

# MARYLAND BIRDLIFE

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*Bulletin of the Maryland Ornithological Society, Inc.*

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N U M B E R 3

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Cover: Gray Kingbird, Girdletree, Md., June 14, 1975.  
 Photo by David Holmes.



## FIRST MARYLAND RECORD OF GRAY KINGBIRD

*David Holmes*

At 8:50 on Saturday morning, June 14, 1975, an Orange Subaru pulled up to Stop 47 on the Newark, Maryland Breeding Bird Survey Route. The routine was well established. The driver checked the clock, the mileage, casually noted the bird on the wire a distance ahead, grabbed the egg timer, and all three occupants piled out with clipboards and binoculars to record independently whatever sang, called, or flew over for the next three minutes. We all started tallying singing birds and the driver suddenly broke the concentration by saying "Y'all better take a look at this. It's the screwiest kingbird I've seen in a while." Dan Boone and Mark Hoffman joined me in looking for field marks for two or three minutes before we got out the books. By this time, I was quite certain the bird was a Gray Kingbird (*Tyrannus dominicensis*).

We were watching an almost Robin sized bird, definitely of kingbird shape with uniformly gray head, back, and wings; white to light gray underparts without any trace of yellow, a strong suggestion of a dark face mask, an unusually heavy bill, and by moving, we were able to see the uniformly colored, dark, forked tail.

We moved closer; the bird flew after an insect and alit on a wire behind us. By this time, the identification was settled and cameras appeared. The bird allowed fairly close approach and about two dozen pictures (unfortunately cross-lit) before taking off after another insect and flying across a soybean field to perch on a dead snag about 200 yards into the sun.

Twenty minutes later we resumed stop 47. After discovering a Red-headed Woodpecker nest at stop 48 and finally completing the route, we drove back and made sure the bird was still on its snag before stopping at the pay phone in Girdletree only to become almost totally frustrated. Just try to find a birder at home at 10:00 on a gorgeous Saturday morning!

That evening, the kingbird was seen by Kathy Klimkiewicz, Sam Droege, and Edward Salo, and photographed by Doug Bonham with Peter Pyle. On Sunday, people searched the area from 6:30 A.M. throughout the day to no avail. The bird was not seen again.

This was the first Maryland record for a bird that normally breeds within sight of salt water in Florida, although at one time it occurred regularly as far up the coast as Charleston, S.C. This bird does get moved by tropical storms and there are 15 scattered fall records along

the East Coast from the Outer Banks of North Carolina to New Brunswick, Canada. More interesting are the spring records, most of which are probably not storm connected. These out-of-range spring records, listed by month and day, are as follows:

April 16, 1959	near Raleigh, N. Carolina (far inland)
April 24, 1974	W. Galveston Is., Texas (photo by H.G. Stevenson of Annapolis, Md.)
April 29, 1921	Orient, Long Island
May 1, 1970	Louisiana coast
May 18, 1973	Buxton Woods, Cape Hatteras, N. Carolina (by Rich Rowlett)
May 29, 1968	Cape Henlopen, Delaware
May 30, 1923	Cape May, New Jersey
June 7, 1930	Jones Beach, Long Island

The next record does not appear until late July so it seems that not only was the Maryland bird 1,000 miles out of range, but a week late in being there. Most of these records are for one day only so it appears this bird was following a normal if unfortunate pattern for most Maryland birders. There is, of course, no way of knowing how long the bird had been in the area before it was identified.

The weather for the previous several days had been inconclusive. A warm front beginning as a stationary front along the Georgia coast on Monday, June 9, finally started moving up the coast on Thursday, only to be pushed offshore by a cold front very early Friday morning. The winds behind the warm front were light and southerly. The winds behind the cold front were moderate northwesterly and by Friday night had become light and variable. There had been light to moderate WSW winds Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, June 5-7, but a cold front Sunday the 8th changed the wind direction to northwest.



Gray Kingbird at Girdletree, Md.  
Photo by Mark Hoffman

The exact location of the bird was  $3/4$  mile southwest of Girdletree on Bird Hill Road in southern Worcester County, about three miles inland from Chincoteague Bay in a typical Eastern Shore farming area of fields, hedgerows, occasional houses, and distant woods. This area probably gets birded only once a year. The suggestion must then follow that you all do some exploring away from the traditional "hot spots."

Photos of this bird, including a color print by Doug Bonham, have been deposited in the National Photoduplicate File (accession numbers 445-2-Ba, Bb and C).

9635 White Acre Road, Columbia 21045

## ANOTHER KINGBIRD - ANOTHER CENTURY

Nancy D. Rowe

As I read Jan Reese's article "Eastern Kingbird Strikes Pond Surface" in the December 1974 *Maryland Birdlife* (30:4:127), I was struck with the similarity of his observations to those recorded by John James Audubon over 135 years ago.

I have recently been reading one of the original octavo editions of Audubon's *Birds of America* (1840-1844) in which, unlike the elephant folio (1827-1838), the plates are accompanied by a text taken from his *Ornithological Biographies*, which he had published previously (1831-1839). I have found these volumes to be fascinating reading, especially such portions as those concerning now-extinct species and the enormous Chimney Swift roost within a huge hollow tree. But most of his descriptions of bird behavior are still pertinent today, as witness his observations of kingbird behavior in Vol. I, p. 207. They compare so strikingly, where underscored, with Jan Reese's observations of a year ago:

"He frequently flies high over the large rivers and lakes, sailing and dashing about in pursuit of insects. Again gliding down towards the water, he drinks in the manner of several species of Swallow. When the weather is very warm, he plunges repeatedly into the water, alights after each plunge on the low branch of a tree close-by, shakes off the water and plumes himself,.....I have never seen it dive after fish, or even after aquatic insects, although, as I have already mentioned, it throws itself into the water for the purpose of bathing; nor have remains of fishes been found in its stomach or gullet."

Audubon carefully stated he had "never seen it dive" after aquatic insects and Reese equally carefully noted that "this incident suggests the kingbird was removing aquatic insects from the surface..." Whatever the explanation, the question remains until final proof; meanwhile, only the kingbird knows the answer.

11235 Glen Arm Road, Glen Arm 21057

## EASTERN KINGBIRDS CATCHING WHIRLIGIG BEETLES

Hervey Brackbill

Observations I once made at Lake Ashburton, a Baltimore City reservoir, show that Jan G. Reese was undoubtedly correct in conjecturing (*Maryland Birdlife* 30: 127, 1974) that whirligig beetles (Gyrinidae) or other aquatic insects were being caught by an Eastern Kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*) he saw darting to the surface of a Cecil County pond in which such prey abounded.

Lake Ashburton has a sloping rim made of broken rocks. From these, on the afternoon of May 16, 1940, two kingbirds time and again flew out and struck into patches of whirligig beetles. Or struck a little distance to one side of a patch, where probably a stray beetle was swimming.

I never could actually see a beetle snatched up, but there can be no doubt that this was done, for sometimes the birds struck in the very center of the close-packed swarms. The rate of catching was quite irregular; sometimes the birds would take several beetles in a single minute, sometimes minutes would pass without a flight by either. In this spasmodic way the feeding went on for at least a quarter-hour. Reese believed his bird was taking the beetles to young; mine were foraging for themselves.

On May 25, 1939, a kingbird that was flying low across Lake Ashburton curved down and touched the water once, then went back to its original level. I could not see what part of its body broke the surface, and cannot guess whether this was feeding, drinking or bathing.

2620 Poplar Drive, Baltimore 21207



## RESULTS OF THE M.O.S. BLUEBIRD PROJECT IN 1975

*Lawrence Zeleny*

Cold and windy weather in early April evidently caused most of the bluebirds in our region to delay the start of their nesting season. This delay caused the first broods to be more vulnerable to House Wren attack and also appeared to reduce somewhat the number of third broods produced. In spite of these adverse factors the bluebirds had a successful season largely because of almost ideal weather conditions from late April to the end of the nesting season in early September.

Reports were received from 51 collaborators who monitored approximately 1,180 nesting boxes in 1975. An estimated 2,402 young bluebirds were fledged from these boxes, which is an increase of 31% from 1974.

Table 1. Estimated number of bluebirds fledged by year

<u>Year</u>	<u>Young fledged</u>
1969	246
1970	503
1971	688
1972	797
1973	1,191
1974	1,837
<u>1975</u>	<u>2,402</u>
Total	7,664

Table 2. Estimated young fledged by county

<u>County</u>	<u>Young fledged</u>
Allegany	4
Anne Arundel	90
Calvert	303
Caroline	37
Carroll	4
Frederick	46
Garrett	34
Harford	675
Howard	120
Montgomery	247
Prince Georges	649
<u>Washington</u>	<u>193</u>

Maryland total 2,402

Table 1 gives the estimated number of bluebirds fledged under the project each year since 1969, and Table 2 shows the estimated number of bluebirds fledged in each county. It is gratifying to note that the number of birds fledged has increased each year of the project and that the total for the seven-year period now exceeds 7,600 birds.

"Bluebird trails" operated by collaborators were again mostly successful, and there is continued evidence of expansion of the bluebird population in the areas of many of these trails. Table 3 shows the pertinent data for those trails that produced 50 or more young bluebirds in 1975.

Table 3. Bluebird trails producing 50 or more young bluebirds in 1975

<u>Location</u>	<u>Operator</u>	<u>No. of boxes</u>	<u>Est. young fledged</u>	
			<u>1975</u>	<u>(1974)</u>
Near Clear Spring, Washington Co.	Daniel Boone	35	94	(79)
Near Smithsburg, Washington Co.	Daniel Boone	35	81	(75)
Hughes Hollow, Montgomery Co.	Paul W. Woodward	55	53	(81)
River Road and vicinity, Potomac to Sycamore Landing, Montgomery Co.	Edwin T. McKnight & D. B. Stewart	20	73	(75)
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Harford Co.	Ellis C. Porter	300	675	--
Laurel area (Howard, P.G. & A.A. Cos.)	Eleanor Robbins	36	67	(58)
Agricultural Research Ctr., P.G. Co.	Lawrence Zeleny	74	186	(196)
Goddard Space Flight Center, P.G. Co.	Charles Dupree	65	78	(80)
Near Bowie, Prince Georges Co.	Paul Jung	46	73	(11)
Merkle Wildlife Management Area, near Croom, Prince Georges Co.	Edgar A. Merkle	20	128	(116)
Near Dunkirk, Calvert Co.	Jon Boone	31	115	(125)
Farm near Sunderland, Calvert Co.	Lester Denton	40	150	(125)

Losses of eggs, nestlings, and in some cases adult bluebirds to predators were rather heavy in some areas. The principal predators were snakes, House Sparrows, raccoons, and House Wrens probably in that sequence, although the order of predominance differed markedly among different locations. Some promising research on practical methods of deterring predators is being conducted under the project, but there is an urgent need for more extensive research in this field by established research organizations.

Our bluebird conservation, educational and promotional activities have continued unabated during the year both locally and on a national scale. Numerous lectures and demonstrations were given to garden and bird clubs and at conservation organization workshops. As a result of articles in nationally distributed periodicals and numerous newspapers including the New York Times more than a thousand requests for additional bluebird information were received during the year.

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### SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA:

FIJI	April 16-23
AUSTRALIA	April 24-June 6
NEW GUINEA	August 19-September 11
AUSTRALIA	September 10-October 24
NEW ZEALAND	October 23-November 13

### EUROPE: HIGHLANDS & ISLANDS

June 20-July 11

### NORTH AMERICA:

TEXAS	April 2-16
ARIZONA	May 22-June 5
ARCTIC CANADA	June 26-July 3
ALASKA (3-two week tours)	June 19-July 31
CHESAPEAKE BAY ECOLOGY	July
(one week tour by ship for MOS-ANS members)	

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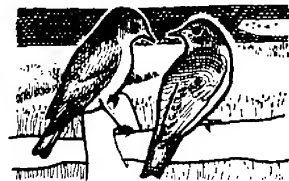
SRI LANKA	October 30-November 17
INDIA-HIMALAYAS-BHUTAN	November 18-December 12
This will be the first birding trip to ever go to Bhutan. Leader Bob Fleming of Khatmandu.	





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## THE SEASON

APRIL, MAY, JUNE, 1975

*Chandler S. Robbins*

The first half of April was remarkable in that the entire area of the 48 contiguous states (except part of the Florida peninsula) experienced consistently subnormal temperatures. Mercury readings averaged 6° to 9° below normal in Maryland, with conditions more severe to the north of us and less severe to the south. Temperatures gradually moderated during the latter half of April and the first half of May, but it was not until the latter half of May that the average weekly readings rose above normal.

There were many late departures of migrants that generally leave in early and mid-April; but the heat waves of late May swept out the lingering landbirds and prevented us from smashing late May departure dates in what we hoped would be a stretched-out migration season.

Temperatures, of course, do not tell the whole story; but there is a strong correlation between favorable (*i.e.*, south or southwest) winds and spring migration in our area. There were only two days in the first half of April (Apr. 1 and 3) and only five days in the second half of April (Apr. 18-19 and 23-25) with favorable winds. In May there were southwest or south winds on May 6, 11-13, 15-16, 20-22, 27, and 29-31.

June was average in both temperature and rainfall. In the absence of floods or other severe storms, all indications pointed to a successful, though late, nesting season.

I thank the many members who contributed migration dates for Tables 1 and 2. Those who served as county compilers or who contributed the most dates for their county were as follows (counties arranged from northwest to southeast): Garrett County--Mrs. William Pope, John Willetts; Allegheny--James Paulus, Kendrick Hodgdon, John Willetts, Dorothea Malec; Washington--Daniel Boone, Robert Keedy, Mrs. Frances Cutchall, Mrs. Lloyd Mallonee; Frederick--Dr. John W. Richards; Baltimore City and County--Mrs. Walter Bohanan, C. Haven Kolb, Joseph Shreiber, Hervey Brackbill; Howard--Mrs. Robert Solem, Mrs. G. Colin Munro, Chandler S. Robbins, Morris Collins, Charles Dupree; Montgomery--Herbert Douglas, Rev. Ray Prybis, Dr. Robert and Peter Pyle, Robert Warfield, Dr. Fred Evenden, Dr. Thomas Valega, Mrs. Morrill Donald, Mrs. Stuart

Table 1. Spring Arrival Dates, 1975

Species	Median		Garr	Alle	Wash	Fred	Balt	Harf	Howd	Mont	Pr.G	Anne	Chas	Calv	Kent	Caro	Talb	Dorc	Somr	Wico	Worc
	10-yr	1975																			
Common Loon	4/16	4/22	3/18	5/ 3	--	4/17	4/ 2	5/ 3	5/ 3	4/12	4/ 9	3/21	4/10	4/23	5/ 3	0	3/28	3/23	4/12	0	4/27
Horned Grebe	--	4/ 2	4/ 2	--	4/20	--	4/ 3	--	0	3/29	4/16	3/23	3/22	3/23	4/ 6	0	4/ 2	W	W	W	W
Pied-billed Grebe	--	3/12	3/31	2/ 8	2/21	3/22	3/ 2	0	0	3/29	4/16	3/30	3/ 1	3/23	3/ 1	2/26	W	3/23	W	W	W
Double-cr. Cormorant	--	4/15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3/25	2/15	0	4/15	5/21	4/23	4/ 6	0	0	4/19
Great Blue Heron	3/22	3/12	2/22	W	4/ 5	W	3/25	W	3/16	2/21	2/28	3/15	2/15	4/ 5	W	W	3/10	W	W	W	W
Green Heron	4/23	4/20	4/27	4/20	4/20	4/29	4/22	--	4/26	4/19	4/21	4/17	4/26	4/22	4/19	4/22	4/19	4/18	4/12	4/20	4/19
Little Blue Heron	--	4/19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5/ 3	0	4/19	0	0	0	0	0	4/14	4/12	0	4/19
Great Egret	4/14	4/12	4/11	4/29	4/12	0	0	0	0	4/25	5/ 3	5/ 3	3/22	3/15	4/20	5/ 9	4/13	3/23	3/29	0	4/10
Snowy Egret	--	4/22	0	0	5/12	0	0	0	0	0	5/ 3	3/23	5/14	0	5/10	0	4/22	3/23	3/15	0	4/19
Louisiana Heron	--	--	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4/15	0	0	0	0	0	4/18	3/29	0	5/ 3
Black-cr. Night Heron	--	5/ 3	0	5/ 3	4/20	0	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 2	0	0	3/30	0	0	5/ 3	0	0	5/ 3	4/12	0	5/ 3
American Bittern	--	4/12	4/11	4/ 8	0	0	--	0	4/26	4/12	4/20	4/10	4/18	4/10	4/29	0	0	W	4/12	0	W
Glossy Ibis	--	4/12	4/17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3/13	0	4/18	4/29	4/18	3/14	4/ 6	4/12	0	3/ 6
Broad-winged Hawk	4/22	4/22	4/ 2	4/22	4/20	--	4/22	--	4/16	4/27	4/14	4/20	5/ 3	5/14	4/29	0	5/ 3	4/27	0	0	0
Common Gallinule	--	5/ 3	0	0	5/ 3	--	5/ 3	5/ 3	0	4/19	4/17	0	0	0	5/ 3	0	0	4/18	0	0	0
Semipalmated Plover	--	5/ 3	0	5/17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5/ 3	0	0	0	5/ 3	5/31	5/ 3	--	0	5/ 3
Black-bellied Plover	--	5/ 2	5/ 1	5/ 2	4/27	0	5/ 3	0	0	0	0	5/ 2	0	0	0	0	0	4/21	0	0	5/ 3
Lesser Yellowlegs	5/ 2	4/18	5/ 1	4/14	4/16	5/ 3	0	5/ 3	5/ 2	3/27	5/ 3	4/18	4/18	0	4/ 4	4/ 5	3/21	3/23	4/19	0	5/ 4
Solitary Sandpiper	5/ 2	4/28	5/ 3	4/22	4/13	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	4/20	4/13	5/ 2	4/19	4/17	0	4/19	5/ 3	0	5/ 3	0	0	0
Willet	--	--	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4/18	0	0	0	0	0	4/18	3/29	0	4/20
Spotted Sandpiper	4/30	4/27	4/26	4/22	5/ 3	5/ 3	4/19	5/ 3	5/ 2	4/23	4/22	4/20	4/27	5/ 8	4/23	5/ 3	4/27	5/ 3	--	0	5/ 3
Common Snipe	--	4/ 6	4/ 6	4/22	4/12	4/16	--	0	3/14	3/29	4/ 8	3/ 1	W	--	3/15	4/18	4/ 6	W	4/12	0	3/22
Short-billed Dowitcher	--	5/ 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5/ 3	0	0	4/18	0	0	0	0	0	4/18	5/ 3	0	5/ 3
Semipalmated Sandpiper	--	5/ 3	5/ 1	5/17	5/ 3	0	0	0	0	0	5/ 3	4/19	0	--	--	5/ 3	--	5/ 3	0	0	5/ 3
Least Sandpiper	5/ 4	5/ 2	5/ 1	4/26	0	5/ 3	--	--	5/ 2	--	--	3/31	0	5/13	4/29	5/ 3	5/31	4/ 6	5/ 4	0	5/ 3
White-rumped Sandpiper	--	--	0	0	5/ 3	0	0	0	5/ 3	0	0	5/ 6	0	0	0	0	--	5/ 3	0	0	0
Pectoral Sandpiper	--	4/14	0	0	4/16	0	5/ 3	0	4/12	3/25	5/ 3	4/ 9	0	0	0	0	0	4/ 6	0	0	5/10
Dunlin	--	4/18	0	5/ 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3/30	0	0	4/20	--	4/18	4/ 6	4/12	0	4/19
Laughing Gull	4/16	4/ 9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4/20	3/22	3/22	4/21	4/ 4	4/15	3/29	4/ 6	4/12	--	4/19
Bonaparte's Gull	--	4/ 1	4/ 9	3/19	0	0	0	0	0	3/ 8	4/ 5	2/21	--	4/ 2	4/ 6	0	4/ 1	4/ 6	0	0	3/22
Common Tern	--	4/20	0	4/15	0	0	0	0	0	0	5/19	4/20	0	0	0	0	4/20	5/ 3	4/12	0	4/19
Little Tern	--	5/ 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5/ 6	0	0	5/ 5	0	0	5/ 3	4/12	0	5/ 3
Caspian Tern	--	4/20	4/24	4/15	0	0	0	0	0	0	4/17	4/10	5/ 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5/ 3
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	5/ 4	5/ 6	--	--	--	5/ 8	--	--	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/22	5/ 3	5/ 8	5/29	4/26	--	5/18	5/ 3	--	5/ 3	5/10
Black-billed Cuckoo	5/ 5	5/14	0	0	0	0	0	0	6/14	5/10	5/14	0	0	0	5/22	0	0	0	0	0	5/11
Chuck-will's-widow	5/ 2	4/26	0	0	0	0	0	0	5/28	0	0	5/ 3	5/ 3	0	4/23	4/25	4/25	4/18	0	0	4/26
Whip-poor-will	4/21	4/23	5/ 3	4/24	5/ 1	0	5/ 3	0	4/19	4/19	4/18	4/25	4/18	4/ 7	4/21	4/23	4/19	4/21	4/26	4/26	4/26
Common Nighthawk	5/ 5	5/12	5/ 5	5/ 9	--	--	5/13	--	5/18	5/ 6	5/15	5/13	--	--	--	5/13	--	5/10	0	0	5/ 9

Table 1. Spring Arrival Dates, 1975 (continued)

Species	Median		Garr	Alle	Wash	Fred	Balt	Harf	Howd	Mont	Pr.C	Anne	Chas	Calv	Kent	Caro	Talb	Dorc	Somr	Wico	Worc
	10-yr	1975																			
Chimney Swift	4/15	4/19	5/ 1	4/27	--	4/19	4/20	4/24	4/18	4/18	4/11	4/ 3	4/10	4/21	4/16	4/10	4/10	4/21	4/26	4/18	4/19
Ruby-thr. Hummingbird	4/30	4/27	5/ 4	5/ 1	5/ 3	5/ 8	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 2	4/27	4/25	4/25	4/25	4/ 7	4/15	4/ 2	4/ 7	5/ 3	4/20	5/ 3	4/26
Red-headed Woodpecker	--	5/ 3	5/ 3	0	5/ 3	5/ 3	3/ 9	0	0	0	4/26	5/ 3	0	4/17	0	0	4/ 6	5/ 3	0	0	--
Eastern Kingbird	4/26	4/25	5/ 3	4/28	5/ 3	4/20	4/23	5/ 3	4/28	4/27	4/25	4/24	4/16	4/21	5/ 3	4/24	4/23	4/25	4/20	--	5/ 3
Great Crested Flycatcher	4/28	4/28	5/ 3	5/ 1	5/ 3	5/ 3	4/23	5/ 3	5/ 3	4/27	4/25	4/28	4/28	4/26	4/16	4/29	4/26	4/25	5/ 5	4/25	4/27
Acadian Flycatcher	5/ 4	5/ 3	0	5/21	--	--	5/ 3	--	5/ 8	4/25	5/ 2	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 9	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/18	5/ 3	5/ 3	--	5/ 3
Willow Flycatcher	--	--	--	0	6/10	0	--	0	5/18	5/24	5/28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Least Flycatcher	5/ 6	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	0	0	5/ 3	0	5/ 3	4/25	5/ 2	0	0	5/ 7	5/ 3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern Pewee	5/ 4	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/12	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 1	4/27	5/ 8	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/11	5/15	5/ 3	5/15	5/ 3	5/11	5/ 3	5/ 3
Bank Swallow	5/ 2	5/ 2	5/13	5/ 8	0	0	5/ 3	0	5/ 2	5/ 3	4/20	4/16	0	4/12	--	5/ 3	4/20	4/21	0	0	5/11
Rough-winged Swallow	4/14	4/24	4/24	4/27	4/12	4/ 6	4/29	5/ 3	5/ 2	4/25	4/16	3/20	0	4/21	4/27	4/10	--	4/21	0	0	4/27
Barn Swallow	4/ 8	4/ 7	4/11	4/14	3/23	4/ 6	4/13	--	4/26	3/23	3/23	4/ 3	4/ 8	4/ 8	3/23	3/31	4/ 2	4/ 6	4/12	4/19	4/14
Cliff Swallow	--	5/ 3	--	0	4/12	0	5/ 3	0	5/ 3	5/ 3	4/26	4/27	0	0	0	0	0	5/ 3	0	0	0
Purple Martin	3/27	4/ 2	--	--	4/ 5	3/30	--	0	4/ 2	3/30	4/ 1	3/11	4/ 8	4/ 1	3/27	3/22	4/ 9	4/ 6	4/12	--	4/19
Blue Jay	4/27	5/ 3	5/ 3	W	W	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	4/29	4/28	4/10	4/24	5/ 3	4/25	5/ 3	5/ 3	W	W	4/12	W	W
House Wren	4/21	4/23	4/26	4/23	4/23	4/21	4/24	--	4/25	4/20	4/ 8	4/23	4/ 4	4/26	4/25	4/28	4/19	4/14	4/19	--	4/26
Marsh Wren	--	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	0	0	5/ 3	5/ 3	0	4/22	5/ 3	4/24	5/ 3	--	5/ 3	5/ 3	0	3/23	4/12	--	5/10
Gray Catbird	4/27	4/23	4/29	4/ 8	4/23	4/19	4/20	--	4/23	4/10	4/23	4/23	4/24	4/13	--	4/24	4/19	4/25	4/12	4/25	4/20
Brown Thrasher	4/ 7	4/ 9	4/21	4/ 8	4/27	4/19	4/ 8	--	4/ 9	4/12	4/ 6	3/28	3/25	4/ 9	4/ 8	--	4/ 6	4/14	4/12	4/ 8	4/20
Wood Thrush	4/25	4/23	4/26	4/23	4/27	4/23	4/29	--	4/22	4/21	4/12	4/25	4/23	4/25	4/29	4/22	4/19	4/21	5/ 5	4/19	4/27
Hermite Thrush	4/13	4/11	4/28	--	--	--	4/ 5	--	4/16	4/11	4/11	4/ 2	W	4/ 2	4/16	4/18	4/ 6	W	W	W	W
Swainson's Thrush	5/ 6	5/ 3	4/30	5/14	5/16	--	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	4/29	4/30	5/ 2	5/20	4/28	--	5/ 3	0	5/ 3	0	0	0
Gray-cheeked Thrush	5/ 9	5/ 3	0	0	4/27	0	5/ 9	0	5/14	5/ 3	5/17	5/14	0	5/ 3	5/ 3	--	0	5/ 3	0	0	0
Veery	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	0	0	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 2	4/29	5/ 2	5/ 4	4/28	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/18	0	5/ 3	0	--
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	4/14	4/14	4/14	4/22	4/27	4/27	4/22	4/24	4/ 1	4/13	4/ 5	4/ 9	3/31	4/ 6	4/20	3/31	4/18	4/ 6	4/19	--	4/ 6
Golden-crowned Kinglet	--	4/ 2	W	W	3/23	3/30	4/ 2	W	3/21	4/ 6	4/ 4	3/26	W	4/ 2	4/ 1	W	4/ 3	W	4/19	W	W
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	4/12	4/ 5	4/21	3/23	4/10	4/ 4	3/31	--	3/21	4/ 6	4/ 2	4/ 2	3/ 6	4/16	4/24	W	W	W	4/19	4/19	W
Water Pipit	--	4/ 9	0	0	4/12	4/ 6	--	0	--	3/29	--	3/ 6	0	0	5/ 2	--	4/13	--	0	0	0
Cedar Waxwing	4/24	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	--	5/18	5/ 3	5/ 2	5/ 2	5/ 3	5/ 2	--	5/ 3	--	--	W	5/ 3	W
Loggerhead Shrike	--	--	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3/21	0	4/ 4	0	0	4/ 7	0	4/13	W	--	--	W
White-eyed Vireo	4/26	4/23	5/ 3	5/ 2	5/ 3	5/ 3	4/29	5/ 3	4/23	4/12	4/19	4/19	4/19	4/23	4/26	4/19	4/19	4/18	4/19	4/20	4/26
Yellow-throated Vireo	4/28	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	--	4/25	5/ 3	5/ 3	4/27	4/22	5/ 2	4/27	4/28	4/30	5/ 9	--	5/ 3	5/ 3	4/25	5/ 3
Solitary Vireo	4/26	4/28	5/ 3	4/22	4/27	4/27	4/23	5/ 3	4/21	4/25	4/18	4/26	4/28	5/ 3	5/ 3	0	0	5/ 3	--	0	--
Red-eyed Vireo	4/28	4/30	5/ 3	5/ 4	5/19	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	4/27	4/24	4/26	4/27	4/28	4/24	5/ 3	4/24	4/25	5/ 3	--	4/23
Warbling Vireo	5/ 2	5/ 1	0	5/ 1	4/27	--	5/ 3	0	5/12	4/20	4/29	0	0	0	5/ 7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black-&white Warbler	4/22	4/23	4/27	4/22	5/ 3	5/ 3	4/23	5/ 3	4/22	4/27	4/16	4/26	4/ 6	4/ 2	4/21	5/ 3	4/19	4/18	5/ 3	5/ 3	4/14
Prothonotary Warbler	4/26	4/27	5/ 3	4/23	5/ 3	5/ 3	4/19	--	5/ 3	4/20	4/24	4/30	4/27	--	5/ 3	4/25	4/20	4/25	5/ 3	5/ 3	4/ 5
Worm-eating Warbler	5/ 2	5/ 3	4/27	5/ 3	--	--	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	4/29	5/ 1	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/19	5/ 3	5/ 3	0	4/25	0	5/ 3	4/21
Golden-winged Warbler	5/ 4	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/11	--	0	5/ 3	0	0	5/ 3	5/ 4	5/ 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blue-winged Warbler	5/ 3	5/ 3	0	0	--	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 1	5/ 3	4/23	0	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	4/27	0	4/30	4/27

	Median		Garr	Alle	Wash	Fred	Balt	Harf	Howd	Mont	Pr.G	Anne	Chas	Calv	Kent	Caro	Talb	Dorr	Somr	Wico	Worc
	10-yr	1975																			
Tennessee Warbler	5/ 7	5/ 3	5/ 1	5/ 3	5/ 3	0	5/ 3	0	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	--	0	5/18	0	0	0	0	0	5/11
Nashville Warbler	5/ 3	5/ 3	4/30	5/ 2	5/ 3	--	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	4/27	4/25	5/ 2	5/ 3	0	5/ 2	--	0	5/ 3	0	0	5/11
Northern Parula Warbler	4/25	4/26	4/27	4/25	--	--	4/25	5/ 3	4/27	4/19	4/19	4/25	4/19	4/23	5/ 5	5/ 3	5/ 3	4/25	5/ 3	--	4/26
Yellow Warbler	4/27	4/26	4/27	4/22	4/27	5/ 3	4/25	5/ 3	4/30	4/25	4/22	4/17	4/26	4/25	4/24	4/21	4/27	4/25	4/26	5/ 3	5/ 3
Magnolia Warbler	5/ 4	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	--	0	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/12	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	--	5/14	5/13	5/15	0	0	0	0	--
Cape May Warbler	5/ 4	5/ 3	5/ 1	5/ 3	--	5/ 3	5/ 3	0	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 7	5/ 3	0	5/ 6	4/28	0	0	0	0	0	--
Black-thr. Blue Warbler	5/ 2	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	0	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	4/28	4/27	4/28	4/28	5/ 4	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	0	5/ 3
Yellow-rumped Warbler	4/16	4/12	4/ 6	5/ 3	4/ 5	4/12	4/ 2	--	4/20	4/13	4/13	4/ 2	W	4/ 6	W	W	4/24	4/25	W	W	W
Black-thr. Green Warbler	5/ 2	5/ 3	4/26	4/22	--	--	5/ 3	5/ 3	4/28	4/27	4/29	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	0	5/18	0	0	0	--
Cerulean Warbler	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	4/26	5/ 3	0	5/ 3	--	5/ 3	4/25	4/24	0	5/ 3	0	0	0	0	0	5/ 4	0	5/10
Blackburnian Warbler	5/ 4	5/ 5	5/ 3	--	--	0	5/ 3	0	--	5/ 3	5/ 7	5/ 8	0	5/11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yellow-throated Warbler	4/19	5/ 3	0	5/ 8	5/ 3	0	--	0	5/ 3	4/19	4/22	--	0	5/14	5/ 3	5/ 3	--	4/21	--	0	4/ 1
Chestnut-sided Warbler	5/ 4	5/ 3	5/ 2	5/ 8	--	5/12	5/ 3	0	5/14	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	0	5/ 3	5/ 9	5/ 3	0	5/ 3	0	0	0
Bay-breasted Warbler	5/11	5/10	5/15	0	0	5/16	5/10	0	5/15	5/ 3	5/ 8	5/ 9	--	0	5/17	5/ 3	0	0	0	0	0
Blackpoll Warbler	5/ 6	5/ 3	5/ 3	0	5/17	--	5/10	0	5/12	5/ 3	5/ 6	5/ 3	5/17	5/ 7	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/13	5/ 3	0	5/ 1	5/10
Prairie Warbler	4/25	4/25	4/24	4/22	4/27	--	4/27	5/ 3	4/25	4/27	4/21	4/24	4/23	4/24	4/30	5/ 3	4/18	4/25	5/ 3	5/ 3	4/23
Palm Warbler	4/18	4/18	4/26	--	--	0	4/20	0	4/18	4/13	4/11	4/23	0	4/11	4/19	0	4/18	0	0	0	W
Ovenbird	4/27	4/25	5/ 3	4/30	5/ 3	5/ 3	4/25	--	4/22	4/26	4/19	4/25	4/19	4/20	4/21	4/24	5/ 3	4/18	5/ 3	4/20	4/20
Northern Waterthrush	5/ 2	4/26	5/ 3	4/24	4/20	4/27	4/29	5/ 3	4/21	4/25	4/19	4/24	4/28	0	0	4/30	4/20	0	5/ 3	0	--
Louisiana Waterthrush	4/14	4/ 4	4/27	4/ 5	4/20	3/28	--	--	3/25	4/12	3/24	4/ 7	4/ 4	3/31	--	4/ 2	4/20	--	--	--	4/ 2
Kentucky Warbler	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/13	5/ 3	5/16	--	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	4/26	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	--	5/ 3	--	5/ 3	--	--	5/ 3
Mourning Warbler	--	--	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5/24	6/ 3	6/ 1	5/26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Common Yellowthroat	4/21	4/20	5/ 3	4/25	5/ 3	4/24	4/22	--	4/23	4/27	4/20	4/19	4/23	4/20	4/19	4/19	4/18	4/14	4/12	4/13	4/19
Yellow-crested Chat	5/ 2	5/ 3	5/ 1	4/26	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	--	5/ 2	4/24	5/ 2	4/30	4/28	4/25	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	--	5/ 3
Hooded Warbler	4/30	5/ 1	5/ 3	5/ 1	--	--	5/ 3	--	4/28	5/ 3	4/23	4/26	4/23	5/ 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5/ 3
Wilson's Warbler	5/ 8	5/ 9	5/12	5/ 8	0	0	5/13	0	5/12	5/ 3	5/ 2	5/ 3	0	5/13	0	0	0	0	5/ 4	0	5/10
Canada Warbler	5/ 6	5/12	5/ 4	5/ 6	0	5/12	5/13	0	5/14	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/14	5/ 5	5/14	--	5/22	0	0	0	0	--
American Redstart	4/29	4/30	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	4/29	--	5/ 7	4/27	4/25	4/30	4/26	4/25	4/30	--	--	--	5/ 3	4/30	4/21
Bobolink	5/ 6	5/ 3	4/27	0	5/12	5/ 3	5/ 3	0	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 7	5/ 3	0	5/10	5/ 3	0	5/ 3	0	--
Orchard Oriole	5/ 2	5/ 3	5/ 3	4/27	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	4/20	4/25	4/21	4/23	4/27	4/20	5/ 3	--	4/25	5/ 3	--	5/ 3
Northern Oriole	4/30	4/28	4/29	4/29	5/ 3	4/25	4/27	5/ 3	4/25	4/20	4/20	4/27	4/22	5/ 3	4/22	4/28	4/27	4/25	5/ 5	5/ 3	5/ 3
Scarlet Tanager	4/28	5/ 3	5/ 3	4/25	5/ 3	--	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	4/25	4/24	5/ 3	5/ 3	4/28	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	--	--	4/26
Summer Tanager	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/17	5/ 3	0	0	0	0	0	5/ 3	4/29	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/18	5/ 3	--	4/27	--	0	4/26
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	5/ 4	5/ 3	4/29	5/ 2	0	0	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 1	5/ 3	5/ 2	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	0	5/ 3	0	4/20	5/ 5	5/10
Blue Grosbeak	4/30	5/ 1	0	0	5/18	0	0	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	4/29	4/28	5/ 3	4/21	4/25	4/26	4/25	4/18	--	5/ 3
Indigo Bunting	5/ 1	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	4/24	4/30	4/26	4/25	5/ 3	5/ 3	4/25	4/26	5/ 3	4/20	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3
Grasshopper Sparrow	4/30	5/ 3	5/20	5/ 8	--	--	5/ 3	5/ 3	4/23	4/25	4/ 4	5/ 3	4/30	4/25	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/18	4/25	--	--	4/26
Chipping Sparrow	3/31	4/10	--	4/ 8	--	--	4/22	--	4/11	4/19	4/ 9	4/26	4/ 4	--	4/15	4/ 5	--	4/ 6	3/29	--	4/26
White-crowned Sparrow	5/ 4	5/ 3	4/30	5/ 3	W	W	5/ 2	5/ 3	4/28	5/ 3	5/ 3	4/25	5/ 3	4/21	4/21	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	0	0	5/ 3
Swamp Sparrow	--	4/10	4/30	--	4/12	3/27	3/29	--	3/21	4/10	4/12	4/ 9	4/23	3/16	W	W	4/18	W	W	W	W

Table 2. Latest Spring Departure Dates, 1975

Species	Median			Garr	Alle	Wash	Fred	Balt	Howd	Mont	Pr.G	Anne	Chas	Calv	Kent	Caro	Talb	Dorc	Somr	Worc
	10-yr	1975																		
Common Loon	5/ 9	5/ 3		5/11	5/ 3	5/17	5/ 3	5/13	5/ 3	4/27	5/ 8	6/ 6	5/ 3	4/23	5/ 3	0	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 4	5/11
Horned Grebe	--	5/ 3		4/27	5/ 3	5/ 3	--	5/ 5	0	--	5/15	5/ 6	5/ 3	4/13	4/ 6	0	5/ 3	5/ 3	--	6/ 7
Double-cr. Cormorant	--	5/20		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6/ 1	5/18	0	4/19	5/21	5/21	5/10	5/10	5/11
Whistling Swan	4/21	5/ 3		3/17	4/22	5/17	5/10	--	0	0	5/ 3	4/ 9	4/11	--	5/ 3	0	5/ 3	5/10	5/ 3	3/ 8
Canada Goose	4/30	5/ 4		3/13	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/10	5/19	5/10	5/ 4	4/ 2	5/ 6	5/13	5/ 3	5/10	5/10	5/10
Common Pintail	--	3/31		0	4/15	3/15	0	0	0	3/31	--	2/24	0	0	4/ 2	0	0	4/ 6	3/ 8	--
Green-winged Teal	--	5/ 3		5/13	5/ 9	--	0	5/ 3	0	0	5/10	4/ 1	3/25	3/15	5/ 3	4/ 2	5/ 4	5/10	4/12	5/10
American Wigeon	--	4/12		4/10	4/ 2	3/30	0	0	0	0	5/18	5/ 3	4/22	3/30	3/ 1	4/15	--	5/10	4/ 1	4/19
Northern Shoveler	--	4/23		4/28	0	0	0	5/13	0	0	4/29	3/ 8	0	0	4/18	0	3/11	5/ 3	3/ 8	--
Ring-necked Duck	--	4/ 7		5/13	5/ 3	5/ 3	3/16	3/31	0	0	4/25	0	4/ 7	0	4/ 4	4/17	3/18	3/23	0	--
Canvasback	--	4/17		5/ 3	3/29	5/22	0	--	0	0	4/28	5/ 3	4/ 6	4/ 6	4/19	4/17	4/14	4/ 6	4/ 1	5/ 3
Lesser Scaup	--	4/30		5/ 3	5/ 8	5/ 3	0	--	0	0	4/28	5/10	4/14	4/ 6	4/18	4/ 8	5/ 3	5/ 3	4/ 1	--
Common Goldeneye	--	4/26		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5/ 3	5/ 5	--	4/ 6	4/10	4/18	5/ 3	--	--
Bufflehead	--	5/ 3		5/ 7	5/ 3	5/ 3	0	5/ 5	0	5/ 3	5/10	5/10	5/ 3	4/ 5	5/18	0	5/20	4/ 6	4/12	--
Oldsquaw	--	4/22		4/10	4/24	0	0	0	0	0	4/22	5/13	4/22	4/ 6	4/17	0	5/20	4/ 6	--	6/14
Ruddy Duck	--	5/ 3		5/ 5	5/ 8	5/ 3	0	4/15	0	5/ 3	4/30	5/ 3	5/ 3	3/23	5/20	0	5/ 3	5/ 3	4/ 1	--
Hooded Merganser	--	4/17		5/ 3	4/ 2	--	0	4/21	0	0	4/17	0	0	0	0	0	0	3/23	0	--
Common Merganser	--	5/ 3		--	5/ 3	--	0	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	0	5/ 3	5/ 3	4/18	3/11	0	0	4/21	0	0
Red-breasted Merganser	--	5/ 3		5/ 3	5/ 3	0	0	0	0	5/10	0	5/17	0	--	5/ 3	0	4/20	5/ 3	4/12	5/11
American Coot	--	5/ 3		5/ 3	5/ 8	5/30	5/ 3	5/ 3	0	5/10	5/19	5/ 3	5/19	4/22	2/22	0	4/ 9	5/ 3	0	--
Semipalmated Plover	--	5/29		0	5/19	0	0	0	0	0	0	6/13	0	0	0	--	6/14	5/10	6/ 8	5/11
Black-bellied Plover	--	6/12		--	--	--	0	--	0	0	0	6/12	0	5/16	0	0	0	5/10	6/20	6/24
Greater Yellowlegs	--	5/10		5/ 3	5/19	--	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/10	5/10	5/26	5/ 8	5/ 5	5/31	5/ 3	6/ 7	5/10	6/ 8	5/11
Lesser Yellowlegs	--	5/ 7		5/ 3	5/ 8	5/ 3	5/ 3	0	5/ 6	5/10	5/10	5/27	--	0	5/ 3	5/ 3	4/24	5/10	5/ 8	5/10
Solitary Sandpiper	--	5/ 4		5/ 3	5/ 8	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/29	5/22	5/ 3	5/18	5/30	5/ 4	0	5/19	5/ 3	0	5/ 3	0	0
Spotted Sandpiper	--	5/21		--	--	--	--	5/25	5/22	5/10	5/21	5/29	5/27	5/ 8	5/22	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	--	--
Common Snipe	5/ 2	5/ 3		--	5/ 3	5/ 3	--	5/ 3	5/11	5/10	5/ 8	5/ 3	--	5/ 4	5/ 3	5/ 3	4/27	5/ 3	5/ 4	--
Semipalmated Sandpiper	--	6/17		--	5/20	6/ 7	0	0	0	0	0	6/28	0	0	0	--	6/17	5/10	6/20	6/24
Least Sandpiper	--	5/17		--	5/20	0	--	--	5/17	5/10	5/10	5/30	0	5/16	5/21	--	6/29	5/10	6/ 3	5/11
Dunlin	--	5/21		0	5/ 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6/13	0	0	--	5/ 3	5/21	5/10	6/ 8	6/24
Greater Black-back Gull	--	5/10		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4/ 7	5/10	5/ 3	3/30	6/ 7	--	6/ 9	5/10	5/ 3	5/11
Ring-billed Gull	--	5/10		5/27	5/ 8	4/27	--	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/27	5/10	5/18	5/17	6/ 7	5/ 3	6/ 2	5/10	5/ 9	5/11
Bonaparte's Gull	--	5/ 7		5/ 3	5/ 7	0	0	0	0	--	5/11	5/ 8	5/10	0	--	0	4/12	4/ 6	0	--
Caspian Tern	--	5/ 3		--	4/15	0	0	0	0	0	4/27	5/10	5/ 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	6/10
Black-billed Cuckoo	--	--		0	0	0	0	0	6/14	5/16	0	0	0	0	5/26	0	0	0	0	5/11
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	4/24	5/ 3		5/ 7	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 8	4/18	4/18	4/ 6	5/ 5	5/ 3	5/ 3	3/23	--	--
Blue Jay	5/14	5/ 3		5/ 3	5/ 3	--	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/14	5/19	7/ 2	5/ 3	5/15	5/ 3	5/ 3	6/10	--	--	5/10
White-breasted Nuthatch	--	4/24		--	--	--	--	--	4/ 7	--	4/21	--	4/27	--	5/ 3	--	0	4/14	5/10	--
Red-breasted Nuthatch	--	5/ 3		5/ 3	5/ 9	5/ 3	0	5/ 3	5/ 8	5/ 3	0	5/ 3	5/ 3	0	5/ 3	5/ 7	0	0	0	0
Brown Creeper	4/22	5/ 3		5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	4/16	4/28	5/17	5/ 2	5/ 3	5/ 3	4/20	5/ 3	--	5/ 3	5/ 3	--	5/ 3

	Median																		
	10-yr	1975	Garr	Alle	Wash	Fred	Balt	Howd	Mont	Pr.G	Anne	Chas	Calv	Kent	Caro	Talb	Dorc	Somr	Worc
Winter Wren	--	5/ 2	5/ 2	5/ 7	5/ 3	5/ 3	4/24	5/ 3	5/ 7	4/24	5/ 3	4/ 7	4/ 6	3/ 3	--	4/ 5	4/21	--	5/ 3
Hermit Thrush	4/28	5/ 3	5/ 7	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 7	5/ 3	5/18	5/ 7	5/13	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	4/18	4/24	4/27	--	5/ 3
Swainson's Thrush	5/24	5/26	5/18	--	5/21	--	5/26	5/30	5/26	6/ 1	5/29	5/20	5/28	5/18	5/19	0	5/ 3	0	0
Gray-cheeked Thrush	--	5/22	0	0	--	0	5/ 9	5/14	5/25	5/22	5/28	0	5/ 9	--	5/23	0	--	0	0
Veery	5/17	5/13	--	5/ 3	0	--	5/13	5/28	5/21	5/19	5/23	5/ 5	5/18	5/ 3	5/ 3	6/ 5	0	5/ 4	5/10
Golden-crowned Kinglet	4/11	4/21	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	--	4/13	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/10	4/11	4/18	4/12	4/21	--	4/17	4/18	--	--
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	5/ 2	5/ 6	5/15	5/ 9	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 6	5/ 3	5/11	5/12	5/14	5/ 5	5/ 8	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	4/20	5/11
Water Pipit	--	5/ 3	0	0	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/12	--	0	0	5/ 2	5/ 3	4/13	--	0	0
Cedar Waxwing	--	5/17	--	--	--	5/10	5/15	5/24	5/17	5/26	5/18	5/28	5/17	5/18	5/ 3	5/18	5/10	5/ 9	5/11
Solitary Vireo	--	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/13	5/ 3	5/ 6	4/28	5/ 3	--	5/ 3	5/ 3	0	0	5/ 3	5/10	5/10
Blue-winged Warbler	--	5/ 9	0	0	5/17	--	5/13	5/ 7	5/12	5/12	5/14	5/ 3	0	5/ 8	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	0	5/10
Tennessee Warbler	--	5/18	5/14	5/17	--	0	--	--	5/18	5/22	5/14	5/30	0	5/18	0	0	0	0	5/11
Nashville Warbler	--	5/ 9	5/20	5/ 9	5/ 3	5/13	5/ 3	5/ 9	5/10	5/ 8	5/15	5/ 3	0	5/ 2	5/15	0	5/ 3	0	5/11
Magnolia Warbler	5/19	5/16	--	5/ 9	5/17	5/16	5/13	6/ 7	5/25	5/20	5/30	5/26	5/14	5/13	5/15	0	0	0	5/11
Cape May Warbler	5/10	5/10	5/27	5/ 9	5/17	5/10	5/ 3	5/17	5/10	5/17	5/14	0	5/ 6	--	0	0	0	0	5/10
Black-thr. Blue Warbler	5/14	5/16	5/15	5/ 6	0	5/10	5/20	5/24	5/21	5/22	5/15	5/16	5/ 9	5/16	--	5/18	5/10	0	5/11
Yellow-rumped Warbler	5/10	5/16	5/ 3	5/ 9	5/17	5/10	5/16	5/19	5/18	5/18	5/15	5/ 5	5/ 8	5/18	--	5/18	5/10	5/10	5/11
Black-thr. Green Warbler	5/11	5/11	--	--	--	5/10	5/20	5/ 5	5/11	5/14	5/14	5/ 4	5/11	5/ 9	0	5/25	0	0	5/10
Blackburnian Warbler	5/20	5/14	5/27	--	--	0	5/13	5/14	5/11	5/17	5/14	0	5/11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chestnut-sided Warbler	5/13	5/16	--	--	--	5/18	5/20	5/20	5/11	5/14	5/14	0	5/11	5/18	--	0	0	0	0
Bay-breasted Warbler	--	5/16	--	0	0	5/16	5/13	0	5/11	5/18	5/15	5/30	0	5/18	--	0	0	0	0
Blackpoll Warbler	5/28	5/31	5/29	0	5/28	5/28	6/15	6/ 2	6/ 8	6/ 2	6/13	5/26	6/ 2	6/ 4	5/28	5/25	--	0	5/11
Palm Warbler	5/ 4	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 8	5/ 3	0	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 4	5/ 6	5/ 3	0	4/27	5/ 3	0	5/ 3	0	0	5/ 3
Ovenbird	--	5/18	--	--	--	--	5/10	5/30	--	--	5/14	5/17	--	5/18	--	5/18	--	--	--
Northern Waterthrush	5/17	5/18	--	--	5/17	--	5/13	5/30	5/25	5/26	5/18	--	0	0	--	5/18	0	--	5/11
Wilson's Warbler	--	5/13	--	5/ 9	0	0	5/13	5/17	5/11	5/28	5/29	0	5/13	0	0	0	0	--	--
Canada Warbler	5/20	5/26	--	--	0	5/18	5/13	5/24	5/26	5/31	5/29	5/26	5/26	5/28	5/22	0	0	0	5/10
American Redstart	5/27	5/26	--	--	--	--	5/13	5/30	5/25	--	6/ 6	5/24	--	--	--	5/26	--	--	--
Bobolink	5/16	5/14	--	0	--	--	5/15	5/23	--	5/19	5/23	5/ 7	5/13	0	5/10	5/ 3	0	5/ 3	5/10
Rusty Blackbird	--	5/ 3	--	5/ 8	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 6	4/13	5/10	5/10	5/ 3	4/28	4/ 6	--	--	4/22	5/ 3	--	--
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	5/12	5/10	--	5/ 8	0	0	5/13	5/28	5/13	5/21	5/10	5/ 3	5/13	5/ 3	0	5/ 3	0	--	5/10
Evening Grosbeak	5/ 6	5/ 4	5/20	5/ 5	5/ 3	0	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 4	5/ 6	5/ 4	4/22	5/17	4/30	5/ 3	0	--	5/10
Purple Finch	5/ 3	5/ 4	5/ 3	5/ 9	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/20	5/14	5/10	5/ 4	5/14	4/27	5/ 3	5/ 3	--	--	0	--	--
House Finch	--	5/ 3	0	5/16	5/ 3	0	6/ 2	4/14	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	0	4/12	5/ 3	--	5/ 3	0	--	5/11
Savannah Sparrow	5/ 6	5/ 3	--	5/ 3	--	--	5/ 3	5/17	5/10	5/10	5/16	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	4/17	5/10	4/20	5/10
Northern Junco	5/ 1	5/ 3	--	5/ 8	5/ 4	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 5	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 4	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	4/27	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3
White-crowned Sparrow	5/13	5/ 8	5/11	5/ 9	5/ 9	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 7	5/ 8	5/10	5/15	5/ 5	5/ 5	5/ 3	5/10	5/ 3	5/10	0	5/10
White-throated Sparrow	5/14	5/13	--	5/19	5/ 3	5/19	5/13	5/17	5/25	5/19	5/18	5/ 4	5/ 7	5/18	5/13	5/ 4	5/ 3	5/11	5/11
Fox Sparrow	4/ 4	4/20	5/ 3	4/ 1	5/ 3	--	--	5/ 3	4/18	3/23	4/17	--	--	5/ 3	--	--	0	4/20	--
Swamp Sparrow	5/ 7	5/ 6	--	5/ 8	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/13	5/ 3	5/20	5/14	5/16	5/ 3	5/11	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/ 3	5/10	5/10

MacClintock, Lucy MacClintock; Prince Georges--Sam Lyon, Herbert Douglas, Danny Bystrak, Chandler and Eleanor Robbins, Leonard Teuber, Chris Ludwig, Daniel Boone; Anne Arundel--Hal Wierenga, Danny Bystrak, Mark Hoffman, Mrs. Rena Bishop, Friel Sanders, Prof. and Mrs. David Howard; Charles--Leonard Teuber, Olive Sorzano, Dr. George Wilmot, David and Andrew Wilmot; Calvert--John Fales, Friel Sanders, Mary W. Goldman, Charles Dupree; Kent--Mr. and Mrs. Edward Mendinhal, Margery Plymire, James Gruber, Floyd Parks, Arline Delario, David Jones; Caroline--Mrs. Alicia Knotts, Marvin Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Fletcher, Mrs. Wilber Engle; Talbot--Jan Reese, Harry T. Armistead, Danny Bystrak; Dorchester--Harry T. Armistead; Somerset--Mrs. Richard Cole, Barbara Ross, Paul Bystrak, Charles Vaughn, Donald Jewell, Steve Hollens; Wicomico--Samuel Dyke, Charles and Gail Vaughn, Mary Humphreys; Worcester--Floyd Parks, Chris Ludwig, Mark Hoffman, Kathy Klimkiewicz, Jay Sheppard, Rodney Jones.

Loons. Hal Wierenga counted only 186 migrant Common Loons between Mar. 21 (1 bird) and June 6 (1 late bird), a notable decline from his tally of 404 the previous year in the Sandy Point area; 93 of this year's birds were seen between Apr. 13 (48) and Apr. 21 (6).

Grebes. We received a belated report from Harriet Sheetz of a Horned Grebe sliding down a snowbank at the New Germany ski resort on Feb. 2--apparently a bird that had been frozen out farther north and was grounded by a snow storm over the mountains. Another was found in downtown Keyser, W. Va. at about the same time; both birds were released on open water.

Shearwaters, Petrels. Robert and Peter Pyle broke the Maryland arrival record for the Wilson's Storm Petrel when they found at least 10 off Ocean City on Apr. 27. Richard Rowlett's June 1 pelagic trip plowed through empty waters until they reached the 40 fathom line some 45 to 50 miles east-southeast of Ocean City. There, flying over a great pod of whales and dolphins, were five species of shearwaters and petrels: 40 Cory's Shearwaters, 5 Greater Shearwaters, 100 or more Sooty Shearwaters, 1 Leach's Storm Petrel, and a conservative estimate of 3,000 Wilson's Storm Petrels (Rowlett, Barnhill, Peter Pyle, and 29 other observers). Although 13 Greater Shearwaters were found dead on the beach at Chincoteague Refuge, June 28-29, no casualties were reported from the Maryland shore.

Cormorants. On Feb. 15, Fred Burggraf and a Southern Maryland Audubon group counted 27 Double-crested Cormorants at Morgantown. On Apr. 18, Armistead spotted 154 flying due north over Blackwater Refuge and on May 21 Ethel Engle saw 40 flying up the Choptank River at Tanyard. All of these counts are high for their respective localities and seasons.

Hérons and Ibis. Great Egrets made it all the way up to Garrett County, where Fran Pope found one on the early date of Apr. 11. Even more extraordinary was a single Glossy Ibis, the first record for the Maryland mountains, seen at Mountain Lake Park on Apr. 17 (Fran Pope). A Snowy Egret on May 14 at Port Tobacco was a new species for Charles County (Olive Sorzano and the Wilmots).





The adult Black-crowned Night Heron pictured here roosted in the Howards' garden in Annapolis, Apr. 9-30, where it was photographed by Prof. David Howard. It arrived at about 6 a.m. daily and stayed until about 8 p.m. An immature bird joined it on some days. At Sandy Point State park, Hal Wierenga saw all the heron and ibis species that occur regularly in Maryland; and on June 6 alone Mark Hoffman counted 8 species of herons there, including Great, Cattle, and Snowy Egrets and Yellow-crowned Night Heron,

none of which are known to nest within commuting distance of the Park. Early Louisiana Herons were seen in Anne Arundel County at Churchton on Apr. 15 (Friel Sanders) and Sandy Point on Apr. 18 (Hal Wierenga). For the third consecutive year, Harry Armistead visited the offshore Chesapeake islands near the Virginia line to census the heron and tern colonies and record the presence of other nesting birds. On June 8 he counted 95 Great Blue Heron nests in the Deal Island impoundment. At Pons Point south of Fishing Creek on Hooper Island he estimated 200 pairs of herons and ibis (5 species) in a new colony on June 16--probably birds from the nearby Barren Island colony, which is now eroding badly, but still has the remains of a mixed heron colony (Mitchell Byrd). Armistead estimated 140 Great Blue nests on Bloodsworth Island, June 19, together with 15 nests of Green Herons and 10 of Black-crowns, but only 4 of Great Egrets. South Marsh Island had only 5 heron nests, of 5 species, June 19. The largest colony this year was on Cherry Island, just off Smith Island; there were 330 pairs of herons and ibis of 10 species on June 21: 75 Black-crowns, 60 Glossies, 40 each of Great and Cattle Egrets, 30 each of Great Blues, Snowies, Louisianas, 10 of Little Blues and Yellow-crowns, and 5 Greens. The Rhodes Point colony on Smith Island had an estimated 245 nests of 9 species, but the other Smith Island colonies had decreased: only 16 pairs at Wop Town, 57 at Ewell, a few Great Egrets on Hog Neck, and about 10 Great Blue nests near Drum Point.

Swans and Ducks. A Mute Swan that arrived on Broadford Reservoir on Apr. 28 and moved to Mountain Lake on Apr. 29 (Fran Pope) was a new species for Garrett County. High counts of special interest were: 600 Blue-winged Teal and 700 Green-winged Teal in southern Dorchester County on Apr. 6 (Armistead); 1,075 White-winged Scoters in 6 flocks flying high over Sandy Point, heading basically north, on May 3, and about 250 in 2 flocks on May 8 (Wierenga); and 1,000 Oldsquaws in Talbot County on Apr. 1 and Apr. 12, and 1,000 Lesser Scaup there on Apr. 13 (Jan Reese).

Hawk Migration. Why is it that we never seem to connect with a good hawk flight during the Statewide Bird Count in the first week of May? We probably think it is too late in the season to spend much time watching the sky after the jay flight subsides in mid-morning; and besides, there are so many songbirds to be found that we are too busy to look up. It took Jim Paulus and Mike Mastrangelo to prove that there are hawks migrating, if we watch at the right time and place. On May 1, between 12:30 and 2:50 p.m., between Town Hill and Oldtown, they spotted

flocks of 107, 120 and 189, plus ten smaller flocks making a total of 671 Broad-winged Hawks! The birds were flying due east; the weather was bright overcast, calm, 66° at 2 p.m.

Rails. Migration dates for rails are rarely reported. Even when present, the birds may remain silent, as on Apr. 6 when Armistead found none at all in southern Dorchester County under windy conditions. By contrast, he had 132 individuals of five species there on the May 3 count--even though his rail tape broke during the day! The first definite migrant reported was a Sora at Sandy Point on Apr. 1 (Hoffman); another Sora stayed at College Pond near Emmitsburg from Apr. 16 to May 3 (John Richards). The next arriving rails were a Clapper Rail on Apr. 18 and a King Rail on Apr. 21 at Sandy Point (Wierenga). The Clapper does not nest at Sandy Point, so birds seen there on May 8 and May 15-17 were also transients. Black Rails were seen (and heard) at Sandy Point only on May 15 and 17; and the last Sora of the spring was found there on May 16 (Wierenga). Richard Rowlett again used a midnight version of the Breeding Bird Survey technique to monitor Black Rail populations along the Elliott Island road. In 1 to 1½ hours he counted 36 Black Rails on June 1 (10:45-11:45 p.m.), 21 on June 9 (1 to 2:30 a.m.), and 13 on June 15 (1:35 to 2:45 a.m.); these counts were a little lower than in past years. Rail call enthusiasts were astonished by Rowlett's observation that 9 out of 23 Virginia Rails heard in the Elliott Island marsh on June 9 were giving the "mystery call" that for so many decades had gone unidentified and had been erroneously attributed to the Yellow Rail; this call was not heard at all on June 1 or June 15.

Gallinules. Three April arrival dates for the Common Gallinule, as well as four reports for May 3, are shown in Table 1. There was also a late departure date from Emmitsburg, where one bird killed by a car on May 16 was discovered by John Richards. This is the first time this species has been noted in so many Maryland counties during the spring migration; and there were multiple reports from some of these counties. At least one Purple Gallinule resided along the C & O Canal at Seneca from June 19 to 29 (Rowlett).

Oystercatchers and Stilts. An American Oystercatcher seen at Ocean City on Feb. 23 by the Vaughns and Mary Humphreys was nearly two weeks earlier than the one mentioned in the previous Season report. Harry Armistead found 3 to 8 American Oystercatchers on each of the major mid-Chesapeake islands he visited from June 16 to 22, except Barren Island. One on Hoopers Island, June 16, was his northernmost. The newly dredged-up spoil areas at Sandy Point State Park yielded a Black-necked Stilt on May 25-26 (Hal Wierenga) and resulted in some of the best shorebirding ever experienced in that area.

Plovers. The first Black-bellied Plovers found inland were 3 at a farm pond in Leitersburg on Apr. 27 (John Taylor). Four days later, on May 1, Fran Pope established the first record of this species for Garrett County when she observed 2 near Mountain Lake Park. A Piping Plover seen at Irish Grove on May 4 by Dr. Eugene Good and his students from Ohio State University was a new species for the Sanctuary. On the northern

half of Assateague Island, Armistead counted 9 Wilson's Plovers and 47 Piping Plovers (including 6 young) On June 24. Note the many very late departure dates for plovers and sandpipers in Table 2.

Sandpipers, Turnstones, and Phalaropes. Thanks to the consistent coverage of the dredge spoils at Sandy Point State Park by Hal Wierenga, the fine line between spring departures and fall arrivals of many of the shorebird species could be drawn. Semipalmated Sandpipers, for instance, dwindled from 75 on June 12 to 17 on June 19, 2 on June 22-26, and 1 on June 28; the first 4 "fall" arrivals appeared on July 10. On June 28, the same day the last spring Semi was seen, the first southbound Lesser Yellowlegs arrived (after that species had been gone for a month); Lessers were then present every day until the fall peak was reached. Thus migrating sandpipers of one species or another were continually present at Sandy Point throughout the summer. Spring arrivals and departures of the more common species are summarized in Tables 1 and 2, with most of the records supplied by Fran Pope (Garrett Co.), Jim Paulus (Oldtown, Allegany Co.), Robert Keedy and Daniel Boone (Leitersburg, Washington Co.), Hal Wierenga and Mark Hoffman (Sandy Point, Anne Arundel Co.), Jan Reese (Talbot), and Harry Armistead (Talbot, Dorchester and Somerset Counties). Several of the species not covered in the tables merit special mention. The first 6 Whimbrels for Irish Grove Sanctuary were seen on May 4 (Dr. Good and class), and 2 that may have been fall arrivals were at Assateague Island on June 24 (Armistead); a peak tally of 1,500 Willets on the Assateague beach was reached on Apr. 20 (Samuel H. Dyke), coinciding approximately with arrivals of this species in Dorchester and Anne Arundel Counties. Hal Wierenga's Willet total for the spring at Sandy Point was 39 individuals, distributed among nine dates and with local peaks of 10 birds each on Apr. 18 and May 13. Ruddy Turnstones peaked at 500 on Assateague on May 18 (Dyke), and Sandy Point dates ranged from May 4 to May 30, with a high count of 12 on May 20 (Wierenga). The only Phalaropes seen in Maryland in the spring were 2 Northernns at the Rouge Lagoon, Oldtown, May 17-19, photographed by Jim Paulus and also seen by Paul Smith. Short-billed Dowitcher dates at Sandy Point ranged from Apr. 18 to a peak of 27 on May 16, after which no more were seen (Wierenga); one late straggler was at Deal Island on June 8 (Armistead). Western Sandpipers, always scarce in spring, turned up at Sandy Point on May 22 and May 30 (Wierenga), but were not detected elsewhere away from the coast. Mark Hoffman called the abundance of White-rumped Sandpipers the highlight of the season. The first were found in Dorchester County (Armistead) and at Leitersburg (Keedy) on May 3, and the next were sighted at Sandy Point on May 6 (Wierenga). Hoffman saw them at Sandy Point on six dates from May 27 to June 20 (4 birds), and departure dates elsewhere were June 7 at Leitersburg (3 birds, Boone), June 8 at Deal Island (4, Armistead), and June 17 at Easton (5, Armistead). Sanderlings were encountered inland at Leitersburg on May 3 (Keedy) and at Oldtown on May 19-20 (Paulus). One of the best finds of the season was a flock of 8 Stilt Sandpipers at Blackwater Refuge on Apr. 25; they dwindled to 5 by the 27th (Armistead). The few previous spring records of Stilt Sandpipers in Maryland have been of single individuals, all in the month of May.

Jaegers, Gulls. Single Parasitic Jaegers were seen in the Ocean City area on Apr. 27 (Pyles) and May 11 (Floyd Parks and Blair Bernson). A second-year Glaucous Gull, well seen on the bay side of Assateague Island on June 24 by Armistead, provided the first summer record for Maryland. Armistead and Stanley Marshall checked the two gulleries at the north end of Tyler Ditch on Smith Island on June 20 and counted 174 occupied Herring Gull nests on the east side (Easter Point) and 85 on the west side. From a count of more than 400 Herring Gulls in a photo taken in the smaller colony, he estimates that at least 2,800 Herring Gulls were present in these colonies; he believes this is the largest nesting population of this species south of Long Island! Armistead checked the six channel islands north of the Assateague bridge on June 24 and found Laughing Gulls nesting on all of them. A great many of the 685 nests counted were empty, but the contents of 94 occupied nests were recorded. The best count of Bonaparte's Gulls came from Oldtown, where Jim Paulus saw 78 on Apr. 15.

Terns, Skimmers. A Little Tern at Rumbly Point, just south of Irish Grove Sanctuary, on Apr. 12 broke the State arrival record (Fords, Heises, and others). Better effort on the part of observers--and perhaps on the part of the terns as well--resulted in the following information on Little Tern colonies. Armistead counted 53 adults flying over the south end of Barren Island, Dorchester County, on June 16, and a total of 48 pairs in four colonies on the north end of Assateague Island on June 24. After a year's absence, 3 pairs of Little Terns laid clutches at Sandy Point State Park; one of the nests fledged two young, but the others were destroyed (Wierenga). The Common Ternery on West Troy Island at Smith Island contained 188 occupied nests on June 21, a 50 percent increase from 1973 (Armistead). Two adult Sandwich Terns and 3 nests of Gull-billed Terns were on a channel island north of the Assateague bridge on June 7 (Rowlett); the Sandwich Terns remained into July, but no nest was found. Four wandering Royal Terns penetrated as far up the Chesapeake as Sandy Point on May 13, giving Hal Wierenga his first local observation of this southern species. Caspian Terns continue to tempt Maryland birders into believing they may be nesting somewhere in Chesapeake Bay, even though nesting in Maryland has never been confirmed. From 1 to 6 Caspian Terns were seen regularly at Sandy Point State Park throughout June and July, and on June 30 a full-flying but recently fledged bird was seen begging food from an adult (Wierenga). Could these birds have wandered north from a colony in Virginia? Armistead saw single adults at South Marsh Island on June 19 and at Assateague on June 24. A flock of 11 Black Skimmers explored the waters off Sandy Point on May 16 (Wierenga), and 76, including a few immatures, were resting on Swan Island (at Smith Island), June 19-23 (Stanley Marshall and Armistead).

Owls, Goatsuckers, Hummingbirds. Between Apr. 10 and May 8, Hal Wierenga heard 12 Barn Owls calling as they flew northward in migration over his Annapolis home. Mrs. Rosamond Munro heard a Chuck-will's-widow at her home near Fulton in Howard County on May 28. All other Chucks reported were on the Coastal Plain, but one that Danny Bystrak heard singing in June at Danville near TB in southern Prince Georges County

was about 10 miles northwest of the known breeding range and well away from tidewater. Two were still singing vigorously at Bellevue on July 26, which is later than Armistead usually hears them. Three Ruby-throated Hummingbirds were seen at astonishingly early dates. The first, the northernmost, was at Greensboro on Apr. 2, a record date for Maryland (Wanda Smith), and the others were watched on Apr. 7 at Plum Point in Calvert County (John Fales) and at Baileys Neck near Easton, where one was feeding on blooming barberry (Hugh and Virginia Henry). No more were noted on the Eastern Shore until Apr. 15, or on the Western Shore until the 25th.

Swallows, Jays, Thrushes. Most species of swallows were still migrating in the last week of May. It is a pity more observers were not watching the bay and ocean shores and the mountain ridges in late May and early June to spot late transients that had been delayed by the cold spring weather. At Sandy Point State Park, Hal Wierenga broke State departure dates for the Bank Swallow on May 30 and for the Purple Martin on May 26. He also saw Tree and Barn Swallows on the 26th, but these were not quite late enough to qualify for all-time records. Most observers also failed miserably to report the tail end of the Blue Jay migration. Note Hal Wierenga's counts from Sandy Point: 4,500 on May 3, 2,000 on May 6, 1,000 on May 8, 325 on June 6, 35 on June 18, and 175 on July 2! Hermit Thrushes were among the winter birds that remained to exceptionally late dates this spring. Every county west of the Bay had them at least as late as May 3; and one that Mrs. Margaret Donald banded at Adventure in Montgomery County on May 18 was the latest Maryland transient of this century.

Vireos, Warblers. Really out of place in such a late season was the first April record of a Philadelphia Vireo; it was seen at St. Michaels on Apr. 26 by Richard Kleen and in addition to being exceptionally early is only the second ever seen in spring on the Eastern Shore. The warbler migration was late in starting and in reaching its peak, and the birds were hard to see because the foliage was not correspondingly late in its development. Consequently several observers thought the migration did not measure up to par. Those birders who were most active, however, found nearly all of the expected species, and there were good numbers of Bay-breasts and Tennessees to make up in part for the scarcity of Golden-wings and the lateness of Ceruleans. Although a few Ceruleans arrived as usual in late April, most of the ones breeding in my census plots along the Middle Patuxent River in Columbia did not arrive on territory until after June 9. Prothonotary Warblers were found in almost every county, including the first Garrett County record, at Mountain Lake Park on May 3 (Fran Pope). Another exciting record from Garrett County was a Connecticut Warbler banded at Pleasant Valley near Bittering on May 7 by Ken Hodgdon, Dottie Malec, and John Willetts; there is only one spring specimen of this species from Maryland. More intensive banding in Garrett County may show this secretive species to be a regular migrant through that part of the State in late spring. A male Lawrence's hybrid singing the song of a Blue-wing was studied carefully in Anne Arundel County on May 6 by Mark Hoffman. A Black-throated Blue Warbler singing on June 29 along Fifteen Mile Creek in eastern

Allegheny County (Rowlett) provided the first hint that this species may breed east of Garrett County, where it is found primarily at elevations above 2,000 feet. This area, as well as other localities in Allegheny County where Blackburnians and Black-throated Greens are common, should be carefully investigated in the next few years. Common Yellowthroat was the only warbler found on the mid-Chesapeake islands, June 19-23 (Armistead).

Bobolinks, Grackles, Tanagers. Bobolinks are notoriously early fall migrants, but an immature discovered on June 24 on the north end of Assateague Island by Richard Rowlett was so early one wonders how there was time in such a late season for it to have been raised to the point where it could be independent of its parents--to say nothing of making a migratory flight of at least 100 miles. A male Boat-tailed Grackle was "singing" at Sandy Point, well north of its breeding range, on May 4 (Wierenga). Another new species for Garrett County was a Summer Tanager that found its way into Fran Pope's hilltop yard at Mountain Lake Park on May 17.

House Finch. We should make a special effort to document the spread of nesting House Finches. We are receiving more and more reports of summering birds at feeders, but the scarcity of actual nesting records suggests that the finches may fly a considerable distance between their food supply and their nests. For the second consecutive year House Finches summered at the Wierengas' feeder in Annapolis, and on May 29 they first brought a begging juvenile to the feeder. Two families were seen in Bladensburg by Bob Patterson in June. Both the Howards in Annapolis and Peggy Bohanan in downtown Baltimore fed House Finches as late as June 2, and three pairs summered at the Cutchalls' home in Hagerstown. We know they summered in other counties as well, but the observers did not consider them of sufficient interest to submit reports. Please do report them.

Sparrows. Henslow's Sparrows were found only at Oldtown, May 8 (Paulus and Napier Shelton), and at the edge of the Elliott Island marsh, May 3 to June 15 (Armistead and Wierenga). Two male Grasshopper Sparrows, apparently singing on territory, on Assateague Island across from the Ocean City airport on June 24 represent the first breeding season record from the island (Armistead). And a Vesper Sparrow carrying food near Ellwood in Dorchester County on June 14 was at the limit of breeding range for this species (also Armistead). On Apr. 24, with warm south winds and occasional showers, about 50 Seaside Sparrows and 2 Sharp-tails arrived at Sandy Point State Park, but neither species stayed to nest. Only 3 Seasides remained on May 18, and after that there was only one singing vagrant on June 9 (Wierenga). Note that a similar flight occurred on Apr. 23, 1974 (*Maryland Birdlife* 30: 116). For Lincoln's Sparrows it is recommended that you spend a few days at Margaret Donald's banding station at Adventure; she banded 6 individuals, all on different days ranging from May 2 to May 23.

## THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

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Potpourri for Non-sophisticated Birders, contributed for the March issue of *Birdlife* by Leland Devore, has brought some comments--all favorable. The opinion expressed is that in the publication of a society such as M.O.S. there is a place for articles of interest to birders other than the scientific and statistical reports. Everyone agrees that *Birdlife* is an excellent publication.

Your Executive Council has considered the idea of expanding our channels of communication to permit publishing a newsletter. Research on the problem will be the first step.

While discussing the subject of *Birdlife*, Chan Robbins mentioned that delays in publication are caused by late submittals of reports or of promised manuscripts. Therefore, it was decided that our Executive Secretary will assist Chan by contacting compilers and authors whose manuscripts do not come in on schedule.

My special thanks are extended to Mr. August Selckmann, who furnished the art and printing plate for that flyer soliciting the donation of \$7.00 from your tax refund from Uncle Sam toward wiping out the Carey Run Sanctuary mortgage. We express our sincere thanks to the 165 members who have responded to date with a total contribution of \$2,125. May we remind the rest of you that Gordon MacGregor, our Treasurer, living at 5009 Greenleaf Rd., Baltimore, Md. 21210, will gladly accept additional contributions! The mortgage will stand at \$6,600 after our \$1,500 payment is made in October. We would like to pay this off in 1976.

While on the subject of money, let me express my thanks to the Baltimore Chapter for a recent contribution of \$500 toward the Carey Run mortgage and to their President and his wife (Mr. and Mrs. John Cullom) for operating the Book Store at Ocean City last May with the resulting presentation of \$1,200 to M.O.S.

Since conservation is one of our main interests, because it is so often directly related to the survival of birds, I urge all of you who know of proposed projects that threaten our birdlife to contact our Conservation Chairman, Col. William Bodenstein, R.D. 1, Box 366, Crownsville, Md. 21032 (telephone 987-4658) to advise him of the proposed project. For example, two men from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, propose to build a marina in Cecil County and, thereby, destroy valuable habitat of water birds. The Army Corps of Engineers has to issue a permit. The M.O.S. is requesting a public hearing, which the Corps would prefer to

avoid. Our effort along with that of other groups could make the difference between keeping the habitat as it is or letting the drone of motors replace the honking of geese.

While all our committees are to be praised for their efforts, let me mention only two at this time. Our newly formed Library Committee, chaired by Mrs. Joy Wheeler, has made the following report:

"Owing to the great geographical area encompassed in our state, the committee has decided not to centralize our library in one location; rather, separate repositories will be established at Irish Grove, Carey Run, Cylburn, and possibly at some of the Maryland colleges. We are preparing an inventory of the M.O.S. Library, which will be made available to our members and to public and college libraries.

"The question of giving our documents outright versus lending them was discussed. It was felt that M.O.S. should technically retain possession, but that our library, as well as our sanctuaries, should be available to the public for educational use.

"The Society welcomes gifts to add to our present collection. Mr. Irving Hampe has offered a 36-year set of *The Condor*, which Towson State College has offered to bind and house. There are photographs at Cylburn worthy of inclusion in the library. The committee wishes to acquire new books as well, and may ask to be included in next year's Budget.

"Many questions remain under consideration by the committee: how to identify our books as M.O.S. property, how to organize the inventory, how to set up machinery for private individuals to donate books to us, and a method of lending books."

Our Education Committee, chaired by Dr. Benjamin Poscover, has done much research and has made an extensive report. Their effort will be summarized in the December issue of *Birdlife*.

*Barclay E. Tucker*, President



## 1974 SUMMARY OF IRISH GROVE ACTIVITIES

*Charles R. Vaughn*

For the second year in a row Irish Grove activities, affected by the fuel shortage, have declined. The following table illustrates the relative activity decline.

<u>Year</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>
Days in use	141	125	85
Nights in use	101	80	50
People visiting	289	465+	272+
Organized groups	13	9	10



The third row, giving the people visiting, is not the number of different visitors throughout the year, but rather, the sum of the different people registering on a month-to-month basis. Thus, a person visiting in more than one month would be counted in the total for each new month. In 1974 I counted 125 different names in the log book. This is low by 15 to 25 people, since some names were illegible, and one group did not indicate the number in the group.

Organized groups visiting during 1974 include the Wicomico Chapter, M.O.S. (3/25); Towson High School (3/29-31); The University of Maryland (5/17); The Leisure Timers, Salisbury (5/21); Towson State College (8/23-24); the Harford Chapter, M.O.S. (10/13); the Four Season's Garden Club, Salisbury (10/18); Towson High School (11/2-5); and a 4/H Club (location unknown). The M.O.S. Convention had trips to the sanctuary; and there was the Crisfield Christmas Count sleep-in at the end of December.

A major event at Irish Grove was the paint party, October 11-14. Special appreciation goes to project director Ken Irej, general overseer of duties; he and his wife Kathy and Mary Humphreys performed the monumental week long job of removing, calking, painting and replacing all the house windows. Twenty-five people congregated in the perfect weather to scrape, prime and paint the entire house. A second significant event was the building and delivery of museum cabinets for the mounted bird collection. The Wicomico Chapter initiated this project and paid half the \$700 cost. To Bill Johnson, cabinet maker and former Wicomico Chapter President, goes thanks for this fine job.

1306 Frederick Ave., Salisbury 21801



## BOOK REVIEWS

Meanley, Brooke. 1975. Birds and Marshes of the Chesapeake Bay Country. Tidewater Publishers, Cambridge, Maryland 21613  
157 p., 4 drawings, 94 b+w photos, paperback \$5.00

This profusely illustrated book discusses more than just birds and marshes. It includes numerous interesting experiences the author has had during his long association with the Chesapeake. Mr. Meanley recalls early birding trips in the thirties when he travelled by train from Baltimore and had some of his first adventures with bird photography from a blind. Detailed information is given on where certain birds are located and how they utilize the various habitats. The historical aspects of the interrelationships of birds and man in the Bay make this book exciting reading. Amateur ornithologists will enjoy learning more about the habits and habitats of some of the rarer birds in the Bay area. The titles of several chapters are, The Patuxent River Wildrice Marsh, Rare Bird of the Pocomoke, The Elliott Island Black Rails, The Red-cockaded Woodpecker of the Maritime Forest, Bald Eagle Lore, The King Rail, Blackwater, and Somerset Marshes. Brooke Meanley is an ornithologist at the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, and a member of M.O.S.--  
*Matthew C. Perry.*

Welty, Joel Carl. 1975. The Life of Birds. Second Edition. W.B. Saunders, Philadelphia. 623 p. \$18.50.

It has been 13 years since publication of the first edition of this elementary college text. Several differences are immediately apparent. First the price, up from \$12.00. But, 77 more pages, a larger page format with 14 percent more lines per column and several more spaces per line add up to the buyer getting about as much increased text as price. In some instances minor rewriting of material is done, but basically the text has been increased simply by adding paragraphs or sections to the old text where advances in ornithology have been made. Welty has written an extensive literature review complete with 43 pages of references.

I prefer the pedagogical approach to textbooks, but this is a matter only of personal preference. For those preferring this approach Ornithology by Pettingill is better; the pedagogic approach is rare in zoology and ecology texts, however. The difficulty with the review approach to a text for students is that much of the material is presented in what sounds like a tentative manner, as if so-and-so said it but it remains to be determined whether it is fact.

Welty, however, states in his preface that the main intention of his book is to stimulate interest in birds so the reader will pursue the subject further on his own. To this end Welty has performed marvelously. The style is very readable. And, except in some serious areas noted below, the factual material is well developed into a stimulating story.

With the above huzzas, must go a warning; there are some errors of fact. The most glaring error which my quick reading detected was on page 454: "The chief reason hovering flight requires unusual amounts of energy is that the bird has no kinetic energy in the form of forward momentum ..."! Kinetic energy is not a form of momentum. Worse yet, high energy expenditure of hovering has nothing to do with either kinetic energy or momentum of forward motion; but rather the simple fact that the relative air speed over the wings is less if the bird has no forward motion.

On page 453 the observations of Blake on wingbeat rates of birds are quoted correctly. However, Blake was wrong somewhere in his measurements, or he wasn't measuring what is now referred to as the wingbeat of a bird.

Unlike the first example, this latter error is probably not the fault of Welty since he may not be familiar with the work of Greenewalt and others. Since I am not technically qualified to question most of what Welty writes, I can only hope that the rest of the text is free of such errors. If not it is best that a tentative tone is often present.

I found one instance where a reference in the text is not in the list at the back of the book. And, a reference in the first edition was eliminated from the text but not from the rear. Unfortunately Welty has not incorporated any of the name changes of birds which the A.O.U. adopted in 1973. Despite these minor problems, this new Welty book is basically the best general elementary college text on the market.--C. R. Vaughn.

## COMING EVENTS



- Feb. 1 OCEAN CITY PELAGIC TRIP. Register by sending \$20 to Richard A. Rowlett, 715 Main St., Apt. 5, Laurel, 20810.
- 2 BALTIMORE Trip to Gibson Is. Register with J.Schreiber, 661-8340
- 5 FREDERICK Meeting. "Fungi" by Martina Gilliam. Hodson Science Bldg., Hood College, Frederick, 7:30 p.m.
- 7 BALTIMORE Trip to Aberdeen Proving Ground for shrikes, owls, hawks. Meet in parking lot of A.P.G. Museum, 8:30 am.
- 7 KENT Trip to Bombay Hook Nat'l Wildlife Refuge, Del.
- 7 OCEAN CITY PELAGIC TRIP. Sold out. See Feb. 1 and Mar. 6.
- 8 OCEAN CITY PELAGIC TRIP. Sold out. See Feb. 1 and Mar. 6.
- 10 BALTIMORE Meeting. Australian Birds, C. Robbins. Cyllburn, 8 pm.
- 12 HOWARD Meeting. Swansfield Elem.School, Columbia, 7:45 p.m.
- 14 PATUXENT Annual Feeder Trip. Meet 9th & Montg'y, Laurel, 8 am.
- 14-15 BALTIMORE Trip to Chincoteague Refuge. Dr. A. Ross, 435-7166
- 14-16 HOWARD Trip to Chincoteague Refuge. Larry Hood, 730-9251
- 19 CAROLINE Meeting. Trip to Hudson Bay, Fletchers. Library, 7:30
- 20 BALTIMORE Annual Social. Program by Audubon Camp alumni. Reservations by Feb. 11, Mrs. G. Stuart, 771-4781
- 21 KENT Trip to Delaware Nature Education Center.
- 23 WICOMICO Meeting. Films, Sea Gull and Canada Goose. Also discussion on bluebirds. Asbury Methodist Church, 8 p.m.
- 24 WASHINGTON Meeting. Emma K. Doub School, Hagerstown, 7:30 p.m.
- 24 PATUXENT Meeting. St.Philips Parish Hall, 6th & Maine, Laurel, 8
- 29 BALTIMORE Come-As-You-Are Tea. Towson Public Library, 3 to 5 pm
- 29 WICOMICO Trip to Chincoteague. E. Main St. A&P, Salisb., 7
- Mar. 2 BALTIMORE Meeting. Nests. Dr. Phillip Creighton, Cyllburn, 8 pm.
- 3 KENT Monthly Meeting, 7:30 p.m.
- 4 FREDERICK Meeting. Release of Peregrine Falcons in Eastern U.S. Dr. F. Prescott Ward. Hodson Sci. Bldg., Hood, 7:30.
- 6 OCEAN CITY PELAGIC TRIP. Register by sending \$20 to Richard A. Rowlett, 715 Main St., Apt. 5, Laurel, 20810.
- 14 BALTIMORE Trip to Liberty Lake. Meet Rt. 140 bridge, 9 a.m.
- 16 BALTIMORE First of 12 Tuesday Lake Roland walks. Meet at Robert E. Lee Park footbridge, Lake Roland, 9 a.m.
- 18 CAROLINE Annual Meeting. Preservation of Natural Areas. Ralph Petcher, Supt., Tuckahoe State Park. Library, 7:30
- 19 BALTIMORE Audubon Film, Papua New Guinea. Dumbarton Jr. High, 8
- 20 BALTIMORE Trip to Loch Raven, 8 a.m. Michael Resch, 668-6515
- 20 KENT Trip to Blackwater; may be changed to March 27.
- 20 PATUXENT Woodcock Trip in evening. Phone J. Sheppard, 776-8476
- 22 WICOMICO Annual Meeting. Birds of the Marshes, Asbury Ch. 8 pm
- 23 PATUXENT Annual Meeting. Shorebirds, Richard Rowlett. 7:45 pm

- Mar. 23 BALTIMORE Lake Roland walk, 9 a.m. Mrs. F. Rackemann, 823-4709  
 23 WASHINGTON Annual Meeting. Emma K. Doub School, Hagerstown, 7:30  
 25 BALTIMORE Tree walk, buds and twigs. Cylburn, 10 a.m. G. Filby  
 27 PATUXENT Trip to Bombay Hook. Montg'y & 9th, 7. K. Klimkiewicz  
 27 WICOMICO Canoe trip to Adkins Mill Park, Powellsville. Meet  
 7:30 a.m., E. Main St. A&P, Salisbury. Maurice Davis  
 28 BALTIMORE Come-As-You-Are Tea. Towson Public Library, 3-5 p.m.  
 28 FREDERICK Trip to Point of Rocks. Meet Culler L. Boat House, 2pm  
 30 BALTIMORE Lake Roland walk, 9 a.m. Robert Ringler, 655-5738  
 Apr. 1 BALTIMORE Cylburn walk & banding demonstration, 9 a.m.  
 1 FREDERICK Meeting. Conservation practices in the National Parks.  
 N.P.S. representative. Hodson Sci. Bldg, 7:30  
 3 BALTIMORE Lake Roland walk, 9 a.m. Mr & Mrs T.H.C. Slaughter.  
 6 BALTIMORE Lake Roland walk, 9 a.m. Miss Etta Wedge, 366-2263  
 7 KENT Monthly Meeting. Bird Song  
 8 BALTIMORE Cylburn walk, with help for beginners, 9 a.m.  
 9 BALTIMORE Spring social, featuring Mary McFarland Leister of  
 The Sunpapers. Cylburn, 8 p.m.  
 10 FREDERICK Trip to Utica. Meet Culler Lake Boat House, 7:30



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Editor: Chandler S. Robbins, 7900 Brooklyn Bridge Road; Laurel,  
 Md. 20810 (725-1176)  
 Asst. Editor: C. Douglas Hackman, 3033 Woodside Ave., Balto. 21234  
 Art Editor: William N. Schneider  
 Production: Romell Decker  
 Mailing: Barbara Larrabee and committee