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BIRDING BY CANOE

PHOTO BY
NILS P. DAHLSTRAND



The PASSENGER PIGEON

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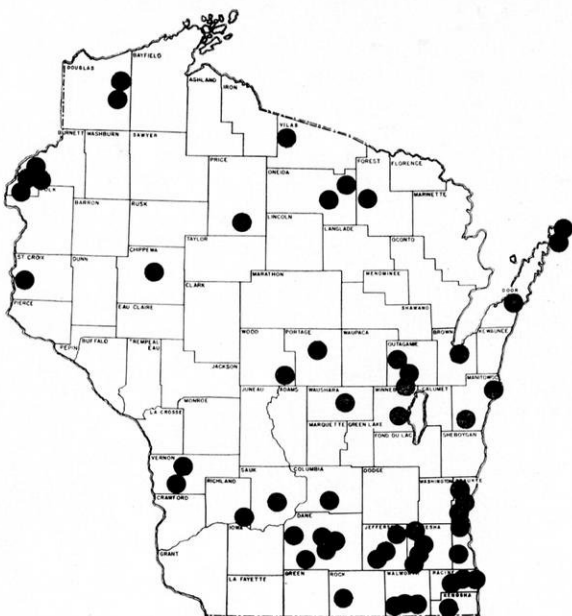
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Cover photo: One of the most pleasant ways of bird watching is by canoe. There is peace and solitude back off the highways and away from civilization. Mr. and Mrs. Werner Brunner, Rhinelander, leisurely drift down Horsehead Creek in Oneida County on a summer day. Freda is trying to locate the singing Yellowthroat in the alders while Werner maneuvers the canoe into better position.

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THE 1962 SUMMER BIRD COUNT

By SAM ROBBINS

The latter half of June 1962 found Roy Lukes and John Kraupa battling "terrific" mosquitoes along Molarsh Creek in Point Beach State Forest; found Keith Brown scampering from Goose Pond to Lone Rock to far-north Brule; found Bernard Klugow, John Degerman and the writer canoeing down the exciting Brule River; found Robert and Louise Erickson studying the Lake Michigan shoreline at Racine and Kenosha and then rushing north to sample the bird life at distance Washington Island; found Tom Soulen tramping the spruce bogs of Three Lakes and Hiles; found Daryl Tessen driving carefully mapped road transects at Appleton and Shiocton.

Such was the enthusiastic response to WSO's newest cooperative project: the second running of Wisconsin's Summer Bird Count. The number of participating observers jumped from 44 in 1961 to 89 in 1962, and of the 89, 19 took part in more than one count. The number of counts increased from 29 in 1961 to 54 in 1962, representing portions of 29 counties widely spread out over most of the major regions of the state. This resulted in the tabulation of information on 40,657 individuals of 191 species in 1962, compared with 16,951 individuals of 140 species in 1961. The 1962 totals are listed in Table 1.

Range Limits

In the summary of the 1961 Summer Bird Count (1961 **Passenger Pigeon 52-60**) mention was made of 15 species that were observed beyond the known breeding ranges. Eight of these species were again found beyond "listed" ranges in 1962.

Table 1. 1962 Summer Bird Count Totals

Species	Counts		Species	Counts	
	No.	Birds		No.	Birds
Common Loon	6	15	Bonaparte's Gull	1	12
Pied-billed Grebe	13	35	Common Tern	5	53
Double-crested Cormorant	1	1	Caspian Tern	2	23
Great Blue Heron	20	148	Black Tern	18	300
Green Heron	20	50	Mourning Dove	45	791
Black-crowned Night Heron ..	6	23	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	15	30
Yellow-crowned Night Heron ..	2	3	Black-billed Cuckoo	21	36
Least Bittern	2	4	Screech Owl	4	4
American Bittern	5	11	Great Horned Owl	3	3
Canada Goose	3	22	Barred Owl	6	7
Mallard	29	459	Whip-poor-will	5	28
Black Duck	6	25	Nighthawk	10	27
Gadwall	2	5	Chimney Swift	34	318
Pintail	1	5	Ruby-thr. Hummingbird	19	35
Green-winged Teal	3	10	Belted Kingfisher	31	56
Blue-winged Teal	20	214	Flicker	47	293
American Widgeon	1	2	Pileated Woodpecker	12	20
Shoveler	3	25	Red-bellied Woodpecker	11	28
Wood Duck	16	61	Red-headed Woodpecker	28	75
Redhead	1	6	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	4	9
Ring-necked Duck	2	34	Hairy Woodpecker	24	55
Lesser Scaup Duck	2	3	Downy Woodpecker	32	85
Ruddy Duck	1	6	Eastern Kingbird	47	384
Hooded Merganser	4	16	Crested Flycatcher	41	247
Common Merganser	2	5	Phoebe	33	105
Red-breasted Merganser	1	1	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	1	5
Turkey Vulture	1	1	Traill's Flycatcher	23	115
Sharp-shinned Hawk	3	6	Least Flycatcher	28	120
Cooper's Hawk	2	2	Wood Pewee	50	352
Red-tailed Hawk	15	19	Olive-sided Flycatcher	2	13
Red-shouldered Hawk	9	13	Horned Lark	11	35
Broad-winged Hawk	3	6	Tree Swallow	41	460
Marsh Hawk	10	11	Bank Swallow	22	476
Osprey	1	1	Rough-winged Swallow	21	121
Sparrow Hawk	5	6	Barn Swallow	37	408
Ruffed Grouse	5	6	Cliff Swallow	17	169
Bobwhite	4	10	Purple Martin	46	531
Pheasant	31	161	Gray Jay	3	5
Sandhill Crane	2	6	Blue Jay	51	574
Virginia Rail	2	4	Raven	5	31
Sora	9	19	Crow	53	712
Yellow Rail	1	1	Black-capped Chickadee	41	199
Florida Gallinule	5	19	Boreal Chickadee	3	3
Coot	7	27	Tufted Titmouse	7	16
Killdeer	30	244	White-breasted Nuthatch	32	111
Black-bellied Plover	1	1	Red-breasted Nuthatch	6	17
Ruddy Turnstone	1	1	Brown Creeper	3	4
Woodcock	4	9	House Wren	47	367
Common Snipe	2	12	Winter Wren	4	22
Upland Plover	6	23	Bewick's Wren	1	1
Spotted Sandpiper	17	70	Long-billed Marsh Wren	21	81
Greater Yellowlegs	1	1	Short-billed Marsh Wren	25	144
Lesser Yellowlegs	1	1	Mockingbird	1	1
Pectoral Sandpiper	1	1	Catbird	50	571
Dunlin	1	13	Brown Thrasher	43	189
Semipalmated Sandpiper	1	5	Robin	54	1462
Wilson's Phalarope	2	7	Wood Thrush	24	115
Herring Gull	9	1161	Hermit Thrush	6	28
Ring-billed Gull	5	300	Swainson's Thrush	1	1

Table 1 (continued)

Species	Counts No.	Birds No.	Species	Counts No.	Birds No.
Veery	22	119	Yellow-breasted Chat	6	12
Bluebird	27	76	Canada Warbler	3	17
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	4	14	Redstart	21	152
Golden-crowned Kinglet	4	5	House Sparrow	37	2699
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	3	4	Bobolink	35	262
Cedar Waxwing	38	301	Eastern Meadowlark	33	451
Loggerhead Shrike	3	4	Western Meadowlark	27	554
Starling	43	2141	Yellow-headed Blackbird	5	20
Bell's Vireo	2	7	Redwinged Blackbird	54	9294
Yellow-throated Vireo	12	34	Orchard Oriole	2	3
Solitary Vireo	2	9	Baltimore Oriole	48	381
Red-eyed Vireo	43	366	Brewer's Blackbird	11	96
Warbling Vireo	28	154	Common Grackle	52	3397
Black-and-white Warbler	13	51	Brown-headed Cowbird	47	905
Prothonotary Warbler	1	4	Scarlet Tanager	28	88
Golden-winged Warbler	5	10	Cardinal	35	192
Blue-winged Warbler	5	8	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	36	147
Nashville Warbler	6	73	Indigo Bunting	40	416
Parula Warbler	3	35	Dickcissel	11	170
Yellow Warbler	37	199	Evening Grosbeak	1	1
Magnolia Warbler	3	12	Purple Finch	8	29
Cape May Warbler	1	1	Goldfinch	48	394
Black-thr. Blue Warbler	2	3	Red Crossbill	1	2
Myrtle Warbler	5	19	Rufous-sided Towhee	32	129
Black-thr. Green Warbler	8	54	Savannah Sparrow	29	317
Cerulean Warbler	3	5	Grasshopper Sparrow	11	55
Blackburnian Warbler	5	54	Henslow's Sparrow	7	21
Chestnut-sided Warbler	15	97	Vesper Sparrow	32	305
Pine Warbler	2	23	Lark Sparrow	1	10
Palm Warbler	1	2	Chipping Sparrow	38	201
Ovenbird	27	213	Clay-colored Sparrow	5	24
Northern Waterthrush	5	11	Field Sparrow	32	320
Louisiana Waterthrush	1	2	White-throated Sparrow	8	111
Kentucky Warbler	2	3	Lincoln's Sparrow	2	2
Connecticut Warbler	4	8	Swamp Sparrow	27	141
Mourning Warbler	12	56	Song Sparrow	53	864
Common Yellowthroat	50	459			

Wood Thrush: Although the Loretta count, where this species was recorded in 1961, was not repeated in 1962, even more northern locations were established when birds were reported on both Brule counts and the Hiles count.

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher: This bird again appeared on the Hudson count; but the fact that the number dropped from five to one suggests that this species may not be counted on to be present every year.

Blue-winged Warbler: Again reported at Hudson, and according to Southern (1962 **Passenger Pigeon 36-37**) should be found at many other locations north of the "listed" northern limit of Reedsburg.

Cerulean Warbler: Did not repeat at Sturgeon Bay, but one was located at Shiocton—well to the north of the "southern Wisconsin" limit mentioned in the **AOU Checklist**.

Northern Waterthrush: This species repeated at Saukville, but the number dwindled from three to one.

Kentucky Warbler: Birds reported at Madison and Viroqua in 1961 were not found the following year; but individuals in western Dane County on the Black Earth and Verona counts are slightly north of the Rock-Grant County limit mentioned in the **Checklist**.

Mourning Warbler: The lone bird that was found at River Hills in 1961 could not be found in 1962, and the population at Saukville dropped from 14 to 3; nevertheless the presence of these three plus two at Verona during the count period (June 25 by Jim Zimmerman) indicates that there are a few locations with suitable habitat in southern Wisconsin where this species is to be looked for in summer.

Dickcissel: Not only did this bird recur in its most northern locales of 1961, but numbers at these points (Hudson, Shiocton) showed a modest increase, and were joined by three birds at Chippewa Falls.

Henslow's Sparrow: This species was again recorded at Hudson, but all other records were from the better known range in southern Wisconsin.

Six species that were recorded outside their known nesting range in 1961 were not reported beyond previously described limits in 1962. To no avail efforts were made to find the Acadian Flycatcher at Two Rivers, the Rough-legged Hawk at Shiocton, and the Bewick's Wren and Yellow-breasted Chat at Hudson. The wren and chat were found within known summer territory in southern Wisconsin, however—the chat in more than usual numbers. No reports were received from Flintville where the Pine Siskin was counted in 1961, nor from Loretta where the Rusty Blackbird was found.

Included within the 1962 Summer Bird Count is information that may help delineate a more exact summer range for an additional twelve species. While actual breeding cannot be inferred from these records, the chances of nesting seem very good in most instances.

Yellow-crowned Night Heron: The Sturtevant record represents a known nesting locality for several years, but the Saukville record represents a newer and somewhat more northern location. The **Checklist's** restriction of the northern limit of the breeding range to Ohio, Indiana and Illinois appears to need some revision.

Wilson's Phalarope: Four young birds recorded at Appleton make it clear that "central Wisconsin" would be more accurate than "southern Wisconsin" in defining the northern breeding limit of this species in our state.

Red-bellied Woodpecker: This species' spread into the state is indicated by (1) **Checklist** mention (based on rather old information) of Sauk County as a northern breeding limit; (2) frequent summer observations in recent years in several central counties, and (3) inclusion on one of the Grantsburg summer counts this year.

Tufted Titmouse: Likewise the **Checklist** designation of southern Wisconsin as the northern limit of the breeding range of this species is out of date. In recent years it has been known to nest in Adams County, and this year it has been recorded on the Hudson summer count.

Mockingbird: Wisconsin is not mentioned in the range of this bird in the **Checklist**, but to recent nesting data for Rock and Portage coun-

ties we can now add a summer observation for Richland County, thanks to the Lone Rock count.

Field Sparrow: The **Checklist** reference to Oconto and Chippewa counties as the northern limit of breeding territory hardly seems adequate, with 17 individuals recorded on one of the Grantsburg counts. How far north does this species range?

Appearing on summer counts from northern Wisconsin are six additional species that are not mentioned in the **Checklist** as Wisconsin breeders. In the case of the Canada Goose (Grantsburg), Boreal Chickadee (Hiles, Ogema, Three Lakes), and Golden-crowned Kinglet (Brule, Hiles, Ogema, Three Lakes), status as Wisconsin breeders has been established. Definite evidence of breeding has not been established for three others: Ruby-crowned Kinglet (Brule, Three Lakes), Palm Warbler (Three Lakes) and Evening Grosbeak (Manitowish Waters).

Comparative Figures

One of the stated purposes of the Summer Bird Count is to obtain comparative figures for various species through a process of censusing identical areas over a period of several years. Of the 29 counts taken in 1961, 19 were re-taken in 1962. The question that has probably been on the mind of every participant is: how valid are the different totals for a given species that may be obtained from year to year? If every factor could be kept perfectly constant from year to year, there would be no doubt. But the wind may be stronger one year than the next; there may be a decided difference in temperature; rain or fog could be a deterring factor; an early or late spring migration could cause an advanced or delayed nesting season that could affect Summer Bird Count figures; the two week differential between the beginning and end of the count period could be a factor. Any or all of these variables could be expected to produce minor variations in counting, even if the populations were actually the same each year.

It would be premature to draw hard and fast conclusions after only two years of Summer bird counting. But a reasonable theory would hold that a large majority of species ought to show very little variation between one year and the next. One important step in analyzing 1962 results involved taking particular species commonly recorded in the 1961-1962 duplicate counts, and looking for similarities as much as for differences. A sizable number of species was found where 1962 totals varied less than 15% from those of 1961, as shown in Table 2. Notice that with very few exceptions, each individual count shows very similar totals for each of these species, and that in most cases the number of counts that show slight increases for a given species is close to the number of counts showing a slight decrease. Notice also that none of the species in Table 2 are birds that normally do any flocking in the latter half of June. Much greater variation showed up for such species as the Chimney Swift, Bank Swallow, Mourning Dove, Starling, Redwinged Blackbird, Common Grackle and Cowbird. These are shown in Table 3, and since there are large increases in some instances, as well as large decreases in others, it is obvious that no conclusions can be drawn in these instances.

In a few instances, however, there appears to be evidence of a noticeable increase or decrease. The drop in both Black-billed and Yellow-

billed Cuckoos (Table 4) looks too large to be coincidental, even though the sample is not large. Equally pronounced is the increase in the Long-billed and Short-billed Marsh Wrens, each species virtually tripled in

Table 2. Species Showing Little Variation

	Crested Flycatcher		Wood Pewee		Red-eyed Vireo		Yellow Warbler		Yellow- throat	
	61	62	61	62	61	62	61	62	61	62
Dousman 1	5	8	6	5	1	2	6	3	9	8
Dousman 2	7	2	5	1	1	....	4	4	5	6
Eagle	2	4	2	2	6	5	....	....	1	3
Hudson	20	22	22	17	11	16	13	8	10	13
Ixonia	5	....	1	2	2	1	4	2	4	5
Kiel	3	3	1	4	....	1	....	1	....	1
Leland	2	1	9	4	2	4	5	4	20	23
Madison 1	3	1	6	10	8	11	21	18	24	18
Monterey	1	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	6	6
Orfordville	1	2	1	1	....	....	2	2	4	7
River Hills	8	6	5	4	6	6	2	3	4	7
Saukville 1	10	10	2	5	9	7	20	17	31	50
Shiocton	11	11	6	15	3	2	3	5	26	18
Sturgeon Bay	8	7	12	8	10	9	3	2	3	3
Two Rivers	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	4	3	4
Verona	1	5	7	16	4	6	....	....	1	....
Viroqua 1	4	4	13	12	3	2	3	3	7	4
Viroqua 2	2	1	1	1	....	2	2	1	2	4
Williams Bay 1	4	1	1	2	1	2	....	....	....	....
Total	100	90	102	112	68	77	90	77	160	180
% Variation	-10%		10%		13%		-14%		12%	
	Eastern Meadowlark		Baltimore Oriole		Indigo Bunting		Chipping Sparrow			
	61	62	61	62	61	62	61	62		
Dousman 1	4	4	5	9	5	4	3	2		
Dousman 2	12	8	10	7	6	6	3	3		
Eagle	1	....	4	1	4	9	....	3		
Hudson	....	....	23	13	21	33	9	9		
Ixonia	3	....	....	....	....	4	....	....
Kiel	....	....	1	3	6	3	....	1		
Leland	1	....	3	1	3	9	1	....	
Madison 1	....	....	....	....	8	9	1	....	
Monterey	1	5	2	1	....	....	3	....	
Orfordville	1	2	3	5	4	3	....	....
River Hills	26	23	5	7	6	5	4	2		
Saukville 1	9	20	....	3	25	11	5	13		
Shiocton	12	11	3	4	17	7	1	3		
Sturgeon Bay	2	....	9	11	3	....	7	2		
Two Rivers	1	4	....	1	....	2	1	....	
Verona	....	....	1	2	6	7	....	....
Viroqua 1	1	4	7	6	11	13	2	1		
Viroqua 2	7	5	4	2	1	1	4	6		
Williams Bay 1	....	....	....	1	3	....	1	4		
Total	81	86	80	77	129	126	45	49		
% Variation	6%		-4%		-2%		9%			

1962 over 1961 figures. Increases in the Least Flycatcher and the Field Sparrow are less pronounced and definite, but they are included in Table 4 because modest increases were noted in a great majority of the counts reporting these species.

Two species about which Wisconsin ornithologists are particularly concerned just now are the Robin and the Bluebird. In the case of the Robin, the evidence is inconclusive. Small increases were noted on 12

Table 3. Species Showing Inconclusive Fluctuation

	Mourning Dove		Chimney Swift		Bank Swallow		Starling	
	61	62	61	62	61	62	61	62
Dousman 1	6	13	....	2	....	....	30	12
Dousman 2	23	9	1	1	29	27	152	113
Eagle	5	6	1	5	10	2	....	2
Hudson	47	37	14	11	....	1	20	42
Ixonia	1	3	1	....	1	1	8	16
Kiel	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....
Leland	3	....	....	....	....	....	30	4
Madison 1	5	3	24	....	....	....	3	30
Monterey	8	3	....	....	....	....	5	....
Orfordville	6	14	....	2	....	....	50	26
River Hills	23	31	13	42	7	53	49	146
Saukville 1	45	20	12	104	4	83	19	804
Shiocton	12	4	2	2	51	23	28	33
Sturgeon Bay	5	5	....	....	....	2	11	1
Two Rivers	....	3	....	2	....	....	....	4
Verona	4	2	....	....	....	....	1	....
Viroqua 1	2	3	3	....	7	11	2	5
Viroqua 2	4	4	....	6	....	....	4	19
Williams Bay 1	6	....	14	4	....	....	....	1
Total	205	160	85	183	109	203	412	1258
% Variation	-28%		115%		86%		205%	
	Redwinged Blackbird		Common Grackle		Brown-h. Cowbird			
	61	62	61	62	61	62		
Dousman 1	85	16	50	70	11	8		
Dousman 2	130	90	191	235	29	13		
Eagle	37	41	45	10	23	14		
Hudson	42	44	28	144	30	40		
Ixonia	80	175	2	22	13	42		
Kiel	12	20	....	....	....	....
Leland	18	18	210	6	60	....	
Madison 1	45	22	45	19	8	14		
Monterey	103	19	10	2	2	13		
Orfordville	6	45	3	7	4	3		
River Hills	281	390	305	300	4	14		
Saukville 1	1000	600	1000	400	7	2		
Shiocton	71	80	32	64	32	25		
Sturgeon Bay	33	68	14	53	18	25		
Two Rivers	17	20	....	1	2	6		
Verona	1	3	....	....	6	5		
Viroqua 1	8	12	1	6	10	8		
Viroqua 2	25	15	22	29	5	9		
Williams Bay 1	....	....	33	22	1	2		
Total	1994	1678	1991	1390	265	243		
% Variation	-16%		-30%		-8%			

of the 19 re-taken counts, and small decreases were reported on 6 counts. At Williams Bay there was a severe drop from 149 to 58. It would appear that additional data from a large number of counts is needed, if significant trends are to be detected. Bluebird tabulations show that the

1961 total of 19 individuals on 10 of the 19 re-taken counts grew in 1962 to 31 individuals on 10 counts. No count in either year tallied more than six birds. This is such a small sample that it can be taken to prove just one thing: the Bluebird is a scarce bird in Wisconsin!

Data on many other species must also be labeled "inclusive," because the sample is too small. This points up the need for a much greater expansion of this project. The growth in participation in 1962 was a most encouraging one, but it is still but a small fraction of what WSO members can do.

Table 4. Species Showing Pronounced Fluctuation

	Yellow-billed Cuckoo		Black-billed Cuckoo		Least Fly-catcher		Long-billed Marsh Wren		Short-billed Marsh Wren		Field Sparrow	
	61	62	61	62	61	62	61	62	61	62	61	62
Dousman 1	4	....	2	1	1	4	2	3	....	....	2	5
Dousman 2	3	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	2	....	4	5
Eagle	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	5	24
Hudson	....	....	3	....	3	2	....	2	1	13	22	23
Ixonia	....	....	4	....	....	....	2	3	5	6	....	....
Kiel	1	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	3	3
Leland	....	2	3	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	1
Madison 1	....	....	1	....	4	7	....	2	....	2	4	16
Monterey	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....
Orfordville	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	6	....	4	2	5
River Hills	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	6	....	6	6	7
Saukville 1	7	2	....	5	....	3	1	9	10	15	5	9
Shiocton	1	1	1	2	2	5	2	2	2	6	1	....
Sturgeon Bay	....	....	....	....	4	2	....	....	1	....	2	....
Two Rivers	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	4	3	1	3
Verona	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2
Viroqua 1	4	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	14
Viroqua 2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3
Williams Bay 1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Total	23	7	19	13	15	28	14	35	25	62	73	120
% Variation	-229%		-46%		87%		150%		148%		64%	

DETAILS OF INDIVIDUAL COUNTS

1. Repeated from 1961

Dousman 1: June 17; 5:00-10:00; clear, temp. 60-85, wind 10 SW. 67 species, 431 individuals, including Turkey Vulture and Brown Creeper.—Charles and Mary Nelson.

Dousman 2: June 24; 5:00-9:00; clear, one hour ground fog, temp. 60-75, wind 0-10. 61 species, 850 individuals.—John Bielefeldt.

Eagle: June 23; 5:30-8:30; partly cloudy, temp. 60-71, wind 0-5 SE. 55 species, 296 individuals, including Hooded Merganser, Gnatcatcher, Cerulean and Chestnut-sided Warblers.—Hortense Langer, Ed Peartree.

Hudson: June 25; 5:00-9:00; clear, temp. 60-70, wind slight. 72 species, 1,219 individuals, including Tufted Titmouse, Blue-winged Warbler and Orchard Oriole.—Sam Robbins.

Ixonia: June 24; 5:30-8:30; clear, temp. 55-70, wind 5-10 NW. 49 species, 446 individuals.—Art Gaukerke, Gordon Hammel, Ed Peartree.

Kiel: June 23; 7:00-10:00; clear, temp. 65-70, wind slight. 34 species, 111 individuals.—Irene Krostag.

Leland: June 24; 4:30-10:30; early fog, later clearing, temp. 45 at start, wind light. 53 species, 236 individuals, including Barred Owl, Blue-winged Warbler and Louisiana Waterthrush.—Harold and Carla Kruse, Dave and Hazel Cox.

Madison 1: June 28; 6:00-9:00; 50 species, 497 individuals, including Lesser Scaup, Bell's Vireo and Yellow-breasted Chat.—William Hilsenhoff.

Monterey: June 21; 5:30-10:00; cloudy to clear, temp. 46-71, wind 0-10. 33 species, 189 individuals.—Mrs. Arthur Gauerke, Mrs. Earl Sauer.

Orfordville: June 25; 6:00-10:00; mostly clear, temp. 66-80, wind slight NE. 50 species, 394 individuals.—Mrs. Joseph Mahlum.

River Hills: June 19; 4:10-9:40; overcast, temp. 63-61, wind 12 NW. 65 species, 1,443 individuals, including Woodcock, Upland Plover and Cliff Swallow.—Gene Brock, Mary Donald.

Saukville 1: June 16; 4:00-9:30; partly cloudy, temp. 68-72, wind 10-12 S. 80 species, 2,807 individuals, including Yellow-crowned Night Heron, Ruffed Grouse, Pileated Woodpecker, Northern Waterthrush and Mourning Warbler.—Mary Decker, Mary Donald.

Shiocton: June 23; 4:00-8:45; clear, temp. 64-70, wind calm. 82 species, 678 individuals, including Hooded Merganser, Cerulean Warbler and Dickcissel.—Mrs. C. Defferding, Daryl Tessen, Mrs. Fred Tessen.

Sturgeon Bay: June 30; 5:00-10:00; clear, temp. 60-75, wind slight. 54 species, 522 individuals, including Pileated Woodpecker and Brown Creeper.—Mrs. Ray Ellithorpe, Mrs. James McCombe, Mrs. W. T. Storm.

Two Rivers: June 30; 5:00-8:00; clear, temp. 64-72; wind calm. 50 species, 159 individuals.—John Kraupa, Roy Lukes.

Verona: June 27; 5:00-10:00; clear, temp. 65-80; wind calm. 42 species, 190 individuals, including Chestnut-sided and Kentucky Warblers.—Thomas Ashman.

Viroqua 1: June 14; 5:10-9:40; clear, temp. 50-72, wind slight. 54 species, 290 individuals, including Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, Bewick's Wren and Blue-winged Warbler.—Viratine Weber.

Viroqua 2: June 23; 6:00-10:00; clear, temp. 60-70, wind slight. 48 species, 268 individuals, including Upland Plover.—Margarette Morse.

Williams Bay 1: June 16; 5:30-8:30; clear, temp. 62-72, wind calm. 23 species, 140 individuals, including Ovenbird and White-throated Sparrow.—Helen and William Morgan. Mr. and Mrs. John Neff.

2. New Counts

Appleton 1: Area northwest and west of Appleton, starting 1½ miles west of Greenville, Outagamie County. 11 miles by car, 1 on foot. June 16; 4:30-8:00; clear, temp. 66-74, wind calm. 71 species, 1,417 individuals, including Lesser Yellowlegs, Wilson's Phalarope and Mourning Warbler.—Mrs. C. Defferding, Daryl Tessen, Mrs. Fred Tessen.

Appleton 2: Area southwest and west of Appleton, Winnebago and Outagamie counties. 8 miles by car, 2 on foot. June 17; 4:30-8:00; partly cloudy, temp. 68-75, wind calm. 75 species, 1,127 individuals, including Lesser Scaup, Common Gallinule, Common Tern and Mourning Warbler.—Daryl Tessen.

Arlington: Goose Pond, Columbia County. ½ mile on foot. June 19; 6:00-6:45; cloudy, temp. 50, light east wind. 38 species, 269 individuals, including Gadwall, Pintail, Green-winged Teal, American Widgeon, Shoveler, Redhead, Ruddy Duck, Greater Yellowlegs, Pectoral and Semipalmated Sandpipers.—Keith Brown.

Black Earth: Area bordered by county highway "P" on the east, Hwy. 14 on the north, Iowa County line on the west, Pine Bluff-Mount Horeb line on the south, Dane County. 30 miles by car, 5 on foot. June 18; 4:15-9:30; cloudy at start, some rain, then clear (severe storm previous day); temp. 55-75, wind slight. 86 species, 2,979 individuals, including Gnatcatcher, Black-and-white, Blue-winged, Cerulean, Chestnut-sided and Kentucky Warblers and Yellow-breasted Chat.—Keith Brown.

Brule 1: Brule River from the county highway "S" crossing north to the county highway "B" crossing three miles south of Brule, Douglas County. 8 miles by canoe. June 27; 7:00-1:15; clear, temp. 58-75, wind slight. 72 species, 666 individuals, including Hooded and Common Mergansers, Osprey, Raven, Golden and Ruby-crowned Kinglets, Parula, Magnolia, Myrtle and Pine Warblers and Red Crossbill.—John Degerman, Bernard Klugow, Sam Robbins.

Brule 2: Brule River near Cedar Island, 5-5½ miles south of Brule, Douglas County. ½ mile by canoe. June 27; 2:00-6:00; clear, temp. 75, wind slight. 61 species, 181 indi-

viduals, including Ring-billed Gull, Ruby-crowned Kinglet, Black-throated Blue and Connecticut Warblers.—Keith Brown.

Chippewa Falls: Hwy. 178 northeast from Chippewa Falls, north to Popple Lake, past Cornell and Bob Lakes, west to county highway "AA," north and east to county highway "M," Chippewa County. 42 miles by car. June 24; 4:00-8:00; clear, temp. 70. 61 species, 388 individuals, including Hooded Merganser and Dickcissel.—Charles and Jon Kemper.

Fort Atkinson 1: Old Hwy. 26 to Koshkonong Station Road, then to end of Vogel Road, Jefferson County. 6 miles by car. June 29; 7:00-10:00; mostly clear, temp. 67, wind slight. 54 species, 385 individuals, including Cooper's Hawk and Sandhill Crane.—Elizabeth Degner, Mrs. Jerry Hausz.

Fort Atkinson 2: Cropland, pasture and wooded swampland bordering on Rock River, Jefferson County. 32 acres on foot. June 15. 23 species, 130 individuals.—Emil Stock.

Grantsburg 1: Portions of Crex Meadows, Phantom Lake Road from winter goose pen north to junction Main Dike Road, east to north end dike #5, and West Refuge Road north to junction North Refuge Road, Burnett County. 4.8 miles by car. June 23; 5:15-10:30; clear, temp. 55, wind 1-3 SE. 58 species, 729 individuals, including Canada Goose, Green-winged Teal, Sandhill Crane, and Yellow Rail.—Norman and Evelyn Stone, Clarence and Harriette Wagman.

Grantsburg 2: Grantsburg city park, residential areas and Memory Lake, Burnett County. 2½ miles on foot. June 21; 5:20-7:20; partly cloudy, temp. 50, wind calm. 34 species, 248 individuals.—Genevra Fornell, Madeline Huth.

Grantsburg 3: Grantsburg to Fish Lake dike area, and portions of Trade River, Burnett County. 28 miles by car. June 23; 5:15-11:00; clear, temp. 60, wind slight. 70 species, 748 individuals, including Sharp-shinned Hawk, Red-bellied Woodpecker and Grasshopper Sparrow.—Ray and Helen Caldwell, Madeline Huth.

Grantsburg 4: Driving completely around Big Wood Lake, Burnett County. 13 miles by car. June 21; 5:10-9:40; partly cloudy, temp. 60, wind calm. 35 species, 253 individuals.—Mrs. Audrey Becvar, Mrs. Parnel Been, Eunice Kanne.

Green Bay: Town of Scott, Point Sauble, Brown County. 80 acres on foot. June 27; 5:00-10:00; clear, temp. 51-70, wind 5 SW. 60 species, 5,728 individuals, including Gadowall, Shoveler, Ruddy Turnstone, Dunlin, Wilson's Phalarope and Yellow-headed Blackbird.—Tom Erdman, Ed Paulson.

Hales Corners: Whitnall Park, part of Root River Parkway, Milwaukee County. Six miles by car, large acreage by foot. June 28; 4:45-8:30; partly cloudy, temp. 59-70, wind calm. 50 species, 773 individuals, including Yellow-breasted Chat.—Mary Donald, Karl Pribe.

Hiles: Most passable roads bounded by Hwy. 32 on south, Nicolet National Forest Road 2174 on east, Forest Road 2182 on north, Oneida-Forest county line on west, Forest County. 37 miles by car, ½ mile on foot. June 16; 4:50-11:15; clear, temp. 60-80, wind 5-20 SW. 69 species, 486 individuals, including Sharp-shinned Hawk, Yellow-bellied Flycatcher, Gray Jay, Boreal Chickadee, Golden-crowned Kinglet, Cape May, Black-throated Blue and Connecticut Warblers and Lincoln's Sparrow.—Tom Soulen.

Kenosha: Petrifying Springs Park, county highway "A," Bristol 4-H Wildlife Refuge, Montgomery Lake, Silver Lake, Lake Elizabeth and New Minster Wildlife Area, Kenosha County. 15½ miles by car. June 30; 4:00-10:00; clear, temp. 76, wind 5. 72 species, 868 individuals, including Pintail, Shoveler and Orchard Oriole.—Louise and Robert Erickson, Bob Fiehwig, Mark and Paul Matson, John Saetveit.

Lone Rock: Hwy. 14, county highway "TB" and Hwy. 60 where they parallel Wisconsin and Pine Rivers, plus various back roads near rivers and town of Lone Rock, Richland County. 30 miles by car, 5 miles on foot. June 17; 5:15-9:15; cloudy at first but clearing, temp. 60-85, wind slight. 77 species, 2,801 individuals, including Sharp-shinned Hawk, Mockingbird, Prothonotary and Blue-winged Warblers, Yellow-breasted Chat and Lark Sparrow.—Keith Brown.

Mount Morris: From intersection of Hwy. 152 and county highway "W" in village of Mount Morris east on "W" to 23rd Road, south to Blackhawk Road, west to Hwy. 152, return north to village, Waushara County. 3½ miles by car. June 15; 4:00-7:00; clear, temp. 45-55, wind calm to 8 W. 46 species, 225 individuals.—Harold Bauers.

Madison 2: Area near University Arboretum bounded by Balden St., Covall St., Arboretum Drive and Capital Ave., Dane County. 20 acres on foot. June 27; 5:00-1:00; clear; temp. 65-80; wind calm. 43 species, 231 individuals, including Barred Owl and Yellow-breasted Chat.—Martha and Roy Lound.

Madison 3: Portions of the University Arboretum, particularly Wingra Woods, Camp Woods and Dunn's Marsh, Dane County. 3 miles afoot, 6 miles by car. June 30; 4:50-8:00, 9:40-10:00; partly cloudy, temp. 65-80, wind slight. 62 species, 470 individuals, including Barred Owl, Bell's Vireo and Yellow-breasted Chat.—Tom Soulen.

Manitowish Waters: Youth Conservation Camp to Hwy. 51, county highway "W," and return via old Hwy. 51 and "W," Vilas County. 6 miles by car. June 30; 5:00-10:00; clear, temp. 65, wind calm. 58 species, 369 individuals, including Hermit Thrush and Evening Grosbeak.—N. R. Barger.

Ogema: Selected areas of varied habitats from Ogema to five miles north, Price County. 200 acres on foot, 11 miles by car. June 21; 5:00-10:00; foggy, temp. 60-67, wind 5-10. 69 species, 334 individuals, including Gray Jay, Boreal Chickadee, Golden-crowned Kinglet and Myrtle Warbler.—William Hilsenhoff.

Oshkosh: Hazel St. along Lake Winnebago to Murdock St., to Hwy. 45, to town road, to Hwy. 110, to ShangriLa, to Hwy. 41, to Hwy. 21, to Leonard's Point Road, to Reighmoor Road, Winnebago County. 29.2 miles by car. June 15; 5:30-10:30; clear, temp. 61-72, wind 8-10. 51 species, 1,396 individuals.—Gertrude Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Buckstaff.

Racine 1: Lake front from 14th St. to Wind Point, parks, residential areas, Four-mile Road, Racine County. 7 miles by car. June 28; 8:00-10:00; clear, temp. 70, wind slight. 29 species, 1,103 individuals, including Bonaparte's Gull.—Louise Erickson.

Racine 2: Von Jarchow sanctuary, Racine County. June 16. 51 species, 205 individuals.—B. L. von Jarchow.

Rhineland: Rhineland Paper Company forest land seven miles northeast of Rhineland, Oneida County. 100 acres on foot. June 23; 6:00-9:00; clear, temp. 65-75, wind slight. 28 species, 62 individuals, including Gray Jay and Connecticut Warbler.—Nils Dahlstrand, Donald Kemmeter, F. T. Ratliff, Cedric Vig.

Saukville 2: Portions of Eric Schwanz farm at southwest corner of Hwy. 33 and county highway "L," Ozaukee County. 60 acres on foot. June 20; 5:00-9:00; partly cloudy, temp. 50-60, wind 2 NW. 39 species, 186 individuals, including Common Snipe.—Harold Bauers.

Saukville 3: Will-o-Rill Girl Scout Camp. 75 acres on foot. June 20; 4:15-7:30; partly cloudy, temp. 64, wind 7 NW. 48 species, 303 individuals.—Marion Campbell, Dorothy Frister.

Stevens Point: Both sides of Plover River from Hwy. 10 to 200 yards south of railroad trestle, including Park Ridge, golf course and Iverson Park, Portage County. 2¼ miles afoot. June 29; 4:10-7:20; slightly overcast, temp. 70, wind 0-8. 30 species, 183 individuals.—Arol Epple.

Sturtevant: Forest Park, Wood Road, County Line Road, Taylor Ave., Hansche's Ponds, county highway "C," Evans Park, swamp, Hwy. 83, 5 ponds, Racine County. 15½ miles by car. June 29; 4:00-10:00; cloudy at first, then clearing, temp. 72, wind slight. 67 species, 906 individuals, including Yellow-crowned Night Heron, Canada Goose, Red-bellied Woodpecker.—Louise and Robert Erickson, Bob Fiehwig, Mark and Paul Matson, John Saetveit.

Three Lakes: Thunder Lake spruce bog, then east from Three Lakes on Hwy. 32 to Nicolet National Forest Road 2178, then Forest Road 2182, Oneida County. 9½ miles by car, 1 mile afoot. June 15; 4:20-7:25; clear, temp. 40-70, wind slight. 45 species, 143 individuals, including Boreal Chickadee, Golden and Ruby-crowned Kinglet, Palm and Connecticut Warblers and Lincoln's Sparrow.—Tom Soulen.

Walworth: East of Walworth on county highway "B," south on Cobblestone and Townline Road, west on Lakeville, Walworth County. 3½ miles by car. June 23; 5:45-8:45; cloudy, showery, temp. 65, wind calm. 29 species, 235 individuals.—Helen and William Morgan, Jean Eliot.

Washington Island 1: Old West Harbor Road, Fiegenscows, Lobdils Point, West Harbor Road, Lakeview Road, sand dunes, Aznoe Road, South Point, Hog Island, the Marle, East Side Road, Door County. 14½ miles by car. June 23; 4:00-10:00; overcast and foggy, temp. 68, wind slight. 76 species, 1,075 individuals, including Cormorant,

Canada Goose, Common Merganser, Caspian Tern, Winter Wren and Grasshopper Sparrow.—Louise and Robert Erickson.

Washington Island 2: Michigan Road to beach, two small marles, shore of Hog Island, Deer Lane Road to Jackson Harbor, Door County. 14 miles by car. June 24; 4:00-10:00; cloudy and foggy, temp. 70, wind slight. 51 species, 758 individuals, including Red-breasted Merganser, Black-bellied Plover, Caspian Tern, Winter Wren and Swainson's Thrush.—Louise and Robert Erickson.

Williams Bay 2: Golf course adjoining Yerkes Observatory campus, Walworth County. 40 acres on foot. June 17; 5:30-6:30; clear, temp. 65, wind moderate. 13 species, 130 individuals.—Helen Morgan.

Wisconsin Rapids: Selected roads south and east of Wisconsin Rapids, Wood County. 14 miles by car. June 24; 6:00-10:00; clear, temp. 50-75, wind calm. 53 species, 390 individuals.—Donn and Gary Stout.

Roberts, Wisconsin



Pine Siskins Nest at Appleton

By REV. GEORGE HENSLER

On May 10, 1963, I caught and banded a Pine Siskin. I felt very fortunate that I had caught one before they would take off for the north. How pleasantly surprised we were when, four days later, a pair began building a nest just four feet from the ground in a blue spruce about ten feet from our kitchen door.

These little fellows evidently had not read the books, because the book says that they nest in the mountain forests very near the timberline, and that the nests are very rarely seen, for they are placed on high conifers, twenty or thirty feet from the ground. This pair was satisfied that Appleton was cold enough and the blue spruce did offer nice protection.

Description of the Nest

The nest was two days in building. Beginning with a platform six inches in diameter, it rose into a cone about three inches high with an inside diameter of about two inches. The roughing of the nest was furnished by the same blue spruce—dried twigs which the bird insisted on breaking off herself, although there were more than enough lying beneath the tree and others were available to her at nest level. The book says: "The nest is carefully and thickly lined with plant down, fur, and hair." Human hair from the barbershop next door was made available to her and was quickly put to use. The nest was complete.

On this day a female Siskin was caught and banded, and we removed a big gob of pitch from her bill, which we thought had accumulated while she gathered the twigs for the nest. After her picture was taken she flew back to the blue spruce.

The next day a pair of House Wrens, nesting in an apple tree twenty feet away, made a shambles of the lining of the nest. Since it remained in this disturbed condition for two days, we naturally thought this was the end of the nest. Lo and behold, the Siskin came back to rebuild it! From then on she did not leave the nest except when I persuaded her to leave in order to get a picture; or when she flew to the bird-bath in the hottest weather for a drink; or when, at the end of the

brooding period, the youngsters literally shoved her off the nest—but this gets us too far afield.

Following her northern, cold weather instinct, the female warmed the nest at least two days before laying the first egg (Figure 1). Six days later I took a picture of the nest containing four eggs (Figure 2).



FIGURE 1. FEMALE PINE SISKIN WARMING THE NEST
PHOTOS BY THE AUTHOR

Feeding by Regurgitation

On May 19 a male Siskin was caught and banded. When released, he flew to the blue spruce. Only once, perched on a clothesline nearby, did we hear him sing, and that was during the egg laying period. He was kept busy feeding his partner. This he did by regurgitation during the entire period: nest warming, egg laying, hatching and brooding.

The young birds hatched on June 2. On June 7 I was fortunate in getting a picture of the male feeding the young (Figure 3), still by regurgitation. He had a regular routine. About every hour he would alight on a tall branch of an elm near the blue spruce, announce his presence with a most pleasant "tsee" with a rising inflection, and then gradually descend to the nest, branch by branch. After the feeding he always stopped at the birdbath for a drink and was off again.

Little Fear of Man

Our little friends seemed to have very little fear of man. In the beginning the female became a little nervous when a hand was within six inches, but as time went on, we were petting her while on the nest. In fact, several times when she was invited to leave the nest because we

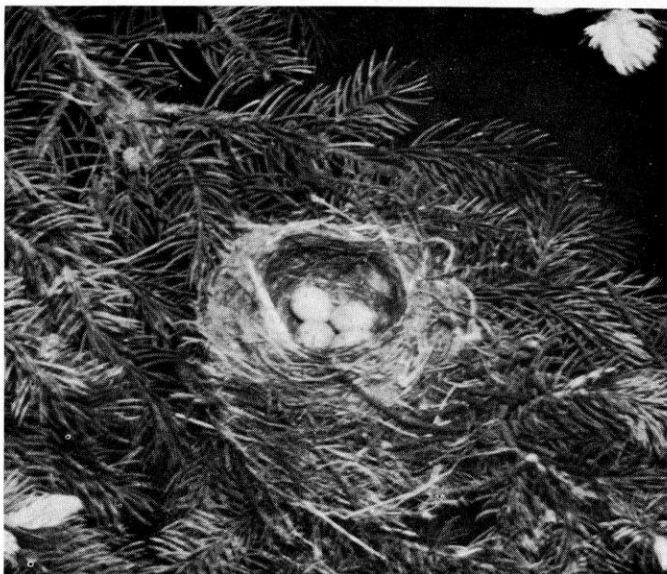


FIGURE 2. PINE SISKIN NEST IN THE BLUE SPRUCE



FIGURE 3. THE MALE PINE SISKIN FEEDING THE YOUNG

wanted to see how things were progressing, she would sit on a branch about a foot away, always voicing her "tsee." She allowed us to touch her, protesting only with a little peck on the hand. On one such occasion we noticed that she did not wear a band. This was a surprise as we were sure we had banded this female on May 15. We have no explanation of what happened.

On June 7 I banded the young birds on the nest and also the female who allowed herself to be picked up. This day also marked the first evidence of the cleanliness of these birds. We observed that at the age of five days the little ones were already housebroken. The little tails would back up over the edge of the nest and make their deposit, then disappear under their mother.

Because of the Pine Siskins' cold weather instinct, we were worried about the babies suffocating in the 80-degree weather. She just sat tight. The little fellows would have their heads over the side of the nest, panting in the heat, but she just sat tight. On the 9th we had a very severe storm of wind and rain. For two days we did not see the male. The female took over the duties of feeding.

As in the case of so many birds, the nest was built too small to hold them when grown, and so on the 11th, when they were only nine days old, two of them were shoved out of the nest. The other two left on the 13th. They could not yet fly, but we lost sight of them. We did see the parent birds, both male and female, come periodically to feed them, and so we hope they were safe in the heavy shrubbery nearby.

We certainly had much enjoyment watching life unfold in such an advantageous place and under such perfect circumstances. We spent a very pleasant four weeks with our little Pine Siskins, and memory still brings back the rising inflection of their cheerful "tsee."

St. Joseph Friary
404 Lawrence
Appleton, Wisconsin



SNOWY OWL REPORTS WANTED

Fred and Fran Hamerstrom, WSO research committee chairmen, Plainfield, want reports of Snowy Owl observations as soon as possible in order that these visitors from the far north may be banded and color marked. The report form for the fall and winter owl survey (1963 **Passenger Pigeon 86A**) should have indicated this by an asterisk preceding Snowy Owl.

So, if you see a Snowy Owl, let the Hamerstroms know about it immediately.

By The Wayside...

A Richardson's Owl in a Milwaukee Park. On February 2, 1963, I decided to make a winter bird census at Dineen Park, located in Milwaukee. My efforts were rewarded by seeing a small owl perched on a clump of low hanging juniper boughs. At first glance, it appeared to be a Saw-whet Owl, but under careful scrutiny, it definitely was a rare Richardson's Owl. It seemed exceedingly tame when I approached it, and gave little protest when I picked it up.

Releasing the owl in my basement gave it the liberty to fly at will. It remained tame and fed eagerly whenever food was offered. Of the many foods given, chicken liver was preferred to any other, while worms and mice were rejected. At night it would emit a high, melodious tone and was very pleasant to hear.

After studying its quaint habits for some time, I took it to the Milwaukee Public Museum for further verification and then released it.—Ronald J. Mayer, Milwaukee.

Accidental Sighting of an American Magpie. On January 11, 1963, at about 1:30 in the afternoon, we observed an American Magpie, *Pica pica hudsonia*, while driving slowly down a cottage driveway on the Big Eau Plaine Flowage five miles east of Rozellville in Marathon County. The day was dark, with a wind of approximately 20 m. p. h. and light snow. Temperature was about 5 degrees above zero. The bird was observed at about 15 yards, flying after it took off from the side of the driveway. It circled the car and then kept on flying. We feel identification was certain.—Phillip Macht and William Buckley, Stevens Point.

Winter Seasonal Editor's Note: Dr. Arol Epple of Wisconsin State College, Stevens Point, in whose class Phillip is an ornithology student, reports that following this observation he showed the students a mounted specimen of a Magpie and they were sure it was the same as the bird they had seen.

The Sad Tale of the Rails. On January 18, Mrs. Jerry Hausy was amazed to see three Virginia Rails in a roadside ditch filled with water from a flowing well about a mile east of Fort Atkinson. On January 26, Mrs. Hausy and I watched nearby. The ditch was filled with watercress, and the snow on the banks furnished protection. One rail was swimming and two were sunning themselves beneath the overhanging snow. They seemed not at all frightened by our presence. On February 4 we visited them again.

On our next visit on February 10, we were surprised to find not three but four rails in the larger area of open water on that day. The rails had lived through temperatures of near -30° so that we were hopeful of their survival.

Some time during the next week tragedy struck. One rail was found dead in the water and no trace was found of the other three. There was no other open water anywhere for them to go. Their nearness to the road and their seeming trustfulness made us suspect foul play. We had kept their presence secret except for telling birders from out of town, some of whom visited our luckless rails.—Elizabeth Degner, Fort Atkinson.

Another Note on the Wintering Rails. February 10, 1963. Having heard of the three Virginia Rails wintering in a spring-hole near the Bark River east of Fort Atkinson, J. Harwood Evans and I visited the spot this afternoon and found the birds still there and in apparent good health. They were not at all disturbed by the passing cars, and seemed little concerned when we got out of the car and walked over to the spring.

Actually the spring is an artesian well set by the side of the road and its overflow runs down the roadside ditch into the marshy land north of the road. The ditch had a good supply of watercress and one of the rails was feeding there. At one point his bill became caught and he flipped over on his back in the water with his feet flailing the air. With some difficulty he turned himself right side up and then swam under the bank, more embarrassed than frightened, I'm sure, as we walked over to the edge. The other two rails were feeding in the water around some grassy hummocks near the well and paid no attention as we watched from a distance of about twenty feet.—Alan Dunwiddie, Janesville.



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GOOD LISTENING

By MARGARETTE E. MORSE

How wonderful that we have ears with which to hear! And today much is done for entertainment. Radio, TV, Movies, Concerts, Opera, Theatre, Lectures and Conversation. Also around about us are the sounds of traffic; trucks thundering by, airplanes flying over, jets breaking the sound barrier, loud speakers, interference in our radios, clatter of machinery, buzz of activity, sirens of police and of fire engines or ambulance and power lawn mowers, motor boats—blasting, rumble and roar everywhere.

In all this clatter, bang, boom, buzz, roar, jingle, jangle, and jumble of modern life about us, we forget about the sounds in nature—that is, the less obtrusive sounds about us—sounds that are drowned out by the louder sounds and reverberations which we have become so used to.

In these days of space travel, all very wonderful and important, it is well to keep in touch with things on earth—so to speak. Keep our feet on earth. In Reader's Digest, December 1961, is an article on the noisy conditions of everyday modern life and its effects on people. (Title: "Quiet Please," page 123-4)

The Beauty of Bird Sounds

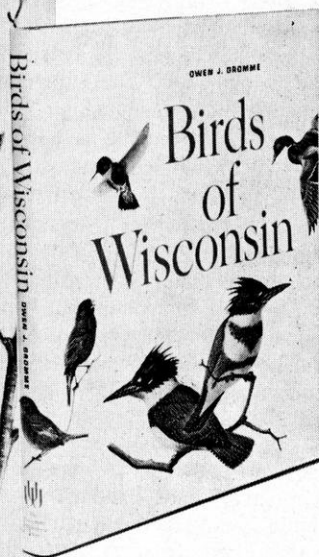
This story is about sounds in nature, particularly bird songs and calls. There are sounds by insects, amphibians and other creatures which are interesting, too. One of the first indications of spring is the call of spring peepers. Each species of frog and toad has its own particular trill, croak, call or sound. One spring morning on my way to school, as I walked through a park past a small lake, toads were trilling their mating songs. Many of them with puffed throats were trilling their love songs in a chorus.

Man and possibly the higher apes use their voices to produce great varieties of sounds. Other creatures make sounds, but none compare in beauty and variety to bird sounds. This variety makes the study fascinating. The bird's beauty, nesting habits, care of the young, command of the air in flight, its amazing migration in which it often returns to the same spot, and, finally, its song which at its best exhibits beauty and variety far beyond any other living creature—all these qualities call forth wonder and amazement, and appeal to the imagination and interest.

Of all bird activities, song is one of the most alluring. Songs and calls tell of the presence of particular birds. Far more birds are heard than seen. There is a quality of voice of each species, as a Song Sparrow voice, a Meadowlark voice, a Baltimore Oriole voice or a Robin voice, and so on. Some birds sing two notes at the same time and some may sing three.

Bird sounds can be roughly divided into two groups: calls and songs. Not all birds sing, but most of them make some kind of sound. Each kind of bird sings a song peculiar to its species or family. Not only

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do songs vary as to species, but also as to individuals. At different times of the year the song of the same bird will vary. Song is at its height during the breeding season. Yet some of the late summer and fall singing is as beautiful, though much softer and more subdued than earlier in the year. In February, Cardinals begin whistling. Purple Finches sing in February when the temperature is near zero.

Just as birds have a special time of year for their singing so there are certain times of day more favorable for song than others. Early morning is a favorite time. In May and June there is a burst of song about sunrise. Another good time is just before dusk.

Certain days seem better for singing than others. Just why, we do not know. Cool days are generally best. Windy days are poor. Very hot, sticky weather is generally poor, but there are times when conditions seem ideal and you can hear very little song, others when wind and weather seem adverse yet you may be treated to a regular concert. Birds follow no hard and fast rule. These exceptions and variations make bird study more fascinating.

Why Birds Sing

There is a difference of opinion among authorities as to the true significance of bird music. Some state that birds sing for two reasons: 1) it is connected with territory—that it is a warning to other males of the species to keep out of the singer's chosen area, and 2) it may be a call for a mate. We sometimes think that bird songs serve to attract and charm the female, yet some songs evidently serve no biological or particular purpose. Birds just sing for the joy of singing. Territory varies greatly with different birds depending on food habits. Hawks and eagles hunt over a large territory and rarely nest close to each other. A male Kingfisher usually patrols the stream for half a mile on either side of the bank where his nesting hole is. There may be two or three pairs of Robins or Catbirds in a good sized yard. Many birds, such as Swallows and Swifts, nest in colonies. It is safe to say that the most important function of song is in defending territory. The male sends forth a challenge to the rest of his kind to keep out. If another male should enter the chosen territory, there is almost sure to be a fight.

Some birds are good at mimicking others. Mockingbirds and their relatives, the Brown Thrashers and Catbirds, are clever at this imitating of other species. Starlings and Blue Jays are excellent imitators, too.

Call notes are a means of communication between birds, or of expressing different emotions, such as fear, anxiety, or curiosity. Young birds recognize the parents' notes of warning, danger, or of assurance when danger is past. There are also the hunger cries of young birds. Every group of birds seems to have a limited vocabulary of eight or ten calls, denoting a different emotion or having different meanings. Almost everyone is familiar with the Robin's call of distress. The Crow's loud, harsh cawing is a signal to all other crows to come to help when they have found a hawk or an owl in the woods. This is not their ordinary caw, but has an unmistakable quality. Some females sing. The song is not as elaborate nor as loud as the male's song. I heard a Blue Jay on the nest one time sing a soft sweet song. Female Cardinals and Rose-breasted Grosbeaks sometimes sing.

We are not able to interpret many of the endless variety of calls. Migrating flocks traveling at night are often quite noisy, and are able to keep together over the thousands of miles on these journeys. We may hear notes of birds traveling at too great a height to be seen. During nights when many birds are flying, one can hear their call notes almost constantly. On foggy nights they fly closer to the earth, and the air seems full of birds, although we cannot see them. Counts are taken of birds at these times. An ornithologist at Madison, Wisconsin, states that on one night in September no less than 3,800 bird calls were heard from one place. The average was twelve calls for each minute. So many calls were heard that it was evident the air above was teeming with birds.

On one occasion in Central Park in New York City, Frank M. Chapman, a well-known ornithologist and author, said he heard the flute-like call of a Yellowlegs which was migrating high over the city, probably calling to its companions in the sky. Putting his fingers to his lips, he whistled a loud imitation of the notes. The bird answered. He whistled again, and soon could see a black dot circling high above him. In a minute, much to his surprise, the bird was flying anxiously back and forth just overhead. But unable to find the bird that had called him, the Yellowlegs mounted in the air and doubtless continued his journey.

Mechanical Music

Some birds specialize in instrumental or mechanical music. The drumming of the Downy Woodpecker on a dead limb of a maple tree near your window, or the drumming of the Flicker or Red-headed Woodpecker on your drain pipe or roof top is as much a part of spring as the "cheer-up" of the Robin.

The Ruffed Grouse is a drummer of a different sort, yet it has no drum. The sounds are produced by rapid movement of the wings as the bird stands erect on a drumming log, a stump or boulder in the woods or even on the ground. There used to be much discussion as to just how the sound is produced. The birds are hard to observe in action and the movement is so rapid it is difficult to analyze. Motion pictures show clearly that the wings do not come in contact with anything except the air.

The snipe of the marsh makes music with its tail as it swoops downward in the air. Air rushes past the outer wide spread tail feathers making a whistling sound.

The Woodcock of moist woodsy areas has a flight song as it circles up in the air. Whistling notes are produced by air rushing through the outer wing feathers.

The Nighthawk flies about over our city and country uttering a sharp harsh note. If it is the mating season, it now and then plunges abruptly downward with a sharp upward turn just before reaching the earth and a loud booming sound is heard, supposed to be produced by air rushing through the stiff wing feathers.

The Mourning Dove makes a whistling sound with its wings as it flies. These are only a few of the instances of instrumental music by birds.

The vocal organs of birds are peculiar. Our vocal cords and of other mammals are in the larynx at the top of the windpipe, but in birds the

vocal cords are in a special song box, the syrinx, at the base of the windpipe. This special organ is found in no other class of animals. Birds (like mammals) have the larynx at the upper end of the windpipe but its structure is simple and the larynx and tongue merely modify the sound produced lower in the syrinx. If you watch a bird sing you will notice the motion far down in the throat. In some birds the song box or syrinx is more specialized than in others.

Most bird books give a little about songs either by using the musical notes or by syllabic interpretation of the song. Both methods are extremely unsatisfactory. We are familiar with the phrase used to describe some bird songs as the "cheer-up" of the Robin, "chick-a-dee-dee" of the Chickadee, and "cheer, cheer, cheer" of Cardinals. The Phoebe says its name, "phee-be." Also, the Pewee says "per-o-wee." The Bobwhite is easily recognized as it whistles "bob-white." Some think it says "wheat's ripe." Catch phrases help and give something with which to associate the song.

Recording Bird Songs and Calls

There are a number of records of bird songs and calls. The first to make recordings was Albert R. Brand. He attended Cornell University and studied ornithology under Arthur A. Allen. He felt the need of some means of fixing songs in his mind. He published a book, "Songs of Wild Birds," including two double-faced records. He spent many years collecting and perfecting the apparatus for collecting these bird songs. The work started as a piece of research while he was a student at Cornell University with the assistance of professors, doctors and fellow students, aided by other departments of the University. One must be not only an ornithologist but also something of a physicist and electrical engineer to collect bird songs.

It was not until the perfection of radio and electron tubes—the basic invention that made radio a reality—that it was at all possible to attempt to catch the songs of birds. The motion picture industry has been quite successful in making outdoor recordings, so they thought it would be simple to set up the apparatus out in the woods and, presto! you have your bird song. But the machines were not very accurate, and in order to use them it would be necessary to speak directly into the machine at a distance of 6 or 12 inches. One could hardly expect wild birds to step up and have their songs recorded. So they had to build a sound truck and take it into the field.

Photographing sound was what they actually did. After numerous experiments and many failures a machine was developed. This sound recorder was mounted in a small Ford delivery wagon. The apparatus consisted of two microphones, an amplifier, a sound camera, an array of storage and dry cell batteries with several hundred feet of stout cable for connecting the microphone to the rest of the recorder in the truck.

A later development was the addition of a sound mirror or parabolic reflector. This made it possible to record bird songs at much greater distances. The sound mirror is a large circular contraption. The microphone is pointed toward the center of this disc and in the opposite direction from the bird. With the use of this apparatus, the sound was mag-

nified more than twenty times before it entered the microphone. There is a sighting device for focusing the reflector on the bird. The song of the bird is magnified 20 to 25 times while all other sounds were very nearly shut out.

About two years after this first book and records a second one was published—"More Songs of Wild Birds." And in the following years more sets of bird song records have been made and are in general use now.

The nature lover never finds things dull. Every season has its rewards. There is always something of interest, something new to learn, something different and interesting or unexpected. It is fine to have birds around. And there is "Good Listening" if we tune in to the outdoors and the birds.

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Book Reviews

THE ROYAL BIRDS. By Lillian Grace Paca. St. Martin's Press, Inc., New York, 1963. Illustrated by the author. xi + 164 pp. \$7.50.

This book presents in a delightfully readable manner a wealth of information about the ten species of swans that inhabit the world today. It is not a textbook, as the author states in the preface, but a book written for people to read and enjoy. Throughout the book on almost every page are excellent drawings by the author depicting swans and allied birds.

Seven species of swans inhabit the northern hemisphere. In addition to the semidomesticated Mute Swan of Europe and America, they are the Trumpeter and Whistling swans of North America, the Whooper, Bewick's and Immutible swans of Europe, and the Jankowski Swan of Asia. Three species inhabit the southern hemisphere—the Black Swan of Australia, the Black-necked Swan of South America, and the extraordinary goose-swan of Argentina, the Coscoroba.

Throughout the book the author uses Old English terms to describe the swans, their actions and habits, such as "cob" (male swan), "pen" (female swan), "cygnet" (young swan), and others. These terms in themselves, lend an air of royalty to the book.

The first eight chapters deal primarily with the ten species of swans plus the Tree or Whistling Duck (*Dendro cygnus*). In chapter 9, the author quickly reviews the many myths and legends in which swans and swan-maidens play an important role. Chapter 10, "Care and Keeping of Swans," is of interest to those who wish to raise and breed swans as a hobby.

All told, the author presents her subject in a regal manner.—Nils P. Dahlstrand

THE BIRDS. By Roger Tory Peterson and The Editors of Life. Time Incorporated, New York, 1963. Life Nature Library Series, 192 pp., illustrated, 64 pp. in full color. \$3.95.

One can't use a mathematical formula to judge a book—but, just suppose that $p+l+o=x$, and

p =Roger Tory Peterson

l =The Editors of Life and the resources of Time, Inc.

o =the subject of ornithology

What would you say x would be? Well, in this reviewer's opinion it's an outstanding book. The whole field of ornithology is neatly wrapped together in words and pictures. Like all Life books, it is written and illustrated for the layman.

The book begins at the beginning of birds with Archaeopteryx, the earliest known fossil bird—a crow-sized reptilian creature. In the first chapter, "From Archaeopteryx to Sparrow," the elements of bird evolution are surveyed along with a brief summary of the 27 orders of birds

Books reviewed in *The Passenger Pigeon* may be purchased from the WSO Supply Department. The 10% member discount applies on all purchases.

in the world. Other chapter titles are: What It Takes to Fly, Birds as Food Gatherers, How Many Birds?, The Riddle of Migration, How Birds Communicate, From Egg to Adult, and Toward a Balance with Man.

The Birds is worldwide in scope. Many of the photographs are of birds unfamiliar to Americans. Through words, photographs, and illustrations the reader is given a broad, though complete survey of world ornithology.

In the last chapter, "Toward a Balance with Man," the dilemma of birds and man living together is explored. Some birds have been of great economic benefit to man—the domestic chickens that had their origin in the red jungle fowl is an example. Others have not fared well at all—the Great Auk, Labrador Duck, Carolina Parakeet and Passenger Pigeon are prime examples. In the future we can expect others to disappear, if not from man's interference, merely because they have reached the end of their evolutionary rope. Man does, however, hold the key to the future of many species because of his use or misuse of dangerous insecticides. Present research on new ways of combating insects holds promise of being of benefit to both birds and man. New approaches to the problem are urgently needed, for as Mr. Peterson states on page 172, "Certainly a world without birds or a spring without song would be incomplete for any man; for many of us it would be intolerable."

Get this book. You won't be disappointed.—Nils P. Dahlstrand.



WEEKEND FOR THE GULLS

By MARY LOU PETERSEN

Bird watchers come in assorted shapes, sizes, and interests. Most bird watchers are considered only slightly sub-normal by the unfortunate, non-bird watching masses. Of all the types of birders the bird bander is by far the most unusual. Banding is not a normal hobby. It becomes an all-consuming passion. A truly addicted mass bander will risk life and limb to add a species to his year's banding record or his life's banding record. Each year he plots and plans so that he may band an even greater number of birds than he did in the previous year. Last year's record is a challenge that must be superseded in the present season. With this explanation of the bander's craving desire for more species and greater numbers, you will be better equipped to understand the motives for a gull banding weekend.

July 4th, 1963. Situated in the unpredictable waters of the mighty Lake Michigan, a few hundred feet from shore, are tiny points of land: Gravel Island, Spider Island and what we call the reef. These islands off the coast of Door County, Wisconsin, are, for the most part, inhabited by gulls. Gravel Island was a home for Herring Gulls this season. Spider Island and the reef were possessed by both Herring and Ring-billed Gulls.

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Our weekend was entirely for the gulls and we spent hours in the blazing sun grabbing squawking young gulls and clamping rings on them.

Banding Gulls on Gravel Island

My first experience banding gulls was on Gravel Island. As we approached the island the adult Herring Gulls became more and more disturbed. Circling above us and screaming at our approach, but maintaining a healthy distance; they resented our arrival. As you land at the home of hundreds of gulls (at first you believe there are certainly thousands) the olfactory nerves send protest to the brain. Soon, however, they fatigue.

It doesn't take long to become adept at spotting the downy young huddled in the cracks of rocks, under grass, or on open ground. They must hide for infanticide is common among gulls. This is evidenced by the number of dead that are found. Unusual as it may seem, the young gulls nearly able to fly are far more docile than the cute, little chick-sized young. Often, you may approach a good-sized juvenile from the rear, reach under the bird and grab a leg (we always band the right), and clamp a ring without a squawk. The little ones run, yelp and try to bite. As the little ones scream, the parents circle and scream about you.

Banding on Gravel Island was not at all difficult and by mid-morning we had 149 young gulls banded and we headed our dingy toward the reef. At the reef my gull banding desire suddenly dissipated. Here there were at least 400 pairs of gulls nesting. The majority of them were Ring-billed and as I soon discovered the Ring-billed Gulls are much more aggressive than the Herring Gulls.

As I looked at the screaming, stinking, milling hoard of gulls on the southern end of the reef, I panicked. I just could not stand that many gulls above me, diving, screaming and bombarding the ground below them. I remained on the northern end of the reef with the passive Herring Gulls, while my "go get 'em and band 'em" husband charged into

Wisconsin Owl Survey

NESTING SURVEY

The WSO owl survey, which was announced in the last issue (1963 **Passenger Pigeon** 52-54), is off to a good start. According to Fred and Fran Hamerstrom, WSO research committee chairmen, the response to the first phase, fall and winter survey, has been very good.

A report form for the second phase, owl nestings, is included as an insert on page 116A. This covers the spring and summer seasons of 1964. Reports of nestings should be sent to the Hamerstroms.

Observations of unusual owls should be sent immediately to the Hamerstroms in order that these owls may be banded. The owls are: Barn Owl, Hawk Owl, Burrowing Owl, or other owls not listed on the nesting owl survey report on page 116A.

NESTING OWL SURVEY

WSO Research Committee

	Check those you know have nested in your area previously		How many nested this spring?	
	Nest found	Young seen	Nest found	Young seen
Barred Owl				
*Barn Owl				
Red phase Screech Owl				
Gray phase Screech Owl				
Phase not noted Screech Owl				
*Hawk Owl				
*Burrowing Owl				
Long-eared Owl				
Short-eared Owl				
Saw-whet Owl				
Great Horned Owl				
*Other Owl				

Additional comments: (Use back of page or extra sheet.)

This report covers the following locality: County

City or Township

Name
(Print or type) Mail address Date

*Please send a card immediately to Fred and Fran Hamerstrom to make banding possible.

Return this questionnaire to:
Fred and Fran Hamerstrom
Plainfield, Wis.

the fray. He double-timed into the milling white mass waving his pliers in his right hand and wearing a stringer of 100 number five bands around his neck. He was protected from aerial attack by a large, wide-brimmed, disreputable cowboy hat. However, his shirt and pants showed signs of direct hits.

Left to my own devices, I searched out every young Herring Gull on the quiet northern end and gradually worked more and more southward toward the Ring-billed suburbs. I worked my way to the edge of the large group of gulls, concerning myself only with Herring Gulls. Coming upon three fairly good-sized young gulls, I prepared to get them banded. I was on my knees bending over these docile youngsters when a sudden shriek and rush of pounding feathers startled me. It was a mixed-up Ring-billed parent protesting my presence, apparently so near its nest. I continued banding and was swooped upon twice more. Each time the irate gull came closer. I crouched and watched as it circled, sighted and dived again. But this time, when it was nearly upon me, I leaped up waving my pliers and shouting. The bird veered sharply upward and then headed toward open water, to regain its shaken composure, no doubt. Feeling a warm, nasty, self-satisfaction and having thus vented my frustrations, I charged into the Ring-billed group and grabbed young gulls for my husband to band.

By mid-afternoon we ran out of Ring-billed bands and we also ran out of Herring Gulls to band with the remaining size six bands. We decided to quit for the day and return to Rowley's Bay. As I said, mass banders risk life and limb for their hobby and this time was no exception. During our banding, the wind shifted and the waters became treacherous and our day's adventures were far from over. But that is another story.

2736 E. High Street
Davenport, Iowa



FIELD NOTES

By HAROLD A. BAUERS

Winter Season

December, 1962-February, 1963

COLD was the word for the winter of 1962-63. Every field note report for the period which mentioned the weather at all underlined and emphasized this word. "An unbelievably cold winter. Days of 15 to 25 below zero were not uncommon and it even dipped to 35 below one day," writes Daryl Tessen from Appleton. "This must be the coldest winter on record in Brown County. 47 days of below zero weather," is the opinion of Edwin Cleary at Green Bay. "January was unbearably cold—don't

see how the birds survived—I almost didn't," writes Mrs. S. W. Doty from Wausau.

Marvin W. Burley, state climatologist, in his January weather summary asserts, "January 1963 will go into the records as one of our coldest months." He goes on to point out that only January of 1912 was colder than January of 1963 on the record books. For February the state Weather Bureau report reads, "February temperatures in Wisconsin averaged below normal for the third consecutive month. Overall temperatures ranged from 4 to 5 degrees below normal in the west central section and 6 to 8 degrees below normal in the other parts of the state." Only 1936 had a protracted period of cold from mid-January to mid-February which exceeded that of the present winter.

Least Flycatcher at Madison

By late February, Lake Michigan was frozen over from shore to shore for the first time since 1936, and even Lake Superior was more completely frozen over than in any year since aerial surveillance of the lake in winter became possible. Lt. Col. Wayne Gatlin, flying for the Minnesota Air National Guard, in a flight over the lake the last week in February could find only one small area of open water northeast of Isle Royal. The **Minneapolis Star** in an article on March 5, 1963, illustrated with aerial photographs of ice-bound Lake Superior and Lake Michigan, called this "The Year of the Deep Freeze." Snow levels were spotty, below average in most areas, and frost penetration very great.

Oddly enough, the season began on a very gentle note. The mild weather pattern and extended migration of November were carried into the first week of December, resulting in a number of late records and some species being found farther north at a later date than before. Whistling Swans were seen at Green Bay until December 1, and 50 or more Swans lingered near Ashland until December 7. A Pigeon Hawk crashed through a window in Marinette County on December 4, and a Great Blue Heron was seen there as late as December 8. A Dunlin played on the beach at Racine up to December 4, and one of a large number of Northern Phalaropes observed at Racine through November remained there until December 15. Myrtle Warblers were found in Waukesha and Walworth counties till the end of the month. The most outstanding late migrant, however, was the Least Flycatcher found at Madison on December 2 by Tom Ashman. This bird was 46 days later than the previous late departure record for this species, October 17.

No Winter Finch Invasion

By the time the Christmas bird counts were being taken, winter had set in to a point where a record number of participants were able to find only an average number of species. No invasions of erratic winter finches were in evidence, and the Tree Sparrow, Purple Finch, Pine Siskin, Horned Lark and Snow Bunting were among the more widely reported species. This pattern continued, statewide, for the rest of the winter. If any invasions occurred at all, they were in the form of concentrations of Red-breasted Nuthatches in some areas and the report of Hawk Owls in Douglas County—the latter an extension, perhaps, of an invasion of this species into Minnesota.

The annual mid-winter waterfowl survey by federal and state biologists was made between January 7 and 14, before the freeze-up on Lake Michigan occurred. This ground and air survey covers selected areas of the southeastern quarter of the state from Marathon and Door counties on the north to Kenosha and Rock counties on the south. The figures showed 4,505 Canada Geese, the largest concentration of 4,000 in Walworth County, 10,222 Mallards, 11,140 Scaup, 4,715 Goldeneyes, 5,926 unidentified ducks, and 600 Mergansers. We have no figures from previous years with which to compare these totals, but Sam Robbins feels that the number of Mergansers is definitely down.

Virginia Rails at Fort Atkinson

What effect the advent of the really cold weather in January had upon the birds is not clearly evident from the reports. The number of reports and observers dropped off 20% from a year ago and field coverage for the frigid period of winter was understandably poor. Species which normally winter farther south were noted as disappearing from some feeders while they did well at others. A single Redwing at the Harold Lindberg feeder in Peshtigo was so chilled by the cold on January 21 that it had to be brought indoors to assure its survival. In a Milwaukee city park, an absurdly tame and apparently famished Richardson's Owl was picked up by Ronald Mayer, son of a Milwaukee Public Museum taxidermist, fed, studied and released when the weather moderated. Three Virginia Rails found by Mrs. Jerry Hausy in a roadside ditch near Fort Atkinson survived much cold weather but were dead or had disappeared after February 10. First hand accounts of these events appear in "By the Wayside." Other high spots of the mid-winter observations were the presence of several Harlequin Ducks at Racine, the surprise finding of a Magpie in Marathon County by two Stevens Point State College students, and the one day visit of a Harris's Sparrow to a Polk County feeder.

The late winter period saw increases in numbers of Evening Grosbeaks and Redpolls into the northern counties, and a build-up in the southern counties of Pine Siskins, Purple Finches and Horned Larks, now moving in from the south.

Here are the winter's reports in more detail:

HERONS AND GEESE

Great Blue Heron: A late migrant in Marinette County December 8 (Harold Lindberg); one on the Mississippi River bottoms at Fountain City, Buffalo County, December 30 Christmas count; one seen February 2 in Columbia County (Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Dryer); at least one wintered in Adams County where they remain every winter (the Dryers, Sam Robbins).

Whistling Swan: Last seen in Green Bay December 1 (Edwin Cleary); 50 to 70, about half immature, lingered at Ashland till December 7 (Mrs. Janet Kozlowski); two remained at Milwaukee till December 19 (Elmer Strehlow); one immature wintered with captive Mute Swans at Racine (Mr. and Mrs. Robert Erickson, Edward Prins).

Mute Swan: One free-flying bird was carefully observed January 3 in the Racine harbor by Bill Weber.

Canada Goose: The mid-winter waterfowl survey showed the main concentration to be a flock of 4,000 in Walworth County, and smaller flocks in these other counties: 325 in Brown, 80 in Waushara, 65 in Racine, 26 in Fond du Lac, 9 in Marathon. Christmas counts a week or two earlier had also found 250 in Waukesha County and 205 at Hori-con. The species was also noted in Rock County December 15 (Mrs. J. Mahlum), three

were found at Ashland till December 19 and one remained to winter at Prentice Park (Mrs. Kozlowski), one or two wintered in Ozaukee and Milwaukee counties (Mary Donald). Northbound birds were noted February 1 in Rock County (Mr. and Mrs. David Stocking), five were found on a trout pond near Plymouth, Sheboygan County on February 5 (Harold Koopman), 500 were seen on Lake Koshkonong by February 22 (Bernice Andrews, Frances Glenn).

Lesser Canada Goose: One believed to be of this race was seen at Wind Point, Racine, by the Robert Ericksons on several occasions from December 22 to January 9. It was smaller than the other wintering geese, but larger than Mallard size.

Snow Goose: Two on Goose Pond, Columbia County (Gene Roark).

Blue Goose: One only on the Green Bay Christmas count.

DUCKS

Mallard: At least 4 wintered in the park at Ashland (Mrs. Kozlowski) and a few were noted as far north as Hudson, Tomahawk, and Peshtigo.

Gadwall: Six wintered in Dane County (Wm. Hilsenhoff); eight seen December 19 at Milwaukee (Strehlow); one at Milwaukee February 14 (Alfred Bradford).

American Widgeon: Two noted frequently during the winter at Racine, and four found there February 14 (the Ericksons), recorded from Milwaukee February 14 (Mary Donald).

Pintail: One on the Green Bay Christmas count and one found in Winnebago County in February by Daryl Tessen.

Green-winged Teal: One lingered in Waukesha County until December 2 (John Bielefeldt).

Shoveler: One in Jefferson County, January 7 (Paul S. Kennedy).

Wood Duck: One on Adams Christmas count; seen January 1 in Dane County (Hilsenhoff); one at Racine February 7 (the Ericksons).

Redhead: Found in Waukesha County until December 8 (Bielefeldt); appeared on Christmas counts at Lake Geneva and Milwaukee; still present at Milwaukee January 7 (Donald); three were seen in Columbia County February 2 (the Dryers).

Ring-necked Duck: John Bielefeldt found these in Waukesha County only to December 2; the only other reports were of those on Christmas counts at Lake Geneva and Madison.

Canvasback: Twelve were seen on the Lake Geneva Christmas count and lesser numbers at Milwaukee, Madison, Waukesha and Racine. Six or seven probably wintered at Milwaukee (Donald) and a few at Racine (the Ericksons). Fourteen were counted from the air along the Lake Michigan shoreline from Door County southward on January 14 in the Wisconsin waterfowl survey.

Greater Scaup: Only inland report is from Wausau, December 30. Common at Racine until the cold spell in December when most moved on (the Ericksons). Present through the period at Milwaukee (Donald).

Lesser Scaup: Very few reports for this species. Not found in Waukesha County after December 8 (Bielefeldt). A few present through the winter in Milwaukee (Donald) and Dane County (Hilsenhoff).

Common Goldeneye: Again found wherever open water was available. The numbers found on the Christmas counts this year were much below other years, and the air survey of January 14 produced a count of only 3,944 along the entire Lake Michigan shoreline. While we have no figures from other years for comparison, this, too, seems very low.

Bufflehead: Present at Ashland until December 20 (Kozlowski); later reports from Kewaunee, Milwaukee and Racine. The air survey produced a count of 73 along Lake Michigan.

Oldsquaw: Present at Green Bay into early January; later reports all from lower Lake Michigan. The Robert Ericksons provide these dates and counts for Racine: December 1 (128), January 16 (4,420), February 28 (890).

Harlequin Duck: Previous appearances of this rare winter visitor have been of single birds, but Racine area observers found several among the ice floes off Wind Point this cold winter. Bill Weber noted the first on December 10 and many birders thereafter watched one or two along the edges of the ice, usually in the vicinity of the lighthouse. The exact number present remains in doubt, but it is thought that at least two females and one male were seen. Last noted on January 26 (the Ericksons, Weber, Prins, et al.).

White-winged Scoter: Only inland report is of one at Madison December 23 (Hilsenhoff); more in evidence than usual at Milwaukee (Donald) and Racine from December 19 to February 25 (the Ericksons).

Ruddy Duck: Found in Waukesha County until December 8 (Bielefeldt); the Christmas counts recorded only 3 on Lake Geneva; the mid-winter waterfowl survey total was 8 on Lake Michigan.

Hooded Merganser: Reported from Waukesha County December 8 (Bielefeldt); four in Milwaukee December 19 (Strehlow); the Christmas counts found 11 at Lake Geneva and single birds at two northern points, Wausau and Minocqua.

Common Merganser: Wintered in less than usual numbers throughout the state. Christmas count totals were less than one quarter of those found in 1961 and the waterfowl survey figure of 600 for all Mergansers was considered very low. Early spring arrivals were noted in Jefferson County February 10 (Elizabeth Degner), Dane County February 16 (Hilsenhoff), and Rock County February 18 (Andrews and Glenn).

Red-breasted Merganser: Appeared in small numbers on reports from only five counties, Adams, Dane, Milwaukee, Racine and Walworth. Increase in numbers noted at Racine after February 14 (the Ericksons).

HAWKS AND GROUSE

Goshawk: Seven individuals observed through the season: at Racine December 1 (the Ericksons) and December 23 (Bill Weber), in Outagamie County December 28 (Tessen), two on the Grantsburg Christmas count December 29, in Lincoln County January 2 (Donald Hendrick), in St. Croix County February 2 (Robbins).

Cooper's Hawk: An average number of reports for this species, all of them south and east of a line from Kewaunee to Portage to Grant counties.

Sharp-shinned Hawk: Few reports for this species. The Paul Hoffmanns watched helplessly as one took a female Cardinal at their feeder on December 11. Single birds also found in Adams, Brown, Dane, Waushara, and Waukesha counties.

Red-tailed Hawk: A strong average wintering population was indicated from all except the two northern tiers of counties. Dr. Charles Kemper considered them more conspicuous than in recent years in Chippewa County, and Daryl Tessen called it a good year for this and other buteos in Outagamie County.

Red-shouldered Hawk: Most northerly report was of one in northern Waupaca County December 8 (Tom Soulen). Eleven were recorded on seven Christmas counts from Chippewa and Outagamie counties southward. Later reports came only from Milwaukee, Racine, and Waukesha counties.

Rough-legged Hawk: Again wintered commonly throughout the agricultural sections of the state. Only one report, that of Bernice Andrews, Frances Glenn, and Mrs. Amy Gardner on February 22 in Rock County, mentions the melanistic phase being carefully observed.

Golden Eagle: This species provided the highlights on Christmas counts at Alma, Fountain City, and Ladysmith for Dr. Kemper, F. Gerald Daley, Sam Robbins, and their co-birders.

Bald Eagle: Numbers at the main wintering points in Wisconsin were apparently somewhat decreased. We hope this was due mainly to cold weather that may have sent birds farther south. Kemper reports 18 wintered at Alma. Christmas counts found 40 in Dane County, 36 in Adams, 3 in Crawford and single birds in Burnett, Chippewa, Douglas, Grant, Oneida and St. Croix counties. Later reports: 7 adults at Petenwell Dam February 2 (the R. B. Dryers), a few in Dane County February 3 (Tom Ashman), an adult near Milton February 22 (Andrews, Gardner, Glenn).

Marsh Hawk: Commonly seen throughout December in all reporting areas from Chippewa and Outagamie counties southward. Mid-January reports are from Outagamie County (Tessen) and Racine County (the Ericksons). Noted as presented during the entire winter in Chippewa County (Kemper) and Rock County (Mrs. Mahlum).

Peregrine Falcon: Two unusual late dates: December 2 near Racine, when Ed Prins and Bill Weber found one harrassing flocks of Starlings; one in Waukesha County December 27 (Bielefeldt).

Pigeon Hawk: One killed December 4 when it flew through the window of a building in Beaver, Marinette County, and was brought to Harold Lindberg for identification.

Sparrow Hawk: Again noted throughout the winter as far north as St. Croix County (Robbins), Chippewa County—"very unusual" (Kemper), Outagamie County (Tessen), and Brown County (Cleary).

Ruffed Grouse: The flushing of 10 or 12 in Bear Valley, Sauk County, on December 16 by Gene Roark provided the southern-most report for the winter. Carl Richter thinks the population of this species remains low in Oconto County.

Sharp-tailed Grouse: Reported only on Christmas counts in Burnett and Douglas counties.

Bobwhite: "Seen in the early part of the winter in Wood County," writes Gary Stout. This is the only mention of the species for the winter other than those reported on only five of the 53 Christmas counts.

Gray Partridge: Reported only from these counties: Brown, Winnebago, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Kewaunee and Outagamie in the east-central section of the state, and from Rock, Waukesha and Jefferson in the south. "Continuing in large numbers in the Appleton area," writes Daryl Tessen, "and now appearing south of Neenah in Winnebago County also."

Ring-necked Pheasant: Largest winter flocks were reported from Racine and Milwaukee counties. Occurred in larger numbers also in Outagamie and Winnebago counties (Bradford, Tessen). A few were noted in these northern counties: Burnett (Norman Stone), Polk (Mrs. Lester Pedersen), Lincoln (Donald Hendrick), Waupaca (Mrs. R. Rill).

RAILS, SHOREBIRDS AND GULLS

Virginia Rail: Three birds were found January 18 by Mrs. Jerry Hausy in a spring-hole ditch near Fort Atkinson. Later, a fourth was found and all were observed by many birders until February 10. Reports by Elizabeth Degner and Alan Dunwiddie appear in "By the Wayside."

American Coot: Reported in December from Dane, Racine, Waukesha and Walworth counties. The mid-winter waterfowl survey January 7-8 also noted single birds in Jefferson and Winnebago counties. Reported through the winter only from Dane County (Ashman, Hilsenhoff).

Killdeer: Three still present at Racine and one at Green Bay at the time of the Christmas counts. Two near Busseyville, Jefferson County, February 1 (Marion Stocking).

Common Snipe: Again found near Manitowoc in winter, but this year only until December 16 (John Kraupa).

Dunlin: One seen frequently during November lingered at Wind Point until December 4 (the Ericksons). This is a new state record.

Northern Phalarope: Racine observers found several of these lingering through November long after the previous latest date of November 5. The last was seen December 15 near a jetty at the lakefront swimming in water thick with plant material.

Herring Gull: Fifty-plus still present in Bayfield County December 22 (Kozlowski). Many remained at inland locations on large bodies of water through December and then seemingly withdrew southward or eastward. Peak of 1,600 January 8 at Racine (the Ericksons).

Ring-billed Gull: Present in St. Croix County to December 2 (Robbins). Twenty or 30 remained at Ashland until December 10 (J. Kozlowski). Also reported on many larger lakes in south half of the state through December. Known to have wintered only at Milwaukee (Donald). Unusual late winter dates also given for a few at Milton (Andrews and Glenn) and Sheboygan (Koopman).

Bonaparte's Gull: One remained at Peshtigo until December 1 (Lindberg) and 30 were seen December 10 at Racine (the Ericksons). Last report was of 2 on the Racine Christmas count.

Glaucous Gull: Individuals of this rare winter visitant were found January 3 and 5 in the Racine harbor (the Ericksons) and at Milwaukee on January 25 (Mrs. Balsom, Mary Donald).

DOVES, OWLS AND WOODPECKERS

Mourning Dove: Reported from the same areas as in recent years, but in apparently smaller numbers. The usual 40 or 50 wintered at a feeder near Peshtigo (Lindberg), but only one is known to have wintered in St. Croix County (Robbins). That the birds were pressed for food during the severe weather is indicated by their approach to feeders in January where they had not been seen previously. Five came to the Henry Koenig's on January 7 and two were found at the Tom Nicholls' feeder beginning January 10. One of these had been banded at this location in January a year ago.

Mrs. Mahlum noted birds coming to food from January 14, Alfred Bradford had one on January 20 and Mrs. Rill had four on February 1 at Waupaca.

Barn Owl: Found only during the Christmas count period near Milwaukee (Donald).

Screech Owl: Mentioned on 20 reports through the season as far north as St. Croix, Pierce, and Brown counties.

Great Horned Owl: An average number of reports, well spread throughout the state. The S. Paul Jones Bird Club reported a number of these had been trapped at a game farm near Oconomowoc.

Snowy Owl: Three spent the winter near Maple, Douglas County (Bernard Klugow). One appeared December 17 at Ashland and two on December 19; one injured bird died of its wounds and was examined for bands or identification marks, but none were found (J. Kozlowski). A single bird noted at Green Bay December 20 (Ed Paulson) and two were found there a week later. One of these remained through January and February (Cleary). Tom Soulen saw one east of Antigo on December 25. The only south Wisconsin report was of one in Waukesha County January 1 (the Paul Hoffmanns).

Hawk Owl: This very rare winter visitor was reported by Bernard Klugow as present at the Roy Johnson farm, east of Superior in Douglas County, from November 1962 and joined by a mate in February. An invasion of this species through Ontario and into northern Minnesota was also being reported by birders in these areas during the winter.

Barred Owl: Reported from 17 counties in every section of the state.

Long-eared Owl: Wintered in Burnett County, with peak populations on December 5 (N. R. Stone). Appeared at Whitnall Park, Milwaukee County, on December 16, with peak on February 10 (Strehlow). Ed Prins and Bill Weber estimate that at least 21 were to be found in various parts of Racine County in mid-winter. The S. Paul Jones Bird Club also found these being trapped at the game farm near Oconomowoc.

Short-eared Owl: More numerous than last winter, but not as many as in 1960-1961. Two wintered in St. Croix County (Robbins); found December 1 in Walworth County (Mrs. W. W. Morgan), December 28 in Dane County (Hilsenhoff), December 29 in Waukesha County (the Hoffmanns) and on a marsh in Rock County (Mrs. Mahlum), two in the Johnson Park area of Racine County February 16 (Weber, Prins), two in Outagamie County February 16-17 (Tessen).

Richardson's Owl: One picked up in a Milwaukee Park on February 2, fed, and studied. Identification verified by Owen Gromme and John L. Diedrich of the Milwaukee Public Museum before being released (Ronald J. Mayer).

Saw-whet Owl: Two again reported during the winter. One on the Christmas count at Antigo December 30; one found dead at Oconomowoc February 5 by Gordon Ham-mel.

Belted Kingfisher: Still being found in the far north at Minocqua, Rhinelander, and Brule at the time of the Christmas counts, but then nearly disappeared from the state. Found in Vernon County January 6 (Viratine Weber), observed throughout the winter only in Waukesha County (Bielefeldt).

Yellow-shafted Flicker: At the end of December was being seen in the southern counties quite commonly, nine in Waukesha County on December 23, and as far north as Outagamie, Manitowoc and St. Croix counties. Largely disappeared from Waukesha County by January 5 (Bielefeldt); single birds known to have wintered in St. Croix County (Alice Pemble) and Brown County (Cleary).

Pileated Woodpecker: Reported from every county from which reports were received except those in the southeastern corner of the state.

Red-bellied Woodpecker: The penetration of this species further into Wisconsin continues. In addition to the usual locations in the southern, central and western counties, birds were seen in Rusk County (Robbins), Marathon County (Mrs. John Coates), Lincoln County (Donald Hendrick), and Shawano County (Mrs. Russell Rill). They also were seen for the first time at the Edwin Hauge feeder in Clark County from February 14 to 25 (Mrs. Hauge).

Red-headed Woodpecker: More widespread than a year ago during the early third of the winter, but numbers apparently even lower. Few reports after mid-winter. Remained all season in Waukesha County (the Hoffmanns, Bielefeldt), Outagamie County (Tessen), and Brown County (Cleary). Noted in February in Dane (Ashman), Sheboygan (Koopmann) and Racine (the Ericksons) counties.

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker: The first bird of this species to appear at the Nicholls feeder at Madison in mid-winter came on December 11 to 13. Single birds were reported at the end of December at Beloit and Mazomanie. An immature was seen January 5 in Rock County (Andrews and Glenn). Another very ragged looking bird came to the Nicholls feeder January 12 and 20.

Least Flycatcher: This species appears in the Winter field notes for the first time through an observation of a late straggler on December 2 at Madison by Tom Ashman. This bird was studied at close range under very good conditions and is believed to be a bona fide record.

Horned Lark: "Population looks good in southern Wisconsin this winter," wrote N. R. Barger, and his words could be rightly applied to the lower two-thirds of the state. An early surge of migration was detected in St. Croix County on February 2 (Robbins). Migrants more generally arrived in Rock County February 4 (Andrews and Glenn), had reached Burnett (Stone) and Outagamie (Bradford) counties by February 12 and Oconto County (Richter) by February 16.

JAYS, TITMICE AND NUTHATCHES

Gray Jay: Fairly numerous in the northern counties in fall and early winter, but scarce later. Reports from the following counties: Bayfield (Kozlowski), Forest (Richter), Langlade (Soulen), Marinette and Sawyer (Hilsenhoff). Also appeared on Christmas counts in Burnett and Oneida counties.

American Magpie: One observed January 11, 1963, by Phillip Macht and William Buckley, ornithology students of Dr. Epple at State College, Stevens Point, while driving slowly down a cottage driveway near the Big Eau Plaine Flowage in Marathon County. See "By the Wayside."

Common Raven: Seen commonly in the northern tier of counties and as far south as Rusk, Lincoln and Langlade counties.

Black-capped Chickadee: Surprising areas of scarcity and abundance were reported for this familiar permanent resident. Sam Robbins could find none at all in the village of Roberts, fewer than usual were coming to the John Coates feeder near Colby and fewer were coming to feeders in Brown County (Cleary), Sheboygan County (Koopmann), Dane County (Nicholls) and Columbia County (the Dryers). Tessen and Bradford considered the species still scarce the year around in Outagamie County. Hendrick, however, found numbers improved somewhat over past years in Lincoln County and Dr. Kemper reported a good population in Chippewa County. Mrs. Reifenauer had 20 at her feeder in Chippewa Falls and Mrs. Kozlowski called them common this winter at Ashland.

Brown-capped Chickadee: The largest one day total ever seen by Tom Soulen was reported from Forest County December 22. He found only one in Langlade County two days later.

Tufted Titmouse: One reported from Brule December 24 is most unusual. Again found in St. Croix and Chippewa counties. Numbers increased to 10 at Stevens Point and to 6 at Wautoma. However, none were being seen this winter in Waupaca or Outagamie counties where they had been found in recent years. They were missed at the Dryers' feeder in Columbia County as well.

Red-breasted Nuthatch: Tom Soulen describes the numbers in Forest County on December 22 as "fantastic." Donald Hendrick could find none after the large number on the Christmas count in Lincoln County. Mid-winter reports are largely from the southern counties. On February 24 Carl Richter again found them more common than usual in Forest County.

Brown Creeper: One or a few are known to have wintered in St. Croix, Outagamie, Columbia, Milwaukee and Rock counties. Still found December 21 in Marathon County (Mrs. S. W. Doty). Late winter reports are from Rock County: January 6 and 30 (Mrs. Maxson), February 19 (Mrs. Brakefield).

Winter Wren: Present till December 2 in Waukesha County (Bielefeldt); last noted on the Christmas count at Beloit on December 30.

THRUSHES AND WAXWINGS

Mockingbird: Reported only from Milwaukee and Madison at the end of December.

Catbird: One banded November 8 by the David Stockings in Beloit remained until December 9.

Brown Thrasher: December reports of single birds lingering come from Dane, Grant, Milwaukee and Waukesha counties. One bird arrived at the feeder of Mr. and Mrs. Irving Auld at Clintonville in early December, survived even the coldest January temperatures, and was still at the feeder on March 7 when the report was sent.

Robin: Several are known to have wintered in Dane, Milwaukee, and Outagamie counties and at least one in Brown County. Regularly present until December 6 in St. Croix County (Robbins). Occurred quite commonly on Christmas counts in the southern counties and as far north as Hudson, Wausau, Antigo and Manitowoc. Individuals were seen December 2 and February 24 in Waupaca County (Mrs. Rill); January 1 in St. Croix County (Robbins); four in Rock County January 30 (Mrs. Maxson). Possible early migrants noted February 24 in Sauk County (Barger) and February 28 in Waukesha County (the Hoffmanns) and Rock County (Mrs. Mahlum).

Hermit Thrush: Seen only on the Christmas count in Milwaukee and on January 1 in Waukesha County (Bielefeldt).

Bluebird: Four were seen at Mazomanie January 1 on the Christmas count in that area.

Golden-crowned Kinglet: Seen quite generally and in good numbers through December—Strehlow counted 50 in the Whitnall Park area of Milwaukee County on December 2—and occasionally during the winter even as far north as St. Croix (Robbins) and Polk (Mrs. Pederson).

Ruby-crowned Kinglet: Three occurred on the Christmas count at Beloit.

Bohemian Waxwing: The year after the largest invasion of this species in history found exceptionally few in the state. Dr. Kemper asserts that not many were seen in Chippewa County and Mrs. Doty reports "fewer than usual" from November 9 to January 15 in Marathon County. The Milwaukee Christmas count claimed three for the only report in the south of the state.

Cedar Waxwing: Well distributed in small flocks of from 4 to 20 through all of the winter, most frequently reported in the central portions of the state.

SHRIKES, WARBLERS AND BLACKBIRDS

Northern Shrike: Many reports during December especially from the northern counties, but only two the later part of the winter. One January 27 at Milwaukee (Strehlow), one February 23 at Ashland (Mrs. Kozlowski).

Myrtle Warbler: Present in two areas of Waukesha County in December. Disappeared from one area December 24 and from the other after December 26 (Bielefeldt). Nine were found in a Walworth County tamarack swamp on the Lake Geneva Christmas count.

Meadowlark: Individuals were recorded on Christmas counts as far north as Pierce, Marathon, Langlade, and Manitowoc counties. None were seen during the winter in Outagamie County where they have been found in recent winters (Bradford, Tessen), though they did remain in Dane County (Hilsenhoff) and in small numbers in the southern counties (many observers). The most northern mid-winter report comes from Green Bay where an Eastern Meadowlark came to the Roy Markell feeder from January 14 to 19 and then disappeared.

Western Meadowlark: One was identified by its call in Pierce County December 28 (Robbins) and one by close observation in Dane County January 16 (Ashman).

Redwing: Wintered more commonly in the southern counties than a year ago. Individuals were seen through December as far north at St. Croix (Robbins), Oneida (Dahlstrand) and Marinette counties. A bird at the Lindberg feeder in Peshtigo nearly succumbed to the cold in January and had to be brought indoors. It was released February 6 and last seen on February 10. Large flocks were noted in the southern counties on two occasions: February 3 in Jefferson County (E. Degner) and February 4 in Rock County (M. Maxson).

Rusty Blackbird: Nine were found on two Dane County Christmas counts and of these at least one stayed through the winter (Hilsenhoff, Ashman). Counts also produced a far northern straggler at Wausau and others at Waukesha. Other reports came from Jefferson County January 5 (Degner), near Busseyville February 1 (Marion Stocking), and Rock County February 4 (M. Maxson).

Cowbird: Eleven were seen on the Christmas count at Oconomowoc and single birds at Horicon, Green Bay and Racine. Only two later reports were given: January 6 in Dane County (Ashman) and February 4 in Rock County (Maxson).

Common Grackle: The last week of December found a few of these lingering as far north as Barron, Wausau, Antigo and Green Bay. Later they were found through the winter in less than usual numbers in Dane, Outagamie, Milwaukee and Waukesha counties, with occasional reports from the southern tier of counties. Up to six were daily visitors at the Nicholls feeder in Madison beginning January 12.

FINCHES, REDPOLLS AND CROSSBILLS

Cardinal: Reported from all except the northern tier of counties. Again wintered in the Sarona and Shell Lake area (Beatrice Bailey). Indications are that populations are continuing to build up along the edges of the range, suggesting that the time is not too far away when this species will be a permanent resident in every county of the state. A male on the Mahlum property in Rock County started singing February 26, a week later than last year.

Evening Grosbeak: Reported in good numbers only in the northern tier of counties. Arrived at the Kozlowski feeder in Ashland on November 30 and built up to a peak of 120 birds by the last week of January (several banded birds among these). Bernard Klugow found a fine flock wintering at Lake Nebagamon, Douglas County. Bayfield (Jeanne Landrud) and Vilas (Fred Babcock) counties had good flocks. Moderate numbers or only small flocks were reported by N. R. Stone in Burnett, Donald Hendrick in Lincoln, and Carl Richter in Oconto counties. They arrived late, February 9, in Marinette County with a peak of only 10 birds (Lindberg). Dr. Kemper considered them scarce in Chippewa County, although Mrs. Reifenauer had a peak of 125 birds for a time. Reports south of these points were negative, with two exceptions: one female arrived January 10 in Sauk City to remain for the period (Mrs. Koenig), and Madison noted the species during the Christmas count period.

Purple Finch: Again an abundant winter visitor at feeders throughout the state, with numbers increasing as the season progressed. Between January 5 and March 4 the Henry Koenigs banded 801 birds at Sauk City. Carl Richter writes of one "off color" bird among the many at Oconto feeders, "Under parts were mostly white, the back and head a most delicate shade of pink."

Pine Grosbeak: Very few reports and with one exception restricted to the northern tier of counties. The exception was a lone bird in St. Croix County January 1 (Robbins). Lindberg found a few in northern Marinette County, but none in the south of that county.

Common Redpoll: A good year for this species throughout the state, especially toward the end of February. Most common in the north.

Pine Siskin: Arrived November 7 in Waukesha County (the Hoffmanns) and present in good numbers throughout southern Wisconsin by mid-winter (many observers). Fairly good numbers through the rest of the state, increasing everywhere as the season progressed.

Goldfinch: Fairly common and widespread throughout the state for all three winter months. Tom Nicholls found them decreasing in numbers at his feeder in February due perhaps to competition with more aggressive Pine Siskins.

Red Crossbill: One pair at the Madison Arboretum December 14 (Barger). Five at Wausau and one at Langlade on the Christmas counts.

White-winged Crossbill: Recorded on 5 Christmas counts, all in the north except one. The greatest number seen was 27 at Hiles; the only southern point was Milwaukee. Also noted in Douglas County February 9 (Richard Bernard).

Rufous-sided Towhee: Single birds were reported on the Christmas counts at Antigo and Stevens Point, but no information on their survival has been submitted.

Savannah Sparrow: Eight were found in the Beloit area at the end of December. Two were banded on January 2 by the David Stockings. The last one disappeared from the area January 14.

Slate-colored Junco: Fairly common through the southern half of the state and uncommon or absent in the north.

Oregon Junco: A few wintered in St. Croix (Robbins), Waukesha (the Hoffmanns) and Milwaukee (Donald) counties. Also noted during the winter in Dane, Waushara, Pierce, Manitowoc and Racine counties.

SPARROWS THROUGH SNOW BUNTING

Tree Sparrow: Widespread but irregular and spasmodic in its appearance this winter.

Field Sparrow: One netted December 28 at Milton (M. Maxson). Also appeared on Christmas counts at Racine, Lake Geneva and Beloit.

Harris's Sparrow: One adult came to a Polk County feeder the evening of January 7, but did not return again (Mrs. L. Pedersen).

White-crowned Sparrow: One banded by the Stockings at Beloit on December 3; one in Outagamie County December 22 (Tessen); two on the Milwaukee Christmas count; one appeared at a feeder in Sauk City on February 1 and was still present on March 9 (Edna Goldsmith).

White-throated Sparrow: Reported from 9 areas at the end of December, the most northerly being Appleton, Chippewa Falls, and Manitowoc. Later reports indicate that at least 3 wintered in Outagamie County (Tessen) and one or two in Milwaukee County (Donald). One came to the Reifenauer feeder in Chippewa Falls on November 30 and successfully survived mid-winter temperatures of -43° . Dr. Kemper considers this the first wintering record for the species in Chippewa County. One was an occasional visitor during January to a feeder at Evansville (Mrs. Brakefield), another appeared from January 12 to 15 at the Dryer feeder in Columbia County, and one was seen in St. Croix County February 5 (Robbins)—probably wintered there.

Fox Sparrow: Two were found December 2 at Racine (the Ericksons); one was recorded on the Oconomowoc Christmas count; one was seen January 1 near Waukesha (the Hoffmanns).

Swamp Sparrow: Three wintered northwest of Appleton (Tessen). The Christmas counts produced 6 more at Racine, one at Mazomanie, and one at Lake Geneva. Hiltenhoff last saw one in Dane County on January 2, Bielefeldt found 4 in Waukesha County January 6, and the Ericksons still found 2 at Racine on February 17.

Song Sparrow: Northern most Christmas counts on which the species occurred were in Buffalo, Outagamie and Kewaunee counties. Definitely wintered in Milwaukee (Donald), Waukesha (Bielefeldt), Outagamie (Tessen), and Rock (the Stockings) counties. Noted several times during the winter at Racine (the Ericksons) and at Oconomowoc (Mrs. Earl Sauer). One occasionally visited a feeder at Evansville (Mrs. Brakefield); one seen February 5 at Plymouth (Koopman) and another in St. Croix County (Robbins).

Lapland Longspur: Reported throughout the winter in good numbers, most frequently and abundantly in Dane and Columbia counties, with moderate populations noted in Manitowoc and Kewaunee counties. Robbins found them in St. Croix County from February 18 to the end of the period.

Snow Bunting: Large and small flocks were seen throughout the state during the whole winter period. Apparently did not reach the southern counties in any great numbers until mid-January. The largest flocks reported were 1000+ in Langlade County December 24 (Soulen) and 500+ in Manitowoc County February 24 (J. Kraupa).



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