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# The Passenger Pigeon

## TO ENCOURAGE STUDY OF WISCONSIN BIRDS

Bulletin of the Wisconsin Society of Ornithology

Vol. III

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No. 2

### A NESTING STUDY OF THE EASTERN HERMIT THRUSH

By ALVIN L. THRONE

Milwaukee State Teachers College

This study of the Eastern Hermit Thrush (*Hylocichla guttata faxoni*) was made at Lost Lake, Florence County, Wisconsin, from June 30 to July 24, 1939. A careful search through the literature indicates that but three previous extensive studies of the nesting habits of this bird have been made, namely those by McClintock in the Huron Mountains, Michigan (1910); by Perry at Douglas Lake, Michigan (1918); and by Stoner at Douglas Lake, Michigan (1921). Numerous short notes concerning the Hermit Thrush have appeared from time to time.

#### Nest and Incubation

The area immediately surrounding Lost Lake is densely covered with virgin hemlock and white pine. This area is in turn surrounded by second growth hardwoods in which sugar maple is the dominate tree. The nest in the present study was located on the ground in a clump of *Lycopodium lucidulum* in the dense shade of hemlocks about thirty feet from the margin of a small boggy bay of the lake. It was well concealed by the *Lycopodium* and was first seen when the adult bird flushed upon my nearly stepping on it. The nest was composed of rootlets, small sticks, a few dried leaves, and was lined with needles of the white pine. Pine needle lining seemed to be very characteristic of Hermit Thrush nests for it is recorded in practically all nesting studies of this bird.

The Lost Lake nest contained three eggs. Of twenty-nine specific records in the literature two nests contained five eggs each; fifteen nests, four eggs; and twelve nests, three eggs each. Apparently one egg is laid each day as reported by Stanwood (1910), and incubation starts on the day the clutch is completed. In the nest under observation the young hatched on July 12 after twelve days of incubation. As with all previous investigators, because of the likeness of the sexes, it was impossible to determine positively which bird did the incubating or if both birds took part in the task. I strongly suspect, however, that all the incubating was done by the female.

#### Brooding

After much observation from the blind, which was but forty inches from the nest, I finally was able to distinguish the sexes. All of the brooding was done by the female. During the first day after the young had hatched the female brooded 54% of the time and on the second day 52% of the time. I was unable to make any observation on the third day. On the fourth day she brooded 6% of the time, on the fifth day 2% of the time, and after the fifth day I observed no more brooding. The longest period of continuous brooding was twenty-one minutes on the first day; and the longest period either bird remained at the nest was twenty-seven minutes by the female during the second day, sixteen minutes of which time was spent in continuous brooding. On only one day did the male bring food to the female while she was brooding. Four times during the second day he brought food to her and on each occasion she raised up and fed it to the young.

Often while brooding, the eyes of the female would slowly close like those of a drowsy person and then suddenly open, only to close again. Four times on three separate days I observed the female in a peculiar

performance. Standing on the rim of the nest she would put her head under the young, grasp the bottom of the nest with her bill and vigorously pull upward. Apparently she was loosening up the bottom material, either to make a softer bed for the young or to bring about better aeration.

#### Food and Feeding Data

Beal (1915) has made an extensive study of the food of the adult Hermit Thrush and found approximately 65% of the food is animal and 35% vegetable matter. No such study has ever been made of the food of the young. My observations showed that grasshoppers, tree crickets, large black ants, and small, smooth, green lepidopterous larvae were fed to the young most frequently. Coker (1931) reports that in Western New York in July he observed a pair of Hermit Thrushes feeding the young, Alleghany and Red-backed Salamanders on fully one-fourth of the trips to the nest.

On July 21st, when the young were nine days old, I observed a most remarkable feeding performance. At 1:40 P. M. the female came walking toward the nest dragging along what I at first thought was a large night-crawler, but soon recognized as a freshly killed Red-bellied Snake (*Storeria occipito-maculata*) which was about eight inches long. Immediately upon arriving at the nest, one young began swallowing the head end and another the tail end. For a few minutes there was a great struggle in the nest for the possession of the snake, both young pulling and swallowing rapidly until but about two inches of the snake remained exposed between the mouths of the two young. At this point I left the blind and examined the snake to be positive of its identification. The body was soft and pliable as though it had been recently killed. I then reentered the blind, and the young, evidently tired, closed their eyes and went to sleep.

At 1:55 P. M. the male arrived at the nest, fed the third young, pecked a few times at the exposed portion of the snake, and then flew away. At 2:00 P. M. and again at 2:08 P. M. the female came and fed the third young. At 2:18 P. M. the bills of the two snake-eaters nearly touched. The male again arrived and began to peck and pull at the snake while the young were pulling vigorously in opposite directions. Finally the male succeeded in pulling the tail end of the snake from the mouth of the young. About a two inch portion of the tip of the tail was discolored, appearing as though digestion had already started. The male pecked at the exposed portion of the snake for four minutes and then flew away. At 2:30 P. M. the nestling, which was swallowing the head end, with a strenuous effort succeeded in swallowing all of the snake. It could not keep it down, however, and after about a minute an inch of the tail again stuck out of its mouth. At 2:35 P. M. the young finally succeeded in swallowing it and immediately went to sleep. The total act of swallowing lasted just fifty-five minutes.

During the first two days after the young hatched, while the female was brooding over half the time, the male brought food to the young twice as often as the female. From the time the young were four days old until they left the nest the female brought food more often than the male. In practically all cases the amount of food brought by the male greatly exceeded the amount carried by the female. Often the food carried by the male was sufficient to feed two young and on several occasions for all three, whereas that carried by the female usually was sufficient for but one young. The percentage of observed feedings by male and female over the entire fledgling period and the average time elapsing between feedings are shown in Table I.

TABLE I

Observer	Date	% of feedings by male	% of feedings by female	Average time between feedings
McClintock	1907			8.3 minutes
Perry	1917	29.0	71.0	16.2 minutes
Stoner	1919	44.9*	46.6*	13.1 minutes
Throne	1939	41.0	59.0	11.7 minutes

\*Sex undetermined in 8.5% of feedings.

### Nest Sanitation

The nest under observation was kept very clean at all times. I was not present at the time the young hatched but arrived a few hours later and no egg shells were in evidence. Pettingill (1930) reports that he observed the adults eating parts of the shells and carrying the rest away. Stoner (1921) reports that an addled egg, in the nest he observed, remained in the nest throughout the fledgling period.

The excreta of the young is voided in a glistening white gelatinous capsule. In all cases the capsules were voided immediately after feeding but were not voided after every feeding. Each time an adult fed the young it would remain at the nest in an expectant pose watching for a capsule. Upon voidance the young would lower its head, raise the rump in the air and the instant the capsule appeared the adult would take it in its bill before it dropped to the nest. During the first two-thirds of the fledgling period the capsules were eaten by the adults at the nest immediately upon being voided by the young. During the latter third of the period over half of the capsules were carried away.

During this latter period the few capsules that were eaten were small, while those carried away were larger. Of the total number of capsules observed during the fledgling period 48% were eaten by the female, 31% eaten by the male, 14% carried away by the female, and 7% carried away by the male. The average length of time between voidance at the nest was thirty-eight minutes.

### Development of Young

At the age of one day the young were naked with just a small amount of fluffy black down; their eyes were closed and they seemed very weak, barely able to hold up their heads to feed. By the time they were four days old they kept their eyes open part of the time and being much stronger, they actively stretched forth their heads for food. On the fifth day they were quite active in moving about in the nest. Their eyes were open most of the time and the wing and tail feathers were breaking through the sheaths.

At the age of nine days the young filled the nest almost completely; the wing feathers were about one-half inch long; and the tail and body feathers were developing rapidly. The young would raise up on their legs and stretch their wings; and now for the first time they would scratch their heads with their feet and pick under their wings with their bills. The cries of the young were now quite loud and persistent while the parents were at the nest but would stop immediately upon the adults leaving the nest.

The body was entirely covered with feathers by the eleventh day and the young moved about a great deal preening the feathers. At times they would stand on the rim of the nest, stretch high up on their legs, and flap their wings vigorously. By now the nest was filled to overflowing.

On the morning of the twelfth day after hatching the young were still in the nest at 6:00 A. M. I could not remain in the blind that morning even though I knew they were about ready to leave the nest. When I returned at 1:30 P. M. the young were gone and even with a careful search I could not find the young or see the adults.

### Summary

This study of the Eastern Hermit Thrush was made from June 30 to July 24, 1939, while the author was teaching at the Lost Lake Conservation Camp, Florence County, Wisconsin.

The nest was located on the ground and the most characteristic nesting material was a lining of pine needles. It contained three eggs, all of which hatched; the incubation period was twelve days.

All of the brooding was done by the female and rapidly tapered off until after the fifth day no more brooding was performed during the daytime.

All of the food of the nestlings was of animal nature, the most surprising meal being a Red-bellied Snake. The female brought food to the young more often than the male but the latter brought larger loads.



The nest was kept very clean at all times, the excreta being voided in capsules which were either eaten or carried away by the adults.

The young, although naked and weak at the time of hatching, developed rapidly, the tail and wing feathers breaking through the sheaths on the fifth day. Towards the end of the fledgling period, the young exercised vigorously by stretching and flapping their wings. The three young left the nest on the twelfth day after hatching.

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### Spring Arrivals In February and March for Dane County and Vicinity

By HARRY G. ANDERSON, Jr., Biologist

*Illinois Natural History Survey*

In the last issue of *THE PASSENGER PIGEON*, a list of winter residents and permanent residents was given. With the advent of spring just around the corner, bird enthusiasts anticipate seeing the first Robin or Bluebird, their eagerness increasing with every south wind.

Arrival of these early migrants depends largely upon the weather. If it is mild in February south of the Wisconsin border, it is probable that the first wave of the northward migration may begin at this time. On the other hand, if the conditions are cold, wet and freezing, the first group may not come until March. The time of the first wave of birds, therefore, is entirely dictated by cold or warm spells.

I want to re-emphasize the importance of going into the field with a knowledge of what birds there probably will be present. To aid the bird student in this respect, the following list attempts to show the arrival, common and departure dates for the avian host that may be expected in February and March. These dates are compiled from records on Dane County, Wisconsin, tabulated for 15 years by the author.

This list of birds will add sixty-seven more species to the previous list of fifty, enumerated in the January issue of *THE PASSENGER PIGEON*. Some observers may have earlier or later dates than those given here, but this table is primarily a chronological order for bird observations.

Symbols: M., March; Ap., April; My., May

Bird	First Arrival	Common Date	Departure Date	Habitat
	(Feb.)			
Herring Gull	13	M. 30		Lakes and rivers
*American Merganser	13	M. 10	Ap. 18	Lakes and rivers
*Pintail	18	M. 28	My. 16	Ponds, lakes
Bluebird	20	M. 12		Open country
Robin	21	M. 15		Anywhere
Red-winged Blackbird	21	M. 20		Marsh
Killdeer	21	M. 17		Mud flats, meadows
*Canada Goose	22	M. 15	My. 3	Lakes
*Golden-eye Duck	22	M. 12	My. 19	Lakes
Eastern Meadowlark	23	M. 26		Fields
*Red-tailed Hawk	24	M. 20		Farm lands

Mourning Dove	26	Ap. 15		Conifer thickets and brush
	(Mar.)			
*Mallard	5	M. 26	My. 28	Ponds, lakes, rivers
Back Duck	5	M. 25	My. 8	Ponds, lakes, rivers
*Lesser Scaup Duck	5	M. 20	My. 17	Ponds, lakes, rivers
Blue-winged Teal	5	Ap. 10	My. 12	Ponds, lakes, rivers
Belted Kingfisher	5	Ap. 12		Lakes and rivers
Bronze Grackle	6	M. 31		Conifers
Cowbird	7	Ap. 13		Anywhere
Baldpate	9	M. 21	My. 17	Ponds, lakes, rivers
Red-breasted Merganser	10	Ap. 5	My. 12	Lakes
Northern Loon	11	Ap. 4	My. 17	Lakes
*Redhead	11	M. 22	My. 1	Lakes and rivers
*Ring-necked Duck	11	M. 30	My. 20	Lakes and rivers
*Marsh Hawk	11	Ap. 3		Open country and marsh
Purple Finch	13	Ap. 4	My. 2	Conifers
Shoveler	12	M. 18	My. 21	Ponds, lakes, rivers
*Canvasback Duck	12	M. 22	My. 19	Lakes
*Greater Scaup Duck	12	M. 26	My. 13	Lakes
*American Coot	12	M. 25		Pond, marsh, river
Rusty Blackbird	12	M. 25	Ap. 29	Marsh
Song Sparrow	12	M. 22		Marsh, farm land
Lapland Longspur	12	M. 15	Ap. 30	Open plowed fields
Ruddy Duck	15	M. 18	My. 27	Ponds, lakes
Fox Sparrow	15	M. 27	Ap. 26	Brush borders
Hooded Merganser	15	Ap. 7	My. 16	Lakes
Woodcock	16	Ap. 15		Brushy meadows
Flicker	16	Ap. 2		Woods
Phoebe	16	Ap. 2		Borders of waters
Ring-billed Gull	16	Ap. 2	My. 18	Lakes
Sharp-shinned Hawk	17	Ap. 17	My. 13	Open wood, brush
Sparrow Hawk	19	Ap. 2		Open country
Bufflehead	19	Ap. 3	My. 1	Lakes
Savanna Sparrow	19	Ap. 4		Fields, meadows
Green-winged Teal	20	Ap. 10	Ap. 27	Ponds, lakes
Black-crowned Night Heron	20	Ap. 17		Marshy wood borders
Red-shouldered Hawk	20	M. 29		Bottomland
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	20	Ap. 7	My. 18	Conifers
Field Sparrow	20	Ap. 12		Fields
Pied-billed Grebe	20	Ap. 8		Ponds, lakes
Tree Swallow	20	M. 22		Lakes, open areas
Great Blue Heron	22	Ap. 10		Marsh
Western Meadowlark	21	Ap. 1		Fields
Winter Wren	22	Ap. 8	My. 3	Brushy streams and wood borders
*Golden-crowned Kinglet	24	Ap. 11	My. 6	
Vesper Sparrow	23	Ap. 5		Fields
Red-breasted Nuthatch	23	My. 2	My. 6	Open woods
Whistling Swan	24	Irreg.	Ap. 3	Lakes
Myrtle Warbler	24	Ap. 17	My. 20	Wood borders
Mygrant Shrike	25	Ap. 3		Hedges, thickets
*Wilson Snipe	27	Ap. 7		Marsh, meadows
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	27	Ap. 17	My. 21	Brush, woodland
Gadwall	27	M. 31	My. 17	Ponds, lakes
Cooper's Hawk	28	Ap. 15		Open woods
Towhee	30	Ap. 27		Woodland borders
Purple Martin	30	Ap. 10		Water areas and urban centers
Pectoral Sandpiper	31	My. 4	My. 17	Lake borders, flats
Hermit Thrush	31	Ap. 10	My. 8	Woodland borders
Lesser Yellow-legs	31	My. 7	My. 20	Lake borders, flats

\*These birds may winter during mild winters.

## JANUARY FIELD NOTES

By N. R. BARGER, Editor

(Kindly send field notes to N. R. Barger, 132 Lathrop St., Madison, Wisconsin, at the end of each month. Use A. O. U. order.)

We introduce two observers this month whose names are frequently found in this department:

C. H. Richter, of Oconto, has been an oölogist and collector in Wisconsin for nearly thirty years, beginning as a small boy. Mounting birds and animals has placed him in the ranks of museum taxidermists, with the result that he is now curator of birds in the new Oconto County Museum. Here is housed part of Richter's private collection, the nests and eggs of which probably constitute the largest private collection in the state. Richter has sent in wildfowl reports to the U. S. Biological Survey for fifteen years, and is a member of all the societies usually heard of in this part of the country. He has photographed many nests and eggs and written for publication many articles on this subject.

F. H. King, of Manitowoc, recently attended the University of Michigan, where he majored in Natural History and Conservation. King has kept migration records for Manitowoc for the past ten years, and continues to study their habits, with a little photography on the side.

**January Bird Life Rather Scarce**

Several observers have commented on the scarcity of individuals with the result that this year may prove to be less fruitful than the last. We have not, however, noticed much change in numbers of species.

**Another Great Blue Heron Wintering**

A second Great Blue Heron wintering, was found in Marquette County, Jan. 8, by Warden Paul. Canada Geese are wintering on the Mississippi in Grant County and environs (MILWAUKEE JOURNAL); a few were noted from Milwaukee and Racine by Harder and Prins respectively; and Zimmerman saw thousands resting on Lake Geneva, January 23. Mallards are keeping the same pace this winter; Kahmann reports one individual even at Hayward, Jan. 17. We have several records of Black Ducks which indicate that a few are usually present among the Mallards. Stray Baldpates, well able to fly, are being found again this year at Madison (Buss, Zimmerman). Four Green-winged Teal were seen at Madison by Robbins, Jan. 3. No other observer mentioned this species for January. Lesser Scaup were seen at Manitowoc early in January by King and Zimmerman; in Madison, Jan. 3 by Robbins; and in large numbers at Lake Geneva, Jan. 23 by Zimmerman. Mrs. Rogers noticed the first courting among the Golden-eyes, Jan. 30, at Neenah. Richter has observed ten Golden-eye at a certain spot on the Oconto River throughout January. Curiously enough they were evenly paired and the number did not change throughout the month. King found a number of Herring Gulls seizing food (minnows?) from the Golden-eyes as the latter brought it to the surface. A flock of six Golden-eyes seen by Kahmann, at Hayward, proved to be all juvenile males. Both King and Zimmerman report large flocks of Old Squaws at Manitowoc. Mason, of Milwaukee, saw two female American Scoters there, Jan. 12. They did not mix with other species swimming near them as they fed. All three species of Mergansers are wintering at scattered points in the state. Zimmerman noted a number of Hooded Mergansers at Lake Geneva, Jan. 6; G. C. Becker, the American Merganser in Wood County; and Mitchell, five Red-breasted Mergansers in St. Croix County, Jan. 5, with larger flocks of American Mergansers, Golden-eyes and a Coot.

Of the few hawks observed, we note a Cooper's Hawk, Jan. 25, by Zell at Racine; a Red-shouldered Hawk, Jan. 11, by Damsteegt and Anthes at Waukesha; and two Sparrow Hawks, one, Jan. 6, at Waukesha (Jones), and one, Jan. 21 and 27, at Racine (Zell).

**Interesting Report of Spruce Grouse**

Through the warden service, Scott has received word of about thirty Spruce Grouse to be found in a forty acre swamp in Forest County. This is the largest group he has heard of for five years. Apparently



there is an abundance of Ruffed Grouse in the northern part of the state this winter, from reports of Mrs. Axley, Bayfield County; Richter, Oconto County; and Scott for many of the northern counties. Hubbard observed them also in a southern county (Green), Jan. 3. Eight Sharp-tailed Grouse were seen going to roost in Bayfield County, Jan. 1, by Mrs. Axley.

#### **Sandhill Crane Winter'ng**

One live specimen and one picked up dead was found in Marquette County, Jan. 8, by Warden Paul. Little is known of this species, so it is difficult to predict whether the remaining bird will survive the winter. Trump of Madison saw two Wilson Snipe in Dane County, Jan. 27. Flocks of Herring Gulls are present from Lake Superior (Bayfield County, Mrs. Axley); Lake Winnebago (Mrs. Rogers); to Lake Michigan (King and Zimmerman). Two reports of the Ring-billed Gull were received, one from Milwaukee, Jan. 4 (G. C. Becker), and one at Madison, Jan. 3 (Robbins). A Mourning Dove was found at Jefferson, Jan. 24, and thereafter by Kozlik.

#### **Few Records of the Snowy Owl**

Kahmann made one of the records for the Snowy Owl, at Hayward, Jan. 18, and Richter, the other at Oconto, Jan. 11. The latter was brought in by a hunter, however. These two records and the one mentioned last month constitute the only records for this owl this winter. G. Prins reports six Short-eared Owls for Racine, Jan. 29; and the same number were seen by Philip of Waukesha, Jan. 8. Richter notes one shot by a hunter at Oconto, Jan. 6.

A Kingfisher was found as far north as St. Croix County by Buss, Jan. 24. G. Prins saw one Jan. 21 at Racine; and Cuthbert one, Jan. 21, at Waukesha, where one remains every winter.

Kahmann saw an Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker, Jan. 8, at Hayward. This is the only record for this species this winter. Flicker records continue to come in, the most northerly one being at Wisconsin Rapids, Jan. 10, by Searls. It is interesting to note the spread of the Red-bellied Woodpecker eastward, or northward in the state. Bussewitz saw his first specimen at Watertown, Jan. 5; E. A. Becker has a couple of records for Sheboygan County last year; Buss saw three in Dunn County, Jan. 24; and Hopkins has them on the feeding shelf at Poynette, where they have been fed since 1938. The Yellow-bellied Sapsucker has been "popping up" much more this year than usual, we believe. Aside from December records and some to come in February, Bussewitz mentions one at Watertown, Jan. 5, E. A. Becker, one in Sheboygan County; and Barger, one in Dane County (daily).

A small number of Ravens were observed in Bayfield County in one afternoon by Mrs. Axley. Kahmann mentions one, Jan. 17, for Hayward. G. C. Becker observed three Red-breasted Nuthatches in Wood County, feeding in white pines, Jan. 11. Scott counted five in one place, in Douglas County, Jan. 21.

#### **Winter Wren and Brown Thrasher**

A Winter Wren was found in Grant County, Jan. 1 by Robbins and Barger. H. Prins, of Racine, is responsible for the record of the Brown Thrasher, Jan. 12. Neither are new winter records, but they are seldom obtained in Wisconsin in January. Two Robins were in Racine, Jan. 25 (E. Prins); and seven were reported in THE MAYVILLE NEWS for Dodge County, Jan. 1. One Golden-crowned Kinglet was found dead in Monroe County by Fairfield, Jan. 20. The writer is of the opinion that this species has all but disappeared from Wisconsin this winter. Mrs. Axley has noted a great increase in numbers of Starling in Bayfield County, during the past year. One Meadowlark was found at Jefferson, Jan. 14 by Kozlik. Five Red-wings seen in Grant County by Barger and Robbins, Jan. 1, are the only ones we have record of during January, however the Bronze Grackle showed up in Racine, Jan. 12 (H. Prins); and in Waukesha, Jan. 26 (Philip).

#### **Another Red Crossbill Record**

Richter sighted a single Red Crossbill (female), Jan. 5, in the city of Oconto. Wilson reports the first Cardinal (female) he has seen in Door County for several years, Jan. 31. Flocks of Redpolls as follows: Ten at Hayward, Jan. 1 (Kahmann); eleven at Oconto, Jan. 12 (Richter);



five at Manitowoc, Jan. 19 (King); sixty at Menominee, Jan. 17 (Buss); and fifty at Green Bay, Jan. 20 (Strehlow). G. C. Becker counted three flocks of Goldfinches, numbering from 25 to 50, in Wood County, Jan. 11. This species as well as the Tree Sparrows and Juncos are, in our opinion, below their usual numbers this year in all parts of the state. A White-throated Sparrow remained until Jan. 5, in Madison (Tuttrup). Two Song Sparrow records were made: One, Jan. 21 in Waukesha by Philip; and one, Jan. 3 in Madison by Robbins. Finally, the Snow Bunting is keeping the same good distribution it had in December, ten being reported by Kahmann, at Hayward, Jan. 4; over one hundred in Waukesha County by Scott, Jan. 20, and in Wood County, ten; several hundred by Zimmerman, in Sheboygan County, Jan. 30; and thirty-two by Strehlow, at Green Bay, Jan. 19.

### BRECKENRIDGE SCHEDULED FOR ANNUAL MEETING

W. J. Breckenridge, Curator of the Minnesota Museum of Natural History, will be the major speaker at the Annual Banquet of the Wisconsin Society of Ornithology to be held at the *Women's Club* Racine, Wisconsin, on the evening of April 5. Mr. Breckenridge is not only an authority on ornithology, having assisted Dr. T. S. Roberts on the preparation of his book on "The Birds of Minnesota," but is also a field naturalist and artist of note. He will show his colored movies of many varieties of birds common or known in Wisconsin along with his talk. Even those who have seen some of his pictures before will not want to miss this opportunity to see them again. The Annual Meeting begins with registration at 1:30 P. M. on April 5 and closes about 4:00 P. M. on April 6.

Dr. B. L. von Janchow, 1601 Washington avenue, Racine, who is in charge of arrangements for the meeting, states that each member is invited to present up to three pictures or sketches of birds for that particular exhibit, but that photographs should be at least 4x6 inches in size. He requests that all pictures to be exhibited be mounted on cardboard if possible with printed data on each and shipped to him for final exhibit preparation at least by March 15.

Traps for bird banding cooperators and other exhibit materials should be brought to the *Women's Club* by the morning of April 5 if possible.

**NEW MEMBERS**—Verne T. Goodenough, 210 Maple St., Baraboo; Milwaukee Public Library, Milwaukee; Lloyd N. Shinnars, Biology Bldg., U. of Wisconsin, Madison; John Catenhussen, 209 Biology Bldg., U. of Wisconsin, Madison; Albert W. Bussewitz, 15 Huntington Park, Rochester, N. Y.; Oliver S. Owen, 421 College Ave., Watertown; Evron E. Davison, Ranger Station, Crandon; Robert H. Gensch, U. S. Forest Service, Rhineland; J. H. H. Alexander, 2241 Rugby Row, Madison; Herbert A. Vander Bloemen, 605 State St., Manitowoc; B. W. Hubbard, City Y. M. C. A., Madison; Ella M. Heinke, 215 Dayton St., Mayville; Stevens Point Public Library, Stevens Point; Dorothy J. Randall, 28 E. Gilman St., Madison; W. J. Breckenridge, Minnesota Museum of Natural History, Minneapolis; Sam Campbell, 827 Keystone Ave., River Forest, Illinois; Charles E. Brown, 2011 Chadbourne Ave., Madison; George F. Hartman, Ranger Station, Black River Falls.

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Send manuscripts to the editor, field notes to the field note department editor, and banding data to the bird banders' department editor.

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