Little Jug Study Area was located on Wise Ridge, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile directly southwest of Wetzel County 4-H Camp where Fishing Creek formed a jug-shaped loop around the ridge.

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

Topography: The Little Jug Study Area extended east and west the full length of Wise Ridge, with only about 20 feet left over before the ridge drops off. The elevation is about 900 feet throughout the area. At several locations, the observer could look down either side of the "hog back" and, when the leaves have fallen, see the creek on each side.

Plant Cover: The cover here consisted of a relatively mature oak-hickory woods. Red (Quercus rubra), White (Quercus alba), and Chestnut (Quercus prinus) Oaks predominated in the overstory. The abundance of mature oaks accounts for the dense population of Cerulean Warblers found here. The understory was composed of beech (Fagus grandiflora), Sugar Maple (Acer saccharum), Black Walnut (Juglans nigra), Elm (Ulmus sp.) Wild Cherry (Prunus serotina), Black Locust (Robinia Pseudo-acacia), Ailanthus (Ailanthus altissima), Sassafras (Sassafras variifolium), Spicebush (Lindera benzoin), Redbud (Cercis canadensis), Maple-leaved Viburnum (Viburnum acerifolium), and Wild Hydrangea (Hydrangea arborescens). Groundcover included poison ivy (Rhus radicans), Greenbriar (Smilax glauca), Virginia Creeper (Parthenocissus quinquefolia), Bedstraw (Galium sp.), Blueberry (Vaccinium sp.), Twinleaf (Jeffersonia diphylla), and Wild rose (Rosa carolina).

Coverage: June 18-20. Trips were made to the area at daylight, during late morning and mid-afternoon. Total man-hours approximately 18 hours.

Census

<u>Species</u>	<u>Territorial Males</u>	<u>Males per 100 Acres</u>
Cerulean Warbler	12.5	83.8
Red-eyed Vireo	6	40.2
Wood Thrush	4	26.8
Scarlet Tanager	3.5	23.5
Acadian Flycatcher	2.5	16.8
Wood Pewee	2.5	16.8
Tufted Titmouse	2.5	16.8
Rufous-sided Towhee	2.5	16.8
Downy Woodpecker	2	13.4
White-breasted Nuthatch	2	13.4
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	2	13.4
Kentucky Warbler	2	13.4
Cardinal	1.5	10.1
Hairy Woodpecker	1	6.7
Black and White Warbler	1	6.7

Totals	15 species	27.5 males	319 males per 100 Acres
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Visitors: Ruby-throated Hummingbird, Purple Martin, Carolina Chickadee, Catbird, Yellow-throated Vireo, Worm-eating Warbler, American Redstart, Cowbird (probably breeding in area; both males and females seen), Summer Tanager.

Census takers: George H. Harrison assisted by Glen Phillips, E. R. Chandler, George Hurley, Helen and Harold Boecher, Gladys Murray, Virginia Olsen, May Gicquelais and Claude Ross.

MIXED HARDWOODS

Location: Whitemans Ridge immediately South of New Martinsville (Wetzel County), West Virginia.

Size: Fifteen acres. A rectangular plot 110 by 660 yards (measured).

Topography: Sloping hillside on a U-shaped cove with a general Northwestern exposure. Elevation about 1200 feet.

Plant Cover: This is a deciduous woods comprising the most mature hardwoods conveniently located with respect to camp. The trees averaged 15 to 25 inches DBH with a few 30 inches. Well represented were the Oaks (Quercus sp.) and Maples (Acer sp.) with considerable Ash (Fraxinus sp.) and Hickory (Carya sp.). A few Beeches (Fagus grandiflora), and Hackberry (Celtis occidentalis) trees of considerable size (to 30 inches DBH) were found. The understory, quite dense in spots, contained sprouts of these trees as well as Spicebush (Lindera benzoin), Dogwood (Cornus florida) and Paw Paw (Asimina triloba).

Situation: The center line followed the contour of the hillside about 200 feet below the ridge. A power line clearing crossed the area transversely about one-third of the distance from one end. Stations were selected to minimize the effect of this opening. Wet spots and seepage areas were numerous.

Coverage: June 19, 20, 22 and 23, 1961. Trips were made from 4:30 to 7 A.M. Total man hours -- about 18.

Census

<u>Speices</u>	<u>Territorial Males</u>	<u>Males per 100 Acres</u>
Cerulean Warbler	6	40
Acadian Flycatcher	5.5	36.5
Red-eyed Vireo	5	33
Wood Thrush	4.5	30
Kentucky Warbler	3	20
Tufted Titmouse	2	13
Scarlet Tanager	1.5	10
Yellow-throated Vireo	1.5	10
Hooded Warbler	1.5	10
Rufous-sided Towhee	1.5	10
White-breasted Nuthatch	1	6.5
American Redstart	1	6.5
Blue Gray Gnatcatcher	1	6.5
Eastern Wood Pewee	1	6.5
Louisiana Water Thrush	0.5	3
Totals	15 species	36.5 males
		242 males per 100 Acres

Visitors: Common Crow, Cowbird, Downy Woodpecker, Carolina Chickadee.

Census Takers: George Hurley and Clark Miller assisted by Maxine Thacker, Carolyn Conrad, Glen Phillips, Frances Ault, Trecla Miller, Edna Gregg and other members of the Brooks Bird Club.

R.D. 2
Triadelphia, W. Va.

A SIGHT RECORD OF THE SUMMER Tanager IN OHIO COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

On the evening of August 4, 1961, I was somewhat surprised to hear the call-note of a Summer Tanager (Piranga rubra) at my residence in Oglebay Park near Wheeling, West Virginia. Nightfall was quickly approaching and I was unable to determine the plumage or age of the bird. It remained on the premises for about five minutes and has not been observed since.

As far as is known this is the first record for the Summer Tanager for Oglebay Park or Ohio County. Several years ago at the Junion Nature Camp, Oglebay Park, in early June, a group of youngsters reported that they had seen a Summer Tanager. At various times during the week the area was checked by a number of observers in an attempt to verify the report. This was not done.

It was finally judged at a campfire that the younger campers had not seen a Summer Tanager but a Cardinal with a "crew cut."

George H. Breiding
Oglebay Institute
Wheeling, W. Va.

EVIDENCE OF BLUE-WINGED TEAL (RECENT) AND MALLARD (OLD) NESTING IN OHIO COUNTY

On June 30, 1961, Conservation Officer Herb Moore called me and said that he saw a pair of Blue-winged Teal, Anas discors, and at least four young at Bear Rock Lakes fishing area on Todd Run, Ohio County, West Virginia. He saw the birds several times and had other reports on them.

In the same conversation he recalled an incident of a nest of Mallard (Anas platyrhynchos) eggs he found in 1950 when the area had been first established. He was of the opinion the nest was destroyed by crows.

George H. Breiding
Oglebay Institute
Wheeling, W. Va.

BREEDING BIRD RECORDS FOR THE 1961 FORAY - WETZEL COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

By Clark Miller

As the Foray did not start until June 18 it was thought that perhaps not many nests would be found, but, surprisingly, this was not the case. Breeding records were established for a total of 58 species. There were "nests with eggs" listed for 31 species (5 species had this listing only), "nests with young for 32 species (7 species with this listing only), "feeding young out of the nest" for 29 species (17 species with this listing only) and "young birds seen" for two species.

The Camp Nesting Contest was run this year with about the same rules as in other years, except, that it was decided to award one point for the category "adults feeding young out of nest" because of the lateness of the season. There were three adult teams and one childrens team organized for the Contest.

This account presents a simple summary of the results. Fuller details are presented in the Brooks Bird Club Foray Report.

	<u>Nest With Eggs</u>	<u>Nest With Young</u>	<u>Nest Under Construction</u>	<u>Feeding Young Out Of Nest</u>	<u>Young Seen</u>
1. Ruffed Grouse					1
2. American Woodcock					1
3. Yellow-billed Cuckoo		1			
4. Whip-poor-will	1				
5. Belted Kingfisher				1	
6. Yellow-shafted Flicker		1			
7. Pileated Woodpecker				1	
8. Red-bellied Woodpecker				2	
9. Hairy Woodpecker				3	
10. Downy Woodpecker				2	
11. Great Crested Flycatcher		1			
12. Eastern Phoebe	18*	4			
13. Acadian Flycatcher	2	2	1	1	
14. Least Flycatcher	1				
15. Eastern Wood Pewee	1				
16. Rough-winged Swallow		1			
17. Barn Swallow	2	2	1	1	
18. Purple Martin		2(Occupied houses)			
19. Common Crow					2
20. Carolina Chickadee				2	
21. Tufted Titmouse	2				
22. House Wren		6		1	
23. Carolina Wren	2				
24. Catbird	9	4	1		
25. Brown Thrasher				1	
26. Robin	19	16		1	
27. Wood Thrush	9		1		
28. Eastern Bluebird		1		4	
29. Blue-gray Gnatcatcher		6		3	
30. Cedar Waxwing	3			1	
31. Starling	2	3			
32. White-eyed Vireo	1*				
33. Red-eyed Vireo	2		1		

	<u>Nest With Eggs</u>	<u>Nest With Young</u>	<u>Nest Under Construction</u>	<u>Feeding Young Out Of Nest</u>	<u>Young Seen</u>
34. Warbling Vireo	1				
35. Black & White Warbler				3	
36. Yellow Warbler	2*	4*			
37. Cerulean Warbler		1		1	
38. Prairie Warbler				1	
39. Ovenbird				1	
40. Louisiana Waterthrush	1				
41. Kentucky Warbler	1				
42. Yellowthroat	1	1		4	
43. Yellow-breasted Chat				1	
44. Hooded Warbler				2*	
45. American Redstart	2	1		4	
46. House Sparrow	9	8			
47. Red-winged Blackbird	2			1	
48. Orchard Oriole		2		1	
49. Baltimore Oriole	1	2			
50. Brown-headed Cowbird	7 host nests			7 fed by hosts	
51. Scarlet Tanager		2			
52. Summer Tanager	2			2	
53. Cardinal	4	2	1	2	
54. Indigo Bunting		1			
55. Rufous-sided Towhee	1*	1	2*	2*	
56. Chipping Sparrow	6	9	5	5	
57. Field Sparrow	1	3		3	
58. Song Sparrow	2	3		1	

*Cowbird parasitism found.

Inwood, W. Va.

SOME NOTES ON THE YELLOW-THROATED WARBLER NEAR CHARLESTON

In the Davis Creek area near Charleston, where a golf course was cut through a wooded section in 1948, there is a man-made habitat well-suited to the needs of Dendroica dominica, the Yellow-throated Warbler. This warbler was first noticed here in the summer of 1957, returning and increasing each year until the present.

This local habitat was created, and apparently attracted the species, when the wide fairways were cut, leaving stands of isolated pines. These are Virginia or Scrub Pines up to eighty feet high.

Since the local birds seem to prefer pines on high ground they may represent the eastern race dominica, rather than the western race, albilora which prefers sycamore bottom lands.

In the spring of 1961, there were twelve singing males. Nests, which are loosely woven and set on a horizontal branch between fifty and seventy-five feet up, are difficult to locate. Four were found this year. Further evidence of its increase was noted by Morris Gluck who found two nests in Coonskin park this year. Coonskin is about eight air miles from Davis Creek. These nests were also in pines growing in a clearing.

The Yellow-throated arrives about April 15, making its appearance known by his beautiful, ringing song, similar to the Indigo Bunting in pattern, but rivaled only by Swainson's Warbler in its wild beauty.

Sometimes foraging quite low, feeding on tent caterpillars, the Yellow-throated is very tame. Standing near a singing post, the male has sung within inches of my head,

Nest building begins by the last days of April with the male singing continually from morning until dark. One exuberant singer sang ninety-two times in ten minutes. In late July, the species becomes a wanderer throughout the County, visiting many wooded areas where his much-prized Scrub Pine does not exist. His song then is thin and lispy, going almost unnoticed, except for the pattern which is only a remainder of his earlier eloquence.

About September 10, singing picks up again, and small flocks of six to ten may be seen with Pine Warblers and Chipping Sparrows on their breeding grounds before their departure.

An additional note of interest was the location of breeding Yellow-throated Warblers in Wetzel county during the 1961 Foray. These may have been D.d. albilora from the Mississippi Valley as they were found only in Sycamores along creek bottoms.

The Yellow-throated has been an exquisite and interesting addition to Charleston birding now looked forward to each year.

Anne Shreve
5539 Kanawha Turnpike
St. Albans, W. Va.

Ed. Note: It should be pointed out that D.d. albilora does occur in pines in part of its range. The subspecific identification of the Charleston birds presents an interesting problem and offers a case where collecting would certainly be justified. Mrs. Shreve has attempted, with no success, to mist net one of these birds. G.A.H.

BOOK REVIEWS

BIRDS OF THE WORLD. By Oliver Austin, Jr., Illustrations by Arthur Singer. Golden Press, New York, 1961 316 pp. (\$11.98). -- There are approximately 8600 species of birds in the world but most of us are aware of only a small fraction of these. We know, more or less well, the from 200-300 species that occur in our local region and perhaps we know something about others from North America, and we know a little about the more spectacular foreign species. This new book, which is in the lavish and sumptuous tradition of "Bird Books" - thus its price - is an attempt to inform the average person interested in birds about the other 8400 species of other parts of the world. Obviously they all cannot be covered so Dr. Austin has treated in some detail certain general characteristics of the 155 families (over half of which do not occur in the United States) and then gives a short discussion of some of the more interesting species in each. Every family is well illustrated with paintings of several species, some familiar and some not. The text is both authoritative and readable and the pictures are outstanding. A book covering the same ground but illustrated with photographs

appeared several years ago (for a review see THE REDSTART 26:76(1959)) but at the risk of getting into an endless debate let me say that for such a purpose paintings of selected species are far superior to any photographs, interesting and attractive though they might be.

This book had perhaps the most intense selling campaign of any book recently to appear. This reviewer got no less than ten advertisements for it, apparently from every mailing list containing his name. Despite that drawback, it is a highly desirable and well recommended book.

George A. Hall

A FIELD LIST OF BIRDS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA REGION, Audubon Naturalist Society of the Central Atlantic States, Washington, D. C. 1961; 40 pp. (no price given). This little booklet (the second edition) follows the rather familiar plan that many regional groups have adopted for publishing a handy summary for bird watchers in a given region, and is quite similar to the one published by the Carnegie Museum a few years ago, for the Pittsburgh Region. After a brief introduction a discussion of selected birding areas with descriptions of their ecology, the birds occurring in them and directions for reaching them is given. The main portion of the booklet is a list of all the species known for the Region with the familiar bar graph indicating what portions of the year the bird is present, and a numbered code as to its status and its usual habitat. This is followed by a conventional checklist. Two maps are included.

It is interesting to note that the Committee which prepared the booklet considers that not only West Virginia's Eastern Panhandle (properly so) but also Eastern West Virginia as far as Cranestown, and Canaan Valley as well as Garrett County, Maryland are part of the District of Columbia Region. It is thus useful to many of our membership.

George A. Hall

FIELD NOTES

1961

The Autumn Season September 1 to November 30

For many observers the Fall season was very pleasant with generally dry weather and temperatures above normal. In fact, most areas did not have freezing temperatures until late November. Thus many species lingered, resulting in numerous late migrants.

Ducks experienced little recovery from last year's lows. Continued drought and swamp "reclamation" in the northern breeding areas adversely affected nesting. Hall and Dressel agreed that it was the worst season ever. Noteworthy records included a Cattle Egret at Pymatuning; Marbled Godwit and Parasitic Jaeger at Walnut Beach and a Red Phalarope in West Virginia.

There was a major movement of Black-capped Chickadees and one Boreal Chickadee was banded at Clarksville, Pennsylvania. The Red Breasted Nuthatch flight was very good. An Evening Grosbeak invasion which may surpass the last big one of two years ago was underway. This time the migration seemed more widespread, extending into the river valleys of the Southern part of the state. Purple Finches appeared in good numbers. The Pine Grosbeak migration promised to be the biggest in years, especially in Western Pennsylvania. A Red Crossbill in Kanawha County established a record. In Ashtabula County, Ohio, a Black

Throated Sparrow was found, making another record.

COMMON LOON: Numerous scattered individuals but no large flocks were noted, Hall at Morgantown, saw 2 in areas where several hundred usually occur. Present in most of the lakes around Poland, Ohio (ECD). Other Ohio areas included Seneca Lake (C&C) and Lake Erie (JA). Six listed on a lake near Patton, Penna. (Williams fide BVC). Wilson saw one at Charleston. All records were made from mid-October through mid-November.

RED-THROATED LOON: Chapman and Cain reported one on November 19 at Seneca Lake.

HORNED GREBE: The most common of the grebes at Poland, Ohio but less plentiful than in 1960 (ECD). Scarce in Monongalia and Preston Counties (GAH). Areas of Pennsylvania where small numbers were found included Indiana County (Williams) and Somerset County (JG & BVC). Also listed at Charleston (NG) and Huntington (OOS).

WESTERN GREBE: Shields reported one at Dillon Dam in Muskingum County, Ohio on November 5.

PIED-BILLED GREBE: Listed in good numbers in Ashtabula County, Ohio into mid-November (PHS). Low numbers at Poland (ECD).

DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT: Dressel found one at Evans Lake and 2 on Guilford Lake near Poland, Ohio on November 12. A single at Charleston on November 3 was unusual (L. Wilson).

GREAT BLUE HERON: Very common and in great numbers in some sections. This was true at Seneca Lake, East Liverpool, Muskingum County, and Poland, Ohio. As many as 30 in Ohio County at one time. Also reported at Pittsburgh, Westmoreland County and Indiana County, Pennsylvania.

COMMON EGRET: As many as 12 at one time were counted at Berlin Lake near Poland in late September (ECD). Two at Seneca on September 16 and one October 14 (C&C). Grom saw 40 at the refuge at Pymatuning on September 9.

AMERICAN BITTERN: Single found at McClintic Wildlife Refuge near Point Pleasant on October 14 (BBC group).

CATTLE EGRET: The custodian at Ford Island Museum, Linesville, Penna., collected one at Pymatuning on October 31 to add to the collection there. This is a first for that area, and the second Pennsylvania record.

LEAST BITTERN: Four were found at Walnut Beach in late August by M. Hudie (PHS).

MUTE SWAN: Savage saw 2 at Walnut Beach on October 15. A week later, 2 were found at Ford Island, Linesville by Shelby.

WHISTLING SWAN: An early September 23 record at Ford Island, Linesville, Penna. (PHS). On October 29, he saw 20 near Ashtabula. Big flight through Western Penna. on November 4, 5, and 6. Van Cleve listed 42 over Pittsburgh and several night flights of similar or greater size.

Williams counted 158 on Prince Gallitzin Lake, Cambria County, Penna. Skaggs saw an estimated 75 at Willoughby, Ohio on November 4.

CANADA GOOSE: The first flights in Ashtabula started about September 20. More than usual number migrating through Morgantown (M. Brooks). Some 3000 were forced down on Tygart Lake and many on Cheat Lake during the inclement weather of November 5 and 6. Few were reported in the Poland area (ECD). Reported in Western Penna. during November in unspecified numbers (BVC).

SNOW GOOSE: Four at Linesville on October 22 (PHS).

BLUE GOOSE: Savage counted 2 on Ford Island, Linesville on September 23 and 9 on October 22.

MALLARD: Western Penna. records showed 200+ at North Park, Allegheny County October 28 (JG); 300 in Summerset County on the Quemahoning Reservoir November 25 (JG) and lesser numbers in other areas. More common than BLACKS in Cabell County (OOS). A higher ratio of Mallards to Blacks also in Monongalia County which reverses earlier year's observations.

GADWALL: Continues as a disaster species. Donnelly indicates this one to be finicky in nesting, refusing to breed if its normal area has been lost as many were by drainage and drought. The only bright spot was the 40 found at Seneca Lake on November 12 by Chapman and Cain.

GREEN-WINGED TEAL: Ten on October 14 at Seneca Lake (C&C) and small flocks in Westmoreland, Indiana and Somerset Counties of Penna. during late October and November (BVC), were the only ones reported.

BLUE-WINGED TEAL: Donnelly banded 33 at McClintic during September. A few at the mouth of the Opequon River were reported to Clark Miller. Flocks to 30 at Walnut Beach in late August (PHS). Fairly common at McClintic in mid-October.

SHOVELER: Conrad reported 2 in Ohio County. Also 2 at Seneca Lake on November 25 (C&C).

WOOD DUCK: Donnelly banded 79 at McClintic during September. They were considered plentiful at Barnesville and East Liverpool. An aerial survey of the Tygart River from Elkins to Huttonsville produced 34 on October 19 (COH).

CANVASBACK: Fairly well scattered in pairs. Two found at Seneca Lake on October 22 (C&C). A pair at McClintic November 24 (OOS) and also Spruce Knob Lake, Randolph County, on November 16 (COH). Also one pair in Indiana County November 6 (Williams).

SCAUP: Very scarce. Gluck saw a few at Charleston, September 14. An estimated 20 at McClintic October 29 (OOS). Twelve near Ligonier, Penna. November 25 (JG). Also reported in Indiana and Westmoreland Counties, Penna. in small numbers.

COMMON GOLDENEYE: Were not common. Only a few in Monongalia County (GAH). A few at Seneca Lake November 12 (C&C). Very early movement at Pittsburgh where Van Cleve first records were on November 4 with a peak of only 24

by the 24th. November 6 records for Cambria and Indiana Counties, Penna. (Williams).

BUFFLEHEAD: In low numbers also. In Monongalia County, Hall saw only a few. Two at Seneca Lake, November 19 (C&C), and 6 at Ashtabula on the 26th (PHS). Western Penna. records November 6 include an average half dozen at Gallitzin Lake, Musser's Lake and Cherry Run Reservoir (Indiana County) - Williams). Also in Pittsburgh November 12 (Vallant).

OLD SQUAW: Fourteen on Evans Lake, Poland, Ohio is a big flock for this area (TCD). Williams saw 3 at Musser's Lake, Penna. in mid-November.

SURF SCOTER: Five immatures at Seneca Lake October 14 (C&C).

RUDDY DUCK: Single at McClintic, October 14 (BBC). Williams found 4 at Musser's Lake on November 5.

HOODED MERGANSER: Fairly common in Morgantown area (GAH). Listed November 5 at Gallitzin Lake (Williams) and Quemahoning Reservoir (Somerset County) on the 25 by Van Cleve. Chapman and Cain estimated 30 November 12 at Seneca Lake.

RED-BREASTED MERGANSER: Mid-November reports included several each at Walnut Beach (PHS); Seneca Lake (C&C); and Musser's Lake (Williams).

TURKEY VULTURE: One at Racoon Creek State Park near Pittsburgh on October 28 was rather late (NL).

GOSHAWK: Single at Canfield, Ohio reported by Richter.

SHARP-SHINNED HAWK: The Handlan Chapter counted 15 at Peters Mountain, Monroe County September 23 and 24.

COOPER'S HAWK: Ten at Peter's Mountain September 23-24. Singles in several other areas.

RED-TAILED HAWK: Three in Licking County, Ohio, September 17 (VTS). Grom had 7 at North Park, Penna. on October 28. At Peter's Mountain, 24 were listed September 23-24. Unusual numbers at East Liverpool during migration.

RED-SHOULDERED HAWK: Singles in a number of areas. Four for Peter's Mountain September 23-24.

BROAD-WINGED HAWK: The Peter's Mountain tally was 325 for the 23, 24 of September. A week earlier, on the 16th, Booth counted 450 at Rothrock Fire Tower in Western Maryland. Shreve saw 16 at St. Albans in Mid-September. Miller counted 277 on Boyd's Gap in the Eastern Panhandle on September 17.

ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK: One identified on Peter's Mountain September 24 by members of the Handlan Chapter.

GOLDEN EAGLE: W. M. Booth reported one in Western Maryland at Browing Pond (?) on September 15.

BALD EAGLE: One bird on Peter's Mountain September 23. Laitsch reported an adult at Bear Rocks September 14. Chapman and Cain found an immature on September 17 and an adult on November 25 at Seneca Lake, Ohio. Savage saw an immature at Linesville, Penna. on October 22.

MARSH HAWK: An immature helped banders to remove white crowned sparrows from nets at McClintic November 3, with a saving of 2 bands. Shields saw one at Maysville Heights, Ohio November 26. Nine were seen on Peter's Mountain September 23, 24. Miller saw 4 at Boyd's Gap September 17, 18.

OSPREY: The Handlan Group saw 2 on Peter's Mountain. The BBC group saw one near Ripley October 14.

PIGEON HAWK: Two reported. One at Peter's Mountain, September 23, and one in Cabell County on November 24 (OOS).

RUFFED GROUSE: Laitsch found them plentiful in East Liverpool. Total count in Ohio County reached 30 in mid-November (CC). Several flocks in Spruce Knob area (COH). Listed by Ferris several times in November. Plentiful in the Eastern Panhandle (CM).

BOBWHITE: Continue plentiful in the Eastern Panhandle (CM). A covey of 20 in South Charleston was reported October 1 (AS). At McClintic a covey of 15 was flushed on October 14.

RING-NECKED PHEASANT: A very tame male at Triadelphia in mid-November may have been a pen bird released by sportsmen (GP). Singles and pairs recorded in a half dozen areas of Western Penna. (BVC).

TURKEY: Handley saw a flock of 20 in the Spruce Knob area on October 13. Gluck found 8 in Middle Mountain area on October 11. At North Park, Penna. Grom had 6 on the 28th.

VIRGINIA RAIL: The only one listed occurred at Seneca Lake where it was seen September 3 (C&C).

SORA: Nests at Walnut Beach where a pair with a single young was seen the end of August (PHS). Two were at Seneca Lake during September (C&C).

COMMON GALLINULE: Single found at McClintic October 14 where it occurs occasionally.

COOT: Common in Cabell County in migration (OOS). The height of the migration seemed to be about mid-October with 23 seen at Walnut Beach (PHS).

KILLDEER: Plentiful at East Liverpool, Ashtabula, Ohio and some sections of Allegheny County, Penna.

GOLDEN PLOVER: Dressel reported 2 at Evans Lake. Grom had one at Mosquito Lake, Ohio September 9. Also a single at Seneca Lake October 1 (C&C).

BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER: Total of five at Walnut Beach at various times (PHS). Also singles at Mosquito Lake (DFF), Evans Lake (ECD) and Seneca Lake (C&C).

- RUDDY TURNSTONE:** The only records were made at Walnut Beach where there were 8 the end of August and 2 in mid-September (PHS).
- WOODCOCK:** Two banded on Allegheny Front. Included in reports from Cabell County (OOS), East Liverpool (NL), and Homer City, Penna. (Williams).
- COMMON SNIBE:** Observers listed them at Barnesville, Walnut Beach, Indiana County (Penna.) and McClintic.
- WILLET:** Laitsch found one at Raccoon Creek State Park near Pittsburgh October 11.
- GREATER YELLOWLEGS:** Scattered reports of small numbers. The biggest flock was the 13 at Walnut Beach on October 24 (M. Hudie).
- KNOT:** The only record of this rare transient was at Walnut Beach where a single stayed about 10 days in early September (PHS).
- PECTORAL SANDPIPER:** Listed at Seneca Lake as the commonest shore bird (C&C). Savage found them more scarce but still found 6 on August 31, 2 September 23 and 4 on October 1 in Ashtabula County. In Westmoreland County, Williams saw one October 22 on the Beaver Run Reservoir while Grom saw one at North Park on the 28th. An uncommon occurrence at McClintic where 4 were seen October 14.
- BAIRD'S SANDPIPER:** Savage and Ahlquist listed singles at Walnut Beach on September 10, October 20, and November 18, the last being a rather late date.
- DUNLIN:** In good numbers at Seneca Lake where 30 were found October 14 (C&C). At Andover Causeway, Pymatuning, Savage counted 25 on October 8. Some remained into late November. Also October 8 record of 23 at Shellito's Pond (Ashtabula County?).
- DOWITCHER:** Numbers down in Ashtabula County where the last one, very late date, was seen October 18 (JA). At Andover Causeway, Savage found 19 on October 8. Chapman and Cain listed 8 on September 3 and 2 on the 24th at Seneca Lake. The Huntington Bird Club found one at McClintic October 29 where it very rarely occurs. Also noted on Evans Lake September 12 (ECD).
- STILT SANDPIPER:** Dressel found them in goodly numbers at Berlin Lake in mid-September. Several singles the end of August at Walnut Beach. Two at Seneca Lake September 3.
- MARbled GODWIT:** Lois and Paul Savage together with Jon Ahlquist saw two at Walnut Beach September 16 where they are rare. Their habit of pushing bill completely into silt and then walking in a circle to obtain probing leverage was well observed. Fine observation.
- SANDERLING:** A flight on September 23-24 was documented at Mosquito Lake, Shellito's Pond and Seneca Lake. October 14, another group at Seneca Lake.

- RED PHALAROPE: An emaciated female found on Schenk Lake at Oglebay on November 3, died the following day. Verification was made by Dr. Parkes at Carnegie Museum establishing what is the first record for the state.
- WILSON'S PHALAROPE: Another rare accidental, this one was found by Ahlquist and Savage at Walnut Beach on October 1.
- NORTHERN PHALAROPE: To complete the family, Chapman and Cain listed one of these at Seneca Lake on October 14.
- PARASITIC JAEGER: Grom carefully studied this one at Walnut Beach on September 9. Has not been known to occur there previously and must be classified as rare.
- GREAT BLACK-BACKED GULL: Very early October 10 arrival at Walnut Beach (PHS).
- HERRING GULL: Savage estimated 500 at Walnut Beach September 24. Lesser numbers in some other areas.
- RING-BILLED GULL: After Hurricane Carla, in high winds an estimated 10,000 sought the protection of the breakwall at Walnut Beach. Also numerous at Seneca Lake.
- LAUGHING GULL: Single observed for 30 minutes at close range on September 29 by Paul Savage, at Walnut Beach. Considered rare there.
- BONAPARTE'S GULL: An estimated 300 at end of August dwindled to 7 by November 18 at Walnut Beach (PHS). Small numbers at Seneca Lake during the period. Williams identified one at Musser's Lake November 5. Fairly common at Evans Lake in November (ECD).
- FORSTER'S TERN: Becoming less uncommon at Walnut Beach where 6 were found during September (PHS).
- COMMON TERN: Present to November 3 at Walnut Beach with high of 2000 in late August (PHS). Found at Evans Lake in early September and Seneca Lake early October.
- CASPIAN TERN: Same three areas reported a few during the period. Down somewhat at Walnut Beach.
- BLACK TERN: About 500 at Walnut Beach the end of August where numbers were down. One at Seneca Lake September 17 and about 6 at Evans Lake.
- MOURNING DOVE: Conflicting reports permit no clear conclusion. Miller found them scarce in the Eastern Panhandle. Fair numbers in Zanesville, Ohio area (VTS). Flocks up to 50 in Ohio County (CC). Cora Williams found 104 in one tree near Homer City, Indiana County, Penna. in late November. Small numbers many other areas.
- BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO: One on Allegheny Front Mountain October 14 was very late (GAH).

- OWLS: Conrad reported 2 BARNs. A GREAT HORNE'd in South Charleston early December (AS). Leberman found one at Pymatuning Reservoir November 26. SCREECH and BARRE'd also reported from various areas.
- NIGHTHAWK: Migration was about a week late at Poland, Ohio where first week in September was peak. This coincides with observations at East Liverpool. However it was considered somewhat early at Pittsburgh where the peak occurred about August 23 (BVC). A dozen were still found at Charleston as late as October 11 (PH) and some at Morgantown October 12 (Brooks).
- CHIMNEY SWIFT: Late dates included October 7 at Pittsburgh (BVC) and Charleston on October 11 (PH).
- RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD: Shields latest record was October 1 at Zanesville, At Marmet, Kanawha County, Thacker reported one on November 8 which was very late.
- YELLOW-SHAFTED FLICKER: Plentiful in many areas. Seven as late as October 22 at Pittsburgh. Good flight October 31 at Wyatt (LM). Still present early December in Charleston area.
- PILEATED WOODPECKER: More areas reported them than usual. Up to 10 known in Wheeling area (CC). Three at one time at Wyatt. Found at Comfort, Boone County (CEC). Anderson had a pair at his feeder daily in South Charleston.
- RED-BELLIED WOODPECKER: Increasing in many areas. Fed on dogwood berries at Comfort.
- RED-HEADED WOODPECKER: While they nested in South Charleston, none were reported wintering (KHA). Two records in Cabell County (OOS).
- YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER: A major movement into the Cleveland area October 5-7 (ECD). Appeared at Pittsburgh October 4. Apparently a good migration judging from the areas reporting them.
- PHOEBE: Numbers of birds, induced by the warm fall weather, stayed late. Reported South of Winchester, Virginia (CM). November 12 at Barnesville, November 20 at Wyatt (LM) and the 25th in Mason County (OOS).
- WOOD PEWEE: A late record at Wyatt October 27 (LM).
- PRAIRIE HORNE'd LARK: Flock of 32 reported in Ohio County (CC). Normal in Eastern Panhandle (CM).
- SWALLOWS: Late family of 5 BARN at Wyatt (LM) on September 8. At Barnesville, the date was September 14 with a PURPLE MARTIN recorded on the 17th C&C). BARN on September 30 near Dresden (VTS).
- BLUE JAY: Expanding into the Wyatt area. Very heavy flights in the Eastern Mountains September 23-24. The Handlan group estimated 300 at Peter's Mountain. Several thousand were estimated at the Red Creek banding operation with the peak on September 24 (GAH). An estimated 50 in Madison area (SP). Also at feeders in Comfort, Boone County (CEC).

- BLACK-CAPPED CHICKADEE:** A major incursion. Bell banded first one October 7 at Clarksville, Penna. and since then 'hordes' have migrated through. The earliest report was September 10 at Pittsburgh. Considered very numerous in Ashtabula County, Ohio (VTS). Hall reported many in Northern section of the state.
- BOREAL CHICKADEE:** Ralph Bell banded his first ever in his yard near Clarksville, Penna. on November 12. A previous sight record of this species was made in December 1954 in nearby Washington County, Penna. ** A very good record of a bird which many of us have never seen.
- WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH:** Much more abundant in Monongalia and Northern areas as well as Kanawha County.
- RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH:** There was a good flight of this species which is somewhat erratic in occurrence in the area during the autumn season. The vanguard appeared in early September and was soon spread over most of the area extending as far south as Baileysville where they had not been recorded since 1957 (BAB).
- BROWN CREEPER:** Skaggs reported a good flight in Cleveland area October 5-7 which agreed with arrival in many other areas. A single at Pittsburgh on September 17 is earliest arrival data ever noted there by Van Cleve. The early arrival was corroborated at Oglebay where Breiding had his first on September 18. This is about 2 weeks ahead of normal.
- HOUSE WREN:** Last seen dates, all in October, included October 2nd at Triadelphia (GP); 14th at Pittsburgh (BVC); and the 8th on Allegheny Front Mountain (GAH).
- WINTER WREN:** Van Cleve's September 30 arrival date at Pittsburgh was first, closely followed by an October 1 date at Barnesville (C&C). Red Creek appearance, October 8 (GAH).
- LONG-BILLED MARSH WREN:** September records included two on the 11 (Hudie) in Ashtabula County, Ohio; one near Gap Mills, Monroe County on the 24th; and a third at Trinway Swamp (Ohio) on the 30th.
- MOCKINGBIRD:** Wintering birds appeared in St. Albans October 7. Scarce in Ohio County. Two listed at Comfort (CEC).
- CATBIRD:** A few lingered until mid-November and one was still at a feeder in South Charleston December 1 (AS).
- BROWN THRASHER:** Reported scarce on Allegheny Front Mountain (GAH) and also at Pittsburgh (BVC). Still present at Wyatt November 1. Single still at feeder in South Charleston early December (AS).
- ROBIN:** Heavy migration noted at Poland, East Liverpool and Allegheny Front Mountain. Scarce in Cabell County. Peak at Triadelphia October 2, South Charleston about October 15, Comfort on October 21. At Gibsonia about 150 were still present the end of November (JG). Still 11 at Pittsburgh on same date.

WOOD THRUSH; Last dates were October 8 at Allegheny Front Mountain (GAH), and Kanawha County (GFH) and October 10 at Blackwater Falls (NG). Van Cleve's October 11 at Pittsburgh was latest.

HERMIT THRUSH: Grom banded 25 compared to 6 in Fall of 1960. Surprisingly, Van Cleve, just south of Grom's area found them scarce. One explanation would be that, after feeding at Gibsonia, they passed over North Park. Bell banded one as early as October 8 at Clarksville, Penna. On Allegheny Front the peak flight occurred October 8-14.

SWAINSON'S THRUSH: Grom banded fewer this year at Gibsonia, Penna. Hall and Bell banded 52 on Allegheny Front Mountain with the peak falling on September 24. October 5-10 covers the last seen birds.

GRAY-CHEEKED THRUSH: Ralph and George, the Red Creek Boys, banded 6 with a probable peak of September 24. Considered unusual on Allegheny Front. Schag had one in Allegheny County on October 15. Grom banded more this year than last.

EASTERN BLUEBIRD: While they are still on the critical list, the picture has brightened considerably. At Orwell, 18 were counted the third week in September (DFF). Up to 7 in yard at Zanesville (VTS). Good year at Barnesville, Wheeling and Wyatt. Shreve found them more abundant than ever at Charleston and near Ruth, Kanawha County.

GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET: Latisch found them in good numbers in mid-October at East Liverpool. Van Cleve saw 17 on October 22 at Pittsburgh.

RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET: Wilson (OOS) saw hundreds of them in the Eastern Panhandle October 17-19. The migration at Pittsburgh ranged from October 14 to November 5 (BVC). The peak at the Red Creek Banding Station was October 14 (GAH).

WAXWINGS: CEDAR WAXWINGS were abundant in most areas. Grom's flock of 400 at Gibsonia on November 23 was largest reported. M. Brooks had BOHEMIANS in his yard at Morgantown on November 17.

SHRIKE: Ferris saw first migrant NORTHERN at Orwell November 13. LOGGERHEADS listed at Barnesville (C&C) and Bear Rocks (NL).

VIREOS: Late dates included; WHITE EYED - October 3 South Charleston, October 2nd - Triadelphia; YELLOW THROATED - October 9 at Wyatt (LM); SOLITARY - October 8 at Pittsburgh; RED EYED - October 8 at Pittsburgh; PHILADELPHIA - October 1 at Allegheny Front Mountain. Three banded. Unusual in migration there; WARBLING - September 10 at Pittsburgh.

WORM-EATING WARBLER: Two banded on Allegheny Front early September. Unusual there (GAH).

TENNESSEE WARBLER: Abundant again in Cabell County (OOS). Peak at Pittsburgh October 8 with latest date, also Pittsburgh, October 11 (BVC).

ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER: The two reported, October 6 and 7 were at Zanesville and Pittsburgh, respectively.

- NASHVILLE WARBLER: Late dates included October 7 at Wyatt and the 8th at Pittsburgh.
- PARULA WARBLER: One in Wyatt County September 30 where it is a rare Fall migrant (OOS). Six at Pittsburgh on October 8 was somewhat late (BVC).
- MAGNOLIA WARBLER: Good flight at South Charleston October 3 (AS). Bell and Hall banded 42 at Allegheny Front with 18 of them on September 6. Quite common in Cabell County and a late October 14 record at McClintic (OOS).
- CAPE MAY WARBLER: Bell banded a very fat one November 5. Dressel identified one at a feeder near West Austintown, Ohio feeding on candied sweet potatoes on December 6 for a very late record.
- BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER: In numbers at South Charleston, October 3 (AS).
- MYRTLE WARBLER: Common at most feeders by mid-October. September 26 at Wyatt was first arrival date (LM). Ahlquist counted 40 at Walnut Beach September 29 where 15 were still present on November 4 (H. Meahl).
- BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER: The Allegheny Front banders netted 16. The migration at Pittsburgh came between September 17 and 30 with October 15 the late date (BVC).
- BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER: Extremely scarce at Pittsburgh. The four banded on Allegheny Front came through between September 4 and 12. At Ona, the late record was October 8 (OOS).
- BAY-BREASTED WARBLER: Mid-September seemed to be peak of the migration at Pittsburgh where they were below normal (BVC). Ahlquist considered the 17th to be the best day at Walnut Beach. October 3 was best day at South Charleston (AS).
- BLACKPOOL WARBLER: Migration at Pittsburgh, peaking about the end of September, was 2 weeks early (BVC). McBee reported one October 9 at Wyatt.
- PRAIRIE WARBLER: Very late October 29 record at Ona (OOS).
- PALM WARBLER: Most common of the warblers in Cabell County. Two banded at McClintic November 5 (COS). Also a late one on November 4 in Ashtabula County (M. Meahl). Latest record November 25 at Barnesville (C&C).
- OVENBIRD: Total of 23 banded on Allegheny Front, most of them being in September. Good numbers October 3 at South Charleston (AS).
- CONNECTICUT WARBLER: One at Walnut Beach August 29 (JA). Ballentines banded one at McClintic September 16 (fide OOS). A single was banded on Allegheny Front October 1 where it is unusual.
- YELLOWTHROAT: Bell and Hall banded 47 on Allegheny Front, with the last one on October 8.
- YELLOWBREASTED CHAT: Igou noted one in Wayne County September 30 which was quite late.

HOODED WARBLER: October 11 was rather late (BVC). An unexpected bird on Allegheny Front where 3 were banded (GAH).

WILSON'S WARBLER: Hall calls the 24 banded on Allegheny Front "a most remarkable total". Peak there came on September 10 with 11 birds netted. Ahlquist had 5 September 5 at Walnut Beach.

REDSTART: Scarce at Pittsburgh with major movement on August 30 and latest date October 7 (BVC). More common at Wyatt than usual (LM). Ferris saw 2 at Orwell, Ohio October 29.

BALTIMORE ORIOLE: A September 17 record at Pittsburgh is Van Cleve's latest record there.

RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD: A flock of several thousand was at McClintic on November 4 (AS). Savage reported a massive roost of blackbirds totalling an estimated 50,000 birds mostly the present species, at Little Plymouth Swamp, Ashtabula County in late October. By mid-November, most of them were gone.

BREWER'S BLACKBIRD: Ellen Bowers reported 2 at their feeder in Charleston which were identified as adult males.

COMMON GRACKLE: The yearly migration through the hill area of Charleston the first week in October was normal (AS). A huge flock near Willoughby, Ohio was noted November 7 (Barbour). A flock of 100 plus was at Madison on November 19 (McElfresh).

BROWN-HEADED COWBIRD: Williams saw a flock of some 400 in Westmoreland County, Penna. October 1. Reported in other areas with mixed flocks of blackbirds.

SCARLET TANAGER: October records included the 8th at Ona (OOS) and Zanesville on the 22nd (VTS).

SUMMER TANAGER: Found at Zanesville as late as October 9 and in Cabell County on October 8. Anderson saw one October 14 at South Charleston.

ROSE-BREADED GROSBEAK: They were scarce at Pittsburgh and were all gone by September 17. The latest migrant was a female at Wyatt on October 11.

BLACK-HEADED GROSBEAK: Mrs. Cain saw one female at Barnesville on 3 occasions in late September. This writer knows of no records of this western species in our area.

EVENING GROSBEAK: The migration started slowly with a few reported in Ashtabula County, Ohio on October 4 by Whiting. Then a large flock was noted on October 8. By then a few had appeared at State College, Penna. Bell reported them moving South through Clarksville on the 13th. Penetration into West Virginia was first reported on Allegheny Front October 14 (GAH). The following day they had appeared at Oglebay (GHB). Thacker reported them in Kanawha County October 31 while they appeared in Comfort (Boone County) October 22 (CEC). About this time they were almost literally exploding into all areas. The flight continued from October 13 through November 5 at Clarksville with a peak on October 25. Ohio

areas reporting included Conneaut (Perkins); Steubenville on October 22 (Banks); East Liverpool on November 18 (NL); Youngstown (ECD). In Pennsylvania, other areas included Grom's 40 at a time at his feeder at Gibsonia; Altoona on October 18; Glade Run, Butler County, by November 5 and Waxford, Allegheny County November 11.

The many areas of the state reporting, other than those listed above included a flock at Union on October 28 (Flouer); flocks of a dozen each in Eastern Pocahontas County and Randolph Co. near Spruce Knob Lake (COH); Lewisburg on November 4 (Houston); Cacapon State Park in mid-October; Babcock State Park in late October; Marshall County October 21 (GHB); Preston County November 4 and 5 at 2 places (CC & GAH); Cabell County November 24 (OOS); Charleston (Ballentine, McGurl, Houston); Madison over 100 on November 5 (SP); and Baileysville November 8 (BAB). In the Eastern Panhandle and neighboring Virginia and Maryland, they were reported at Strasburg, Waterlick, Yellow Springs, Winchester, Stevens City, Berkeley Springs and Inwood. Most of the areas, unless noted, had small flocks of several to several dozen. The biggest concentration was that of a flock of about 1000 in Clay County near the Kanawha County line early in December (fide Shearer).

PURPLE FINCH: The earliest migrants appeared, as expected in Ashtabula County September 16 (Meahls). By the end of October they were present in many areas. Later reports, from mid-October on, included East Liverpool, Ohio (NL), and North Park (JG). Good numbers in Eastern part of the state (CM). Less common in Cabell and Kanawha Counties. Noted also at Wyatt (LM) and Comfort (CEC).

PINE GROSBEAK: The first indication of the migration was Bell's 3 banded on November 18 at Clarksville, Penna. The next day Hall saw 6 at Herrington Manor, Maryland. On the 21st, six females and an immature male were found near Thomas Mills (Somerset County), Penna. where they appeared periodically until December 12, their sightings being associated with inclement weather. (Dean Ross). Thayer found one in Saybrook Township, Ashtabula County, Ohio on November 26. This male was first recorded there in 8 years. Conrad and Ross reported 4 at Oglebay Park, 2 males and 2 females, on November 26 and 9 by December 3. Also reported at State College, Warran and several other places in Northern Pennsylvania.

REDPOLL: The only records were made at Walnut Beach where Savage had 3 on November 26 and Ahlquist saw 2 on December 3.

PINE SISKIN: Fewer noted. Two in Pittsburgh on November 26 (BVC). Several in Northern Pennsylvania (GAH).

RED GROSSBILL: On August 29 an immature with an injured wing was found on a golf course south of Charleston, near Ruth. Identification was made by Ann Shreve and C. O. Handley, Sr. This is the first record of the bird for the country. The bird died about 10 days later and was destroyed before Handley could obtain it for specimen purposes. The nearest known nesting area, on Gaudineer Knob, Shavers Mountain in Randolph County is at least 150 air miles away. Brooks found them on Dolly Sods, Tucker County, on November 25.

SAVANNAH SPARROW: Very scarce in Monroe County, the third weekend in September where they usually are plentiful in migration (AS). Several were banded at McClintic November 4 (AS). Also several banded at Ona November 3 (OOS).

VESPER SPARROW: Shield's single at Zanesville October 29 was latest.

SLATE-COLORED JUNCO: Found at East Liverpool September 5 (NL). The main migration started in early October. It was near the end of the month before they were common in wintering areas.

OREGON JUNCO: Tom Shields had one at his feeder at Zanesville, Ohio starting November 16.

TREE SPARROW: First record was in Ona where 40 were seen October 8 (OOS). Most other areas reported them early November. Most reporters considered them relatively scarce.

WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW: Very abundant, as usual, at McClintic where the banders, on November 4 and 5 had numerous returns from previous years. October 3 in Ashtabula was earliest with a good flight there in mid-October.

WHITE THROATED SPARROW: Early records showed them appearing in most areas by October 6 with a peak about October 15.

FOX SPARROW: A November 5 record of 2 in Ashtabula County. (Meahls). Recorded on the 12th at Zanesville (VTS). Numbers up in Eastern Panhandle.

LINCOLN'S SPARROW: Listed at McClintic on October 14 (NL). At Hartstown, Penna. Savage found one on October 8. One was banded September 30 on Allegheny Front Mountain (GAH).

SNOW BUNTING: Very early record of 2 at Walnut Beach on October 22 where 100 were seen on November 15 (PHS and JA). Bell banded 3 on November 16 out of 4 seen. Single at Barnesville completed the reports.

BLACK THROATED SPARROW: Mrs. Mary Stump found one near Conneaut Creek, Ashtabula County, Ohio in her yard on November 5 where it was noted daily until December 9. On that date, it was watched by Savage and Perkins for several hours, sometimes within 6 feet. No other Ohio records are known for the species. Another Eastern record was also made this Fall when it was found in New Jersey (R. Graber fide PHS) as reported in Audubon Field Notes.

At the end of another successful year in which field note coverage was extended to additional areas, the Field Notes Editor once again thanks all reporters who have contributed so faithfully. Contributors for the present period are listed below with the symbols used to identify them in the text:

COH	C. O. Handley, Sr.	Charleston, W. Va.
BAB	Mrs. Bertha Bailey	Baileysville, W. Va.
NG	Norris Gluck	Charleston, W. Va.
KHA	Kenneth Anderson	Charleston, W. Va.
AS	Ann Shreve	So. Charleston, W. Va.
GP	Glen Phillips	Triadelphia, W. Va.

SP	Sarah Pollock	Madison, W. Va.
LM	Lena McBee	Wyatt, W. Va.
GHB	George Breiding	Wheeling, W. Va.
CC	Charles Conrad	Wheeling, W. Va.
CEC	Mrs. Clifford Conn	Comfort, W. Va.
CM	Clark Miller	Eastern Panhandle, W. Va.
OOS	Ona Ornithological Society	Ona, W. Va.
GAH	George Hall	Morgantown, W. Va.
JG	Joseph Grom	Gibsonia, Penna.
BVC	Bernard Van Cleve	Pittsburgh, Penna.
RKB	Ralph Bell	Clarksville, Penna.
ECD	Evan Dressel	Poland, Ohio
MBS	Merit Skaggs	Willoughby, Ohio
DFP	Duane Ferris	Orwell, Ohio
VTS	Violet and Tom Shields	Zanesville, Ohio
NL	Nevada Laitsch	East Liverpool, Ohio
PHS	Paul Savage	Ashtabula County, Ohio
JA	Jon Ahlquist	Walnut Beach, Ohio
C&C	Mrs. Cain and Chapman	Barnesville, Ohio

Others reporting included Lew Barber, Clinton Banks, Walter Booth, from Ohio; and Jack Donnelly, Polly Handlan, Maxine Thacker, Ruth Ballentine, George Flouer and R. Houston of West Virginia.

George F. Hurley
920 Hughes Drive
St. Albans, W. Va.

NOTE: Contributions for the Winter Season, December 1 to February 28 will be due on March 15. Contributions for the Spring Season, March 1 to May 31 will be due on June 15.

1962 Program --- Brooks Bird Club, Inc.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Leaders or Sponsor</u>
January 25	Write to your Club Editors	MAILBAG & REDSTART
February 17-18	Annual Mid-Winter Meeting	Headquarters Chapter
March 17-18	Field Trip, Point Pleasant	Hurley-Kletzly
April 14-15	Field Trip, Middle Mt.	Conrad-Hall
May 6 or 13	Century Day Bird Counts	Evan Dressel
May 19-20	Field Trip, Sutton's Warbler Project, Harpers Ferry, W. Va.	Millers-Capertons-Newcomers
June 1-2-3	Field Trip, Terra Alta, W.Va.	Laitsch-Breiding
June 16-24	Annual BBC Foray, Preston Co. 4-H Camp Brandonville, W. Va.	Chuck Conrad, Foray Director
July 20-22	Field Trip, Cook's Forest, Pa.	Leith-Conrad
August 18-19	Field Trip, Hocking Co., Ohio	Boechers, Bartley, McBeth
September	Operation Recovery (entire month) Bear Rocks, Tucker County, W.Va.	Bell-Hall
September 1-2-3	Annual Meeting & Reunion	Club Officers
September 22-23	Annual Hawk Migration Count	Conrad-Miller
October 19-21	Fall Reunion, Ripley, W. Va.	Handlan Chapter
November 17-18	Annual Meeting Executive Comm.	At the Clubroom
December 22-Jan. 2	Christmas Bird Census Counts	Ernie Limes

Special Local Summer activities To Be Announced

SEASONAL FIELD NOTES DUE

March 15 June 15 September 15 December 15
 Mail to: George Hurley, 920 Hughes Drive, St. Albans, W.Va.

The dates for the 1962 program were selected so all events could be carried out as scheduled. However, occasionally circumstances on the scheduled date makes a change necessary. When such is the case, you will be notified as soon as possible.