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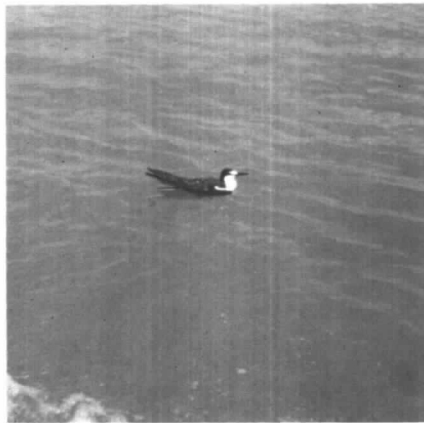
Cover: "Adventure." Photo by Margaret Donald.



## SOOTY TERN IN CALVERT COUNTY

*John H. Fales*

On September 5, 1979 Hurricane David brought heavy rains and 75 mph wind gusts to Calvert County, Maryland, on the Western Shore of the Chesapeake Bay. The storm suddenly ended at 12:45 a.m. EDT the next day. Later that morning, Mrs. I. Hille, a resident of the Plum Point area, brought me a live tern that she had rescued from a dog on the beach. This bird proved to be an adult Sooty Tern, *Sterna fuscata*. The bird was alert and did not appear to be injured. It was greatly fatigued, however.

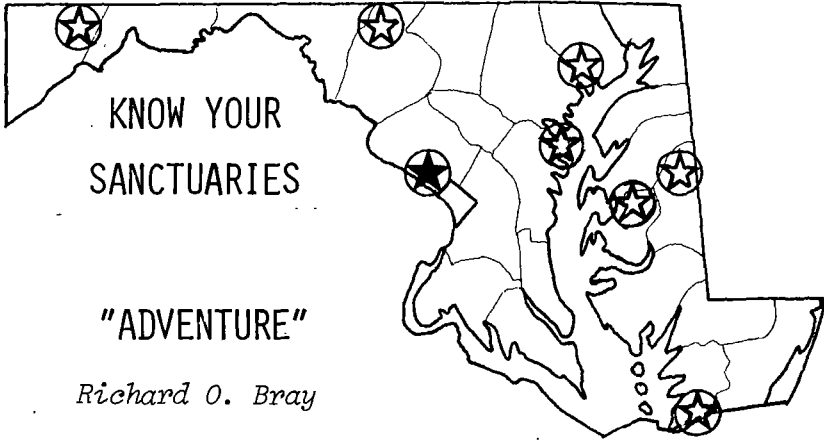


Sooty Tern at Plum Point, Sept. 6, 1979

Later in the day it was taken to the shore, and when it was placed on the surface of the water it readily swam off shore and was soon out of sight.

This bird, which no doubt came north with Hurricane David, represents the first record of this species in Calvert County.

2809 Ridge Rd., Neeld Estate, Huntingtown, Md. 20639



How would you, if so inclined, enable others to enjoy nature? "Adventure" is Alice Hostetler's answer. She had lived on farms since the early 1930's, experiencing the changes from rural electrification to suburban development. She was not a naturalist, and while she recognized birds she certainly was not a birder. The Potomac area was her country. She liked it immensely and wanted others to appreciate the pleasure it gave her.

Alice Hostetler was an unusual person. In 1968, Hood College selected Mrs. Hostetler, Katherine Graham and Jeannette Hosler as outstanding women to honor during the college's 75th anniversary. She was presented a Doctor of Laws degree "in recognition of her many contributions to political life in Maryland." She was a former president and member of the Maryland League of Women Voters, president of the Women's National Democratic Club, and she represented Montgomery County in the House of Delegates in the State Legislature in Annapolis. She graduated from DePauw University and earned her Master of Arts degree from the University of Maryland. She was active as a social worker and served on the Governor's committee for mental health. She was a director of Suburbia Federal Savings and Loan Association. Her husband owned a successful lumber business, which had on occasion been asked to do panelling and millwork for the White House.

In the mid-sixties she began planning for the future of her property. She had been left a widow without heirs and disliked intensely the idea that her property might become a housing development. She approached The Nature Conservancy but they were not interested. Conversation with her neighbor, Margaret Donald, put her in touch with Chandler Robbins. He outlined in a key letter the types of uses her country property of 14 acres might serve.

<sup>1</sup>For previous articles in this series see *Maryland Birdlife* 27: 17-27 (Mill Creek) and 27: 159-169 (Carey Run).

As a result of these contacts and after much discussion, her lawyer worked out a three-way trusteeship in 1969. The beneficiaries of her property were the Maryland Ornithological Society, Hood College and Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission. She successfully used her property as a key to create a larger preserve along the Watts Branch stream.

The Park and Planning Commission agreed to provide the funds to maintain her house and its 14 acres of hedgerows, fields and second-growth woods. This funding was essential in keeping the gift from becoming a burden on the other beneficiaries. The property and an additional 88 acres along Watts Branch were to be used for research and educational purposes. The agreement gave Mrs. Hostetler life tenancy and called for the additional land to be bought from neighbors as the Park and Planning Commission had funds to do so. Most of the land was in county "take lines" where construction of buildings was prohibited. Within the area there are a number of old foundations including an old mill site. The agreed area is now practically complete, resulting in approximately 100 acres of wonderfully varied habitat.

Adventure is at an elevation of 220 to 330 feet and between the Coastal Plain and Piedmont sections of Maryland, approximately two miles east of the Great Falls of the Potomac. It was well described by Harriet Gilbert in John Norvell's Winter Bird-Population Study, which was published in the June 1973 issue of *American Birds* (27:702-703):



Figure 1. Looking east from the house over the meadow and hedgerows. Photo by Margaret Donald.

"Study tract is a wooded stream valley with adjacent slopes. Range of elevation from valley to ridges averages 80 feet, with a maximum rise of 103 feet. Watts Branch traverses the 88 acre tract from east to west. The tract is also crossed by a paved county road to the north of and paralleling the stream. The 14 acres north of this road (mostly meadow), include a house site (cover photo), adjacent ornamental plantings on approximately one acre, and two acres of recent second-growth woods bordered by Black Walnut (*Juglans nigra*) and Multiflora Rose (*Rosa multiflora*) along the meadow edges. The dominant trees in this woods are Black Walnut, Tulip-tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), Sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*), and Black Locust (*Robinia pseudo-acacia*), with some Scrub Pine (*Pinus virginiana*); Black Cherry (*Prunus serotina*), and Box-elder (*Acer negundo*), and an understory of Spicebush (*Lindera benzoin*), and Sumac (*Rhus spp.*). The grass meadow (Figure 1) is kept closely mowed through the growing season. Black Walnut and Tulip-tree are the dominant trees of the meadow edge and of the shrub-filled draws that make two natural hedgerows on the slope of the meadow. Spicebush is also the dominant shrub here with some Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*), Blackberry (*Rubus spp.*), Sumac, Sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*), and Persimmon (*Diospyros virginiana*). South of the road dividing the area, the stream valley bottomland (Figure 2) has Sycamore and Tulip-tree sharing dominance with Box-elder and Green Ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica* var. *sub-integerrima*) as the prime subdominants. Tulip-tree retains its prominence on the slopes, joined by Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*) and White Oak (*Q. alba*) with hickories (*Carya spp.*) and Beech (*Fagus grandifolia*) also present. The more mature stands are on the higher slopes to the south and west, with several formerly cleared areas recognized by the persistence of pockets of Scrub Pine near the perimeter of the study plot. The majority of the deciduous trees are 1 to 2 feet in diameter with scattered individuals as large as 4 feet in diameter. Two large springs and four draws (two with permanent water courses and two with intermittent flow) join the main stream within the boundaries of the study site. The south border of the tract is a maintained pipeline right-of-way. On the south of the road through the area and to the east and west the tract is continuous with adjacent woodlands. North of the road, the borders are adjacent horse pastures and home sites."

This habitat at Adventure is administered by six Trustees, two each from the three beneficiaries, and is limited to "permit use." Projects qualifying for "permit use" must have an educational or research purpose as stipulated in the trust. A number of such projects have been undertaken. Hood College Biology Department has conducted studies of snakes, small mammals and Spring Peepers. Table 1 lists various mammals observed at Adventure. The Starnosed Mole was discovered on a spring botany walk. The bats were found in the banding mist nets. One Woodchuck is observed each fall repeatedly climbing a Mulberry tree in the hedgerow in order to eat the tender leaves at the very top.



Figure 2. The Watts Branch stream and floodplain. Photo by Margaret Donald.

Table 1. Observed Mammals, Adventure, 1972-1979

Short-tailed Shrew	<i>Blarina brevicauda</i>
Starnosed Mole	<i>Condylura cristata</i>
Little Brown Bat	<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>
Silver-haired Bat	<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>
Big Brown Bat	<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>
Red Bat	<i>Lasiurus borealis</i>
Raccoon	<i>Procyon lotor</i>
Least Weasel	<i>Mustela rixosa</i>
Striped Skunk	<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>
Red Fox	<i>Vulpes fulva</i>
Gray Fox	<i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i>
Woodchuck	<i>Marmota monax</i>
Eastern Chipmunk	<i>Tamias striatus</i>
Eastern Gray Tree Squirrel	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>
Southern Flying Squirrel	<i>Glaucomys volans</i>
Deer Mouse	<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>
Meadow Vole	<i>Microtus pennsylvanicus</i>
Eastern Cottontail	<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>
White-tailed Deer	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>

Table 2. Wild Flowers, Listed in Order of Blooming, Adventure, 1975

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Family</u>
<u>April</u>		
Gill-over-the-ground	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Mint
Purple/Red Dead-nettle	<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	Mint
Corn Speedwell	<i>Veronica arvensis</i>	Figwort
Common Blue Violet	<i>Viola papilionacea</i>	Violet
Common Dandelion	<i>Leontodon Taraxacum</i>	Chickory
Field Pansy	<i>Viola Rafinesquii</i>	Violet
Pennsylvania Bittercress	<i>Cardamine pennsylvanica</i>	Mustard
Periwinkle	<i>Vinca minor</i>	Dogbane
Dwarf Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla simplex</i>	Rose
Kidney-leaf Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus abortivus</i>	Crowfoot
Bilbous Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>	Crowfoot
Common Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Crowfoot
May-apple	<i>Podophyllum peltatum</i>	Barberry
Common Chickweed	<i>Alsine media</i>	Chickweed
Yellow Corydalis	<i>Capnoides flavulum</i>	Fumewort
Common Strawberry	<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>	Rose
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	Mint
Field Mustard	<i>Brassica campestris</i>	Mustard
<u>May</u>		
Broad-leaved Wood Violet	<i>Viola latiuscula</i>	Violet
Corn Salad	<i>Valerianella locusta</i>	Valerian
Jack-in-the-pulpit	<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>	Arum
Star of Bethlehem	<i>Ornithogalum umbellatum</i>	Lily
Spring Avenas	<i>Cum vernalis</i>	Rose
White Roses	<i>Rosa</i>	Rose
White Clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	Pea
Spring Vetch	<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Pea
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>	Madder
English Plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Plantain
Sheep Sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Buckwheat
Red Clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Pea
King Devil/Field Hawkweed	<i>Hieracium pratense</i>	Chickory
Smaller Hop Clover	<i>Trifolium procumbens</i>	Pea
Deptford Pink	<i>Dianthus armeria</i>	Pink
Cowherb Cockle	<i>Vaccaria vaccaria</i>	Pink
Bladder Champion	<i>Silene latifolia</i>	Pink
Curled Dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Buckwheat
Balsam Ragwort	<i>Senecio pauperculus</i>	Thistle
Alsike Clover (Pink)	<i>Trifolium hybridum</i>	Pea
Yellow Oyster Plant	<i>Tragopogon major (hybrid)</i>	Chickory
<u>June</u>		
Field Garlic	<i>Allium vineale</i>	Lily
Daisy Fleabane	<i>Frigeron annuus</i>	Thistle
Yellow Moth Mullein	<i>Verbascum Blattaria</i>	Figwort
Ox-eye Daisy	<i>Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum</i>	Thistle
Mayweed	<i>Anthemis Cotula</i>	Thistle
Yarrow	<i>Achillea Ptarmica</i>	Thistle
Hop Clover	<i>Trifolium agrarium</i>	Pea
Yellow Wood Sorrel	<i>Xanthoxalis stricta</i>	Wood Sorrel
White Moth Mullein	<i>Verbascum Blattaria</i>	Figwort
Basil	<i>Clinopodium vulgare</i>	Mint
Scarlet Pimpernel	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Primrose
Venus Looking-glass	<i>Specularia perfoliata</i>	Bellflower
Day Lily	<i>Hemerocallis fulva</i>	Lily
Chickory	<i>Cichorium Intybus</i>	Chickory
Hedge Bindweed	<i>Convolvulus repens</i>	Morning Glory
Honewort	<i>Deringa canadensis</i>	Carrot
White Sweet Clover	<i>Mellilotus alba</i>	Pea
Rough Avenas	<i>Cum virginianum</i>	Rose
Japanese Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Honeysuckle



Table 2. Wild Flowers Listed in Order of Blooming, 1975 (cont.)

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Names</u>	<u>Family</u>
<u>August</u>		
Climbing False Buckwheat	<i>Tinaria scandens</i>	Buckwheat
Buckwheat	<i>Fagopyrum fagopyrum</i>	Buckwheat
Slender Ladies' Tresses	<i>Ibidium gracile</i>	Orchid
Mistflower	<i>Eupatorium coelestinum</i>	Thistle
Horse Nettle	<i>Solanum carolinense</i>	Potato
Spurge (Milk Purslane)	<i>Chamaesyce maculata</i>	Spurge
Wild Bean	<i>Phaseolus polystachyus</i>	Pea
Smooth Ground-Cherry	<i>Physalis subglabrata</i>	Potato
Bush Clover (Foreign)		
Virginia Knotweed	<i>Tovara virginiana</i>	Buckwheat
Agrimonies	<i>Agrimonia</i>	Rose
Heal-all	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Mint
Buttonweed	<i>Diodia teres</i>	Madder
Great Ragweed	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	Ragweed
Common Ragweed	<i>Ambrosia elatior</i>	Ragweed
Rough Bedstraw	<i>Galium asprellum</i>	Madder
Common Plantain	<i>Plantago major</i>	Plantain
Spotted Touch-me-not	<i>Impatiens biflora</i>	Jewel-weed
Asiatic Day Flower	<i>Camelina communis</i>	Spiderwort
Wild Carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i>	Carrot
Common Mullein	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	Figwort
Least Hop Clover	<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Pea
Early Goldenrod	<i>Solidago juncea</i>	Thistle
Pokeweed	<i>Phytolacca americana</i>	Whitlow-wort
Flowering Spurge	<i>Tithymalopsis corollata</i>	Spurge
<u>September</u>		
Germander	<i>Teucrium canadense</i>	Mint
Blue Lettuce	<i>Lactuca</i>	Chickory
Hoary Tic Trefoil	<i>Meibomia canescens</i>	Pea
Wild Potato-vine	<i>Ipomoea pandurata</i>	Morning Glory
Bar Cucumber	<i>Sicyos angulatus</i>	Gourd
Knotted	<i>Polygonum proliferum</i>	Buckwheat
Common Burdock	<i>Arctium minus</i>	Thistle
Clammy Ground Cherry	<i>Physalis heterophylla</i>	Potato
Pilewort, Fireweed	<i>Erechtites hieracifolia</i>	Thistle
Rough-fruited Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla recta</i>	Rose
Hairy Milkweed	<i>Asclepias pulchra</i>	Milkweed
Clemmy Cuphea	<i>Parsonsia petiolata</i>	Meadow-Beauty
Field Thistle	<i>Cirsium discolor</i>	Thistle
Bull Thistle	<i>Cirsium lanceolatum</i>	Thistle
Indian Tobacco	<i>Lobelia inflata</i>	Lobelia
Sweet Everlasting	<i>Gnaphalium obtusifolium</i>	Thistle
Radish	<i>Raphanus sativus</i>	Mustard
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura Stramonium</i>	Potato
Horseweed	<i>Leptilon canadense</i>	Thistle
Carolina Elephant's Foot	<i>Elephantopus carolineanus</i>	Thistle
Yellow Wild Lettuce	<i>Lactuca canadensis</i>	Chickory
Slender 3-seeded Mercury	<i>Acalypha virginica</i>	Spurge
Long-Bristled Smartweed	<i>Persicaria</i>	Buckwheat
Broaddock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Buckwheat
Beggar-ticks	<i>Bidens frondosa</i>	Thistle
White Avens	<i>Geum canadense</i>	Rose
White Vervain	<i>Verbena urticifolia</i>	Vervain
Clearweed	<i>Pilea pumila</i>	Nettle
White Heath Aster	<i>Aster ericoides</i>	Thistle
Evening Primrose	<i>Oenothera biennis</i>	Evening Primrose
Virgin's Bower	<i>Clematis virginiana</i>	Crowfoot
New York Ironweed	<i>Vernonia noveboracensis</i>	Thistle
Amaranth	<i>Amaranthus</i>	Amaranth
Mugwort	<i>Artemisia</i>	Thistle
Lamb's Quarter	<i>Cenopodium album</i>	Goosefoot
Erect Knotweed	<i>Polygonum erectum</i>	Buckwheat
Common Nightshade	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Potato
Prickly Mallow	<i>Sida spinosa</i>	Mallow
Asparagus	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>	Lily-of-the-valley

Table 2 was completed in 1975 by Jo-Ann Wendell who surveyed the meadow herbaceous plants at Adventure to establish a base population for comparison in future years. As mentioned in the habitat description, the meadow was originally mowed repeatedly during the summer. This has been changed to mowing once or twice a growing season. It will be interesting to see what changes, if any, take place. Recently an extensive part of the floodplain and wooded ridge along Watts Branch was marked off in 150 foot transects where additional surveys of wild flowers, woody plants and breeding birds have begun.

The previously mentioned Winter Bird-Population Study was first done by John Norvell in 1973 and has been continued each succeeding year. He laid out a route through 88 acres of the wooded stream valley and meadow. Using this route he recorded all birds seen or heard on seven trips in January and February. The trips averaged over four hours each. They started between 0655 and 0820 and ended before noon. Table 3 shows the 33 species he recorded in the area. Table 3 also shows the ten species seen on every trip and the eight species seen only once. A Pileated Woodpecker was seen on five of the seven trips. The average total number of birds seen was 165 (186 per 100 acres). As a seasonal contrast Jim Wilkinson recorded 95 species for the area during the 1975 May Count at the height of migration on May 3. The winter bird studies need more MOS volunteers to continue the work John Norvell started.

Table 3. Species found on Winter Bird-Population Study, 1973

Ten species recorded on every trip

Red-bellied Woodpecker	Carolina Chickadee	Northern Cardinal
Downy Woodpecker	Tufted Titmouse	White-throated Sparrow
Blue Jay	Carolina Wren	Song Sparrow
	Starling	

Fifteen other species recorded on more than one trip

Red-shouldered Hawk	White-breasted Nuthatch	Golden-crowned Kinglet
Common Bobwhite	Brown Creeper	Purple Finch
Mourning Dove	Winter Wren	American Goldfinch
Pileated Woodpecker	Mockingbird	Dark-eyed Junco
Common Crow	Eastern Bluebird	Field Sparrow

Eight species recorded on only one trip

Belted Kingfisher	American Robin	Brown-headed Cowbird
Common Flicker	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	Swamp Sparrow
Hairy Woodpecker	House Sparrow	

The most extensive "permit use" was begun in 1972 when Margaret Donnalld initiated a banding program to monitor resident and migratory bird populations. This study is the major on-going project at Adventure, involving 35-40 dedicated volunteers each spring and fall. Thirty thousand six hundred thirty-seven birds of 123 species were banded. These ranged in size from summer resident Ruby-throated Hummingbirds to a Barred Owl. Every year the 28 mist nets produce a surprise. One year it was a Bay-breasted X Blackpoll Warbler hybrid reported only once before in ornithological literature. A Chuck-will's-widow caught before daylight one September morning was the first banded in Maryland west of the Chesapeake Bay. On another occasion a Connecticut and Mourning Warbler were taken out of the same net at the same time. In the course of banding so many birds a tremendous amount of data has accumulated. It has been used for a variety of papers and projects. These studies deserve a separate article which will appear in a subsequent issue of *Maryland BirdLife*.

Table 4 shows the 46 confirmed nesting species found at Adventure. Note that Blue Jays are not on the list. The banding nets were responsible for confirming several species that might never have been detected otherwise. A Worm-eating Warbler with fledgling young was banded in August 1978. A Brown Creeper with a brood patch was banded on May 17, 1975, and several Veeries with brood patches have been banded in late May. In addition to these there are a number of probable nesting species including a Yellow-throated Warbler heard singing for several weeks during the breeding season by Jim Wilkinson. The total number of bird species recorded at Adventure through 1979 is 159.

Table 4. Nesting Species at Adventure, 1972-1979

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Red-shouldered Hawk	Tufted Titmouse	Red-eyed Vireo
Broad-winged Hawk	White-breasted Nuthatch	Worm-eating Warbler
Common Bobwhite	Brown Creeper	Northern Parula
Mourning Dove	House Wren	Louisiana Waterthrush
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	Carolina Wren	Common Yellowthroat
Barred Owl	Northern Mockingbird	Kentucky Warbler
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	Gray Catbird	House Sparrow
Belted Kingfisher	Brown Thrasher	Brown-headed Cowbird
Pileated Woodpecker	American Robin	Scarlet Tanager
Downy Woodpecker	Wood Thrush	Northern Cardinal
Eastern Kingbird	Veery	Indigo Bunting
Acadian Flycatcher	Eastern Bluebird	American Goldfinch
Eastern Pewee	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	Chipping Sparrow
Common Crow	European Starling	Field Sparrow
Carolina Chickadee	White-eyed Vireo	Song Sparrow
	Yellow-throated Vireo	

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In the summer of 1979 an "albino" or leucistic White-tailed deer fawn was often observed feeding in the meadow at dawn as the banding nets were opened. It appeared all white but with brown eyes (not the pink of the true albino) and with a slight brown wash on its head. During the fall the fawn delighted residents in the area as it wandered farther away from the protected fields of Adventure. When observed later in the fall, its head had turned browner although its body was still all white. Equally exciting was a Wild Turkey gobbler observed crossing the meadow at dawn by the Donnalds. Red-shouldered Hawks have nested successfully each year in the floodplain and a Barred Owl can often be heard calling before dawn. Mrs. Hostetler's plans have indeed preserved the feeling of country, which gave her so much pleasure all within 15 miles of the White House.

Mrs. Hostetler lived at Adventure until 1972. She added an extra room to the house, envisioning its use as a Nature Study Center. The development of this use is proceeding slowly but surely. The Park and Planning Commission is now in the process of renovating the house. There will be a library, small office, educational exhibits and a Park Commission employee apartment. The house will provide a base for year around activities. A winter banding program can be developed. The present banding data can be available for analysis in the office. School groups can become familiar with the studies taking place. An all weather microphone has been suggested for a feeder where one can hear as well as see the interaction taking place. There will be educational displays on the banding program and its recoveries. Freeze-dried American Goldfinches collected from window kills and in various stages of molt will be part of an exhibit titled "If it has Feathers it is a Bird."



Figure 3. Andy sketching a Saw-whet Owl Oct. 31, 1978. Photo by Margaret Donald

Adventure needs constant protection. During the winter of 1979 a 70 foot right-of-way through the floodplain was proposed for a major road. It would have taken an additional 30 feet on each side for slope and drainage. A swath 130 feet wide and a bridge would have destroyed the area known as "The Glen." Fortunately, the banding program and knowledge gained from the various surveys and studies helped to document

the value of the area. The right-of-way was eliminated from the Master Plan.

Adventure is exciting country and it needs all the volunteer help it can get. This is particularly true in developing educational resources. MOS volunteers are encouraged to contact the MOS trustees of Adventure, Chandler S. Robbins, 7900 Brooklyn Bridge Road, Laurel, Maryland, 20810 and Mrs. Margaret T. Donald, 11501 South Glen Road, Potomac, Maryland, 20854. There are no picnic facilities and casual visitors are discouraged. However, a volunteer who calls Margaret Donald first and comes prepared for work or study is welcome. All MOS chapters are encouraged to schedule field trips to Adventure. Call Margaret Donald at (301) 229-6840 to set up a chapter visit. They must be scheduled well in advance. To utilize Adventure as a unique educational facility, volunteers are needed in all areas. They, just like Mrs. Hostetler, can enable others to appreciate the country she so enjoyed.

The author would like to acknowledge the kind assistance and encouragement offered by Margaret T. Donald, M. Kathleen Klimkiewicz and Chandler S. Robbins. Particular thanks go to the many volunteers who have made working at Adventure such an interesting experience.

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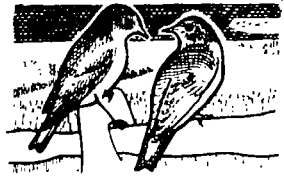


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Pandion Tours announces six 1981 tours directed toward Maryland birders. As these trips are limited to six people, personal attention can be paid to the individual birding needs of each participant. Last year's Arizona tour recorded 175 species, including such Arizona specialties as the Gray and Zone-tailed Hawks, both on nests, the Rose-throated Becard, Thick-billed Kingbird, Elegant Trogon, Abert's Towhee, Varied Bunting, Rufous-winged Sparrow and eleven species of hummingbirds. The Texas tours recorded over 270 species including Whooping Crane, Yellow Rail, Black Rail, Green and Ringed Kingfishers, Brown Jay, Mexican Crow, LeConte's Sparrow, Black-headed Oriole and booming Prairie Chickens. The Canada trips will be new to Pandion, but not new to the leader, and will include, among other areas, the Gaspé Peninsula, Bonaventure Island, Nova Scotia, the Bluenose Ferry and Mount Desert Island. Costs include lodging, tolls and fees, and transportation from the point of origin. Pandion will arrange air transportation to that point if it is desired. Write Dick Kleen, St. Michaels, Maryland 21663 for a complete itinerary, or call 1-301-745-5482 after 5 PM. As space is very limited, act quickly.



## THE SEASON

BREEDING SEASON, JUNE 1 - JULY 31, 1979

*Robert F. Ringler*

This summer was cool and wet. Temperatures were below normal by 3 degrees in June and 2 degrees in July. Precipitation averaged about a third of an inch above normal in June, except in the mountains where it was drier than usual. In July the excess was about two thirds of an inch throughout the State. Rain was scattered across the entire season, rarely occurring in large amounts and with few dry spells.

This was the second year of the Baltimore Breeding Bird Atlas Project. An intensive effort by a large number of people in a specific area such as this is bound to discover some new and interesting records. This year was no exception as noted several times in the text.

Loons, Grebes, Pelicans, Cormorants. Late spring migrants included a Common Loon at Back River on June 3 (Peter Knight) and a breeding-plumaged Horned Grebe in Baltimore Harbor on June 2 (Ringler). Among Common Loons found summering in Maryland were 3 in the Choptank River on June 28, 1 at Tilghman Island on July 1, 2 at Oxford on July 7 (Jan Reese) and 1 at Ocean City on July 5 (Robert W. Warfield). A White Pelican was seen on Big Bay Marsh in Chincoteague Bay, Worcester County. It was first seen resting on a bare area in the Marsh on July 1 by John Weske, Jeannette Evans, Glenn and Janet Phipps. It was seen in the same area on July 8 by J. H. Buckalew. Reese noted Double-crested Cormorants this summer with 2 at Poplar Island on June 10 and 1 at Secretary, Dorchester County, on June 28.

Pelagic species. For two weeks in July Rich Rowlett conducted seabird observations from the United States Coast Guard Cutter "Reliance" along the 100-fathom curve from the latitudes of Chesapeake Bay to central New Jersey. Quoting from Rich's report: "Off Maryland, on July 20, I participated in a helicopter survey over the scallop fishing fleet between about 20 and 50 fathoms of water. Cruising at 500 feet and close to 100 mph, it was sort of like identifying flycatchers and sparrows on telephone wires and fence posts while driving down the highway at 60 mph. Cory's, Greater, and even one Audubon's Shearwaters, and Wilson's Storm Petrels were easy to distinguish. The most interesting result of this flight was noting that *all* of the Cory's (145), and Greater Shearwaters (5), and Wilson's Storm Petrels (177) were seen only seaward of the 30 fathom curve, beyond 40 miles from shore. The lone

Audubon's Shearwater was at 38°06'N, 74°24'W (=36 mi SE of Ocean City, Md.). Two additional Audubon's were seen later from the ship, about 20 and 50 miles SE of Ocean City."

Two pelagic trips were conducted from Ocean City. On June 9 observers found 60 Cory's and 13 Greater Shearwaters and 3,700 Wilson's Storm Petrels. The June 17 trip produced 60 Cory's, 258 Greater, and 2 Manx Shearwaters, plus 2,200 Wilson's Storm Petrels.

Rowlett made one other notable discovery during his Coast Guard patrol. On July 18 he watched a Black-capped Petrel as it passed by the ship and headed off to the SSW. The location was 38°26'N, 71°47'W or 180 miles due east of Ocean City. It is problematic whether this record belongs on the Maryland list, or to any state. The closest landfalls were in New York and New Jersey.

Hérons. Cattle Egrets will wander during the summer. This year two flocks were seen in Baltimore County on June 8: Jim Orgain saw 12 near Randallstown and Rick Blom found 14 at Rocky Point Park. In Caroline County on July 25 a flock of 25 was seen at Greensboro by the Fletchers and 7 at Tanyard by Ethel Engle. A Louisiana Heron at Black Marsh, Baltimore County, June 3 (Knight), was not near any known breeding site. According to Hervey Brackbill a nest of the Yellow-crowned Night Heron in Woodlawn blew down during a wind storm on Aug. 1 and 6 young were killed. An American Bittern on Carroll Island, May 26 (Blom) was too late to be a migrant and suggestive of breeding. Similarly, one at Deal Island Wildlife Management Area, Aug. 4 (Henry T. Armistead), was too early to be a fall migrant.

Waterfowl. Reese counted 137 Mute Swans at Eastern Neck on July 26 and found single non-breeding Whistling Swans at Cornersville on June 28 and Eastern Neck on July 5. A female Common Pintail that flushed from a nest with 12 eggs on an island off South Point in Chincoteague Bay on June 12 provided the first Maryland nest record for this species (S. A. Dawson et al.). On July 1 in Kent County Parks found a pair of Blue-winged Teal that may have been breeders, but the 3 he saw in flight on July 31 could have been early migrants. Other summer vagrants were a Lesser Scaup in Baltimore Harbor, June 14, and a Ruddy Duck there, June 7 (Warren Bielenberg), 2 White-winged Scoters at Cornersville, June 28, and 1 at Tilghman Island, July 1, and a Black Scoter at Long Marsh Island, July 11 (Reese). Hooded Mergansers are rare breeders in the State; Charlie Davis saw a drake, which may have been breeding, on the Gunpowder River in May. Rick Conn found more conclusive evidence on a pond in Upper Marlboro where he found a pair with 5 downy young on June 12.

Hawks. There were two reports of a Swallow-tailed Kite. Michael and Bruce Reid saw one near Monkton in Baltimore County, June 1, and Hank and Peter Kaestner and friends saw one approximately 25 miles away near Manchester in Carroll County, June 24. Both birds were well described. Late migrant Broad-winged Hawks continued into the summer. Hal Wierenga saw about 35 over Annapolis on June 5 and 1 on June 8. A small kettle of 6 was over West Baltimore, June 10 (Chandler S. Robbins,

Ringler). All of these birds were noted as probably immatures in very ratty plumage with feathers missing in the wings. Wierenga also saw an immature Bald Eagle over Annapolis on June 5. A pair of adult Bald Eagles appeared to be staking out a territory at Day's Cove on the Gunpowder River, as they were seen regularly during the spring and into June. The 1979 Bald Eagle nest survey of the Maryland Wildlife Administration found 47 active nests in 12 Maryland counties. Of these, 26 hatched 40 young. Thirty-five of these eaglets were banded and fledged. Three others fledged unbanded and 2 disappeared prior to banding. These totals are comparable to those of the past five years. A pair of Northern Harriers on Carroll Island, May 26 (Blom), was probably nesting there. Reese saw one harrier at Cornersville, June 28, where there are no previous nesting records. The possibility of a bird wandering from the nearby Blackwater area cannot be ruled out. The harrier that Wierenga saw at Sandy Point on July 9 may have been an early migrant, as was the American



Photos of Scarlett by Roger Kettleson

Kestrel there on July 19. Armistead says that 14 young Ospreys were raised from nests at Blackwater this year according to refuge personnel. He comments that their continued increase there is probably a result of the erection of nest platforms.

"Scarlett" is the name of a female Peregrine released on Carroll Island in 1977. In February 1978 she took up residence atop the USF&G Building in downtown Baltimore. Since that time she has successfully terrorized the local pigeon population. In the early spring of this year she began making a nest scrape in a box provided for her. Though attempts to find a mate for her were frustrated, the story did not end there. Four eyases hatched at the Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology were placed in her nest box. "Scarlett" took to them immediately and single-handedly raised and fledged all 4 successfully. The 4 immatures later departed the area, but "Scarlett" remains as Queen of the Harbor.



**Grouse, Turkeys, Rails.** Fran Pope reports that the Department of Natural Resources feels this may be a good year for **Ruffed Grouse** as they had many reports of drumming this spring. Likewise, DNR is cautiously optimistic about **Wild Turkey** production, as many were heard gobbling this spring. Reese found a **Clapper Rail** on the Talbot County side of the Cambridge bridge on June 28. This is north of the known breeding area. Wierenga reported a **Sora** at Sandy Point on June 1, 2 at Elliott Island on June 16 and 1 there on June 23. All of these are potential breeding birds. Wierenga also noted 2 pairs of **Black Rails** at Sandy Point, where they are rare breeders. At Elliott Island he found 6 on June 16 and 5 on June 23.

**Shorebirds.** Notable vagrant shorebirds this summer were an **American Oystercatcher** at Sandy Point on June 1 (Mark Hoffman) and 2 **Willetts** at Poplar Island on June 10 (Reese). Hoffman found a record late **Whimbrel** at Sandy Point, June 5, and 50 **Ruddy Turnstones** there, June 1. In Kent County Floyd Parks found 2 **Short-billed Dowitchers**, 4 **Sanderlings**, and a **Dunlin** on June 2. At Sandy Point again Wierenga noted 135 **Sanderlings** and 27 **Short-billed Dowitchers** on June 4, and 22 **Sanderlings** on June 11. These are typical late migrant species. They are usually shortly followed by the first southbound birds. Rowlett found 6 **Hudsonian Godwits** at Foxhill Levels on Assateague Island, July 22, with a **Wilson's Phalarope**. The latter arrival record was eclipsed on July 19 by Wierenga with one at Sandy Point. Warfield saw the first southbound **Whimbrel** at Ocean City, July 8. In Kent County, Parks found 2 **Upland Sandpipers** on July 20, a **White-rumped Sandpiper** on July 27, and at Worton a record-early **Pectoral Sandpiper** on July 5. Jim Paulus described a possible **Long-billed Dowitcher** at Oldtown, Allegany County on July 21. This would be the earliest fall record for the State, Caution should be exercised in attempting to identify this species by plumage alone, particularly this early in the migration. Wierenga saw a **Stilt Sandpiper** at Sandy Point on July 28.



Piping Plover on Assateague nest, May 12. Photo by R. F. Ringler

**Skua, Gulls.** Rowlett photographed a **South Polar Skua** on July 20, 42 miles SE of Ocean City at 38°08'N, 74°24'W. He described it as a very pale-headed and heavily moulting individual. The **South Polar Skua** (*Catharacta maccornicki*) was formerly considered subspecies of the **Great Skua** (*C. skua*). A near-adult **Lesser Black-backed Gull** was at Sandy Point, July 29 (Wierenga). Armistead saw 25 non-breeding **Ring-billed Gulls** at Nelson's Island on July 8, and 30 at Benoni Point near Bellevue, also in Talbot County, on the following day. He commented that this was an unusual number for this part of the bay. An immature **Franklin's Gull** ar-

rived at Sandy Point, June 1. On June 11 a different immature Franklin's appeared and apparently spent the summer. Presumably this same bird was seen four times in July on the 11th, 15th, 24th, and 29th (Wierenga). This is the first Maryland summer record of Franklin's Gull.

Terns. Armistead found 13 pairs of Common Terns on Nelson's Island, July 8, along with a non-breeding Caspian Tern. Little Terns were widely reported. Three nests each with 2 eggs were at the Back River Sewage Plant, May 27 (Knight). Reese reports the colony on the roof of the Cambridge High School was successful. Not so the small colony at Sandy Point; 3 pairs had hatched 5 young before the colony was wiped out on July 11 by human disturbance (Wierenga). Reese saw 4 Royal Terns at Oxford July 7. Weske reports that Royals tried to nest on the tiny island north of the Assateague Bridge but failed; 4 dead eggs were found on July 12. This island formerly entertained a large tern colony, but has eroded to about 10 meters in length and is no longer a suitable nesting site. Rowlett found an adult Sandwich Tern at Foxhill Levels on July 22, probably from a colony to the south. Sandwich Terns have nested in the past on the island noted above; however, this was the only one seen in Maryland this year. Blom reported an early Black Tern flying near Hart Island, Baltimore County, July 4.

Cuckoos, Goatsuckers, Flycatchers. Reese commented that Yellow-billed Cuckoos seemed abundant this summer. Robbins heard a Chuck-will's-widow at Patuxent Wildlife Research Center on June 24, an unusual date and place. David Czaplak and Raymond A. Prybis carefully described a Western Kingbird at Hughes Hollow on the extraordinary date of July 1. Joe Schreiber banded a late migrant Yellow-bellied Flycatcher in Baltimore, June 2. Alder Flycatchers were noted twice during the Baltimore Breeding Bird Atlas. Birds were heard singing near Gorsuch Mills, June 9, by Jim Stasz, and later in the month near Stevenson by Knight.

Swallows. Five pairs of Tree Swallows nested in boxes on Carroll Island this summer; this is the first confirmed breeding record for Baltimore County. Wierenga noted his last 42 northbound Bank Swallows at Sandy Point on June 4, and his first southbound birds were 2 Bank and 125 Rough-winged Swallows there with a Purple Martin on June 27. Reese also noted early Bank Swallows with 14 at Neavitt, July 8. Pope reports that Cliff Swallows seem to be making a small comeback in Garrett County. In addition to the one barn south of Oakland in which they have nested each year since Hurricane Agnes there are now at least 3 other barns with new small colonies, all in the same general area south of Oakland. Wierenga saw 2 migrant Cliff Swallows at Sandy Point, July 28. Purple Martins apparently did well in Caroline County this year with counts of 80 at Preston (Dallas Blades) and 60 at Tanyard (Ethel Engle), both on July 25.

Nuthatch, Creepers, Wren. On June 3 Paul Nistico found a White-breasted Nuthatch at his home in Bryan's Road, Charles County, where it is a rare breeder. Brown Creepers are rarely found on the Eastern Shore during the breeding season, but at Bellevue, Talbot County, Armistead heard one singing, May 20-28 and June 16 and 23. Pope heard one at Cherry Creek Glades in Garrett County on May 21. A singing Winter Wren was

seen in Leakin Park, Baltimore City on the inexplicable date of June 9 (Ringler).

Thrush, Shrikes, Vireo. The following were either non-breeding summer vagrants or evidence of rare local breeding. A Swainson's Thrush was seen in the Greenspring Valley in July (Blom). Blom also saw a Loggerhead Shrike near Westminster, June 1. A Loggerhead Shrike was also seen near Towson on July 5 and 6 by Chuck Graham. Charles Mullican and David Wallace found a Solitary Vireo singing at about 1100 ft. on Sugarloaf Mountain, June 15.

Warblers. A Worm-eating Warbler was the unexpected guest of Eleanor and Chan Robbins in Laurel, July 4, when it perched within a foot of a window and preened. An even more amazing household guest was the adult male Magnolia Warbler that appeared at the Wierenga's birdbath in Annapolis, June 29. An Ovenbird heard singing at Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore City on June 5 (David Holmes) was probably a late migrant. On June 28, Bielenberg found an American Redstart at Fort McHenry in Baltimore, where there are almost no trees.

Icterids, Tanagers. Early migrating Bobolinks were found at three locations in mid-July. Stasz saw 2 on Carroll Island on the 15th, and on the 18th Wierenga saw 4 at Sandy Point and Reese saw 4 at Dover Bridge. Reese counted 26 Orchard Orioles on June 26 near Preston, where they are obviously doing well, and 7 on July 5 at Eastern Neck. Blom found a Summer Tanager on Back River Neck on June 9.

Finches, Sparrows. Rose-breasted Grosbeak was a new breeding species for Baltimore County discovered during the atlas project. Stasz observed a female feeding young near Jacksonville, June 23, and Kaestner saw a recently fledged young bird near Sparks in July. House Finches continue to spread as breeding birds. In Howard County Jo Solem received three reports of adults feeding young out of the nest in the first week in June. In Garrett County adults brought downy-headed young to Pope's feeder. The Baltimore atlas has found them throughout the city and suburban areas. Territory selection and nest-building starts in March. They seem to compete successfully with House Sparrows and to drive off Brown-headed Cowbirds. On July 5 Reese found an adult Savannah Sparrow feeding a young bird at Eastern Neck, where they had not been known to nest. Wierenga saw or heard 8 Henslow's Sparrows in the Elliott Island area, June 16. He also reported that 2 Sharp-tailed and 2 Seaside Sparrows remained at Sandy Point to June 4, but apparently did not remain to nest. Reese found 5 Seaside Sparrows at Eastern Neck, May 28. Both sites provide suitable breeding habitat.

Addenda. The following interesting observations from St. Marys County by Ernest J. Willoughby from the fall of 1978 properly belong in Volume 35, Number 1 of *Maryland Birdlife*. Arrival dates: Common Loon on Oct. 7, Great Cormorant (at St. George Island) on Nov. 2, Double-crested Cormorant on July 12, Surf Scoter on Oct. 12, Greater and Lesser Yellowlegs on July 22, Ruddy Turnstone on Sept. 14, Short-billed Dowitcher on July 12, Sanderling on Sept. 14, Semipalmated Sandpiper and Dunlin on July 26, Tree Swallow on July 8, Savannah Sparrow on Sept. 21,

and American Tree Sparrow on Nov. 2. Departure dates: Double-crested Cormorant on Nov. 2, Green Heron on Oct. 7, Semipalmated Plover on Oct. 12, Solitary Sandpiper on Oct. 7, and Eastern Kingbird on Sept. 21.

3501 Melody Lane, Baltimore, Md. 21207



## BOOK REVIEWS

### BIRDS OF NEARBY STATES

#### BIRDING THE DELAWARE VALLEY REGION

John J. Harding and Justin J. Harding. 1980. Temple Univ. Press, Phila. 19122. 223 p., 21 maps. \$6.95 softback; also available in hardback.

This is a practical guide to selected birding spots in eastern Pennsylvania, eastern Delaware, and central and southern New Jersey. The principal places covered are: Ridley Creek State Park, Tinicum Refuge, Hawk Mountain and Bake Oven Knob in Pennsylvania; Cape May and Brigantine, New Jersey; and Bombay Hook, Little Creek, and Port Mahon in Delaware. Excellent driving directions (with 1979 toll charges and distances to tenths of a mile) are shown in boldface type for easy reference while driving. For each major locality this guide provides detailed maps as well as information on what birds to expect, and when and where to find them. Nineteen additional Hot Spots receive variable treatment; some have maps or good directions, others have only a phone number or the name of a nearby town. An annotated bird list at the back gives status, season, and habitat for each species, and lists the places where it is most likely to be found, neatly ranked by likelihood. The index includes birds and localities.--CSR

#### THE BIRDS OF NEW JERSEY, THEIR HABITS AND HABITATS

Charles Leck. 1975. Rutgers Univ. Press, New Brunswick, N.J. 190 p., 39 illus., 3 maps, 6 tables. \$12.50.

Three-quarters of this book is devoted to avian communities of the three ecological divisions of New Jersey: the Coastal Plain, Piedmont, and Highlands. The areas included are Island Beach State Park, Brigantine and Great Swamp Natl. Wildlife Refuges, the Pine Barrens, Institute Woods (Princeton), Hutcheson Forest (Rutgers), Johnson Park (New Brunswick), and High Point State Park. Would you believe, no Cape May! The final two chapters give the normal months of migration for each species, some tables of Christmas Count data (mostly for 1969-1973), and a sample big day list for May 16, 1972 in which 131 species are listed. The three appendices give the status of the 410 New Jersey species, accidental records for the period 1960-1972, and lists of reference books, bird song recordings, bird clubs, bird collections, and places to go birding (without directions for getting there). Anyone who plans to bird in New Jersey would benefit from reading this book.--CSR

## VERTEBRATES OF NEW JERSEY

Edmund W. Stiles. 1978. Privately published, E. W. Stiles, 82 McGuffey Ave., Somerset, N.J. 08873. 148 p., 10 figs. \$6.90 (plus \$1 postage).

This paperback laboratory manual to the identification and occurrence of New Jersey vertebrates provides dichotomous keys to the freshwater fishes, salamanders, frogs and toads, turtles, lizards, snakes, land mammals, and land mammal skulls. It also lists, with habitats, all New Jersey vertebrates except salt water fishes, and includes a 22-page classification of the vertebrates of the world, with the number of living genera and species in each family. The bird section lists 412 species, of which 192 have been known to breed in New Jersey. A summary table of breeding biology shows for each avian family the typical nest site, nest type, clutch size, the which sex incubates the eggs and cares for the nestlings. Another table shows how many breeding species in each family have sexual color dimorphism. There is also a concise 3-page instruction for preparing a bird skin. Also included are derivations of the Latin names of reptiles, amphibians, and mammals. Ted Stiles, a former MOS member, has produced a carefully edited authoritative volume that I recommend especially to naturalists whose interest in wildlife extends beyond birds.--CSR

## BIRDS OF PENNSYLVANIA

Merrill Wood. 1979. College of Agriculture, Pa. St. Univ., Box 6000, University Park, Pa. 16802. 133 p., 196 pen and ink drawings. \$2.25 ppd.

Of 381 species on the Pennsylvania list, 251 occur annually, 177 species breed nearly every year, and 22 others have been known to breed. A map of Pennsylvania counties is a helpful addition to this updated and enlarged revision of the 1967 paperback of the same name. For each species the status, months of occurrence, and a brief description of breeding and winter range are given. For the rarer species, dates and counties are listed. For many species the reproduction of Dorothy L. Bordner's drawings is not as good as in the 1967 edition. A helpful addition is references to many of the published records of rarities.--CSR

## VIRGINIA'S BIRDLIFE, AN ANNOTATED CHECKLIST

YuLee Lerner and 12 other members of the Checklist Committee of the V.S.O. 1979. Virginia Avifauna 2. V.S.O., 520 Rainbow Forest Drive, Lynchburg 24502. 118 p., 1 map. \$4.50 ppd.

This is a complete rewrite of J. J. Murray's 1952 Check-list. Status, approximate migration dates, actual nesting dates and high counts are given separately for the Coastal Plain, Piedmont, and Mountains and Valleys. This reviewer wishes the extreme dates and localities of occurrence had been retained and updated for all species rather than reserved for the rarities. Don't throw away your copy of Murray, because his introduction and bibliography, as well as the great majority of the records he cited, will not be found in the new Checklist.

Murray's list contained 398 "forms" (including, for example, 4 races each of the Canada Goose and the Song Sparrow), which are not easily compared with the present list of 380 species plus 20 hypotheticals.--CSR

#### BIRDS OF THE CAROLINAS

Eloise F. Potter, James F. Parnell, and Robert P. Teulings. 1980.  
Univ. N. C. Press, Chapel Hill. 408 p., 338 color photos, 1 map. \$14.95.

This richly illustrated book is designed to interest Carolinians in birding. Nearly every pair of pages contains one or several well-reproduced color photos by such experts as William Cobey, Heathcote Kimball, Richard Rowlett, Paul Sykes, Michael Tove, John Trott, or one of the authors. After a brief introduction that concentrates on habitats, most of the volume is devoted to an annotated list of 415 species. Range (in the Carolinas) and approximate period of occurrence are given for all species; for rarities, actual dates and places are cited, but without names or references. Nesting habits are included for the breeding species, and there are brief comments on feeding habits. About two sentences of description, together with photos, help the reader identify what he sees. The book is worth buying just for the photographs.--CSR

#### WINTER BIRDS OF THE CAROLINAS AND NEARBY STATES

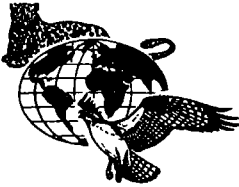
Michael A. Godfrey. 1977. J. F. Blair, publisher, Winston-Salem, N.C.  
136 p., 103 color photos by the author. \$24.95.

This glossy picture book for the beginner shows feeder birds first. It then treats a selection from "Farther Afield" (Turkey through Swamp Sparrow), followed by Birds of Prey, and finally seven Rare and Uncommon Birds, four of which are also birds of prey. The page of text for each of the 88 species treated includes brief field marks, length, voice, local range and habitat, followed by a discussion of habits. The photographs show typical poses and are well reproduced. The text is marred by several blunders such as the cowbird "male's black head and brown body are diagnostic."--CSR

#### WHERE TO LOOK FOR BIRDS ON THE DELMARVA PENINSULA

M. V. Barnhill, III, S. T. Brooks, E. Dyer, L. L. Falk, C. O. Johnson, J. G. Lehman, R. D. Ross, S. B. Speck, W. J. Wayne. 1978. Delmarva Ornith. Soc. Monograph 2. 42 p., 11 maps. Wilmington, Del.

The text is a slightly altered rewrite of the 2nd ed. (1977) of the Eastern Shore portions of Pettingill's "Guide to Bird Finding East of the Mississippi" (used with permission). The Maryland and Virginia sections are reproduced with little change. The localities are arranged from north to south, and driving directions are given accordingly. Consequently, directions for reaching our favorite Swainson's Warbler spot in the Poconoke Swamp are from the Delaware side. This reviewer laments the suggestion (which Pettingill wisely omitted from his book) that Swainson's Warblers will respond to tape recordings; this much frowned on practice has all but driven this species from our favorite spots.--CSR



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These are bird, wildflower, and general nature tours as originally conceived by the late Orville W. Crowder in 1963. Birds remain the dominant attraction, but all forms of wildlife are observed. All trips stress the varying natural scene and ecology of the area as opposed to cities and the usual sophisticated and touristy spots. The human population often becomes a considerable interest in places like New Guinea, the Amazon basin and parts of Africa. We try to give you an experience in depth of the country as did our founder. The age and make-up of the group is taken into account when setting the daily pace and groups are so small that we can sometimes accommodate special interests. Group size is 5 to 15 with nine being the average size. Tour leaders are experienced naturalists who know the area being visited from their own personal experiences. They make certain that everyone sees and learns the birds and other wildlife found by the group. The brochures give complete details of itinerary and costs.



## NEW BIRD-FINDING GUIDES FOR OTHER STATES

- W. A. Davis and S. M. Russell. 1979. BIRDS IN SOUTHEASTERN ARIZONA. Dr. S. M. Russell, Univ. Ariz., Tucson. 134 p, 1 map. \$6 paper.
- J. A. Lane. 1974. A BIRDER'S GUIDE TO SOUTHEASTERN ARIZONA. L & P Photography, P. O. Box 19401, Denver CO 80219. 110 p, maps. \$5 paper.
- J. A. Lane. 1979. A BIRDER'S GUIDE TO SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. 2nd ed. 140 p, maps, photos. \$5 paper.
- H. & T. Matelson. 1978. THE BIRDS CAME FLOCKING--A Guide to Santa Barbara County [CALIFORNIA] for Birders. 54 p, 13 maps. \$3.50
- J. A. Lane and H. R. Holt. 1979. A BIRDER'S GUIDE TO DENVER AND EASTERN COLORADO. 2nd ed. L & P Photography. 136 p, maps. \$3 paper.
- M. C. Bowman and H. W. Kale II, ed. 1978. WHERE TO FIND BIRDS IN FLORIDA. Fla. Aud. Soc., Maitland FL 32751. 32 p. \$2.83 ppd.
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- P. C. Petersen, ed. 1979. BIRDING AREAS OF IOWA. Iowa Orn. Union, 1560 Linmar Dr., Cedar Rapids IA 52404. 151 p, 36 maps. \$5.25 ppd.
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