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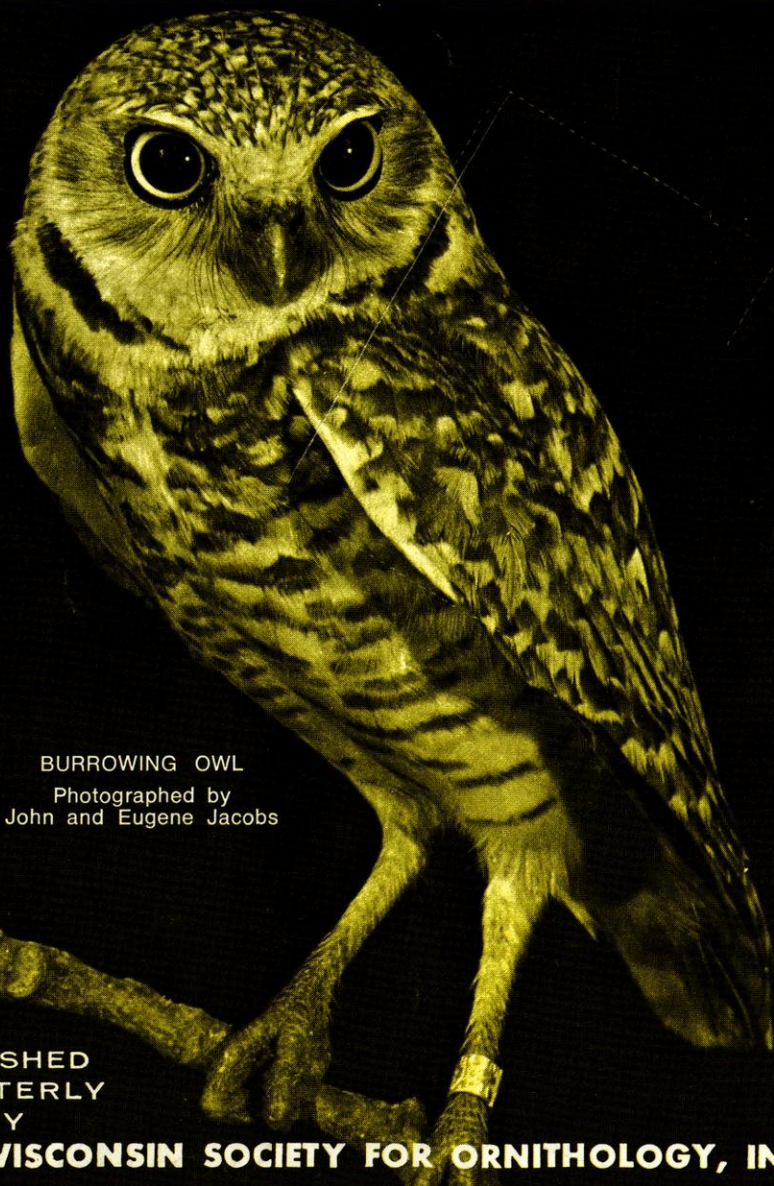
A MAGAZINE OF WISCONSIN BIRD STUDY



The Passenger Pigeon

Spring, 1972

VOLUME 34, NO. 1



BURROWING OWL

Photographed by
John and Eugene Jacobs

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IN THIS ISSUE

	Page
The 1971 Wisconsin Christmas Bird Count	3
By William L. Hilsenhoff	
Field Notes	18
By Dennis Gustafson	
By the Wayside	39
By Dennis Gustafson	
The 1971 May Count	45
A Curve-billed Thrasher Visits Buffalo City	47
By Sam Robbins	
Letter to the Editor	50
Additions and Corrections to Arrival and Departure Dates, Passenger Pigeon, Volume XXXII, No. 3 Inside Back Cover	

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COVER PICTURE (photographed by John and Eugene Jacobs): "Late in the evening of April 6, 1971 we were scanning the marsh near the mouth of the Fox River at Green Bay, when we spotted a small bird hovering above a dry section of the marsh. At first we thought it was a Kestrel (*Falco sparverius*) because we had recently seen several Kestrels hovering over this area, but as we got closer we discerned that it was a small "earless" owl. Ten minutes later we captured the owl and quickly recognized it as a Burrowing Owl (*Speotyto cunicularia*). Realizing that it was a rare bird for this area we checked the 1970 Fall issue of *The Passenger Pigeon* and noted that there were only four other state records for this species.

"Tom Erdman banded the owl the following day."

The 1971 Wisconsin Christmas Bird Count

By WILLIAM L. HILSENHOFF

I think the remark by Manley Olson "A fabulous count! The best day of winter birding I have ever experienced" sums up not only his experience on the Hudson count, but that of many other 1971 Christmas Count observers. The 1971 count is without precedent. The 135 species recorded statewide exceeds the record of 129 set in 1965. There were excellent flights of all the winter finches, numerous stragglers of species that normally migrate south, and an abundance of rarities. Almost no species was present in below normal numbers, and most were numerous.

Lingering migrants were the reason for high totals on most of the counts. That so many stayed was undoubtedly due to unseasonably mild

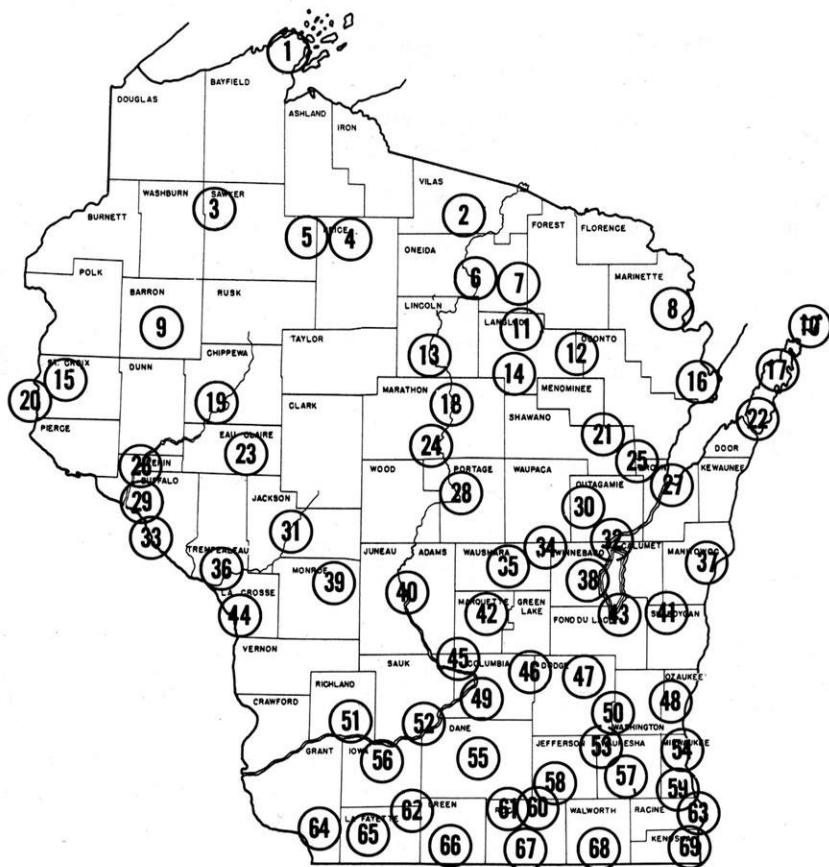


FIGURE 1. Locations of the 1971 Wisconsin Christmas Bird Counts.

weather throughout November and December. There were no arctic outbreaks, and as late as mid-November temperatures soared to 70° in the southern part of the state. Although there was snow late in November, it did not last and the ground remained unfrozen until the beginning of the count period. Even during the count period temperatures were rather mild and most counts were taken in relatively good weather. Many lakes and rivers remained open, adding significantly to counts of waterfowl. A lack of snow cover in the south made it difficult to find pheasants, Gray Partridges, Bobwhites, Horned Larks, meadowlarks, and other birds that frequent roadsides and manure spreads, but totals of these species were nearly normal.

Of the 69 counts, 13 reported more than 50 species. The Madison total of 76 species was the highest, with Milwaukee and Hudson reporting 66, Appleton 65, Saukville 64 and Lake Geneva 62. The total at Hudson was remarkable for a northern count, especially when one considers that it included only the Wisconsin half of the Afton, Minnesota count. Green Bay, Sauk City, Waukesha, Hales Corners, Racine, Beloit, and Kenosha all found more than 50 species. Only 5 counts reported fewer than 20 species, all single party counts in the northern part of the state.

The counts are numbered from north to south and their exact locations are represented by the circles in figure 1. Some unnecessary overlaps occurred this year, but there was probably no duplication of coverage. A second count at Green Bay was included as birds seen during the period but not on the day of the count. A few additional small counts were taken but not included in the summary because they duplicated existing counts

Help Save

HABITAT FOR WILDLIFE

Mary and Charlie Nelson

or included less than a 5-hour time period. Next year positive steps will be taken to prevent duplication and to promote better organization on some of the counts.

The results of the counts are reported in tables 1 and 2, and details of each count are reported in table 3. Six species were recorded for the first time on Wisconsin Christmas Counts. These include a Yellow-crowned Night Heron at Stevens Point, an American Woodcock at Madison, a Loggerhead Shrike at Augusta, a Swainson's Thrush at Sauk City, a Brown-headed Nuthatch at Milwaukee, and a Curve-billed Thrasher at Buffalo (see "By the Wayside" for details of these observations). The latter two species are new records for Wisconsin. Additional rarities included Mute Swans at Bayfield (2nd Christmas Count record), a Harlequin Duck at Racine (4th record), a Virginia Rail at Waukesha (4th record), a Great Black-backed Gull at Appleton (3rd record), Carolina Wrens at Chippewa Falls and Madison (6th record), and a Chipping Sparrow at Milwaukee (2nd record).

Although many species were unusually numerous this winter, some records were truly exceptional. There were Pied-billed Grebes on 6 counts (new record) with an astonishing total of 36 at Lake Geneva. Other unusual records include Wood Ducks on 7 counts, 41 Redheads on 8 counts, American Coots on 18 counts with 1980 at Madison, Common Snipes on 10 counts with 13 at Cornelia, 1335 Ring-billed Gulls, Bonaparte's Gulls on 5 counts, Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers on 14 counts (previous record 6 counts), Hermit Thrushes on 5 counts, and 22 Ruby-crowned Kinglets on 6 counts. Numbers of Pine and Evening Grosbeaks, Common Redpolls, Pine Siskins, Purple Finches, and crossbills were unusually high. And finally, in addition to the observations on Christmas Counts, several other species were observed during the count period but not on the day of the count. These included a Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker at Rhinelander, Baltimore Orioles at Chippewa Falls and Oconomowoc, a Black-crowned Night Heron, an American Bittern, and a Long-billed Marsh Wren at Horicon, a Turkey Vulture at Oconomowoc, Catbirds at Milwaukee and Madison, an Iceland Gull at Waukesha, and a Forster's Tern at Kenosha.

The 1971 Wisconsin Christmas Count was truly "A fabulous count!"

TABLE 2. BIRDS SEEN ON 15 OR FEWER COUNTS

Species	No. of Counts	Total Birds	Counts and Numbers Seen
Common Loon	1	1	Madison 1
Pied-billed Grebe	6	47	Shawano 1, Appleton 1, (LaCrosse),* Hartford 1, Oconomowoc 7, (Milwaukee), Madison 1, Lake Geneva 36
Great Blue Heron	4	4	New Richmond 1, Adams 1, (Elkhart Lake), Saukville 1, Madison 1
Yel-cr. Night Heron	1	1	Stevens Point 1
Mute Swan	1	2	Bayfield 2

TABLE 2—Continued

Species	No. of Counts	Total Birds	Counts and Numbers Seen
Whistling Swan	1	1	Appleton 1, (Oshkosh), (Horicon)
Canada Goose	15	5621	Barron 1, Wausau 2, Green Bay 414, Appleton 2, (Oshkosh), Adams 28, LaCrosse 83, Randolph 4000, Horicon 1, (Poynette), Oconomowoc 14, Milwaukee 1, Fort Atkinson 500, Racine 3, Beloit 500, Lake Geneva 63, Kenosha 9
Snow Goose	1	1	(Oshkosh), Randolph 1
Blue Goose	3	10	Sturgeon Bay 7, Green Bay 1, Milwaukee 2
Gadwall	4	84	Appleton 1, Madison 72, (Waukesha), Hales Corners 1, Lake Geneva 10
Pintail	5	11	Peshtigo 1, Hudson 1, Appleton 6, Milwaukee 2, Madison 1
Green-winged Teal	3	4	Hudson 1, (Green Bay), Milwaukee 2, Beloit 1
Blue-winged Teal	1	2	Appleton 2
American Widgeon	3	54	Appleton 1, (Milwaukee), Madison 50, Hales Corners 3
Shoveler	1	2	Madison 2
Wood Duck	7	15	Merrill 1, (Peshtigo), Hudson 1, (Green Bay), Appleton 7, Wautoma 1, LaCrosse 2, Milwaukee 1, Madison 2
Redhead	8	41	Appleton 8, Saukville 1, Hartford 12, Oconomowoc 4, Milwaukee 11, Madison 2, Monroe 1, Lake Geneva 2
Ring-necked Duck	3	3	Appleton 1, (Oconomowoc), Madison 1, Lake Geneva 1
Canvasback	7	84	Green Bay 2, LaCrosse 1, Saukville 2, Hartford 1, Oconomowoc 42, (Milwaukee), Racine 15, Lake Geneva 21
Greater Scaup Duck	7	1385	Peshtigo 27, Ephraim 4, Saukville 72, Hartford 7, Milwaukee 1256, Hales Corners 12, Racine 7
Lesser Scaup Duck	10	114	Shawano 1, Green Bay 70, Appleton 5, Marquette Co. 1, (Fond du Lac), LaCrosse 7, Oconomowoc 3, Madison 8, Waukesha 7, Beloit 2, Lake Geneva 10
Bufflehead	9	351	(Bayfield), Washington Island 13, Ephraim 3, Appleton 3, Saukville 5, Milwaukee 107, Madison 12, Hales Corners 58, Racine 141, Lake Geneva 9
Harlequin Duck	1	1	Racine 1
Oldsquaw	7	12797	Washington Island 2, Ephraim 1, Saukville 124, Milwaukee 10330, Hales Corners 1495, Racine 514, Kenosha 331
White-w. Scoter	1	8	Saukville 8

TABLE 2—Continued

Species	No. of Counts	Total Birds	Counts and Numbers Seen
Ruddy Duck	5	23	Green Bay 1, Fond du Lac 1, Milwaukee 8, Racine 1, Lake Geneva 12
Hooded Merganser	9	28	Dancy 1, Appleton 1, LaCrosse 1, Oconomowoc 1, Milwaukee 4, Madison 1, Hales Corners 1, Racine 1, Lake Geneva 17
Red-br. Merganser	8	160	Washington Island 8, Nelson 15, Milwaukee 19, Madison 2, Hales Corners 30, Racine 30, Lake Geneva 42, Kenosha 14
Goshawk	5	5	Hayward 1, Antigo 1, Stevens Point 1, Appleton 1, Kenosha 1
Sharp-shinned Hawk	8	11	Augusta 1, Green Bay 1, Marquette Co. 1, Saukville 2, (Poynette), Sauk City 3, Oconomowoc 1, Madison 1, Cornelia 1, (Beloit)
Cooper's Hawk	10	12	(Monico), Peshtigo 1, Hudson 1, Green Bay 1, (Appleton), Wautoma 1, Galesville 1, Sauk City 3, Milwaukee 1, Fort Atkinson 1, Monroe 1, Beloit 1
Red-should. Hawk	3	5	Hudson 2, (Appleton), Milwaukee 1, Clyde 2
Golden Eagle	2	2	Durand 1, Green Bay 1
Pigeon Hawk	1	1	Sauk City 1
Prairie Chicken	1	29	Dancy 29
Sharp-t. Grouse	1	3	Antigo 3
Bobwhite	2	29	Shiocton 3, Richland Center 26, (Beloit)
Gray Partridge	7	175	(Pulaski), Green Bay 15, Shiocton 24, Appleton 29, Oshkosh 16, Fond du Lac 37, Hartford 1, Milwaukee 53, (Fort Atkinson)
Virginia Rail	1	1	Waukesha 1
Killdeer	2	4	Richland Center 1, Cornelia 3
American Woodcock	1	1	Madison 1
Common Snipe	10	30	Hudson 1, Galesville 1, Fond du Lac 1, Poynette 1, Richland Center 3, Madison 3, Waukesha 5, Fort Atkinson 1, Blanchardville 1, Cornelia 13
Glaucous Gull	1	1	Bayfield 1
Gt. Black-b. Gull	1	1	Appleton 1
Ring-billed Gull	11	1335	(Fond du Lac), Saukville 403, Sauk City 2, Oconomowoc 1, Milwaukee 540, Madison 91, Waukesha 1, Hales Corners 197, Racine 2, Beloit 2, Lake Geneva 6, Kenosha 90
Bonaparte's Gull	5	110	Saukville 7, Milwaukee 16, Racine 11, Lake Geneva 20, Kenosha 56

TABLE 2—Continued

Species	No. of Counts	Total Birds	Counts and Numbers Seen
Screech Owl	12	30	Hudson 2, Dancy 1, Wautoma 1, (Oshkosh), (Fond du Lac), Randolph 3, (Horicon), Madison 4, Waukesha 1, Hales Corners 1, Racine 2, Monroe 1, Beloit 6, Lake Geneva 6, Kenosha 2
Snowy Owl	4	6	Washington Island 1, (Antigo), Ephraim 1, (Wausau), (Hudson), Green Bay 3, Milwaukee 1, (Waukesha)
Long-eared Owl	10	32	LaCrosse 1, Sauk City 1, Oconomowoc 1, (Milwaukee), Madison 5, Clyde 9, Hales Corners 1, Racine 7, Monroe 1, Lake Geneva 2, Kenosha 4
Short-eared Owl	4	4	Hudson 1, LaCrosse 1, Waukesha 1, Beloit 1
Saw-whet Owl	1	1	Monroe 1
Yel.-bel. Sapsucker	14	21	Appleton 1, Buffalo 1, Fremont 1, (Wautoma), (LaCrosse), Saukville 2, Poynette 1, Richland Center 1, Sauk City 2, Oconomowoc 1, (Milwaukee), Madison 5, (Waukesha), Milton 2, Racine 1, Beloit 1, Lake Geneva 1, Kenosha 1
Gray Jay	6	34	Sayner 1, Fifield 12, Oxbow 9, Rhinelander 7, Monico 2, (Summit Lake), Merrill 3
Common Raven	13	113	Bayfield 36, Hayward 10, Fifield 6, Oxbow 3, Rhinelander 10, Monico 10, Amberg 1, Washington Island 6, Summit Lake 24, Lakewood 3, Antigo 1, Peshtigo 2, Augusta 1
Boreal Chickadee	5	9	Fifield 2, Rhinelander 1, Monico 2, Antigo 3, Hudson 1
Brown-h. Nuthatch	1	1	Milwaukee 1
Winter Wren	3	3	Hudson 1, Adams 1, Blanchardville 1
Carolina Wren	2	2	Chippewa Falls 1, Madison 1
Mockingbird	1	1	(Green Bay), Beloit 1
Brown Thrasher	13	16	Wausau 1, Chippewa Falls 1, Wautoma 2, Oshkosh 1, Elkhart Lake 2, Saukville 1, Hartford 1, Milwaukee 2, Madison 1, Fort Atkinson 1, Hales Corners 1, Cornelia 1, Kenosha 1
Curve-bill. Thrasher	1	1	Buffalo 1
Hermit Thrush	5	5	Appleton 1, Elkhart Lake 1, Saukville 1, Milwaukee 1, Hales Corners 1
Swainson's Thrush	1	1	Sauk City 1
Eastern Bluebird	1	2	Sauk City 2
Ruby-cr. Kinglet	6	22	Green Bay 2, Wautoma 5, Saukville 3, (Poynette), Madison 1, Monroe 1, Beloit 10, (Kenosha)
Bohemian Waxwing	2	26	Rhinelander 25, Hudson 1

TABLE 2—Continued

Species	No. of Counts	Total Birds	Counts and Numbers Seen
Loggerhead Shrike	1	1	Augusta 1
Myrtle Warbler	2	3	(Buffalo), Sauk City 1, Lake Geneva 2
meadowlark spp.	15	228	Hudson 1, (Green Bay), Shiocton 1, Appleton 16, Oshkosh 3, Elkhart Lake 1, Fond du Lac 14, (LaCrosse), Randolph 27, Poynette 50, Hartford 4, Sauk City 17, (Oconomowoc), Madison 11, (1 E.), (Waukesha), Blanchardville 3, Cornelia 49, Darlington 17, Kenosha 14
Rusty Blackbird	8	17	Hudson 7, Fremont 1, Oshkosh 1, LaCrosse 2, Sauk City 2, Madison 1, Waukesha 2, Lake Geneva 1
Brewer's Blackbird	3	52	Green Bay 1, Oshkosh 50, Waukesha 1
Br.-headed Cowbird	12	432	Antigo 1, Green Bay 3, Buffalo 2, Fond du Lac 14, Horicon 360, Saukville 1, Oconomowoc 2, Milwaukee 3, Madison 2, (Waukesha), Hales Corners 42, Racine 1, Lake Geneva 1
Pine Grosbeak	15	288	Bayfield 9, (Sayner), Hayward 10, Fifield 74, Rhinelander 56, Monico 21, Amberg 8, Washington Island 2, Summit Lake 22, Lakewood 9, Peshtigo 10, Wausau 59, Hudson 2, Dancy 4, Horicon 1, Saukville 1, (Milwaukee)
Hoary Redpoll	1	1	Fremont 1
Red Crossbill	8	48	Bayfield 6, Oxbow 4, Monico 12, Barron 6, Antigo 3, New Richmond 3, Hudson 9, Shiocton 5
White-w. Crossbill	15	706	Bayfield 20, Fifield 389, Oxbow 14, Rhinelander 55, Monico 32, Amberg 6, Barron 8, Summit Lake 100, Lakewood 19, Antigo 6, Hudson 14, Durand 2, Shiocton 26, Saukville 6, (Milwaukee), (Madison), Lake Geneva 9
Ruf.-sid. Towhee	3	3	Elkhart Lake 1, Milwaukee 1, Madison 1
Vesper Sparrow	3	3	Oshkosh 1, Sauk City 1, Fort Atkinson 1
Chipping Sparrow	1	1	Milwaukee 1
Field Sparrow	2	3	Saukville 1, (Waukesha), Beloit 2
White-cr. Sparrow	1	1	Waukesha 1
White-thr. Sparrow	8	22	Hudson 1, Green Bay 1, Appleton 7, Fremont 1, (Milwaukee), Madison 5, Hales Corners 1, Racine 4, Lake Geneva 2, (Kenosha)
Fox Sparrow	4	4	Green Bay 1, (Oconomowoc), Madison 1, Fort Atkinson 1, Cornelia 1

TABLE 2—Continued

Species	Counts	Birds	Counts and Numbers Seen
Swamp Sparrow	12	23	Green Bay 1, (Appleton), Manitowoc 1, Adams 1, Sauk City 1, Milwaukee 3, Madison 1, Waukesha 7, Fort Atkinson 1, Hales Corners 1, (Racine), Beloit 4, Lake Geneva 1, Kenosha 1
Lapland Longspur	8	384	Washington Island 3, New Richmond 5, (Green Bay), Hudson 5, Shiocton 2, Oshkosh 1, (Randolph), Waukesha 15, Darlington 353, Kenosha 1

*Parentheses indicate that the species was seen during the count period but not on the day of the count.

NAME OF COUNT, ITS LOCATION (fig. 3), DETAILS OF THE COUNT, AND NAMES OF OBSERVERS

Adams (40) — Dec. 26 — Cloudy; 15-25°F; wind NW 5-10; 1" snow — 7 observers; 16 party hours — T. Ashman (compiler), Mr. & Mrs. W. D. Brown, J. Brown, J. Harris, W. Hilsenhoff, F. Jordan.

Amberg (8) — Jan. 2 — Clear to partly cloudy; 12-26°F; wind SW 1-3; 9" snow — 2 observers; 14 party hours — B. Klugow (compiler), P. Pendowski.

Antigo (14) — Dec. 21 — Fair to cloudy; 14-19°F; wind NW 5-12; 4-7" snow — 4 observers; 10 party hours — B. Pickering (compiler).

Appleton (32) — Jan. 1 — Clear to partly cloudy; 20-34°F; wind SW 3-11; 10" snow — 38 observers; 59 party hours — Mrs. A. Adams, Mr. & Mrs. D. Bowker, M. Bowker, J. Brinkman, Mr. & Mrs. W. Burger, G. Clark, G. Esler, Mrs. R. Gear, J. Green (co-compiler), Mrs. J. Green, J. Gundlach, Mr. & Mrs. J. Huppler, Mrs. H. Jandrin, R. Kremers, B. Lipke, J. Maning, J. Maning Jr., F. Martin, S. McLandress, C. McEathron, Mrs. E. Natzke, R. Natzke, G. Roehr, K. Roehr, Mrs. M. Seeliger, S. Severson, M. Sturn, D. Tessen (co-compiler), Mr. & Mrs. F. Tessen, D. Tiede, Mrs. R. Ward, K. Winrich, D. Wolfe, Mrs. W. Wright.

Augusta (23) — Dec. 20 — Cloudy; 19-26°F; wind SW 0-8; 6" snow — 1 observer; 9 party hours — S. Robbins.

Barron (9) — Jan. 2 — Partly cloudy; 15-20°F; wind SW 0-5; 14" snow — 3 observers; 16 party hours — J. Porter, A. Folstad, M. Jensen.

Bayfield (1) — Dec. 26 — Mostly cloudy; 15-40°F; wind NW 3-4; 5" snow — 4 observers; 9 party hours — D. Bratley (compiler), J. Olson, A. Roy, M. Roy.

Beloit (67) — Dec. 19 — Cloudy; 27-40°F; wind S 10-20; no snow — 27 observers; 77 party hours — V. Anderson, R. Behrens, E. & J. Brakefield, D. Cox, H. Cox, R. & V. Dugan, T. Ellis (compiler), H. & H. Guetschow, M. & R. Howard, L. Johnson, R. Livengood, M. Maxson, L. & L. McCartney, R. Mezger, M. & R. Morse, L. Raymer, C. & D. Sandgren, M. Stabb, A. Walmsley, C. & S. Welty.

Black River Falls (31) — Dec. 29 — Hazy; 22-28°F; wind 0; 3-5" snow — 8 observers; 11 party hours — H. Haagenenson, Mr. & Mrs. F. Harmer, Mrs. H. Putnam, C. Swanson, Mrs. M. Keefe, Mr. & Mrs. E. Wyss.

Blanchardville (62) — Dec. 31 — Fair; 15-25°F; wind NW 5; 4" snow — 2 observers; 10 party hours — N. Barger (compiler), D. Willard.

Buffalo (33) — Dec. 30 — Fair; 20-25°F; wind ?; 4" snow — 4 observers; 8 party hours — M. & L. Maier, J. O'Brien, Bro. T. Voelker.

Chippewa Falls (19) — Dec. 26 — Cloudy; 10-13°F; wind N 15; 1" snow — 7 observers; 25 party hours — J. Bergstrom, P. Blanchard, A. Hillery, K. Hillery, C. Kemper (compiler), S. Robbins, D. Tiller.

TABLE 3—Continued

Cornelia (64) — Dec. 28 — Fair; 8-25°F; wind 0-3; no snow — 8 observers; 25 party hours — D. Carlson, J. Carlson, T. Ingram (compiler), J. Roberts, W. Smith, C. Sundin, R. Sward, M. Watson.

Clyde (56) — Dec. 31 — Fair; 12-24°F; wind SSW 0-15; 8-10" snow — 2 observers; 10 party hours — F. Brazelton, B. Sievert (compiler).

Dancy (24) — Dec. 20 — Partly cloudy; 15-20°F; wind W 5; 8-10" snow — 14 observers; 24 party hours — J. Baird, G. Beil, D. Fellenz, D. Johannson, P. Kopplin, D. Helgeson (compiler), D. Hoehn, A. Leonhard, M. Poeschel, J. Strebe, D. VanDyke, M. Wilhelm, J. Wittman, C. Woldt.

Darlington (65) — Dec. 27 — Cloudy, drizzle; 18-30°F; wind SW-W 2-8; no snow — 8 observers; 23 party hours — D. Carlson, J. Carlson, T. Ingram (compiler), J. Roberts, W. Smith, C. Sundin, R. Sward, M. Watson.

Durand (26) — Dec. 18 — Cloudy; 0-18°F; wind N-NW 7-12; 1-2" snow — 3 observers; 9 party hours — C. Kemper (compiler), S. Robbins, D. Tiller.

Elkhart Lake (41) — Jan. 2 — Partly cloudy; 10-27°F; wind light & variable; 18" snow — 18 observers; 95 party hours — M. Albrecht, Mrs. E. Arndt, Mrs. R. Hammann, F. & S. Horneck, N. Horneck, Na. Horneck, Noel Horneck, Nor. Horneck, R. & E. Kuhn, W. Kuhn, F. Kuhn, H. Kuhn, Mrs. J. Martineau, Mrs. L. Schultz, Mrs. W. Sebold, A. Wipperman.

Ephraim (17) — Dec. 22 — Fair; 15-25°F; wind W 5-12; 6-8" snow — 2 observers; 15 party hours — R. Lukes, H. Wilson.

Evansville (61) — Jan. 1 — Fair; 28°F; wind SW ?; 1" snow — 4 observers; 6 party hours — E. Brakefield, J. Brakefield (compiler), B. Howard, M. Howard.

Fifield (4) — Dec. 22 — Cloudy-Fair; 12-29°F; wind S 5-25; 8" snow — 4 observers; 13 party hours — M. Hardy, M. Nicholls, T. Nicholls (compiler), A. Vincent.

Fond du Lac (43) — Jan. 2 — Partly cloudy; 12-23°F; wind variable 0-5; 12" snow — 13 observers; 42 party hours — Mr. & Mrs. W. Brown, Mrs. G. Burkhardt, D. Cahill, Mr. & Mrs. J. Fuhrman, W. Gilles (compiler), Sister Mary Grace, L. Kitzman, Mrs. K. Koehler, L. Mattig, J. Peterson, M. Weier.

Fort Atkinson — Jan. 2 — Fair; 25-28°F; wind W 5-10; 4" snow — 13 observers; 21 party hours — Mrs. C. Fuge, E. Fuge, Mrs. W. Kiene, A. Klug, D. Kneiert, J. Miller, Mr. & Mrs. J. Mode, L. Saver, P. Scott, Mr. & Mrs. R. Ulrich, R. Wanie (compiler).

Fremont (34) — Dec. 23 — Variable clouds; 28-40°F; wind SE-S 5-16; 1" snow — 9 observers; 18 party hours — Mrs. E. Ostermeier, Mrs. E. Prah, Mrs. O. Prillwitz, Mrs. C. Radtke, Mrs. E. Reek, Mrs. D. Schultz, D. Tessen (compiler), Mrs. F. Tessen, Mrs. F. Zeichert.

Galesville (36) — Dec. 19 — Partly cloudy; 25-30°F; wind S 5-8; 0-1" snow — 1 observer; 10 party hours — S. Curtis.

Green Bay (27) — Dec. 19 — Partly cloudy; 17-22°F; wind N-NE 3-5; 4" snow — 11 observers; 21 party hours — E. Cleary (compiler), Bro. Columban, G. Delsart, H. Duquaine, C. Hussong, P. Kane, M. Mullen, M. Olson, W. Schultz, E. Strehlow.

Hales Corners (59) — Dec. 30 — Cloudy-Fair; 22-34°F; wind E-N 15-30; 3" snow — 14 observers; 31 party hours — N. Badten, I. Balsom, M. Donald (compiler), D. Frister, D. Gustafson, A. Hehn, J. Idzikoski, B. Logan, M. Michelic, T. Michelic, K. Priebe, E. Reed, J. Sanders.

Hartford (50) — Dec. 31 — Fair; 20-25°F; wind SW 12-20; 7" snow — 7 observers; 12 party hours — H. Bauers, L. Denzel, D. Haseleu, W. Holmes, J. Holmes, N. Schmidt (compiler).

Hayward (3) — Dec. 25 — Cloudy; 20-30°F; wind NNW 5; 7" snow — 3 observers; 9 party hours — R. Fairfield (compiler), Mrs. R. Fairfield, L. Weingarten.

Horicon (47) — Dec. 18 — Cloudy, snow; 5-20°F; wind NW 0-5; 0-1" snow — 1 observer; 9 party hours — H. Mathiak.

TABLE 3—Continued

Hudson (20) — Jan. 1 — Fair; 17-26°F; wind SW 9; 6-15" snow — 12 observers; 39 party hours — H. Bleier, S. Curtis, H. Gilbert, M. Howe, G. Meacham, T. Nicholls, A. Olson, M. Olson (compiler), S. Robbins, G. Schneider, T. Soulen, T. Tweet.

Kenosha (69) — Jan. 2 — Partly cloudy; 19-30°F; wind W 2-5; 1" snow — 22 observers; 59 party hours — A. Carlson, K. Dearolf, L. Erickson (compiler), F. Faraea, N. Hall, C. Hewitt, M. Hewitt, L. Holt, R. Hoffmann, D. Joslyn, J. Joslyn, M. Laken, T. Ludwig, D. McAleer, D. Merritt, L. Miller, H. Petersen, E. Prins, M. Suppes, B. von Jarchow, S. Wilks.

LaCrosse (44) — Dec. 18 — Cloudy; 10-22°F; wind NW 8; no snow — 14 observers; 41 party hours — C. Gunderson, S. Keimowitz, M. Kerschbaum, B. Lafky, J. Lafky, P. Lafky, F. Leshner (compiler), J. Leshner, L. Lewis, D. Riley, J. Rosso, A. Sorenson, J. Wahl.

Lake Geneva (68) — Jan. 2 — Fair; 20-28°F; wind W 0-8; 3" snow — 16 observers; 47 party hours — A. Anesey, L. Balon, K. Bartel, E. Carnes, C. Clark, L. Cooper, G. Culp, J. Morgan, S. Morgan, C. Palmquist (compiler), B. Perry, R. Russell, P. Schulze, G. Smith, H. Wilson.

Lakewood (12) — Jan. 2 — Partly cloudy; -2-24°F; wind NW-SW 15; 13" snow — 1 observer; 7 party hours — John Woodcock.

Madison (55) — Dec. 18 — Cloudy, snow; 8-22°F; wind S 5-12; 0-1" snow — 43 observers; 104 party hours — B. Akagi, T. Ashman, Mr. & Mrs. N. Barger, F. Bell, R. Bere, J. Brown, Mr. & Mrs. W. Brown, Mrs. E. Carpenter, J. Hailman, J. Harris, J. Hickey, W. Hilsenhoff (compiler), E. Hytten, Mr. & Mrs. E. Jaynes, J. Kempton, P. Loomis, Mr. & Mrs. R. Lound, F. MacMillen, W. Meyer, M. Millett, A. Neilson, H. Northrup, D. Platt, D. Praizler, R. Roth, A. Sacks, Mr. & Mrs. W. Severson, Mr. & Mrs. F. Shepherd, M. Smith, S. Stefani, J. Tear, B. Vogelsang, E. Werner, D. Willard, Dr. & Mrs. W. Woessner, O. Wynn.

Manitowoc (37) — no information — 2 observers — Mr. & Mrs. R. Hallesy Jr.

Marquette Co. (42) — Dec. 31 — Fair partly cloudy; 6-24°F; wind SW 5-7; 8" snow — 5 observers; 22 party hours — Mr. & Mrs. M. Chipman, Mr. & Mrs. C. Galeck, B. Klugow (compiler).

Merrill (13) — Dec. 27 — Cloudy, snow; 18-20°F; wind NE-NW 5; 3-10" snow — 6 observers; 16 party hours — T. Lokemoen, R. Prange, M. Reich, W. Rivard, A. Rusch, H. Schotz.

Milton (60) — Dec. 29 — Cloudy; 25-33°F; wind ?; no snow — 5 observers; 16 party hours — V. Anderson, E. DeLisle, M. Maxson, D. Reppert, D. Sandgren (compiler).

Milwaukee (54) — Dec. 26 — Cloudy; 24-32°F; wind N-NE 10-13; no snow — 33 observers; 76 party hours — M. Allen, N. Badten, I. Balsom, L. Basten, E. Basten, C. Bintz, T. Bintz, R. Carlson, Mrs. W. Carlson, M. Decker, M. Donald (compiler), D. Evans, C. Frister, D. Frister, A. Hehn, S. Johnston, S. LaBudde, B. Larkin, H. Liebherr, H. Liebherr, L. Logemann, B. Logan, M. Michellic, T. Michellic, L. Otto, K. Priebe, E. Reed, A. Simmons, J. Walsh, P. Wilmeth, W. Woodmansee, M. Campbell.

Monico (7) — Dec. 31 — Fair; 5-15°F; wind SW 10-15; 12" snow — 3 observers; 10 party hours — E. Schimmels, J. Schimmels, L. Schimmels (compiler).

Monroe (66) — Dec. 31 — Fair; 15-35°F; wind S 5; 2" snow — 7 observers; 9 party hours — D. Burdick, C. Kraemer, J. Kraemer, W. Rohde (compiler), C. Weier, J. Weir, T. Weir.

Nelson (29) — Jan. 2 — Fair; 13-20°F; wind 0; 10" snow — 8 observers; 18 party hours — P. Blanchard, R. Cristofferson, R. Hanson, K. Hillery, C. Kemper (compiler), D. Tiller, K. Tiller, G. Willett.

New Richmond (15) — Dec. 18 — Partly cloudy; 2-15°F; wind E 5-20; 7-10" snow — 7 observers; 23 party hours — H. Bleier, J. Ehlers, M. Olson, R. Rengstorf, G. Schneider, H. Toll, P. Tweet (compiler).

TABLE 3—Continued

Oconomowoc (53) — Dec. 26 — Cloudy; 35-29°F; wind NW 5-10; no snow — 27 observers; 38 party hours — H. Bauers, D. Blair, I. Blair, L. Crawford, J. Fuller, A. Gauerke, G. Hammel, D. Harthun, C. Haysson, C. Johnson, D. Johnson, M. Johnson, P. Johnson, A. Kailing, E. Larson, E. Lyle, M. Pate, E. Peartree (compiler), J. Peartree, B. Ritchey, D. Ruppnaw, D. Sharp, M. Sharp, M. Sharp, T. Sharp, L. Sandburg, W. Wellman.

Oshkosh (38) — Jan. 2 — Fair; 12-31°F; wind SW 4; 10" snow — 33 observers; 86 party hours — B. Abraham, G. Braun, M. Bretschneider, A. Buckstaff, E. Chase, J. Evans, E. Fisher, Mr. & Mrs. V. Foust, B. Frisbie, Mrs. N. Harriman, V. Hunt, G. James, Mr. & Mrs. J. Kaspar, J. Knaak, S. Kraus, Mr. & Mrs. L. Lyon, K. Mirkes, M. Misdall, Mr. & Mrs. S. Paterson, Mr. & Mrs. F. Riddell, Mr. & Mrs. R. Rill, D. Runyon, Mr. & Mrs. R. Shepard (compiler), E. Siebert, G. Siebert, G. Williams.

Oxbow (5) — Jan. 1 — Fair; 10-30°F; wind SW 2; 12-14" snow — 2 observers; 8 party hours — M. Hardy (compiler), B. Kriegh.

Peshtigo (16) — Jan. 1 — Fair-cloudy; 21-29°F; wind W-NW 1-8; 5-8" snow — 5 observers; 18 party hours — M. Balwit, H. Lindberg, G. Lintereur, P. Lintereur, B. Neverman.

Portage (45) — Dec. 19 — Party cloudy; 28-30°F; wind light & variable; 2" snow — 2 observers; 8 party hours — W. Brown (compiler), L. Squires.

Poynette (49) — Dec. 23 — Cloudy; 33-45°F; wind S-SSW 13-20; 0-2" snow — 2 observers; 10 party hours — S. Krings, W. Smith (compiler).

Pulaski (25) — Dec. 27 — Cloudy, snow; 20-23°F; wind Ne-NNW 5-14; 1" snow — 5 observers; 14 party hours — B. Chartier, R. Hasterlik, M. Korntezke, C. Sokolowski, M. Wierzbicki (compiler).

Racine (63) — Dec. 18 — Cloudy, snow; 21-30°F; wind SW 5-10; no snow — 23 observers; 51 party hours — G. Baker, H. Baker, A. Brach, A. Carlson, N. Hall, H. Hansen, R. Horrmann, L. Holt, D. Joslyn, J. Joslyn, V. Kling, K. Krogh, Mrs. G. Lentner, M. Rowley, B. Petersen, E. Prins (compiler), B. Pugh, J. Rohan, A. Simpson, M. Stoffel, M. Suppes, A. Tischendorf, B. von Jarchow, S. Wilks, G. Zebell.

Randolph (46) — Jan. 1 — Fair-partly cloudy; 28-36°F; wind NW 0-15; 8-9" snow — 1 observer; 11 party hours — C. Gilmore.

Rhineland (6) — Dec. 28 — Fair; -5-18°F; wind 0-5; 16" snow — 8 observers; 16 party hours — A. Bassett, P. DeWalt, M. DeWalt, J. Foster, F. Ratliff (compiler), M. Shimel, C. Vig.

Richland Center (51) — Dec. 18 — Cloudy-partly cloudy; 18-28°F; wind S 5; no snow — 16 observers; 35 party hours — B. Blackmore, F. Blackmore, J. Brewer, G. Deckert, B. Hirschy, J. Hirschy, R. Johnson, J. Kaderauck, J. Miller, F. Nee, M. Nee, B. Pittman, B. Smith, Mrs. B. Smith, Mrs. J. Spear, J. Unbehaun, J. Wine.

Sauk City (52) — Jan. 1 — Fair-cloudy; 16-28°F; wind NW 3; 3" snow — 30 observers; 62 party hours — Mrs. T. Akagi, T. Ashman, Mr. & Mrs. N. Barger (compiler), R. Bere, S. Brick, F. Dwyer, W. Hilsenhoff, E. Hytnen, M. Jaeger, D. Kindschi, B. Knudsen, J. Knudsen, K. Knudsen, Mr. & Mrs. H. Kruse, H. Kruse, J. Kruse, R. Kruse, Mrs. R. Rusch, E. Schultz, Mrs. W. Severson, M. Varsos, B. Vogelsang, E. Werner, R. Werner, D. Willard.

Saukville (48) — Dec. 19 — Cloudy; 28-34°F; wind SW 10-12; 2" snow — 35 observers; 121 party hours — Mr. & Mrs. T. Bintz, J. Bintz, J. Broan, Mrs. M. Dawson, M. Decker, M. Donald, D. Erne, J. Ficken, R. Ficken, J. Grootemaat, L. Hall, P. Hall, J. Hanson, W. Hanson, J. Idzikowski, C. Kern, G. Kiezbak, Mrs. G. Kiezbak, G. Larsen, J. Larsen, W. McBriar, J. Rosenburger, E. Rossa, P. Rossa, W. Rossa, M. Schwengle, C. Stanley, D. Stanley, M. Stanley, J. Simpson, M. Simpson, T. Vanlangen, G. Welles, K. Wilda.

Sayner (2) — Dec. 31 — Partly cloudy; 20°F; wind ?; 15" snow — 1 observer; 5 party hours — L. Thomas.

TABLE 3—Continued

Shawano (21) — Dec. 27 — Cloudy; 20-25°F; wind E-SE 5-6; 6-10" snow — 2 observers; 4 party hours + 17 feeders — A. Schoff, P. Schoff.

Shiocton (30) Dec. 27 — Cloudy, snow; 17-25°F; wind NE 3-9; 2" snow — 13 observers; 25 party hours — Mr. & Mrs. C. Defferding, Mrs. W. Holle, Mrs. H. Komp, Mrs. G. LaCroix, Mrs. V. Niemuth, Mrs. D. Parry, Mr. & Mrs. L. Schwall, L. Shepherd, D. Tessen (compiler), Mrs. F. Tessen, A. Vanden Bloemen.

Stevens Point (28) — Fair - cloudy; 20-30°F; wind S 5; 7" snow — 21 observers; 64 party hours — J. Bickford, D. Benz, F. Baumgartner, M. Baumgartner, G. Becker, G. David, A. Epple, D. Epple, B. Erickson, M. Erickson, W. Hansen, L. Hebal, J. Kojis, C. Kojis, J. Simonis (compiler), G. Stevenson, N. Stevenson, R. Rossier, H. Wenger, R. Whitemire, B. Wievel.

Sturgeon Bay (22) — Jan. 1 — Cloudy; 18-20°F; wind SW 5; 5" snow — 1 observer; 5 party hours — A. Freitag.

Summit Lake (11) — Dec. 23 — Cloudy; 32-35°F; wind S 5-12; 6" snow — 2 observers; 9 party hours — C. Rudy (compiler), M. Rudy.

Tomah (39) — Dec. 29 — Cloudy - partly cloudy; 22°F; wind S 5-10; 1-2" snow — 1 observer; 9 party hours — R. Heagle.

Washington Island (10) — Dec. 30 — no weather data — 3 observers + 11 feeders; 20 party hours — L. Erickson (compiler), B. Rainsford, N. Schotz.

Waukesha (57) — Dec. 19 — Cloudy; 28-40°F; wind NW-SW 5; 1-2" snow — 29 observers; 65 party hours — R. Adams, C. Anthes, R. Anthes, H. Bielefeldt, J. Bielefeldt, H. Brown, O. Compton, A. Davidson, P. Davidson, H. Graser, C. Henricks, E. Hoffmann, P. Hoffmann, S. Johnson, C. Klug, J. Klug, W. Klug, H. Leeman, C. McCombe, J. McCombe, T. Michaud, C. Nelson, M. Nelson, M. Rutenber, J. Stewart, R. Stewart, A. Throne (compiler), T. Throne, J. Withrow.

Wausau (18) — Jan. 2 — Partly cloudy; 8-22°F; wind SW 0-5; 10" snow — 16 observers; 41 party hours — R. & E. Andrews, D. & E. Bierbrauer (compiler), M. Crotteau, S. Dettinger, F. Hensey, M. Hyde, C. Kann, D. Krause, J. Kwarceany, L. & B. Mattern, B. Pearson, H. Taylor, J. Williams.

Wautoma (35) — Dec. 28 — Fair - partly cloudy; 6-20°F; wind NW 10-12; 1" snow — 10 observers; 60 party hours — H. Bauer, W. Boose, Mr. & Mrs. M. Chipman, W. Dettmann, D. Greenman (compiler), L. Hoeft, R. Locke, D. Sarnowski, Mrs. E. Wilcox.



Table 1. Birds seen on more than 15 counts.

Count Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Bayfield	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sayner	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Hayward	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Piffeld	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Oxbow	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rhineclander	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Monico	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Anberg	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Barron	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Washington Island	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Summit Lake	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lakewood	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Merrill	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Antigo	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
New Richmond	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Peshigo	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rehrain	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Wausau	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Chippewa Falls	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rudson	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Shawano	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sturgeon Bay	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Augusta	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dancy	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Wallard	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	18	3	3	117	15	10	10	10	..	..
Black Duck	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common Goldeneye	52	..	..	2	..	6	..	..	..	56	..	..	38	..	23	31	53	11	66	40	5	44	..	..
Common Merganser	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Red-tailed Hawk	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	12	4	1	1	..
Rough-legged Hawk	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	4	2	1	5	3
Bald Eagle	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	*	..	4	*	..	..	..
Marsh Hawk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sparrow Hawk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
Ruffed Grouse	10	3	3	..	*	2	12	3	1	..	*	..	..	4	7	8	1	1	21	12	..	4	3	..
Ring-necked Pheasant	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	7	..	10	..	..	..	..
American Coot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Herring Gull	991	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	939	..	..	..	..	..	89	819	..	..	2	..	3	..	..
Mourning Dove	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	13	..	22	36	..	61	25	14	4	16	1	40
Great Horned Owl	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	*	..	3	..	..	1	..
Barred Owl	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
Belted Kingfisher	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..
Yellow-shafted Flicker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..
Pileated Woodpecker	*	..	2	1	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	*	3	3	..	1	1	..	5	4	2	..	..
Red-bellied Woodpecker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	*	..	1	6	15	..	2	1	..
Red-headed Woodpecker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
Hairy Woodpecker	..	1	2	5	6	5	3	3	6	7	13	3	7	8	3	9	2	13	8	25	12	6	4	..
Downy Woodpecker	7	1	2	11	2	2	2	13	20	13	*	..	9	12	17	2	23	30	40	10	..	10	6	..
Horned Lark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	*	1	..	..	..	..	..
Blue Jay	84	7	10	74	23	23	15	27	56	31	25	7	73	50	85	73	34	138	270	184	66	2	82	144
Common Crow	4	..	30	50	3	3	6	7	13	6	45	..	213	29	199	25	92	172	130	596	3	48	90	..
Black-capped Chickadee	64	35	12	84	10	47	17	24	28	137	82	30	69	27	52	90	52	178	150	146	90	15	80	109
Tufted Titmouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	16	4	..	..	..	..
White-breasted Nuthatch	8	4	2	12	2	10	2	4	24	12	12	..	2	24	9	2	33	64	87	24	..	24	3	..
Red-breasted Nuthatch	14	1	2	44	5	10	10	2	..	7	12	15	..	17	..	..	..	4	4	8	..	..	..	1
Brown Creeper	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	*	5	1	..	1	..	..
Robin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..
Golden-crowned Kinglet	..	..	..	10	..	*	*	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	..	..
Cedar Waxwing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	78	..	..	..	..
Northern Shrike	1	*	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	1	3	..
Starling	132	..	..	1	..	1	..	10	2	9	85	..	117	63	1251	16	10	158	132	587	23	25	214	52
House Sparrow	3	*	..	73	..	9	39	117	34	158	..	346	425	2165	48	25	499	1393	858	206	15	990	510	..
Red-winged Blackbird	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	*	..	1	25	..	..	..
Common Grackle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	..	1	5	16	39	51	..	10	5	..
Cardinal	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	9	..	91	..	16	128	13	..	6	43	52	144	13	251	..	126	16
Evening Grosbeak	153	24	30	387	75	121	32	181	61	..	31	7	70	11	..	8	..	31	12	80	6	..	1	7
Purple Finch	..	..	1	78	39	27	14	..	2	..	68	2	215	295	324	46	310	248	312	408	65	..	332	443
Common Redpoll	23	11	20	577	59	102	38	48	7	..	194	28	..	9	..	1	1	..	228	12	111	75	..	1
Pine Siskin	*	..	375	145	95	53	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	1	..	..	30	..	..	..	3
American Goldfinch	44	*	6	..	..	4	..	6	8	..	..	..	..	6	1	16	8	21	139	62	123	36	8	30
Slate-colored Junco	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	12	*	..	6	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Oregon Junco	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	16	72	28	1	7
Tree Sparrow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	28	..	24	1	1	..	..	..	..
Song Sparrow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Snow Bunting	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	25	55	..	43	43	141	30	..	..	3	1	2	50	..	1	..	..
TOTAL SPECIES	25	11	19	24	16	25	21	22	21	30	20	13	20	29	35	29	27	29	33	66	25</			

Table 1. (continued)

	Polaski	Durand	Green Bay	Stevens Point	Nelson	Shiocton	Ruck River Falls	Appleton	Buffalo	Fremont	Wautoma	Galesville	Manitowish	Oshkosh	Tomah	Adams	Richart Lake	Marquette Co.	Pond du Lac	LaCrosse	Portage	Handolph	Horicon	Saukville
Count Number	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
Mallard	1	1056	25	..	..	..	..	1230	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	260	1	5
Black Duck	..	657	6	..	..	..	..	440	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Common Goldeneye	..	3	70	96	31	..	..	471	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	196
Common Merganser	..	..	15	..	139	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Red-tailed Hawk	1	6	1	1	13	1	1	32	2	9	..	3	..	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Rough-legged Hawk	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	17	1	4	1	..	..	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bald Eagle	..	..	..	1	18	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marsh Hawk	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sparrow Hawk	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	11	..	2	1	..	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Ruffed Grouse	..	8	..	15	13	..	9	..	..	2	17	1	1	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
Ring-necked Pheasant	..	..	20	2	..	4	1	376	..	..	8	1	..	119	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
American Coot	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Herring Gull	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	166	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	305
Mourning Dove	5	17	158	17	..	16	7	659	102	43	20	1	..	102	1	..	..	..	26	14	28	51	2	94
Great Horned Owl	..	..	1	..	3	2	..	3	..	1	2	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Barred Owl	..	1	..	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Belted Kingfisher	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Yellow-shafted Flicker	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	4	..	6	..	7	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pileated Woodpecker	..	2	..	..	2	1	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Red-bellied Woodpecker	..	7	1	1	10	4	4	3	3	5	11	10	..	4	2	5	2	..	3	16	1	2	..	4
Red-headed Woodpecker	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	6	..	2	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	5	4	6	..
Fairy Woodpecker	3	8	5	14	3	16	11	24	4	13	44	3	1	8	1	7	6	1	5	12	1	2	1	20
Downy Woodpecker	14	19	7	29	10	40	16	56	5	11	78	9	6	31	4	3	16	6	13	13	10	11	5	76
Horned Lark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	23	..	19
Blue Jay	25	62	61	302	108	63	169	164	5	179	342	122	6	99	33	172	28	..	44	50	86	55	37	16
Common Crow	58	175	209	110	26	52	670	4	107	121	55	7	131	73	118	..	65	88	44	28	41	..	..	175
Black-capped Chickadee	62	29	10	275	50	81	49	82	8	182	46	10	16	21	89	23	18	33	82	11	21	10	37	373
Tufted Titmouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
White-breasted Nuthatch	13	20	12	65	32	55	30	78	7	29	135	18	4	30	7	25	24	14	27	49	10	13	6	86
Red-breasted Nuthatch	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Brown Creeper	1	1	..	6	..	2	2	4	..	2	7	5	..	7	..	5	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	12
Robin	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	10	..	..	7	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Golden-crowned Kinglet	..	..	1	15	..	4	..	8	..	1	..	1	2	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Cedar Waxwing	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Shrike	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	8	..	2	..	..	1	3	1	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	6
Starling	165	156	2001	183	149	824	214	2100	65	268	10	195	..	1207	11	18	8	22	551	709	89	786	29	1296
House Sparrow	300	902	1822	410	758	1060	465	3000	472	916	476	180	25	1999	99	..	121	225	1222	1335	..	882	56	2152
Red-winged Blackbird	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	15
Common Grackle	..	..	2	..	..	3	4	16	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Cardinal	19	88	24	26	59	53	55	143	13	15	93	37	6	25	6	2	25	5	20	91	4	2	1	56
Avening Grosbeak	24	20	..	206	1	60	435	8	37	48	444	1	..	1	22	77	35	1	4	1	31	..	1	3
Purple Finch	1	18	17	17	..	37	37	193	17	30	89	6	13	4	..	2	23	..	8	..	..	..	1	64
Common Redpoll	83	121	72	1459	187	258	..	160	..	201	443	5	50	204	69	351	50	80	85	30	..	..	..	72
Pine Siskin	..	..	17	4	..	..	..	67	6	..	11	3	..	57	9	..	..	..	8	178	..	..	..	4
American Goldfinch	24	9	1	166	1	16	19	157	92	14	142	54	5	28	..	22	12	9	24	11	4	30	..	108
Slate-colored Junco	50	42	122	155	78	104	75	714	56	298	401	102	50	184	17	15	47	36	86	210	53	186	44	450
Oregon Junco	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	6	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Tree Sparrow	43	7	31	26	6	131	9	327	177	454	297	159	12	173	..	32	..	7	59	389	145	360	47	1049
Song Sparrow	1	..	5	1	..	..	2	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Snow Bunting	600	1	245	296	..	27	..	161	..	7	..	..	..	270	..	..	..	796	..	..	..	2	..	10
TOTAL SPECIES	22	33	51	38	26	36	30	65	28	40	39	34	21	43	20	31	23	23	41	45	20	20	20	64

Table 1. (continued)

	Poyonette	Hartford	Richland Center	Sauk City	Oconomowoc	Milwaukee	Madison	Clyde	Wausau	Port Atkinson	Hales Corners	Milton	Pennsville	Blanchardville	Racine	Cornellia	Darlington	Monroe	Beloit	Lake Geneva	Kenosha	Total Counts	Total Individuals
Count Number	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69		
Hallard	15	*	45	100	279	1109	1705	88	200	227	..	..	..	1	1245	..	..	..	605	476	..	38	13010
Black Duck	..	..	..	..	47	685	56	..	..	44	..	4	..	108	..	..	..	..	23	56	2	27	2279
Common Goldeneye	..	10	..	14	13	1009	586	..	29	2	417	..	7	161	4	..	..	14	182	107	36	13017	
Common Merganser	..	44	..	..	55	145	562	..	12	..	2	..	..	41	..	..	..	..	300	..	21	1159	
Red-tailed Hawk	1	9	4	8	35	1	16	..	21	*	8	12	1	3	9	47	6	5	13	23	12	42	403
Rough-legged Hawk	..	1	..	32	4	1	14	..	2	1	1	10	..	..	2	5	12	6	4	4	17	141	154
Bald Eagle	..	..	1	24	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	16	113
Marsh Hawk	4	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	4	1	1	18	28
Sparrow Hawk	1	2	4	5	8	1	..	1	6	..	..	4	1	10	3	1	*	5	3	19	31	120	249
Ruffed Grouse	1	..	5	12	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	249	
Ring-necked Pheasant	20	3	..	5	23	77	50	..	15	30	38	5	33	1	313	..	5	2	16	6	63	34	1291
American Coot	..	3	..	..	206	15	1980	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	256	..	17	2516
Herring Gull	2	18	..	1	187	482	465	..	396	*	67	..	..	..	173	..	..	..	12	320	1563	23	7019
Mourning Dove	2	5	11	450	6	173	204	3	183	34	61	9	5	..	35	14	35	6	83	56	459	51	3432
Great Horned Owl	..	..	..	3	..	2	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	3	..	1	25	48
Barred Owl	..	*	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	16	27
Pellic Kingfisher	2	..	5	..	1	1	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	9	1	..	1	1	..	20	46
Yellow-shafted Flicker	4	..	2	17	3	4	..	..	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	15	1	28	99
Pileated Woodpecker	..	..	3	13	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	65
Red-bellied Woodpecker	*	1	15	17	2	5	20	..	1	3	..	..	..	1	2	18	4	..	10	7	4	25	267
Red-headed Woodpecker	3	1	14	12	..	..	..	2	4	1	..	..	2	1	2	44	4	4	25	2	3	34	195
Hairy Woodpecker	1	1	15	32	11	9	29	1	15	9	4	8	1	..	3	4	..	..	16	8	3	44	534
Towny Woodpecker	2	10	21	81	21	47	77	13	44	31	10	23	5	6	21	20	4	8	42	18	22	66	1248
Horned Lark	..	53	14	94	*	..	..	..	20	8	3	1	3	3	1	5	41	6	26	84	12	64	481
Blue Jay	35	14	160	343	37	15	217	24	112	26	33	54	7	19	21	155	24	13	138	18	73	69	5595
Common Crow	45	16	259	1123	162	296	205	42	670	52	15000	173	69	25	309	197	357	8104	1110	304	65	34816	
Black-capped Chickadee	16	17	54	167	94	141	144	34	82	45	41	30	5	11	13	63	2	18	62	42	19	69	4636
Tufted Titmouse	*	..	3	7	3	2	11	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	3	2	9	27	22	16	67	1712
White-breasted Nuthatch	2	13	37	124	14	23	75	20	54	21	10	12	2	9	1	39	2	9	27	22	16	67	1712
Red-breasted Nuthatch	..	..	2	..	..	11	3	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	*	1	..	..	3	..	2	35	209
Brown Creeper	*	1	1	7	2	5	39	1	1	..	..	3	..	..	1	1	..	1	4	3	*	37	177
Robin	..	..	..	3	2	39	4	*	5	22	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	6	1	22	177
Golden-crowned Kinglet	..	..	2	5	1	1	20	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	25	116
Cedar Waxwing	1	..	..	11	6	143	184	..	40	10	51	1	..	..	..	44	..	..	16	2	81	23	805
Northern Shrike	*	..	1	1	*	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	60
Starling	250	200	868	1322	264	1436	1343	3	907	200	1059	665	92	386	718	940	588	50	4257	825	989	63	70346
House Sparrow	60	400	2860	2561	1642	1588	2651	37	1590	250	376	1410	497	530	453	1856	2233	37	3698	505	934	62	52958
Red-winged Blackbird	..	..	..	..	6	*	200	..	24	..	49	1	..	..	77	3	..	..	2	3	877	19	1282
Common Grackle	..	1	1	1	..	17	29	1	3	43	1	..	..	..	16	1	..	..	..	7	26	33	258
Cardinal	2	17	106	146	19	67	228	10	51	10	35	20	8	29	44	89	1	14	68	17	31	58	2060
Evening Grosbeak	*	*	1	..	..	21	2	..	*	..	4	..	..	..	*	2	..	..	2	1	*	49	3456
Purple Finch	1	14	2	152	47	84	158	..	155	7	16	..	12	5	20	..	..	..	26	15	1	52	1734
Common Redpoll	..	1	15	176	..	28	25	..	52	..	35	2	..	35	34	32	..	..	106	78	19	55	8830
Pine Siskin	..	..	9	25	..	153	36	..	4	10	13	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	*	125	7	31	1742
American Goldfinch	21	7	48	431	52	115	108	112	124	6	14	8	..	17	19	37	3	15	190	30	19	56	2828
Slate-colored Junco	52	47	378	1459	237	387	894	..	547	258	246	138	154	56	683	254	63	69	709	97	234	59	11003
Oregon Junco	..	..	14	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	..	..	*	..	..	21	53
Tree Sparrow	85	52	477	1591	250	65	434	16	431	40	286	264	41	175	474	880	304	69	1316	477	857	52	12739
Song Sparrow	..	..	5	5	3	10	29	..	24	11	17	2	..	1	7	7	2	..	* 19	3	12	27	193
Snow Bunting	..	..	..	..	..	15	6	..	85	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	*	1	..	25	30	2968
TOTAL SPECIES	28	34	41	51	49	66	76	22	54	32	52	30	21	25	56	39	26	27	52	62	51		

An asterisk indicates the species was seen during the count period but not on the day of the count.



FIELD NOTES

By DENNIS GUSTAFSON

Spring Season

March 1 - May 31, 1971

A NOTE FROM THE SPRING SEASONAL EDITOR:

Only after I had been working for a few weeks on this year's Spring Field Notes did I begin to appreciate the great amount of time and energy Irma Chipman invested in turning out such an excellent column year after year. As your new Spring Seasonal Editor, I only hope I will be able to do as admirable a job as she has done.

In view of the fact that this is my first attempt as an editor, I have followed quite closely the format of previous years. This form has generally been well received by readers and contributors although some comments have also been received to the contrary. In particular, using terms such as "arrival, peak, and departure" leave questions unanswered. Does arrival mean first of a species or first large numbers of a species? Also the peak does not indicate any quantity or if there was more than one peak during the period. In addition, the large amount of time in preparing the report forms to turn in and the greater amount of time needed in editing those reports may be resulting in fewer participants. Any suggestions or constructive criticism on how to improve our procedure on field notes will be welcomed.

Dennis Gustafson
Spring Seasonal Editor

Winter was very slow in relaxing its icy grip on Wisconsin this spring, particularly with the heavy snow cover which had accumulated earlier. Irma Chipman writes that "Our winter was the worst in Wau-shara County in 41 years." Excepting a small movement of waterfowl and blackbirds at the very end of February, spring did not really begin until the last part of March in the southern half of Wisconsin. With the insulation of snow and cold temperatures, many lakes in southern or central Wisconsin did not open up until early or mid-April. Madison's Lake Mendota opened April 9th, Green Bay was mostly closed until April 20th, and smaller lakes also in Brown County or Waushara County remained closed until April 20th or later. This late cover of ice delayed waterfowl migration in many areas, although it did not seem to have as much of an effect on other migrants which were only slightly behind schedule during most of April. John Woodcock of Oconto County writes "When the migrants began to arrive in early April, there was still snow on the ground up to two feet deep in places. The arrival of the tree swallow and hermit thrush under those conditions seemed remarkable to me. (I noted that about that time, the southern part of the country was experiencing record-breaking high temperatures.)"

The snow cover did delay the arrival of many March migrants and as Irma Chipman puts it: "... if I had any idea about readying my blue-bird houses by March 15 — I would have to have done it on snowshoes." The snow finally did begin disappearing in late March, but held on until late April in some northern counties. Part of the reason for its lingering so long was that April was abnormally dry and the infrequent rain showers hardly made more than a dent in the accumulated snow. The dryness also made its effect felt on the migration of shorebirds which were "late in arriving throughout the period; deficiency of waterholes everywhere made for poor migration — very poor in Appleton - Neenah areas!" according to Daryl Tessen. Mary Donald agreed on their scarcity around Milwaukee and noted that the only bright spot was the "flooding of the Rock River this year made that area very attractive and maybe the main group went through there. It certainly was a joy all spring."

A prolonged cold wave set in around April 20th and did not relent until "The warm south winds on the night of May 14 produced a flood of migrants on May 15, and species continued to move in and out of the area for the next week as southerly winds and warm fronts were frequent. Unfortunately, most of the migrants did not linger in numbers but moved rapidly on to the north." (William Hilsenhoff). This "flood of migrants" on May 15-16 was noted by most of the 60 contributors and occurs repeatedly as a peak or arrival in the Spring Field Notes. After the very slow start of passerine migration in the first half of May, this mid-May influx eventually developed into what Daryl Tessen describes as the "best warbler, thrush, vireo, finch, grosbeak, flycatcher, tanager migration in 5 - 7 years — **very abundant.**"

It was almost impossible to construct a quantitative picture of this year's spring migration as only two banders contributed information and no one apparently tried the nocturnal activity of counting the number of "chips" per minute made by migrants as they pass overhead. One excellent idea was received, however, from Jim Zimmerman in regards to taking counts of species which normally are difficult to census. He was able to obtain an accurate account of local rail populations in Dane County by using tape-recorded voices of the rails. There is no reason why this should not work with owls, other songbirds, or even those frustrating Empidonax flycatchers that refuse to sing.

A number of exotics did turn up among the 275 species recorded this spring. Among those, the two which best qualify as highlights of the season are both sandpipers: the Curlew Sandpiper and the new state record Black Turnstone. Significantly, both appeared during the week of heaviest migratory activity of the season, May 15-22. Warblers also were very much in evidence with almost every species ever recorded in Wisconsin showing up in May. This included the Yellow-throated Warbler, Prairie Warbler, Kirtland's Warbler, Worm-eating Warbler, Yellow-breasted Chat, Hooded Warbler, and Brewster's hybrid Warbler. Other strays which often miss Wisconsin were on target this year and include the Snowy Egret, European Widgeon, Barrow's Goldeneye, Iceland Gull, Burrowing Owl, Carolina Wren, White-eyed Vireo, Summer Tanager, Blue Grosbeak, and Lark Bunting.

1971 Spring Field Notes

Common Loon: First were a group of three in Dane county on 4-4 (Daryl Tessen). Arrivals on April 10-12 penetrated as far north as Burnett county (Norman Stone) and were quite widespread. The week of April 25 to May 1 brought arrivals to most remaining parts of the state with one still remaining in Waushara county on May 29th (Irma Chipman). Carl Richter found a nest with two eggs in it on June 5 in Iron county.

Red-throated Loon: Mary Donald's report came first on April 5 from Milwaukee county. 7-8 individuals were found in Ozaukee county April 16-25 (Tessen, Dennis Gustafson). Still present in Milwaukee and Ozaukee counties on May 22 (Donald, Sam Robbins).

Red-necked Grebe: Two showed up April 13 in St. Croix county and remained until May 4 (Steven Goddard). One on Lake Mendota in Dane county on May 8 (Thomas Ashman et al.). The pre-convention Audubon tour group reported some on Rush Lake in Winnebago county on May 20th.

Horned Grebe: Earliest arrival was March 31 in Milwaukee county (Donald). Tessen found the next in Dane county on 4-4 followed by arrivals in several southern and central counties April 11-12. Subsequent appearances scattered in the state 4-11 and 4-12 with 12 remaining in Ozaukee county until May 2 (Gustafson) and the last on 5-8 in Winnebago county (Tessen). Missed completely by many observers.

Pied-billed Grebe: Had appeared in seven counties by the end of March with the two earliest being on March 20 in Jefferson county (Richard Sharp) and March 21 in Wood county (Bernice Athorp). Most northerly of these observations were arrivals around 3-27 in St. Croix (Goddard) and LaCrosse counties (Jerome Rosso). Two more movements April 3-4 and 12-17 brought birds to most remaining parts of Wisconsin with little pattern to the spread over the state.

Double-crested Cormorant: Only seven reports with the earliest coming from LaCrosse county on April 15 (Rosso). Also reported from Kewaunee, Adams, Ozaukee, Burnett, and Dodge counties while Brown county had the last on May 24 (Edwin Cleary & Brother Columban).

Great Blue Heron: Reports from Milwaukee county (Casimir Magulski) and Burnett county (Stone) on 3-14 and Rosso's March 17 record in LaCrosse county preceded all others by 1½ weeks. Many arrivals in southern and central counties March 28 and 31. Noted in several more counties April 4-5 with a spread into many northern counties April 17-19.

Green Heron: Made its first appearance in Wisconsin in St. Croix county about the third weekend in April (Godard) followed closely by sightings in three southern counties April 22-24. One more April report on the 28th from LaCrosse county (Frederick Leshner) preceded May 1 observations in three central Wisconsin counties. No regular pattern developed in the subsequent spread of this species into the state.

Little Blue Heron: The only report of this unusual spring migrant was on April 22 in Jefferson county (Sharp). No details were given.

Cattle Egret: Spring of 1971 was above average for this species with four records received beginning on April 20 at Horicon Marsh, only two days beyond the state arrival record (Donald). Rosso and Leshner found one at the Genoa Fish Hatchery in Vernon county on April 25-26. During May reports came from the pre-convention Audubon Tour group of three in Sheboygan county on the 18th and two to four were seen by Cleary in Brown county on the 30th extending their stay into June. See "By the Wayside".

Common Egret: Only a week later than the state arrival record was a sighting from Vernon county on March 17 (Rosso). The next arrival was not until April 4 in Jefferson county (Sharp). Rather diffuse spreading occurred after this, reaching as far north as St. Croix county and Chippewa county in the west and Brown county in the east.

Snowy Egret: Although one was reported by the Audubon Convention tour groups at Horicon Marsh on May 21, no details were received.

Black-crowned Night Heron: Surprisingly, only three April reports of this species with the first in Milwaukee county on the 19th (Elmer Strehlow, Gustafson) and one on

the 30th in LaCrosse county (Leshner). No reports from the more northern counties until mid-May or later.

Yellow-crowned Night Heron: This heron was seen on four occasions beginning with their return to the Pugh home in Racine on April 12 (William Pugh). Two were back at their LaCrescent Pike haunts in LaCrosse county on April 29 (Leshner). In the same county on Goose Island, Rosso found one May 29th and Goddard found the last in St. Croix county at the end of May.

Least Bittern: All the nine counties reporting were in May starting on the 3rd in Wood county (Athorp) and LaCrosse county (Rosso). Most northerly of the remaining observations was in St. Croix county. Jim Zimmerman heard at least 21 singing on June 1 by Fish Lake, Dane county.

American Bittern: La Fonda Kinnaman of Milwaukee writes of one there for eight days in March. The closest report was on April 12 in Jefferson county (Sharp) and then on 4-20 in Oconto county (John Woodcock). Most remaining activity was in May with two major movements May 1-2 and on May 16 in widely scattered parts of the state.

Mute Swan: A single bird, apparently feral, which had been present in February was last seen on March 7 in Milwaukee (Tessen)

Whistling Swan: An excellent year for this species as mentioned by several observers. One early report on March 8 in Milwaukee county (Donald) was followed by major movements on March 26-27 and 30-31 into southern and central counties. April peaks noted were within the period from the 2nd to the 11th including two reports of 1000+ swans (Delbert Greenman, Tessen). Latest of four May records was the May 16th one on the Green Bay May Day Count.

Canada Goose: Small numbers had filtered into southern counties by the end of February. No large flights occurred until March 13-14 when a mass invasion took place being noted as arrivals or peaks in a dozen central or southern counties. Many northern counties recorded peaks or arrivals April 19-23. Present after mid-May in Milwaukee, Rock, and Dodge counties.

White-fronted Goose: Four reports this spring with the most cooperative being those at Goose Pond in Columbia county where one to four geese stayed from April 9-17 (David Bratley, Evelyn Werner, et al.). Other sightings included about two dozen in Ozaukee county on April 11 (the Tom Bintz family); one on April 3 in LaCrosse county (Leshner) and three in St. Croix county on April 7 (Goddard).

Snow & Blue Goose: Except for one March 9 observation from Kenosha county (James Hamers), arrivals began March 21 in Jefferson county (Sharp) and continued until mid-May being noted in these counties: LaCrosse, Dodge, Burnett, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Brown, and Portage.

Mallard & Black Duck: Arrivals mentioned in northernmost counties March 24 to April 9.

Gadwall: Present at the beginning of the period in Dane county (Hilsenhoff). Observed March 17 in LaCrosse county (Rosso). Weak movements noted on March 27-28 and April 17-18 covering only five counties. Present May 31 in Columbia and Dodge counties.

Pintail: Wintered in Winnebago county (Tessen). First push into southern counties noted March 13-15 followed by a very diffuse movement into Wisconsin. The only other major flight took place on April 10-11 carrying birds into several northern counties. Present and probably nesting at the end of May were birds in St. Croix, Dodge, and Columbia counties.

Green-winged Teal: A pair wintered in Milwaukee and possibly the one seen March 5 in Jefferson county (Sharp) may also have wintered. Migrants first noted March 28 in two southern counties. Widely scattered arrival dates followed from 17 counties with one peak mentioned in Milwaukee April 4. Present in at least five counties at the end of the period.

Blue-winged Teal: Except for two wintering birds in Winnebago county (Tessen), the first record of this teal comes from Milwaukee on March 16 (Donald). General arrivals in southern counties began at the end of March. A peak on April 15 was within one day of several arrivals in northern counties. A late peak on May 16 was mentioned in Brown county by Cleary & Columban.

European Widgeon: Two males with their "reddish-brown heads and buffy crown were quite distinctive" and were seen by Barbara Vogelsang and Mrs. Winfield Severson on Lake Kegonsa in Dane county on April 30. Another observation from Goose Pond in Columbia county on April 24 (Peter Connors, fide Evelyn Werner) gave no details about the bird.

American Widgeon: Milwaukee and Jefferson county provided the first reports on March 7. Other migrants starting on March 20 began reaching northern counties just before or during peaks on April 16-17. Still present near the end of May in at least four counties.

Shoveler: Wintered in Dane county (Hilsenhoff). Found migrants in Milwaukee March 14 (Charles and Dorothy Juneau). Northern counties began recording their first birds by the second week in April followed by a widespread peak April 16-17. Toward the last of May it was still present in six counties.

Wood Duck: Wintered in Winnebago county (Tessen). An early report from Milwaukee county on March 11 (Strehlow) preceded general arrival in southern counties toward the last of March. Migrants did not reach northern counties until mid-April. Richter found a nest in Oconto county on April 29 which had already been victimized by some predator with only eight eggs remaining.

Redhead: Only Milwaukee, Ozaukee, and Winnebago counties furnished reports of the Redhead's presence on March 1. March 27 led a cluster of sightings at the end of that month. The only movements of any size seemed to be about April 10 in northern counties and again on April 25 which included one peak. Present at the end of May in Columbia, Dodge, and Brown counties.

Ring-necked Duck: The first observation was in Milwaukee on March 14 (Gustafson), closely followed by arrivals in LaCrosse and Jefferson counties. As with the Redhead, general arrivals began about March 27 in southern counties and April 10 in northern counties. Present near the end of May in Price, Rusk, and Columbia counties.

Canvasback: Several participants indicated a scarcity of this species although 17 counties reported observations. Wintering records and movements of this species followed those of the two previous species very closely with the exception of a major movement and peak on April 2-4 in central counties. Only one report after mid-May from Goose Pond in Columbia county on May 31 (Tessen, Werner).

Greater Scaup: Only three March reports of wintering birds in Milwaukee and Ozaukee county and an arrival in LaCrosse county on March 17 (Rosso). The only observations away from the Great Lakes or Mississippi River were in Chippewa and Adams county (Robbins). Only recorded six times in May, the last about the middle of the month.

Lesser Scaup: Wintered as far north as Winnebago (Tessen) and Brown county (Cleary & Columban). A widespread movement occurred on March 27-29 reaching up into Burnett county (Stone). All peaks mentioned fell into the April 6-17 period with migrants lingering in Brown, Columbia, and Milwaukee counties until May 31.

Common Goldeneye: Northern arrivals during the second week of April were closely followed by departures in southern counties the next week. The first few days of May saw departures from an additional four counties, the last of which was a May 15 departure in Calumet county (Mrs. Fred Guenther fide Tessen).

Barrow's Goldeneye: A male which had wintered around Port Washington in Ozaukee county was last seen there on March 7 by the Tom Bintz family.

Bufflehead: Following the usual March records was one major April peak on the 10-11th succeeded by a surprising total of eight sightings during the first ten days of May. Two lingered until the May Day Counts on the 16th in Brown (Cleary & Columban) and Waukesha counties (Walter Klug).

Oldsquaw: What happened? Only four counties reported with all departures before April 20 except in Ozaukee county on May 2 where 10 were seen (Gustafson).

White-winged Scoter: Wintered in Milwaukee county and last seen there on April 15 (Ronald Fassbender). Only other report of two in Ozaukee county on April 16 by Tessen.

Ruddy Duck: Wintered in Milwaukee county. The last week of March brought the first migrants to southern counties while peaks between April 14-25 pushed these ducks into most of the other reporting counties of the state. Remained up to June in Brown, Dodge, Columbia, and Milwaukee counties.

Hooded Merganser: First appeared in Jefferson (Sharp) and LaCrosse counties (Leshner) on March 16. The last few days of March produced a few more arrivals in southern counties. Another small push took place during the first week of April in eight counties, but after mid-April virtually no migration occurred for a month. Finally, during the second week of May, the northern tier of counties were penetrated leaving individuals in LaCrosse, Columbia, and Price counties at the end of the month.

Common Merganser: On March 25, this merganser first reached several northern counties followed by April movements centered around April 4 and 11. The only report near the end of May was from Door county (the A. M. Baumgartners).

Red-breasted Merganser: Northern counties did not begin reporting until April 10 while inland areas were also devoid of reports until April. Heavy peaks were noted in Ozaukee and Dane counties on April 6 and 16. Again the Baumgartners had the only late May record from Door county.

Turkey Vulture: Phillip Ashman's March 28 observation in Sauk county preceded the next sightings by only a few days. Minor movements took place April 6-7 and during the last week of April. May reports were well scattered and reached into the last of the month in Sauk, Milwaukee, LaCrosse, and Oconto counties.

Goshawk: Only four records this spring beginning on March 7 in Kenosha county (Tessen) and ending about the third week of May in St. Croix county (Goddard). The other two reports were a day apart on April 20 in Milwaukee county (Strehlow) and April 21 in LaCrosse county (Rosso).

Sharp-shinned Hawk: An early report on March 4 from Rock county may have been a wintering bird (the J. H. Brakefields). One other March sighting from Dane county on the 27th (P. Ashman) was followed by two well defined movements centered around April 17 and 25. The last of five May observations was one on the 16th seen on the Wausau May Day Count. Both this and the following species were listed by many observers to be very depleted in numbers this spring.

Cooper's Hawk: The earliest report comes from way up in Marinette county on April 5 (Harold Lindberg). April reports were very scattered with the greatest bulk of the reports falling in May. The dates were also well distributed and included 10 counties with the last coming from Robbins in Chippewa county on May 29.

Red-tailed Hawk: Numbers of this species were up in Brown county (Paul Kane) but down in several other areas. Reports from 20 counties exhibited little pattern to movements. Very few reports from northernmost counties.

Red-shouldered Hawk: Very few observations of this buteo until May. It had wintered in Milwaukee (Donald) and Iowa counties (Robert Hanson. A flurry of activity on March 14 in southern counties reached up into Chippewa county and central counties on April 9-11. Eight counties were heard from in May.

Broad-winged Hawk: Quite a large number of participants indicated a scarcity of this hawk along with most other species of hawks. Three extremely early observations were reported on March 14 in Dane (Nancy Ashman) and Ozaukee county (Bintz) and on March 26 in Burnett county (Stone). Two records on April 14-15 then preceded well-defined influxes April 24-26 and May 1-3 with four peaks between these periods. By the end of May, they were still as far south as Milwaukee and Dane county.

Swainson's Hawk: Tessen observed one in Winnebago county on April 17 soaring overhead for 5-10 minutes. No other observations.

Rough-legged Hawk: All status comments about this hawk indicated above average to record numbers. Of the 15 counties reporting, peaks ran from March 17 in two central counties to April 4 in Taylor county (Jim Evrard). 32 were found along just one road in Ozaukee county on April 3 where they had been numerous all winter (Gustafson). Last of five May reports was from a southern county (Milwaukee) on May 19 (Strehlow).

- Golden Eagle:** One possible sighting from March to early April in Milwaukee county by Magulski.
- Bald Eagle:** Only eight counties reporting mostly in wintering or nesting areas except two early April observations from Columbia county (Vogelsang). Two eagles were seen in what appeared to be a courtship flight over Forest county on April 6 (John Woodcock).
- Marsh Hawk:** A major influx March 28-30 across much of the state was preceded by several reports of wintering birds and a few early migrants. Most remaining areas of the state had their first arrivals by the second big push northward on April 1-3.
- Osprey:** An "early bird" on April 3 in Ozaukee county (Gustafson) was followed by several mid-April reports as far north as Burnett county (Stone). No migrants were seen away from nesting areas after the first week of May.
- Peregrine Falcon:** The one lone duck hawk seen this spring was spotted by Stone in Burnett county on May 7.
- Pigeon Hawk:** A March 4 sighting in Dane county by Vogelsang suggests a wintering bird. The only other reports were four ranging from an early sighting on March 27 in Ozaukee county to a late migrant spotted on May 17 in Brown county.
- Sparrow Hawk:** Only one pronounced period of migration emerged out of the 27 counties that reported, that being on March 25-27. Maybelle Hardy noted that this hawk had increased noticeably in Price county.
- Ruffed Grouse:** Drumming began as early as March 18 in Waushara county (Irma Chipman). Of the other 19 counties reporting, no other drumming was mentioned until mid-May.
- Greater Prairie Chicken:** All the observations came from the Buena Vista Marsh area in Portage county where a peak was reached on April 14-15 when up to 60 were found.
- Sharp-tailed Grouse:** Only Price, Taylor and Burnett county recorded these grouse in mid-April and May.
- Bobwhite:** Reports from five counties as far north as Chippewa county.
- Gray Partridge:** Jackson county provided the only report away from the southern or eastern parts of the state, that being on April 4 (Mrs. Dorothy Harmer).
- Sandhill Crane:** A March 14 observation in Dane county (N. Ashman) preceded reports from seven other southeastern Wisconsin counties during the last week of March. Subsequently, April and May held scattered reports including eight additional counties.
- King Rail:** May reports from only Oconto, Jefferson, and Milwaukee counties, with the last lingering until May 26 in Milwaukee county (Strehlow).
- Virginia Rail:** Besting the old arrival record by one day was a sighting in Dane county on April 4 by Nancy Ashman. Tom Ashman's observation of one also in Dane county two days later may have been the same bird but no details were given on either bird. The last two weeks of April provided three more reports as far north as Winnebago county. May migration fell into two blocks on May 2-3 and 8-9 reaching up to, but not into the northern tier of states.
- Sora Rail:** A Rock county report on April 18 (Brakefield) was only a step ahead of three well defined movements on April 24-25, May 1-2, and May 8. The scarcity of northern reports indicates a possible decline there.
- Yellow Rail:** Again Carl Richter furnishes the only report of "several" near Peshtigo in Marinette county on May 6.
- Common Gallinule:** An early April 12 report from Brown county (Kane) was followed by only two more April reports from Milwaukee and Winnebago counties. Even in May, only six additional reports came in.
- Coot:** Wintered in Milwaukee, Ozaukee, and Dane counties. No marked movements until April 1, 10, and 16-18 when many peaks were noted, primarily in the eastern third of the state.

- Semipalmated Plover:** Arrivals reached southern counties during the first week of May and up to St. Croix county by mid-May. Brown and Dane counties still held birds at the end of the period.
- Piping Plover:** Sharp found the only one reported in Milwaukee on April 29.
- Killdeer:** Seen in Milwaukee before March, but the first real trickle of migrants appeared on March 13. The next day a mass invasion of the state took place when several counties were already indicating peaks. A flight on March 27-31 and another in northern counties April 4-7 blanketed most remaining parts of the state.
- Golden Plover:** A small flight covering only eight counties began April 7 in Waupaca county (Katherine Rill) and terminated on May 21 in Columbia county (Hilsenhoff).
- Black-bellied Plover:** All observations were in May beginning on the 8th in Racine county (Gustafson) and extending throughout May in Columbia and Kenosha counties.
- Ruddy Turnstone:** All observations were limited to May for this plover also. Reports from seven counties began after mid-May reaching a peak of several hundred in Winnebago county around the 25th and lasting to the end of the period in Brown and Columbia counties.
- Black Turnstone:** An amazing new state record, complete with definitive color photographs, comes from Oshkosh on May 22. See "By the Wayside".
- American Woodcock:** Nancy Ashman's March 14 arrival in Dane county was just barely ahead of two March 16 sightings in Milwaukee (Donald) and Ozaukee county (Bintzs). Flights on March 29-30 brought woodcock to many central counties while northern counties noticed their first on April 3-6. The third week of April brought migrants to most other reporting counties.
- Common Snipe:** Dane, Kenosha, and Jefferson counties all tallied their first snipe on March 31. The only other marked influx occurred on April 10-12 penetrating several northern counties. A late peak on May 16 was noted in Brown county (Cleary & Columban).
- Whimbrel:** On June 5, just beyond the end of the period, one was seen by Joe Bader and Gordon Delsart in Brown county. (fide Cleary)
- Upland Plover:** Appeared first in Portage (Athorp) and Brown counties (Kane) on April 20, spreading into five more widespread counties on April 25-26. One other minor movement on May 8-10 completed the arrivals for this species which was very low in numbers according to many observers.
- Spotted Sandpiper:** Price county way up north managed to attract the first migrant seen on April 16 (Alice Vincent). The subsequent arrival dates were about as diffuse as possible with the exception of a minor migratory push May 4-6 in widespread areas of the state.
- Solitary Sandpiper:** Ruth Lender found one in Trempealeau county on April 20. This preceded weak flights on April 22-26 and May 5-8 into southern and central counties. Only a handful of records from northern counties all in mid-May.
- Willet:** One found at Goose Pond on May 1. See "By the Wayside". Another was also found there from May 31 to June 3 (Werner). These two reports from Columbia county were the only ones this spring.
- Greater Yellowlegs:** This species and its smaller relative were both not only few in number but later than usual this spring. Timewise, arrivals were widely scattered beginning the second week of April in Brown (Kane) and St. Croix county (Goddard). April 17-18 seemed to be the only clearly defined flight.
- Lesser Yellowlegs:** Two minor flights on April 10-11 and 17 were preceded by a few earlier sightings as far north as LaCrosse county on April 6 (Leshner). Cleary and Columban found this shorebird peaking in Brown county on May 16 while it lingered there and in Columbia county (Werner) until May 31.
- Knot:** This shorebird is rarely found in Wisconsin in the spring, but John Woodcock described one very well which he found in Manitowoc county, May 21.

Pectoral Sandpiper: Were found in Ozaukee county on March 27 (Gustafson), two weeks before other arrivals. Other than concentrations noted by Tessen around April 24, migration did not appear to conform to any pattern. Individuals did linger to the end of the period in Dane and Columbia counties.

White-rumped Sandpiper: Only six counties entered records starting May 13 in Jefferson county (Sharp) to the end of May in Columbia county (Werner).

Baird's Sandpiper: Four sightings in May in Winnebago, Trempealeau, Dodge, and LaCrosse counties followed close on the heels of the lone April observation on the 30th in Columbia county (Vogelsang).

Least Sandpiper: The western boundaries of the state provided the first two reports of this "peep" during the last week of April in St. Croix county (Goddard) and on May 1 in Eau Claire county (Robbins). Diffuse May arrivals and departures in 15 counties included peaks on May 16 and 21.

Curlew Sandpiper: A gorgeous spring adult was found independently by Phillip Mallow and also Dick Sharp (fide **Badger Birder**) in Jefferson county on May 15 where it stayed until the 19th. Wisconsin has only one other hypothetical record of this rare bird by Daryl Tessen on September 15, 1968. Even though most members of the S. Paul Jones Naturalist's Club and many others were fortunate enough to see this shorebird, it still must be considered hypothetical, unless someone had the foresight to take pictures of this Siberian visitor. Your editor confesses to not bringing a camera, and knows of no one else who did. If any photographs were taken, please forward them to N. R. Barger for documentation. They will be returned. See "By the Wayside" for details.

Dunlin: Observation of this species in Ozaukee county on April 18 by the Bintz family led other sightings by almost three weeks. May movements were very irregular in the 10 counties reporting. Late migrants tarried to the end of the month in Dane, Brown, Columbia, and Chippewa counties.

Dowitcher: Only three Long-billed Dowitchers were mentioned by species and double-checked by call note. These were found on May 16 in Milwaukee and Waukesha on the May Day Counts and on May 22 in Columbia county (Tessen). All other reports were either short-billed or just left as Dowitchers. All migration was in May, with a pronounced movement on May 16-17.

Stilt Sandpiper: This uncommon spring migrant was located in five counties starting with St. Croix during the second week of April (Goddard) and ending with Chippewa county May 25. Other counties playing host included Outagamie (Tessen), Columbia (Vogelsang), and Dane (Hilsenhoff).

Semipalmated Sandpiper: Robert Hanson found the first in Iowa county on April 20. Later arrivals were well spread outside of a small flight on May 15-16. Brown, Columbia, and Chippewa counties still held individuals at the end of May.

Western Sandpiper: A well documented observation of this species was received from the Baumgartners. It was found late in the season on May 25 in Door county. In addition, one was reported on the Beloit May Day Count May 16, but no details of the observation were provided.

Marbled Godwit: Only one individual managed to show up this spring, and that one just barely. It was found in Columbia county from May 29-31 (Tessen, Werner).

Hudsonian Godwit: No less than seven counties were fortunate in finding this shorebird as early as May 12 in Jefferson county (Sharp). Tailing after a well defined arrival into five counties on May 16-17 was a straggler in Columbia county into June (Werner).

Sanderling: Only six counties reported, all in May, the earliest being May 5 in LaCrosse county (Rosso). Present in Milwaukee and Brown counties May 31.

Wilson's Phalarope: Goddard's sighting in St. Croix county about the third week of April came first. Two reasonably large flights occurred May 1 and May 8-9. May 31 found birds still in Brown, Columbia, and Racine counties.

Northern Phalarope: In the absence of any details, an extremely early discovery of one in St. Croix county during the last week of April must be considered hypothetical (Goddard). The current state arrival record is May 6. May migration began in

Ozaukee county on the 16th (Bintz), continued into Brown county on the 20th (Cleary and Columban), finally finishing in Columbia county between May 20 and June (Werner).

Glaucous Gull: Discovered in Milwaukee county beginning March 7 (Tessen), reaching a peak of four on March 12 with one remaining until May 2 (Gustafson). Individuals also found in Ozaukee county on March 13 and Winnebago county April 10. All reports were documented.

Iceland Gull: Milwaukee harbor was host to one of these unusual white-winged gulls on March 12. An excellent opportunity was presented to see this second year gull side by side with both Herring and Glaucous Gulls not only in flight but also standing on ice (Gustafson).

Herring Gull: The only flight of any size occurred in central counties on April 10-11.

Ring-billed Gull: Diffuse March arrivals were followed by peaks on April 1-2 in Brown and LaCrosse counties.

Franklin's Gull: A documented record of an adult with a trace of winter plumage comes from Ozaukee county on the new record date of March 30 (Gustafson). Goddard in St. Croix county furnished the next report in the third week of April. Werner provided the last sighting on May 20, in Columbia county. Also found in LaCrosse and Burnett counties this spring.

Bonaparte's Gull: Several comments were made on the abundance of this gull, yet the limited number of reports indicate it was not wide spread. Lake Michigan shoreline counties began reporting late on April 17 in Kenosha county (Jamers) while inland, Sharp did not find the first migrants until April 29 in Jefferson county. Only seven additional counties recorded birds during April or May.

Forster's Tern: Of the nine counties reporting, Milwaukee furnished the first report on April 14 (Donald). The end of May caught several terns still in Brown and Dodge counties which may have nested there.

Common Tern: This species along with the Forster's Tern are frequently confused and misidentified, particularly during April, when the Forster's is normally the early tern, even along Lake Michigan. Observers should be cautioned not to assume that any early white tern is a Common Tern, despite its name. Two early April reports from Milwaukee and Brown counties April 11-13 were not documented, but hopefully will be in the future. Reports indicate general arrival begins about April 22 in southern counties and April 30 farther north.

Caspian Tern: Fassbender located 10 early migrants up in Kewaunee county on April 20. Leshner found several in LaCrosse county April 30 while May reports seemed concentrated in Brown county where this tern peaked on May 16 (Cleary & Columban). Phillip Ashman found it in Dane county in June.

Black Tern: April 28-29 pushed the first trickle of birds into Milwaukee (Donald) and Columbia counties (the Zimmermanns), but it was on May 8-9 that Wisconsin experienced its first mass invasion of this species reaching into most sections of the state. A similar scale influx occurred about May 20, when quite a few peaks were indicated.

Mourning Dove: The only noticeable movement took place in northern counties April 5-6. It wintered in at least 12 of the reporting counties in central and southern Wisconsin.

Yellow-billed Cuckoo: Both this and the Black-billed Cuckoo were definitely low in numbers as indicated by several observers. All but a May 8 report from Columbia county (the R. B. Dryers) came after May 15 with many first arrivals coming in several central counties at the very end of May.

Black-billed Cuckoo: As with many other record breaking arrivals this spring, an April 16 record from Ozaukee county (the Bintzs) lacked documentation. The only other report before mid-May comes from Florence county in the north on May 13 (Hilsenhoff). Quite a few arrivals were noted around May 16 in central counties.

Screech Owl: Found throughout the period in Milwaukee and Brown counties. Mrs. Henry Koenig in Sauk county told of a red phased adult seen on March 29 that stayed around to raise young which were seen on May 23. This owl was also included on the Beloit May Day Count on May 16.

Great-Horned Owl: Recorded from a dozen scattered counties with a peak in Burnett county on April 4 (Stone).

Snowy Owl: Stragglers after a relatively poor invasion this past winter were seen in Winnebago county on April 10 and in Columbia county between March 20-27 (1-2 owls seen by Vogelsang and Werner).

Burrowing Owl: Once again Wisconsin had the great fortune to be host to one of these rare migrants in Green Bay on April 6. It was first discovered by John and Eugene Jacobs and later trapped and banded by Tom Erdman (fide **Badger Birder**).

Barred Owl: Reported only from Oconto, Price, Ozaukee, LaCrosse, and Brown counties.

Long-eared Owl: The only two reports outside of several in Milwaukee county were on March 7 in Jefferson county (Sharp) and March 31 in Columbia county (Werner).

Short-eared Owl: March and early April observations came from Milwaukee, Jefferson, Kenosha, St. Croix, LaCrosse, and Burnett counties. The last was seen on April 10 in Columbia county (Werner).

Saw Whet Owl: Paul Kane turned in the only report of this delightful owl on March 1 in Brown county.

Whip-poor-will: Both this and the nighthawk were somewhat down in numbers according to several observers. All reports were in May starting with Buena Vista Marsh in Portage county on May 3 (Athorp). Virtually all other arrivals were between May 5-15, especially on May 8 and 15.

Nighthawk: Two record breaking arrivals were observed this spring. The first was a bird seen and heard by Stephen Zitzer on April 11 (fide P. Ashman) a full 12 days earlier than the previous record. An undocumented report from Portage county on April 20 (Athorp) followed. Several widespread migratory waves succeeded this in May, particularly on May 7, 16, and 21.

Chimney Swift: Hilsenhoff uncovered the first in Dane county on April 29. Almost all May arrivals were squeezed into the first 10 days with peaks on May 6-7 and 9-10.

Ruby-throated Hummingbird: Several days ahead of other arrivals was a bird seen by the Brakefields in Rock county on May 9. Northern counties began reporting almost as soon as southern ones with birds on May 14 both in Vilas county (Alfred Bradford) and farther south in Jackson county (Harmer). Arrivals after mid-May were steady, but well dispersed geographically.

Belted Kingfisher: Found throughout the period in Waushara (Chipman) and LaCrosse counties (Rosso). Southern counties recorded their first birds about March 28, central counties about April 5, and northern counties around April 18 providing a nice uniform dispersal pattern. Numerous contributors indicated a scarcity of kingfishers this spring.

Yellow-shafted Flicker: Present at the start of the period in Outagamie, Columbia, and Dane counties. The first migrants appeared on March 28 in Ozaukee (Bintz) and Green counties (Rohde). Later arrivals were scattered mostly through the first half of April with a peak around April 4.

Pileated Woodpecker: 12 counties in the usual range outside of southeastern Wisconsin submitted reports.

Red-bellied Woodpecker: Observations in 15 counties, mostly of permanent or wintering residents.

Red-headed Woodpecker: Hanson found this species throughout the period in Iowa county. Following Goddard's mid-March report from St. Croix county were waves around the following dates: April 3 and 23, May 5-8 which reached into northern Wisconsin.

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker: Two March reports led the way on March 30 in Sheboygan county (Harold Koopman) and the 31st in Outagamie county (Tessen). At least a dozen additional counties had located their first sapsuckers within the next five days. Most peaks occurred about mid-April or just slightly later.

Eastern Kingbird: First three reports all from the first week of May and all from more northerly counties including St. Croix, Portage, and LaCrosse. Almost half of all arrival dates occurred May 15-16.

- Western Kingbird:** The only definite report received was of one in Sauk county just after the period ended on June 3 (Donald).
- Great Crested Flycatcher:** Migratory patterns closely followed that of the Eastern Kingbird except for the early May reports beginning in southern counties and a large additional peak about May 11.
- Eastern Phoebe:** Dane county hosted a very early arrival on March 16 (Vogelsang) followed by Phoebes on the last day of March in Ozaukee (Gustafson) and Milwaukee counties (Donald). Most contributing counties had found birds by April 12 with peaks around April 7 and 9-10. Richter found a nest with one egg in Marinette county on May 10.
- Yellow-bellied Flycatcher:** Nine counties entertained this species as early as May 5 in Kenosha county (Hamers). Waves appeared to occur about May 19 and 26. Still in Milwaukee, Dane, and Brown counties at the end of May.
- Acadian Flycatcher:** Kenosha county also hosted the first of these *Empidonax* flycatcher arrivals on May 16 (Hamers). Of the five additional counties providing reports scattered throughout the rest of May, the northernmost were Waushara (Chipman) and Brown counties (three observers).
- Traill's Flycatcher:** May reports began on the 8th in Winnebago county (Tessen). Major movements noted only on May 23 and 29.
- Least Flycatcher:** Vogelsang found the first migrants in Dane county May 3. Major influxes took place on May 8-9 (as far north as Price county—Vincent) and on May 16-17.
- Eastern Wood Pewee:** Several days earlier than its relative was a Pewee in Ozaukee county on May 5 (Bintz). The remaining migratory pattern was so diffuse both chronologically and geographically as to be non-existent.
- Olive-sided Flycatcher:** Although no observers mentioned it, the scarcity of reports from only eight counties indicates a very weak migration of this flycatcher. The first was not located until May 16 in Milwaukee (Donald) while the majority were found after May 26 with one late bird in Dane county into June (Zimmerman).
- Horned Lark:** Most peaks mentioned were in the March 2-6 period with one additional peak in Ozaukee county on March 27.
- Tree Swallow:** A brave early swallow was seen flying over an open pond in Ozaukee county on March 20 (Gustafson), one day shy of the arrival record. Leshner found the species a week later in LaCrosse county on March 27. April peaks took place on April 4-5, 9-10, 13, and 25-27.
- Bank Swallow:** A week or more before all other observations were birds seen on April 14 in Juneau county (Tessen) and April 18 in Vernon county (Viratine Weber). The last few days of April brought migrants to an additional seven counties as far north as Price county on April 29 (Vincent). Arrivals continued as late as May 25-27.
- Rough-winged Swallow:** Weber in Vernon county again provided the earliest report on April 18. Subsequent April arrivals were clustered around a big penetration into central Wisconsin on the 24th. Migration continued through May up to a late peak on May 25 in Waushara county (Chipman).
- Barn Swallow:** A near record bird was observed in St. Croix county by S. Goddard during the first week in April. Following a second early report from E. Werner in Columbia county on April 10 were widespread advances centered around April 15, 20, and 25. Milwaukee and Waushara county also noted a late peak for this species on May 25.
- Cliff Swallow:** Katherine Rill furnished the first entry for this swallow on April 30 in Waupaca county. May dispersal was weak and diffuse with only 15 counties reporting.
- Purple Martin:** The swallow family certainly seemed favored by the early spring weather patterns, this one arriving March 31 in Dane county (Harry Thorne fide N. R. Barger). April peaks also began early, notably on the 10th. Almost all sections of the state had found their first martins by the 25th of April.

- Gray Jay:** The usual reports from northern counties were joined by March or April reports from Waushara (Chipman) and Brown counties (Kane), both a little south of the normal range. The Waushara county bird had wintered. The northern reports were from Price, Oneida, and Forest counties.
- Blue Jay:** Peaks began about April 23 and extended at least to May 8 in Milwaukee county (Strehlow).
- Common Raven:** Southernmost of 11 reports was one by Robbins in Eau Claire county on May 17 when two ravens were seen circling and calling.
- Boreal Chickadee:** News came only from Forest (several observers) and Price counties (Evrard). See "By the Wayside".
- Tufted Titmouse:** 11 counties furnished reports as far north as St. Croix (Goddard) and Eau Claire counties (Robbins).
- Red-breasted Nuthatch:** Comments and lack of reports both indicate a marked decline in numbers for this nuthatch this spring. Only during May was there any deviation from this situation with a peak mentioned in Manitowoc county on May 10 (Marjorie Albrecht). About normal departure dates came in southern counties May 8-12 and May 15-17 in central counties.
- Brown Creeper:** Migratory patterns were difficult to distinguish in the 15 contributing counties outside of an influx on the first three days of April. Richter found a nearly completed nest in Oconto county on April 29. A flock of 10 were still together in Door county during the last week in May (Baumgartner).
- House Wren:** Kenosha and Brown counties came up with two early migrants on April 10 and 12 respectively (Hamers, Cleary & Columban), but not before one was found by a bird bander — of all places — in a corn crib — in Brown county on the very early date of April 5 (Richard Hasterlik fide Melvin Wierzbicki). Consequent arrivals were well dispersed in April before a peak in central counties on May 4-6 and farther north on May 15-16.
- Winter Wren:** Late in arriving this spring with P. Ashman finding the first in Dane county on April 3. With only 12 counties reporting, trends in migration were difficult to ascertain. The one found on the May (16th) Day Count in Milwaukee was the latest in southern counties to depart.
- Carolina Wren:** Only one individual of this southern species of wren was seen and described well by A. Baumgartner in Door county on May 26.
- Long-billed Marsh Wren:** The first of two early arrivals in western Wisconsin came on the third week of April in St. Croix county (Goddard). The second appeared April 30 in LaCrosse county (Leshner). Two more counties discovered birds shortly before a large scale penetration began May 15 reaching eventually 11 counties all together.
- Short-billed Marsh Wren:** This marsh wren also was recorded in only 11 counties, first in Manitowoc on April 30 (Albrecht). Migration was quite diffuse and reached only as far north as Chippewa county (Robbins).
- Mockingbird:** This southern mimic was present in about average numbers this spring with four sightings occurring. Mrs. Joseph Mahlum found the first one dead in Rock county on April 14. Nancy Ashman had the last April record on the 21st in Dane county. Tessen found one in Winnebago county on May 15 while the Baumgartners had one in Portage county three times on May 15, May 22, June 3.
- Catbird:** Of the five April reports, two were extremely early coming from Portage county on the 11th (Jane Bubford) and Manitowoc county on the 15th (Lylene Scholz). May brought a veritable deluge of reports with the main emphasis in southern counties coming on May 5 while central and northern counties were most affected during a May 14-17 period.
- Brown Thrasher:** Present at the beginning of the period in Iowa (Hanson) and Waushara counties (Chipman). Two more thrashers which possibly may also have wintered were seen on April 1 in Price county (Hardy) and April 3 in Brown county (Cleary & Columban). Several scattered sightings around April 12 were more likely the first true migrants. April ended with uniform migration, but May had two well marked peaks on the 5th and 10th.

Robin: Early March reports were scattered until a major eruption of migrants took place on March 14-16 blanketing 12 counties in both northern and southern sections of the state. A similar, but smaller scale, invasion occurred again on March 28-30 in both ends of the state. All other peaks neatly filled the April 1-4 period. Most comments were indicative of an above average population of Robins.

Varied Thrush: John Semo last saw the Varied Thrush which had been visiting the feeder at the game farm at Poynette in Columbia county on March 25. It had first arrived December 14, 1970.

Wood Thrush: B. Vogelsang found one hardy bird in Dane county April 20. After M. Albrecht found another April 28 in Manitowoc county; movements approached mid-state about May 11 but northern counties were not entered until the last week of May. Peaks occurred around May 8-11 and 16th.

Hermit Thrush: Cleary & Columban recorded the first migrant on March 30 in Brown county. A few days later, migrants appeared on April 2 in Milwaukee (Juneau) and on the 3rd in Oconto and Dane counties (Woodcock, Hilsenhoff). All but the northernmost counties had recorded their first birds by the April 11 peak. The only late straggler away from the northern nesting areas was a thrush in Milwaukee on May 31 (Donald). Quite a few observers mentioned a scarcity of this, as well as the following, species of thrushes.

Swainson's Thrush: Two "early birds" showed up in Brown county April 16 (Cleary & Columban) and in Milwaukee county April 22 (Strehlow). Most noteworthy during the May migration were large movements on May 11 and 15-16th covering over 10 counties throughout the state. The end of the period found birds still in Outagamie, Brown, Dane, and Forest counties.

Gray-cheeked Thrush: Dane and again Milwaukee counties entertained the only April migrants on the 20th (Vogelsang) and 23rd (Strehlow) respectively. May 15th appears to have been a tremendous "thrush" day as that date alone accounted for almost half of the arrival records for this thrush as well as many of the preceding species. Migrants lingered near the end of the period in Milwaukee county (Strehlow) and into June in Brown county (Wierzbicki).

Veery: During the third week in April, S. Goddard found an early Veery all the way up in St. Croix county. Subsequent migration patterns were equally unusual with central counties recording the next waves and northernmost counties, such as Taylor, hosting arrivals on May 15 (Robbins), even before such southern counties as Kenosha had found their first arrivals on the 16th (Hamers).

Eastern Bluebird: By March 17, Dane, Iowa, and LaCrosse counties had already found the first heralds of spring with Dane county being the first on March 13 (T. Ashman). A widespread movement on March 30th brought migrants all the way to Taylor county where J. Evrard spotted 10. April dispersal peaked between the 6th and 8th reaching most observers by the end of that month.

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher: Two hardy migrants appeared only a day apart in Milwaukee county on the 16th of April and in Dane county on the 17th (Juneau, Hilsenhoff). The same counties also furnished two late April reports followed by May reports from only six additional counties. Northernmost of these was Wierzbicki's record in Brown county May 12.

Golden-crowned Kinglet: Limited movement began late in March in Milwaukee county on the 23rd (Strehlow). April activity centered around the 1st and 9th in widely scattered areas. Between May 6-10 were late reports away from nesting areas in Outagamie (Tessen), Ozaukee (Bintz), Rock (Brakefield), and Milwaukee counties (Strehlow).

Ruby-crowned Kinglet: A very evenly distributed April migration for this kinglet was preceded by N. Ashman's sighting on March 31 in Dane county. April 18-20 did include the only noticeable push of the season. Late May observations did include two very southern counties on the 27th in Milwaukee (Strehlow) and the 29th in Ozaukee (Bintz).

Water Pipit: The only four reports, all in May, ranged from the 2nd in Ozaukee (Bintz) and Racine counties (Gustafson) to the 20th, also in Ozaukee county (Gustafson).

Cedar Waxwing: No conclusions can be drawn from the reports submitted as they indicate the absence of any migratory patterns. A number of participants indicated a reduction in numbers for this waxwing.

Northern Shrike: 10 counties reported this shrike still around in March, with two remaining until the very last week in St. Croix county (Goddard) and Outagamie county (3/28-Tessen).

Loggerhead Shrike: Strangely enough, this shrike first appeared way up in Marinette county on April 6 (Lindberg) only about two weeks after its northern cousin had departed. After appearing in Sauk county on April 11 (P. Ashman) the last two April departures moves west to LaCrosse and St. Croix county. By June, four more counties had reported with a nest being found in Jackson county on June 6 (Harmer). See "By the Wayside".

White-eyed Vireo: E. Strehlow sends in the only record this spring (without any details) of one in Milwaukee county on May 19.

Bell's Vireo: The only two counties to report were LaCrosse county May 17-21 (Leshner, Rosso) and Dane county May 20 into June (Gustafson, Tessen). J. Zimmerman concentrated on the Madison arboretum and came up with 3-5 individuals there alone. Present on Milwaukee May Day Count May 16th.

Yellow-throated Vireo: A third of the 15 counties with observations indicated a moderate influx on May 15-16. Northernmost records came from Price (Vincent) and Marinette counties (Lindberg). Sharp provided the first news on May 5 in Jefferson county on this vireo.

Solitary Vireo: May 14-16 provided the impetus to the spread of this vireo through the southern two-thirds of the state following its first appearance in Dane county May 1 (Hilsenhoff). Two lingering migrants were found as late as the 28th of May in Milwaukee (Strehlow) and Outagamie (Tessen) counties. This species was scarcer than normal in May.

Red-eyed Vireo: May 15-16 again was the peak yielding arrival dates in at least 10 counties after the first appearance on May 5 in Vernon county (Weber). A less intense push occurred on May 9-10, reaching north into Price county (Vincent).

Philadelphia Vireo: Only two were seen before mid-May coming on May 5 in Columbia county (Dryer) and May 6 in Milwaukee (Donald). Repetitious is an understatement here, but May 15-16 once again provided half of the arrival dates in the dozen counties reporting. It was present to May 31 or later in Brown (Wierzbicki) and Milwaukee counties (Gustafson).

Warbling Vireo: Migration peaked on May 5-6, 10-11, and most notably, of course, on May 15-16.

Black and White Warbler: E. Strehlow's sighting on April 29th in Milwaukee county was the only one seen in April. The push on the 8th of May brought arrivals to each corner of the state. By May 17, almost every participant had found the first migrant.

Prothonotary Warbler: Of the eight reporting counties, Dane was first on May 5 (Hilsenhoff). All other counties were either along the lake and bay shores or along the Mississippi River except Rock and Marathon counties which found this warbler on their May Day Counts on May 16.

Worm-eating Warbler: Only three undocumented reports came in from Waukesha county on May 5 (Sharp), on the Beloit May Day Count May 16, and in Ozaukee county on May 30 (Bintz).

Golden-winged Warbler: First reached Chippewa (Robbins) and Milwaukee counties on the 8th of May (Strehlow). The resulting dispersal was seemingly without any pattern leaving individuals at the end of May in Milwaukee, Dane, Sauk, and Chippewa counties.

Blue-winged Warbler: An equally diffuse migratory pattern unfolded for this relative after arriving May 5th in Milwaukee (Strehlow) and Jefferson counties (Sharp). Robbins' report in Rusk county on May 29th was most northerly of the eight counties reporting.

Brewster's Warbler Hybrid: One was reported on the Milwaukee May Day Count on May 16th. No details were given.

Tennessee Warbler: The first week in May pushed individuals into four counties including Dane on May 4 (Vogelsang), Green on May 6 (Rohde), and farther west in Vernon (M. Morse) and St. Croix counties (Goddard). May 15-18 created a pattern which blanketed most of the state and accounted for almost all peaks mentioned. Zimmerman found them still in Dane county in June.

Orange-crowned Warbler: Only eight counties recorded this warbler with Dane county being first on May 5 (Hilsenhoff). It moved relatively rapidly through the state with only one report after the 20th, that coming on May 26 in Outagamie county (Tessen).

Nashville Warbler: Milwaukee (Gustafson) and Dane counties (Vogelsang) provided records of the first migrants on May 3. Within a week, 12 more counties had uncovered their first Nashville Warblers, as far north as Oconto and Chippewa counties. Remaining counties found theirs, for the most part, during the May 16-17 peak.

Parula Warbler: With only 10 counties sending in records, this warbler was quite scarce. P. Ashman commented that he missed this species completely and couldn't explain why. The few reports were scattered around mid-May and all but one were from the eastern half of Wisconsin.

Yellow Warbler: Records from two northern counties coincided with the early dates in several southern counties. These were on May 3 in Waupaca county (Rill) and May 4 in Price county (Vincent). Widespread movement followed on May 7-9 so that most reporters had seen this species before mid-May.

Magnolia Warbler: Several days before any other observations was one in Milwaukee county on May 6 (Strehlow). The first real movement did not occur until a day or two before and after the 16th of May, when most peaks and arrivals were recorded. Present into June as far south as Milwaukee county (Juneau, Gustafson).

Cape May Warbler: All 12 counties reported within a three week period starting May 5 in Dane county (P. Ashman). No reports north of Chippewa county.

Black-throated Blue Warbler: Of the eight counties reporting, Milwaukee and Brown counties were first to locate this warbler on May 11. Numbers increased mildly around mid-May with two singing birds (possibly nesting?) remaining in Menominee county on May 29-30 (Zimmerman).

Myrtle Warbler: All contributors who commented on the status of this warbler, indicated a scarcity of numbers. The time of migration, however, was about normal with the first arrival April 1 in a southern county as expected, Milwaukee (Donald). The next day, individuals popped up all the way in Price county in a late spring blizzard (Hardy, Vincent). No widespread influx took place until April 9-11, and by May 1, was present in most parts of the state.

Black-throated Green Warbler: Seldom do peaks stand out so well defined, but that was certainly true of this warbler after its May 1 arrival in Kenosha county (Hamers). Peaks on May 4 were limited to southern counties, May 8-9 to central counties, and May 16 to northern counties. The only southern report into June was from Milwaukee county (Gustafson).

Cerulean Warbler: Almost all nine reports came around May 13 or 23rd. The only report away from the usual haunts near the Mississippi River or southern Wisconsin was Zimmerman's report from Menominee county on May 29.

Blackburnian Warbler: Generally a late arrival this spring beginning with a trickle around May 9-10 in a few southern and central counties. It needed the huge May 16 invasion to distribute this species to most of the reporting areas. By June, Dane and Milwaukee counties still held a few.

Yellow-throated Warbler: The only spring record in seven or more years comes from H. Koopman in Sheboygan county. See "By the Wayside" for details.

Chestnut-sided Warbler: This was another one of many late arrivals, not being seen in any numbers until May 10-11 in widely scattered counties. May 16th once again provided the greatest impetus to the dispersal of this species, carrying individuals

to all but the most northerly counties, which recorded theirs a few days later. By June it was still in Milwaukee and Ozaukee counties as well as its usual nesting areas.

Bay-breasted Warbler: It was not until May 10 when Dane county finally hosted the first arrival for the state (P. Ashman). They began rolling in with large numbers on May 14 and were quite well distributed five days later.

Black-poll Warbler: Almost a full week before all others was a report from Milwaukee county on May 4 (Strehlow). Peaks of about equal magnitude occurred on May 11, 16, and 18-19 which covered most of the state with no apparent geographical stratification.

Pine Warbler: The first regular migrant appeared in Chippewa county (Robbins) on April 25, which is still early. Subsequent arrivals reached 10 mostly northern counties and were very well dispersed throughout the month of May.

Kirtland's Warbler: The first record since 1967 and only the seventh for the state occurred in Waushara county May 21st. See "By the Wayside".

Prairie Warbler: Joining the parade of warbler rarities was the lone report of this infrequent visitor to our state in Door county on May 26th seen by M. Baumgartner. See "By the Wayside" for the details.

Palm Warbler: Spring migration began on April 26 for this early migrant in Milwaukee (Gustafson) followed by arrivals on the 30th in Waushara (Chipman) and Jefferson counties (Sharp). Northern counties were reached within a few days of the time when central and southern counties were first entered. May 16 was a late peak in central counties. Generally low in numbers this year.

Ovenbird: Arrivals were remarkably evenly distributed through the first two weeks of May beginning on the 3rd of May in Dane county (Vogelsang). Most remaining counties that reported had either their first arrivals or peaks during the big May 15-16th invasion.

Northern Waterthrush: A week before other sightings was one of the two April reports on the 24th in Dane county (Hilsenhoff). Also in Dane county was P. Ashman's report on the 30th. Peaks on May 8 and 15-16 completed the migratory picture for most counties. A straggler stayed in Milwaukee county into June.

Louisiana Waterthrush: First of ten reporting counties was Columbia on April 27 (Dryer). May 9-10 included the heaviest number of arrivals while migrants reached, by the end of May, as far north as Eau Claire (Robbins) and Menominee counties (Zimmerman).

Kentucky Warbler: Only three counties reported as follows: Vogelsang in Dane county on May 19, Jefferson county on the 22nd (many members of W. S. O. and the National Audubon Society), and Kenosha county on May 31 (Hamers).

Connecticut Warbler: J. Hamers found an early one in Kenosha county on May 8. The remaining five counties to report continued about mid-May and finished up with a May 29 report from Chippewa county (Robbins).

Mourning Warbler: Only one individual preceded the first general arrival on May 15-16, that one arriving on May 12 in Dane county (Vogelsang). No conclusions could be drawn from the other 11 counties that submitted reports other than to say arrivals were well spread out timewise.

Yellowthroat: Preceded only by a few sightings a day or two earlier, was the initial penetration into Wisconsin on May 9, all in southern counties. By the time the first northern counties were reporting during the second major flight on May 15-16, most other counties had already found birds.

Yellow-breasted Chat: Seven reports this spring was above average for this southern warbler. The Brakefields found the first in Rock county on May 11th (See "By the Wayside"). Sharp found another May 13, along a new park hiking trail in Waukesha county. Again two days later, two turned up in Lafayette county (Barger) and on the Appleton May Day Count, May 16th, two more again showed up on two May Day Counts in Milwaukee and Beloit. Finally, on May 19th, also in Milwaukee, the last was seen (Gustafson).

- Hooded Warbler:** A beautiful cooperative male hung around the same spot in Milwaukee from May 13-17 (Donald, Gustafson) so several had a chance to observe it. A female was later seen on May 22 by D. Tessen in Dane county.
- Wilson's Warbler:** Although a few reports turned up as early as May 11, fully half of the arrival dates for this warbler fell within the May 15-16th flight. There were the usual stragglers, even into June, as far south as Milwaukee county.
- Canada Warbler:** Patterns were difficult to detect in this spring's migration, as this warbler was seen in only 10 counties. Perhaps May 15-16 and May 19-21 may have been peaks, but not dramatic ones as with other species. Migrants lingered to the end of May in Kenosha and Milwaukee counties.
- American Redstart:** P. Ashman spotted the first Redstart in Dane county on May 7th. The migratory tempo picked up in southern and central counties on May 10-11. "When it rains, it pours" was again illustrated by the May 15-17 invasion in which half of all the many arrival dates were found. Only a sprinkling of arrivals in northern counties followed.
- Bobolink:** Two early migrants showed up, both about April 19th; one in Rock county (Brakefield) and one in St. Croix county (Goddard). May peaks fell around May 8, 12, and 17th and were geographically well scattered.
- Eastern Meadowlark:** Present in at least Green (Rohde) and Dane (Hilsenhoff) counties by March 1. Influx of this meadowlark really began about March 7th in southern counties and very steadily spread to all but the northernmost counties in the next two weeks. The last peaks occurred in central and northern counties between March 30th and April 1.
- Western Meadowlark:** Arrivals March 5th in Jefferson county (Sharp) and March 6th in St. Croix county (Robbins) were preceded only by birds present at the start of the period in Dane county (Hilsenhoff). The greatest bulk of March arrivals fell within the March 13-16 period, while April peaks centered around April 10-12.
- Yellow-headed Blackbird:** A bird in Kenosha county on April 10th (Hamers) was followed a week later by arrivals in four additional counties including Brown, St. Croix, Dodge, and Columbia. Migrants reached the 10 extra counties reporting chiefly during flights on April 24th and May 9-10th.
- Red-winged Blackbird:** Sorting out the deluge of reports seemed to indicate that March 14th was the first spring invasion of any consequence. This date included many peaks as well as arrivals, but were limited to southern counties for the most part. A number of earlier reports had preceded this, basically of wintering birds or of early March strays. March 18-20 brought in another flood of reports, although no observers mentioned when females first began arriving. An April 1-3 flight seemed to be the last widespread movement in the state.
- Orchard Oriole:** P. Kane found the first bird up in Brown county on May 19th. This was closely followed by arrivals May 11-12 in LaCrosse (Leshner) and Milwaukee counties (Donald, Gustafson). Chet Skelly also had one in his yard in Rock county about this time. Additional records came from Sauk, LaFayette, and Dane counties.
- Baltimore Oriole:** A record tying arrival date of April 10th was recorded in Portage county by J. Bubford, but lacked any documentation and was not even underlined as being unusual. Most observers agreed on the abundance of this oriole this spring, particularly when 14 counties all recorded it between May 6-8. Almost as large an influx succeeded that on May 10-12. By the last push on May 16th, most observers had seen their first migrants.
- Rusty Blackbird:** March included only three reports from LaCrosse county on the 7th (Leshner), Ozaukee county on the 16th (Bintz), and Chippewa county on the 31st (Robbins). April dates were also limited, except for Tessen's report of 300 in Winnebago and Outagamie counties on April 10. Stragglers stayed in Columbia county until May 7th, Milwaukee county until May 9th, and Marathon county on May 16th (Wausau May Day Count).
- Brewer's Blackbird:** E. Werner's March 3rd report from Columbia county was far earlier than any other observations. Starting out about the third week of March, migrants slowly dispersed into the state with no well defined peaks. By the first week of May, most birds had departed from all counties except their nesting areas.

Common Grackle: Following the usual reports of wintering birds and early strays was a large scale movement affecting a dozen counties on March 13-15 all the way north to Oconto county (Woodcock). Later penetration, even into April, was much more diffuse by comparison with March 1st being the only northern peak of any consequence.

Brown-headed Cowbird: Leading other sightings by over a week was Sharp's March 5th observation in Jefferson county, possibly of a wintering bird. March 17-19 appears to have been the first real penetration of cowbirds, at least in southern counties. Beginning with the fourth week in March, new arrivals seemed to occur almost on a daily basis up to about April 13. No distinguishing time differences were noted between arrivals in northern and southern counties during the period.

Scarlet Tanager: Again, as with so many other records, a record arrival of April 20th was turned in for this species, yet no documentation was provided and the date was not even underlined as being unusual (Weber—Vernon county). May records for this tanager stretch from peaks on the 11th and 15-16th to a late May 19th peak covering most remaining counties.

Summer Tanager: Milwaukee had the only two records of this southern tanager this spring with the first coming on May 10th. This was an immature male which stayed around until May 16th (Donald, Gustafson). An adult male was found in the same area on May 28th (Gustafson).

Cardinal: Of special interest was a report from D. Harmer of a Cardinal nest which had a set of disappearing Cardinal eggs in them on May 13. After the eggs disappeared, a pair of Robins appropriated the nest and used it to successfully hatch young in early June.

Rose-breasted Grosbeak: After an early May 2 sighting in Waushara county (Greenman), a realistic flood of migrants came on May 5 covering northern and central counties. A weaker front continued to push arrivals north on May 8-10 and climaxed with another large influx May 15-17.

Blue Grosbeak: One report of a pair seen near dusk in Portage county on May 28 (Bubford). A comment mentioned that they were "not indigo buntings", but no other documentation was given.

Indigo Bunting: The two earliest reports were from Dane (Hilsenhoff) and Vernon counties (Weber) on May 8th and 9th. A weak penetration May 11 and increased in intensity May 15-16 when the first northern counties were reached. It was also then that Mrs. H. Koenig played hostess to a tailless male Indigo Bunting in Sauk county along with a hospital full of other feathered guests. By May 22nd, migration was limited to stragglers. Most contributors noted a small decline in numbers this spring.

Dickcissel: Once again, an early record arrival of April 16th in Dane county by B. Vogelsang was not documented or indicated as being unusual. Irma Chipman had the thrill of banding one in Waushara county May 6th, which is unusual for that area. Most other reports came after May 20th and included seven additional counties.

Evening Grosbeak: Even though several participants indicated a decline in numbers, this northern grosbeak was found in at least 15 counties, mostly in central and northern Wisconsin. Departures in central counties took place chiefly during the first two weeks of April with the notable exception of a May 15 report from Outagamie county (Defferding fide Tessen). The only report from northern counties after this was Richter's observation in Forest county on May 31.

Purple Finch: Even though almost 30 counties sent in records, movements were difficult to detect, as they were thoroughly dispersed from March 27th to the second half of May. Only around May 6th was there any widespread movements, mostly departures. April activity was heaviest during the first few days and the last week or so. Donald's report from Milwaukee on May 30 was the latest record from a southern county. M. Hardy observed courting behavior between a pair on May 24th in Price county.

Pine Siskin: Other northern finches were conspicuous by their absence and even the siskin was seen only in three counties, first in St. Croix the second week in May (Goddard). Cleary & Columban found them in Brown county May 10-16 while they were also seen on the Wausau May Day County May 16th.

- American Goldfinch:** Very few comments on this finch except for I. Chipman's report on large numbers in Waushara county. The few peaks mentioned were late, first on April 11 in Milwaukee (Juneau) and then on May 14-16 in Price, Brown, and Milwaukee counties.
- Red Crossbill:** Also conspicuous by its absence was this finch seen only once in the period on April 19th in Vilas county (Thomas).
- Rufous-sided Towhee:** Other than one male which had successfully wintered in Milwaukee, the first towhees appeared April 4th in Kenosha county (Hamers) and in Brown county (Cleary & Columban). Close on their heels came more migrants April 6-7 in Milwaukee and Manitowoc counties. April 16-17th brought another major influx. By the end of the first week in May, most contributing observers had recorded their first arrivals and no well defined peaks occurred after them.
- Lark Bunting:** One of our few state records for this bunting was tallied on May 20th in Ozaukee county, when the Bintz family found an adult male. This brings the number of records in our state to about six. H. Koopman, who also saw it later, mentions the all black coloring with the unmistakable white wing patch.
- Savannah Sparrow:** This sparrow first turned up in LaCrosse county on April 6 (Rosso). Harmer's earlier March 15th report from Jackson county was either a record breaking early arrival or a possible wintering bird (one had wintered in Waukesha county). No details were given and the date was not indicated as being unusual. The trickle of migrants became a more steady flow about April 14-15, but still did not penetrate many northern counties until the first week of May or even later.
- Grasshopper Sparrow:** Of the seven counties reporting, Dryer's report in Columbia county on May 7 was first with St. Croix (Goddard) and Chippewa counties (Robbins) being the northernmost on the second week of May and May 16th respectively.
- LeConte's Sparrow:** One migrant on April 20 was seen a mile from the reactor near Manitowoc by R. Fassbender. S. Robbins, while not doing any extensive survey, did turn up this sparrow May 9th in Portage county, and in Chippewa county on May 8th and 29th.
- Henslow's Sparrow:** While only nine counties reported, at least two reported before the only influx in mid-May. These were Jefferson county on May 1 and Chippewa county on May 4th (Robbins).
- Vesper Sparrow:** Two "early birds" popped up as early as March 31st in Dane (N. Ashman) and LaCrosse counties (Rosso). Movements in Green county on April 5-6 (Rohde) carried to quite a few counties in the next three days, principally in central and northern Wisconsin. The last penetration reached the most northerly counties on April 18-19.
- Lark Sparrow:** A very early Lark Sparrow appeared on April 20th in Pierce county (Goddard). The three other counties reporting included Eau Claire on May 1, Sauk on May 9, and LaCrosse county on May 31 (Robbins, T. Ashman, Rosso).
- Slate-colored Junco:** Except for an early March 18th peak in Vernon county (Weber), migrating flocks reached their greatest peaks during the April 11-14 period in over half of the counties reporting. Many departures occurred about April 21st and again on May 4th. Late stragglers were in Kenosha county on May 8 and in Milwaukee county on May 11th (Strehlow).
- Oregon Junco:** Of the eight counties reporting, only one peak stood out, that one on April 11. Two quite late dates were also recorded for this junco on May 2 in Ozaukee county (Bintz) and May 4 in Outagamie county (Tessen).
- Tree Sparrow:** The greatest period of movement for this sparrow occurred between April 12th and 18th, leaving several southern counties and entering northern ones. Some earlier activity also occurred just after mid-March in central counties while stragglers were still found in five counties in May. Latest of these were May 16th reports from Ozaukee county (Bintz) and the Wausau May Day Count and Kane's report from Brown county on May 20.
- Chipping Sparrow:** Almost half of the many April arrivals occurred April 15-17 preceded by only two much earlier reports on April 3 in Columbia county (Werner) and April 4 in Brown county (Cleary & Columban). Three pronounced influxes took place in May on the 4-6th, 12th, and 16th which together completed the returns for almost every county.

Clay-colored Sparrow: A mild advance into three western counties May 4-6 was led by only two April reports both from the middle of the month in St. Croix (Goddard) and Columbia counties (Werner). Most of the remaining nine reporting counties uncovered their first migrants during a May 10th influx or shortly thereafter.

Field Sparrow: One always wonders if very early arrival dates reflect the true migrants or perhaps wintering birds. There were three such records for the field sparrow in March earliest of which was a March 17th record in Milwaukee county (Donald). April migration centered around two periods on April 14-16 and April 24-25 in western counties. No patterns could be distinguished from the pot pourri of May arrival dates except a mild May 12th influx in the north.

Harris' Sparrow: M. Hardy furnished the one lone record this spring after spotting one in Price county on May 16th.

White-crowned Sparrow: This sparrow appeared in two counties in April, on the 21st in Waushara county (Greenman) and the 26th in Price county (Vincent). May 5-6 provided the impetus for the first penetration of southern and central counties, followed closely by another into northern counties on May 10-11. Many departures were already occurring by mid-May with only the northern tier of counties reporting any near the end of May. Numbers were down considerably, with Hilsenhoff missing them completely in Dane county.

White-throated Sparrow: A few wintering or possible wintering birds were seen near the beginning of the period in five southern or central counties. April migration reached its peak on April 18-19th, yet many observers felt that even then their population was depleted in numbers. May 4-7th was the period during which most remaining counties discovered their first migrants or reached their spring peaks.

Fox Sparrow: Mid-March began the spring flight for this sparrow in three counties: Dane (T. & N. Ashman), Oconto (Woodcock), and Outagamie (Tessen). Before the end of that month observers had located birds in five additional counties. Most of the April arrival dates fell within the April 1-5 interval with the remaining peaks and first departures coming between the 12th and 15th. Mid-May found stragglers still in three counties. These were: Calumet county May 15th (Mrs. F. Gaenther fide Tessen), the 16th in Milwaukee county (Juneau), and in Brown county (Cleary & Columban) on May 16.

Lincoln's Sparrow: Breaking the old arrival record by one day was an April 9th arrival in Brown county (Cleary & Columban). Waushara (Chipman) and St. Croix counties (Goddard) completed the April records toward the end of the month. May movements, with the exception of May 10-11th activity, were light and sporadic. In all, only a dozen counties contributed records.

Swamp Sparrow: Probably a wintering bird from some Wisconsin swamp was an arrival in Brown county on March 14 (Kane). April movements were quite light with only a mild push on April 17th. Late peaks were reached in May on the 5th and 16th covering only four southern counties.

Song Sparrow: Because of wintering birds in a half dozen or more counties, it is difficult to categorize any movements in March, other than to say there was a steady influx. Only on the 31st and April 1st did the influx appear to be more widespread affecting counties as far north as Price (Vincent). Local peaks were scattered in April with the latest falling on April 20th in Oconto county (Woodcock) and April 23rd in Price county (Hardy).

Lapland Longspur: All movements were limited in the eight counties reporting within an interval between March 1 and April 17th. The last two sightings on the 17th were in Fond du Lac (Tessen) and Chippewa counties (Robbins). The last peak was the only one of any size occurring in Brown county on April 2nd (Cleary & Columban).

Snow Bunting: Five of the nine counties reporting were in April, with half of those reports coming during the first three days of April when a mild peak took place. Latest of the April reports were Kane's in Brown county on April 28th and Stone's in Burnett county on April 30th.

By the Wayside...

By DENNIS GUSTAFSON

First Black Turnstone in Oshkosh. I had been scanning a flock composed mostly of Dunlins and Ruddy Turnstones when a dark bird caught my eye. The bird was about 150 feet away, the same size and shape as the Ruddy Turnstones, but lacked the striking black and white facial and upper breast patterns. It had a darker head than the Ruddy Turnstone with a white spot behind the mandible and there was no sign of a Ruddy Turnstone's rusty plumage. I consulted Robbins' field guide;



BLACK TURNSTONE

my main concern was that this wasn't some strange plumage of an immature Ruddy Turnstone. When I located the bird again it was only 50 feet away and its dark legs and the white and black speckling on the sides of its breast were clearly visible.—Robert Pristash, Oshkosh. (Subsequently seen by at least 25 birders in the next four days; several excellent color photographs establish this as a new species on our state list.)

* * * * *

Curlew Sandpiper in Jefferson County. On May 17, I was joined by about 20 other birders which gathered around a flooded field along Wiley Road in northeastern Jefferson County to see an adult Curlew Sandpiper. According to the Badger Birder, it had been found two days earlier by Phillip Mallow. This beautiful bird was striking with its reddish cinnamon coloration and its decurved bill, unlike the drooping tip of the Dunlin's bill, which were near it for comparison. It was similar in size to the Dunlins, but perhaps slightly taller. Its feet and bill were black, and in flight it showed a sharply marked white rump patch, contrasting with its mottled back and dark tipped tail feathers. This Siberian visitor was watched and enjoyed for over half an hour through a 20x scope. Two days later it disappeared, just before our convention. Ironically, a friend of mine from nearby Illinois had left a few days earlier on a trip to New Jersey, hoping to see this rare shorebird there — Dennis Gustafson, Milwaukee.

Wisconsin's Eighth Kirtland's Warbler. On May 21, 1971 at about 6:50 P. M. I saw a Kirtland's Warbler across the road from our house moving about in Warbler fashion in the upper branches of the oaks. I had opportunity to observe it at length in very good light. (Weather was bright and sunshiny and I was observing looking to the east with the sun at my back. I was using my Bushnell 7x35 custom binoculars.) The back was striped with black stripes on gray. The striping was definite and pronounced. The head was gray with a black eyeline as shown by Peterson. The tail was plain gray, not like a Magnolia. The belly was yellow — quite bright appearing in the light at that time of day. There were some stripes dark and vivid on each side. There were two faint wing bars. There was a little white feathering at the top of the wing above the two faint wing bars. This was positioned higher than the large white spot on the Magnolia wing. I did not see the tail wagging which Peterson mentions. The same day I saw Magnolia Warblers and Blackpoll Warblers. — Delbert Greenman, Rt. #1, Box 263, Redgranite.

* * * * *

Nesting Loggerhead Shrike. Another experience — I found a Loggerhead Shrike nest. When I found it, the birds had hatched, but we found them — two baby birds — close at hand and the two adults near them. The nest was constructed of the base layer — thistle heads, then twigs enclosed a nice neat cup of thistle down. It was in a dead shrubby elm tree perhaps about 10 feet high — the nest was about 6 feet from the ground. The area is along a roadside, open pasture area. Very interesting to me, who had never seen one before. I presume it is still there as I don't think it would be easily destroyed. It is about one-half mile from our house — on the edge of our farm. — Mrs. Dorothy Harmer, Black River Falls.

* * * * *

Yellow-throated Warbler at Sheboygan. May 17 (Monday) I took my May Day count getting 87 species with the most noteworthy one being the Yellow-throated Warbler. This bird was seen at the Sheboygan Marsh at a distance of 20 - 25 feet with my 7x35 Bausch & Lomb and was in the willows bordering the channel just below the dam. At first glance, I thought of the Magnolia, but the stripes were not "in the yellow" and the yellow "went down only half way". Also the wing bars were white and the bird seemed grayish in appearance. I hadn't seen the bird in years. (30?) — Harold Koopman, Sheboygan.

* * * * *

Cattle Egrets in Brown County — On May 30, 1971 — three Cattle Egrets were seen by Mrs. Clara Hussong at the Chet Barlament area. . . . The next day Brother Columban and I visited the area and we saw two — the first time in my 52 years of birding I ever had this bird on my list . . . a whitish heron shaped bird — much smaller than Common Egret. Short neck, short tail, legs flesh colored, across the back a lot of rusty color — right up to the top of the head. Darkish spot on chest. Used field glasses 7x50 to observe the main marks. A very unusual bird to watch while it is feeding — all at once it reaches high up and grabs insects off of the small bushes. — Edwin Cleary, Green Bay.

Cooperative Boreal Chickadees. Two Boreal Chickadees used our bird feeder regularly from January 10, 1971 to March 19, 1971. The birds were observed on 42 out of a total of 65 days of observation. The Boreal Chickadees were usually in company with a group of up to four Black-capped Chickadees. The bird feeder is situated among a clump of hemlock and balsam on the shore of Butternut Lake, Price County. The feeder is located about three feet from a window of our home, so identification of the birds is unquestionable. — Jim Evrard, DNR Ranger Station, Park Falls.

* * * * *

Another Yellow-breasted Chat Sighting. On May 11, 1971 about 12:30 P. M. I heard and spotted a yellow-breasted bird singing in the top of a high tree. It flew into a bushy area. I circled around the area and flushed it up. This time I saw it fly real well, also noticed coloring of green on back and tail. Its long tail hung out as it flew with its feet kind of hanging down. — Edith Brakefield, Evansville.

* * * * *

Holey Willet at Goose Pond. Our most exciting sighting was that of what we concluded — from reference to both Peterson and the Golden Field Guide — must have been a Willet — on May 1. The bird ambled down the road directly toward us, passing between two killdeer on the road so that we had a good comparison for size, and coming within a few yards of the car before crossing over and then taking flight out over the pond to the west. Until it flew up with a flash of black and white, the bird appeared to be just a soft buffy color all over. Apart from its presence, the only thing of note was what seemed to be a small “hole” in its breast plumage, just to the left of center. Dorothy Juneau, Pat Holdman, Milwaukee.

* * * * *

Prairie Warbler in Door County. On May 26 — Cave Point, in heavy warbler migration along shore, underbrush and scattered trees. Clearly saw olive crown and back (not streaked), yellow underparts, white under tail, black facial markings on yellow cheeks, black streaking on sides only, white wing bars. There were palm warblers in the area for comparison. I tried to make it several other things without success. I saw it several times (probably same bird) in a half hour period. It couldn't have been anything but a Prairie Warbler. — Mrs. A. M. Baumgartner, Stevens Point. (Chestnut back stripes not always visible on male, almost absent on female — editor)

* * * * *

Yellow-crowned Night Heron at Stevens Point. “Observed for 15 minutes at fifteen to five feet in an irrigation ditch beside the road (diversion of Little Plover River at Kennedy bridge). It was in the brown immature plumage. Special note was taken of the heavy bill, henna-colored eye, and the very fine white mottling on the brown back. When the bird was finally flushed, it showed a considerable length of tarsus as well as feet extending beyond the tail.” — Fred M. Baumgartner

American Woodcock at Madison — "The bird flushed from a spring area in the U. W. Arboretum, popping straight up, flying over the shrubs, and landing in a thicket. The long bill, buffy-orange coloration, whistling wings, and manner of flight were distinctive. The bird was flushed a second time from the thicket." — William Hilsenhoff

* * * * *

Curve-billed Thrasher at Buffalo — The Curve-billed Thrasher at Buffalo City isn't so lucky. As Mr. and Mrs. Merton Maier tell the story, it doesn't know where to go. The thrasher's story is one for the bird books and Maier says the bird experts who have visited his home to observe the situation agree with him. Last spring a pair of Brown Thrashers arrived, probably from their usual winter range in Texas, and went right to work building a nest. Before long, the mother Brown Thrasher was raising three ordinary offspring and an obviously different type. "We could tell right away that he had a different color" Maier said. "Brown Thrashers are brown with a pretty ordinary beak. The new guy was gray with a distinctively curved bill — exactly the way Curve-billed Thrashers are supposed to look." When he was about half or three-fourths grown the parents deserted him and he was forced to manage on his own. On a diet of suet, nutmeats and sunflower seeds, the Curve-billed thrived into a healthy bird. The only trouble is that now it's pretty cold in Buffalo City and all of the ordinary thrashers have migrated back to Texas. But the Curve-billed is a non-migratory bird and spends much of its time shivering in a clump of cedars. "It doesn't know anything about migrating," Maier said. "It thinks this is its home." — Excerpts from an article by John Stallard in "The Wabasha County Herald", Jan. 6, 1972.

A more detailed article is printed elsewhere in this issue.

* * * * *

Footnote for Swainson's Thrush Observation on Sauk City Census — "All pertinent field marks, including the uniformly-colored olive-green back and buffy cheeks, were leisurely noted by six observers." N. R. Barger

* * * * *

A Loggerhead Shrike in Winter — "Around 12:30 p. m. on December 20, 1971, midway through the Augusta Christmas count, I was preparing to stop the car near the top of a small rise where a few trees were present and a good view obtained. It was a pleasant surprise when a shrike flew into the top of the nearest tree as I parked, affording the kind of close view of a winter shrike that is not often duplicated. The bird perched atop a 30-foot tree less than 100 feet from the car.

The surprise quickly accelerated to excitement when the field marks were studied. With the naked eye it was apparent that the overall plumage was light gray, rather than the expected brownish-gray of the young Northern. Through 7x binoculars I could see that the bill was entirely black, and that there was a narrow black line between the bill and the eye in addition to the broader black mask extending back from the eye. The breast appeared whitish with no suggestion of the faint barring one expects to see in the Northern. The bird obligingly kept its perch while a

30x scope was fastened in position. Through the scope these distinguishing features were so vividly clear that I was positive I was looking at a Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*).

Only one other record is known for Wisconsin between November 8 and March 17; one trapped at the Melva Maxson banding station at Milton on December 8, 1954 (unpublished; Milwaukee Public Museum files).

Quite by coincidence I had been working on first drafts of the two shrikes for the forthcoming book on Wisconsin birds just the week before this observation was made. The comment I had prepared to make about the Loggerhead in winter is that it appears frequently on Christmas bird counts in central Illinois and Iowa, raising the distinct possibility that one might eventually be sighted in Wisconsin. Little did I realize how soon such a comment would need revision!" — Sam Robbins, Cadott

* * * * *

Brown-headed Nuthatch at Milwaukee — "On the Milwaukee Christmas Count we have a Brown-headed Nuthatch! The bird has been present at the feeders of Laurie Otto of 9701 N. Lake Drive, Milwaukee since



BROWN HEADED NUTHATCH

October when it turned up with a group of Red-breasteds. It has been checked out as this species by Sam Robbins. It is the size of the Red-breasted and has a nice chocolate brown head with a spot of white on the neck." — Mary Donald

Survival of the Fittest?? On December 9, 1969 I noticed that there was something unusual about a female Downy Woodpecker (*Dryobates pubescens*) that was feeding on a block of suet on my bird feeder. The bird seemed to be lopsided or at least favoring one side. Upon a closer inspection of the bird through the window I was able to determine what the problem was. The bird has only one leg. That portion just below the knee joint was missing.

It is practically impossible to hypothesise as to whether this was a natural or man caused handicap. My main interest was to see how long this bird could endure in the state.

Other than using this stub for a brace the bird appeared to be normal in every way and seemed to function very well. When harrassed by a Jay the Downy could scoot around the tree as though there were no handicap. This may be an exceptional phenomena or there may be many cases like this where individual birds with handicaps may persevere.

I am writing this note on Feb. 10, 1971 and the Down is here this morning on the suet as usual. I suspect that this available feed during the bad time of the year may have attributed to the longevity of this bird's life with such a seemingly detrimental handicap for this species. — Don G. Follen Sr.



The 1971 May Count

Whether it was due to the Audubon Convention in Milwaukee, a lack of communication, or just circumstances, it is difficult to say. Whatever the reason, the number of May Day counts this year was extremely disappointing with only seven counts being received. Others may have been taken, such as the Sheboygan count, but the results never reached your editor. All but the Appleton count were held on May 16, so that was the only count that experienced rain shower difficulties. The other six counts not only had clear skies and warm temperatures, but happened to pick the day which witnessed one of the largest migratory flights of the season, perhaps of the year.

Altogether, 215 species and one hybrid Brewster's Warbler were seen, almost disguising the fact that this total comes from only seven counts. These were tallied by approximately 150 participants this year on the counts. Seen during the count period, but not necessarily listed as such, were an additional 45 species seen by other observers. Highlights from this list of additional species are Red-throated Loon, Red-necked Grebe, Cattle Egret, Goshawk, Peregrine Falcon, Yellow Rail, Black Turnstone, Knot, Curlew Sandpiper, Western Sandpiper, Glaucous Gull, Carolina Wren, Worm-eating Warbler, Yellow-throated Warbler, Kirtland's Warbler, Prairie Warbler, Blue Grosbeak, LeConte's Sparrow, and Lark Bunting.

May is generally agreed on as being the most exciting and rewarding month of the entire year for anyone with an interest in birds to spend some time in the field, whether they are an experienced "veteran" or a "first-timer". Not only are birds in full song in May, but dressed in their spring attire, they are relatively easy for anyone to recognize and enjoy. With luck, they may choose a day to be afield which every birder dreams of; when a warm southern front pushes innumerable hordes of migrants into the state in a matter of hours. Such experiences should be shared, and they can be, if they are organized as a May Day count. It is hoped that many more readers will attempt a May Day count next spring. The rules are flexible enough to accommodate most situations and the rarities discovered this year should certainly be an incentive.

Milwaukee: 165 species and 1 hybrid. May 16, eighteen observers from various local organizations covered Milwaukee and southern Ozaukee County on a beautifully sunny and warm day. Between 3:00 A. M. and 6:00 P. M., the following species of interest were noted: Least Bittern, Long-billed Dowitcher, Northern Phalarope, six species of vireo including the Bell's, 27 warbler species including the Yellow-breasted Chat and Hooded Warbler, Brewster's Warbler hybrid, and Summer Tanager.

Waukesha: 135 species. May 16, finishing at 12:30 P. M., members of the Ben. Goss Bird Club searched areas within 15 miles of the city. Weather: clear and sunny with an average temperature of 60°. High-

lights included Common Egret, late Bufflehead, Turkey Vulture, Sandhill Cranes, Long-billed Dowitcher, all six swallows, 25 warblers including a Louisiana Waterthrush, and 12 species of sparrows.

Walter Klug reporting

Beloit: 146 species. May 16, also in beautiful weather, 36 observers went afield in areas surrounding the city. No other details were given other than the species seen. Of these, the most interesting were Cooper's Hawk, Bobwhite, Western Sandpiper, Loggerhead Shrike, White-eyed Vireo, Bell's Vireo, and 24 warbler species including Prothonotary, Cerulean, and Yellow-breasted Chat.

Report from **The Flyer** of Beloit

Browntown: 81 species. May 16, 5:00 A. M. to 8:00 P. M. Weather: Clear, no wind, and temperature range 70-80°. Three participants found a Black-bellied Plover, six species of thrushes including two nesting pair of Bluebirds, 18 species of warblers, and seven sparrow species.

Wayne Rhode reporting

Appleton: 165 species. May 15, 4:15 A. M. to 7:45 P. M. Weather: Party cloudy with late afternoon showers and a southwest wind at 8-20 mph. Temperature range 53-81°. Eighteen observers in nine teams discovered the following items of interest: late Common Goldeneye, Hooded Merganser, White-rumped Sandpiper, Stilt Sandpiper, Mockingbird, Loggerhead Shrike, 25 different warblers including a Yellow-breasted Chat, Evening Grosbeak, and 12 sparrows including a Fox Sparrow.

Daryl Tessen, Reporting

Green Bay: 147 species. May 16, 5:00 A. M. to 8:30 P. M. Weather: Clear with a variable wind and a temperature range between 53-76°. Thirty members of the Green Bay Bird Club covered areas around the city to the towns of Lark, Scott, DePere, and Namur. Unusual sightings included Whistling Swan, Blue Goose, Bufflehead, Rough-legged Hawk, Pigeon Hawk, all the usual terns, swallows and thrushes, 27 warbler species including Prothonotary and Connecticut, Pine Siskin, and Tree and Fox Sparrows.

Edwin Cleary, compiler

Wausau: 116 species. May 16, 6:00 A. M. to 6:00 P. M. Weather: Clear and sunny with a wind picking up from calm to 15 mph from the northwest. Temperature range 42-73°. 24 participants in the Wausau Bird and Nature Club went out in 12 teams and uncovered the following species of interest: Sharp-shinned and Cooper's Hawks, Bald Eagle, Bobwhite, Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, a Raven, Brown Creeper, 13 species of warblers, 13 Rusty Blackbirds, Pine Siskins, and a Tree Sparrow.

Emily Bierbrauer, reporting

A Curve-billed Thrasher Visits Buffalo City

By SAM ROBBINS

Wisconsin has had its share of accidental visitors in recent years; but probably none has occasioned more sustained excitement, or posed more perplexing questions, than the Curve-billed Thrasher (*Toxostoma curvirostre*) that has been a daily visitor at the Merton Maier feeder at Buffalo City from early October 1971 to the present date of writing — six months later.

I was first alerted to the presence of this bird in early December through a telephone conversation with Prof. Fred Leshner of LaCrosse and correspondence with Mr. Kenneth Krumm of Fountain City, both of whom had recently seen the bird. They, in turn, had been alerted by Brother Theodore Voelker of Winona, Minn. On December 4, 1971 Dr. Charles Kemper and I armed ourselves with binoculars, telescope, cameras and field guides, and set out through a mild snowstorm to find Merton and Lorena Maier and their ornithological visitor. Finding the Maier residence was simple. Buffalo City is a tiny community just west of Cochrane in Buffalo County on the banks of the Mississippi River, and the back yard — bounded by house, garage and a row of red cedars — was easily the birdiest place in town.



CURVE-BILLED THRASHER — photo by Dr. Donald G. Mahle, Wabasha, Minn.

Arriving at 2:30, we were treated to a feast of goldfinches, Slate-colored Juncos and Cardinals as we watched from the kitchen window. Within minutes we had also observed a Pine Siskin, Purple Finch, Oregon Junco, Tree Sparrow, Yellow-shafted Flicker, Red-bellied and Downy Woodpeckers, and several Black-capped Chickadees, White-breasted Nut-

hatches and Cedar Waxwings. It was around 3:00 that the thrasher first appeared on the ground under the cedars. While Dr. Kemper photographed from a blind just outside the house, Mrs. Maier and I watched from the kitchen window as the bird hopped quickly to a ground feeder near the cedars. The bird did not linger long at the feeder, and soon retreated to the ground beneath the cedars, skulking in typical thrasher fashion, and disappeared within five minutes.

The bird was similar to the Brown Thrasher in size, shape and behavior. Although our look was brief, and the day was too dark for the best photography, we could attest strongly to the accuracy of Mrs. Maier's written description. "The upper parts are a plain brownish-gray, almost a dust color. The tail is a slightly darker gray with the three or four outer tail feathers on each side abruptly tipped with white. It has two pale grayish wing-bars, and an off-white throat patch. Its buffy-colored chest is covered with very pale gray spots. The flanks and under-tail parts are slightly more brownish. It has bright orange eyes and a long curved bill, with both mandibles distinctly curved and about the same length as the head."

Dr. Kemper and I returned on December 11, and on a much brighter day Dr. Kemper succeeded in getting better photographs. Excellent photos have also been obtained by Dr. Donald Mahle of Wabasha, Minn., and Mr. William Draskowski of Winona, Minn. These photos, plus the combined testimony of a host of observers who have seen the Buffalo City bird at close range, provide unquestioned evidence that the identification as a typically-plumaged Curve-billed Thrasher is correct.

When Dr. Kemper and I returned for a third visit on January 29, 1972 we found the bird to be as accommodating as ever, continuing to make several trips a day to the Maier feeding station. Earlier in the fall the bird had fed partly at the feeders and partly by scratching on the bare ground for insects. With the ground frozen and snow-covered, the feeders were all-important. Its winter diet has consisted of ground suet, cracked corn, cracked sunflower seeds and nutmeats. Only rarely was the bird seen drinking from a water dish. Now with the ground again bare, the thrasher is again better able to fend for itself, and is coming to the feeders less frequently. One wonders how many other Curve-billed Thrashers (if any) have ever survived temperatures of -30° , as did this bird. In March the bird appeared to limp somewhat on an injured leg, but it is not known whether this was due to the weather, a close call with a predator, or some other factor.

Not only is this a "first" for Wisconsin, but it is also unique for this entire part of the United States. The **A. O. U. Checklist** (1957) lists the normal range including parts of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and Mexico. Outside the normal range, Bent (1948) lists only two accidental occurrences: North Platte, Nebraska, April 19-May 4, 1936; and Pensacola, Florida, June 5-11, 1932.

With every accidental extra-territorial occurrence of any bird comes conjecture about the cause of the wandering. Usually one looks for explanations in unusual storm patterns that might blow a bird far off

course. But in the case of the Buffalo City bird even greater mystery exists. Storm-blown birds usually occur during migration, but the Curve-billed Thrasher is essentially a non-migratory species. More than that, the story of this remarkable visitor started not in October when it began its steady daily visits, but in mid-July. No exact date was recorded, but in mid-July a pair of Brown Thrashers began bringing a family group of four juveniles one-half to two-thirds grown, to the feeders. Three of the juveniles were obviously Brown Thrashers, but the fourth looked different and was soon ignored by the parents while they continued to care for the other three. The Maiers are familiar with baby Brown-headed Cowbirds, and were sure that the odd bird was not that. Neither the Maiers nor the Milton Dahms of Winona, who also saw the young bird, could guess the bird's identity at that time. After frequent visits through much of August, there was a period of a few weeks during which the bird was not seen. But during that period, before the bird became a daily visitor in early October, a strange call-note was occasionally heard which subsequently has been tied in with the Curve-bill: two, three or four sharply whistled call notes all on the same pitch. In late summer and early fall these were very loud and clear. The sound has been uttered only occasionally in winter, and in a more softly whistled fashion. The only other sound the Maiers have heard from this bird is a soft clucking noise similar to that of the Brown Thrasher.

Various theories have been propounded to explain this remarkable occurrence. The theories all have one thing in common: they are far-fetched! I have been unable to locate any previous instance of hybridization of the two thrasher species, but if hybridization could occur, it might be possible that a female Brown Thrasher might have received some Curve-billed sperm before completing its migratory journey to Wisconsin. Or it has been suggested that one of the parent Brown Thrashers may have been a product of a previous "mixed marriage". It is barely possible that one or a pair of adult Curve-billed Thrashers wandered or were brought to the area and laid an egg in a Brown Thrasher nest; Browns have been known to lay eggs in the nests of other birds on occasion. It has even been suggested as a bare possibility that an experimenter (or someone hoax-inclined) could have flown north from the Southwest with a recently-laid Curve-billed egg, discovered a Brown Thrasher nest in the Buffalo City area, and deposited the odd egg.

Continued observations will be made this spring, and efforts to trap and band the visitor are being made. Perhaps more light will yet be thrown on what must rank as one of Wisconsin's most baffling ornithological experiences.

Cadott, Wis. — April 9, 1972



Letters To The Editor . . .

Margarita Cuff
322 Washington Street
Portage, Wis. 53901

Charles A. Kemper
733 Maple Street
Chippewa Falls, Wis. 54729
Dear Dr. Kemper,

I am sorry I haven't sent you this information sooner in case you'd care to use it in *The Passenger Pigeon*.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph C. Vernon, 15502 Lake Magdalene Boulevard, Tampa, Florida, have lived about ten miles from down town Tampa for the last four years. They receive the *Portage Daily Register* in which I write a bird column "Beyond Your Window". I believe the Vernons were originally from the Portage area.

The following is her letter in part:

"I wanted to tell you about the Swamp Sparrows, one in particular. For three winters now there has been with the flock one that we call little White Head. Actually his crown is brown but most of his head is snow white, his bill is white and the white goes all around his throat like a collar.

"We have been able to observe him closely for he feeds on the kitchen window. We keep small seeds there, too. He seems to be more aggressive than the others.

"If you will tell your readers about him, maybe some eye north will see him next summer. This year (1971) he showed up on November 23.

"I didn't intend to write so much, but if you ever hear of a white-headed Swamp Sparrow being seen anywhere, please let me know."

Signed: Mable Vernon

Sincerely,
Margarita Cuff

**ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE DATES,
PASSENGER PIGEON, VOL. XXXII, NO. 3**

1. Page 98 — under Spring Arrival column, *Virginia Rail* — delete April 5, 1942 — Sam Robbins; add April 4, 1971, Nancy Ashman.
2. Page 100 — Below *Ruddy Turnstone* in Species column insert *Black Turnstone* — in next column insert May 22, 1971, Robert Pritash.
3. Page 102 — under Spring Arrival column, opposite *Curlew Sandpiper*, insert May 15, 1971, Philip Mallow and Dick Sharp; under Spring Departure, insert May 19, 1971, Dick Sharp.
4. *Nighthawk* — on page 112 in Spring Arrival column, delete Apr. 23, 1957, Melva Maxson and insert, Apr. 11, Stephen Zitzer.

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