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winged Warbler, Northern Parula, Cape May Warbler, Yellow-rumped Warbler, Black-throated Green Warbler, Blackburnian Warbler, Yellow-throated Warbler, Pine Warbler, Prairie Warbler, Blackpoll Warbler, Black-and-white Warbler, Worm-eating Warbler, Ovenbird, Louisiana Waterthrush, Kentucky Warbler, Common Yellowthroat, Hooded Warbler, Summer Tanager, Scarlet Tanager, Northern Cardinal, Rufous-sided Towhee, Chipping Sparrow, Field Sparrow, Song Sparrow, White-throated Sparrow, Common Grackle, Brown-headed Cowbird, Purple Finch, Pine Siskin, American Goldfinch, Evening Grosbeak and House Sparrow for a total of 79 species. Rock Dove, Northern Mockingbird, European Starling, Red-winged Blackbird and Eastern Meadowlark were seen outside the 15-mile diameter circle bringing Saturday's total to 84 species. A Ruby-throated Hummingbird and three Red-cockaded Woodpeckers observed by Bob Brown and party on Sunday brought the weekend total to 86 species.

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FIELD NOTES

FIRST DOCUMENTED RECORD OF THE BLACK-THROATED GRAY WARBLER IN KENTUCKY

On the afternoon of 28 November 1986, Andres discovered a Black-throated Gray Warbler (*Dendroica nigrescens*) in the Lexington Cemetery, located just northwest of downtown Lexington, Fayette County. The bird was first detected when it alighted on a weeping beech at eye level. The yellow spot on the lores immediately confirmed its identity. The bird then flew off with a group of chickadees, titmice and other small passerines and was observed for several minutes foraging in the crown of a large oak. After the warbler disappeared with the flock, Andres alerted Palmer-Ball and other local birders.

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Palmer-Ball joined Andres and Sarah McClellan at the cemetery approximately an hour and a half after the initial sighting. After nearly an hour of searching for the bird, it was relocated, still associating with the group of small passerines. The warbler was continually observed for an hour as it moved with the flock through most of the southern half of the cemetery. Although specific identity of the warbler was discernable, overcast skies prevented age and sex recognition.

The Black-throated Gray Warbler remained in the Lexington Cemetery throughout December and was last observed on 14 January 1987. During this time many birders were rewarded with excellent views of this rare visitor. Perhaps cold weather caused the exodus, or unfortunately, the demise of the warbler.

The most distinctive, although not most easily distinguishable, characteristic of the bird was the yellow spot on the lores. The gray crown was bordered by a white supercillium. Gray-black cheeks gave way to a white throat, which initially appeared darker under poor light conditions. Separating the white throat from the white breast and belly was a thin, necklace of gray streaks similar to that of a Cerulean Warbler. The sides and flanks were streaked with gray. The color of the back was medium gray suffused with a light wash of brown visible only at very close range. The wings were blackish with two obvious wingbars. The retrices were dark except for the outer pair or two which appeared entirely white forming a tail pattern like that of a junco. The crissum was white and the

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legs were dark. The call-note was indistinguishable from that of a Black-throated Green Warbler (*Dendroica virens*). Based on the presence of a white throat and a wash of brown in the back, the bird was judged to be in first year plumage and probably a female.

While the bird was present in the cemetery, its foraging strategy was quite variable. During the first day of observation the warbler confined much of its activity to the upper levels of large deciduous and coniferous trees and was always in close proximity of the flock of small passerines. On subsequent visits, the bird was found with the large mixed-species flock that circulated through the cemetery or was found off by itself.

The bird was also observed foraging on the ground, in low shrubs and in small trees. In one instance, the warbler was studied in a crab-apple for forty minutes as it worked the tree in a slow vireo-like manner. Hovering behavior similar to that of kinglets was also noted.

Once the weather turned colder, the bird was most often found on or near the Henry Clay statue located near the entrance of the cemetery. It was repeatedly observed gleaning insects from the warm, vertical surfaces of the statue's stone pedicel.

This represents the first documented record for the Black-throated Gray Warbler in Kentucky. A previous spring record from Louisville was considered by Mengel (*The Birds of Kentucky* — 1965) to be hypothetical! Most records of stray Black-throated Gray Warblers in the eastern United States occur in late fall or winter.

— Brad Andres, Department of Zoology, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio 43210 and Brainard Palmer-Ball, Jr., 8207 Old Westport Road, Louisville, Kentucky 40222.

ALBINISTIC RUSTY BLACKBIRD IN KENTUCKY

A spectacularly albinistic Rusty Blackbird (*Euphagus carolinus*) was found while sampling the dead bird population in a blackbird roost kill in Russellville, Logan County, Kentucky. The roost had been treated with PA-14 (a surfactant) on March 12, 1984 by the Kentucky Research Station, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The bird was found in one of the randomly-selected 0.9 m² sample plots used to estimate the size of the kill.

The head of the bird was almost completely white, whereas both the dorsal and ventral sides of the body were extensively dappled (see photograph). The wings were mainly black except for the 8th, 9th, and part of the 10th primaries on one wing and the 7th and 8th primaries on the other. These feathers were either partially or completely white. One of the rectrices also had considerable white in it. The specimen was identified as a male weighing 64.5 g with one wing chord measuring 117 mm and the other 114 mm (North American Bird Bander 1:25-27, 1976). This bird was one of 11 Rusty Blackbirds found among the 1685 blackbirds (*Icterinae*) and Starlings (*Sturnus vulgaris*) counted on 33 plots. The specimen is now housed at the Western Kentucky University Biology Department in Bowling Green, Kentucky.

This is apparently the first albinistic Rusty Blackbird recorded in Kentucky. Allaire (Ky. Warbler 53:13-16, 1977) did not mention the species in his summary of Kentucky ornithological albinism cases, although