

# MARYLAND BIRDLIFE

*Bulletin of the Maryland Ornithological Society, Inc.*

*2101 Bolton Street, Baltimore 17, Maryland*



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CONTENTS, DECEMBER 1957

Analysis of Maryland State-wide Bird Counts	F. W. Preston	63
In Memoriam - Richard Daniel Cole	Elmer G. Worthley	66
Blow me down! A White Pelican at Gibson Island	Elise G. Tappan	70
Redstart on my Shoulder	Roberta B. Fletcher	70
Three-brooded Song Sparrows	Hervey Brackbill	71
Buff-breasted Sandpiper, First Sight Record	Samuel H. Dyke	72
The Season - July, August, September, 1957	Chandles S. Robbins	73
Kent County Chapter Organized	Richard B. McCown	79
Editorial		80
Changes in Common Names		81
New Members		83
Coming Events		84

COVER: Brown Thrasher at nest by Dr. Charles J. Stine.

HEADINGS: By Irving E. Hampe, Art Editor

MARYLAND BIRDLIFE

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## ANALYSIS OF MARYLAND STATE-WIDE BIRD COUNTS

F. W. Preston

When a great many factors or causes operate independently to influence the size, shape, weight, or other measurable properties of some article or other, a collection of such articles will show a variation from specimen to specimen and the variation will follow a normal or Gaussian distribution. That is to say if we plot size linearly as abscissa and the number of specimens falling in a given "bracket" of sizes as ordinate, the curve will very likely be a symmetrical one, humped, highest at the mean or average size and tailing away as we go to greater or smaller sizes.

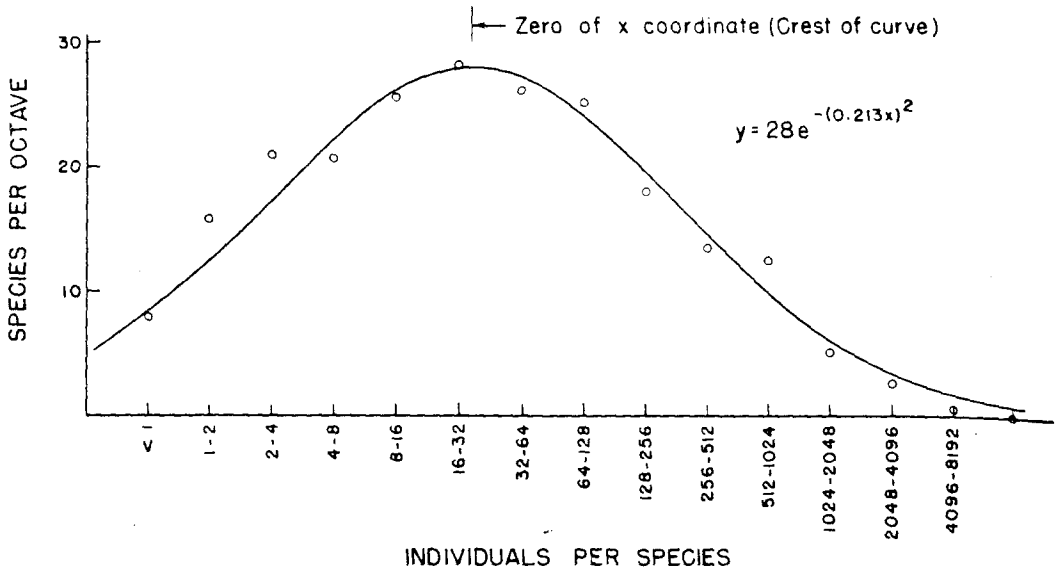
When we are dealing with the commonness or rarity of species in some area, such as the State of Maryland, we find that we must plot "commonness" on a geometrical or logarithmic scale as abscissa. One species is twice as common as another, or four times as common, or eight times as common, and this is a geometrical scale, and if we use it we find we have the same sort of humped curve. The independent factors that operate on the commonness tend to multiply or divide that commonness, they do not tend to add or subtract simply.

It is in fact found that many biological populations or "universes" are of this type, which, for short, is called "lognormal" because the logarithms of the numbers of individuals of the various species are "distributed normally," that is, in accordance with the Gaussian law.

If we sample such a universe by a non-selective method, that is by "random" sampling, we should get a portion of this curve, or a close approximation to it. If the sample is small, we are likely to get little but the commonest species, the right hand tail of the curve. As the sample increases in size, we get less common species and vast numbers of the very common ones. We always tend to lack the extreme left end of the curve, because there the species are very rare and by random methods of collecting or observing, we might require innumerable random observers working for a long time.

A convenient unit or "bracket" of commonness is the "octave," the interval of doubling. Thus if we have between 16 and 32 specimens they

Figure 1.  
 MARYLAND STATE-WIDE BIRD COUNT IN 1956 and 1957 (Spring)  
 Curve is average of the two years



all fall in one octave, but if we have 32 to 64 they fall in the next octave. If we have exactly 32 we put this species half in one octave and half in the next. When we have assigned each species to its proper octave, we count, for each octave, the number of species we now have in it and plot them as the ordinate.

More details can be found in my earlier work<sup>1</sup>.

In order to get good results with biological universes we seem to need at least 200 species and an average of 200 specimens per species. So if we have no more than 200 species, we need about 40,000 individuals collected or observed. The State-wide Spring counts in Maryland just about meet this requirement.

Mr. Chandler Robbins provided me with a summary of the 1956 count and with full details of the 1957 count. It so happens that very nearly the same number of species was observed each year and very nearly the same number of individuals. I therefore added the two together and struck an average. This, I thought, was entirely permissible and might smooth the distribution a bit. (If we had had ten years where the similarity in counts had persisted, an average of the ten might be better yet.) The results are shown in Figure I, where a strictly Gaussian curve, and not merely an arbitrarily humped one, is fitted among the observed points.

1. Preston, F. W. (1948). The Commonness and Rarity of Species. *Ecology* 29 (3): 254-283.

It will be conceded, I think, that the fit is quite good, as it often is in such cases.

Now we do not know, and I think we have no right to expect, that the lognormal curve is sacrosanct and that universes or populations must conform rigorously to it. It is more reasonable to assume that real universes merely approximate to such a distribution. But we can, for fun if you like, assume that the universe of Maryland bird-life is strictly and rigorously lognormal, and we want to know how well we sampled it.

The integral of the curve, or the "area under the curve," gives the total number of species available for sampling. We find it is 233. Of these we averaged a find of 223 species. So ten species were missed. This will probably strike no-one as unlikely. However, of the number we did find, apparently about seven were rare species not found by strictly random observing, but by special searching or "pegging out." This is suggested by the two high points above the curve towards the left hand end. They are too high above the curve. Mr. Robbins says that in 1957 he knows of at least three or four species that were in fact found by such non-random methods, so the estimate that there were in fact about seven may not be far out. Such methods, while disclosing interesting species, confuse the picture of Maryland bird-life as a "universe" of birds.

Towards the tail end of the curve at the right, where the common species are located, we find four points in succession that lie below the curve. They do not lie much below it--in fact there is no room for them to do so. But we like our points to tend to alternate above and below the line, and when several in succession lie on the same side of it, it suggests we do not have the curve of best fit. This may in fact be the case, and we might find it difficult to judge of it, were it not for the fact that we rather regularly find this phenomenon in bird counts. It seems to arise from a tendency on the part of the observers to be uninterested in the common species and to underestimate the numbers of them that they see. They make a "conservative" estimate, and this may be 25 or 50 per cent low. Mr. Robbins suggests another, slightly different, explanation; viz., that the observers do not go to places where the count will consist principally of vast numbers of the commonest species.

On the assumption, however, that the observers are prone to underestimate, for any reason, the common species and that the lognormal curve does hold rigorously, then the Maryland observers failed to report about twenty thousand birds that they did see, or chose their observing areas in a non-random manner so as to exclude twenty thousand common birds that could have been seen with no more effort than the birds they actually did see.

Some of these points could probably be cleared up by organizing the Spring State-wide counts on a slightly different basis, better adapted to determining what is the "universe" of birds present in Maryland in May. Possibly this might make an interesting project.

Preston Laboratories, Box 149, Butler, Pa.

## IN MEMORIAM: RICHARD DANIEL COLE

Elmer George Worthley

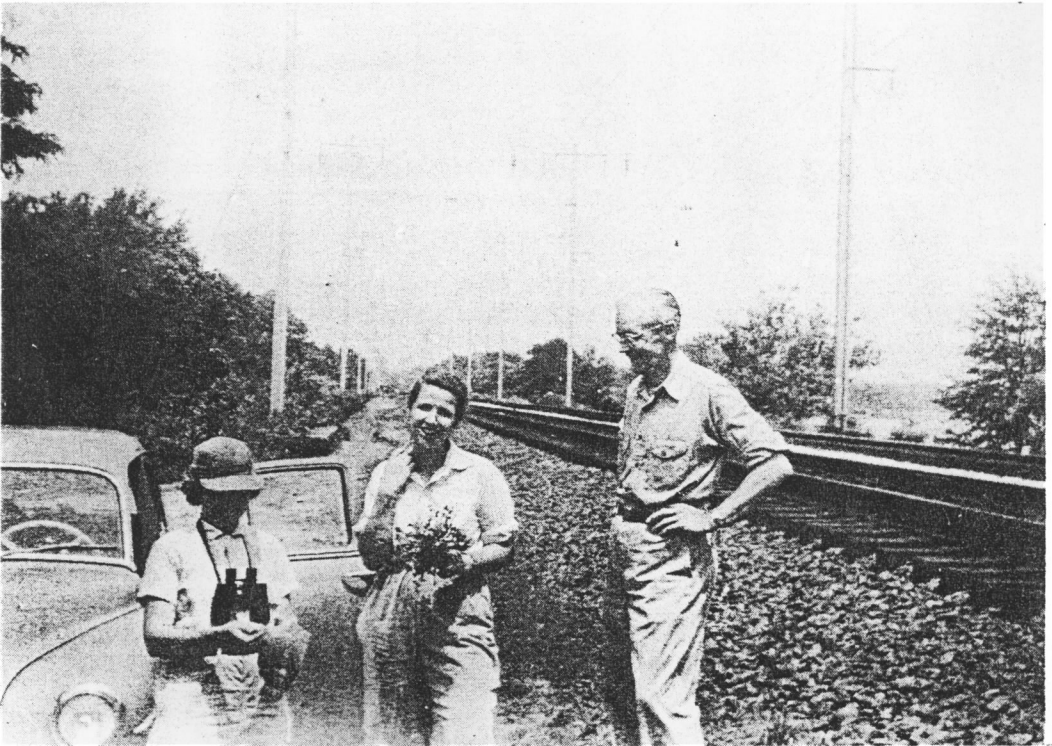
Richard Daniel Cole, President of the Maryland Ornithological Society, was born September 5, 1900, in Malden, Massachusetts, the son of Nehemiah Thomas Cole and Maude (nee Farnham) Cole. Both parents were born in Massachusetts, his father at Wellfleet, and his mother at Chelsea. The ancestry on both sides of the family was English, the Cole family having come to the New World several generations prior to his birth. After attending Freeport High School in New York where his father was associated with the Connolly Auction Co., a fruit concern in New York City, Richard registered from 1915-1919 at St. Johns College, Annapolis. Owing to a failure in the Great Books History Course his diploma was not granted until 1922. When asked about an opinion on his education in the latter institution during the later years of his life, the comment was: "I guess it's all right if you don't have to make a living afterward."

Evidently he thought that the Great Books Course Curriculum was of no great help during his business career which started as a buyer for the DiGiorgio Fruit Corporation (July 1920-June 1927) of New York City or for the years spent with Hochschild, Kohn and Co. (November 1927-February 1941). When confronted with the sad financial plight of some of his more youthful friends he would reminisce about his own beginning at Hochschild, Kohn and Company as a salesman in the shoe department at the then magnificent salary of 16 dollars per week. Although modesty was a strong point in Mr. Cole's personality it should be mentioned that though the start may have been on a modest scale he eventually arose to the important position of delivery service manager which in itself bespeaks the business acumen that was so respected and admired by his congeners. The young set of his acquaintances also recognized this business ability and the mature judgment displayed on many occasions by dubbing him with the affectionate title of "The Elder Statesman."

A member of numerous popular conservation, ornithological and botanical societies, Dick always fitted into whatever organization he happened to be in because of his ingenuous friendliness and quiet humor. I well recall the day he had received a letter from the secretary of the Southern Appalachian Botanical Society acknowledging receipt of his dues as a new member. The secretary being curious as to the profession or interests of the new member inquired in the letter whether he was "a professional botanist, college professor or what?" With tongue in cheek he wrote back by return mail that as he did not fit in the first two categories he must perforce be considered an "or what!"

In 1954 Mr. Cole started attending the Annual Forays of the Brooks Bird Club, Wheeling, West Virginia. The Forays are held in a different portion of West Virginia during a week in June in order to study the birds, plant life and other biota of the state. Though the "day" started at 4:30 a.m. for the bird group to leave their warm beds for the two quadrat study

areas in order to hear the crepuscular avian chorus and see the dawn activities of the birds, Dick could be counted upon to do his stint despite the earliness of the hour, and the fact that many much younger than he, chose to be awakened several hours later by Director Chuck Conrad's stentorian voice calling that chow was on. He aided, too, in the botanical studies of the two quadrats both as linesman and tally man.



Gladys Cole, Jean Worthley and Dick Cole

Since 1948 Mr. Cole had worked with Mr. Haven Kolb and others on two study areas of approximately 40 acres each. One was located on the Goucher College Campus, Towson near the present Hutzler's parking lot, the other at Loch Raven. Last winter Dick and I had visited the latter area as he wished me to aid him in the winter census and also to check on the species of plants found there. While there he pointed out the nest of a Cooper's Hawk which he said had nested there for the last two and possibly three years. He and Mr. Kolb noted that only 10 to 15 species of birds used each 40 acre tract regularly in winter, though about 30 species were of constant occurrence during the breeding bird census. In their studies is found the information that the commonest birds of mixed, upland woodlands are the Oven bird and Red-eyed Vireo, while in various years the Tufted Titmouse, Downy Woodpecker or Acadian Flycatcher vied for third place in abundance. The results of their research are published in Audubon Field Notes (1949-1957).

A keen field observer, he often noticed things other naturalists passed by. Dr. Charles John Stine, a well known photographer-naturalist especially interested in herpetology, likes to tell about a collecting trip taken with Mr. Cole to a salt marsh north of Baltimore off the Philadelphia highway during the month of August, 1955. The trip was taken to search for a particularly beautifully colored frog known as the Miller's Tree Frog which is rare in the Baltimore area. After getting out in the middle of the salt marsh, the presence of the Miller's Tree Frog was easily ascertained about 9 p.m. by its peculiar "quank, quank---quaaank" notes which sound like a duck with a cold trying to quack. Despite its loud call getting close enough to catch one of these small frogs soon proved to be another matter as they would cease calling as soon as one tried to move close. The striking green color of the frog blended in with the color of the cat-tails on which it rested and by the end of the evening the total catch was: Dr. Stine--0; Mr. Cole--3! As Dr. Stine commented: "This was no doubt due to the fact that I had not obtained by new hearing aid."

In recognition of Dick's knowledge of birds and his willingness to help others in their work, he was invited to go as an official member of the Fish and Wildlife team sent by the Department of the Interior to Canada to band ducks on their nesting grounds in the summer of 1954. Together with Mr. Seth H. Low and other members of the duck-banding team Dick aided in the banding of literally thousands of wildfowl.

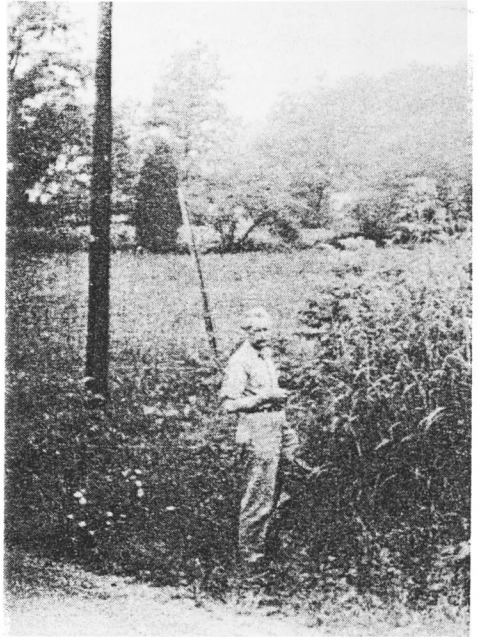
From the year of his joining the Maryland Ornithological Society, Baltimore Chapter (1948) until his death, Mr. Cole was active in the Society's affairs. Many are the members, both young and old, that were helped both in field knowledge and financially on the many field trips and seminars held by the Society. Although Dick was not what one would call a religious man in the normal use of the term, none-the-less he had a strict moral code of his own that surpassed many of his more ostensibly religious peers both in kindness and humaneness. Such details as the expense paid weekends for a number of young couples going on field trips too expensive for them to afford themselves; the buying of \$175.00 binoculars for a club member who could not afford the huge initial outlay but who paid the loan back at 50 cents per week; lending members his car when they had no transportation themselves; carting books around for the Chapter's Book Department; picking up and entertaining lecturers scheduled to speak at the Society's meetings; donating his time and energy as field trip leader or speaker at seminars and during his last year of life serving as President of the Maryland Ornithological Society.

On April 2, 1929 Mr. Cole married Madeleine Kolb, a daughter of Henry and Mary Kolb of Baltimore, Maryland. Madeleine died from a cerebral hemorrhage after about a week's illness on November 9, 1952 at the age of 52 years. In the spring of 1954 he had the good fortune to become acquainted with a gracious southern woman from South Carolina who was taking a seminar on trees and shrubs with him that spring. On March 12, 1955 he remarried. His southern lady, Mrs. Gladys Hix (Schaum) Cole, herself a widow with a grown son, Leslie Schaum, proved according to Dick the best investment he had ever made. Her warm personality and kindness made a perfect mate to those same attributes of her husband.



At the time of his death Dick was President of Henry Kolb, Inc., a real estate business which he had handled since leaving the employ of Hochschild, Kohn & Co. in 1941 at the behest of his father-in-law who wanted him to take over the business during his aging years. Perhaps, owing in part to his training from 1919-1920 at the Packard Commercial School, New York City, the business continued to prosper through the years.

One of Mr. Cole's strongest attributes was a thirst for knowledge. He took courses in business and Spanish at New York City College and in his 56th year was still taking courses--this time at Johns Hopkins University on "THE GREAT BOOKS." For a number of years he was a regular attendant at the seminars sponsored by the Natural History Society of Maryland and the Maryland Ornithological Society. His interests ranged from birds, mammals, herpetology and birdbanding to the study of grasses and other plants. He often mentioned a course taken on insects while attending the National Audubon Nature Camp, Muscongus Bay, Maine, several years before his death.



Dick Cole, August 1956

Dick's death from carcinoma of the liver came after some months of sickness and it was characteristic of him that he never complained about his condition and on his last day upon this earth, though he was so weak he could not raise his head from the pillow, he tried to thank his wife, and sister Mildred for their ministrations in his behalf. On the day after his death there arrived a book, too late for him to see, which had been on order for some time--the new edition (1957) of the American Ornithologists' Union Check-List! Trite but true was the fact that at 9:30 p.m. on September 28, 1957 died a man who honestly could be said to have been a scholar and a gentleman, in the truest sense of the word, to the last.

"In the fell clutch of circumstance,  
I have not winced nor cried aloud:"

INVICTUS by William Ernest Henley

Mr. Cole belonged to the following organizations: Maryland Ornithological Society, Inc. (President and Secretary), American Ornithologists' Union, Wilson Ornithological Society, Brooks Bird Club, Hawk Mountain Sanctuary Association, District of Columbia Audubon Society, Cylburn Wildflower Preserve, Eastern Bird Banding Association (Vice President), Natural History Society of Maryland, Saturday Afternoon Botany Group.

## BLOW ME DOWN! A WHITE PELICAN AT GIBSON ISLAND

Elise G. Tappan

On October 4, 1957, about an hour before dark, Bob Dwight, one of our Gibson Island naturalists, was getting home from work. As he reached the causeway he was amazed to see a very large white bird about 50 feet from shore on the raft used by the semi-tame gatehouse ducks. Definitely a pelican! But how could it be in Maryland! Being a careful observer, he rushed home for his Peterson, his wife and his field glasses. It really was Pelecanus erythrorhynchos!

Phones rang! We all gathered for a good look. A huge bird, about 4 feet tall, very white except for black wing tips conspicuous even when the wings were folded. Large, stocky yellow legs and big yellow feet. Bill, about 3 feet long, was pinkish-tan with a great yellow throat-pouch below. The gatehouse Mallards, Baldpates and Black Ducks swam 'round and 'round their float, not daring to hop up and join this imposing guest.

Next morning, after a cold, windy night (about 42°), the pelican was still on the float. It stretched its enormous wings a little but did not fly; then it settled down as though it would stay for hours. But between 8:30 and 9 a.m. it took off once more on its journey to out-of-the-way places.

Prior to the pelican's arrival we had had three days and nights of constant strong (30-40 m.p.h.) northwest wind. Could that have caused this western bird to make such an unusual visit to Chesapeake Bay on its way to the Gulf of Mexico?

There are only three previous records for the White Pelican in Maryland. Two specimens in the Peale collection were taken in Chesapeake Bay more than 150 years ago. The third bird was shot in Garrett County in April 1887.—Ed.

Bywater Road, Gibson Island

\* \* \*

## REDSTART ON MY SHOULDER

Roberta B. Fletcher

During the second weekend of September, while my husband and I were banding birds north of Ocean City, Md., I had a very unusual experience.

It was late in the afternoon of Sept. 7 and our banding was going very slowly. The wind was blowing from the south and the clouds appeared low and heavy. To get a better look at some of the warblers which I heard, I walked in among some low loblolly pines which were partially

covered by a sand dune. Redstarts (Setopnaga ruticilla) were moving in a southerly direction, very close to the ground. Mosquitoes, in abundance, and an occasional deer fly were very annoying; but in order to get a closer view of the birds I was enduring the bites in an effort to stand perfectly still. A deer fly was flying to and from my neck for its evening meal. When I thought I could endure his sharp bite no longer, a bird almost flew into my face and then to my shoulder where I heard a quick snap of a small bill. Then it flew within two feet of me to a pine branch where it sat and finished up the deer fly. It was a Redstart. I went closer but it only moved to a lower branch and sat looking at me. No matter which way I moved it seemed utterly unafraid.

This was an amazing and thrilling experience for me and the mosquitoes were soon forgotten.

Route 1, Denton

\* \* \*

### THREE-BROODED SONG SPARROWS

Hervey Brackbill

Two of the pairs of Song Sparrows (Melospiza melodia) that I have color-banded in the Baltimore area have raised three broods of young. Other pairs have been less successful; however, my data are not complete enough to show accurately what percentage these three-brooded pairs constitute.

One pair nested in the Howard Park section of Baltimore in 1947. Three young left its first nest on May 20; the adults on July 21 were feeding two new fledglings and a Cowbird (Molothrus ater) from a nest I had not found, and three young left a third nest on August 30.

The other pair nested in Larchmont, Baltimore County, in 1957. Three young and a Cowbird left its first nest May 24-26; on July 20 the adults were caring for at least two fledglings from a second nest that I did not find; then on September 8 I saw feedings of one fledgling—which I color-banded—and on September 23-25 feedings of another that then was partly independent, from a third nest, which I also had not found.

Margaret Morse Nice (Studies in the Life History of the Song Sparrow I, Trans. Linn. Soc. N. Y. 4:134, 1937) has reported the number of broods raised by eighteen pairs of Song Sparrows at Columbus, Ohio. Six of the pairs made four nesting attempts and twelve made three attempts. Of these, two pairs raised no young, eight pairs raised one brood, seven pairs raised two, and one pair raised three.

2620 Poplar Drive, Baltimore 7

BUFF-BREADED SANDPIPER, FIRST SIGHT RECORD FOR MARYLAND

Samuel H. Dyke

On the morning of September 24, 1957, I chanced upon a flock of nine Golden Plovers feeding in the recently disced fields at Waddell's Corner, near Hurlock, Dorchester County, Maryland. With the plovers was a single bird whose coloration and behavior immediately identified it as a Buff-breasted Sandpiper (Tryngites subruficollis).

The flock was more wary than any group of Golden Plovers I have encountered before, and was quick to take wing whenever I closed the distance to less than two hundred feet. In flight the Buff-breasted Sandpiper was well able to match the swift pace of the plovers, and it was in flight that I first spotted the flock and picked out the Buff-breast by its white under wing-coverts.

On the ground the Buff-breast fed actively, somewhat apart from the plovers, pausing frequently in the erect posture of watchfulness. The overall buffy coloration; small, round head and short bill; and yellow legs were well noted.

I have observed this species on three occasions in southeastern Pennsylvania, and am positive of the identification of this bird.

309 Princeton Ave., Salisbury

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JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, 1957

Chandler S. Robbins

This period embraces the latter part of the nesting season, the northward wandering of herons, the southward passage of shorebirds, the departure of most summer resident birds, brief visits from insectivorous birds enroute from northern nesting grounds to the tropics, and the arrival of the vanguard of winter residents. There is so much of interest taking place that the observer wishes he could be several places at the same time: identifying shorebirds and terns along the Bay or the ocean, tracing hawk flights along the ridges, banding transient land birds along the barrier beach, or watching his own garden for the departure and arrival of the birds that make it their home in summer or in winter--to say nothing of the ever-changing parade of transients. And as if there were not enough to keep us busy by day, there's an urge to spend the evenings listening to the overhead calls of the southbound host, or to count their silhouettes as they cross the full moon--or to check the bases of tall radio or television towers, airport ceilometers or the Washington Monument at dawn to see whether there were avian casualties during the night.

Since weather conditions not only affect the activities of observers, but are fundamental in determining food supplies for birds, as well as the arrival and departure times of many avian species and the occurrence of concentrations of migrants, we customarily present a brief review of pertinent meteorological conditions. Drought assumed critical proportions during the first half of the period. Much of Maryland's corn crop was used for silage or left unharvested; fields that are not plowed before winter will provide an abundance of food for blackbirds, doves and sparrows. The hot, dry weather which retarded plant growth was favorable for insect reproduction, so nesting birds found an adequate food supply for their young. Fall rains, starting on August 25, arrived in time to produce a late crop of weed seeds and to fill out the fruits on late-blossoming shrubs. Consequently, the supply of food for wintering birds appears to be favorable despite the long siege of dry weather. Furthermore, a reported cone failure in the northeastern coniferous forests assures us of a heavy influx of northern finches this winter.

The fall migration was stimulated to an early start by a series of cool fronts that passed over our State at approximately weekly intervals during July and August. The most vigorous of these dropped the mercury

to 40° in Garrett County on July 2 and to 50° in southern and eastern Maryland the next day. Several species of early migrants were noted earlier than ever before. Just as the migration was approaching its height, however, an abrupt change in the weather pattern interrupted the periodic passage of cool fronts. Whereas Salisbury airport had 9 July mornings with temperatures below 60°, and 12 August mornings in this same bracket, the first 19 days of September brought only one reading in the 50's (on Sept. 6). Consequently, the anticipated build-ups of transients failed to materialize until the last week of September, by which time many of the earlier migrants had departed. Observers failed to record characteristic departure dates of many common September migrants in counties where such records are usually kept--simply because the birds slipped by in small numbers, unnoticed. At Ocean City, however, where intensive trapping operations were conducted from Sept. 14 through 25, many stray transients were concentrated in the thickets along the shore, migrants were more readily found, and significant arrival and departure dates were obtained during this particular period (see Lower Eastern Shore column of Tables 1 and 2).

Table 1. Fall Arrival Dates, 1957

	<u>Wash</u>	<u>Fred</u>	<u>Mont</u>	<u>Balt</u>	<u>Pr.G</u>	<u>Anne</u>	<u>Caro</u>	<u>Talb</u>	<u>LES*</u>
Canada Goose	--	10/ 6	--	8/26	10/ 7	10/ 3	9/24	9/14	10/ 7
Yellow-bel. Sapsucker	--	--	9/26	9/18	--	9/29	10/ 7	--	9/19
White-br. Nuthatch	8/15	9/28	--	--	--	9/ 7	10/ 9	8/29	8/26
Red-breasted Nuthatch	--	11/ 7	--	8/28	8/28	9/ 7	10/ 3	9/14	9/19
Brown Creeper	10/ 7	10/ 1	--	9/24	9/30	--	--	9/ 2	9/16
Olive-backed Thrush	--	9/12	9/19	9/14	8/18	--	--	8/30	9/ 7
Veery	--	--	--	--	8/24	--	9/ 9	8/28	9/14
Golden-cr. Kinglet	--	10/15	10/12	10/12	9/30	10/ 2	10/ 9	10/ 5	10/13
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	10/18	10/ 9	10/12	9/27	10/12	10/10	10/ 9	9/21	9/18
Black & White Warbler	9/ 4	8/18	--	--	--	8/25	--	8/ 7	8/26
Tennessee Warbler	--	--	9/26	9/22	8/ 7	--	--	8/28	9/17
Magnolia Warbler	9/ 5	8/29	9/ 5	9/ 7	8/31	9/11	--	8/24	9/15
Cape May Warbler	--	--	9/ 8	9/28	---	---	---	8/29	9/17
Blk-thr. Blue Warbler	9/ 7	--	--	8/26	--	8/25	9/12	9/11	9/22
Myrtle Warbler	9/ 9	9/28	10/ 4	10/ 1	10/ 7	10/10	--	8/28	8/28
Black-poll Warbler	9/10	--	9/24	9/29	--	--	--	9/18	9/18
Western Palm Warbler	--	9/27	--	--	9/25	9/22	--	--	9/18
American Redstart	9/ 6	--	--	--	8/10	8/25	--	8/10	8/29
Rose-br. Grosbeak	9/20	8/28	9/ 1	9/22	8/28	--	--	8/28	--
Purple Finch	--	9/17	9/28	9/29	8/31	10/13	--	9/21	9/18
Pine Siskin	--	--	9/28	10/ 1	--	10/13	10/ 3	10/ 5	10/13
Slate-colored Junco	10/ 8	9/22	9/28	9/27	10/ 5	10/ 6	10/ 6	9/22	9/18
White-thr. Sparrow	10/ 4	9/26	9/27	9/25	10/ 1	9/29	10/ 4	9/22	9/19

\*Lower Eastern Shore

As usual, the migration tables contain dates submitted by several dozen observers, and only those submitting the largest number of records for each area are acknowledged in this paragraph. We should emphasize, though, that each and every record submitted contributes to the over-all

picture; and some of those not specifically acknowledged may be as valuable as those for which acknowledgment is given. The most active contributors to the tables in this issue are the following: Washington County--Mrs. Lloyd Mallonee; Frederick County--Dr. John W. Richards, Sterling Edwards; Montgomery County--John H. Fales, Katherine A. Goodpasture; Baltimore City and County--Stephen W. Simon, Mrs. Herbert P. Strack, Haven Kolb, Erana Lubbert; Prince Georges County--Chandler S. Robbins, John H. Fales; Anne Arundel County--Mrs. W. L. Henderson, Mrs. Gail Tappan, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Long; Caroline County--Marvin W. Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Fletcher, Alicia Knotts; Talbot County--Richard L. Kleen, Harry Armistead, W. M. Davidson; Lower Eastern Shore (Worcester, Wicomico, Somerset and Dorchester Counties)--Chandler S. Robbins, Samuel H. Dyke, Harry Armistead.

Table 2. Fall Departure Dates, 1957

	Wash	Fred	Mont	Balt	Pr.G	Anne	Caro	Talb	LES*
Solitary Sandpiper	--	--	--	--	9/ 4	9/17	9/12	--	9/20
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	9/16	10/ 2	--	--	--	--	9/13	9/12	9/21
Nighthawk	--	9/14	9/ 3	8/27	9/12	--	--	--	9/23
Ruby-thr. Hummingbird	10/ 7	--	10/ 2	--	9/ 8	--	9/23	9/26	--
Eastern Kingbird	--	--	--	--	9/ 4	9/21	--	9/15	9/25
Crested Flycatcher	--	9/14	--	--	9/ 1	9/15	9/18	10/ 2	9/18
Eastern Wood Pewee	--	--	--	10/ 1	9/ 8	9/ 7	10/ 5	9/19	9/25
Catbird	9/25	10/13	10/10	10/19	--	10/ 6	10/ 8	9/24	9/26
Brown Thrasher	10/12	10/15	9/20	10/ 2	--	9/22	--	9/10	10/ 1
Olive-backed Thrush	--	--	9/25	10/10	--	9/22	--	9/19	9/26
Veery	9/20	--	9/19	9/13	9/ 3	9/11	--	9/12	9/25
White-eyed Vireo	--	9/14	--	10/ 5	9/ 1	9/15	9/12	9/20	9/29
Red-eyed Vireo	10/ 1	--	9/ 9	10/ 3	--	9/29	--	9/26	9/26
Black & White Warbler	--	--	10/ 1	10/24	--	11/ 2	9/28	10/ 5	9/26
Tennessee Warbler	--	--	10/14	9/29	--	--	10/14	--	10/13
Magnolia Warbler	10/ 7	9/12	--	10/16	--	10/16	9/ 9	9/18	9/26
Cape May Warbler	--	--	10/ 9	10/ 1	--	10/ 5	10/11	--	9/29
Blk-thr. Blue Warbler	9/20	9/22	--	10/10	--	9/22	--	10/ 5	10/13
Bay-breasted Warbler	--	--	10/12	9/28	--	9/29	9/25	10/ 5	9/25
Black-poll Warbler	--	--	10/ 9	10/21	--	10/ 7	--	9/24	9/26
Prairie Warbler	--	--	--	--	8/28	9/15	--	9/24	9/29
Oven-bird	9/ 9	--	9/29	10/ 3	--	--	9/12	9/12	9/26
Northern Water-thrush	9/20	--	9/25	--	--	9/15	--	9/19	9/25
Connecticut Warbler	--	--	--	9/29	--	--	10/ 7	9/22	9/25
Yellow-throat	9/29	--	9/27	10/ 3	--	9/29	10/23	10/12	9/25
Yellow-breasted Chat	--	--	10/ 5	9/14	9/ 4	9/22	--	9/23	9/26
American Redstart	9/24	9/22	--	10/ 8	--	9/11	9/12	9/24	9/26
Bobolink	--	--	--	--	9/16	--	9/ 1	9/12	9/25
Baltimore Oriole	--	--	9/ 3	--	9/ 4	9/11	11/ 5	--	9/26
Scarlet Tanager	--	10/ 1	9/ 1	10/ 2	9/ 8	10/ 4	--	10/ 5	9/29
Rose-br. Grosbeak	10/ 9	9/22	--	10/ 4	--	--	--	--	9/25
Indigo Bunting	9/30	10/ 2	--	9/29	9/11	--	--	9/18	9/29

\*Lower Eastern Shore

Loons, Herons.--There were two early records of Common Loons: 3 on the tidal Patuxent in Calvert County on Sept. 18, and 2 on the Chester River in Kent County on the 20th (Robert E. Stewart). Singles reported from tidewater areas in August are presumed to be cripples. Few southern herons were reported from upland areas this year, although as many as 78 American Egrets and 81 Snowies were counted in the Dorchester County marshes on Aug. 6 (Harry Armistead). A Louisiana Heron seen at Blackwater on July 17 was the first Refuge record (Paul Springer); another was seen in Dorchester County on Aug. 16 (Armistead). An American Bittern was found at Patuxent Refuge on the unusual date of July 19 (Springer), and another near Bellevue, Talbot County, on Aug. 9 (Armistead).

Geese and Ducks.--An exceedingly early flock of Canada Geese flew over Baltimore at 11 p.m. on Aug. 26 in advance of a strong, dry cool front (Alice S. Kaestner). As mentioned in the introduction there was no other vigorous cool front until late September; but there were weak frontal passages on Sept. 5 and 14, and the latter of these brought the second goose report of the fall season: a small flock over Tilghman Island (Ray Harrison). The first large flocks arrived on the 25th. Early waterfowl arrivals at Patuxent Refuge included a Green-winged Teal on Aug. 20 and a Pintail on Sept. 4 (Springer). As many as 363 Baldpates and 1,100 Pintails were found on the Chester River on Sept. 20, and a concentration of 200 Wood Ducks on Lyons Creek (Calvert--Anne Arundel County line) on Sept. 24 (Stewart and Don P. Fankhauser). All three species of scoters were present in Chesapeake Bay by the early date of Sept. 20 (Joe Spurry).

Hawks, Rails.--With only scanty coverage along the ridges and the Fall Line at the height of the Broad-wing movement, the best count reported came from a new and unexpected location. Mr. and Mrs. Carl Long witnessed a flight of 250 or more of this species on Sept. 24 at Hillsmere Shores, southeast of Annapolis. This observation should stimulate more hawk watching along the west shore of the Bay. On Sept. 1 Armistead watched a flight of 27 Sparrow Hawks, 3 Ospreys and 1 Bald Eagle at Black Walnut Point, Talbot County. A few of his Sparrow Hawks were flying north, while the other birds were going south. At Tilghman, a few miles farther north, a Duck Hawk was seen on Sept. 25 (A. J. Fletcher), and 2 others the next day (Herndon Steilkie). Much remains to be learned concerning just where these species cross Chesapeake Bay. The second Talbot County record for the Clapper Rail was obtained by Harold Borden-Smith, who picked up a specimen on an Easton street; and on Sept. 7 and 8 Erana Lubbert heard a Clapper Rail calling in Talbot County.

Shorebirds.--Early arrival dates were as follows: Greater Yellowlegs and Least Sandpiper on July 10, and Pectoral, Eastern Dowitcher, Western and Semipalmated Sandpipers and Semipalmated Plover on July 17, all at Blackwater Refuge (Springer); Willet (28 flying south) over Sinepuxent Bay on June 26 (Stewart, Allen Duvall, Robbins); Wilson's Snipe at Blackwater on Aug. 19 (second earliest State record--Springer); Solitary at Patuxent Refuge on July 26 and Stilt Sandpiper at Blackwater on Aug. 28 (Springer); and Golden Plover at Ocean City on Sept. 17 (Samuel



H. Dyke). Local rarities for Talbot County reported by Armistead were Pectoral Sandpipers on Aug. 3 (1 bird) and Sept. 1 (3 birds) at Black Walnut Point, together with equal numbers of Eastern Dowitchers; and on Aug. 9 a Ruddy Turnstone at Nelson's Island.

Gulls and Terns.--The fate of Maryland's only Herring Gull colony is precarious to say the least; Sharp's Island is reported to have decreased to an area of about 300 square feet, and there is no information as to whether the gulls nested there this year (see Maryland Birdlife 12: 3-5). Nelson's Island, to which the small Sharp's Island colony might shift, is also being washed into the Chesapeake. Armistead reported 18 Least Tern nests and about a dozen Common Tern nests on the latter island this summer, and production was quite successful. An early immature Great Black-backed Gull was found on Black Walnut Point on Aug. 3 (Armistead); and the 241st species was added to the Patuxent Refuge list on Sept. 16 when 2 Laughing Gulls were discovered at this inland locality by Fred Schmid. Royal Terns were more commonly reported than usual, with a peak of over 150 at Ocean City on Sept. 14 (T. R. Hake and Dyke), and records from Talbot and all Lower Eastern Shore counties (Armistead). Small numbers of Least Terns were seen regularly at Blackwater headquarters from July 10 through Aug. 28, with a peak of 7 on the latter date (Springer). Two late individuals were identified at Ocean City on Sept. 17 (Dyke).

Owls, Flycatchers, Swallows.--Dr. John W. Richards saw a Saw-whet Owl in his yard at Emmitsburg in mid-July, a remarkable summer occurrence at this low elevation. Within 3 days of the State record was an Olive-sided Flycatcher at this same location on Aug. 13 (Richards and Paul O'Brien); and at Gibson Island the above-mentioned record was tied on Aug. 10 by Mrs. W. L. Henderson and Mrs. Gail Tappan. Further evidence of the regularity of small numbers of the Arkansas Kingbird along the Maryland coast was furnished by an individual of this species seen at the trapping site north of Ocean City on Sept. 22 (Mrs. Katherine Goodpasture, Mrs. R. S. Stauffer and Robbins). The only Cliff Swallow reported east of the mountains was closely observed at Bellevue, Talbot Co., on Aug. 8 (Armistead); although a rarity on the Eastern Shore, this species usually occurs in small numbers as far east as the Fall Line.

Nuthatches, Wrens, Thrushes.--Both migratory species of nuthatches had a heavy flight. Dates in Table 1 hardly do justice to the earliness of the Red-breast invasion, because in addition to the two record-breaking dates of Stephen Simon and Robbins there were observers in three counties who reported that they thought they heard Red-breasts in August or on Sept. 1 but were unable to see them; accordingly, later dates were places in the table for those three counties. A new locality record, in a most unlikely habitat for the species concerned, was reported by Nelson Lowery of Tilghman, who caught a Long-billed Marsh Wren in his cellar. John Fales related that a Veery returned to its summering ground of recent years along a tributary of Rock Creek in Silver Spring, where it was noted regularly in mid-July. An immature Olive-backed Thrush that was still in molt was caught and banded at Laurel on the record-breaking date of Aug. 18 (Robbins).

Warblers.--The wood warbler family probably draws more attention from observers during September than does any other group of birds. And if folks went afield as much in August as they do during September, they would find that nearly as many species in this family are on the move in the earlier month as in the later. This was especially true in 1957, when weather conditions stimulated early and heavy flights in August, and poor ones during the "best" part of September. Arrivals that broke State records were a Tennessee Warbler at Laurel on Aug. 7 (13 days ahead of the earliest previous date--Robbins), an Orange-crowned Warbler at Ocean City on Sept. 29 (1 day early--Dyke), and a Blackburnian (7 days early) and 4 Chestnut-sided Warblers (1 day early) at Bellevue on Aug. 11 (Armistead). Other exceptionally early dates include a Blue-winged Warbler at Laurel on Aug. 8 (Eleanor C. Robbins), and Myrtle Warblers at Bellevue (3 by Armistead) and Blackwater Refuge (3 by Springer) on Aug. 28.

Blackbirds, Tanagers.--Early migrating Bobolinks are sometimes seen in Maryland in the latter half of July. This year Paul Springer missed a July record by one day when he saw a single bird at Blackwater Refuge on the opening day of August. In contrast to this early icterid, there was a late Summer Tanager at Denton on Sept. 28 (Alicia Knotts), and a runner-up was banded at Ocean City on the 24th.

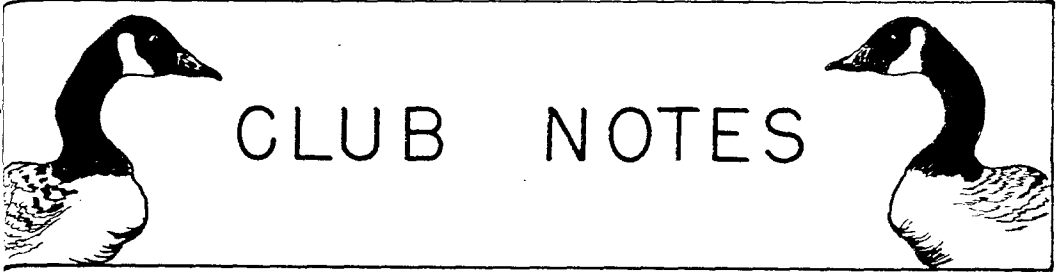
Finches.--Representatives of this gaudy group also started southward migration earlier than usual. Notable examples were Rose-breasted Grosbeaks at Emmitsburg (Richards) on Aug. 27 (second earliest Maryland date) and at Laurel (Robbins) and in Talbot County (Kleen) on Aug. 28; a Purple Finch at Laurel on Aug. 31 (4 days ahead of the record--Robbins); and Pine Siskins at Unity on Sept. 28 (5 days early--Seth H. Low) and at Pikesville on Oct. 1 (flock of 75--Robbins). Although outside the scope of this report, Evening Grosbeaks also broke their October arrival date and were sighted in many parts of the State before the close of that month. Shortly behind them came Black-capped Chickadees; and still other northern visitors are expected before the close of the year.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### PENNSYLVANIA GIVES ADDED PROTECTION TO MIGRATING HAWKS

"Flights of migratory hawks along the northeastern ridges of Pennsylvania should be less hazardous this autumn. Word comes from the Pennsylvania Hawk Committee that the Legislature passed a law extending protection to all hawks migrating during the months of September and October on their flyways above the ridges between the Susquehanna and Delaware rivers. The law still protects the right of farmer or sportsman to destroy hawks attacking property or game. The legislation was not all that the Committee had hoped for, but it won the support of the Pennsylvania Game Commission and the Pennsylvania Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs, and appeared to be the only measure possible of enactment. With effective enforcement, which the Game Commission says will now be possible, it is believed that a great majority of the migrating hawks will now successfully navigate the region that has, except for Hawk Mountain, so long been a bottleneck and a lethal gantlet for the migratory birds."

[Reprinted from Nature Magazine 50 (7): 343, August-September 1957]



KENT COUNTY CHAPTER ORGANIZED

Richard B. McCown

Last spring Dr. Daniel Z. Gibson, President of Washington College, Chestertown, Md., asked various interested parties in our community if they would be interested in forming a bird club. He received favorable replies, so proceeded to obtain information from the Maryland Ornithological Society, Inc., on how to go about forming a club and becoming affiliated with the State Society.

On September 4 a meeting was held to lay the groundwork for forming our club. Present at this meeting were Mr. Richard L. Kleen, President of the Talbot County Bird Club, and Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Fletcher from Denton, active members in the M. O. S. They were a great help in advising us as to procedure. Thus, at this meeting the Kent County Chapter of the Maryland Ornithological Society, Inc., was formed and the following officers for the year were elected:

- |                     |                   |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| President,          | Richard B. McCown |
| Vice President,     | Mabon Kingsley    |
| Secretary-Treasurer | Mrs. Roy Ruhnka   |

In October we had our second meeting and again Dick Kleen and Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher were present. Mr. Kleen showed some slides of birds common to the Eastern Shore.

In November we had our third meeting and saw some very interesting movies of waterfowl of the Eastern Shore, shown by one of our members, Dr. Lueman Waugh of Betterton.

We now have over 30 active members, have had one field trip, and have three field trips planned before the first of the year. One of our scheduled trips is combined with the Talbot County Bird Club. We have great interest and look forward to many enjoyable times in the field.

Chestertown, R. D.

\* \* \* \* \*

GIFT PROBLEMS?

A membership in the M. O. S. will make an appreciated gift for a birthday, anniversary, Christmas--indeed any occasion. A gift that lasts a year and brings entertainment with free lectures and guided field trips to unusual places. A gift that provides opportunity to learn interesting information about Maryland natural history through our publication, Maryland Birdlife, and a chance to meet new and interesting people.

## EDITORIAL

We introduce to our readers in this issue an amateur ornithologist and ecologist of world renown, Dr. F. W. Preston of Butler, Pa. By profession, Dr. Preston is an engineer, a physicist and a glass technologist. He is the author of some 300 scientific papers, many of them in the fields of ornithology and ecology. He is vice president of the Ecological Society of America and a member of senior ornithological societies on three continents.

Dr. Preston's thought-provoking analysis of our State-wide Bird Count will be an eye-opener to many of those who participated in the Counts. The fact that the data can be fitted to a symmetrical curve enables our one-day spring counts to be used to predict additional information, such as the number of species present but not recorded.

During the past decade several statisticians who work with bird population figures have complained that the results of most studies are biased because the data are not obtained in a strictly random manner. It has been suggested, for instance that the Christmas Bird Counts should all be conducted by persons walking along randomly selected straight lines, counting only those birds found within a specified distance of the census line. Such a method would be hard to impose upon the amateur bird-counters because it would take much of the fun and competition out of the venture. Favorite concentration spots would not be covered at all unless some of them happened to be located on the random transects. Feeding stations could not be included, for the same reason; and all pre-Count scouting would be taboo.

We do not propose to abandon our present Christmas Counts or our State-wide Spring Count, because we feel much valuable information is being obtained and that the participation of a large proportion of our membership in cooperative projects is stimulating and desirable. However, we should like to call for volunteers to conduct a trial random count to test the two hypotheses presented by Dr. Preston: (1) that the number of species recorded by present methods is disproportionately high; and (2) that either through disinterest, conservatism or route selection we greatly underestimate the numbers of the most abundant species. This project is not merely one of local significance, but may have practical applications of interest to research workers in other parts of the world. Since our Society pioneered in setting up a State-wide Spring Count involving counts or careful estimates for all avian species on a given day at the height of the spring migration, I am confident that we can also pioneer in improving techniques of sampling bird populations.

As Dr. Preston has pointed out, we need about 40,000 individuals of 200 species to provide an adequate sample. This suggests that our first attempt had best be made in April or May. If the project is successful, the same method might be used, with the help of correction factors for relative conspicuousness, to estimate such things as the breeding or wintering population of a sanctuary, a county, or the State. "Rules" for conducting the first Random Spring Count will be worked out through consultation with statisticians, and the areas to be covered will be selected strictly at random. If you would like to volunteer to spend one day on this project, please inform the editor of the county or counties in which you would be willing to work.--Ed.

## CHANGES IN COMMON NAMES OF BIRDS

Ever since 1886 ornithologists on the North American continent have followed the nomenclature adopted by the Check-List Committee of the American Ornithologists' Union. The common names of birds which have been familiar to all of us during the past 25 years are those that appeared in the 4th edition of the A. O. U. Check-List, published in 1931. The first thirteen volumes of Maryland Birdlife have, with a very few modifications, used the common names of the 1931 Chesk-List. We have followed the practice of shortening Common Mallard to simply Mallard, and American Pintail to Pintail; and of using subspecific nomenclature for birds such as the Red-eyed Towhee and Migrant Shrike, for which no English name had been adopted by the A. O. U. to apply to the entire species. In most cases where several subspecies or races of a given species are known to occur in Maryland we have made a point of avoiding the use of subspecific names. Most of our published observations are based upon field identification, and except for a very few species such as the Palm Warbler, whose races can safely be distinguished, subspecies cannot be separated with certainty in the field.

The 5th edition of the Check-List was published in September 1957. In recognition of the misunderstanding that has prevailed among amateurs regarding subspecies and their identification, the new edition assigned a common name to each species and gave only scientific names to subspecies. The proper procedure in the future will be to refer to the yellow race of the Palm Warbler as hypochrysea and the Western or nominate race as palmarum, instead of saying Yellow Palm and Western Palm.

The assigning of species names necessitated either adopting one of the former subspecies names to apply to the entire species (as in the case of the Loggerhead Shrike), dropping the subspecific modifiers (as in the Robin), or selecting an appropriate new name (such as Common Grackle). In the case of the Bachman's Sparrow, the name of our local race was selected to apply to the entire species. In the case of the Olive-backed Thrush, the new name came from swainsoni, the subspecific name of the eastern race. Traill's Flycatcher and Solitary Vireo came from the scientific names for those species.

Travelers to the Old World have been confused by the fact that many species of water birds which are common to Europe and North America have entirely different English names on the two continents. We should like, of course, to have the British conform to the American names; but on the other hand, most of these birds were originally named in Europe and we have no priority on the American names. In a number of cases the new A. O. U. Check-List has adopted the British names directly or has added to them a qualifying term such as Common in order to distinguish the bird known simply as Teal or Eider in Europe from other species that occur in North America. In the case of these two species, the resulting names are most confusing to Marylanders since the Common Teal is our rarest teal and the Common Eider is the rarer of our two eiders. It may help reduce the confusion if we consider the word Common as meaning a species occurs on both continents, rather than thinking of it as denoting

abundance. Names marked with an asterisk (\*) on the following list were taken or adapted from the British names. It is interesting to note that several other changed names could just as well have been shifted to the British names--since they were being changed anyway--but were not. The American Merganser, for instance, was changed to Common Merganser instead of to Goosander; and the Florida Gallinule was changed to Common Gallinule instead of to Moorhen.

Finally, there have been numerous changes in hyphenization. Hyphens have been added to Black-and-white Warbler, but deleted from Canvasback, Goldeneye, Bufflehead, Oldsquaw, Bobwhite, Oystercatcher, Yellowlegs, Blackpoll, Ovenbird, Waterthrush, Yellowthroat, and Redwinged Blackbird. It is ironic that the name we have been using for the latter species, Red-wing, is now reserved for an accidental species from Europe which we formerly called the Red-winged Thrush and which the British call Redwing (without a hyphen). We shall just have to remember that Red-shouldered, Red-breasted, Red-headed, Red-eyed, Red-throated, Red-necked, Red-tailed and Red-wing (the thrush) retain the hyphen, but that Redwinged has lost it. At least we can be thankful we don't live out West where we'd have to remember that the Pygmy Nuthatch (Sitta pygmyaea) is now called Figmy, while the Pygmy Owl remains unchanged. With a very few exceptions, the new names are a great improvement and are most welcome. Several periodicals as well as a few recent books have been using names that they expected or hoped the A. O. U. would adopt. At least two dozen such names, for birds that occur in Maryland, were not used by the A. O. U., and will now fall into oblivion. The following list contains all the name changes that apply to Maryland birds, except for changes in hyphenization as listed above, and changes that conform with current usage such as Mallard and Pintail. We shall use the new names beginning with the next issue.--Ed.

Red-necked Grebe *	(Holboell's)	Short-billed Dowitcher	(Eastern)
Anhinga	(Water-turkey)	Black-legged Kittiwake	(Atlantic)
Common Egret	(American)	Thick-billed Murre	(Brünnich's)
Glossy Ibis	(Eastern)	Great Horned Owl	(Horned Owl)
Brant	(American)	Common Nighthawk	(Eastern)
Common Teal *	(European)	Yellow-shafted Flicker	(Flicker)
American Widgeon	(Baldpate)	Western Kingbird	(Arkansas)
Shoveler	(Shoveller)	Great Crested Flycatcher	(Crested)
Greater Scaup* (Greater Scaup Duck)		Traill's Flycatcher	(Alder)
Lesser Scaup (Lesser Scaup Duck)		Common Raven *	(Raven)
Common Goldeneye *	(American)	Common Crow	(Crow)
Common Eider *	(American)	Boreal Chickadee	(Brown-capped)
Common Scoter *	(American)	Swainson's Thrush	(Olive-backed)
Common Merganser	(American)	Water Pipit *	(American)
Rough-legged Hawk *	(American)	Loggerhead Shrike	(Migrant)
Peregrine Falcon *	(Duck Hawk)	Solitary Vireo	(Blue-headed)
Common Gallinule	(Florida)	House Sparrow	(English)
Common Snipe *	(Wilson's)	Common Grackle	(Purple)
Whimbrel *	(Hudsonian Curlew)	Brown-headed Cowbird	(Cowbird)
Knot *	(American)	American Goldfinch	(Goldfinch)
Dunlin *	(Red-backed Sandpiper)	Rufous-sided Towhee	(Red-eyed)

# NEW MEMBERS

- Mr. Walter M. Booth, 7901 Garland, Takoma Park, Md.  
Mr. and Mrs. James Burnett, Kennedyville, R. D.  
Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Buterbaugh, 4016 Bedford Road, Baltimore 7  
Mr. John S. Carver, Catherine Street, Belair  
Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Carswell, Chestertown, R. D.  
Mr. and Mrs. William N. Cooper, Chestertown  
Miss Meribah Delaplane, Maplecroft, Marion Station, Pennsylvania  
Mrs. Lillie Dixon, Chestertown, R. D.  
Mr. Samuel H. Dyke, 309 Princeton Avenue, Salisbury  
Master David H. Fales, 1917 Elkhart Street, Silver Spring  
Mr. Robert Fleetwood, Chestertown  
Mrs. Benjamin H. German, 5948 Glenkirk Road, Baltimore 12  
Dr. and Mrs. Daniel Gibson, Chestertown  
Mrs. Charles Humphries, Chestertown, R. D.  
Mrs. Charles Grieb, Chestertown  
Mr. and Mrs. Brian Kane, Chestertown  
Mrs. Nicholas Kay, 611 Sussex Road, Baltimore 4  
Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Keer, Chestertown, R. D.  
Mrs. J. Kellogg-Smith, Chestertown, R. D.  
Mr. Ogden Kellog-Smith, Chestertown  
Mr. and Mrs. Mabon Kingsley, Chestertown, R. D.  
Miss Elizabeth La Fevere, Box 169, Route 1, Joppa  
Mrs. Harry A. Leonard, 450 W. Bringham, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Mrs. L. L. Mallonee, Jr., Route 1, Fairplay, Washington County, Md.  
Mr. Everett Mashburn, 4048 Nichols Avenue, S. W., Washington, D. C.  
Mr. and Mrs. William McAlpin, Chestertown, R. D.  
Mr. and Mrs. Richard B. McCown, Chestertown, R. D.  
Mr. James Metcalfe, Chestertown  
Mrs. John Murison, 307 West Seminary Avenue, Lutherville  
Mrs. Mary Pascall, Rock Hall, R. D.  
Mrs. Elgie G. Purvis, Gunpowder Road, Route 2, Laurel  
Mrs. Charles W. Raspe, Box 252-A, Route 1, Joppa  
Mrs. Walter Roach, Chestertown, R. D.  
Mr. Mark Robbins, Market Street, Denton  
Mr. Trenton K. Ruebush, Jr., 9712 Elrod Road, Kensington,  
Mr. and Mrs. Roy Ruhnka, Chestertown, R. D.  
Mr. and Mrs. Cecil R. Ryan, 2308 Birch Road, Baltimore 7  
Mr. James Hall Smith, Chestertown, R. D.  
Mrs. Dolf Swing, 15 West 67th Street, New York 23, New York  
Patricia Anne and Richard Thomason, Box 106, Federalsburg 2  
Mrs. Claude Truslow, Chestertown  
Mrs. Marjorie Vieweg, Chestertown, R. D.  
Mrs. C. B. Watson, Chestertown, R. D.  
Dr. and Mrs. Leuman Waugh, Betterton  
Mrs. Nell Westcott, Chestertown  
Dr. Charles H. Williams, 1632 Reisterstown Road, Pikesville  
Mr. and Mrs. David Williamson, Chestertown  
Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Winn, Fallston  
Mrs. William Yeckley, Chestertown

# COMING EVENTS

- Dec. 21 Triadelphia Christmas Count. Seth H. Low (SPRING 4-3065)  
 21 Denton Christmas Count. Marvin W. Hewitt (GREENSBORO 5781)  
 22 Catoctin Christmas Count. John W. Richards (HILLCREST 7-4006)  
 29 Annapolis Christmas Count. Capt. J. E. M. Wood  
 (COLONIAL 3-3229)  
 29 St. Michaels Christmas Count. Richard Kleen (RIVERVIEW 5-4821)  
 29 Kent County Christmas Count. Richard B. McCown  
 30 Ocean City Christmas Count. Chandler Robbins (PARKWAY 5-1176)  
 31 Blackwater Christmas Count. Chandler Robbins (PARKWAY 5-1176)
- Jan. 1 Seneca Christmas Count. Miss Hilda E. Smith (JUNIPER 9-9443)  
 1-31 Winter Bird Population Study, Loch Raven. H. Kolb (NO5-1326)  
 6 First in series of Talbot County seminars.  
 10 Baltimore monthly meeting, Pratt Library, 8 p.m. A "Potpourri"  
 10 Talbot monthly meeting, Easton Library, 7:30 p.m.  
 12 Baltimore morning trip to Liberty Dam. Meet at Gwynn Oak  
 Junction, 7:30 a.m. or Liberty Rd. and Dam at 8 a.m. Homer  
 Rizner, leader.  
 12 Talbot breakfast hike to Tilghman Is. 7:30 a.m. St. Michaels  
 High School.  
 12 Takoma field trip to Blackwater Refuge. Meet 7 a.m. 419 Elm.  
 13 Takoma monthly meeting.  
 26 Baltimore feeding station trip. Meet Hutzler parking lot at  
 2 p.m. Leader Mrs. Jean Worthley. Bring one covered dish for  
 supper. Register with Miss Burner LIBERTY 2-0797.
- Feb. 2 Takoma monthly meeting.  
 9 Baltimore and Takoma trip to Kent Island. Baltimore meet  
 Sam Smith Park 8 a.m. Bring lunch.  
 14 Annapolis supper meeting at the Howards', 137 Monticello, 4 p.m.  
 14 Talbot monthly meeting, Easton Library, 7:30 p.m.  
 14 Baltimore monthly meeting, Pratt Library, 8 p.m. Mr. Drew  
 Chick, Chief, National Capital Parks, will lecture on  
 "C&O Canal Prospectives".  
 16 Talbot breakfast hike to Deep Neck 7:30 a.m.  
 23 Baltimore trip to Bombay Hook. Meet Edgewood Diner, Rt. 40,  
 8 a.m. Bring lunch.
- Mar. 1 Annapolis "quickie" to Sandy Point, 7:30-10 a.m. Mr. & Mrs.  
 Page, leaders.  
 2 Takoma monthly meeting.  
 9 Baltimore trip to Sandy Point and vicinity. Meet Sam Smith  
 Park 8 a.m. Bring lunch.  
 9 State Duck Trip. Meet 10 a.m. St. Michaels High School.  
 16 Takoma Park field trip.  
 21 Baltimore monthly meeting, Pratt Library, 8 p.m. Mr. W. Bryant  
 Tyrrell will lecture on "Maine to Texas".  
 21 Talbot monthly meeting, Easton Library, 7:30 p.m.  
 23 Baltimore field trip for evening Woodcock flight; meet  
 Hutzler Parking lot, Towson at 5 p.m.
- Apr. 5 Annapolis "quickie" to Edgewater, 7:30-10 a.m. Mr. & Mrs. Hall  
 May 3 Annapolis annual meeting, Luff Farm, 4 p.m. Picnic.  
 3 State-wide Bird Count.