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A MAGAZINE OF WISCONSIN BIRD STUDY



The Passenger Pigeon



Spring 1968

VOLUME 30 NUMBER 1

PUBLISHED
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THE WISCONSIN SOCIETY FOR ORNITHOLOGY, INC.

MOURNING
DOVE NEST

PHOTO BY
JOHN LEE

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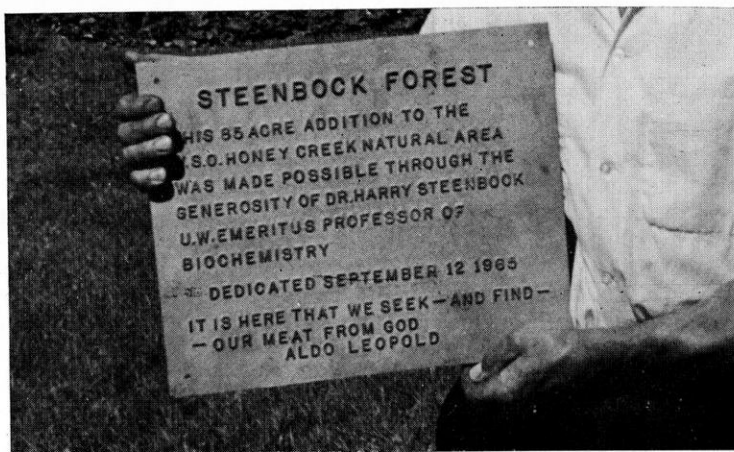
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In Memoriam Dr. Harry Steenbock

By Walter and Gertrude Scott

DR. HARRY STEENBOCK, humanitarian and longtime professor of biochemistry at the University of Wisconsin, died on December 25, 1967 at Madison. He was born in the Town of Charlestown, Calumet county, Wisconsin in August 1886 and attended schools at New Holstein and Chilton. He obtained the B.S. degree at the University of Wisconsin in 1908 and the Ph.D. in 1916. He also studied at Yale and the University of Berlin. From 1910 to 1956 he was on the UW faculty and then, by request of the Regents, continued research at his laboratories. Dr. Steenbock's contributions to knowledge in nutritional fields are many, but perhaps most generally known is his discovery of the process of incorporating Vitamin D in foods. A patent was granted to him based on his method of "trapping the sun". He conceived the idea of establishing an administrative body and with nine other Wisconsin alumni set up the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation. It administers patents of cooperating scientists, charging fees for commercial use of discoveries, and assures that such discoveries will be made available to the public under the best possible circumstances. Now, some 42 years later, annual grants to the UW for research purposes have exceeded \$2,000,000.

Stipulations that a percentage of royalties must go to persons conducting research which result in patents gave Dr. Steenbock further opportunity to pursue his devotion to the progress of knowledge, the arts, and conservation. His public service ideals led him to assist many organizations and groups with generous contributions when he found the members themselves actively working toward desired goals. When the WSO was preparing for its 25th anniversary in 1964, he gave the Society \$1,000 to assist in the celebration program. Subsequently he helped materially in their Honey Creek Natural Area project in the Baraboo Hills. An 85-acre wooded bluff, abounding in birds and wild flowers and

lying north of the original tract, was dedicated as the Harry Steenbock Forest in September 1965. Harold Kruse described its relation to other sections of the Baraboo Hills Natural Areas in the Summer 1966 **Passenger Pigeon**.

A Wild Rivers Bird Study project in cooperation with the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters was undertaken to assess nesting species along the Pine, Popple and Pike rivers in northeastern Wisconsin. Hopefully, a report may be published by 1970 when the Academy celebrates its centennial. Publication of research findings in a peregrine falcon study at the University of Wisconsin was assisted through Steenbock funds, and a 1967 membership list and one-third of the cost of the Bluebird Trails Manual also was financed. Annual \$100 scholarships "to promote and encourage study and research in birds" were set up in his name, either for individual work or attendance at an Audubon Camp.

Other than anniversary celebration funds, the total amount of money received by WSO from Dr. Steenbock in the last four years was approximately \$12,000, of which about \$5,000 went into the Honey Creek property, \$2,000 was set aside for publications and scholarships, and \$4,500 for research publication on the peregrine falcon and Wild Rivers ornithological studies. Over \$2,000 remains unexpended at the present time but most all of it has been assigned for specific projects.

Many learned societies honored him through the years and he received several honorary degrees. He lectured at many universities in the United States and in Europe and authored over 250 articles in scientific journals. He was a member of many professional societies as well as the Audubon Society, Leopoldina German Academy of Naturalists, several associations devoted to the arts and letters, Wisconsin Historical Society, Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, Alpha Chi Sigma and other honorary fraternities. He was a Patron and Life member of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters and received a distinguished service citation from that organization in 1965. During the 1964 WSO anniversary festivities, he was presented with a Life member certificate in the Society, in recognition of his generous assistance. (See Spring 1964 issue.)

There are many living memorials to Dr. Harry Steenbock, in the persons of researchers who were inspired by him and a healthier populace due to his nutritional discoveries. The Society's Harry Steenbock Forest which will perpetuate wildlife and plant species pleased him very much also. Mrs. Steenbock designated the Society as one of those to which contributions could be made in his memory and these funds will be added to the present balance in the treasury. The Goose Pond purchase project undertaken by the Madison Audubon Society was assisted through memorial gifts also, receiving \$102.

Early last summer there occurred what he and his wife felt was a "providential happening." During a rainstorm a bedraggled parakeet came to their screened porch and after several attempts, they were able to capture it. They nursed it back to health and the bird is now a handsome specimen in green and yellow. Soon it could announce that it was "Chipper Steenbock" and it is developing a remarkable vocabulary. Many hours of pleasure came to the Steenbocks when the tailless waif was attracted to music at their home.



The 1967 Convention . . .

By NILS P. DAHLSTRAND

More than 300 members congregated at La Crosse on the weekend of May 19-21 for the 28th annual convention. They came expecting another well-planned and interesting gathering. They were not disappointed. Under the capable co-chairmanship of Howard F. Young and Jerome Rosso, the whole affair came off without a hitch.

Early in the convention proceedings, we were told that the La Crosse area (consisting of the bluffs overlooking the city and the Mississippi River bottoms) abounded in a wide variety of bird life. The Saturday and Sunday morning field trips confirmed this prediction. Almost at will the convention hosts produced the Protonotary Warbler and Yellow-crowned Night Heron on the Sunday morning field trips.

Headquarters for the conclave was the Science Building on the campus of Wisconsin State University. It was here on Friday evening that the informal reception was held. Coffee, punch and cookies were served. The art exhibits and the bird identification contest attracted a lot of interest. The Book Store again demonstrated its magnetic attraction. The University planetarium was a popular attraction as was the movie, "What Is a Bird?"

Following the Saturday morning field trips a sumptuous breakfast was served at the Student Union.

At nine o'clock President Fred Hamerstrom gavelled the paper session to order. Mr. Ryle, a member of the La Crosse city council, extended the official welcome to the Society.

Howard F. Young, La Crosse, presented the first paper, "The Tufted Titmouse in Wisconsin." From his review of published reports (*The Passenger Pigeon* and other sources), Professor Young concluded that most titmice frequented southern Wisconsin and were increasing in numbers. Rock county seemed to have the greatest number of any county.

Ellen Hoy, Minocqua, told of "Alexander Wilson, Father of American Ornithology." Her observations were based on Robert Cantwell's book, "Alexander Wilson," and on the Transactions of the American Philosophical Society. Wilson was a better observer of birds than was Audubon, according to Mrs. Hoy. However, his paintings are considered inferior to Audubon's. They are not as colorful and are mostly profile views.

Once again Donald Hendrick, Tomahawk, came up with an interesting and original paper. This year it was "Temperature Comparisons in Wooden vs Metal Bird Boxes." He stated that old references invariably said that wood was best for bird houses—metal gets too hot in the sun. He tested this premise but came up with a different conclusion. According to Mr. Hendrick, highest temperatures were measured inside unventilated boxes—metal and wood. He maintained that proper ventilation was more important than the kind of material from which the box was made.

"Wintering Cowbirds in Wisconsin" was the subject of Harold Mathiak's paper. During the winter of 1966-67 he banded more than

3,000 Cowbirds at his Horicon home. This was done between December 22 and March 2. He stated that usually less than 20 birds are reported on Christmas bird counts throughout the state. Thirty-nine percent of the banded birds were males.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Koenig, Sauk City, delighted the audience with their paper, "Movie and Songs of Our Birds." By means of an 8-mm color movie and a tape recorded narrative (by Mrs. Koenig) the listeners learned of the everyday life of their birds who share their Sauk City home (Robby, a Robin; Marty, a Purple Martin; Orrie, a Baltimore Oriole; and Cliffie, a Cliff Swallow).

"Telephoto Photography: 85-3000 mm" by James F. Fuller brought color photography into full focus. He showed slides taken with various types of lenses and explained the advantages and problems of this hobby. As an added bonus he presented "So You Like Your Birds Up Close," consisting of selected slides of birds using telephoto lenses.



Following the luncheon in the Hall of Presidents at the Student Union, U. S. Senator Gaylord Nelson addressed the group in the Main Hall Auditorium. His subject was "Pollution in the Upper Mississippi River."

Senator Nelson stated that the Mississippi River is a horribly polluted river. "In fact, we have polluted every single river basin in the country. We need to take drastic steps to correct this serious problem," he said. He explained the federal-state conference on water quality between Minnesota and Wisconsin and how the river could be cleaned up.

The group then returned to the Science Building for the afternoon symposium on "The Mississippi River." Dr. George Becker, Wisconsin State University-Stevens Point, presided at the session.

Charles R. Walker of the U. S. Fish Control Laboratory, La Crosse, led off with "Research Activities in Fish Control." The major problem of fish management in the Mississippi River is one of balanced populations. At the present time much of the work is concentrated on sport fishing. In the future it will be aimed at producing fish for human food, according to Mr. Walker.

"The Mississippi Waterfowl Flyway" was the subject of the presentation by Arthur S. Hawkins, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Minneapolis. He stated that the Mississippi flyway is one of the largest in the world and has one of the greatest variety of wildlife. About 9.5 million waterfowl (mostly ducks) winter in the flyway. Hunters took over 5 million last year while 1 million died of lead poisoning. Generally speaking, the wintering grounds can absorb as many birds as the breeding grounds can supply.

Eric B. Lawson and Kenneth Krumm, both of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, La Crosse, pinpointed the conservation activities

on "The Upper Mississippi Wildlife Refuge." Mr. Larson told of the 200,000-acre refuge consisting of bottom lands extending from Wabasha, Minn., to Rock Island, Ill. Eighty percent of the refuge is open to public hunting. Efforts are being made to increase the public use areas in cooperation with the Corps of Engineers and local units of government. Mr. Krumm, an interesting and knowledgeable birder, gave us a cross-section of the bird life in the river valley. He said that 276 species have been recorded in the valley.

Completing the symposium was Donald V. Gray, another staff member of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, who told of "The Upper Mississippi Recreational Resource." He stated that 51 percent of the people who visit the Upper Mississippi area do so primarily for sight-seeing. Forty-three percent of the people come primarily for fishing, while hunting for waterfowl and deer accounts for 6 percent.

At 4:00 p. m. the annual business meeting was called to order by President Fred Hamerstrom. The official proceedings are printed elsewhere in this issue. Highlights of the meeting were the approval of an honorary life membership for John T. Emlen as recommended by the board of directors, announcement of the net worth of the Society at \$27,860.09, and the election of the following officers for 1967-68: George Becker, president; David Cox, vice-president; Phyllis Holz, treasurer; Hazel Cox, secretary; and Charles Kemper, editor.

The annual banquet was held in the Hall of Presidents in the Student Union. Following the invocation by the Rev. Samuel D. Robbins and an excellent banquet meal of Cornish Game hen, toastmaster Charles A. Kemper led the audience through an enjoyable evening.

Highlights of the evening were the presentation of the aforementioned honorary life membership to John T. Emlen and four Silver Passenger Pigeon awards.

The citation for Dr. Emlen's award read as follows:

The New Honorary Life Member of WSO

The 1967 recipient of Honorary Life Membership in the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on December 28, 1908. His interest in ornithology began when he was about 12 years old.

At the age of 14, he began attending meetings of the Delaware Valley Ornithological Club and was exposed to the gentle and kindly scholarship of Dr. Witmer S. Stone, curator of birds at the Philadelphia Academy of Science and editor of *The Auk* from 1912 to 1936. Although enrolled in the Germantown Friends School, our hero undertook summer school work at Cornell University when he was 16, followed this up with a correspondence course in taxidermy, and accompanied Stuart Danforth on a scientific expedition to Haiti a year later. At the age of 20 he also assisted Witmer Stone on an expedition to Honduras and Santo Domingo.

There is no doubt that our recipient is a born collector. As a very small boy, he started on cigar bands but was weaned from this by his parents who thought cigar bands were a bit unsanitary. Their substitute was stamp collecting which he still continues with great delight on a very wide scale, although he publicly claims that he specializes only in

bird stamps. No one of course is fooled by this modesty. In more recent years, he has succumbed to the Wisconsin milieu, and now is an avid collector of beer cans from all over the world. These are empty of course and are now represented by a series of approximately 200 "species" housed in a special Treasure Room off the kitchen. The tremendous potentials of this newest hobby in the Antilitterbug Campaigns of America have yet to come to the attention of the White House.

Our recipient's college education was at Haverford, where he was both a track athlete and a bird bander. At the Middle Atlantic States Track and Field Championships in which they both competed in 1928, J. J. Hickey remembers a crested flycatcher flying inside the Haverford gym; but our recipient does not: he was undoubtedly running his banding traps between races. The trap line was long and required a bicycle which was ridden at a pace that is best described as frantic. His first ornithological note in *The Auk* came at the age of 19 after he and Ben Hiatt waded to within 25 yards of a glossy ibis near Wilmington, Delaware. It was the first record of this species in Delaware in 61 years.

After graduating from Haverford in 1931, our recipient needed only 3 years to get both a Ph.D. and a wife, Virginia S. Merritt. In academic circles, this is regarded as fast work. His thesis was an interesting study of roosting habits of birds, and it is still quotable today, a third of a century later.

Marriage in 1934 was nothing one undertook without the promise of a job. Our hero got a promise from Prof. Aldo Leopold that he'd find "something," and he started in at 50c an hour at Madison, with his wife parked in a rooming house on Langdon Street and cooking over a tiny electric burner. He was now a Junior Biologist with the Federal Bureau of Biological Survey and engaged in surveys for the Submarginal Migratory Waterfowl Project of the National Rehabilitation Program. The New Deal was in full swing, and Wisconsin was alive with ecologists, many of whom were visiting the dramatic Soil Conservation Demonstration Project at Coon Valley. One of these visitors, Prof. T. I. Storer, met our young man one evening at the Leopolds' house, measured him, and put in motion the negotiations that, a year later, brought our recipient to the University of California at Davis where he became an instructor in zoology and a junior biologist at the Experiment Station. Here began the steady rain of superb research reports that were to distinguish the next three decades of our chronicle: age criteria and sex ratios in the Crow, bird damage to almond crops, midwinter distribution of the Crow in California and in New York, movements and ecology of California Quail, prey selection by Barn Owls, and the breeding cycle of Tricolored Redwings.

Leaving Davis as an assistant professor in 1943, our recipient spent the next 3 years as a research associate at Johns Hopkins University working on a pioneer study of the urban ecology of the Norway Rat. He returned to our state in 1946 as associate professor of zoology at the University of Wisconsin, became a full professor in 1950, and subsequently served 3 years as chairman of his department.

It is at this stage of his career that members of WSO have grown to know and admire him. His research here (or shall we say out of here?)

has been on Cliff Swallows in Wyoming, the flocking and general behavior of birds, gulls in Michigan and Newfoundland, avian habitats in Rhodesia, the displays of Whydahs and Bishop Birds, the mountain gorilla in the Congo, mouse populations in Madison, Dickcissels in Wisconsin, navigation by the Adelie Penguin in the Antarctic, and wintering birds in Arizona and Texas. His investigations have aptly displayed the great breadth of his scientific and scholarly mind, his imagination as an experimenter, and incidentally his great love of the out-of-doors. It goes without saying that they also display him to have an itchy foot—and a very understanding wife.

As a teacher, our recipient has shown himself to be a warm human being, with a mischievous sense of humor, and with a critical mind that is a delight to the old and young alike. He is not above putting out four beaten-up pine mice in a row for identification in a quiz given to budding mammalogists, or giving a final exam while driving between Cairo, Illinois, and Rockford. His complete dedication to the facts of science has long been balanced by a remarkably calm and generous personality. In the argot of the modern undergraduate, he never "loses his cool."

The list of our recipient's scientific societies is as long as his list of scholarly papers and distinguished reviews. He attended his first AOU meeting at New York in 1925 along with R. T. Peterson who was still in knickerbockers. He has since served the AOU as a Councilor and Vice-president. He has been President of the Wilson Ornithological Society, Chairman of the Animal Behavior Section of AAAS, and President of WSO. He had been a fellow of the American Ornithologists' Union and the Guggenheim Memorial Foundation and the recipient of a Phi Beta Kappa key from Haverford.

He is "Doc" to his students, "Johnny" to his friends, and John Thompson Emlen, Jr., to the world at large. They don't come any finer!

Silver Passenger Pigeon awards were presented to the following outstanding members. This award is given in recognition of outstanding contributions to the Society. Their citations read as follows:

David and Hazel Cox. Because of your unselfish devotion to the needs of this organization and your willingness to be of service in so many ways, regardless of what the task may require of your time and energy, you have contributed immeasurably to the growth and success of the Society.

As assistants to the Supply Department manager, you have been constant throughout each year and during conventions since 1955—twelve long uninterrupted years.

Your devotion to the Honey Creek project has been outstanding; the fact that you have voluntarily assumed the duties of custodian, policeman, and maintenance personnel, as well as official guide on countless occasions over a period of nine years is a record of service for which this Society will ever be grateful.

For the past five years your home near Honey Creek has been a symbol of hospitality for work parties, field trips, and campouts. For five years, too, you, Hazel, have served in the office of Secretary to the organization.

In sincere gratitude, The Wisconsin Society for Ornithology presents to David and Hazel Cox the Silver Passenger Pigeon Award for distinguished service to the Society.



Alfred and Phyllis Holz. It was a lucky day for the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology when Phyllis and Al Holz joined the organization. That was about 15 years ago, and shortly after that Al furnished the design, art work and engravings for the cover of the Summer 1953 issue of the Passenger Pigeon.

This was followed by his furnishing of the design and art work for several convention programs; for the present membership brochure; for the anniversary issue of The Passenger Pigeon, 1964; for the current cover of The Passenger Pigeon; and for the cover of The Bluebird Trails Manual.

Al has been a member of the Board of Directors of WSO from 1958 to the present time. He acted as public relations chairman from 1959 to 1963, and during this period, completed the first occupational survey of the WSO membership. He has served two terms as president, 1962-1963, and 1963-1964. He established the Silver Passenger Pigeon Award and personally made all the plaques for both the Silver Pigeon and the Life Membership awards. Al is presently chairman of the Publications Committee.

Phyllis was elected treasurer of WSO at the 1958 annual convention, and has served in this capacity to the present date. She has seen the net worth of the Society grow from \$10,000 in 1958 to \$27,500 in 1967.

For the first six years as treasurer, she not only faithfully and competently did the work of this office, but prepared and mailed out the statements of membership dues, as well as received and recorded the payments, and prepared membership lists for the board of Directors.

Up to the year 1958, a single entry system of bookkeeping had been used, but the continued financial growth of WSO made Mrs. Holz realize that the single entry system could no longer reflect an adequate picture of WSO's financial status. In 1958 she instituted and adapted the double entry bookkeeping system for recording WSO's financial records.

Upon the recommendation of the WSO board of directors, the membership of the Society is happy to present this Silver Passenger Pigeon Award to the talented and hard-working Holzes.



Edward W. Peartree. Because you are one of those devoted individuals who feels it is his duty to be of service to an organization, The Wisconsin Society for Ornithology is indebted to you for having given so generously of your time for twelve consecutive years.

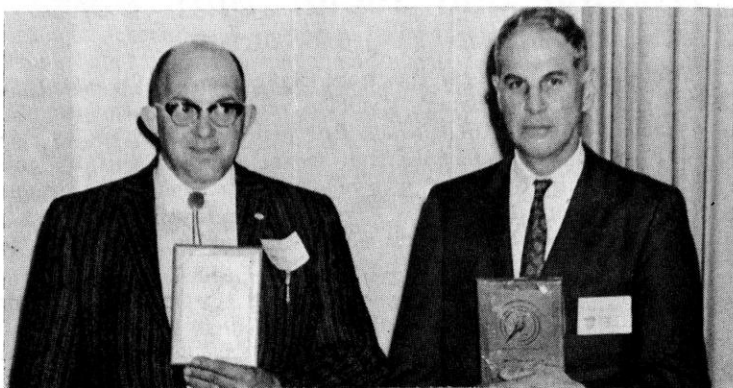
Since 1955 to the present time, you have worked with the Supply Department, and each year we find you assisting in the Book Store during conventions. In addition to this, you have taken an active part in WSO projects for the purpose of raising funds for the Prairie Chicken project and for the acquisition of Honey Creek. You also have established a fine record for the time and effort you have spent on the work days at Honey Creek.

Nine years ago WSO needed a Field Trip Chairman and you accepted this duty in addition to the work you were doing for the Society, and you are still acting in this important capacity. In 1961-62 you served as the twenty-fourth President of WSO.

For these many years of continuous service and sincere dedication to our needs, The Wisconsin Society for Ornithology presents Edward W. Peartree the Silver Passenger Pigeon Award for distinguished service to the Society.

Howard F. Young. Your long and enviable service record begins soon after you joined WSO by accepting the duties of Membership Chairman for the year 1949-1950. Upon returning to Wisconsin after a five-year absence, you again assumed an important responsibility by acting as our first Research Chairman, a position which you had for three consecutive years. You held the office of Vice President of the Society for the two years 1962-63 and 1963-64 and, following this, you assumed the President's duties for the year 1964-1965. In addition to this excellent record of service, you had ten manuscripts published in **The Passenger Pigeon**; and this year we find you serving on the Board of Directors as Second Vice President in charge of the 1967 Annual Convention.

It is with sincere gratitude and appreciation that The Wisconsin Society for Ornithology presents to Dr. Howard F. Young the Silver Passenger Pigeon Award for distinguished service to the Society. We are proud of you and deeply indebted to you.



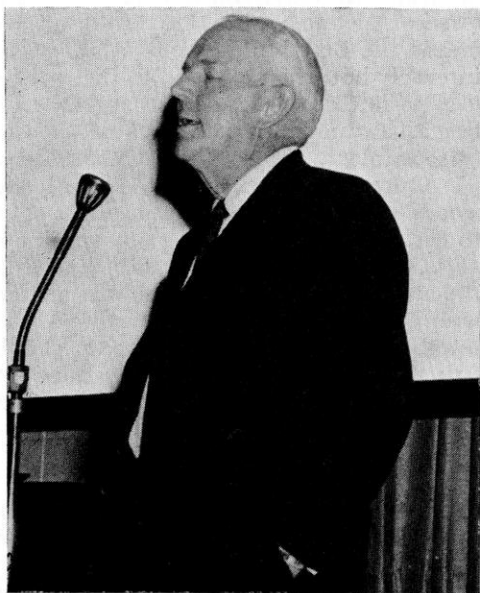
Winners of the bird identification and the art and photography contests were announced. Dan Krysiak took top honors in the identification contest by correctly naming 44 out of 50 stuffed birds. This was amazing, according to Dr. Kemper, because most of the crummy specimens were even difficult to identify as being birds. In the art and photography contest David Bierbrauer was awarded first place and Rockne Knuth placed second.

Following the banquet the audience adjourned to the Valhalla Room of the Student Union to thoroughly enjoy Cleveland Grant's narrated motion picture, "North American and South African Wildlife."

On Sunday morning field trips to Goose Island (where a field luncheon was served) and a boat trip on the Mississippi were held.

All told—an enjoyable annual conclave.

81 Birch Street
Rhineland, Wis. 54501



Temperature Comparisons of Wooden and Metal Bird Boxes

By DONALD J. HENDRICK

Tomahawk Junior High School, Tomahawk, Wisconsin

The purpose of this paper is not to recommend the use of metal as a material for making bird boxes, but rather to attempt to prove or disprove the oft-quoted reference that metal is not a suitable material to use for the building of bird boxes because of a heating problem.

In 1929, Shoffner advised that, "Wood is by all means the best building material", for the construction of nesting boxes for birds. He continues with the statement that tin-can should never be used for boxes unless they are used in very shady places. To support this position, he cites one example of finding "young wrens which had been roasted in tin-can houses." Undoubtedly, this is not the earliest reference to the selection of materials for building nest boxes, but it did help set a precedent, aided by Van Vuren and Mackin (1929) who also set forth the same advice, "wood is by all means the best building material", while adding, "Metal should be avoided because it is a great conductor of heat". Some time after 1933 (no publication date given), Cox and Lange, apparently using some of the above mentioned references, indicated, "Wood is by all means best. Metal should be avoided because it is a great conductor of heat." In 1957, Kalback and McAtee, following the same trail, advised, "Anyone wishing to build his own bird house, wood is by all means the best building material. Metal should be avoided, as it gets intensely hot when exposed to the rays of the sun."

As late as 1963, Schutz expressed a like opinion that "Wood is the best all-around material", because, "It is a good insulator." Later he adds, "If possible, avoid metal. It gets hot in summer."

Other references (Eifert, 1953; McAtee, 1947; Romig, 1965) all specify wood, particularly pine and other softwoods, as the desired material to use, although not giving any specific reason for this selection.

On the other hand, McCabe and Ellarson (1959), specifically indicate the use of tin-cans as a suitable material for making nest boxes for wrens, bluebirds and tree swallows. Their contention being, a large number of suitable nesting boxes can be built and have (1) easy construction and maintenance; (2) adequate protection for birds and (3) durable long life, all at a low cost. They also report that, during a 15-year period, in which over 1500 nests were checked, there never had been any loss of eggs or nestlings attributable to the material used for making nesting boxes, i.e., the tin-can.

Here then we see two conflicting reports; one disfavoring the use of metal for making nest boxes, and the other favoring it. The reference disfavoring the use of metal were obviously gleaned from other references, each of which was probably gleaned from another reference to a point of beginning somewhere in the past. On the other hand, the favorable reference to the use of metal for nest boxes was based on the actual observations of sufficient nestings to seem to indicate that metal should be an acceptable building material for making bird boxes.

Method and Scope of Study

Not being able to find sufficient evidence as to the actual difference in temperature of the two types of boxes, it was decided in 1966, while working on a tree swallow project under the direction of Dr. Robert S. Ellarson, Department of Wildlife Ecology, The University of Wisconsin, to attempt to determine if there was an appreciable difference in the temperatures of metal bird boxes as compared to wooden bird boxes.

The procedure of the study was a simple one, accomplished by placing four boxes, two wooden and two metal, in units of two with a metal and a wooden box in each unit. In one unit (one wooden and one metal box) the tops were closed tightly so as to allow no space for ventilation, while in the second unit, both boxes had an equal amount of ventilation space at the top of the box just under the roof. All four boxes were painted the same color (lawn green), and placed in direct sunlight facing south in my yard at Tomahawk, Wisconsin.

Daily maximum temperature measurements were made in each of the four boxes for 44 days on Taylor Maximum-minimum thermometers.

Since the metal and wooden boxes were basically the same size (the wooden box volume equalled 175 cubic inches and the metal box volume equalled 198 cubic inches), I reasoned that any difference realized between any two boxes would illustrate a real variation attributable to the material with which the box was constructed, or the presence or lack of vent space.

To further compare the temperature of the four boxes in the two units, hourly readings were taken of the temperatures of each of the boxes between 0800 hours and 1900 hours, the period of time when the sun's rays would have the most effect on the four boxes. These hourly readings were continued from 5 June 1966 to 28 June 1966, a total of 24 days. The five temperature gradients (four boxes of the two units plus the air temperature) were then compared with each other.

The mean temperatures were compared statistically by using the t-test.

Discussion and Results

It became obvious early in the recording of the various temperature gradients that the temperature within the well-ventilated wooden box was very nearly the same as the air temperature at that time (Fig. 2). I would suppose that this wooden box was reacting to the air temperature, even in direct sunlight, much the same as the louvered device that is used by the weather bureau in recording their air temperatures.

Also readily apparent after only a short time, was the fact that the temperatures in the non-vented boxes were not only exceeding those in the vented boxes by a considerable amount, but they reached this high temperature in a shorter period of time. Between the hours of 0800 and 1000, for example, the temperature in the vented boxes averaged a rise of 9.5° F., while the average temperature rise in the non-vented boxes was 13.6° F. The rise in temperature was over 43 percent higher in the boxes without vents than it was in the boxes with vents during the same two hour period.

While the wooden boxes generally showed a lower temperature gain than did the metal boxes, the wooden boxes seemed to retain high tem-

peratures longer, that is, they cooled slower than the metal boxes. Undoubtedly, this is due to the insulating quality of the wood and the great conducting ability of the metal. This might also explain why the temperature of the non-vented wooden box exceeded that of the non-vented metal box from 1300 hours on.

At no time during the hottest part of the day, that is, between 1200 hours and 1600 hours, did the vented boxes show any greater difference than about three degrees.

The need for ventilation, rather than the kind of material used, in constructing a bird box is obvious when a comparison is made of the mean maximum temperatures of each box in the two units (Table 1). In both comparisons (metal-wooden with ventilation and metal-wooden without ventilation), the temperature difference is only about two degrees, a most insignificant difference ($P > 0.50$). However, when the wooden boxes (vented and unvented) are compared, we find a significant difference of 13.9°F. ($P < 0.10$), and when the metal boxes (vented and unvented) are compared, a very significant difference of 12.7°F. ($P < 0.01$). These differences are undoubtedly attributable to the vent.

When the mean maximum temperature of each of the boxes is compared with the mean maximum air temperature (81.3°F.), the vented boxes' (wooden and metal mean temperatures exceed the air temperature by 2.3°F. ($P > 0.25$) and 4.6° ($P > 0.10$) respectively, while the unvented boxes' (wooden and metal) mean temperatures exceed the mean air temperature by 16.2°F. ($P < 0.01$) and 17.3° ($P < 0.01$) respectively. These highly significant comparisons also illustrate the importance of the vent space rather than the kind of material from which the box is made.

Finally, if the temperature in the vented wooden box is compared with the temperature in the unvented metal box, a difference of 15.0°F. is seen. This difference is highly significant ($P < 0.01$), and could have been the basis for the original belief that metal boxes heat more than wooden boxes.

Summary

1. The temperature gradient of a well ventilated, wooden bird box is almost the same as the air temperature gradient.
2. Temperature increase in non-vented boxes is greater during the early part of the day than it is in the vented boxes.
3. Although wooden boxes show less temperature gain than the metal boxes, they retain their heat longer, probably due to the insulating quality of the wood and the good conducting quality of the metal.
4. During the hottest part of the day, between 1200 hours and 1600 hours, the two boxes in each unit never showed a greater temperature difference than three degrees Fahrenheit.
5. There is no significant difference in the mean maximum temperatures of wooden and metal boxes in each unit.
6. There is a very significant difference in the temperatures between vented and unvented boxes.
7. There is no significant difference between the mean maximum temperatures of the vented boxes and the mean maximum air temperature,

and a very significant difference between the mean maximum temperature of the unvented boxes and the air temperature.

8. Metal, therefore, should be a suitable material to use for building bird boxes, provided an adequate ventilation is provided so as to allow for the free circulation of air within the box.

Acknowledgements

I wish to extend my appreciation to Dr. Robert S. Ellarson, under whose direction my research has been carried out for the past three years, for his kind considerations, helpful suggestions, and critical reading of this paper. Also, acknowledgement must go to the National Science Foundation through the Research Participation Program for High School Teachers for their generous grant, part of which helped to make this study possible.

Table 1. The mean maximum temperature of the four boxes used in the study as compared to the mean maximum air temperature for the 44 days of the study.

Type of Box	Mean Maximum Temp. in °.F.
Wood w/vent	83.6
Metal w/vent	85.9
Wood w/o vent	97.5
Metal w/o vent	98.6
Air Temperature	81.3

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Mockingbirds

Nest at

Stevens

Point

I learned of the Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*) through Allen Jacobson and Don Follen, both students at Stevens Point State University. Soon afterward I paid a visit to Professor Arol Epple to discuss the possibility of a nest. He knew about the Mockingbirds and had already made several trips to the area. As luck would have it, he was going out again that very day so I went along, taking field clothes, climbing equipment, and much enthusiasm. We didn't have to hunt long for the Mockingbirds; they found us! And that was my biggest problem over the next few days. I have found nests of other aggressive birds by merely walking back and forth across the general area and watching the adults—they let me know when I'm getting closer to the nest by increasing their activity and scolding. But these Mockingbirds were so aggressive over such a wide area that I was unable to locate the nest. However, on July 20, 1966, accompanied by Don Follen, we located two adults plus three youngsters that were already "flying". With much effort we were able to "run down" and capture two of the young (both of which we banded). The third young we were unable to catch. After examining the young, we found it hard to believe that they could fly at all due to early stage of feather development (see accompanying photo).

On July 22, 1966, we again returned to the spot to capture and band the adults. As the adult Mockingbirds were so aggressive, we probably could have used a cat, dog, or almost anything for a decoy, but we picked a mounted Great Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus*). First we set up a mist net, then set the owl decoy on the ground near the middle of the net. One of the adults was caught in mere seconds, and the second was caught as soon as the first had been removed from the net—the whole period taking perhaps two minutes.

This occurrence is probably farther north than any previous Mockingbird breeding record in Wisconsin.

—Charles Sindelar

The picture on p. 18 is a picture submitted by Mr. Sindelar of a young mockingbird. It was erroneously printed in the last issue accompanying the Australian Scrub Bird story by Mr. Stranger on page 99. The editor apologizes for this error and hopes this will clear up any unfortunate confusion.



COMMON CROW PREY ON FISH

By CHARLES R. SINDELAR

On January , 1966 at about 11:00 A. M. the following observation was made on the Wisconsin River, just downstream from the hydroelectric plant at the south end of the Petenwell Reservoir and about three miles east of Necedah, Wisconsin.

Common Crows (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*) were circling over the water and occasionally dropping to the surface. They circled back and forth and then, apparently after sighting a fish, swooped down with legs extended and picked up a fish with their feet from the surface of the water.

At first I thought these fish to be dead, but to prove this point I placed myself in a blind directly beneath trees frequently used as a feeding perch by the crows. After capturing the fish, the crows flew up to the tree above me, whereupon I rushed out, flushed them, and caused them to drop their catch. I accomplished this twice, and both times the prey items were the same. They were White Crappies (*Pomoxis annularis*) about four inches long, and in both cases they were alive, but they may have been stunned temporarily by going through the turbines of the hydroelectric plant.

There were six crows in the area, and at least three of them were fishing.

The gulls (*Larus* sp.) in this area were behaving in a similar manner. During the winter of 1957-58 Daniel D. Berger and Helmut C. Mueller (personal communication) observed crows here fishing in a similar manner when no gulls were present.

I am grateful to E. R. Kalmbach for pointing out an old but pertinent reference (Bull. 621, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1918, p. 27).

"Fish remains were found in stomachs collected in every month of the year, though in bulk they formed little over half of 1 percent (0.56) and there is no question that most of this should be classed as carrion . . . Crows at times capture fish in shallow water . . . Those which might be so captured are

shiners (*Notropis*), horny heads (*Hypopsis*), carp (*Cyprinus*), and fallfishes (*Semotilus*).

"In feeding on live fish the crow displays in a moderate degree the skill of the kingfisher . . . hovering and circling over the surface of the water looking for fish, very much after the manner of the sea gulls."

Brewster (1883, Bull. Nuttall Ornithological Club, Vol. VIII, p. 59) relates Mr. Hanly Hardy's observation on the Penobscot River near Bangor. Several crows "were flying about over the water, occasionally dipping down like swallows", but the matter so picked up was thought to be "offal from vessels".

Bendire (1895, Life Histories of North American Birds, II: 408) quotes Mr. Hanly Hardy, "I have often seen crows, near low tide, dive from a pier, striking the water as a swallow does, and rise with something shining in their bills. I have seen this many times in Maine, and a friend tells me that he has been near enough to see they had seized small fish." Mr. Hardy goes on to say he once saw a crow pick up some "large white substance" from the water, carry it a short distance, and deposit it on land. He went over and found it to be a large bunch of cotton waste. As it was after the nesting season, Mr. Hanly believed the crow had mistaken the cotton waste as food and after discovering his mistake discarded it.

Hallock (1892, Forest and Stream, 38:320) tells of crows over the Neuse River, Newbern, North Carolina, "looking for fish much after the manner of sea gulls", but the editor inserted his opinion that these were Fish Crows (*Corvus ossifragus*).

Probably the best reference is Hulse & Atkensen (1953, Auk 70:373). They saw crows take live fish in northern Alabama.

Crows preying on live fish have not previously been recorded in the midwest, and White Crappies had not been previously recorded as prey.

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Should Wisconsin Have A Mourning Dove Season?

"It was decided that since the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology's stated purpose is the protection and prevention of our native birds and their habitats, it must take a stand against a change in status (from a song bird to a game bird) for Mourning Doves, even though experience has shown that these birds have been able to survive well under hunting pressures in other states."—Minutes of WSO board meeting at Stevens Point, March 30, 1968.

There are some terribly divisive issues in the world today. As these words are being written the smokes of a thousand fires, riots, frustrations, and hatreds are billowing over our land. Where and when it will end or even if it will end is not certain. In such a time it almost seems irrelevant and inconsequential to argue whether there should be a hunting season on Mourning Doves; or for that matter, to watch and record the coming and going of birds might be regarded as a pastime unworthy or too trivial for serious adults.

Such thought may have crossed your mind from time to time, as they have mine. But then again we must remind ourselves that the things of nature are eternal. In the greater perspective of world history we can be reassured that the contortions and writhings of political history are insignificant compared to the eternal ebb and flow of natural history. It is not trivial to watch birds, nor is it unworthy of serious adults to concern themselves with the things of nature.

Having prefaced thusly, let us consider the question, should the Mourning Dove be hunted in Wisconsin? This question has been considered in previous years by Wisconsin hunters and to date has been decided negatively. It is presently being discussed in the news media, at each county public hearing on April 15, and will be considered by the Conservation Congress in May and by the Conservation Commission this summer.

Certain facts must be stated and acknowledged.

1. The mourning dove is not and probably would not be endangered by an open season in Wisconsin.
2. The mourning dove is a game bird in thirty-one states now. Its hunting is under federal regulations which determine season length, bag and possession limits, and the earliest opening and latest closing dates which must guide all states in establishing their regulations.
3. The dove is regarded by some as an unused game resource in Wisconsin.
4. Hunting doves is regarded by some as high-quality sport, offering excellent wing shooting and challenging hunting opportunities to Wisconsin hunters.

5. It would be very economical to provide a dove season. No special habitat management, no stocking or land acquisition would be required.

Proponents argue that the expanding population of humans require the utilization of every game resource available. They say the dove, though he does feed on weed seeds and waste grain, does not control noxious weeds. They say that 60 percent of the continental dove population does not survive from fall to the following spring. Starvation, freezing, nest destruction, and accident account for a heavy toll each year. The hunter takes only a portion of the population that otherwise would be wasted by natural mortality.

There is more that the proponents argue but the above is the meat of their thesis.

What then, if the above is true, is the basis for the negative side of this issue? (It must be remembered first that although the Society officially is opposed to the season, there are 900 members in our group, and we all do not agree.)

In general it is conceded that the mourning dove could survive the hunting pressure. But after all the same could probably be said of robins or meadowlarks.

Wisconsin hunters as well as Wisconsin bird watchers have historically regarded doves as song birds. No amount of statistics or biological research can change this feeling. Like the kid who says, "I say it's spinach and I say to hell with it". He doesn't care how good it is for him.

It may be illogical to oppose dove shooting, but there is a visceral reaction to it that will require brain washing to eliminate.

But there are also some more practical considerations. Lengthening the hunting season will bring with it some other problems. We all know there is a percentage, small it may be, of vandals who carry guns. To give them license to be afield for a longer time will mean more tension between hunter and landowner. More posted land would not be to the advantage of the sportsman. To have these hooligans afield longer, even if relatively few in number, means trouble. It means more marsh hawks and long eared owls that will be shot by gunners who don't care what their target is. It means fewer red tails, and great horned owls, not to mention more estranged bird watchers.

A lot more could be said for and against these proposals. Space forbids further elaboration here.

There is another segment of opinion that feels this issue is not worth arguing. It believes we should not expend energy or create divisiveness on this relatively unimportant matter. Better we should all unite in the struggle to preserve the natural landscape, battle the increasing air and water and land pollution, the indiscriminate use of pesticides and a hundred other more critical battles.

What do you think?

—C. A. K., Editor



The 1967 May Count . . .

By IRMA CHIPMAN

Spring was cold and late in warming so as to influence the arrival of migrants on schedule. Most observers felt that they had taken their counts too soon. Many who had to do their counts on weekends when most participants were available did so on May 13-14 so as not to interfere with the WSO Convention which fell on the following week-end. Those who did their counts the week after found that many of the species usually found had gone. Birds which would normally be here on May 13-14 had not yet arrived. In the northern counts held later observers found that birds which should have gone stayed longer than usual and others had not yet arrived.

There were twenty-two counts this year with over 300 participants. This was a banner year for exotics and some did show up on the counts or during the count period. A total of 237 species were found on count days with 26 more species and one hybrid seen during the count period. There were 4 other species observed by other observers during May making a total of 268 species which is excellent. Most counts had rather low temperatures with cloudy or partly cloudy skies with northerly winds.

None of the seven species of vireos were found on the Count Day by the Green Bay Bird Club but several were noted earlier in the week. All seven species were observed, however, by others—five on the counts and two, the White-eyed and Bell's, were observed during May. Many felt that the numbers of vireos are down.

Thirty-one species of warblers were found on the counts with three other species and one hybrid seen during the count period.

The rules of the count are very flexible but it is a nice time of year for bird enthusiasts to get out and observe the birds when they are in their finest plumage. It is surprising how many species are noted and the sight of an unusual one is doubly exciting.

Some of the species listed as of interest may not be really 'earth shaking' for that area but have been included because it may give some observers who have not observed these species a chance to do so if they know where they are to be found. After all, that is one of the purposes of the May Count is to get birders out into the field for bird study and many make it the "Big Count Day" when they tally as many species as possible.

Species seen during count period but not on Count Day (details not given as they may be found in the Spring Field Notes): Red-throated Loon, White Pelican, Little Blue Heron, Yellow-crowned Night Heron, White-fronted Goose, Pigeon Hawk, Eastern Turkey, Yellow Rail, Knot, Baird's Sandpiper, Marbled Godwit, Franklin's Gull, Snowy Owl, Burrowing Owl, Long-eared Owl, Acadian Flycatcher, Gray Jay, Bewick's Wren, Bell's Vireo, Worm-eating Warbler, Brewster's Warbler, Kentucky War-

bler, Yellow-breasted Chat, Hooded Warbler, Lazuli Bunting, Lark Bunting and Snow Bunting.

Species seen during May but not otherwise listed are: Snowy Egret, Surf Scoter, Boreal Chickadee and White-eyed Vireo.

Milwaukee: 160 species. May 13, the Milwaukee Birders of twenty observers searched parts of Milwaukee and Ozaukee counties including the Cedarburg Swamp. In rather chilly spring weather 42-47 degrees, wind calm, from 4:30 a. m. to 9 p. m., they came up with some interesting species: Horned Grebe, Canada Goose, Green-winged Teal, Bufflehead, Oldsquaw, Rough-legged Hawk, Greater Yellowlegs, Hermit Thrush, twenty species of warblers, a Rusty Blackbird, Slate-colored Junco, Tree Sparrow and Fox Sparrow. Mary Donald reporting.

Appleton: 158 species. May 13, a 15-mile radius, center Appleton to include Neenah, Menasha, Greenville, Shiocton, Kimberly and Kaukauna. 4:30 a. m. to 8:30 p. m. Temperature 45-62 degrees. Cloudy early a. m.; partly cloudy remainder of day. Wind—calm. Fourteen observers in eight teams. The following species of special interest all well-documented: Canvasback, Common Goldeneye, Rough-legged Hawk, Osprey (probably same individual that was observed near Neenah perched on post eating a fish on May 6), Peregrine Falcon, Sapsucker, Brown Creeper, Hermit Thrush, Golden-crowned Kinglet, Pine Siskin and Tree Sparrow. Daryl Tessen reporting.

St. Croix: 153 species. May 22, 4:00 a. m. to noon, 5:30 to 8:30 p. m. Among species noted were: Eared Grebe, Redhead, Lesser Yellowlegs, Hudsonian Godwit, Wilson's Phalarope, Forster's Tern, Western Kingbird, Winter Wren, Le Conte's Sparrow and White-crowned Sparrow. Sam Robbins, Roberts, Wisconsin.

Mazomanie #1: 152 species. May 20, 4 a. m. to 6 p. m. Temperature 35-60 degrees; sky clear; area included Sauk river bottoms, Baraboo region, Fish and Crystal Lakes, and Goose Pond area. Four observers. Interesting species seen: Red-necked Grebe, Canada Goose, Blue Goose, Green-winged Teal, Turkey Vulture, Red Crossbill, White-throated Sparrow, Lapland Longspur and 23 species of warblers. Wm. Foster reporting.

Mazomanie #2: 144 species. May 23; 4 a. m. to 6:30 p. m. G. M. Foster and J. J. Hickey. Area covered: Mazomanie, Otter Creek, Crystal Lake, Goose Pond and Madison. Cold and raining in a. m. (Very little bird song). Interesting species observed: Red-necked Grebe, Eared Grebe, Common Egret, Canada Goose, Blue Goose (yearling at Goose Pond), Green-winged Teal, Turkey Vulture, Broad-winged Hawk, Solitary Sandpiper, White-rumped Sandpiper, Northern Phalarope, Forster's Tern, Winter Wren (male in song at Otter Creek), Ruby-crowned Kinglet, Blue-headed Vireo, Connecticut Warbler, Orchard Oriole, Pine Siskin and Lark Sparrow.

Douglas County: 128 species. May 13. Ten people braved the elements with temperature 30-56 degrees, cloudy sky, wind 10-15 mph, beginning at 3:30 a. m. to 8:30 p. m. Area covered—mostly Superior. The group came up with 6,383 individuals among which were the following species: Horned Grebe, Green Heron, Snow Goose, Greater Scaup,

Bufflehead, Common Merganser, Turkey Vulture, Bald Eagle, Piping Plover, Long-billed Dowitcher, Wilson's Phalarope, Forster's Tern, Saw-whet Owl, eight species of warblers (one of which was the Orange-crowned), Le Conte's Sparrow, and Harris Sparrow. Richard F. Bernard reporting.

Oshkosh #1: 128 species. May 13, fourteen participants; 5:30 a. m. to 8:00 p. m. A $7\frac{1}{2}$ mile radius of ontersection of route 41 and 21 at the west edge of Oshkosh. Sky clear, wind northeast; temperature 44-65 degrees. Total individuals 9,184. Some interesting species noted: Black Rail (a real find!), Willet, Parula Warbler; twenty-one species af warblers; White-crowned Sparrow. Seen during period but not on count days: Harris Sparrow, Tennessee Warbler, Solitary (Blue-headed) Vireo. Mrs. F. W. Ridell, Compiler.

Oshkosh #2: 139 species. May 16, 14 of the group above plus Dr. Kaspar's Ornithology class from WSU of 11 parties did another survey. Same area, but also included an area between the Wolf and Rat Rivers, near Zittau, 6 miles northwest of Winchester. Sky clear; temp. 44-65 degrees; wind northwest. 5,605 individuals seen. Time: 5:30 a. m. to 8:00 p. m. In comparing these two counts made only 3 days apart with almost identical weather conditions, we find 11 more species but fewer individuals. Species of note: American Golden Plover, Black-bellied Plover, Hudsonian Godwit, Caspian Tern, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, Yellow-throated Vireo, Parula Warbler, Mourning Warbler, Purple Finch, White-crowned Sparrow; 24 species of warblers. Mrs. F. W. Riddell reporting.

Fond du Lac: 121 species. 3,463 individuals. May 13, 4:30 a. m. to 9:00 p. m. 15-mile diameter circle with center at the C&NWR station in Fond du Lac and including portions of Lake Winnebago, Supple's Marsh and the eastern part of Eldorado Marsh. Weather: Partly cloudy with NE winds. Temperatures 39-58 degrees. Eighteen observers in 8 parties. Interesting species noted: American Avocet, Brown Creeper, Hermit Thrush, Tree Sparrow (7), Clay-colored Sparrow, and Fox Sparrow. Seen during count period but not on count day. Double-crested Cormorant, Little Blue Heron, Willet, Northern Phalarope plus 27 other species. Rockne Knuth reporting.

Stevens Point: 118 species. Portage county. May 14, 4:30 a. m. to 8:00 p. m. Twenty-five observers in 11 parties; sky partly cloudy; wind calm; temperature in the 50's. Among other species noted: American Widgeon, Greater Scaup, Greater Yellowlegs, Wilson's Phalarope, Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, Red-breasted Nuthatch, Rusty Blackbird, Evening Grosbeak, Purple Finch, Red Crossbill, Henslow's Sparrow, Tree Sparrow; ten species of warblers. Robert Whitmire reporting.

Wausau: 116 species; 7,091 individuals. May 14, 29 participants of the Wausau Bird Club. Temperature: 39 to 58 degrees; wind calm to 15 mph northwest. Total hours 177. Species of note: Ring-necked Duck, American Merganser, Rough-legged Hawk, Bald Eagle, Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, Ruby-crowned Kinglet, Yellow-headed Blackbird, Evening Grosbeak, Tree Sparrow, Harris' Sparrow. Emily Bierbrauer reporting.

Green Bay. 109 species. May 14, 4:45 a. m. to 6:00 p. m. De Pere-Green Bay area, Town of Scott, Flintville, Fairland region. Sky—partly

cloudy; wind 5-8 mph; temperature—42 to 63 degrees. Green Bay Bird Club. Because of the late, cold spring, also shown in other counts, many species which should have arrived two weeks earlier still were missing. Compared to 145 species last year and a record of 170 species in 1959. Unusual birds seen which at least made the day exciting in part were a Mockingbird, Yellow-headed Blackbird, Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker (well-documented). Other birds of note were Black-crowned Night Heron, Canada Goose, Gadwall, Green-winged Teal, American Widgeon, Ruddy Duck, Rough-legged Hawk, Greater Yellowlegs, Golden-crowned Kinglet and 9 species of warblers. Edwin Cleary reporting.

LaFayette County, Yellowstone Lake: 89 species. May 13; 6:00 a. m. to 6:30 p. m. Species of interest: American Widgeon, Shoveler, Common Merganser, Red-tailed Hawk, Broad-winged Hawk, Greater Yellowlegs, Forster's Tern. Lounds and Barger participants.

Antigo: 80 species; 763 individuals. May 21, 8:00 a. m. to 7:00 p. m. Sky overcast; snow on the ground; wind moderate; temperature 32 to 50 degrees. Ground wet. Ten observers. Twelve species of warblers seen; also of interest: 1 Orchard Oriole, 2 Evening Grosbeaks, 2 Harris' Sparrows and 2 Fox Sparrows. Mrs. Frank Drozdik reporting.

Vernon County #1. 62 species; 365 individuals. May 17, 5:30 to 11:00 a. m. Area covered: 168A farm—Sterling Township. Birds of interest: 15 Red-headed Woodpeckers noted while only 2 noted the following count 3 days later; a Hermit Thrush (observed for several days at a watering pan) but not seen on the second count; 9 species of warblers. Viratine Weber reporting.

Vernon County #2: 62 species; 229 individuals. May 20, same area covered. Hours: 5:45 a. m. to 10:45 p. m. Weather conditions of neither count given; 12 species of warblers seen. Viratine Weber reporting.

Clintonville. 60 species. May 21, 6:30 a. m. to 10:00 a. m., 2:00 p. m. to 3:00 p. m. and 7:30 p. m. to 9:00 p. m. Three observers on an unpleasant cold day with temperature 40 degrees; light wind and at times rain. Of interest was a Red-breasted Nuthatch and Sandhill Crane. Mrs. Russell Rill reporting.

Green Lake County: 60 species. May 10 from 8:20 a. m. to 4:00 p. m. 6 observers. Wind north and rainy entire day. Among other species were Sandhill Crane, Greater Yellowlegs, White-rumped Sandpiper, Wilson's Phalarope and Tree Sparrow. Mrs. Glen Fisher reporting.

Marquette County: 56 species. May 9, 7:45 a. m. to 5:35 p. m. Four observers. Wind west 10 mph; clear; temperature 40-55 degrees. Species of note: Green-winged Teal, Sandhill Crane and 5 species of warblers. Mrs. Glen Fisher reporting.

Price County: 43 species, 160 individuals. Area covered—5 miles west of Phillips on the Elk River. May 31 from 5:00 a. m. to 6 a. m. and 8:00 a. m. to 9:00 a. m. Sky cloudy; wind 8-10 mph; temperature 55 degrees. Of interest were five species of flycatchers, two species of vireos and seven species of warblers. Alice Vincent observer.

Jackson County: 35 species; 100 individuals. Area covered premises about dwelling, 6½ miles SW of Black River Falls. May 29; one ob-

server, Mrs. Dorothy Harmer. This is Mrs. Harmer's first attempt at a count and do hope she will continue as our records are lacking from that area.

Waupaca County: 33 species; 155 individuals. May 24; four observers in one party. Sky cloudy; ground fog and very cold—temperature in low 40's at 4:30 a. m. By 9:00 a. m. sky had cleared and sun shone. Of interest were 7 Bluebirds and 2 Scarlet Tanagers. Verna Radtke reporting.

R #2

Wautoma, Wisconsin 54982

Burrowing Owl Recorded in Portage Co.

On May 19, 1967 as I was returning from a morning of watching Prairie Chickens I decided to check a Kingfisher nest I had under observation. I was at town 22 north, range 8 east, section 33 N.E./S.E. when I noticed something standing on a mound by a Badger burrow in an open pasture.

At first glance it appeared to be something on the order of a Meadowlark or an Upland Plover. Then I decided it was standing too straight and settled for a Franklin's Ground Squirrel. As this was of phenological interest to me, I got out a scope to make sure.

Imagine my surprise when instead of a ground squirrel I found a Burrowing Owl staring back at me. I watched it for a while to make sure I wasn't dreaming and then scoped the surrounding area for others. Now I was ready to break the news to my skeptical public.

At 2:00 o'clock in the afternoon I went back with Fran Hamerstrom to the area to get another person's identification. By this time a rather gusty wind had come up and the owl was not on the burrow. It was quickly found, however, sitting in the shelter of a clump of grass. Fran got a scope on it and verified my find.

We both agreed it was a Burrowing Owl. It was about 9 inches tall, with long and rather bare legs, upright stance, and yellow iris. We both had had past experience with Burrowing Owls in the West.

Future trips to the location were in vain as the bird in question had moved on. A close examination of the vicinity of the burrow suggested that the bird had spent only a short time there as there were few pellets and droppings.

Reverend Sam Robbins kindly supplied these past published records for the State:

(1) Specimen collected in Jefferson County 4/9/39 by William Elder (Pass. Pigeon, Vol. 1, No. 4, April 1939).

(2) Specimen collected in Sheboygan County, 10/8/41 by Walter Pelzer (Pass. Pigeon, Vol. 111, No. 10, Oct. 1941).

(3) Bird photographed at Milwaukee, 3/23-29/48, by Howard & Gordon Orians (Pass. Pigeon, Vol. X, No. 3, July 1948).

Frank B. Renn
Plainfield, Wisconsin

By the Wayside . . .

Observation of a Black Rail. May 13, driving slowly along the Bradley Marsh Road, hoping to sight Soras, Mrs. Chas. Foote and I kept sharp attention to the marsh grass that grows close to the graveled edge of the road.

We both sighted this very small bird, not as large as a Sora but of that same general shape, only it appeared to be all black. He ran swiftly for some tall grass, not lifting his wings as if to fly, and was out of sight in seconds. His entire body, beak and legs seemed to be black but light was not good enough to notice any spots on his back.

I stopped the car and we sat quietly for some time but did not see him again. Searching through our bird books, Peterson's Guide and the new Birds of North America, we were convinced we had seen a Black Rail.

Later in the day when I reached home, again I went through all of my bird books, of which I have several, and then decided to go back to the marsh and see if in the evening hours I might see or hear him again. Driving very slowly as I neared the spot I was delighted in seeing him not more than 15 or 20 feet from me and at the side of the road. This time the light on his back showed clearly the lighter spots. In his great hurry to hide he spread out his tiny wings, not lifting his body off the grass, but to gain speed. What delighted me most was his high-pitched "Keeek" as he ran, sounding as if he was startled and in danger of his life.

I had time to note that his form was similar to that of the Sora, but he was smaller and his tail perhaps was not held quite as high or erect as the Sora's.

Again he seemed to appear all black except when the light fell just right on his back and then the lighter spots showed well. I could not say that I saw the dark chestnut collar on the hind neck that is pictured, but otherwise he was just as the bird books pictured him.—Eunice Fisher, Oshkosh.

Mountain Bluebird at Spooner. On March 27, during the spring break-up, there was a Mountain Bluebird at the airport north of Spooner. It was a slick bird with entire head, back and tail bright blue; undertail coverts white; belly whitish; breast dusky but lighter than back, unlike Eastern Bluebird, with no rusty color whatever. I watched this single bird about 15 or 20 minutes with 7x35 binoculars at close range as he perched on the snowbanks along the edge of the runway and alternately flew back and forth to the bare ground between the snowbanks where he apparently was feeding near a couple of Horned Larks.—Bill Feeney, Spooner.

Sprague's Pipit. March 30, as I approached the lake front by the Coast Guard Station, a bird flew up in front of the car. I was immediately struck by the fact that he had two white outer tail feathers. As he landed about 30 feet away at the edge of a little puddle, I could see he was striped on the head, shoulders, back and breast, with bright flesh-colored legs.

Then he flew behind some dried grass stalks. I watched him about 5 more minutes. His bill seemed thin and pointed, he had no conspicuous eye ring and no chestnut shoulder patch of the Vesper Sparrow. Note—a short 'ssp'. He was by no means as pale and washed-out looking as a Vesper Sparrow, and had pipit action instead of sparrow action.—Louise Erickson, Racine.

(Seasonal Editor's note: How unfortunate that no photographs could have been taken. It seems unmistakable but it must be considered hypothetical. It would have been a state record.

Kentucky Warbler. A loud call note attracted me to the Kentucky Warbler on the morning of May 3. It was feeding on the ground in a very wet, marshy section of the woods behind our school here in Pulaski. Since it was the first time I had seen this bird, I took careful note of all details. The yellow breast, yellow spectacles and black "sideburns" were all clearly evident. The bird was not easily frightened and continued feeding within ten or fifteen yards of me.

Brother Columban visited from Green Bay on the following afternoon. It was after 4:30 when I took him to the section of the woods referred to above. Again the Kentucky Warbler was present. This was a first for his list also. All specific details of the bird were again noted.

This year I received a sub-permit for banding birds from the Federal Government. The first bird I took from my net on the morning of May 6 was the Kentucky Warbler. After banding and releasing the bird (within 50 or 100 yards of the place it was first seen) . . . it was the last time I saw it.—Rev. Melvin Wierzbicki, Pulaski.

Kirtland's Warbler. At 6:00 p. m. on May 25, I took my binoculars and went to our garden to see what kind of birds I could find. At the N.E. end of our garden there are ten tall elm trees, where I do most of my bird watching. It seemed to be a good day for warblers, because there were quite a few different warblers in the trees this evening. I started to watch one warbler. First it seemed like a Canada Warbler, then I noticed he was constantly wagging his tail and I thought, "Could it be a Kirtland's Warbler?" I looked for other markings on him. He had the white wing bars and the white around the eyes, the gray back. When he made certain moves, I could see the black streaks on the back. The throat and vent were yellow and more whitish on the belly, black streaks on the breast and flanks. He also had the black streaks across the upper breast. I saw him again the next morning and evening. I tried to call some other bird watchers but they were not available. I called Ed Cleary from DePere but by the time he got here the bird flew away. I'm sure it was a Kirtland's Warbler.—Brother Columban, Green Bay.

Lark Bunting. On May 13, we spotted a black bird in our neighbor's yard which showed some white markings and at first we thought it to be one of those "mixed-up" blackbirds that one occasionally sees. On closer examination we identified it as a Lark Bunting. Having seen many of these birds while in the west, we were sure of our identification but wanted someone else to see it so we called Mary Donald. She verified the identification. This bird was first sighted in the evening—it seemed to be eating bird seed which had fallen on the ground from a feeder which

our neighbor had already taken away. She feeds the birds mostly cracked corn so I presume that is what it was eating.

On the 14th and 15th of May the Bunting was in this particular place eating just about every time I checked. It would come about every twenty minutes and stay for five or more minutes at a time. It was feeding on a bare spot in our neighbor's garden (not on a grassy plow). On the 16th, he was gone.

This bird was in adult spring plumage and was quite beautiful and we were thrilled to see a Lark Bunting in Milwaukee!—Mrs. Raymond G. Treder, Milwaukee.

Little Blue Heron. April 1, Underwood Parkway by Hanson's Golf Course, Wauwatosa, Milwaukee county. Overcast sky, temp. about 50 degrees; 7:00 a.m., a heron (identified by the large bill, bend in neck, slow wing beat, etc.) about half the size of a Great Blue Heron or about Night Heron size flew directly over my head about 50 feet up, heading southwest. I observed it through my 7x field glasses as it passed by and saw it had a dark blue-gray coloring below and (from a distance) above. Because of the sky cover, it appeared very dark, but it was light enough to notice that it was bluish and not brown. Its legs also were dark and trailed far behind like the Great Blue Heron. I know this is quite an early date, but this heron's appearance coincided with a flood of record early dates for me during the last two days of March and April 1st, perhaps due to storms in the state at this time.—Dennis K. Gustafson, Milwaukee.

American Avocet. On May 12, 1967, I was on my way to work and drove to the west end of the Lakeside Park at the mouth of the Fond du Lac River. It was about 7:30 a.m. There on the gravel road was an American Avocet wading in a shallow puddle. I drove slowly up to within ten feet of it. The bold black and white body pattern, pale cinnamon head, upturned black bill, and bluish legs were obvious. The cinnamon color was paler around the base of the bill and around the eyes.

I notified several people of its presence and the bird remained through the evening so that it was observed by many.

It was still there on the 13th for our May Day count, but in the afternoon it was found to be swimming about 50 yards from shore where the lake is about three feet deep. There had been a good lake-fly hatch and it was apparently feeding on these. This bird was just across the river from where my brother had seen and photographed one in October 1964. I am grateful to Edward Stopper for taking the photographs of this bird and establishing for Fond du Lac the second record of this species in 3 years.

I last observed the bird on the morning of May 15 and it left before noon on that day leaving behind it a frenzy of enthusiasm and excitement for the many people who had the pleasure of seeing it.—Rockne Knuth, Fond du Lac. (A very good color photo was obtained by Edward Stopper; Carl C. Knuth got movies from 25 yards.)

Avocet at Beaver Dam Lake. On May 2, 1967 at the Beaver Dam mud flats, caused by lowering the lake, I saw an Avocet in company with thousands of other shorebirds. This large bird was very easily identified

with its rusty head and neck, large white body with the black wing pattern and the long upturned bill.—Myron Reichwaldt, Kiel.

Tree Swallow Behavior. A unique example of behavioral reversal was observed in this species on May 3 resulting from a cold spell. Normally these birds, by this date, have selected nest sites and begun to defend their territories, consisting of probably no more space than that immediately surrounding the nest box. They completely lose their gregarious nature and will vigorously drive away any members of their own species not associated with the nest site. This is normally accomplished by either the male, or the female, hanging onto the hole of the nest box, supposedly to block the entrance, while the other of the pair proceeds to drive off the intruder.

In the two days prior to May 3, three huge, high pressure systems were pumping down a blast of extremely cold, arctic air, dropping the temperatures to freezing at night. By the evening of May 2, there was sufficient snow to cover the ground, and the swallows had taken to the river, as is usually the case with this species during cold weather. However, they must have been strongly enough attached to the nest site to return during the day to spend some time at the nest box.

On May 3, the swallows returned to the box as usual, but were joined by others in a compact structure which is against the very nature of this species during this phase of the nesting cycle. I counted more than 17 swallows at or near the box at one time, with as many as three hanging on a bar which lies horizontal to the hole of the box, while others sat on a wire near the box only two and three inches apart. And all the while none showed any aggression to another.

In the few days that followed, a warming trend caused the swallows to revert back to their normal behavior about the nest box.—Donald Hendrick, Tomahawk.

Shorebirds Deluxe. On the morning of May 4, 1967, I took my 13-year-old son Richard afield for an hour before school, in order that he might learn a few shorebirds. This is his first year of real ornithological interest, and to date he had made the acquaintance of only those few species of shorebirds that arrive in April: Pectoral Sandpiper, Greater and Lesser Yellowlegs, and Common Snipe. Each year we have an area near Roberts that is ideal for spring sandpipers and plovers, well worth daily coverage from late April into early June.

First we trained the 30x telescope on a bird spinning around in circles, and Ricky got acquainted with the Wilson's Phalarope. Then we spotted a distant Dowitcher, but before being able to study it in detail, our attention was distracted by a large light gray shorebird flying in with a distinctive two-syllable call and showing vivid black-and-white wing pattern. After he alighted at close range, Rick had a beautiful chance to learn what a Willet looks like. Shortly thereafter, I discovered another Dowitcher on my side of the road—much closer than the first—and trained the scope on him enough to see the rich reddish-brown color of the breast continuing way to the under-belly and to suspect this would be the Long-billed species. Rick took a quick look, but he was equally interested in some large reddish-breasted birds on his side. When I got to look at them, I counted seven Godwits, several of whom showed

the rich breeding plumage of the Hudsonian. The bird swere hardly 30 yards away, and scarcely needed telescopic examination. But it was after the telescope was focused that we could see that three of the Godwits were in spring plumage, three in winter plumage, and the seventh was the larger and browner Marbled Godwit; the latter even shook its tail and lifted its wing while we watched, showing the plain wing and tail pattern of the Marbled. How many Wisconsin ornithologists, I wondered, have ever had the chance to study both species of godwit in the field of the telescope at the same time? The 25 or so Wilson's Phalaropes wading and dancing in the background were hardly noticeable, by comparison.

It was time to go. But one last glance revealed two small shorebirds almost side by side on the mud some 20 feet from the water. They looked interesting with the naked eye, and binoculars confirmed the identification of a Semipalmated Plover and a Piping Plover. The scope caught both together, brought them up almost to arm's length, and now Ricky knows well the differense in back color of the two small plovers. I had discovered the Piping Plover here the previous evening, and it marked the first time I had ever encountered this species in St. Croix County. While we were looking at the Plovers, the Dowitcher flushed and gave his thin single-syllable call-note that is so unlike the harsh trebled call of the Short-billed Dowitcher, and confirmed the identification of the Long-billed.

So Ricky got quite an introduction to the shorebird family. And Dad had one of his most exciting ornithological experitnces, too!—Sam Robbins, Roberts.

Albino Killdeer in Jefferson County. May 27, 1966. At 5:00 p. m. a white shorebird was observed near a pond at the intersection of county highwaws C and S in extreme northeastern Jefferson County. The head of the bird was round like a plover, bill short, legs a muddy-yellow, slight dark areas forming faint rings on the upper breast, a hint of yellow visible on the rump when flying, darker tips on the wings, and a red eye. The manner of the bird was much like that of a few other Killdeer also near the pond. Our impression was that the size of the bird was just a little larger than a Killdeer, but so closely resembled the normal Killdeer available for comparison that there was little doubt that the bird was an albino of the same species. It did not resemble any of the shorebirds pictured in either the Eastern or Western Petersons. The bird was first seen by Ed Peartree and Don Beimborn and was seen later by Tom Sharp and other members of the S. Paul Jones bird club. It remained in the area for several days. Associated with the white shorebird at the time of the first sighting were Semi-palmated Plover, Least Sandpiper, Baird's Sandpiper, and Killdeer.—Don Beimborn, St. Paul, Minnesota.

A Day to Remember. . . . "The big migration days here at John's Lake, Waushara County, were May 1-2 . . . it was spectacular. On April 30 it was 52°, cloudy and misty. There were a few warblers around but not too much bird action. I was able to band only a short time. During the night it rained and on May 1 it warmed up to 67° at 2:00 p. m. Winds were of such velocity that I was able to band only a few hours but did

band 74 birds, of which 47 were Myrtle Warblers and 1 Cerulean Warbler. Many warblers were heard all day in the woods. During the night it got colder; there were tornadoes in Minnesota and southwestern Wisconsin and snow in South Dakota. The wind shifted to the west and got in back of our place which was to my advantage as we are sheltered by a big hill on the west and we live on the west side of the lake. At 6:30 a. m. it was 30°, cloudy and windy. I furl my nets at night because of deer and predator problems. Three nets were unfurled at 6:30 along the lakeshore as there were many warblers in the low, wild shrubbery there. Warblers filled the nets so fast that as soon as one was emptied it was furled and I would go on to the next. Every gathering cage and bag was filled with birds. After processing the birds, two nets were unfurled and these two kept me so busy that I had to quit banding at 8:45 a. m. I was exhausted! No help was immediately available but another bander who teaches school was to come at 4:30 and my husband would be home to help also. I had banded 70 birds in that short time using only two nets after the first check. Most were Myrtle Warblers, a few Palms and another Cerulean. I went back to bed and awoke at 11:45. As I glanced out the window, I noted the swallows had returned in huge flocks and were milling around on the lakeshore marshy area. Palm and Yellow Warblers were all over the front yard and I hadn't the manpower (or I should say 'womanpower') to man nets there. (No time was recorded of the furled nets in between net checks and processing of birds.) I quickly unfurled one net and succeeded in banding Bank and Tree Swallows plus getting returns of two banded Tree Swallow nestlings. 154 birds were banded in less than four hours using two nets. At 4:30 when my husband and the other bander arrived, migration had slowed. There seemed to be hundreds of White-throated Sparrows and Slate-colored Juncos as well as Purple Finches. The Sparrows and Juncos were tossed out of the nets unbanded as I had no time to process them (the banding office will be happy to hear this). How I wish that some of the banders could have been here to share with me this experience! It would have been of great interest to know what birds really passed through. I am told that this is a 'once in a lifetime' deal and it was exciting while it lasted. . . . Irma Chipman, Wautomo.





FIELD NOTES

By IRMA CHIPMAN

Spring Season

March 1-May 31, 1967

A NOTE FROM THE SPRING SEASONAL EDITOR

No one could possibly fill Tom Soulen's shoes with his great knowledge of ornithology and his many capabilities but as your new Spring Seasonal Editor I shall try to do the best I can. This first effort has been very time-consuming because of my lack of knowledge of birds which I have not had the opportunity of studying and it is here that I wish to thank Sam Robbins for his great assistance. We have so many dedicated observers that it is only fair that we each do our share.

After having read, reread, digested, edited and re-edited the many observations, I do hope I have come up with the information you do want to read. There are bound to be some omissions and if there are—I am sorry. Some reports came in too late to include without much re-writing. I shall appreciate any constructive criticism which you might care to make.

Irma Chipman,
Spring Seasonal Editor



No observer had anything nice to say about the spring weather. The spring season was very cold, alternately very wet and very dry, and VERY LATE. Most of central and northern Wisconsin was covered by at least three feet of snow most of March. Anyone harboring any ideas about readying their bluebird houses by March 15 in those areas would have to have done so on snowshoes. Strong, easterly, cold (and at times almost gale-force) winds prevailed during most of March. To most banders it made mist netting next to impossible and thus many big flights may have been missed by them. March 17 was below zero in central Wisconsin. In late March, strong southerly winds sent a tremendous burst of warm air into the state with unusually heavy thunderstorms in some areas. Rapidly melting snows on partially frozen soils created a large run-off, flooding river bottoms and low spots. Almost every field was covered with huge puddles. These conditions brought forth the first inland surge of waterfowl migrants and some passerines. This gave many

birders the opportunity to observe many ducks, geese, swans and shorebirds which they ordinarily have to miss because of geographic locations. To quote Sam Robbins: "March 30 was quite a day, with strong southerly winds sending a tremendous burst of warm air into the state. Never have I seen snow vanish as rapidly as it did that day; when I took off for a field trip to Prescott in the morning, the snow was piled two feet deep around the front steps, and when I returned in early afternoon there wasn't a trace to be seen. The sudden run-off caused flooding of the Willow River around Hudson and New Richmond, and the Chippewa River in the Eau Claire area." The whole northwestern part of the state missed the March 25 thaw that the more easterly parts of the state experienced. This same weather system brought to the southeastern corner of the state a rash of exotics which our state has rarely experience—the state's first Sprague's Pipit, and several other species which were a full month or more early.

Most inland lakes were frozen until the first week in April. This brought in huge flocks of waterfowl which stayed around a little longer than usual, because of still frozen waters in the north. A second deep low pressure system moved across the state April 6-8. This brought in another wave of migrants; then things slowed down until the end of the month. Dr. Kemper writes: "April was wet—May was very dry. Lots of water standing in the fields allowed good shore birding. It was a backward season with generally late arrivals. TV tower casualties were mild."

Most of April the temperature was above freezing with high easterly winds. The latter part of the month it warmed. It was 70° in central Wisconsin on April 21 with bad tornadoes in Illinois. On April 22, the mercury plunged to below freezing and Chicago had 3" of snow. High winds predominated over much of Wisconsin. Again, warming weather on April 28 through May 2 brought forth a new surge. The varied quirks of weather resulted in many rarities invading Wisconsin which will be discussed in BY THE WAYSIDE.

Weather, whether or not, over 80 reports (including 22 May Counts) were received and turned up 290 species for the Spring Season.

Of interest to many will be quotes from some of the spectacular flights. Daryl Tessen, Appleton: "On March 25, I did extensive birding in Outagamie and Winnebago counties. An **extremely large** migration had moved in overnight, one of the larger ones I have ever had the fortune of observing. It consisted of the following: Redwings (hundreds), Grackles (hundreds), Killdeer (100+), Robins (150+), Eastern and Western Meadowlarks (about 100 total), Cowbirds (25-35), Lapwing Longspurs (700+), Song Sparrow (70+), a few Rusty and Brewer's Blackbirds, Fox Sparrows, Golden-crowned Kinglets and Ring-billed Gulls. The latter included 1 grebe species, 3 mergansers plus 16 species of ducks. Practically every field had Robins, Redwings, Grackles and Killdeer on it. Quite a sight."

William Hilsenhoff, Dane County: "Through April, the migration seemed to be fairly normal, with the heavy migration the night of April 28 and 30. On April 30, I heard 48 chips in a 5-minute count at 9:23 p. m. On the morning of April 29 and May 1 were further evidence of heavy migrations the night before . . . On April 29, I am virtually cer-

tain I saw a Worm-eating Warbler, at least as certain as one can be with only a one-second glance."

Donald Hendrick, Tomahawk, Lincoln County . . . "Experienced a curious phenomenon on April 27, while crossing the state on Highway 29 to Eau Claire. In the area west of Abbotsford there were hundreds of Marsh Hawks seen along the road, sometimes as many as 3 or 4 per mile. Must have been some kind of migration flight."

Carol Rudy, Summit Lake, Langlade County: "The warm spell in early April encouraged an early migration with most species arriving a few days ahead of last year's arrival dates. May, however, to quote the local newspaper was one of the coldest Mays in history . . . with an average temperature . . . 7 degrees below the May normal. There was a 4 inch snowfall here on May 11, and 1 inch on May 21. This cold weather caused the May migrants to arrive a few days later than last year's arrival dates. No waves of migrants materialized at all in May due, no doubt, to the exceptionally cold weather. The arrival of warblers was delayed to the late dates of May 22-30. At that time the weather warmed up so exceptionally that the last week of May simulated July weather—hot and dry. Most insectivorous migrants (swallows, flycatchers, warblers, hummingbirds, goatsuckers, etc.) arrived during that week, but not in numbers that could be called a wave. The warbler migration was very disappointing, and many species were not even seen this year. The day of heaviest migration, according to my banding records, was May 24 but I averaged only three birds per net hour.

W. S. Feeney, Spooner: "Warblers went through late and fast this year."

H. L. Lindberg, Marinette: "Goose migration of smaller flocks than usual. Shorebird movement spotty."

John Bielefeldt, Dane County: "April 19-25 some movement then slowed until May 1. May 18-24, thrushes, orioles, Redstarts and Wilson's Warblers abundant. Numbers of warblers were at times as high as in any spring I have yet witnessed."

Richard F. Bernard, Douglas County: "Birds late in arriving. Ducks pretty much on time. Late arrivals probably influenced by the persistent cold waves. Warblers and vireos scarce with a few heavy movements. Hawk migration, April 8 (1800) mainly Goshawks. April 25, mainly Red-tails and Broad-wings. May 12, Broad-wings (70 in one hour).



Seasonal Summary

Common Loon. Appeared March 30 (JB); Waupaca (KR) and Waushara (IC) counties April 1; Oconto county April 3 (CHR); St. Croix county April 6 (SDR); Door county (RL) April 8 and Vilas county (AFB) April 30.

Red-throated Loon. Observed in Ozaukee county (DT) April 9 and (DFG) April 15; St. Croix county May 12 (SDR).

Red-necked Grebe. Three observations; Dane county at Lake Monona (RGM) March 15; Douglas county April 21-May 5 (RFB); Dane county at Fish Lake May 23 (F & H) and May 25 (SDR).

Horned Grebe. Twenty-six observations in 17 counties; earliest March 24 in Dane county (CS); Fond du Lac county March 30 (RK) with more than the usual numbers on April 4; Brown county April 3 (C & P) with the peak on April 14; last departure date April 25 in Douglas county (RFB).

Eared Grebe: Reports from 4 counties; First observation April 30 at Goose Pond in Columbia county (DB & EP); another appeared in Dane county between April 29 and May 23 (WH); two observed in Douglas county from May 4 to May 7 (RFB); five seen in St. Croix county May 15 (SDR) also one on May 22.

Pied-billed Grebe. First noted in La Crosse county March 11 (FZL); March 12 in Dane (TA) and Outagamie (ASB) counties. The northern tier of counties was not reached until the last week in March.

White Pelican. One well-documented report from La Crosse county at Lake Onalaska on May 9 (FZL) when 16 were sighted; obvious with 30x scope at one mile; head and neck shape well noted.

Double-crested Cormorant. Eleven observations from 9 counties. Earliest date April 9 in Brown county (C & P); on May 20 over 100 observed in Fond du Lac county (CCK).

Great Blue Heron. In Milwaukee county March 19 (DKG); in Sawyer county March 31 (GM); it was felt that numbers were down considerably in Fond du Lac county (RK); 14 were sighted in Douglas county May 13 (May count) (RFB et al); well distributed over the state by April 2.

Green Heron. Earliest arrivals on April 16 in Dane (TA) and Milwaukee (DKG) counties; in Waupaca county April 21 (KR)—one found alive and one found dead (killed by boys); Burnett county May 13 (DM & SG); a nest found with two eggs on Eldorado Marsh, Fond du Lac county May 30 (RK). There were 27 reports from 18 counties but no one mentioned the scarcity or abundance of this species.

Little Blue Heron. Three reports received: A single bird in Milwaukee on April 1 (DKG)—see "By the Wayside"; in Waukesha county April 22-23 (DB, EP); one in mid-May in Fond du Lac county (JF, fide RK); all reports well detailed. The April 1st date is 16 days earlier than the previous state arrival date.

Cattle Egret. Only one reported from Horicon Marsh (RAH), two on April 18 and one still present on April 24.

Common Egret. Twenty reports from 16 counties spreading quite generally over the state. Earliest reports from Pierce county on March 30 (RB) and Waukesha county March 31 (RFB); one found dead along lakeshore in Oconto county April -15 (CHR); May 14 at Fish Creek (DB)—the first ever observed by him in Bayfield county.

Snowy Egret. One observation in Manitowoc county May 28 (JK) seen in a slough at Point Beach State Forest.

Black-crowned Night Heron. Fifteen reports from 11 counties; earliest report from Whitnall Park, Milwaukee county on April 3 (ES); April 13 in St. Croix county (SG); Fond du Lac county May 13 & 31 (RK) with the comment "another species to be watched. Once common here in spring—only three observations last spring". Twelve were sighted May 13 in Outagamie county (DT) which is heartening.

Yellow-crowned Night Heron. Returned to their nesting areas in Pierce county April 12 (RB); in Dane county May 6 (NRB); La Crosse county (HY) May 7; in Milwaukee county May 17 (MD) with a bird on the nest in Greenfield Park; the earliest report and very well-documented by (DKG) in Sheboygan county March 31 which is two weeks earlier than the previous state arrival record; he also observed a nest in Milwaukee from April 16 on.

Least Bittern. Only six reports: May 16 Lincoln county (DH); May 21-28 in four counties which includes 2 May counts. May 21 in Langlade county (Mrs. PD); May 22 St. Croix county (SDR); May 27 Brown county (Fr. W) and May 28 Columbia county (RGM).

American Bittern. Twenty-three reports including 10 May Counts from 18 counties. Earliest report April 9 Oconto county (HLL); April 21 Chippewa county (CAK); April 23 St. Croix county (SG) and Winnebago county (DT). Most of the 'early birds' were noted by large open water areas.

Whistling Swan. There were widespread reports from 25 counties. The earliest reports were March 16-17 at Racine (LE); there were large concentrations inland following the March 25 surge of warm air which caused sudden melting of snows which created much water in fields and drainage ditches thus giving an opportunity to many observers who miss seeing this species. Large numbers were noted; 210 on April 3 in St. Croix county (SDR); 350 on April 2 in Waushara county in flooded fields (IC) that stayed around for about a week; 700 on April 7 at Fond du Lac (CCK); April 9 a peak of 1300 in Marinette county (HLL); April 11, 51 used the Flambeau River at Park Falls for a resting place and also 50 reported at Phillips (AV).

Canada Goose. Many reports, the earliest from Horicon Marsh (RAH) on March 3. Other major arrival dates there being March 10-11, 16, 18-19, 23-24, with major departures on April 19-20 and 28-29. First broods from those returning to nest were

ten days late; also known to have nested in St. Croix (SDR) and Brown (CHR) counties. A nest with 6 downy young found in Brown county May 6 (CHR) and on April 9 observed three nests. Birds of a small race were noted in Columbia (RBD) and Burnett (NRS) counties.

White-fronted Goose. In Columbia county a well-documented record on April 2 (DT) was followed by one on April 19 (RBD). In St. Croix county, where none had been seen in the previous six years, separate observations were made on April 2 (1), April 7 (2), April 26 (2) and May 7 (1) (SDR). One in La Crosse county April 11 (FZL) at Brice's Prairie; one at Horicon Marsh May 6 (RAH).

Snow and Blue Goose. Eighteen reports were received from 13 counties. Most arrivals were between March 25 and April 1. Thirty-five seen by (DB) in Bayfield county May 20-21; last observation in Douglas county May 25 (RFB); a report received of the hybrid Blue/Snow which wintered in Racine and still there in April (LE). Lone Blue geese remained into June in Columbia and St. Croix counties (SDR).

Mallard and Black Duck. Major migration between March 25 and April 4. Most observers felt the duck migration was an excellent one.

Gadwall. Earliest report from Milwaukee county March 4 (RGM); a wintering flock observed in Ozaukee county March 4-5 (DT); had arrived in most areas by April 2. Last noted in Brown county May 27 (Fr. W).

Pintail. Wintered in Ozaukee county, observed March 4 (DT); noted in Milwaukee March 5 (DT); had arrived in most areas by the end of March.

Green-winged Teal. Noted in Dane county March 2 (JB); most areas did not observe them until the surge of migrating waterfowl between March 25 and April 1. Peak migration noted in St. Croix county April 8-11 when 75 were observed (SDR); noted in Douglas county April 12 (RK). A pair reported nesting at Eldorado Marsh in Fond du Lac county (RK). Seven observations made on May counts.

Blue-winged Teal. First arrivals March 25 in four counties; observations made in 24 counties by 39 observers which also included 14 May counts. Arrived in most areas including the northern tier of counties by the first week in April. Reported as numerous in Bayfield county May 20 (DB).

European Widgeon. A male seen in Columbia county April 2 (DT); all field marks noted, with 30x scope as the bird was seen both standing on shore and swimming with American Widgeon.

American Widgeon. Appeared in Dane county March 2 (JB), in Milwaukee county March 5 (TA), Horicon Marsh March 11 (RAH) when two pair were observed. They were observed in most other counties between March 25 and April 2. Also represented on 10 May Counts. Four were still present in Winnebago county June 3 (DT).

Shoveler. There were 32 reports from 18 counties including 9 May Counts. Noted March 10 in Dane county (TA) and in Racine county at Hansche's Pond, one male in bright spring plumage 100' on ice! (LE). All field marks. No other observations until period March 25-April 1 then seen in Fond du Lac (RK), Dodge (RAH), Pierce (SDR) (RB), Winnebago (DT), St. Croix (SDR), Brown (Fr. W) counties. Observed in Douglas county April 2 (RFB).

Wood Duck. Earliest observation March 9 in Dane county (TA) then none until the period between March 25 and April 3. Noted in Pierce county March 26 (SG) and in Douglas county April 12 (RFB). On May 13 C. H. Richter checked two cavities made by woodpeckers in Oconto county. One had 11 eggs and the other 16 eggs. Some observers felt that numbers of this species were down.

Redhead. Present in Milwaukee county March 5 (TA) and in Waukesha county March 7 (Mrs. PH); appeared in the central counties almost two weeks later when warmer weather released the ice-bound waters. Observed in Douglas county March 30 (RFB) and St. Croix county March 30-31 (SDR); Brown county April 11 (C & P). Observed on six May counts. Several pairs remained to nest at Eldorado March, Fond du Lac county (RK).

Ring-necked Duck. Thirty-six reports. Noted March 4 in Ozaukee county (DT); La Crosse county March 17 (FZL); March 19 Pierce county (RB). Many reports of arrivals the third week in March. On April 11, 150 were observed in St. Croix county (SDR); 164 noted in Douglas county on the May Count on the 13th (RFB et al).

Canvasback. Observations in Milwaukee county March 5 (TA, DT) and wintering birds in Ozaukee county March 4-5 (DT); March 4 in Dane county (RGM), then no other reports until the northward push of migrants March 25-April 1. Latest departure date May 28 in Columbia county when one female was observed (DT).

Greater Scaup. Observations in Milwaukee county March 4 (RGM), and March 5 (TA); moved into central and northern counties March 25-April 1 with the thaw-

ing of lakes and melting snows. In Fond du Lac county (RK)—“Although the Lesser Scaup remained longer, the Greater outnumbered the Lesser considerably.” Last observation May 30 in Douglas county (RFB).

Lesser Scaup. Very encouraging reports of this species from Oconto county (CHR)—“thousands, mostly Lesser, in Oconto county April 22-23, the most in years. Thought to be eating smelt spawn along the shores of Lake Michigan”. Approximately 5000 seen in Adams county April 18 (SDR). Widely distributed over the state by April 11.

Common Goldeneye. Most reports from March 25 to April 1. Spread well over the state by April 1. Still present May 22 in St. Croix county (SDR), May 24 in Manitowoc county (JK), Douglas county May 30 (RFB), and one male present in Outagamie county June 3 (DT).

Barrow's Goldeneye. Two males were observed at Port Washington March 5 by Ed Prins (fide L. Erickson). Photos were taken.

Bufflehead. General movement through central counties March 25-30 reaching the northern areas April 10-14. Still present in Dane county May 28 (RGM) and on June 2 in Columbia county (SDR).

Oldsquaw. Seven reports from 4 counties none of which were inland. Still present May 13 in Milwaukee county for the Milwaukee Birders May Count.

White-winged Scoter. Noted in Ozaukee county March 4-5 (DT) March 11 (DKG) March 27 (CS) and April 9 (DT); Milwaukee county March 5 (DT); Pierce county April 2 (RB); Columbia county April 14 (RBD). Last noted in Douglas county May 25 (RFB).

Surf Scoter. Two were observed at Superior in Douglas county at Wisconsin Point May 26 (RFB).

Ruddy Duck. Migrants were well spread over the central counties during the period March 23-27; St. Croix county April 14 (SDR); departure date from Marinette county May 7 (HLL).

Hooded Merganser. Milwaukee county March 5 (TA); Dane county March 15 (RGM); noted in all but the northern-most counties during the period March 25-April 1 and in the northern counties shortly after. Of interest was a nest of 10 eggs and one Wood Duck egg in Oconto county May 3 (CHR).

Common Merganser. Reports from 23 counties. Concern was expressed by Rockne Knuth of Fond du Lac county when he said, “usually most common of the mergansers—none this spring”. Latest departure in Dane (RGM) and Sauk (Wm. Foster, etal) on May 20.

Red-breasted Merganser. As with most waterfowl migration, the northward move was from March 25-April 1. Observed on three May counts with 272 seen on May 13 in Douglas county (RFB, etal).

Turkey Vulture. First observation in Buffalo county March 29 (DKG); April 14-15 in Brown, Douglas, St. Croix and Washburn counties. At Summit Lake, Langlade county, Carol Rudy writes that they were uncommon there as of May 20.

Goshawk. Eight reports from 6 counties. Brown county March 25 (C & P); Pierce county March 24 (DKG); and March 31 (SG); Door county April 1 (RL) 2 were seen and on April 15 (RL, TE) observed a good northerly hawk migration of 229 hawks—2 of which were Goshawks. One at Whitnall Park, Milwaukee on April 3 (ES) and April 15 (MD); Washburn county at Spooner an adult male observed (WSF) April 20 and May 31 with comment, “one visits our pigeons daily and must be nesting locally”. A large flight of hawks took place at Superior along the Lake Superior shore where 1800 hawks (mostly Goshawks) were noted on April 8 (BK, RFB).

Sharp-shinned Hawk. Well distributed over the state by March 30.

Cooper's Hawk. Nineteen reports from 15 counties.

Red-tailed Hawk. Thirty-one reports from 21 counties. The period of March 22 through March 30 seemed to be the peak of migration. In Pierce county 45 were observed on March 30 (SDR). Don G. Follen, Sr. of Wood county writes, “On June 25 watched with a 20x Balscope. Two Red-tailed hawks were hovering. One made the catch and carried it to the nest. Some may not know they do this”.

Red-shouldered Hawk. Twenty-two reports from 15 counties. Most were of the period March 25-April 16. In Outagamie county movement was from May 6-13 (DT).

Broad-winged Hawk. First reports from Door county April 1 (RL) and Brown county April 2 (C & P); the northern tier of counties was not reached until the period of April 25-28. There were 34 observations from 22 counties.

Swainson's Hawk. One observed in St. Croix county April 25 (SDR).

Rough-legged Hawk. Twenty-eight reports, 17 of which were in May from 17 counties. Of interest because of their lateness: Oconto county May 20 (CHR) “followed for almost 3 miles . . . able to fly well though feathers missing from right wing

and left leg stiff and hanging downward. Apparently heading north—flying in a northwesterly direction"; Wood county May 27 and 29 (DGF) . . . positive identification. Not in the same area—six miles apart; Sawyer county May 28 to June 3 (GM).

Golden Eagle. Only one report this year. April 10/18 one at Spooner (WSF).

Bald Eagle. Eleven counts from 9 counties including two seen on May counts. Langlade county (CR) April 27 a female incubating; May 26/27 Forest county at Stevens Lake (KR).

Marsh Hawk. Observed in Dane county March 1 and Waukesha county March 3 (TA); northward movement March 18-25 compared to March 5-9 last year. Dr. Kemper sums it up by saying, "His arrival depends on melting snow. In winters with no snow—he stays". In Pierce county, 15 were noted March 30 (SDR); also in Douglas county on that date (RFB). On April 29 in area West of Abbottsford hundreds were seen along highway 29 (DH). Scarce in Milwaukee county (MD).

Osprey. Noted a week earlier in the far north this year. In Douglas county April 13 (RFB) also 3 were observed in the May Count there. Earliest report April 11 in Vilas county (ASB). Encouraging is the discovery of active nests found by Carol Rudy in Langlade county, Forest county at Pelican Lake and in Lincoln county.

Peregrine Falcon. Three observations. Outagamie county May 13 on the May Count—half hour study, all field marks carefully noted (DT et al). Columbia county May 6 (CS); May 9 in Burnett county (NRS).

Pigeon Hawk. Nine reports from 7 counties. Noted in Ozaukee county April 9 (DT); in Douglas county April 14 (MG, fide RFB); in Door county April 15 (RL).

Sparrow Hawk. The northern-most March report on the 15th in Price county (H & K); largest number reported from Ozaukee county April 9 (DT) when 35 were seen; 18 were observed on March 30 in Pierce county (SDR).

Ruffed Grouse. Twenty-three reports from 19 counties and very well distributed. No comment on the abundance or scarcity of this species.

Greater Prairie Chicken. Only report was from Waushara County April 8 (TA).

Sharp-tailed Grouse. Six reports from four counties: Douglas, Price, Burnett and Juneau. At Crex Meadows the first week in May, Harold Bauers photographed them on the booming grounds. Of interest also were that many were reported at Sandhill April 2 (RFB et al).

Bobwhite. Ten reports from 6 counties. No comments on the abundance or scarcity. This species, no doubt, suffered greatly from the deep snows of last winter. Many took advantage of home feeders. "Many flocks wintered well in Waushara counties but flocks dwindled somewhat" (IC).

Ring-necked Pheasant. Twenty-six reports from 20 counties. Douglas county March 25 (RFB), observed in Pierce county throughout season (SG); Fond du Lac county (RK)—"common throughout season"; Waushara county (IC)—"present all season but numbers are fewer".

Gray Partridge. Eighteen reports from 10 counties. Noted on 5 May counts. Noted March 15 in Marinette county (HLL); in St. Croix county May 22 (SDR).

Eastern Turkey. Two reports: Grant county May 13 (FZL); these birds were introduced near Wyalusing State Park March 1967. Seven were sighted April 2 at Necedah, Juneau county (BK, MB, RFB).

Sandhill Crane. Twenty-four reports from 17 counties including six May Counts. On March 19 sighted in two areas: Racine county at Tichigan Refuge—seen in flight, (Ed Prins) and in Jefferson county (MM). This date ties the arrival record for the state. Present at Sandhill, Juneau county April 2 (RFB et al).

King Rail. Five observations in four counties including one May Count (Milwaukee Birders, May 13). Ozaukee county May 13 (MD) and May 27 (DKG); Brown county May 14 (C & P) and at Beaver Dam Marsh, Waukesha county May 27 (DKG).

Virginia Rail. Eighteen reports from 13 counties and 6 May counts. Earliest arrival April 16 Fond du Lac county (RK, CCK) and Marinette county (CHR). Also in Marinette county (CHR) found a nest May 27 and on May 30 another nest and 9 eggs. Seen in Douglas county May 25 (MG, fide RFB).

Sora. Well represented over the state with the earliest arrival in Fond du Lac county April 16 (RK, CCK). Well spread over the state by April except the extreme northern counties where they arrived about two weeks later.

Yellow Rail. Sam Robbins writes, "Again Carl Richter is the only one to turn up this species (maybe because he is the only one who really tramps the marshes looking for nests!); noted by him in Marinette county on May 17 and in Oconto county on May 23."

Black Rail. Most unusual was a report in Winnebago county, May 13 (EF) of a bird she heard and saw on that date. Unfortunately Wisconsin lacks a specimen or

photograph of this species but it seems unmistakable. (See "By the Wayside").

Common Gallinule. Only ten reports from nine counties including 4 May Counts. The earliest report from Winnebago county (DT) on April 22 followed by Marinette county on April 29 (HLL), also it was the northern-most observation. All other reports in May, four of which were on the 13th.

American Coot. Present in Dane, Ozaukee and Waukesha counties all during period. No doubt, they were wintering birds. Most other reports followed the March 25 warming trend of melting snows and ice. Reported as numerous in Bayfield county May 20 (DB).

Semipalmated Plover. Earliest observation from St. Croix county on May 2 (SDR); twenty-one reports from 11 counties; represented on 7 of the May counts. Forty were observed in the Dane, Columbia, Sauk area on the May 23 May Count (F & H). Latest departure date May 30 in Douglas county (RFB).

Piping Plover. Reports of this rare bird from 5 counties. Milwaukee county (MD) April 28; Columbia county at Goose Pond (RGM) May 2-4; Douglas county (RFB) from May 2 on; St. Croix county May 3-15 (SDR) ;and LaFayette county May 13 (RHL, NRB).

Killdeer. March 10 was the earliest date from two counties—Dane (WH) and Milwaukee (DKG). With the rapidly melting snow on March 25 they were observed in eight counties. Most observers listed that date as the peak of migration. Of interest was a lone killdeer circling over the City of Wautoma on March 22 trying to find a place to land that was free of snow or ice and being unsuccessful (IC).

Golden Plover. Earliest observations in Columbia county April 16 (DT) and St. Croix county April 18 (SDR); twelve reports were received from 7 counties. Sam Robbins reports seeing a flock of 18 on May 10th in St. Croix county. Last observation from Columbia county May 30 (DKG).

Black-bellied Plover. Noted first in Columbia county (DB) May 7; observed in most other counties about a week later. May 14, Chippewa county (CAK)—"just a few". Present in 12 counties by May 25.

Ruddy Turnstone. Twenty-one reports (including 4 May Counts) from 13 counties. First noted May 13 in six counties, the northern-most being St. Croix (SDR). A small flock reported in Fond du Lac county on that day (RK) and two days later a huge flock reported from Winnebago county (RK). Reported in Douglas county May 25 (RFB) and in Marinette county May 29 (HLL).

American Woodcock. Thirty-five reports (including 11 May counts) from 24 counties. First noted March 27 in Waukesha county (IC); on March 30 heard in aerial display in Oconto county (CHR) and also in Langlade county (CR)—"several in evening flight song and a large wave at once".

Common Snipe. First noted in Brown county (Fr. W) and in Pierce county (SG) on March 26. Heard in aerial display in Oconto county March 30 (CHR) but did not reach Langlade and Douglas counties until April 12-14. Thirty were observed in St. Croix county May 4 (SDR), and fifty-five noted in Douglas county On May 13 (RFB etal).

Upland Plover. Twenty-eight reports from 21 counties. First observed in Winnebago county April 21 (Mrs. EN); April 29 in Chippewa county (SDR); La Crosse and in Waukesha (RB) counties; reached the northern tier of counties May 12-16.

Spotted Sandpiper. First arrivals on April 20 in Outagamie (ASB), and La Crosse (FZL) counties. It was present in most central counties by May 6 and in Douglas county on May 7 (RFB). Not noted in Marinette, Price, Marathon and Vilas counties until about a week later.

Solitary Sandpiper. Earliest report of April 15 in Ozaukee county (DKG) when 2 were sighted. Four other April sightings: April 22 in Marinette county (HLL), April 29 in St. Croix (SDR) and Waukesha (RB) counties and April 30 in Milwaukee county (DKG). Most observers cited May 13-17 as departure dates. Two birds were still present at Whitnall Park (Milwaukee) on May 25 (ES).

Willet. Noted in seven reports from six counties. May 3-5 (3) in St. Croix (SDR) county; May 5 in Vernon county at Genoa Hatchery (FZL); in Douglas county (RFB) and Manitowoc county (JK), May 10 in Green Lake county (EF) and May 11 in Fond du Lac county (RK)—his first observation in Wisconsin.

Greater Yellowlegs. Noted first in Pierce county March 30 (SDR) and in Chippewa county March 31 (CAK). Present in most counties by the middle of April. Noted on nine May Counts (May 13-14). Still present in Dane county May 21.

Lesser Yellowlegs. Earliest reports March 31 in Chippewa county (CAK) and Brown county April 1 (Fr. W.); there was a general movement April 14-16. Report of

150 on May 5 in St. Croix county (SDR). Last observation May 30 in Douglas county (RFB).

Knot. Reported from 3 locations: Two in Bayfield county May 20 (DB); Racine county May 21 (DKG), Douglas county May 30 (RFB).

Pectoral Sandpiper. First noted in Sheboygan county (DKG) March 31 when ten were sighted. Rockne Knuth of Fond du Lac reports "none this year—usually common". They were found in large numbers in some other counties: Chippewa (CAK)—"many seen throughout season". April 30 in Dane county, 130 seen (RGM); May 4-9 in St. Croix county 150 observed (SDR). Still present in Douglas county (RFB) at the end of season.

White-rumped Sandpiper. Thirteen observations in 9 counties. Two observed in Winnebago county May 6 (DT). Four reports by May 14. None seen in Fond du Lac county (RK) though they had been present the past two years. Lingered into June at several locations.

Baird's Sandpiper. Observed in Dane county May 4-5 (CS) ten days before last year's arrival date; details given. No other observations before May 20; noted in 6 counties: Dane, Douglas, Fond du Lac, La Crosse, Racine and St. Croix. Last date in Douglas county May 30.

Least Sandpiper. Earliest report from Columbia county (DT) April 30; arrived in eight other counties within a week; present in Douglas county May 9 (RFB) and in Marinette county May 17 (HLL); migration peak dates May 11-15; last noted in Douglas county May 30.

Dunlin. April 15 observed in Brown county (RH); April 16 in Columbia county, one seen in full spring plumage in company with Golden Plovers (DT). Three other April dates. Peak dates May 22-23. Still present in Fond du Lac and St. Croix counties at the end of the period.

Dowitcher. Present in the state between April 30 and May 26, and with increased attention being given to the distinctive call notes, a suggestion of a pattern for the spring migration for the Long-billed and Short-billed species is gradually emerging. In St. Croix county (SDR) everything heard between April 30 and May 9 was Long-billed, while everything heard between May 10 and 22 was Short-billed. Other Long-bills, identified by call-note, include: Dane county May 4 (RGM), Fond du Lac county May 12 (RK), and Douglas county May 13 (RFB). Other Short-bills, identified by call note, include: Racine county May 7 (RGM); and Douglas county (RFB). The skimpy information from past years appears to fit this general pattern: the Long-billed migrating a bit earlier than the Short-billed, but with a little period of overlapping. It will be interesting to study observations from future years in the light of this pattern. Observers are warned, however, to be extremely careful in attempting Dowitcher identification; in plumage there is so much variation and intergradation that most observers cannot safely differentiate the two; the call-note is reasonably safe, for those who are skilled in detecting differentiations in sound. (Seasonal Editor's note: I am grateful to Sam Robbins for the help given here and am sure we shall all benefit).

Stilt Sandpiper. Two reports: Dane county (RGM et al) on May 4, 20, 21; Mead area E. of Rice Lake, Wood county May 22 (Mrs. AH).

Semipalmated Sandpiper. The only April observation was in St. Croix county April 30 (SDR); May 1 in Dane county (CS) and still present May 30. Well spread out over the state between May 11-20. Still present in three counties at the end of the period. A flock of 250 observed on the May count in Dane-Columbia-Sauk counties on May 23 (F & H).

Marbled Godwit. One in Pierce county April 16 ties the state arrival record (RB); 3 observed in Columbia county April 30 (DT, EP, JF, RB); one in Dane county May 1 (WH); one to four birds present almost daily in St. Croix county from May 4-13 (SDR), at Superior, May 8-9 (RFB).

Hudsonian Godwit. Noted on 14 dates between April 30 and May 22 with a high of 8 on May 13 in St. Croix county (SDR); Chippewa county May 10 (CAK)—"numerous"; Dane county May 14 (RGM); Winnebago county May 16 (RK); Columbia county May 15 (RBD); Marinette county May 17 (HLL); Price county May 8 (AV); Dodge county May 30 (DKG).

Sanderling. Fourteen reports from 9 counties; May 5 in Manitowoc (DKG) and in Marinette (HLL) counties. Most observations between the dates of May 18-22. Last report May 29 from Marinette county.

American Avocet. The first spring record in two years was seen in Fond du Lac county May 12-15 (CCK, RK and many others); another at Beaver Dam Lake May 21 (MR); see "By the Wayside".

Wilson's Phalarope. Observed in St. Croix county April 28 (SDR, SG); 40 observed by (SDR) May 4-5. Noted May 1 in Dane county (CS), in Douglas county (RFB) and Eau Claire county (SDR). Seen in Marinette county May 17 (HLL) and 20 (CHR). Three to five pair seen in Winnebago county (DT) on June 4; nesting is probable.

Northern Phalarope. First observed in St. Croix county May 16 (4) by (SDR); in Dane county May 21 (WH, RGM); Fond du Lac county May 23 (RK) when 3 birds were seen in Eldorado Marsh—his first observation of this bird. Last observation date May 30 in Dodge county (DKG) when he saw 4 birds.

Glaucous Gull. Observed in Douglas county March 30 at Wisconsin Point (RFB) and in Marinette county, May 7-16 (HLL).

Herring Gull. Period of major movement was from March 24-30.

Ring-billed Gull. Northward movement during March 25-30. No observer mentioned abundance or movements of large numbers.

Franklin's Gull. Eleven present in Dane county April 30 (RGM); three noted in St. Croix county May 7 (SDR).

Bonaparte's Gull. Present in Racine county March 30 (LE, DKG); noted in Milwaukee, Fond du Lac and Douglas counties April 11-13. In Fond du Lac county (RK)—“unusually rare this year; common in past years”. Very little movement until the end of the first week in May. One still present in Dodge county May 28 (DKG).

Forster's Tern. Present in Dane county April 13-14 (JB, JD); not much northward movement until the first part of May. Last observation date May 26 in Fond du Lac county (RK).

Common Tern. First arrival in Outagamie county April 1 (ASB) and in Fond du Lac county April 5 (RK) both remarkably early; Brown county April 15 (C & P). Present in most counties by May 14.

Caspian Tern. Eleven reports from 8 counties. Mississippi River records from La Crosse on May 9 (FZL) and from Pepin county on May 16 (SDR); Lake Michigan records from Milwaukee May 11-12 (DKG, MD) and from Marinette county May 6 (HLL); Lake Winnebago sighting from Winnebago county May 16 (RK); Green Bay records from Brown county May 14 (C & P); on Lake Superior from Bayfield county May 21 (DB) and from Douglas county May 8-30 (RFB).

Black Tern. First: April 29, Dane county (WH); and April 30, Columbia county (DB, DT). Generally well spread over the state by the middle of May.

Mourning Dove. A general movement northward was noted March 22-25 reaching as far as Marinette county. Langlade county April 14 (CR) and Douglas county April 13 (RFB).

Yellow-billed Cuckoo. The earliest report from Waukesha county May 11 (EH); May 13 in Milwaukee-Ozaukee counties on the May Count (Milwaukee Birders); no other observations until the last week in May.

Black-billed Cuckoo. May 4 was the earliest report—observed by Karl Priebe (fide LE). No others until May 13 and most seen the last week of May.

Screech Owl. Report from Sauk county March 21 (EK)—“seen outside our window in moonlight”. Observed in only five counties.

Great Horned Owl. Only 15 reports from 11 counties (including 4 May Counts). (“I am sure this bird is more prevalent but we just don't 'rise and shine' to either hear or see them”—Seasonal Ed.) In Dane county a nest with two young was observed on April 2 (TA).

Snowy Owl. Twenty-one reports from 14 counties. Earliest seasonal report of March 1 in Winnebago county (WDL). Late wintering birds reported in: Waushara county March 31 where it was feeding on some prey near flooded fields which harbored many swans and ducks (IC); April 8 in Columbia county at Goose Pond (fide TA); Oconto county April 27, 29, 30 (CHR); also April 27 in Waukesha county (LC).

Burrowing Owl. Of unusual interest was the sighting of this species near Plainfield on May 19 in Portage county (FR, F & FH). This is a fourth state record.

Barred Owl. Even though this is a common species, only ten reports from 9 counties. Earliest report from Langlade county March 31 (CR).

Long-eared Owl. Eight reports from 6 counties. La Crosse county March 17 (FZL); Douglas county April 14 (RFB); St. Croix county May 27 (SDR).

Short-eared Owl. Reports from only four counties. Douglas county (MG fide RFB); Manitowoc county (JK); Racine county (DT) and St. Croix county (SDR).

Saw-whet Owl. Only 3 reports during the period: Douglas county May 12 (BK fide RFB), Sauk county May 28 (2) (DT), and in Lincoln County (DH) on March 13 when one was brought in dead.

Whip-poor-will. Observed in Sauk county April 16 (David & Hazel Cox fide KIL); Dane county April 30 (WH); Vernon county May 3 (VW); not present in northern counties until the end of the third week in May.

Common Nighthawk. Earliest report from Brown county on May 8 (C & P). No central or northern reports until the period of May 18-25. Present in most counties by that time.

Chimney Swift. The season's first report from Dane county April 18 (WH); common in all southern counties by April 30; in St. Croix county April 29 (SDR); penetrated into most central counties the second week in May. Douglas county May 23 (RFB).

Ruby-throated Hummingbird. Observed in Sauk county at the Harold Kruse farm by David and Hazel Cox on April 18 (fide KIL). No other reports until May 10; in most central counties in the week which followed. Not observed in the northern counties until the last week in May.

Belted Kingfisher. The earliest report from Outagamie county on March 19 (ASB); March 30-April 3 observed in twelve counties including Douglas county. Reported as still quite uncommon in Fond du Lac county at the end of the period (RK).

Yellow-shafted Flicker. First observed in Vernon county March 1 (VW). Probably a wintering bird. Appeared in most counties during the great surge of migration March 30-April 2, even in the northern tier of counties.

Pileated Woodpecker. Nineteen reports from 14 counties. A nest found with 1 or 2 eggs in Oconto county May 13 (CHR).

Red-bellied Woodpecker. Twenty-eight reports received. The northernmost county being Burnett May 13 (SG, DM); two observed April 23 at Danbury (Crex Meadows) (RFB et al).

Red-headed Woodpecker. Carol Rudy reports from Langlade county—"notable in its absence—common last year"; from Waushara county (IC) "fewer in numbers this year whereas it had been plentiful in this area in the past"; from Lincoln county (DH) —"this usually uncommon woodpecker in this area reported building a nest hole in a wooden clothesline post on a farm 12 miles south of Tomahawk. None reported on previous spring reports".

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker. No reports of wintering birds. Their arrival came with the first surge of warm air. Noted first in Rock county March 25 (GM); observed in three other counties on March 30: Brown (C & P, Milwaukee (DKG) and Waushara (IC). Their advance was rather rapid, being observed in Price county April 3 (AV), Douglas county April 2 (RFB) and in Bayfield county April 15 (DB).

Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker. Two reports: Brown county on the Green Bay Bird Club May count May 14; seen at the Ed. Dempsey residence with 7x35 and 7x50 binoculars at 20 feet. Douglas county May 21 (RFB) two were seen at Stone's Bridge, near Brule.

Eastern Kingbird. No April dates this year. First noted at Whitnall Park, Milwaukee county when 9 were sighted on May 1 (ES); Outagamie county May 6 (DT); St. Croix county May 12 (SDR). Well spread over the state by the last week of May. Reported as "numerous" in Bayfield county on May 20 (DB) and as "very few seen" in Winnebago county May 17 (Mrs. EN).

Western Kingbird. Noted again at Hudson from May 19 on, where the species has been found each year since 1961 (SDR); by May 27 it was nesting (TS).

Great Crested Flycatcher. Record arrival date of April 2 in Milwaukee county. Observed by Anna Hehn (fide MD). Another Milwaukee observation on May 1 (DKG). No other observations until the period of May 11-16. They did not reach the northern part of the state until the last week in May. "Commoner than usual" is a report from Carol Rudy of Langlade county.

Eastern Phoebe. Earliest report on March 23 (RF, fide LE) in Racine county; in Brown county March 25 (Fr. W)—all field marks—details given. Migrated rather rapidly to the north. An unusually early date for Bayfield county when one was observed on April 1 along the E. Fork of the Cranberry River (DB).

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher. An astonishing early arrival record date was a bird observed in Milwaukee county April 1 (DKG) a full month ahead of the previous state record. Peak migration dates were May 27-29.

Acadian Flycatcher. Seven reports from four counties. First observations May 13 in Milwaukee county (MD); Sauk May 20 (DKG), La Crosse May 21 (DT), Dane May 28 (RGM) and one banded in Chippewa county (CAK) on June 2 which is the first definite record for that county.

Trail's Flycatcher. Earliest report May 4 in Brown county (C & P). Six reports before mid-May—most reports between May 23-28.

Least Flycatcher. Four reports of birds the first 11 days of May. Twenty-one reports noted a migration peak May 13-17. Reached Douglas county May 25 (RFB).

Eastern Wood Pewee. Earliest report from Brown county May 5 (C & P); noted in Price county May 12; first wave of migrants appeared in many counties May 12-14; peak of migration May 24-28.

Olive-sided Flycatcher. Observed in six counties; May 22 Milwaukee (DKG) and St. Croix (SDR), May 25 in Douglas (RFB), May 26 Dane (WH), Langlade May 29 (CR) and in Waukesha June 4 (JB).

Horned Lark. Present March 1 in five counties: Dane, Outagamie, Vernon, Waukesha and Waushara. Noted March 5 in Langlade county (CR) with an influx one week later. Douglas county March 18 (RFB).

Tree Swallow. Reported from four counties March 30-31, the farthest north being Waupaca county (KR); five more counties April 1 including Oconto (CHR) and Door (RL). By mid-April they were well-scattered over the state.

Bank Swallow. April 16 noted in Fond du Lac county (CCK) and April 17 in St. Croix county (SDR). Migration peaks were May 13-17 and by then had appeared in most areas.

Rough-winged Swallow. First observation April 16 in Sauk county (KIL), St. Croix county April 17 (SDR) and Milwaukee county April 20 (DKG); appeared in most central counties April 27-28. Concern was expressed by Rockne Knuth of Fond du Lac—"this species used to be easier to find than Bank Swallows but now is difficult to find".

Barn Swallow. Earliest report April 16 in Fond du Lac county (CCK) and did not reach most central counties until the last week in April. Penetrated the northern counties by mid-May.

Cliff Swallow. Noted in Price county April 20 (AV); present in most counties by the first week in May.

Purple Martin. Earliest report April 5 in Waushara county (IC); April 9 in Fond du Lac county (RK) and Brown county (C & P) who feel that numbers are way down. Reported in most areas by mid-April. This species fared badly from the cold spring. In Vilas county (ASB) "population way down"; Langlade county (CR) "cold May hard on them. Not abundant until the last of May".

Gray Jay. Six reports from 5 counties: Florence, Langlade, Forest, Vilas and Price. In Langlade county (CR) reported they increased in numbers in mid-March and disappeared in early April.

Blue Jay. Present in most counties all winter but in lesser numbers. In Waushara county only a few wintered compared to years past. "They did not return in numbers until April 22-30" (IC). In Douglas county 121 were seen on the May count on May 13. St. Croix county (SDR) 20 observed on the May count. Dane county (WH) gave May 13-17 as migration dates. With the heavy southward migration of the Blue Jays last fall surely some observers would have noticed the northward movement this spring but few comments. Surely they couldn't have all gone on the Michigan side which reported huge movements. Let us not take this species for granted. Look what happened to the Passenger Pigeon!

Common Raven. Nine reported from 6 northern counties. In Forest county, Mrs. Rudy checked two nests on May 21 and found young had already left both nests.

Common Crow. Major movement March 22-23 reported from Vernon and Waupaca counties. April 27 peak in Brown county.

Black-capped Chickadee. No comment as to the abundance or scarcity of this species, although concern has been expressed the past two years. Only major movement reported from Brown county April 14 (C & P).

Boreal Chickadee. Two reports: Langlade county (CR) at Summit Lake—"unusually common in March. Little bands of 6-7 travelled about my feeding station until snow melted at the end of March", and in Forest county (K R) onewas observed May 26-27.

Tufted Titmouse. Seventeen reports from 12 counties. Observed in Sawyer county May 28 (GM); Langlade county (CR)—banded an individual which wintered at my station and vanished March 28. Also observed in Marathon county (Wausau Bird Club) on the May Count on the 14th of May when two individuals were seen.

White-breasted Nuthatch. Noted as scarce in Milwaukee county (MD).

Red-breasted Nuthatch. Twenty reports from 16 counties. A late southern date from Milwaukee county, Whitnall Park (ES) on May 26; in Langlade county (CR) on March 4—"a banded pair returned on this date. Did not winter here".

Brown Creeper. Wintering birds in Waukesha and Price counties (JB, AV). General movement from March 26 to April 14. In Oconto county Richter found them scattered on old nesting grounds on April 14 and seemed some had staked out their areas. On May 5 he found a nest with 1 egg and May 6 a nest with 6 eggs.

House Wren. A state record for early arrival was March 31 in Racine (M. Stoffel fide LE). Many arrivals well spread over the state April 27-30. May 1 in Outagamie county (ASB)—“later than usual”. In the city of Fond du Lac (RK)—“there is an alarming absence of this species in the city”.

Winter Wren. March 30-31 arrivals in Dane, Milwaukee and Sheboygan counties. Observed in Door county April 5 (RL); Langlade county (CR) April 7; Oconto county (CHR) April 11 and was heard in old nesting grounds. Last southern report from Dane county April 9 (DT).

Bewick's Wren. One in Adams county May 25 (SDR) where he found them regularly when he lived there in the 1950's.

Long-billed Marsh Wren. Twenty-two reports from 14 counties. No April reports. First observation May 5 in Winnebago county (DT); Fond du Lac county May 6 (CCK). General movement May 13-14 when it arrived in most counties including Douglas county.

Short-billed Marsh Wren. Seventeen reports from 15 counties. First noted in Waukesha county April 30 (JB). Most observations May 6-14. None until June in St. Croix county (SDR).

Mockingbird. Six reports from six counties. Most well-developed. April 13 in Winnebago county at the home of Mrs. Charles Foote; stayed for three days and was observed at close range by others. One report from Portage county May 13 (PY); Brown county May 14 on the May Count (Green Bay Bird Club)—(no details); May 20 near Spooner (County Trunk K—7 miles north of Spooner) (WSF); May 25-26 at Milwaukee (ES); May 26 in Douglas county at Superior (RFB).

Catbird. First observations in Sauk county April 23 (KIL), Rock county April 30 (Mrs. JB), Waushara county May 1 (IC); southern-most counties May 4-5. In Brown county May 6 (C & P). Appeared statewide in the period May 12-21.

Brown Thrasher. Appeared in Outagamie county April 1 (ASB); no other reports until almost two weeks later in the central counties; Langlade county (CR) April 15; Vilas county April 18 (ASB); Douglas county May 8 (RFB).

Robin. A few reports from southern counties the first two weeks in March. Most appearances were on March 25 with the rapidly melting snows and appeared almost state-wide. Peak migration dates were March 25 and 30.

Varied Thrush. The bird that wintered in Milwaukee was still present on March 5.

Wood Thrush. Only April observation was on the 30th in Dane county (TA); May 6 in Dane and Outagamie counties (WH, DT). Generally spread over the state during the period May 11-17 except for Forest and Douglas counties where they did not appear until May 26.

Hermit Thrush. First observation March 30 in Milwaukee county (DKG). Appeared in Brown county April 5 (C & P) and in Marinette county April 9 (HLL). A general movement April 11-15. N. R. Barger reports a good wave of them April 29. In Fond du Lac county (RK) reports them as “unusually uncommon this year”. In Waushara county (IC), “I neither saw nor banded one this spring in spite of the fact that I band a little each day if possible”. Still present May 13 in Outagamie, Waukesha, Fond du Lac and Milwaukee counties.

Swainson's Thrush. Two April dates: April 21 in Pierce county (SG) which is two weeks earlier than usual and April 30 in Dane county (WH). May 1 in Whitnall Park, Milwaukee county (ES). Rather widespread over the state during the period May 11-13. May 18-20 and May 27-30 peak dates.

Gray-cheeked Thrush. Three May 1 reports: Milwaukee county (DKG) and (ES), and Pierce county (SG). No other reports until May 11 in St. Croix county (SDR). May 13-21 found them in every section of the state. Peak migration days May 18-21 and May 24-25. Still present in Milwaukee and Outagamie counties May 31.

Veery. One early observation from Milwaukee county April 23 (DKG). Present in Dane county May 7 (RGM). Present in most counties May 11-15. Peak migration May 21-22. “Many this year in Waushara county” (IC).

Eastern Bluebird. Earliest March report in Dane county, March 12 (TA). Some movement northward during the period March 25-30 after the sudden thaw of snow, present in 10 counties including Langlade (CR) who reports, “few in April and common in May”. Observed April 19 in Chippewa county (CAK)—“numbers seem down from a year ago”. No agreement on migration peaks.

Mountain Bluebird. A real find! One carefully observed March 27 at Spooner by W. S. Feeney. First record for this species since the winter of 1954-1955. See “By the Wayside”.

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher. Dane county May 1 (WH), Milwaukee county May 4 (TA) and in Outagamie county May 5 (DT). Winnebago county May 16 (RK).

Golden-crowned Kinglet. No reports of any present at the beginning of the period. March 12 in Dane county (TA); period March 25-April 1 found them in all but a few counties. Peak migration dates given as April 14 in Brown county (C & P), May 6 in Fond du Lac county (CCK) and May 9 in Vernon county (VW). Still present May 13 in St. Croix and Douglas counties, May 15 in Outagamie county (one in Daryl Tessen's yard), and in Brown county May 20 (C & P).

Ruby-crowned Kinglet. Noted first in Milwaukee county March 30 (DKG) next in Vernon county March 31 (VW); Fond du Lac county April 1 (RK, CCK); Dane county April 13 (WH). The period April 4-11 present in many counties and reaching Chipewewa (CAK), Douglas (RFB), Marinette (HLL), Price (H & K), by that time. A good wave reported from Dane county April 29 (NRB) and April 25 in Marinette county (HLL). Still present May 23-25 in some southern and central counties.

Water Pipit. Eight observations in four counties. March 30 two sighted in Racine county (DKG); one in Dane county May 4 (RGM) and two on May 7; St. Croix county May 5 and May 15 (SDR) and May 11 (SG); Winnebago county May 6 (DT). This species should be far more numerous than the records indicate; the March 30 date is phenomenally early, but those who learn the call note often find them during the first half of May.

Sprague's Pipit. One observed in Racine county March 30—all field marks (LE). See "By the Wayside". While this record is a first sight record, and necessarily hypothetical in the absence of a state specimen or photograph this species should be looked for, since its normal range extends as far east as western Minnesota.

Bohemian Waxwing. Present in Price county (AV) March 1, 6 and 31; March 27 in Milwaukee county (LE) . . . details given; at Brule (BK, fide RFB) 122 (highest count) seen until March 28.

Cedar Waxwing. Elmer Strehlow's report from Whitnall Park, Milwaukee county, gives a rather good picture of movements: March 1 (5), April 18 (50), May 1 (150), May 31 (6). March 4 in Dane county (WH) and present to the end of the season; March 2 ten seen in Pierce county (SDR); a report from Langlade county (CR); "very common the end of May—more than usual". Present in most all counties during the period May 25-30.

Northern Shrike. Noted in 7 counties. Present in Dane county at the beginning of the period (CS); Juneau, Brown, Langlade, Marinette and Pierce counties during March. In Douglas county April 1 and last seen April 11.

Loggerhead Shrike. Appeared in Brown county (C & P) April 7; April 8 Ozaukee county (DKG); April 13 Rock county (Mrs. JB); April 23 in Outagamie (DT) and Sauk-Dane counties (2 along the Wisconsin River) (RGM); May 14 in Sauk county (TA) found a nest with 6 young and June 11 they were out of the nest. Found in Milwaukee, Outagamie and St. Croix counties May 12-13.

White-eyed Vireo. Observed near Mazomanie in Dane county May 30 by Charles Sontag (all field marks and distinctive song).

Bell's Vireo. Seen by five observers in three counties. In Dane county May 13 (DKG), May 14 (TA), May 25 (RGM) . . . one male, May 30 (CS); La Crosse county May 18 (French Island) (FZL). Tremecaleau county (SDR) May 19 when 5 were noted.

Yellow-throated Vireo. May 6 in Fond du Lac county (CCK, RK) "first in several years". No other observation until a week later—May 13-17 it had reached most counties. Not seen in Price county until May 22 and Vilas county May 28.

Solitary Vireo. Reported from 13 counties. Its movement rather speedy. Appeared in 3 counties May 11; St. Croix, Rock and Dane. My May 13 it had been noted in all counties reporting with the exception of Douglas where it was seen in the 20th.

Red-eyed Vireo. One very early date of May 1, Milwaukee county (DKG). Arrived in most south and central counties May 13-19; in the northern tier of counties May 24-30.

Philadelphia Vireo. A very early date of April 30 in Dane county (CS); May 12 in Columbia county (RBD); May 13 at Whitnall Park, Milwaukee county (ES); present in most counties May 19-25. None seen nor banded in Waushara county (IC). No other reports of scarcity or abundance.

Warbling Vireo. April 30 observed in Dane county (TA); May 6 in Oconto county (CHR); in most counties during the period May 13-17.

Black-and-White Warbler. First report April 23, Milwaukee county (DKG); April 30 in Dane county (NRB, TA); Outagamie (DT) and Brown (Fr. W) counties May 4; present in most counties during the movement May 12-17.

Prothonotary Warbler. Nine observations in six counties. Brown county (C & P) May 13-14; May 15 in Dane county (CS) and St. Croix county (one found dead—SG);

May 16 in Pierce county (SDR); May 17 in Whitnall Park, Milwaukee county (ES); Buffalo county May 19 (SDR); and May 30 St. Croix county (MO).

Worm-eating Warbler. Two well-documented reports; Washington county (no date given) by Mrs. L. B. Maurin—all field marks; Milwaukee county at Whitnall Park (ES) May 25.

Golden-winged Warbler. First arrivals in Milwaukee county May 5 (ES) at Whitnall Park and May 8 in Brown county (Fr. W); appeared in most all other counties during the period May 11-18.

Blue-winged Warbler. Nineteen reports from 9 counties. Sauk county (KIL) May 5; Dane county May 7 (RGM) one, he also observed 5 on May 28 along the Wisconsin River; seen in 5 other southern counties May 12-17; two northern reports; St. Croix county (SDR) May 19-22; and Chippewa county (CAK) May 26—banded two, 'more than ever seen before'.

Brewster's Warbler. One at Hudson on May 30, singing the typical Golden-winged song, carefully observed (Manley Olson). Two along the Wisconsin River near Madison May 14 seen by Ralph G. Mancke (no details).

Tennessee Warbler. First noted in Brown county (C & P) May 6; in Pierce county May 11 (SG). Appeared in most counties from May 11-21, reached Douglas county May 21. Still present in some of the southern counties the last three days of May. Dr. Kemper feels numbers are down on this species.

Orange-crowned Warbler. First noted in Dane county April 21 (WH) and in most southern counties within the next few days. Reached most all counties May 11-17. Still present in St. Croix and Milwaukee counties May 22.

Nashville Warbler. Noted April 30 in Dane (TA) and Waukesha (RB) counties; in Milwaukee county May 4 (DKG) but did not appear in other counties for almost a week. Appeared in most reporting counties from May 11-19; noted in Douglas county May 23.

Parula Warbler. Reports from 15 counties. Much later than last year. Earliest reports from Dane (CS) and Milwaukee (MD) counties on May 11. Appeared in Price county May 13 (AV), Forest county May 26-27 (KR) and in Douglas county May 25 (RFB). Still present in Dane and Waukesha counties on May 24.

Yellow Warbler. Noted in Dane county April 29 (CS, WH); in Waukesha county April 30 (JB); by May 13 they were well scattered over the state. Peak flights reported May 13 and May 19-21.

Magnolia Warbler. Four observed on May 1 in Milwaukee county at Whitnall Park (ES); No other observations until May 11. Noted in most all reporting areas during the period May 11-21. Migration peaks May 13 and May 20-22.

Cape May Warbler. First noted in Dane county May 7 (TA); reached most reporting counties by May 21. Most northern counties—St. Croix May 19 (SDR) and Chippewa May 25 (CAK).

Black-throated Blue Warbler. Of fifteen reports represented 9 counties gave May 12-13 as observation dates. Most northern county—Douglas May 20. Last noted at Milwaukee (ES) May 25.

Myrtle Warbler. First noted March 31 in Ozaukee county (DKG), in Milwaukee county April 1 (MD), April 4 in Dane county (WH), St. Croix county April 7. Migration very haphazard with no definite pattern, reaching Vilas (ASB) and Washburn (WSF) counties April 18 and Douglas county April 13 (RFB). In Waushara county (IC), first noted April 29, banded 1 on April 30, 47 on May 1 and 130 on May 2—"A terrific warbler flight that day!". Not observed in Outagamie county until May 9 (DT). Carol Rudy, Langlade county reports them breeding there this year but not last year. At Whitnall Park in Milwaukee 50 were still present May 26 (ES).

Black-throated Green Warbler. Observed in Dane county April 30 (TA, CS); Milwaukee county May 1 (MD); Waushara county May 2 (IC); in most counties from May 13-17. In Douglas county May 23 (RFB). Still present at Whitnall Park in Milwaukee May 26 (ES).

Cerulean Warbler. First noted in Waushara county May 1 (IC) and May 2 two banded. No other reports until May 13 in Grant county (FZL). It appeared almost one week later in other areas. Ten counties reported.

Blackburnian Warbler. Observed at Whitnall Park, Milwaukee May 5 (ES) and in no other counties until May 11-12. Reached most northern counties May 25-26. Still present in Milwaukee county May 31 (MD).

Chestnut-sided Warbler. Earliest observation in Brown county May 4 (C & P). Did not appear in Milwaukee or Dane counties until one week later. Arrived almost state-wide by May 17-18 except in the most northern counties where it appeared the last week in May. Peak migration dates—May 18, 23-24.

Bay-breasted Warbler. First observed in Milwaukee county at Whitnall Park (ES) May 6. Arrived in most counties May 17-19 but arrival in Chippewa and Douglas counties was about a week later.

Blackpoll Warbler. Arrived in Marquette county May 9 (EF, etal) on the May Count; LaCrosse county May 12 (FZL) and in Douglas county May 13 (RFB). It had arrived in most other counties reporting May 18-25. Still present in Milwaukee county May 31 (MD). Migration peak noted as May 24-27.

Pine Warbler. Noted April 18 in Wood (SDR) and Brown (Fr. W) counties; in Dane (CS) and Waukesha (RB) counties April 30. Reports received from 12 counties; arrived in the northern tier of counties the second and third week in May.

Kirtland's Warbler. A distinctive bird, carefully observed and described at Green Bay (BC), May 25-26. See "By the Wayside". Only six previous state records, all sight observations.

Palm Warbler. Earliest report April 23 in Milwaukee county (DKG); April 27 in Marquette county (RK) and St. Croix county (SDR). Migration peaks noted May 2 in Waushara county (IC), May 22 in Milwaukee (ES), Marquette (RK) and St. Croix (SDR) counties. Most departure dates were May 14-19 but were present in Waukesha county May 24 (DB) and in Milwaukee county May 26 (ES).

Ovenbird. First noted in Dane county April 30 (TA) and in Milwaukee county May 1 (MD, DKG). Present in most counties by May 14. Migration peaks were May May 17, 20-22.

Northern Waterthrush. April dates: April 29 Dane county (WH, CS) and Milwaukee county (DKG). April 30 Waushara county (IC). Had penetrated into most counties during the period May 7-13. Migration peaks noted May 11 in Dane county (WH) and May 22 in Waushara county (IC). In Oconto county, C. H. Richter found a nest May 20 with 1 egg and May 27 a nest with 2 eggs and 1 Cowbird egg.

Louisiana Waterthrush. Reported April 14, Sauk county (KIL); April 19 in Dane county (JB) and April 29 (WH) heard the song; Milwaukee county April 20 (MD); and St. Croix county (SDR) May 10 and 22.

Kentucky Warbler. Observed in Brown county (Fr. W) May 3-6. See "By the Wayside"; in Dane county May 30 (CS) and in Grant county (its usual haunt) May 13, in Wyalusing Park (FZL).

Connecticut Warbler. Fourteen reports from 5 counties. First observation May 19 in Milwaukee county (DKG). Appeared in other counties the last week in May. Most-northern counties reporting: Brown, May 22 (C & P); Waushara, May 28 (IC)—all field marks and banded; St. Croix, May 30 (MO).

Mourning Warbler. First noted in Outagamie county May 6 (DT); Dane county May 15-18 (3 observers); appeared in northern areas the last week in May.

Yellowthroat. First noted in Dane county April 29 (WH); Columbia county May 1 (SDR). Appeared in most counties May 13-19. Peaks May 13-20 in Dane county (WH), May 21 in Fond du Lac county (CCK), Waushara county May 24 (IC).

Yellow-breasted Chat. Three observations in two counties: One seen in La Crosse county (SDR) May 20; in Sauk county May 27 (TA) and May 28 (DT).

Hooded Warbler. One observed in Dane county May 5 by Charles Sontag.

Wilson's Warbler. Appeared in four counties May 11: Dane (CS), Milwaukee (MD), Pierce (SG) and St. Croix (SDR). Had arrived in most counties May 16-19. Peaks reported: Dane county May 19-22 (WH) and Winnebago county (RK) May 23-25. Still present in five counties the last three days in May.

Canada Warbler. First observations in Outagamie (DT) and Fond du Lac (RK etal) on the May Count, May 13. The period May 18-22 found them in most counties except the extreme north where they appeared the last week in May. Migration peak May 20-24.

American Redstart. Surprisingly, the earliest report from Price county May 7 (AV). Twelve reports May 11-14 including St. Croix county (SDR); reached Douglas county May 20 (RFB). Peak migration May 21-24.

Bobolink. Earliest report in Brown county April 29 (RH); Columbia county May 1 (SDR); Vernon county May 3 (VW); Outagamie (DT) and Dane (RGM) counties May 7. Present in most central and north-central areas May 12-24. Appeared in most northern counties May 17-18. Peak migration dates noted: Fond du Lac county (CCK) May 13; other areas May 26-30.

Eastern Meadowlark. Earliest report from Oconto county on March 4 (CHR); Waukesha county March 11 (Mrs. PH) and Dane county March 12 (TA). Present in most other areas except the extreme north by March 25. Douglas county April 9; Vilas county April 10. Peak migration dates: Fond du Lac county March 25; Vernon and Brown counties April 7-14.

Western Meadowlark. First observation in Dane county (TA) March 1; La Crosse county March 11 (FZL); most other reporting counties March 21-25.

Yellow-headed Blackbird. First noted in Rock county, April 9 (Mrs. JB); in Fond du Lac county April 10 (CCK); Dodge county (Horicon Marsh), April 12 (DAH); St. Croix county April 13 (SG); May 22, twenty were seen in the Mead area east of Rice Lake (Mrs. AH); May 4, one male appeared in Wautoma, Waushara county, and stayed a week (IC). May 26 observed for the first time near Saronia on the farm of Mrs. Beatrice Bailey. A far north observation in Douglas county May 11-13 (RFB).

Red-winged Blackbird. First noted in Fond du Lac county March 2 (CCK); Brown county March 3 (C & P); March 4 in Waukesha county (JB); Rock county (GM) and Dane county (WH) on March 10. Had arrived in most inland counties March 23-25 with the melting snows. Peak migration dates March 23-25 and April 14-16. In Marinette county (HLL) migration noted earlier—April 2. In Oconto county (CHR), May 27 found more than a dozen nests in a small area.

Orchard Oriole. First observation May 12 at Whitnall Park, Milwaukee (ES); in Waukesha county found to be nesting at the same spot by late May (MD); La Crosse county May 17 (HY)—“nesting here”; St. Croix county May 19 (SDR); May 20 three in the Sauk-Dane area along the Wisconsin River (RGM).

Baltimore Oriole. Appeared in Dane county April 30 (WH) Vernon county May 4 (VW); Outagamie county May 6 (DT); appeared in most counties between May 10-13. Appeared in Price county May 15 (H & K); Douglas county May 20 (RFB); Langlade county May 23 (CR). Peaks of migration mentioned May 13-14; May 17-18.

Rusty Blackbird. First noted in Milwaukee county (DKG) on March 19; St. Croix county March 25 (SDR); La Crosse county March 29 (HY); Winnebago county, five seen on March 25 (DT). Had arrived in most reporting counties by the first week in April. Peak migration dates: April 12-15 and 27; a late departure in Waushara county (IC) of May 15 when two males were banded—identification confirmed.

Brewer's Blackbird. Earliest report from Waukesha county March 24 (JB); ten seen in Winnebago county March 25 (DT); March 26 in Rock county (GM); Marinette county March 31 (CHR) and 6 observed in Dodge county (DKG). Reached most all northern counties by the middle of April. Peak migration May 13.

Common Grackle. First movement in the southern counties March 12-14; arrived in most all counties by March 25 except for the extreme north when they appeared at the end of March. Peak migration March 25-27 and April 14.

Brown-headed Cowbird. First report from Dane county March 1 (TA); Outagamie county March 11 (DT); appeared in nine counties from March 24-April 1 as far as Langlade and Marinette counties. Noted in Douglas county April 12 (RFB). Peak dates of migration were March 25 and April 14-19.

Scarlet Tanager. Observed in five counties May 13 and in six counties May 17-18 including Brown county. Observed in Langlade county May 26, and Marinette county May 27. In St. Croix county (SDR)—“none until June”.

Cardinal. Common in most areas except few reports from the north. How common is this bird in the north? Northernmost county reporting was Burnett (NRS).

Rose-breasted Grosbeak. First observation, April 29 in Milwaukee county (DKG); May 1 in Dane (WH) and Waukesha (EH) counties; Outagamie county May 6 (DT); Brown county May 10 (C & P); St. Croix county May 7 (SDR). Appeared in most counties May 13-17 except extreme northern counties. Peak dates May 14-15, 17 and 30.

Indigo Bunting. Noted May 4 in Rock county (GM); May 6 at Whitnall Park, Milwaukee (ES); arrived in most counties May 17-20; appeared in Langlade county May 24 (CR) and Vilas county May 27 (ASB). Peak dates May 17-22, 25-30.

Lazuli Bunting. A brightly colored male appeared at Brule on May 19 and spent three days, May 19-21, at the Mark Baillie feeder. It was seen at close range by several others (RFB, BK) and constitutes only the second sight record for the state. Unfortunately Wisconsin has no photograph or specimen.

Dickcissel. First noted in Sauk county (DKG) May 13 and in Rock county May 14 (GM). Observed in all other counties reporting between May 20-26. Most-northern counties: St. Croix, Marathon and Langlade—“colony at Summit Lake first week in June” (CR); in Dane county (NRB)—“a good year”; in Waushara county (IC)—“many”.

Evening Grosbeak. Observed in ten counties. Brown county March 8-April 28; Price county (H & K) March 1-May 13; lingered in Park Falls, Price county, until May 28 (AV); Oconto county March 1—and still about the city of Oconto at the end of the period; Manitowoc county March 19-April 6; Douglas county March 4-May 27; Bayfield county May 13-May 27. Lingered in Door county until April 14 (RL) and in Winnebago county until May 16 (Mrs. FWR).

Purple Finch. Scarce at the beginning of the period. Wintered in a few communities; in Sauk county (EK) reports "as many as usual all winter"—departure May 17; noted in Waushara county (where they usually wintered but not in winter of '66-67) on March 4 (IC). Arrived in force March 30-April 15 then slowed to a trickle until April 17-20; departure date May 19. No set pattern of arrival in the state; migration peaks: March 29 in Vernon county (VW); April 14 in Brown county (C & P); May 10-15 in Price county (AV). Ten seen along the Wisconsin River in Dane county May 14 (RGM). Still present in Milwaukee county May 14 (DKG) and in Winnebago county May 16 (RK).

Pine Grosbeak. Only one observation of this species—in Douglas county March 5 (MG, fide RFB).

Common Redpoll. Observations from four counties: March 4-April 14 in Douglas county (RFB); Marinette county March 12 (HLL); St. Croix county (SDR) March 13 (75) and March 25 (4); Langlade county March 18-23 (CR).

Pine Siskin. First report from Outagamie county March 6 (ASB); Douglas county March 25 (RFB); Dane county April 16 (TA); Sauk county April 24 (EK); Price and Brown county May 8-10; a report from Madison (CS) that a nest was started on the U. W. campus near Birge Hall in May and then abandoned. Last departure date May 26 at Milwaukee (MD).

American Goldfinch. Wintered in many counties. From Langlade county (CR)—"March 25 birds returned after an absence of 2 months. Birds had been driven out by a severe ice storm in January". Birds were present in flocks at some feeders due to the severe storms and lack of natural foods. Peak migration dates May 19-22.

Red Crossbill. Present during the period in Dane county until May 13; Waukesha county March 16-April 12; Sauk county April 23 (5) and May 20 (5). Also observed in Portage county on the May Count on the 14th.

Rufous-sided Towhee. Earliest date reported was March 27 in Racine county (LE). Present April 1 in Milwaukee (MD) and Fond du Lac counties (RK). Found in most central counties during the week April 8-16. Noted in the northern counties May 7-16. A good wave April 29 in Dane county (NRB).

Lark Bunting. A rarity in Milwaukee at the home of Mrs. Raymond G. Treder. Seen by Mary Donald, Dennis Gustafson and many others. See "By the Wayside".

Savannah Sparrow. First noted in Burnett county March 30 (NRS); in Brown county April 5 (C & P); April 7 in Vernon county (VW); April 9 in Dane county (WH) and Columbia county (DT). Present in all counties reporting except the extreme northern ones by April 15. April 27 in Douglas county (RFB) and Price county May 3 (H & K. Peak migration dates reported as April 14 and May 13.

Grasshopper Sparrow. April arrivals: St. Croix county April 27 (SDR); Waukesha county April 29 (JB) and Sauk county April 30 (RGM). Reports from ten counties with Langlade county the northernmost one on May 21.

Le Conte's Sparrow. Reports from 3 counties: April 28 Eau Claire county (one picked up at TV tower) (CAK); May 13 Douglas county (RFB et al on May count)—last seen May 18; Bayfield county May 13 (DB)—found along the E. fork of the Cranberry River.

Henslow's Sparrow. April 27 on, in St. Croix county (SDR); Milwaukee-Ozaukee counties May 13 on May Count—Milwaukee Birders; Portage county May 14 (May Count) (Robert Whitmire et al); listed as present at the end of the period in Waukesha county (JB) and noted in Columbia county May 24-28 (RGM).

Vesper Sparrow. Earliest observation in Rock county, March 23 (GM). March 29-31 present in Dodge, Green Lake, La Crosse, Vernon and Waukesha counties. By April 9 had reached most central counties and as far north as Door, St. Croix and Douglas counties. Peaks listed as April 14-19 and May 14.

Lark Sparrow. Noted by Tom Ashman in Dane county April 23, also observed there May 23 (F & H) on the May Count and May 30 (CS); Sauk county May Count, May 20 (WF et al); Milwaukee county May 15 (DKG); Sauk county May 13 (DKG); Lincoln county May 6 (DH).

Slate-colored Junco. First surge of migration took place March 25 through April 15. A few stragglers stayed in the southern counties until mid-May. Still present in Dane county May 17 (WH) and in Milwaukee county until May 19 (MD).

Oregon Junco. Present in Dane county at the beginning of the period (CS); two present in a flock of Slate-colored Juncos in Langlade county in April (CR); departure dates: April 6, Waukesha county (EH), April 19, Milwaukee (DKG) and Outagamie (DT) counties, March 25 in St. Croix county (SDR).

Tree Sparrow. March 22-25 was a general arrival period in many counties. Migration dates mentioned: March 13 in Vernon county (VW), April 10, Brown county

(C & P), and April 16-19 by several observers. They stayed longer in the southern counties than usual. Still present in Milwaukee county May 13.

Chipping Sparrow. First observation in Dane county, April 2 (DT)—all field marks at close range; April 5 in Vernon county (VW), in Waushara county April 6 (IC). They had arrived in most counties by April 15 except the most-northern ones. Had arrived in Price county April 29 (H & K), Washburn county April 19 (WSF), Douglas county, May 11 (RFB). Peak dates: May 10-13, May 19-24.

Clay-colored Sparrow. Earliest observation in Pierce county, April 15 (RB) and in Dane-Sauk area along the Wisconsin River, April 30 (RGM). St. Croix county May 4 (SG); in most all counties by May 15.

Field Sparrow. First observation in Waushara county (IC), March 18 (close range); March 30 Pierce county (SDR), La Crosse county, March 31 (FZL); April 1, Ozaukee county (DKG); Waukesha, Rock and Dane counties April 2. In most counties by mid-April. Peaks listed: April 19, Vernon county (VW); May 13, Milwaukee county at Whitnall Park (ES) when 30 were seen. From Marion Stocking, Beloit College, "notice absence of Field Sparrows. Disturbing!"

Harris' Sparrow. Observations in St. Croix county (SDR) April 8; Price county, April 10 (AV) are a month earlier than normal and may represent birds that wintered nearby. Reports from 15 counties. In most reporting counties between May 13-20. Present in Dane county at the U. W. Arboretum on May 16—a pair observed (JD). Latest departure, St. Croix county May 23 (SDR).

White-crowned Sparrow. Noted in La Crosse county April 29 (FZL). May 1 in Brown (C & P), Columbia (SDR) and Racine (NB) counties. First movement was from May 3-10. Arrived in most all counties by mid-May. Last departure May 31, Milwaukee county (MD). Gambel's subspecies was banded in Langlade county on May 12 (CR), and could probably be detected quite frequently through careful study.

White-throated Sparrow. First observation March 20 in Racine county (Mrs. GD, fide LE); Milwaukee, April 1 (MD); one successfully wintered in Daryl Tessen's yard at Appleton but noted the first spring migrant on April 9. General movement was April 14-20 when it appeared in most all counties. Peaks: April 26-May 1, May 2, and May 14-18.

Fox Sparrow. Appeared in Brown county March 23 (C & P); noted in all counties except the northern ones during the period of March 25-April 1. Again, we see this pattern migration following the rapidly melting snows of the first warm burst of air with the southerly winds. Late departure date, May 13, in five locations; latest departure date, Langlade county, May 21 (Mrs. PD).

Lincoln's Sparrow. First observation in Dane county, April 30 (WH); in three other northern counties May 5-8. St. Croix county May 11 (SDR); Langlade county, May 17 (CR). Last departure date—May 25, reported from Dane county (RB) and Outagamie county (DT).

Swamp Sparrow. First reports from: Milwaukee, March 25 (ES); Brown county, (C & P) March 29; Dane county April 1 (TA); appeared in most central and near-north counties April 4-9; appeared in Douglas, Bayfield and Burnett counties May 13 during the first wave of migrants reported.

Song Sparrow. Wintering birds reported from Rock (GM) and Fond du Lac (RK) counties—six present all winter there. A few birds appeared in mid-March but there were 19 reports of arrivals during the March 25-April 1 period.

Lapland Longspur. Noted in twelve counties. Latest observation date, May 21 (RGM) in Columbia county.

Snow Bunting. Observed in 9 counties. In Langlade county, fairly common in March. Present in Dane county, March 12 (TA); Fond du Lac county during most of March and last observed there on April 16 (RK); Columbia county, April 2 (DT); last report, Douglas county May 5 (RFB).

* * *

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From Our Exchange Journals . . .

Stephen Emlen, son of our own John Emlen, zoology professor at the University of Wisconsin, and past president of the WSO, has submitted to the *Auk*, Vol. 84, a two-part paper discussing migratory orientation exhibited by migratory Indigo Buntings. Experiments were conducted inside a planetarium. He proposes a theory that Indigo Buntings are able to determine their migratory direction from stellar patterns, but not dependent on time elements or movement of stars in their azimuth. Attempts to determine which stars were important were not too successful. Evidence suggests that the circumpolar area within 35° of the North Star is essential to the orientation. The author stresses that migratory behavior has undoubtedly evolved independently in the many genera of birds, and that different groups may have developed different means of solving the problems of long distance orientation.

* * *

A peculiar warbler taken from a mist net at Ocean City, Maryland on Sept. 17, 1965 is reported by Chandler Robbins and Lester Short in the *Auk*, 84: 534-543. The specimen now in the U. S. National Museum appears to be a hybrid Northern Waterthrush (*Seiurus noveboracensis*) x Blackpoll Warbler (*Dendroica striata*).

* * *

The White-faced Ibis (*Plegadis chiki*) now nests in isolated colonies from east-central Oregon to Kansas and southward at least to the Texas and Louisiana coasts. Centers of nesting abundance are in Utah, Texas and Louisiana.

Some dispute exists as to whether *P. Chiki* (Viellot) is a full species. The A. O. U. Check-List (5th Ed., 1957) considers it as such. Palmer in 1962, Handbook of North American Birds lists it as a subspecies of the Glossy Ibis, *P. falcinellus* (Linnaeus). A mixed colony of both forms was found in Louisiana in 1964 by S. A. Gauthreaux, Jr. and others.

Like its marsh nesting associate, Cinnamon Teal (*Anas cyanoptera*), the White-faced Ibis breeds in two discontinuous areas, western North America and the southern half of South America.

Ninety-two percent of the 112 recovered banded *P. chiki* (out of 2800 banded in western U. S.) have been in Mexico, largely in the high central valleys, especially around Lakes Chapala and Cuitzio. Most of these were reported as shot probably to be eaten as human food.

—Distribution, Migration and Mortality of the White-faced Ibis in North America, by Ronald Ryder, *Bird-Banding* XXXVIII, 4, 257-275.

* * *

Western Tanagers have been reported in St. Louis County, Minnesota (Duluth), May 19-May 25, 1967 by Janet Green and in Cook County, Minnesota (Lutsen) on May 20, 1967 by Robert Gambill and from Becker County, Minnesota (Rockert) by Lester Koopman on May 18, 1967 and again on June 3, 1967. This species formerly bred in Wisconsin but is rarely recorded in our state in recent years.

* * *

A Black-legged Kittiwake was recorded and beautifully photographed at Davenport, Iowa on Dec. 17, 1967-Dec. 29, 1967. This is the second Iowa record. Iowa Bird Life XXXVIII, 20. There are only 3 Wisconsin reports for the species—the first by F. R. Hoy on March 17, 1884, Feb. 4, 1938 by Murl Deusing and Dec. 8, 1957 by Carl Frister.

* * *

A Herring Gull banded as nesting on June 29, 1930 was found dead at Petoskey, Michigan on June 20, 1966—**The Ring**, 52-53, p. 65. This must be a record.

* * *

A Pintail banded on Feb. 12, 1956 as an adult at Humboldt Bay: 40°45' N, 124°15' W, California was shot on October 25, 1963 at Baikal Lake, 53°N, 106° E, Siberia, USSR.—**The Ring**, 52-53, p. 65.

* * *



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