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The PASSENGER PIGEON

VOLUME XII

October, 1950

NUMBER 4



NEST AND EGGS OF THE
CHIPPING SPARROW

DRAWN BY
ETHEL ALLIS NOTT



A MAGAZINE OF WISCONSIN BIRD STUDY

Published Quarterly By

THE WISCONSIN SOCIETY FOR ORNITHOLOGY, INC.

NEWS . . .

Plans for the 1951 convention are progressing rapidly. J. L. Diedrich, convention chairman, announces that the film, "The Tawny Pipit" has been secured as part of the reception program of Friday night, April 19. Dr. W. J. Breckenridge will present a new film and lecture for the banquet to be held in "The Sky Room" of the Plankinton Hotel on Saturday night. The convention will begin with the Friday night's reception and end with a field trip on Sunday.

The pen and ink drawing on the cover of this magazine was executed by Ethel Allis Nott of Reedsburg.

Our supply department now has been divided into three divisions: 1. Stationery and Pictures; 2. Bird Houses and Feeders; and 3. Books and Pamphlets. Miscellaneous items also fall under division three. The division was made because our sales have increased to the point where one individual could not handle them. The change will be better for the Society, however, as each of the three men now in charge will become specialists in their respective fields. They will be able to give more complete, as well as more rapid

service. See our list of officers for names and addresses.

The North American Wildlife Conference will hold its annual convention in Milwaukee, March 5, 6 and 7, with the Schroeder Hotel as headquarters. The program this year will be developed around the general theme: "What is Wildlife Worth to You?" Much of this program will be of interest to our members.

It was through the able efforts of Mrs. F. L. Larkin and S. Paul Jones that we secured the two larger advertisements included in this magazine. These, together with the nursery ad, will run for a year. We take it for granted that members will patronize these advertisers whenever they need bird and animal feeds, binoculars or nursery stock. They all deserve your patronage. Please mention that you saw their ad in *The Passenger Pigeon* when ordering from these companies.

If you have not returned your questionnaire on the red-bellied woodpecker, please do so at once. The research committee already has picked a man to write the story.

The Kenosha Bird Group recently sent out little bags of bird feed attached to a

(Continued on page 169)

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Outdoor Calendar

By JAMES H. ZIMMERMAN

The cardinal, our longest-singing bird in terms of months, is, for the most part, silent in this latitude from mid-August until about January 24, when the resumption of his song becomes one of the landmarks on the hopeful road toward spring. During the next five weeks the cardinals will increase their frequency of singing from sporadic trials and fragments to a daily day-long performance. Because the frequency of observations per day and the number of cardinals within earshot may vary greatly from one season to the next, one may question the practicability of recording the date of "first" song when so many chance factors influence how early in the accelerating progression we detect song. Still, the advent of good song, repeated several times, is usually sharp, as is the start of daily singing, and a comparison of yearly dates for these two events from several points in the state would be interesting, especially from northern Wisconsin, where cardinals have arrived more recently and are scarcer than at Madison. We might then be able to investigate the effects of length of day, length and severity of winter, and population density in stimulating first full song and first regular singing. At Madison, dates for the first good song averaged January 24 (extremes, January 7 and February 16) for 14 of the past 16 years. In Fairfield Township, Sauk County, Leopold² reported an average of February 27 for the period of 1939 to 1945, but we cannot be sure how much of this striking difference is due to environment and population effects and how much to the fact that less frequent observations were made there than in Madison. Only with data from more stations will any regional differences be indisputable.

In some years, as far as is known, the first cardinal's song will be heard in response to the warmth of a brief winter's thaw, which is to be expected. In other years it is just as likely to be heard at dawn when the temperature is 10 degrees below zero. Actually, the song may be more cheerful and vigorous on these colder days; leading us to believe that some internal physiological mechanism is driving the bird inexorably, and forcing it to maintain a time schedule. If, indeed, the bird is responding to environmental stimuli, its actions must reflect the cumulative environment of the previous months as much as that of the immediate present.

The different types of song are as worthy of study as the incidence of first singing. Since the beginning of 1945, the songs of Madison cardinals have fallen, with few exceptions, into just six major categories. All six songs can be sung by the same bird, and all are given throughout the song period. Because songs heard in adjacent counties also fit this classification, one wonders how universally it applies. In certain of these song types, different birds have their own variations to be sure; and such variations are characteristic of the individual, occasionally being distinct enough to serve to identify it. Verbal descriptions, of course, are inadequate; for, the same syllables would be transcribed in ten different

ways by as many people. It would be interesting this year, however, to see whether or not everyone finds that the songs are of six kinds. If enough reports are received from various parts of the state, this subject could be treated in detail next year along with a comparison of first song dates for 1951. (Incidentally, a pocket notebook always should be carried for recording first song dates, and for describing song types on the spot.)

During February, our coldest month, very few bird songs are heard; but the calls of nuthatches and the drumming of hairy woodpeckers often become more frequent and noticeable. There is a new song, however, which deserves attention—new, because little if any information can be found on its occurrence and significance. It comes from a wooded area on a clear evening at about sunset, and sounds like a rapid series of soft, low whistles, nearly all of which are of about the same pitch. There is no music more ethereal! It carries but a few hundred feet and will not be noticed the first time until after it has ceased. If the observer stops, there will be only the snapping of trees or chafing of a leaf against a branch. It may be a couple of minutes before the sound, some three seconds long, will be heard again. Close scrutiny reveals that the frequency of sound pulses is not constant, but changes abruptly near the middle. But further probing into this deft manipulation of timing, usually is cut off as the author moves away. Though it has been heard at other times of the year, this call of the screech owl seems characteristic of February, when the very different high “whinny” is seldom given, at least in Madison. Perhaps this soft “song” is associated with courtship, as one investigator, quoted by Bent¹, suggests. Though sometimes given in the night, this call occurs often enough at sunset so that observations on behaviour could be made. The lack of reference to this sound by several writers, and the paucity of descriptions of courtship in this common owl may both be reflections of the same fact; namely, that few ornithologists are abroad at supper time in February.

In March, when the sun has again shown brightly enough to melt snow on a cold day, the first drumming of the downy woodpecker is heard. Except for one or two February attempts, this event has fallen between March 7 and April 7 since 1945, the average being March 20 at Madison. From this time on the downy will be heard as often as the hairy so that a comparison between the two drummings will be possible. With the hairy, the individual pecks are so rapid that they almost merge into a roll; and this roll lasts much longer than the downy's series of comparatively few distinct beats—as few as eight or ten per series—which are slow enough to be counted. Also, characteristic of the hairy is its regular timing of the rolls, while the much shorter intervals of the downy are variable. In the recording of the summer tanager's song⁵, the drummings heard in the background sound exactly like the Madison downy's efforts. The hairy's performance suggests cool calculation and perfection of execution; the downy's, insistent impatience. Downies often use telephone poles, while the hairies prefer the highest and most resonant limbs of dense timber. For this reason, and also because of its greater strength, the hairy can be heard much farther away than the downy.

At the peak of their drumming period, usually in April, downies are beside themselves with excitement; and chases involving several birds occur frequently. At this time, when drumming is heard on all sides, it

would seem that females must be doing some of it, though males only have been so observed. To determine whether or not the female downy drums as does the hairy is difficult work, as both species are often extremely shy when drumming.

In April, when flickers and redheads swell the ranks of the drummers, they can be distinguished by vocal calls which they give between hammerings; and neither one has the timing sense of the hairy. Information on how to distinguish the drums of red-bellied, and other woodpeckers, however, will have to come from areas where they occur regularly.



THE CARDINAL

PRINS BROTHERS

During the last week of March one can tell from a distance whether or not the ice has broken on each water, for then every marsh and slough, every bay and pond, especially in the cattail beds where male redwings have been staking out their claims, becomes immediately alive with the voices of frogs. If cold winds blow, only a few brave individuals call hesitantly and seemingly with great effort; but if the weather is mild, the

chorus is deafening even by day. And once they have begun, even the return of snow on the land does not silence them for more than a day or two. Although the calls of frogs are among the most pleasing and welcome of the sounds of spring, few people have learned them. The excellent sound recordings, now available⁴, leave one no excuse for being unable to distinguish the voices of Wisconsin's five big frogs, four tree frogs, and the American toad. The greatest satisfaction, however, comes to the enthusiast who tracks them down, one by one, in the field, just as he might follow an unfamiliar bird call. But amphibians will try the patience of the most veteran bird watcher, for, unlike birds, frogs do not give away their whereabouts by rapid movements, but pop under the water before one has even located them. Hence, success in this field is an achievement to be cherished for years to come.

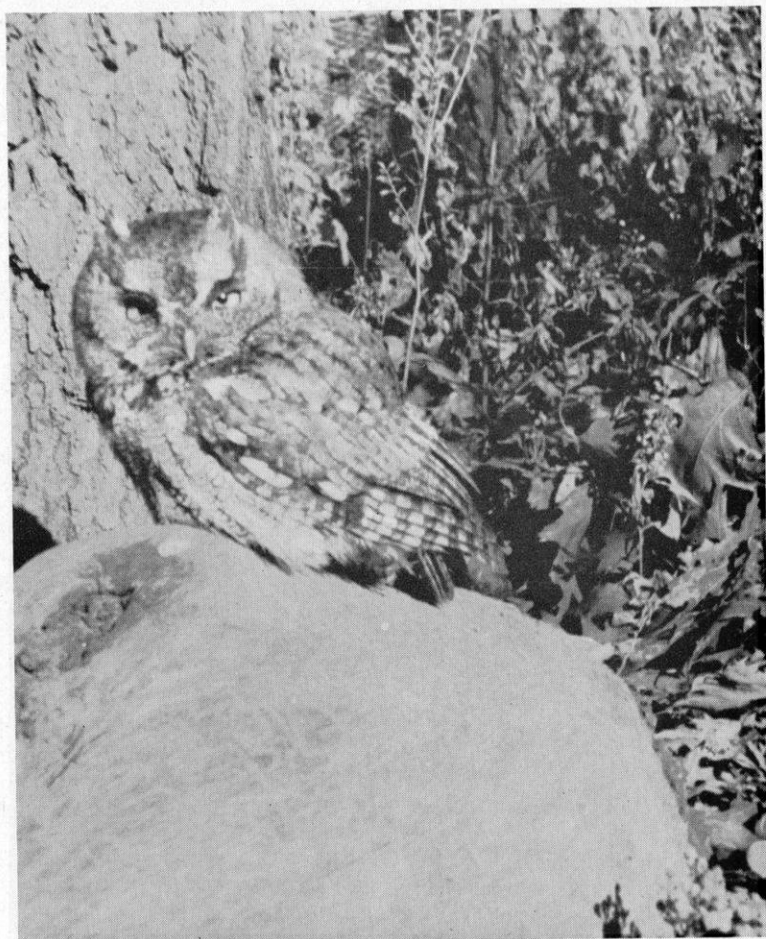
The earliest species to crowd the ice is the swamp cricket frog, ***Pseudacris triseriata***, whose voice first is heard at Madison between March 15 and April 1, the average being March 23 for 10 of the past 16 years. Though very abundant where it occurs, ***Pseudacris*** would be considered the scarcest of our frogs if it had no voice, so rarely is it seen at any time of year. Within a week or two of the first rapid, rising **crikikikikikikik** of this species, the high whistles of a few spring peepers, ***Hyla crucifer***, join the chorus. For the years 1947 to 1950, the first Madison peepers were heard between March 24 and April 21. These dates are not as reliable as those for ***Pseudacris***, for the number of peepers in voice is much greater at night than by day. With the aid of a breeze, the concert of these two tree frogs, each barely an inch long, can be heard well for a fifth of a mile. But, only near the water's edge does one hear the pickerel and leopard frogs ***Rana palustris*** and ***R. pipiens***, respectively, snoring, gurgling and growling among the cattails at, or even below the water's surface. Pickerel and leopard frogs occur together at Madison, and their rather similar voices were not distinguished in the present records; but their first "song" was heard between April 2 and April 21, during the past four years, although it may occur in March.

Probably sooner in voice than these two is the rare wood frog, ***Rana sylvatica***, a forest dweller which comes to small woodland ponds and sloughs to breed. The strange clucking and squeaking of a conclave of these frogs might be heard near persisting snowbanks at Baxter's Hollow in the Baraboo Hills or at Rocky Arbor Roadside Park in Juneau County, where wood frogs were seen in the summer of 1950. Present distribution records for our frogs are very incomplete as they depend upon specimens collected by chance. There is need for "vocal distribution" data which can be gathered quickly and at little cost.

In the last week of March the first great rush of songbirds and waterfowl is in full swing. A study of the source of food of each of these early migrants is much needed. Great blue herons, which, since 1935, have arrived at Madison between March 15 and April 5 (average March 24), are said to eat frogs, small rodents, and fish.³ This arrival date is very close to the average date for first calls of ***Pseudacris***; and Leopold² reported March 26 as about the average date when ***Rana pipiens*** is first seen on land. Correlations, however, are dangerous. Perhaps the availability of fish, dependent upon the same ice breakup that brings out the frogs, is the determining factor in the rate of heron movement north-

ward; possibly open water even is not necessary. Perhaps they snatch up an occasional mouse. At this time rusty blackbirds, now present in flocks, appear to sing continuously from the willows. What part of the day is needed for feeding? Do they, or the great blue herons, have enough energy stored up at this season to survive a few foodless days?

March 30: One of the first plants to bloom is the silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*) of the riverbottom forest, inaccessible now in flood time.



THE SCREECH OWL

Observations are easily made of this maple on city streets, however, as many are planted as ornamental trees.

As soon as the first "cooing" mourning doves have returned, and robins have begun to be plentiful, a warm front often rolls into Madison with a fog, in which at twilight, the robins try their first rehearsal of the pre-dawn chorus that is given daily for two or three months. Robins rise earlier and retire later than any other diurnal city bird; so they are per-

ennially subject to attack twice a day all summer by the screech owls whose night watch overlaps their day by a quarter hour at both ends. But in this fog the male robins have no such troubles and sing until there is no light at all.

The maples now are transformed almost overnight by the warmth and moisture. It takes but a day or two for the massed, swollen red buds to open. A stick thrown up into the crown will dislodge a cloud of pollen, pale yellow in color, that will be visible even against the haze of the warm-front sky. The average date of first pollen is March 30 (range March 16 to April 16) for 13 of the past 14 years at Madison.

1. Bent, Arthur C. Life histories of North American birds of prey, part 2. U. S. Govt. Printing Off., Washington, D. C. 1938.
2. Leopold, Aldo and S. E. Jones. A phenological record for Sauk and Dane Counties, Wisconsin, 1935-1945. *Ecol. Mon.* 17:81-122. 1947.
3. Roberts, Thomas S. The birds of Minnesota. Univ. Minn. Press, Minneapolis. 1932.
4. Voices of the night (calls of 26 frogs and toads of Eastern North America). Recorded by the Albert R. Brand Bird Song Foundation. Ithaca, N. Y.
5. American Bird Songs (songs of 72 North American birds). Recorded by the Albert R. Brand Bird Song Foundation. 2114 Van Hise Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin

THREE RARE STRAGGLERS IN WISCONSIN

By S. D. ROBBINS, JR.

Three* sight observations of rarities in Wisconsin, that must rank with the most outstanding ornithological records published in "The Passenger Pigeon" since its inception, are reported in this issue. Two of the species reported—the roseate tern and the vermilion flycatcher—are newcomers to the state's avifauna, and it is too bad that their presence could not be substantiated by more than sight records. The third outstanding visitor was the avocet, making its first visit to Wisconsin since 1921.

These observations were made over just a three-day period, May 9-11. Being thus concentrated, and coming on the heels of the severe wind storm that swept over the state on May 5-6, one does not have to look far for a plausible explanation for the presence of these unexpected visitors. The effect of this storm on Wisconsin bird life is to be the subject of another article, however. The purpose of this summary is to tell the story of these accidental or casual stragglers.

Vermillion Flycatcher

It is a long way from the arid regions of the southwestern part of the United States to Milwaukee, but it is not the first time that birds have wandered that far from their normal range. But the pair of birds that turned up in Milwaukee on May 9, seen at close range by Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Jackson, must be accidental wanderers, for their presence in Wisconsin will rarely, if ever, be duplicated. Concerning this observation, Mrs. Jackson writes:

"The vermilion flycatchers were seen on May 9th at 4:30 on a sunny afternoon, temperature 70°, slight breeze with the sun at my back. My husband and I were bird-watching on our property, which

*Since this was written a fourth has been added to this article.—Ed.

borders the slow-moving, tree-bordered Milwaukee River. Suddenly we noticed this brilliant vermillion, black-winged bird; and beside it, its mate, darkish tan, slightly vertical striped breast and pinkish cast on the belly. This female flew to a branch lower down, then at eye-level across my vision, to a nearby very low apple tree, acting sluggishly. The male was feeding in a distinct flycatcher manner and darting out and returning to his perch—both birds so close that my husband and I could observe them without binoculars. Both birds were of bluebird size, but of slighter build; their bills were like those of flycatchers; the black on the back of the male's head extended forward in a line to the eye, and there was also a dark line through the eye of the female."

The Jacksons had had no previous acquaintance with this species, but soon after the observation a description was given to Mrs. Gertrude Nunnemacher over the telephone. She is familiar with this species, and verified the description.

Never, to our knowledge, has there been a previous record of any kind for the vermillion flycatcher in Wisconsin.

Roseate Tern

It seems even stranger that a bird of this species that normally is restricted to coastal waters near the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico should turn up in Wisconsin. The remarkable wind storm of May 5-6 originated in the Southwest, nearer the normal range of the vermillion flycatcher, but at best it barely touched on the extreme edge of the roseate tern's range. Perhaps the presence of this bird was not due entirely to the storm, but its presence in Madison on May 11 is attested by three of Wisconsin's more active observers: N. R. Barger, Walter E. Scott, and Sam Robbins. Scott writes:

"About 7:45 a. m. on May 11, 1950, we observed two terns about 40 yards offshore in the Madison Vilas Park lagoon. They were sitting on stumps or rocks above the water. Close inspection revealed that one had a red bill, and the other a black bill with a dull reddish tinge at the base apparent when the light was just right. We believed the former to be a Forster's tern, and the latter a roseate. Checking further, we noticed that the roseate had considerably longer outer tail feathers than wing primaries, while the Forster's showed wing and tail feathers about the same length. The roseate showed back and wings considerably darker than those of the Forster's. The breast of the roseate appeared to be white. When the birds flew, the roseate showed a deeply forked tail, entirely white. I saw no noticeable difference in the depth of wing beat of the two birds. About 20 minutes was spent in this identification under the best possible conditions."

The species was new to Barger and Scott, but Robbins had been familiar with it in New England previously. With Peterson's "Field Guide" handy, and the birds remaining as long as the observers cared to look at them, a thorough job of checking all points of identification was done.

For this species, too, there has been no previous specimen or sight record for this state.

Avocet

The presence of an avocet in Wisconsin is a little less phenomenal; perhaps it should be called a "casual" visitor, rather than accidental. Its normal range is to the west, including the northern Great Plains, and has been known to breed as far east as western Iowa. Kumlien and Hollister state that this species bred in Wisconsin in 1879, and was seen at other times previous to that date, mostly in fall; but A. W. Schorger mentions only two occurrences of the avocet since that date: specimens being taken on Sept. 7, 1908 and Oct. 21, 1921 (*Pass. Pigeon* 10,1948:145).

Mrs. Elsie Jackson Sacia saw this bird at her farm home at Galesville on May 10-11. Concerning the observation, she writes:

"Just beyond our back yard fence is a pond, about eight rods wide and ten rods long, one to two feet deep. It is caused by the overflow of a spring, and is there all year round. One end and side of it is bordered with trees. Many shore birds visit the pond in spring. May 10, 1950 was a bright sunny day, and I was attracted by the rasping note of the snipe on the pond. It was then I discovered the large bird. I recognized it at once, upon checking my "Peterson" bird book. It looked just exactly like the colored illustration. It had the long dark bluish legs, the large white body with the black and white wing pattern; it had a very long neck. The entire neck and head were a pinkish cinnamon tan in color, very pronounced as I looked through my opera glasses. It had a long black up-turned bill. The avocet was busy every minute eating insects off the surface of the water. Occasionally it took off in a short flight or circle, but returned to the pond. I believe the bird was easily twenty inches tall. It did not seem to pay any attention to the other shore birds, which were numerous; but the smaller shore birds seemed very much concerned with the avocet. I was not aware that the avocet made any sounds. He waded along the shoreline, back and forth in water six inches to a foot deep most of the time, eating continually. The bird stayed on the pond for two days, seen by neighbors as well as myself."

Value of These Sight Records

Usually new additions to a state's avifauna are not considered universally acceptable on the basis of sight records alone, but require the proof of the actual specimen. We do not suggest that this rule be dropped or waived for the instances described above; but these records are published in the belief that they are as authentic as sight records can be. In each case observation was careful and detailed—not restricted to a single outstanding field mark, but covering every possible field mark that would be helpful in making identification. In each case conditions of observation were good enough for accurate observation. In each case detailed accounts of the observations were written down shortly after the birds were seen, before fact had much chance to give way to imagination. Observers were not the most experienced in every instance, but we believe that a person does not have to be too experienced in order to be a careful observer; and the written accounts indicate that all observers were careful.

Perhaps the observations of the vermilion flycatcher and the roseate tern will not go down in Wisconsin ornithological history because they

are not backed by specimens; but the flycatcher is so distinctive-looking that it could hardly be confused with another species by a competent observer, and the tern—though more difficult to identify because of similarity with other species—was watched by experienced men who should “know their business”. So perhaps these records may be regarded as about as authentic as sight records would be under such circumstances.

American Brant Visits Wisconsin

On May 25, 1950, five birds answering the description of American brant were seen on the shore of North Point at Sheboygan by Miss Arelisle Quimby. Every field mark was noted: large size, duck-like appearance except for unusually long neck, black head and neck with a peculiar white mark on the side of the neck, brown back, black chest and light brown belly with clear line of demarcation between the two, white tail with black feathers at the end, black legs and feet. All this was noted with the birds standing on shore.

The next day an entirely independent observation of the same birds was made by Mr. Ivar Lohman of Sturgeon Bay, at the same location in Sheboygan. Again a complete written description is given, and correlates perfectly with that of Miss Quimby. Most of his observation was made with the birds standing on shore, but later they flew out over the water for a short distance, alighted and turned and dabbled in the water a bit.

Two entirely independent reports, both showing careful observation and thorough documentation, make a strong case for the authenticity of this sight record. An unusual number of inland brant records were made around this same time, birds being seen in Quebec, Vermont, western Massachusetts, the Ontario region, and northern Ohio.

Walden West . . .

By AUGUST DERLETH

Go out into the country early in autumn mornings or late in the season's afternoons and listen to the almost ghostly voices of spring once more. Suddenly one day they come to ear, after a summer of silence, as were the vernal year indeed coming full circle, and then for a month, perhaps longer, these voices of early spring will rise out of the familiar places as in March and April, repeating a pattern, lacking only the continuity of spring—the *conqueree* or *okalee* of the redwinged blackbirds, the garrulous conversation of grackles, the nostalgia of the killdeer, the threnodies of song sparrows, the querulous caroling of robins, the pensive chortling of bluebirds, the occasional songs of cardinals.

These are the voices of March and April, these and the batrachian runes of peepers, cricket frogs, tree-frogs, and toads, which also rise into autumn afternoons. A ghostly company, their cries and songs are often muted, their melodies broken, half-uttered, as if given sound in sleep, fretful and troubled, as if the migration or the hibernation were not anticipated with pleasure. Of them all, the redwings are most numerous, most like their spring selves, with their whistling cries and the familiar

*Walden West is a work in progress.

conquerees; the grackles are no less vociferous, equally as unchanged, continuing a colloquy begun with the turning of the year toward spring again, as if but briefly interrupted by the responsibilities of propagation. The bluebirds are obviously retreating, the killdeers in mourning, the robins, with their half-sung carols, their muted complaints, reluctant to take to wing again.

Even as in spring the colors of the opening leaves presage the colors of autumn foliage, so the cries and songs of birds in autumn recapture the spring. These are the last migrant voices to be heard; these will be the first to fall upon the ear when at last the winter is done. For all the pleasure there is in hearing them again, there is also a kind of sadness in their songs, the sadness that comes with the knowledge that they are diminishing into winter's silence, not swelling toward the choir of late spring and early summer. But how they take possession of the autumn days! How welcome are their songs and cries, and how readily they create once more the illusion of spring, fostered by buds already visible on barren twigs, by the perfumes, the musks, the pungences common to both spring and autumn! Together they create briefly again the illusion of March and April in October in the promise of spring just, as it were, around the corner of winter.

* * * * *

In the days of my youth Miss Emmy was a town character who was known far and wide as the protector of the birds. Perhaps the intense loneliness of her existence led her to this mission; perhaps her compulsion arose from no traceable source save only a direction toward beneficence. It was not that this fat old woman who went about shawled and garbed in dark clothes belonged to that army of people who regularly set out food for birds; she did that only on occasions of severe weather when the birds might reasonably be supposed to have difficulty in obtaining food, and looked askance at people who had food of some sort out all the year round; no, her self-dedicated goal was the elimination of wanton shooting of birds in Sac Prairie. And to that end she badgered village officials, she pestered such officers of the law as there were in Sac Prairie, she laid complaints against children with bee-bee guns and sling-shots until the very sight of her inspired terror in the hearts of the little savages who took delight in killing wild creatures.

In those days, sparrows were fair game, and, as usual, the savage made no distinction between the common English sparrow and the varieties of genuine sparrows. Starlings were unknown, but flickers, grackles, robins, and redheaded woodpeckers fell victim to the ego-gratification of scores of boys with lethal weapons. There was a particularly unpleasant hobby among many of the boys, of collecting birds' wings; I remember the way the boys especially prized the wing of a cedar waxwing, which visited Sac Prairie in flocks in order to feed upon the hackberries late in autumn; evening grosbeaks were also much sought after. Fortunately, cardinals were then too rare.

It was this wanton killing which Miss Emmy set out with singular devotion to an ideal to eliminate. She would descend upon boys and guns with fire in her dark eyes, and her mouth as grim as a ruler clenched in an irate teacher's hand. Boys scattered before her; if they were luckless enough to drop their weapons, they never saw them again. At least once

she collected a bee-bee in her backside; on that occasion she tore the weapon from her attacker's hands and bent it irrevocably around a telephone pole. Though she ordinarily moved very slowly, she could move about at singular speed whenever the birds were menaced within her orbit; it was incredible that so fat a woman could move so fast, and her aspect in anger was almost demoniac. Small wonder that little savages fled at her approach!

Her compulsion never seemed to have any effect upon the ways of boys in Sac Prairie. But it was remarked that the practice of collecting birds' wings presently died out, doubtless assisted in its passing by various irate mothers; and after a little while the village passed an ordinance against any kind of firearms, including bee-bee guns, within the village limits; slingshots diminished in number and presently vanished altogether. Cedar waxwings and evening grosbeaks visited the village and departed with no diminution of their flocks; even the English sparrows waxed fat, despite occasional raiding of their nests and the destruction of their eggs. One could not doubt, looking back upon her persistence, that Miss Emmy was in large part responsible, though few people associated her actively with the changes which came about.

And when finally her goal had been achieved, she could not rest. She was constantly out and about, a very old woman then, peering into the park, looking curiously down alleys along the old buildings which stood there—the barns, the woodsheds, the shops, searching the tree-naved streets for boys with weapons inimical to birds, lonelier than ever, but carrying on, as if unable to believe that her long efforts had resulted in peace for the birds at last. She emerged upon my awareness one evening out of the twilight; the last time I saw her, she vanished into just such a night. One could almost imagine the birds in invisible hosts about her like an aura.

* * * *

The essence of autumn is contained in a soft October evening, mellow and hazed with pungent smoke, deriving, the oldsters say, from the cranberry marshes burning, or a forest fire somewhere up north—never from any certain source, not a cold evening, lit with leaf fires here and there, and haunted by the honking of geese flying south, following the great bend in the Wisconsin at Sac Prairie and confused by the diffused glow of the lights from the village, circling blindly overhead, hour after hour, deep into night. Something is in such an evening that touches upon man's racial experience, something that reaches far back into the ancestry of mankind and forges a link to today and tomorrow.

Smoke and haze, pungence and musk, darkness and bonfire glow, and from overhead the troubled crying of the geese, lost for these brief hours, though for what reason no one can say, for the ribbon of the river must be plain to them despite smoke and haze, despite the glowing of the streetlights mushrooming upward into the October night. The geese and their voices high over are no small part of the night's intimacy, of the mystery of that darkness which carries the very exhalation of the autumn earth to the sensitive and sentient among men.

Perhaps it is that the geese passing by, caught so briefly here by some unknown conflict, symbolize for the listening ear the flight from the moment, the escape from self which seems to all of us sometimes so desirable, so necessary. Perhaps it is that these migrant birds, seen in the

mind's eye in their formations despite the encompassing darkness, represent for many of us the passage of man himself from birth to death, the continuity of which every man is in his own way aware throughout his existence. Bird and man, each in his cycle—each obeys his own dark laws.
Sauk City, Wisconsin

THE ORIGIN OF THE COMMON NAMES OF WISCONSIN BIRDS

By H. W. SCHAARS

(Continued from last issue)

304. (628) Yellow-throated Vireo

This bird's throat is canary yellow.

305. (629) Blue-headed Vireo

The crown and sides of the head are bluish-gray.

306. (631) White-eyed Vireo

The bird with the white iris in the adult.

307. (633) Bell's Vireo

Named for Mr. J. G. Bell, noted American taxidermist.

308. (636) Black and White Warbler

The name is accurately descriptive; the bird certainly is black and white.

309. (637) Prothonotary Warbler

"Prothonotary" is from the Low Latin *protonotarius*, first scribe, notary. In referring to the origin of the name Spencer Trotter writes, "Probably in allusion to the vestures of that office."

310. (639) Worm-eating Warbler

The common name is a literal translation of the scientific name, *Helmitheros vermivorus*. This Warbler prefers to be near or on the ground.

311. (641) Blue-winged Warbler

A Warbler that is mostly yellow, with slate-blue wings crossed by two distinct white bars.

312. (642) Golden-winged Warbler

There is a large and conspicuous light lemon-yellow patch on the wing. Alexander Wilson also named this bird.

313. Brewster's Warbler*

This Warbler is named for William Brewster, the founder and for many years the President of the Nuttall Club. One of America's great ornithologists, 1851-1919.

314. (645) Nashville Warbler

Wilson named this Warbler "Nashville" because he caught the first bird of this species near the city of Nashville.

315. (646) Orange-crowned Warbler

The crown has a tawny patch; but the color is mostly concealed except when worn in midsummer plumage.

316. (647) Tennessee Warbler

Alexander Wilson in his book "American Ornithology" called this

Warbler by that name since he captured the first of this species in Tennessee.

317. (648) Northern Parula Warbler

The Latin word *parus* is a titmouse. "Parula" is the diminutive of the word. This Warbler has the chickadee-like habit of searching for food, often hanging on the under side of the limb as though that were as easy a way as the right side up. The Northern and Southern Parula Warblers overlap in New Jersey and Maryland.

318. (650) Cape May Warbler

J. J. Hickey writes, "George Ord first found it at Cape May at the southern tip of New Jersey. Since this species has a normal migration route to and from Canada that is well in from the ocean beach, it was not recorded again at Cape May for the next 100 years."

319. (652) Eastern Yellow Warbler

The general color above is yellowish olive-green, the crown more yellowish, usually clear yellow on the forehead while the forward portion of the crown is often tinged with orange-tawny. Along the Pacific Coast there are three regional varieties.

320. (654) Black-throated Blue Warbler

While the back is plain dull grayish indigo-blue, sometimes spotted or clouded with black, the chin, throat, sides of chest, and flanks are a uniform deep black.

321. (655) Myrtle Warbler

This Warbler has a fondness for feeding on the fruit of the bayberry, also known as the wax myrtle (*Myrica*). Wherever the wax myrtle is plentiful, you will likely find the Myrtle Warbler.

322. (656) Audubon's Warbler*

J. K. Townsend named this Warbler in honor of the great American ornithologist, John James Audubon.

323. (657) Magnolia Warbler

Alexander Wilson gave to this Warbler its name. He first found the birds among the magnolias not far from Ft. Adams near the Mississippi.

324. (658) Cerulean Warbler

"Cerulean" comes from the Latin word *caelum*, the sky, heaven. "Cerulean" would be sky-colored, deep blue, azure. The color of this Warbler is grayish blue above, brighter on the crown, approaching the azure hue.

325. (659) Chestnut-sided Warbler

This Warbler wears the color of the chestnut on its sides. More than that, wherever you find a second-growth chestnut grove, you may expect to see this Warbler flitting about the branches searching for its insect prey.

326. (660) Bay-breasted Warbler

"Bay" is reddish-brown, chestnut colored, as a "bay horse". This bird has its underparts chestnut and buff; its upperparts buffy-olive and chestnut.

327. (661) Black-poll Warbler

"Poll" being an earlier name for head, we are reminded that this extraordinary migrant has the entire crown a uniform black.

328. (662) Blackburnian Warbler

Parkhurst writes, "Called for its discoverer Blackburn, the owner of the Blackburn Museum of London, the name is saved to poetry by the

significant play upon words; for while a part of the plumage is black as coal, the crown, sides of face, throat, and breast are of a most vivid flame color."

329. (663) Sycamore Warbler

This Warbler seems to give his preference to the sycamore trees.

330. (667) Black-throated Green Warbler

The crown, hindneck, back, shoulders, and rump are plain yellowish olive green, while the chin, throat, and chest are uniform black.

331. (670) Kirtland's Warbler*

It was near Cleveland, Ohio, on May 13, 1851, that Dr. J. P. Kirtland discovered this Warbler. Both the Latin and the common names credit the discoverer. Later it was found that Dr. Kirtland was not the actual discoverer, but as far back as October 1841 Dr. Samuel Cabot of Boston had captured a male bird on shipboard near the Bahamas.

332. (671) Northern Pine Warbler

Wherever there are pines, all the way from Florida to New Jersey and Wisconsin, these Warblers may be found. Their nests are always in pine trees.

333. (672) Western Palm Warbler

Through the winter the Florida palms are a favorite rendezvous for these ever-tilting Warblers. While the Western breeds west of Hudson Bay, the Yellow Palm Warbler breeds in northern Maine and eastern Canada.

334. (673) Northern Prairie Warbler

It may not be so simple to account for the name "Prairie Warbler". It is not common on the prairies; it is rather a bird of shrubs and short trees. It is found in the bushes and not on prairie grasslands.

335. (674) Ovenbird

Spencer Trotter lists the writings of Edwards as the first to specify the name "Ovenbird". Edwards, in turn, quotes from a letter of Bartram, "This bird builds its nest upon the ground, and always chooses the south side of a hill; it makes a hole in the leaves, like a little oven, and lines it with dry grass."

336. (675) Grinnell's Water-thrush

The bird's resemblance to a Thrush begins and ends in its back being an olive-brown and its grayish-white breast streaked with black. Its manners, however, are totally different from those of a Thrush. "Water", because of the fondness that this bird has for the banks of running streams. It is named for Dr. George Bird Grinnell, who in 1886 founded the Audubon Society. Grinnell lived from 1849 to 1938.

337. (676) Louisiana Water-thrush

The name "Louisiana" is not limited to the present state of Louisiana. The name refers to the region embraced in the Louisiana Territory.

338. (677) Kentucky Warbler

Not too definite a reason was found for the name "Kentucky". It nests in an area of which Kentucky is rather close to the center.

339. (678) Connecticut Warbler

Another bird christened by Alexander Wilson. It was named for the state in which he captured the first bird of this species.

(Continued in next issue)

THE BIRDS OF WISCONSIN

By L. KUMLIEN and N. HOLLISTER

with Revisions by A. W. Schorger

(Continued from last issue)

***Dendroica discolor* (Vieill.). Prairie Warbler.**

A rare straggler to Wisconsin. Dr. Hoy procured but one specimen at Racine, and Thure Kumlien but one at Lake Koshkonong. Unfortunately the dates of capture of both specimens are gone, but both were taken at a very early day, between 1845 and 1860. This species has been recorded from Wisconsin in migration reports by amateurs. One specimen sent us to verify such a record proved to be *D. palmarum*. The Hoy and T. Kumlien specimens are probably the only actual records for the state.

[There are sight records for Milwaukee (*Pass. Pigeon* 2,1940:29; 9,1947:117; 10,1948:38); Plymouth (*Ibid.* 9,1947:117); Madison (*Ibid.* 9,1947:117); and Reedsburg (*Ibid.* 10,1948:122).]

***Seiurus aurocapillus* (Linn.). Oven-bird.**

A common bird throughout the summer, the oven-bird nests in suitable localities over the entire state. It arrives with the majority of the warblers the last of April, or very early in May and by June 1 has its oddly roofed nest completed and the eggs laid. During the breeding season the birds are shy and retiring, and the nest is not easily found, the birds retreating as one walks upon them, and by a long circle returning, unseen, to their home. Few sets can be found without one or more cowbirds' eggs. One set in the Kumlien collection contains three eggs of the oven-bird, and five of the cowbird.

***Seiurus noveboracensis* (Gmel.). Water-thrush.**

This form of the the water-thrush is a common migrant and regular summer resident. It breeds sparingly in the southern counties, and more commonly and regularly farther north. Grundtvig found it a common nesting bird in Outagamie County, and Mr. J. N. Clark writes that it sometimes nests in Dunn County. We are almost exactly on the "dividing line" between *noveboracensis* and *notabilis*, but the former is by far the more abundant. They occur together in south-eastern Wisconsin during the migrations. Mr. Wm. Brewster has kindly examined our specimens and finds perfectly typical examples of both races.

[There are three Wisconsin specimens of *S. n. noveboracensis* in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, and twenty in the Milwaukee Public Museum. Three specimens in the collection of Milwaukee-Downer College were recently identified as this race by Dr. Herbert Friedmann.]

***Seiurus noveboracensis notabilis* (Ridgw.). Grinnell's Water-thrush.**

Regular migrant, even in the extreme southeastern part of the state. Specimens of this race were identified by Mr. Wm. Brewster among the water-thrushes sent for his inspection. It occurs at the same time, and in company with the preceding, and may possibly be the nesting form in the western part of the state. Unfortunately, we have no breeding birds from this district.

[The water-thrushes taken during the breeding season are supposedly of this race. Uncommon summer resident in the northern part of the state. This subspecies is so poorly defined that there is merit in Coues' refusal to accept it.]

***Seiurus motacilla* (Vieill.). Louisiana Water-thrush.**

The Louisiana water-thrush occasionally occurs in the spring in southern Wisconsin, and doubtless breeds, as this is the extreme northern part of its range. One specimen has been taken at Delavan, Walworth County, (May 18 1900. N. H.), and one in Milwaukee County (April 25, 1897—Copeland and Russel), besides four or five in all about Lake Koshkonong, during the past fifty years.

[A fairly common summer resident in the western part of the state and has been seen as far north as St. Croix Falls (**Pass. Pigeon** 9,1947:117). H. L. Stoddard (**Wilson Bull.** 34,1922:78) found it nesting in Sauk County. It has bred along the St. Croix River in Minnesota to Stillwater.]
***Oporornis formosa* (Wils.). Kentucky Warbler.**

We appear to be a little too far north for this exquisite species. In southern Wisconsin it is very rarely taken during the spring migrations, when an occasional individual seems to wander out of its usual range. Dr. Hoy took one specimen at Racine (May 10, 1851), and we have but six other records for the state for sixty years, all about Lake Koshkonong, in spring.

[A summer resident in southwestern Wisconsin where it is common in Grant County. The U. S. National Museum has a specimen, No. 71032, taken at Busseyville by Thure Kumlien on September 10, 1875. A. W. Schorger (**Auk** 44,1927:239) found two nests at Potosi on June 16 and 18, 1924, and one in the Mazomanie bottoms on June 11, 1927 (**Trans. Wis. Acad. Sci.** 26,1931:32). O. J. Gromme (**Pass. Pigeon** 3,1941:72) has reported the finding of three nests in the Wyalusing bottoms on June 11 and 13, 1941.]

***Oporornis agilis* (Wils.). Connecticut Warbler.**

Not so rare a species as generally supposed. By one familiar with its haunts, song and habits, it can be found in some numbers during the latter part of May, the first week of June, and again during September. It is generally spoken of as more common in spring than fall, but we are unable to see any material difference, and if anything find more in autumn, as the young are less shy than the spring adults, and are consequently more often seen. Dr. Hoy considered it not uncommon at Racine, and shot a mated pair, about to begin nest building. In Jefferson County a pair was found, June 16, 1874 (L. K.), putting the finishing touches upon their nest. It was placed on the ground in a dense thicket of hazel, briars, etc. Though the nest was not touched they abandoned it, but bred in the same thicket; the nest, however, could never be found. Has been found in the dense tamarack swamps of Jefferson County in July, on several occasions, when it was, without question, nesting, and we have no doubt that a considerable number nest within the state. It is the very last warbler to pass northward in the spring. Many observers fail to find this species. Mr. Clark has not, as yet, taken it in Dunn County, and it was not found in the State by King, Grundtvig, or Willard.

[Common migrant and uncommon summer resident. A female in breeding condition was taken at Orienta, Bayfield County, on June 12,

1919 (H. H. T. Jackson, **Pass Pigeon** 5,1943:27). An adult and four young were collected on July 7, 1941, in Vilas County (O. J. Gromme, **Pass. Pigeon** 3,1941:71; **Auk** 59,1942:115). Three juveniles were seen in the same county July 25-26, 1942 (W. E. Scott, **Pass. Pigeon** 4,1942:85). F. Zirrer (**Pass. Pigeon** 4,1942:84; 5,1943:74) has stated that it breeds in Sawyer County.]

Oporornis philadelphia (Wils.). **Mourning Warbler.**

Migrant. Of very similar habits to the preceding, frequents much the same localities, and, according to our observations, in about the same numbers. It arrives somewhat earlier in spring than **agilis**. In some years it is almost common during the spring migration, for a few days, at Delavan and Lake Koshkonong. Reported by J. N. Clark from Dunn County, but not noted by King or Grundtvig. Dr. Hoy (Racine), and E. W. Nelson (northeastern Illinois), called it rare. By no means rare along Lake Michigan in migrations, especially in spring. Notwithstanding the general breeding range of the two species, as usually given in works of authority, we are of the opinion that this species never breeds in Wisconsin, although the **other does**, quite the opposite of the case, as usually given. We think any breeding record of this species for Wisconsin that may ever have been published, must surely refer to **agilis**. We cannot resist following Mr. Ridgway in including this species in the genus **Oporornis**, where it certainly appears to belong.

[Common summer resident in the northern half of the state and in some localities is the most abundant warbler. A. J. Schoenebeck (Birds of Oconto County, 1902:47) took a set of four eggs in 1894 and presented it to the Milwaukee Public Museum. Another nest with three eggs was found on June 10, 1897. Subsequently found breeding in the following counties: Bayfield (A. W. Schorger, **Auk** 42,1925:69); Washington and Sheboygan (O. J. Gromme, **Auk** 51,1934:37; 55, 1938:543); Oconto (C. A. Richter, **Pass. Pigeon** 1,1939:126; 8,1946:93, 128; 9,1947:136).]

Geothlypis trichas brachidactyla (Swains.). **Northern Yellow-throat.**

An abundant summer resident in all suitable localities, and especially numerous during the fall migrations, from the latter part of August until the middle of September. Mr. Wm. Brewster has examined our yellow-throats and writes us under date of July 31, 1902, as follows: "Despite the fact that Palmer calls the bird of the entire upper Mississippi Valley region, east of the 97th meridian, **trichas**, your specimens agree closely with his description of **brachidactyla**, and with my New England specimens of the same." Prof. Ridgway's views (1) seem to be the same as Mr. Brewster's, and our Wisconsin yellow-throat will, without doubt, stand as **brachidactyla**.

Icteria virens (Linn.). **Yellow-breasted Chat.**

In the southern part of the state the chat is a regular summer resident, and in favorable localities breeds rather commonly. It is almost invariably found in some large opening in the wood which has thickly grown up to hazel brush and dogwood, and it is in the latter that the nest is usually placed. The birds are, as a rule, exceptionally shy and retired, and would pass unnoticed by the average observer were it not for the occasional outbursts of their variable mimicry and song. Then by careful stalking one may perhaps be fortunate enough to obtain a glimpse of a

1. Birds N. and Mid. Am., Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 50, pt. II, pp. 655-665.

streak of yellow and green darting into the air, only to tumble over again into some thicket. When one has located the nest, however, all is different, and one has abundant opportunity to see and hear the birds, as they scold and fret, forgetting their wildness for the time, and coming within a few feet of the intruder. The least disturbance, even to barely touching the nest, is often enough to cause the birds to throw out the eggs, and desert the place, so shy and suspicious are they. The hottest and brightest June or July day is the best to find chats, as it is then that they are at their best in ventriloquist calls and song. Nesting begins early in June, and incubation is finished by the middle of the month. The nests are favorites with the cowbird and nearly always contain one or more of its eggs. The most northern record we have for this species in the state is at Stevens Point.

[The statement (A. J. Schoenebeck, Birds of Oconto County, 1902:47) that it was a common summer resident in Oconto County is a printer's error. The original notes (**Pass. Pigeon** 1,1939:127) call it a very rare summer resident. C. A. Richter (**Pass. Pigeon** 1,1939:127) has never found it in Oconto County. This species has been reported recently as far north as Appleton (**Pass. Pigeon** 2,1940:82) and Green Bay (**Ibid.** 8,1946:93).] **Wilsonia mitrata** (Gmel.). **Hooded Warbler.**

Not an uncommon migrant along Lake Michigan in southern Wisconsin, and it undoubtedly breeds to the northward of Milwaukee. Much less common in the interior than along the lake shore. We have seen this species repeatedly at Two Rivers in July, but in Jefferson, Dane, and Rock counties only in the spring migration in May. We have also taken specimens at Milwaukee in the latter part of May.

[There are numerous recent sight records: Milwaukee (**Pass. Pigeon** 2,1940:29; 3,1941:45; 5,1943:91; 6,1944:43; 7,1945:92; 9,1947:53, 117); Madison (**Ibid.** 5,1943:46; 9,1947:151; Columbia County (**Ibid.** 9,1947:117); Appleton (**Ibid.** 9,1947:117).]

Wilsonia pusilla (Wils.). **Wilson's Warbler.**

A common migrant in southern Wisconsin, passing northward late, often as late as the first week of June. Undoubtedly a few nest in Wisconsin, even as far south as Jefferson County, although there is no actual record. Specimens have been taken near Jefferson, June 16. Young birds are often taken as early as the middle of August in the large tamarack swamps. Principally a frequenter of low lands, and willow thickets, often in tamarack swamps.

[There is no authentic breeding record.]

Wilsonia canadensis (Linn.). **Canadian Warbler.**

A common migrant during the latter part of May, and again in September. A few nest in central and northern Wisconsin, along the borders of hemlock swamps, but the great majority pass beyond our borders to summer. King mentions taking a fully fledged young bird near Worcester, July 19, 1876 (1), and a pair were seen feeding young, which were flying about, on July 12, 1882, in Door County, to the northward of Sturgeon Bay (L. K.). Nelson reports it as a rare summer resident in northern Illinois. Grundtvig found it the most abundant warbler in Outagamie County in 1882 and 1883, except **Dendroica maculosa**. All

other observers report it as common, except King, who calls it rare in central Wisconsin, where it has been noted by others as abundant for the past forty years. More plenty along the borders of swamps abounding in a thick growth of coniferous trees than in the hardwood.

[A rather common summer resident in northern Wisconsin but very few nests have been found. Henry Nehrling (*Our Native Birds of Song and Beauty*, 1,1893:270) discovered a nest in a tamarack swamp at Howard's Grove, Sheboygan County. No date is given. I have watched the adults carrying food on several occasions in the northern counties without locating the nest. C. A. Richter (*Pass. Pigeon* 8,1946:128) observed young being fed in a tamarack swamp in Oconto County on June 29, 1946.]

***Setophaga ruticilla* (Linn.). American Redstart.**

A summer resident. The redstart breeds abundantly in all deep, second-growth woods, though, as usual with many warblers, it prefers the vicinity of a lake, pond, or stream for its summer home. Nesting begins in May, and the family remain together the entire summer, a happy, beautiful, woodland-roving flock of parents and young.

[Gradually declining as a breeding bird in the southern part of the state.]

FAMILY MOTACILLIDAE: WAGTAILS

***Anthus pensilvanicus* (Lath.). American Pipit.**

A common migrant, but not always to be depended upon in any locality. On the prairies, dry marshes, and along the lake shore it is sometimes abundant, especially in September and October, and even to November 1. Specimens were taken from a flock near Lake Koshkonong, June 3, 1879, but as might be expected, showed no indications of breeding soon.

FAMILY TROGLODYTIDAE: WRENS, THRASHERS, ETC.

***Mimus polyglottos* (Linn.). Mockingbird.**

A rare summer visitant. Many of the records of the mockingbird in Wisconsin are very doubtful, as they are mostly of birds "seen" only, and with a bird of this kind such records are always open to question, as observers not familiar with the species are very likely to make serious mistakes in their anxiety to add a new species to their local list. There is also the regular possibility of its being an escaped cage bird. We have positive records of its nesting on the old Kumlien homestead, in Jefferson County, however, in June, 1879 and 1880, and of one specimen captured in Milwaukee County in August, 1882 (L. K.). Hoy reported specimens seen July 16, 1851, between Racine and Kenosha, and July 26, 1846, near the southern state line. Later (1885), Hoy wrote that mockingbirds nested freely near Racine previous to 1856, that he obtained three nests and knew of several others that he did not molest, but that none had been seen for fifteen or twenty years. In the *Bulletin of the Wisconsin Natural History Society* for January, 1900, Mr. W. J. Bennetts records one seen by himself June 29, 1894, near Milwaukee, in the same locality where Mr. John W. Dunlop had reported a pair nesting a few years ago, and also states that Mr. Robert O. Wavvig has a nest and eggs, taken in 1897, just

west of Milwaukee, from a sheltered grove where he has seen the birds for the past few summers.

[Numerous recent records, especially for winter. Most of the winter records are probably young birds which move north in summer and make no attempt to return. One was found in Green Bay on April 21, 1945 (Mrs. R. P. Hussong, **Pass. Pigeon** 7,1945:122). An immature bird was collected on Outer Island, Lake Superior, on September 9, 1919 (H. H. T. Jackson, **Pass. Pigeon** 4,1942:93).]

Galeoscoptes carolinensis (Linn.). **Catbird.**

A common summer resident over the greater part of the state. Arrives from the south about the first of May, and very soon commences nest building. A common species about dwellings and towns, unlike the thrasher, adapting itself to civilization and the vast changes which follow in its wake.

Toxostoma rufum (Linn.). **Brown Thrasher.**

Formerly an abundant summer resident. The brown thrasher seems to have greatly diminished in numbers during the past fifteen years, until now it is scarcely common in many localities, and really rare in some, where it once bred in good numbers. That such a magnificent bird, with so fine a voice should grow less in numbers at such a rate is a great pity, and the species should be carefully guarded and protected in every way possible here in its summer home. In some parts of the state it is still fairly common.

Thryothorus ludovicianus (Lath.). **Carolina Wren.**

A rare straggler to Wisconsin. We have never met the species in the state, and its presence must be considered as merely accidental. One specimen was preserved by Thure Kumlien, which was taken in the summer of 1878 near Janesville. It is recorded by Dr. Hoy, a single bird, from Racine, July 5, 1852. One other specimen at least was taken by Hoy of which we have personal recollection, but the record cannot be found. A single specimen secured at Milwaukee in the summer of 1881, was seen at the shop of a taxidermist in that city.

[P. R. Hoy (**Proc. Wis. Nat. Hist. Soc.** March, 1885, p. 6) collected a female and one young at the Racine River in June, 1847. Within recent years there have been numerous sight and some breeding records. This wren has been reported as far north as Green Bay (**Pass. Pigeon** 1,1939:89; 8,1946:92) and St. Croix Falls (**Pass. Pigeon** 2,1940:137).]

Troglodytes aedon (Vieill.). **House Wren.**

A common migrant in eastern Wisconsin in almost equal numbers with the next. It breeds sparingly anywhere from the southern border northward. It arrives the last week of April and is common until the middle of May, when all but a few pass northward. It nests late in June, in towns and villages as well as in the more retired woods. Mr. Brewster has examined our series of house wrens, and pronounces nearly half to be typical *aedon*.

[Under the revision by H. C. Oberholser (**Ohio J. Sci.** 34,1934:86-96) the Ohio house wren (**Troglodytes aedon baldwini**) supplants **T. a. aedon**. A specimen in the collection of Milwaukee-Downer College was identified as **T. a. baldwini** by T. D. Burleigh (M. E. Pinney and J. F. MacNaughton, **Trans. Wis. Acad. Sci.** 30,1937:94).]

Troglodytes aedon aztecus (Baird). **Western House Wren.**

In a series of house wrens from southern and eastern Wisconsin, Mr. Wm. Brewster finds typical examples of both forms, *aedon* and *aztecus*, the latter slightly predominating in numbers. These specimens were nearly all taken during the spring migrations of various years, and give no clue to the distribution of the two forms during the breeding season. The *aztecus* averaged a little later, but both were sometimes taken on the same day. As the house wrens do not nest until June, as a rule, and this series was mostly made in late April and May, no actual breeding birds at present being available, we are unable to state whether this form nests within the state or not. Mr. Clark finds it a common migrant in Dunn County, and notes that it may occasionally nest, as he has seen it in mid-summer. Possibly these birds, nesting in that portion of the state, are *aztecus*, but actual breeding birds must be had before the summer range of the two forms in the state can be definitely known.

[This is the common form throughout most of the state.]

Olbiorchilus hiemalis (Vieill.). **Winter Wren.**

The little winter wren is a common migrant throughout the state, in early spring and late fall. It unquestionably nests in northern Wisconsin. King (1) found it common in summer in the northern parts of the state, and Dr. Hoy states that it nests on the shores of Lake Superior. Grundtvig thinks that a pair nested in Outagamie County in 1883 (2). Parents were seen feeding young just able to fly, near L'Anse, in the upper peninsula of Michigan, in July, 1879 (L. K.).

[The eastern winter wren (*Nannus hiemalis hiemalis*) occurs in Wisconsin. Nesting data are few. Three singing males were observed through June and July, 1946, at Devil's Lake, Sauk County (*Pass. Pigeon* 8,1946:127). Adults with four young were seen on July 20, 1947, at Camp Long Lake, Fond du Lac County (P. Mallow, *Ibid.* 9,1947:136).]

[Thryomanes bewicki bewicki (Aud.). **Bewick's Wren.**

This wren was added to the state list by H. L. Stoddard (*Wilson Bull.* 34,1922:78) who found three pairs near Prairie du Sac in the spring of 1921. A nest with one egg was found in Sauk County on June 15, 1922, by Warner Taylor (*Auk* 39,1922:575). There are numerous subsequent sight and breeding records. J. J. Hickey (*Pass. Pigeon* 5,1943:3) observed two birds at La Crosse in June, 1942. The presence of this species as far north as Shell Lake, Washburn County (*Ibid.* 3,1941:45) requires confirmation.]

Cistothorus stellaris (Licht.). **Short-billed Marsh Wren.**

A common summer resident in many parts of the state, especially in localities where there are still wild meadows and dry marshes. In other parts, where there are not suitable nesting grounds for the species, it appears to be rare. In Dunn County, Mr. Clark states, it is not nearly as common as formerly, but still nests in most favorite meadows. On Turtle Creek marsh, between Delavan and Whitewater, it is almost abundant, and in late afternoon, if one remains quiet and well hidden, several pairs may be heard singing nearby. At the first move, however, they drop into

1. *Geol. of Wis.*, 1873-79, I, p. 491.

2. *Trans. Wis. Acad. of Sci. Arts and Letters* X, p. 153.

the grass with an angry scold, but soon appear again, often on the opposite side, chattering as only wrens can. Although so plenty on this particular marsh the entire summer, it is seldom seen in any of the surrounding country.

Cistothorus palustris (Wils.). Long-billed Marsh Wren.

An abundant summer resident over nearly the entire state, breeding in great numbers about all suitable marshes. The long-bill prefers much wetter localities than the last, and the two species are seldom found in close proximity to one another.

[The prairie marsh wren (*Telmatodytes palustris dissaepatus*) is the form found in the state.]

(Continued in next issue)

The Students Page . . .

Conducted by MRS. C. R. DECKER, JR.

Our Nature Club meets after school on Wednesdays. We like to go to the lake shore to see water birds, and we like to go to the country. We usually go birding, but we hope to study other things too. We are planning to carve and paint some of the birds we see. This is good work for rainy days.

One afternoon we drove out to a farm because we wanted to see some barn owls which lived in an old silo. The farmer said that the owls were not there because he had put new feed into the silo. He liked the owls because they ate mice, and the owls liked his barn and came back every year to raise their family there. We hope to see them next year.

Out in the field beside the pasture was a marsh with a pool of clear water, reeds, and humpy marsh ground. There were little hills, and we made too much noise and scared a blue heron. It was hidden until it flew away. Crows were cawing and flying in the woods nearby, and we thought that with all the noise and excitement we had scared everything. We walked to the center of the marsh on a narrow path. Suddenly as if out of nowhere a bird flew right at my feet. I could see its stripes, and orange tail. The boys all saw its long bill, and we all noticed the way it flew like a fourth of July rocket. It zigged and zagged. It was a Wilson's snipe. The boys all got a chance to see more snipe in other parts of the marsh. We had three pair of binoculars, and we had to pass them around quickly, but sometimes the snipes were so close that we could see them easily.

We found some plants which interested us, too. One was a circle of fuzzy leaves. It was called mullen and grows in worn out fields or stony pastures.

Doug James, Sixth Grade
Country Day School
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

BOOK REVIEWS

BIRD DISPLAY AND BEHAVIOUR. By Edward A. Armstrong. New York. 1947. 431 pp.

This volume is subtitled "An Introduction to the Study of Bird Psychology," but it is a remarkably readable treatise on a very heavy and complex subject. It is a scientific summation of much of the existing knowledge on bird display and behaviour, yet at the same time it is presented in terms that can be understood by the many "amateur" ornithologists who may read it and for whom it should be an excellent guide for future field studies. Mr. Armstrong recognizes this situation in his preface when he states that he has tried to keep his book as free as possible from technicalities to bring greater understanding of the subject to the legion of bird watchers without scientific training.

This work is the second edition of "Bird Display," originally published in 1942. The revision is so extensive that the new title of the second edition was deemed necessary.

Bird behaviour is introduced with descriptions of the gannet as a "type specimen" and is expanded to include many comparative examples from the birds of the world and several higher animals, including man. Descriptions and probable functions of all aspects of avian psychology are presented, from nest-building and courtship displays through disablement and displacement displays, social hierarchies, dominance, territorial behaviour, song and song flights, to the physiological and psychological significance of the various bird behaviours. The author, being English, naturally draws most of his examples from European birds, but the numerous references to American species should be of great interest to Wisconsin readers.

The entire text is well-illustrated and highly documented. The bibliography contains more than 900 titles of English language, German and French journal papers and publications, followed by an index of species, subjects, and author.—James B. Hale

NEWS . . .

(Continued from page 146)

card on which there was a poem reminding people to feed the birds.

A little pamphlet recently has been prepared by E. M. Nicholson, of England, titled "How to Choose and Use Field Glasses". It sells for ninepence and is obtainable from the British Trust for Orni-

thology, 91 Banbury Road, Oxford, England.

Annual memberships for the majority of our members expire at the end of the calendar year. The officers of the Society are very anxious to bring our magazine out on schedule, but issue number one for 1951 cannot be mailed until the majority of our members have renewed. Your cooperation will help in maintaining an up-to-date schedule.

By The Wayside . . .

Edited by S. D. ROBBINS, Jr.

A Partial Albino Rose-breasted Grosbeak. On May 9 a freak rose-breasted grosbeak was seen in the shrubbery close to our kitchen window in company with three others. He was very light, with scarcely any black; but he had the usual heavy beak and rose breast of the male grosbeak. The white on his back reached up to his shoulders; there was white on each side of the tail. A beautiful dark male sat nearby, making quite a contrast. Two females rested in the next bush.—Mrs. Howard Higgins, Kenosha.

Two rarities at Antigo. We had a yellow-headed blackbird in our yard on May 2, 1950. The bird was a male, and remained for several hours. My attention was called to it, sitting in the top of a medium-sized box elder tree, by its hoarse, squawking call. The bird was glossy black, with bright yellow over his head, around the neck and on the

chest, with a white patch on each wing. The bird flew down to a nearby church lawn, and strutted there for several minutes. Then it flew up into a tree across the street and uttered the same loud call.

Late in the afternoon on May 23 I was sitting on the back porch upstairs, where an apple tree is so close that its branches touch the railing. There, only a few feet from me, appeared a male hooded warbler. Its back was olive-green, and its face and under parts were lemon yellow, with a deep black band across the top of the head, down the sides of the throat, and a sort of bib on its chest. The black was distinctly a hood. The bird stayed only a few moments, but was so close and easy to see that identification was positive.—Mrs. Sidney G. Spurgeon, Antigo.

Male Oriole Fights His Reflection. On the morning of May 27 a male Baltimore oriole began the curious habit of coming to the window and fighting his reflection in the window pane. The bird would come as early as 4:00 a. m. Occasionally the female joined in but was less persistent; she would take string left nearby for her nest. The male would fight its reflection all day long, with only ten or fifteen minute rests. This lasted for three days.—Mrs. L. Heinsohn, St. Croix Falls.

Sand-colored English Sparrow. On May 29, 1950 I captured a solid sand-colored bird which did not choose to give a name. I took the bird to S. Paul Jones in Waukesha, and it was decided that due to shape and size it must be an off-colored English sparrow. The bird was taken to Forest Poe, along with an egg laid in captivity, and the skin was prepared by him for the Milwaukee Public Museum.—Ed Peartree, Oconomowoc.

Bird Kills Cat. Bird-lovers may cheer this news, but to Mrs. Helen Dilley of Bagley, Grant County, Wisconsin, a bird which kills cats (*Felis domesticus*) is a serious offender.

The marauder has been identified by feathers which she sent to the University Zoological Museum as *Bubo virginianus*, the great horned owl. A white, adult female cat disappeared in the winter of 1949-50 leaving traces of its fur intermingled with feathers in two spots on her property. About June 30, 1950 a two-thirds grown cat was found dead about 50 feet from the house, apparently having been killed overnight. Its head was severed from its body and some flesh was taken from the neck and shoulder area. This cat's claws were full of feathers. A third, similar-sized cat was found in the same place a week later, again with its head severed from the body and some flesh removed. This cat's claws were also full of feathers, and in addition it had a considerable number of feathers in its mouth. According to Mrs. Dilley, all of the feathers were similar to the ones she sent for identification.

An adult and a juvenile owl (same kind of feathers) were killed during this period on a nearby farm; the adult had hooted from on top of a barn. Although there are many chickens and geese on the Dilley farm, apparently none were taken.

Mrs. Dilley's owl is certainly an exceptional bird, though not unique. Bent (1938. *Life Histories of North American Birds of Prey*, pp. 307-8) states that "at least 3 cases have been reported of a horned owl tackling a domestic cat."—Robert Nero, Department of Zoology, Madison.

THE LATE SPRING AND SUMMER SEASON

By S. D. ROBBINS, JR.

May, 1950 should probably go down as one of the most exciting and fascinating months of Wisconsin's ornithological history. It began with the migration far behind, after record-breaking cold weather through April. Many of the lakes in northern Wisconsin had not yet opened, causing a considerable retard in the migration of waterfowl. Birds that normally depart in April were still common; rough-legged hawks, golden-crowned kinglets, juncos, tree and fox sparrows, for instance, still were widely distributed over the state as the month began. In fact, fox sparrows did not reach northern Wisconsin in numbers until early May, when normally they should have been north of our borders.

We knew that there must be a big back-log of migrants, and that sooner or later the weather would break, bringing a "big rush". But we weren't prepared for the break that came on May 5 and 6, when a very deep low pressure area moved over Wisconsin, bringing with it winds up to 80 miles per hour, and loads of birds. First, on the fringes of the storm, came delayed April migrants on May 4: brown thrashers, house wrens, etc. A tremendous migration took place that night, and on the morning of May 5, those fortunate enough to be in the field early, before the high winds started, found a flood of early May migrants. Just what the situation was while the storm was at its height, we cannot be sure, because the convention of the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology had drawn most of the state's best observers to Two Rivers just at that time. Fortunately the birds, as well as the birders, were concentrated there; a number of later May migrants were found along with the early May birds; outstanding rarities such as red-throated loon, western grebe, willet, Wilson's and northern phalaropes, western kingbird, mockingbird, gnatcatcher, chat, orchard oriole and disckcissel; and an appalling number of dead birds were found.

The most outstanding rarities, however, were found a few days after the storm: sight records of a vermilion flycatcher in Milwaukee on May 9, an avocet in Galesville on May 10 and 11, and a roseate tern in Madison on May 11 being the headliners. Also a phenomenal flight of rare shorebirds (knots, willets, marbled and Hudsonian godwits, and Wilson's phalaropes) was quite certainly an aftermath of the storm. The effect of this storm on the bird life of Wisconsin will be described further in an article in the next issue of "The Passenger Pigeon".

The remainder of the migration was completed largely during the week from May 13-20 in southern Wisconsin, and was of course something of an anti-climax following the period of the storm. Several observers remarked that they heard very few warbler songs, and saw few adult male warblers. This suggests the possibility that many of the males were blown off their course at the time of the storm, while the females apparently went through normally later in the month. The land bird migration ended pretty much on schedule, or perhaps a little early.

The major northward flight of hawks was apparently missed entirely by Wisconsin observers this spring. It is amazing that the largest hawk flight of the spring that has been reported was a southerly flight of about 90 hawks (broad-winged, Cooper's and marsh) at Cedar Grove on May 7,

following the storm (Dan Berger et al.). The shorebird flight was disappointing along Lake Michigan, but phenomenally good elsewhere. Numbers remained into the second week in June.

The breeding season was late in getting under way. Flood conditions on the Mississippi River during May forced the ducks elsewhere, but as a whole the breeding population of waterfowl was up to par. Floods again struck southwestern Wisconsin in the second week in July, and this undoubtedly destroyed many nests, though it probably had little effect on first broods. Outstanding summer records were few, but egrets nested again at Horicon; western kingbirds returned to the Janesville area where they were seen in 1949, and a nest was found; a summer record of the Connecticut warbler was made in Oconto County, and a large concentration of turkey vultures was noted in the same area.

A few yellow-legs and solitary sandpipers inaugurated the fall migration early in July, but little of note had turned up by the end of the month, except the stilt sandpiper near Oconto. Only a few egrets had been sighted during July, hinting that this year's flight of southern herons would not measure up to flights of the past two years.

Loon: Twelve at Madison, July 23 (Alan Keitt); two in Washington County, July 4 (Bernard Kaimans). Unusual summer records.

Red-throated Loon: At least two were sighted at Two Rivers on May 6 (Gordon Orians) and enjoyed by many convention visitors; another was studied at 200 feet at the Crex Meadows in Burnett County on May 15 (N. R. Stone); noted also in Milwaukee through May 21 (Helmuth Mueller et al.).

Horned Grebe: Normally leaving by the end of April, this species was delayed considerably, as the following departure dates indicate: May 21 in Milwaukee (Helmuth Mueller et al.); May 17 in Appleton (Mrs. W. E. Rogers et al.); May 14 at Land O' Lakes (Fred Babcock); May 12 in Juneau County (Wallace Grange); and May 11 in Madison (Sam Robbins).

Eared Grebe: One in Madison, May 10-13 (N. R. Barger et al.).

Western Grebe: Two in company with the red-throated loons at Two Rivers on May 6 (Sam Robbins et al.); one in Madison, May 11 (Mrs. R. A. Walker); present in Milwaukee from May 10 (Mrs. A. P. Balsom) to May 21 (Helmuth Mueller et al.).

White Pelican: Flock of eight present at Maiden Rock, Pierce County, May 7-12 (John A. Campbell).

Double-crested Cormorant: Late stragglers in Dane County on June 3 (Richard Hunt), and in Milwaukee on June 1 (Mrs. A. P. Balsom). Summer resident near Stevens Point on June 24 (Mrs. Charles Braden).

American Egret: Arrived at Horicon by May 4 (R. S. Dorney), and two nests were observed there on June 23 (Harold Mathiak). Three were seen at Wyalusing Park on May 13 (Mrs. F. L. Larkin et al.), and one was noted in Portage County on May 14 (F. N. Hamerstrom). By July 31 fall wanderers had been seen in seven areas in southern Wisconsin, with the first observation being three in Dane County on July 16 (Robert Nero).

Snowy Egret: Straggler in Milwaukee, May 21 (Rufin Jankowski et al.).

Black-crowned Night Heron: A colony of 30 nests near Milwaukee (Dan Berger-Helmuth Mueller).

Whistling Swan: Late flocks noted in Washburn on May 14 (Mrs. A. A. Axley); Oconto County on May 13 (Carl Richter); and Rhineland on May 8 (C. E. Germain).

Canada Goose: Known to have spent the summer at the Horicon and Necedah Refuges. A number of late migration dates: May 30 in Dane County (Paul Boynton et al.); May 28 in Vernon County (Margarette Morse); May 17 near Appleton (Mrs. W. E. Rogers et al.); May 15 in Burnett County, a flock thought to be one of the smaller races (N. R. Stone); and May 12 in Babcock (Wallace Grange).

American Brant: Flock of five seen at Sheboygan on May 25 (Arelisle Quimby), and on the following day (Ivar Lohman). See "By the Wayside".

Snow Goose: Menomonie, May 1 (Helmer Mattison); Milwaukee, May 1-2 (Mrs. A. P. Balsom); 27 in Fifield, May 7 (John LaVoie); Burnett County, May 11 (N. R. Stone).

Blue Goose: Eight birds remained to spend the summer at Horicon (Bill Luehring); two were still to be seen at Arlington, Columbia County, on May 21 (H. A. Winkler); Burnett County, May 8 (N. R. Stone); Menomonie, May 1 (Helmer Mattison).

Gadwall: Milwaukee, May 16 (Mrs. Nunnemacher); Madison, May 13 (Jim Zimmerman); Green Bay, May 8 (Wm. Fisk).

European Widgeon: A pair spent the day in Mazomanie, May 16 (Sam Robbins).

Baldpate: Still in Dane County on May 30 (Paul Boynton et al.).

Pintail: An albino was noted at Oshkosh on May 15 (Wm. Kitz). Late departures noted at Madison on May 26 (Robert Nero et al.), and at Milwaukee on May 21 (Helmuth Mueller et al.). A few spent the summer at Horicon (Bill Luehring).

Green-winged Teal: One in Oconto County, July 9 (Carl Richter).

Redhead: Last noted in Milwaukee on May 21 (Helmuth Mueller et al.) and at Menomonie on May 20 (H. M. Mattison).

Ring-necked Duck: Brood of young seen at Spooner, July 23 (F. H. King).

Canvas-back: Last noted on May 21 in Madison (Robert Nero et al.), May 20 at Menomonie (H. M. Mattison), and May 17 near Appleton (Mrs. W. E. Rogers et al.).

Lesser Scaup Duck: Arrival in the Land O' Lakes region was delayed until May 10 (Fred Babcock). Unusual summer records at Madison on June 29 (N. E. Collias et al.), and near Appleton on June 14 (Mrs. W. E. Rogers-Mrs. H. L. Playman). Other summer birds reported Marinette, Green Bay and Milwaukee.

American Golden-eye: Only one summer record: a single bird in Milwaukee throughout the period (Helmuth Mueller).

Bufflehead: Two in Dane County, June 3 (Richard Hunt). Very late!

White-winged Scoter: One well seen in Burnett County, May 8 (N. R. Stone).

American Scoter: This species is rare at any season, and especially so in spring, but a pair was observed carefully at a distance of 75 yards near Madison on May 14 (Richard Hunt).

Hooded Merganser: Broods of young noted at Ferryville, Milwaukee, Spooner, and in Iron County.

American Merganser: Late in arriving in northern Wisconsin, not being found at Land O' Lakes until May 13 (Fred Babcock). Late in leaving southern Wisconsin: May 25 in Appleton (Mrs. W. E. Rogers); May 20 in Winnebago County (Mrs. Rogers); May 14 in Dane County (Richard Hunt); May 7 at Manitowoc (Gordon Orians-Sam Robbins); May 5 at Green Lake (Sam Robbins).

Turkey Vulture: No less than 22 were counted in the air at one time near Mountain, Oconto County, on July 19 (Wm. Fisk-Jerry Vogel-sang), this being by far the largest concentration reported from that section of the state in recent years. Three seen in Sauk County, May 28 (J. J. Hickeys); two at Babcock, May 14 on (Wallace Grange et al.); single birds at Wyalusing Park on May 13 (H. A. Winkler, Mrs. F. L. Larkin et al.), and in Langlade County on June 13 (George Knudsen).

Goshawk: One in Vilas County, June 14, may have nested nearby (Tony Mutter).

Sharp-shinned Hawk: Late migrants were still to be seen in Green Bay on May 23 (Wm. Fisk), and in Milwaukee on May 21 (Helmuth Mueller et al.). Summer records from Vilas County (Fred Babcock) and Iron County (Dan Berger-Helmuth Mueller).

Broad-winged Hawk: One near Wisconsin Dells on May 29 (Sam Robbins) is a southerly location for summer residence.

Rough-legged Hawk: At least one light-phase bird remained in the Milwaukee area all summer (Helmuth Mueller, Dan Berger et al.). One was seen ten miles north of Port Washington on July 25 (R. A. O'Reilley), though there is a possibility that this was the same bird. An outstanding summer record! Until this year the latest spring date on record was May 3; this year there are the following record-breakers; May 5 in Columbia County (Gordon Orians) and in Oshkosh (J. H. Evans); May 6 at Two Rivers (Gordon Orians); May 7 in Sheboygan County (Gordon Orians-Sam Robbins); May 10 in Dodge County (Mrs. A. P. Balsom); and May 14 in Mazomanie (George Hall).

Bald Eagle: Late migrants at Wyalusing Park on May 13 (H. A. Winkler), and at Mazomanie on May 21 (George Hall-Sam Robbins); another seen in Mazomanie on July 9 (Buryl Anderson).

Osprey: Late migrants in Calumet County on May 26 (Mrs. W. E. Rogers-Mrs. H. L. Playman), and in Dunn County on June 5 (H. M. Mattison). Six nests found in Oneida and Vilas Counties on May 29-30 (Dan Berger-Helmuth Mueller); one seen in Lincoln County, June 26 (F. C. Seymour).

Duck Hawk: One seen chasing a yellow-legs near Kiel, May 12 (Myron Reichwaldt); two at Two Rivers on May 6, one at Cedar Grove on May 7, and one in Green County on May 14 (Gordon Orians et al.).

Sandhill Crane: Two in Manitowoc County, May 17 (F. H. King); two on Outer Island, Ashland County, May 23 (J. M. Kiener); noted at Bonduel, June 1 (Mrs. Fred Tessen et al.).

King Rail: More than the usual number of records, some perhaps attributable to the May 5-6 storm: one found dead at Shawano, May 5 (O. K. Johnson); one at Milton, May 6 (C. J. Skelly); one at Two Rivers, May 7 (Harold Wilson); Prairie du Chien, May 14 (Mrs. Edna Gold-

smith); Mazomanie, May 21 (Sam Robbins); Madison, May 26 (Robert Nero). Also noted at Milwaukee where they are usually seen.

Coot: There was so little open water in the Ashland County region by early May that a number of these birds were found on the roads at night, and several were killed by passing cars. (Newspaper report).

Semipalmated Plover: Early arrival and late departure in Dane County, May 5-June 10 (Sam Robbins); first fall migrants in Green Bay, July 15 (Ed Paulson).

Golden Plover: Present in Milwaukee, May 8-21 (Mrs. A. P. Balsom et al.); Madison, May 10 (W. E. Scott) to May 21 (Mrs. R. A. Walker); flock of 27 in Green County, May 9 (Gordon Orians); two near Oshkosh, May 24 (Mrs. Glen Fisher); Sheboygan County, May 28 (Mary Donald); a late straggler male in Columbia County, June 13 (Arlene Cors).

Black-bellied Plover: Few seen in Madison between May 9 (Sam Robbins) and May 26 (Robert Nero et al.); flocks were present at Oshkosh from May 21 to June 5, with a peak of 75 on May 24 (Mrs. Glen Fisher); few others noted in Brown, Columbia, Milwaukee and Sheboygan Counties.

Ruddy Turnstone: Winnebago County, May 20 (J. H. Evans) to June 3 (Charles Horner, Mrs. Fred Tessen et al.); Madison, May 21 (Bob Ellarson) to May 26 (George Hall et al.); Green Bay, May 21 (Ed Cleary); Milwaukee, May 25 (Mrs. F. L. Larkin); Sheboygan County, May 28 (Mary Donald); Marinette, May 31 (F. H. King).

Woodcock: Nested in Kenosha County (Mrs. Robert Thomson).

Hudsonian Curlew: Flock of 25 seen at Two Rivers, May 28 (Lillian Marsh et al.).

Spotted Sandpiper: Arrived in Burnett County by May 5 (N. R. Stone), only five days after the first one reported from southern Wisconsin.

Solitary Sandpiper: Few seen in spring. Had arrived back in Mazomanie by July 14 (Sam Robbins).

Willet: An amazing number of birds! Prairie du Chien, May 1 (Mrs. Edna Goldsmith); six at Two Rivers, May 6 (Merle Pickett); six at Cedar Grove, May 7 (Gordon Orians et al.); nine at Port Washington, May 7 (Gordon Orians-Sam Robbins); one at Madison, May 12 (A. W. Schorger et al.) and May 21 (H. A. Winkler); two in Milwaukee, May 16 (Mrs. Larkin-Mrs. Nunnemacher).

Lesser Yellow-legs: Noted at Land O' Lakes on May 13 where it is rarely seen (Fred Babcock). Last spring birds seen in Dane County, June 16 (Jim Zimmerman); first fall birds noted in Columbia County on July 3 (John Wilde et al.); a spread of only 17 days between spring and fall movement!

Knot: Extremely rare in spring, especially away from Lake Michigan. Near Madison five were seen on May 9, eight on May 10, and one on May 20 (Sam Robbins et al.); 16 were counted in Green Lake County on June 4 (Charles Horner).

Pectoral Sandpiper: Late departure in Madison, May 28 (Sam Robbins).

White-rumped Sandpiper: Less numerous at Milwaukee, there being only a single record on May 26 (Mrs. F. L. Larkin); but more numerous at Madison, seen from May 19 (George Hall) through June 10 (Sam Robbins); one in Mazomanie, June 9 (Sam Robbins).

Baird's Sandpiper: Green County, May 14 (Gordon Orians); Milwaukee, May 16 (Mrs. Nunnemacher); Madison, May 28 (Sam Robbins). Fall arrival in Milwaukee, July 23 (Helmuth Mueller-C. P. Frister).

Least Sandpiper: Arrived in Mazomanie on May 4, in Manitowoc County on May 5, and remained in Madison until June 10 (Sam Robbins); fall arrivals in Green Bay on July 10 (Ed Paulson).

Red-backed Sandpiper: Noted at Prairie du Chien on May 4 (Mrs. Edna Goldsmith) and in usual numbers at other regular stopping grounds; first fall migrants seen at Green Bay, July 15 (Ed Paulson).

Dowitcher: Good number of reports: Oshkosh, May 6 (*fide* J. H. Evans); Two Rivers, May 7 (many observers); Madison, May 9 (Alan Keitt) to May 19 (George Hall); Columbia County, May 22 (H. A. Winkler); Milwaukee, May 18-28 (Mrs. Larkin-Mrs. Gimmler). One fall migrant: Mazomanie, July 23 (Sam Robbins).

Stilt Sandpiper: One seen in Oconto County, July 29 (Carl Richter).

Semipalmated Sandpiper: The spring flight covered the month from May 9 to June 10 in Madison (Sam Robbins); fall arrivals noted in Green Bay on July 15 (Ed Paulson).

Marbled Godwit: One seen in Madison, May 9 (A. W. Schorger-Alan Keitt).

Hudsonian Godwit: Another treat for the Madison birders: three seen on May 9 (Sam Robbins), five on May 10 (many observers), and one on May 18 (Robert Nero).

Sanderling: Scarce in spring in Milwaukee; seen at Marinette, May 31 (F. H. King).

Avocet: One well seen and described, present at Galesville on May 10 and 11 (Mrs. Elsie Sacia). First state record since 1921.

Wilson's Phalarope: Many reports, many birds. At Madison birds were present through the first three weeks of May, being especially common from May 9 to 12 when as many as 25 could be seen in one morning. Seen in Milwaukee from May 5 (Mrs. A. P. Balsom) through June 5 (C. P. Frister), but not in the numbers that were present in 1949. Also reported at Two Rivers, May 6 (Mrs. F. L. Larkin *et al.*); Jefferson County, May 7 (Gordon Orians-Sam Robbins); Prairie du Chien, May 9 (Mrs. Edna Goldsmith); Appleton, May 10-21 (Mrs. Frank Blick *et al.*); Green County, May 14 (Gordon Orians).

Northern Phalarope: Exceptional record: one at Two Rivers, May 6 (J. J. Hickey).

Bonaparte's Gull: The unusual number of records away from Lakes Michigan and Winnebago continued into May with one at Fremont on May 1 (F. H. King), and one at Madison on May 15 (Eugene Roark).

Forster's Tern: Widespread reports during the first two weeks in May from Dane, Fond du Lac, Green, Green Lake, Manitowoc and Marquette Counties. Last seen in Milwaukee, May 21 (John Muir Club).

Common Tern: Two records from the Mississippi River region: Hudson, May 10-11 (Mrs. Stella Owen); Vernon County, May 14 (Margarette Morse).

Roseate Tern: First state record of any kind! In Madison on May 11 one was seen at close range, perched close to a Forster's tern affording excellent comparison (N. R. Barger, W. E. Scott, Sam Robbins).

Caspian Tern: Menomonie, May 7 (H. M. Mattison); Vernon County, May 14 to June 4 (Margarette Morse); three wanderers in Madison, July 4 (Alan Keitt).

Cuckoos: Conspicuously scarce throughout the state this year. The yellow-billed arrived in Madison on May 4 (Mrs. R. A. Walker), and in Dunn County on May 10 (H. M. Mattison); the black-billed was noted in Dunn County on May 8 (Mattison).

Barn Owl: Two young just out of the nest were seen in Lafayette County on May 31 (J. P. Corbin).

Long-eared Owl: Two Rivers, May 7 (Paul and Arlene Cors); Cedar Grove, May 7 (Gordon Orians et al.); three well seen at Oconomowoc, July 10 (Ed Peartree).

Short-eared Owl: Last seen in Milwaukee on May 5 (Mrs. A. P. Balsom), in Cedar Grove on May 7 (Gordon Orians et al.), and in Oshkosh on May 13 (J. H. Evans).

Whip-poor-will: Nest with two eggs found at Two Rivers, July 8 (L. Heinsohn).

Nighthawk: Early arrivals in Menomonie on May 2 (H. M. Mattison), and in Pardeeville on May 3 (H. A. Winkler).

Ruby-throated Hummingbird: The storm brought early birds to Madison on May 5 (John Wilde-Jim Zimmerman), and to Two Rivers on May 6 (Mrs. Howard Higgins).

Pileated Woodpecker: Has moved along the Wisconsin River Bottoms into the Portage area (Arlene Cors).

Red-bellied Woodpecker: A bird that showed up in Kenosha County during February remained through most of the period (Mrs. Robert Thomson).

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker: Summer residents noted in Vernon County (Margarette Morse), and in Ashland County (F. C. Seymour). Late departures noted through the second week of May at Wyalusing Park, La Crosse, Madison and Milwaukee, with an especially late one at Hudson, May 28 (Mrs. Stella Owen).

Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker: Two observed in the Flagg Deer Yard in Bayfield County, May 16 (R. F. Wendt et al.).

Eastern Kingbird: Observers in many scattered areas reported this species to be especially common this summer.

Western Kingbird: Storm-blown bird seen at Two Rivers on May 6 (Helene Dietrich et al.). Early in June a nest of this species was discovered atop a windmill on a farm near Janesville (Jesse Stasch-Paul Boynton). An outstanding nesting record!

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher: Numerous reports from the Madison and Milwaukee areas; one in Wyalusing Park, May 13 (Mrs. F. L. Larkin et al.); one at Oshkosh, May 27 (J. H. Evans).

Acadian Flycatcher: Records of this species based on sight alone are generally considered open to question. However a singing male was encountered in Pardeeville on May 6 (H. A. Winkler), and one giving the distinctive call note was found in Milwaukee on May 28 (Mrs. A. P. Balsom).

Alder Flycatcher: Early arrivals noted in Madison on May 5 (Fred Wagner) and in Two Rivers on May 6 (many observers).

Least Flycatcher: Put in early appearances in Madison on May 3 (Mrs. R. A. Walker), and in Monroe on May 4 (Gordon Orians).

Wood Pewee: Undoubtedly the storm was responsible for the early arrival of this species: May 6 in Oshkosh (fide J. H. Evans) and Two Rivers (many observers), May 7 in Madison (John Wilde), and May 9 in Milwaukee (Helmuth Mueller). Word received too late for publication in the last summary, but worthy of mention, is a careful observation of a wood pewee in Milwaukee, Apr. 16-17 (Mrs. Nunnemacher).

Olive-sided Flycatcher: Storm-blown bird at Two Rivers, May 6 (S. P. Jones). Noted in Dane County from May 12 (Sam Robbins) to June 5 (Jim Zimmerman); Milwaukee, May 17 (Mrs. A. P. Balsom) to May 26 (Allie Kruger); Wyalusing Park, May 13 (Mrs. F. L. Larkin et al.); Green County, May 14 (Gordon Orians); Green Bay, May 20 (Ed Cleary); and Calumet County, May 26 (Mrs. W. E. Rogers-Mrs. H. L. Playman).

Vermillion Flycatcher: First state record of any kind! A pair of these stragglers from the southwest—undoubtedly blown here by the storm—were seen under favorable conditions in Milwaukee on the afternoon of May 9 (Mrs. W. F. Jackson).

Tree Swallow: Reports of many dead birds at the time of the storm in St. Croix Falls and Mercer suggest that this species was hard hit at that time.

Raven: Two were heard near Saddle Mound in Jackson County on July 30 (Wallace Grange)—far south for summer. Others noted in Price County on July 24 (T. G. Wilder), Oneida County on June 22 (Mrs. Howard Higgins), Marinette County on July 2 (Ed Cleary), and in Vilas County throughout by several observers.

Hudsonian Chickadee: Seen near Rhineland on July 20 (L. Heinsohn).

Tufted Titmouse: One at Oconomowoc, July 4-5 (Ed Peartree), seems out of place at this season.

Red-breasted Nuthatch: Good May flight, the last being seen at Appleton, May 25 (Mrs. W. E. Rogers-Mrs. H. L. Playman). Others reported from Brown, Dane, Grant, Green, Kenosha, Lincoln, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Rock, Sheboygan, Vernon and Winnebago Counties.

Brown Creeper: Nested again in Oconto County (Carl Richter). Late in leaving for the north elsewhere: noted on May 21 at Milwaukee (Mrs. A. P. Balsom et al.) and Madison (Bob McCabe), May 17 at Appleton (Mrs. W. E. Rogers et al.), May 13 in La Crosse County (A. M. Peterson) and in Grant County (Mrs. F. L. Larkin et al.).

Winter Wren: Lingered until May 16 in Milwaukee (Mrs. A. P. Balsom), May 14 in Kenosha (Mrs. Howard Higgins), and May 13 in Wyalusing Park (Mrs. F. L. Larkin).

Bewick's Wren: Milwaukee, May 13 (Mrs. Nunnemacher); Madison through June 23 (Jim Zimmerman).

Carolina Wren: One in Madison, July 26 (Alan Keitt-William Roark).

Mockingbird: The amazing total of five birds turned up in May: Two Rivers, May 6 (McElroy, George Hall et al.); Kenosha, May 25 (Mrs. Robert Thomson); Viola, May 28 (Ed Peartree); Sauk County, May 28 (Ed Peartree); and late May in Salem, Kenosha County, (Donna Heuermann). One in Madison was seen on June 1 (R. Ellarson-D. Pimlott) and July 2 (Jim Zimmerman).

Hermit Thrush: Remained until May 21 in Milwaukee (John Muir Club), and until May 13 in Iowa County (Gordon Orians *et al.*), in Grant County (Mrs. F. L. Larkin *et al.*), and in La Crosse County (A. M. Peterson). Summer records in Lincoln (F. C. Seymour) and Oconto (Mrs. A. P. Balsom) Counties.

Olive-backed Thrush: Last seen in Appleton, June 2 (Mrs. Fred Tessen).

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher: Probably nested in Vernon County (Margarette Morse), and in Green County (Gordon Orians). Several unusual migration records: Two Rivers, May 7 (Arlene Cors); Oshkosh, May 11 (J. H. Evans); Green Bay, May 13 (Ed Cleary); Kenosha, May 13-15 (Mrs. Howard Higgins).

Golden-crowned Kinglet: Remained late in spring throughout, the last dates being May 21 in Milwaukee (Mrs. F. L. Larkin *et al.*), and May 15 in Appleton (Mrs. W. E. Rogers-Mrs. H. L. Playman).

Ruby-crowned Kinglet: Still numerous in mid-May; last seen in Madison on May 23 (Jim Zimmerman), in Milwaukee on May 21 (Mrs. F. L. Larkin *et al.*), and in Appleton on May 20 (Mrs. W. E. Rogers).

Pipit: Mazomanie, May 5-12 (Sam Robbins); Madison, May 9 (Mrs. R. A. Walker); Oshkosh, May 6 (J. H. Evans).

Cedar Waxwing: Very few present in the state until late May. Except for a few flocks in the larger centers, the first to appear were at Hudson on May 10 (Mrs. Stella Owen).

Migrant Shrike: Returned to Oconto County after an absence of several years (Carl Richter). Noted more commonly in many areas.

White-eyed Vireo: A singing male of this southern straggler was found in Madison on May 5 (H. A. Winkler).

Bell's Vireo: Arrived in Mazomanie on May 17 and remained on last year's nesting grounds throughout the summer, though no nest was found this year. Another singing male in the Mazomanie area on May 21 (Sam Robbins *et al.*).

Blue-headed Vireo: Late departures in Green Bay on May 27 (Ed Cleary), and in Appleton on May 24 (Mrs. H. L. Playman-Mrs. W. E. Rogers).

Red-eyed Vireo: The storm brought numbers of these birds in early, to Milwaukee on May 4 (Helmuth Mueller), to Madison on May 5 (George Hall), and to Two Rivers on May 6 (many observers).

Philadelphia Vireo: Oshkosh, May 6 (*fide* J. H. Evans); Milwaukee, May 11-21 (John Muir Club); Wyalusing Park, May 13 (Mrs. F. L. Larkin *et al.*); Madison, May 14 (George Hall to May 24 (John Emlen); Appleton, May 18 (Mrs. W. E. Rogers-Mrs. H. L. Playman); Mazomanie, May 19 (Sam Robbins); Green County, May 26 (Gordon Orians).

Warbling Vireo: Late in arriving; none before May 5 and very few before May 13.

Prothonotary Warbler: Spread out over southern and eastern Wisconsin much more than usual, perhaps because of the storm. Several in Milwaukee, May 4 to 21 (Mrs. A. P. Balsom *et al.*); several in Madison, May 5 (George Hall *et al.*) to May 13 (M. Crandall); several in Winnebago County, May 10-12 (Mrs. W. E. Rogers-Mrs. H. L. Playman); Plymouth, May 12 (Harold Koopman); Kiel, May 12 (Myron Reichwaldt); Albany, May 14 (Gordon Orians). Noted also at Mazomanie, Arena, Wyalusing Park, and in Crawford County where birds are to be expected.

Worm-eating Warbler: This straggler from the south was probably pushed here by the storm; one was seen at close range in Madison on May 5 (Mrs. R. A. Walker).

Blue-winged Warbler: Birds outside their normal range include: Milwaukee, May 5-21 (Mrs. A. P. Balsom et al.); Winnebago County, May 10-11 (Mrs. W. E. Rogers-Mrs. H. L. Playman); Kenosha, May 13 (Mrs. Howard Higgins); and Madison, June 14 (Jim Zimmerman). Others in normal range found in Mazomanie, Arena, Sauk County, Wyalusing Park, and Vernon County.

Brewster's Warbler: While there is still no specimen for Wisconsin, there continue to be sight records of this hybrid. No less than three seem to have been carefully identified: Mazomanie, May 14 (George Hall); La Crosse County, May 14 (A. M. Peterson); and Milwaukee, May 23 (Mary Donald).

Tennessee Warbler: Arrived in Milwaukee on May 4 (Helmuth Mueller); last seen in Madison, June 2 (Jim Zimmerman).

Orange-crowned Warbler: Still to be seen on May 21 in Madison and Milwaukee (May Day counts).

Nashville Warbler: First in Pardeeville, May 3 (H. A. Winkler); last in Milwaukee, May 31 (Allie Kruger).

Yellow Warbler: Did not arrive until May 3, but was very common two days later (Bob Ellarson et al.).

Magnolia Warbler: Still in Madison, June 2 (Jim Zimmerman).

Cape May Warbler: Present in Appleton, May 4-25 (Mrs. W. E. Rogers).

Black-throated Blue Warbler: Quite a few observations away from the Lake Michigan and Winnebago areas where they are less rare: Madison, May 5 (Jim Zimmerman et al.); Pardeeville, May 9 (H. A. Winkler); Fond du Lac County, May 10 (George Henseler); Milton, May 12 (C. J. Skelly); Mazomanie, May 20 (Sam Robbins).

Myrtle Warbler: A tremendous flight estimated at 1000 at Babcock on May 7 (Wallace Grange). Still present in Milwaukee on May 24 (Mrs. A. P. Balsom), and in Tomahawk on May 27 (F. C. Seymour).

Black-throated Green Warbler: Still in Madison, May 26 (Jim Zimmerman).

Cerulean Warbler: Oshkosh, May 11 (J. H. Evans); Grant County, May 13 (Mrs. F. L. Larkin et al.); noted on May 21 in Vernon County (Margarette Morse), Madison (John Wilde), Mazomanie (N. R. Barger et al.), and the town of Dane in Dane County (George Hall-Sam Robbins); at least four at New Glarus on July 2 (Gordon Orians).

Blackburnian Warbler: Still in Madison on June 4 (Jim Zimmerman), and in Green Bay on May 30 (Ed Cleary).

Chestnut-sided Warbler: Late Migrant in Madison, June 1 (Jim Zimmerman).

Bay-breasted Warbler: Fairly early arrivals in Oshkosh on May 7 (J. H. Evans), and in Milwaukee on May 9 (Mrs. A. P. Balsom).

Prairie Warbler: Singing male in Mazomanie, May 15 (Sam Robbins).

Western Palm Warbler: Late arrivals noted in the north: May 15 in Land O' Lakes (Fred Babcock) and in Tomahawk (F. C. Seymour), still in Green Bay on May 24 (Ed Cleary).

Ovenbird: Summer residents in Green County (Gordon Orians), and near Madison (Jim Zimmerman).

Louisiana Water-thrush: Early May migration records in Appleton, Oshkosh, Milwaukee, Madison, Mazomanie, Wyalusing Park and Green County. Found in two areas near Wisconsin Dells on May 29 where they probably bred (Sam Robbins).

Kentucky Warbler: Several exception records, away from normal range: May 5 (Mrs. P. E. Miles *et al.*) and May 12 (Richard Hunt) in Madison; May 7 (Anna Hehn-Pearl Thompson) and May 19 (Allie Kruger) in Milwaukee; May 14-24 in Kenosha (Mrs. Howard Higgins); and May 21 in Mazomanie (N. R. Barger *et al.*).

Connecticut Warbler: Few more reports than usual: Milwaukee, May 11-28 (Mrs. A. P. Balsom); Milton, May 18 (C. J. Skelly); St. Croix Falls, May 19 (L. Heinsohn); Madison, May 21-28 (George Hall); Green Bay, May 24-30 (Ed Cleary); and Mazomanie, May 26 (Sam Robbins). Outstanding summer record, adult with young near Mountain, Oconto County, mid-July (Wm. Fisk-Jerry Vogelsang).

Mourning Warbler: Early one in Madison, May 7 (John Wilde).

Yellow-breasted Chat: Turned up beyond its usual range on several occasions: Madison, May 5 (N. B. Mack); Cedar Grove, May 5 (S. P. Jones); Two Rivers, May 7 (Mrs. F. L. Larkin); Grant County, May 13 (Mrs. Larkin *et al.*); Milwaukee, May 13-15 (Mrs. Nunnemacher *et al.*); Green Bay, May 21 (Ed Cleary); Oshkosh, May 27 (J. H. Evans); and Madison, June 14-25 (Jim Zimmerman). Also present through the summer at Mazomanie, where it is regular.

Hooded Warbler: An astonishing record is of a male in Antigo on May 23 (Mrs. S. G. Spurgeon). Another male was seen in Mazomanie on May 20 (Sam Robbins), and a singing male was encountered in Madison on June 14 (Jim Zimmerman). These records, plus the four freak March and April records, must make 1950 the biggest hooded warbler year in modern history for Wisconsin!

Wilson's Warbler: Early May 4 arrivals in Green County (Gordon Orians), Madison (M. Crandall), and Milwaukee (Mrs. A. P. Balsom).

Canada Warbler: Present in Madison, May 5-June 4 (Jim Zimmerman); arrived in Oshkosh on May 5 (J. H. Evans).

Yellow-headed Blackbird: A wanderer found its way to a lawn in the city of Antigo on May 2 (Mrs. S. G. Spurgeon). Strange location, strange habitat for this species.

Orchard Oriole: Nest located in southern Columbia County on July 2 (John Wilde). Two adult males were blown into Two Rivers on May 6 (Jerry Vogelsang *et al.*); other migrants at Monroe on May 17-18 (Gordon Orians), and Milwaukee on May 20 (Mrs. W. Simmons). Summer records at Port Washington (K. E. Kuhn), and Madison, Mazomanie, Viroqua and Onalaska.

Baltimore Oriole: Surprisingly early arrival in Appleton, May 1 (Mrs. W. E. Rogers).

Rusty Blackbird: Still in Two Rivers on May 6 (Mrs. F. L. Larkin), and in Green Bay on May 7 (Ed Cleary).

Brewer's Blackbird: In addition to summer records at Babcock and Mazomanie, where birds have been reported in past years, birds were found in Pardeeville on May 6 (H. A. Winkler), Burnett County on May

15 (N. R. Stone), Appleton on May 21 (Mrs. W. E. Rogers-Mrs. H. L. Playman), and at Tomahawk on June 20 (F. C. Seymour).

Rose-breasted Grosbeak: Early bird in Milwaukee, May 1 (Mrs. A. P. Balsom).

Dickcissel: With the exception of a storm-blown bird in Two Rivers on May 6 (J. J. Hickey), this species was late in arriving. But when they did arrive, they were plentiful; on June 23, A. M. Peterson counted 57 singing males as he drove from Onalaska to Trempealeau. Individuals moved well up in the northeastern part of the state, being found near Green Bay on June 24 (Ed Cleary), and in Oconto County from June 19 to July 20 (Carl Richter).

Evening Grosbeak: Still present at many stations throughout the state in early May; latest date for southern Wisconsin noted at Madison on May 13 (R. T. Brown-Mrs. R. A. Walker), for central Wisconsin in Oconto on May 15 (Carl Richter) and in St. Croix Falls the same day (L. Heinsohn), and for northern Wisconsin at Tomahawk on May 24 (F. C. Seymour). For the second consecutive year, individuals have been seen in Superior in summer, being noted this year on June 3 and 13 (Mrs. Mabelle Gates).

Pine Siskin: The usual number of May records; last noted in Mazomanie on May 21 (Sam Robbins), and in Fond du Lac County on May 18 (George Henseler).

Towhee: Very late in arriving. Did not reach Oconto until May 6, while other years it usually arrives in April (Carl Richter).

Henslow's Sparrow: Not noted in Dane County until May 9 (Sam Robbins). Usually arrives much earlier.

Nelson's Sparrow: Shawano, May 15 (Mason LeTillier).

Lark Sparrow: Only two reports this year: Arena, May 13 (Sam Robbins); Sauk County, May 21 (Gordon Orians).

Juncos: Still to be seen on May 13 at Wyalusing Park (H. A. Winkler) and at Rhinelander (R. G. Dery); seen off and on in summer at Land O' Lakes (Fred Babcock).

Tree Sparrow: Rarely present in Wisconsin at the end of April, there are the following May records this year: May 1 in Plymouth (Harold Koopmann); May 3 in Milwaukee (Mrs. A. P. Balsom) and Green County (Gordon Orians); May 5 in Tomahawk (F. C. Seymour); May 7

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at Two Rivers (Sam Robbins); May 9 at Madison (Mrs. R. A. Walker); and May 10 at Appleton (Mrs. Frank Blick et al.).

Clay-colored Sparrow: Surprising number of transients observed in Madison, Mazomanie, Onalaska, Milwaukee, Appleton, Two Rivers, Tomahawk and Mercer. Summer records at Green Bay and Oconto.

Harris' Sparrow: Not many seen. Onalaska, May 5-13 (A. M. Peterson); Sauk County, May 6 (R. T. Brown); Two Rivers, May 7 (Sam Robbins); Mazomanie, May 12-13 (Sam Robbins); Milwaukee, May 17 (Mrs. A. P. Balsom) and May 18 (Mrs. Alvin Bromm).

Gambel's Sparrow: Seen well enough for positive identification on six occasions, May 1-10 (Helmuth Mueller et al.); two collected in Madison, May 8 and 15 (J. J. Hickeys); one seen at Verona, May 11 (A. W. Schorger).

White-throated Sparrow: Late migrants on May 26 in Madison (Jim Zimmerman) and in Appleton (Mrs. Fred Tessen). Present in summer at Tomahawk (F. C. Seymour).

Fox Sparrow: Remained into early May in many areas, last seen on May 7 in Appleton (Mrs. W. E. Rogers-Mrs. H. L. Playman), and in Two Rivers (Sam Robbins et al.).

Lincoln's Sparrow: Present in Milwaukee, May 3-21 (Helmuth Mueller et al.); good sprinkling of records in between these dates from Brown, Columbia, Dane, Douglas, Green, Manitowoc, Oconto, Outagamie, Rock and Sheboygan Counties.

Lapland Longspur: Still present in Madison on May 4 (A. W. Schorger), and in Oshkosh on May 3 (Mrs. Glen Fisher).

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