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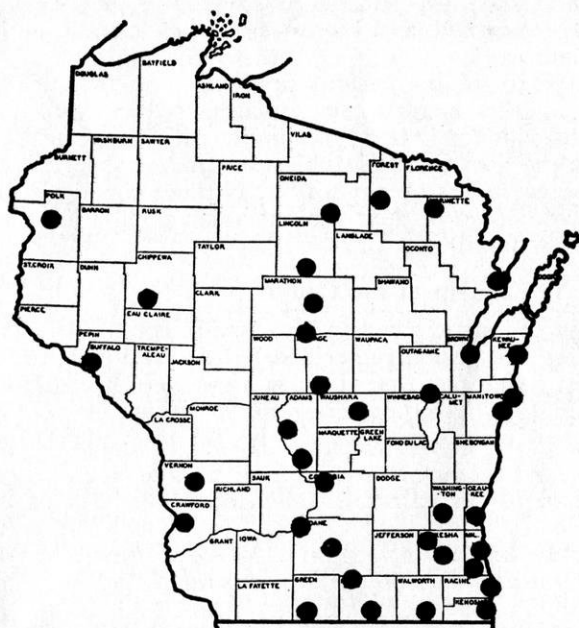
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THE 1959 CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT

By HOWARD A. WINKLER

The 1959 Christmas Bird Census was notable in several respects. The number of observers in the field was the largest ever. Eleven species which were not recorded in 1958 were added to the list. The total number of species, however, was the second lowest reported since 1951; only the count for 1958 being lower. A frequent observation, and perhaps a rather frightening one, was made by many of those participating in the count. This referred to the relative paucity of birds. The total number of birds was appreciably less than the totals of other years. This fact was viewed with considerable alarm by some of our more competent and active ornithologists. Many explanations have been offered, none of which have been adequately substantiated, and some of which we shall touch on briefly in this article.

Weather conditions during the count period were extremely dry, and at the same time mild. This perhaps worked against any great invasion of northern finches or nomadic wanderers. Open water was widely available. This might account for the small counts of water birds found on all but the larger bodies of water, particularly Lake Michigan. There was far less snow cover than has been found in previous years and this may have caused a wider dispersal of the birds. When the fields are covered with snow we frequently get large concentrations of the prairie and field birds on the manure-covered snow near barns and farm houses. In addition, heavy snow on the fields will tend to drive the birds toward the roadsides for grit and food. In certain areas abnormally strong winds tended to reduce bird activity and as a consequence there was less apparent movement of the birds. This was especially noticeable in the Mazomanie count where Mrs. Winkler and I have had the privilege of helping

out during the past several years. Despite rigorous searching, few species, and fewer numbers, were recorded, and those we did find came by diligent and painstaking field work.

The omnipresent spectre of the various pesticides and insecticides has been mentioned as another factor in the apparent reduction of our bird population. Much evidence is being accumulated on this subject, and I believe that as time goes on these poisons will be more deeply incriminated as decimating agents of our birds. As these chemicals become more and more widespread in their use our avian population may be even more materially reduced.

The Extent of the Count

This year 282 observers participated in 36 separate counts over the state of Wisconsin during the period prescribed by the National Audubon Society. Of interest is the fact that six new areas were heard from which did not report in 1958. At the same time, attrition cost us five areas from which we had counts in 1958. Why did these defections occur?

We welcome the additions and hope that they will continue to augment our Christmas lists. Some of the areas in this group might be considered critical areas, located as they are in the northern part of the state where more field work is necessary. La Crosse had a report on winter birds but it was not confined to the limitations set down by the Audubon Society and could not be used as a bona fide Christmas Count. There were no reports from Antigo in Langlade County, Mishicot in Kewaunee County, Shiocton in Outagamie County, or South Wayne in Lafayette County. These localities all reported in 1958. There were still no reports from the northern tier of counties, as mentioned last year, and also none through the mid-western portion of the state. Counts from these areas would be of inestimable value in getting the over-all picture. Once again it is suggested that some of our more dedicated members specifically attack these areas on future Christmas counts. The Roy Lounds are again to be commended for their contributions from Hiles in Forest County.

A grand total of 109 different species were tallied. Among them were several which had not been reported in 1958. These were Common and Red-throated Loon from Milwaukee, Whistling Swan from Cooksville, Snow Goose from Green Bay, Gadwall from Hales Corners, Blue-winged Teal from Milwaukee, Ring-necked Duck from Adams and Madison, Mockingbird from Milwaukee and Racine, Brown Thrasher from Appleton and Madison, Hermit Thrush from Lake Geneva and Hales Corners, Eastern Bluebird from Seneca and Fox Sparrow from Green Bay, Lake Geneva, Mazomanie and Milwaukee.

On the debit side, there were no reports of Green-winged Teal, Shoveler, Greater Scaup, Goshawk, Sharp-tailed Grouse, Short-eared Owl, Winter Wren or Ruby-crowned Kinglet. There was only one report of Bohemian Waxwings, so prominently reported last year, and no reports of Savannah Sparrow and Harris' Sparrow.

In general, waterfowl were fairly well represented. Lake Geneva reported one White-winged Scoter, as it did in 1958. The hawk count was close to that of 1958 but lower; eight species and 220 birds in 1959 and nine species and 319 birds in 1958. The Goshawk was missed in 1959.

Woodpeckers in 1958 totalled 940 birds and in 1959 only 456! Of great import and interest were the reports of Hermit Thrush, Brown Thrasher, Eastern Bluebird and Mockingbirds.

When we turn to the finches we note that the Redpoll count in 1958 was 258 and in 1959 there were 2637. This was an incredible jump, and certainly I can offer no reasonable explanation for this phenomenon. Evening Grosbeaks were at virtually the same level. In 1958 there were 610 and in 1959 there were 603. Tree sparrows in 1958 totalled 7438 and in 1959 dropped to less than half, or 3131. Pine Siskins in 1958 numbered 175 and in 1959 the count was 164, or basically the same. Purple Finches, so abundant in 1958 and reported on 27 of the counts, were noted in 1959 on only seven, and the total in 1959 was only 150 birds.

Unfortunately, I am unable to do more than record these isolated statistics, and I draw no conclusions. There are no particularly well correlated statistics. For example, why were the Tree Sparrows almost halved in 1959, while Pine Siskins remained at essentially the same level? Why were Purple Finches so numerous in 1958 and so scarce in 1959? Questions such as these could be asked about many species. Possibly such questions would draw our attention to the subject and perhaps more data would be accumulated. Then valid conclusions could be reached on these provocative questions. Statistics are interesting but may be misleading when interpreted hastily, and we may be led to false assumptions on the basis of a few figures. Much more work needs to be done, and I am hopeful that it will be, so that by next year we may have more information on which to base answers to some of these questions.

Many Species Missed

There were many birds seen during the count periods but not on the specific count day, and these should be mentioned along with various comments by some of the observers. These comments will enable us to obtain a better review of the conditions prevailing throughout the state.

At Adams, Mourning Dove, Horned Lark, Oregon Junco and Lapland Longspur were noted but not on the count day. At Appleton the list included Robin, Common Grackle, Gray Partridge and Flicker. Daryl Tessen reported that a Snowy Owl was seen at close range sitting in a field and was flushed after all the party had observed it. A Brown Thrasher was seen feeding at a tray in Appleton. A female Towhee was observed at the edge of some woods north of Appleton. A Red-shouldered Hawk was the only addition to the Bancroft list.

At Beloit observers noted Black Duck, Screech Owl, Red-headed Woodpecker, Horned Lark and meadowlark(sp). From Chippewa Falls came reports of Common Goldeneye, Pileated Woodpecker, Red-bellied Woodpecker and Northern Shrike.

John Wilde of Cooksville added Sparrow Hawk, Marsh Hawk, Common Redpoll, Lapland Longspur, Pheasant, and Gray Partridge. "Birds like meadowlark, Mourning Dove, nuthatch, Downy Woodpecker, etc., usually seen in area much more commonly, though we had such low numbers on count. A Western Meadowlark heard in full song on evening of December 23. Great Blue Heron seen on Badfish near Cooksville and has been 'in residence' there for about a month. Apparently the Badfish with the dumping of Madison's effluent will remain open all

year except perhaps during the most severe cold. This may in time result in interesting changes in the winter bird population. A Killdeer was observed there regularly until Christmas. The Whistling Swan was first seen on Fulton Pond on December 20. This is a widening of the Yahara back of the dam at Fulton. It was not seen there on December 27 but seen again on the day of the count. One bird completely white, one with some gray especially on the neck seen well within 200 yards and carefully checked to rule out the possibility of released Mute Swans."

Comment from Green Bay

At Green Bay the following were seen during the count period but not on the count day: Northern Shrike, Song Sparrow, Eastern Meadowlark, Lapland Longspur, Snow Bunting, Sparrow Hawk, Oregon Junco and Mourning Dove. Edwin Cleary continued: "Our 1959 Christmas Count was the second highest in the history of the Club. The highest being 50 species recorded in December 1954, just five years ago. This year marked the Club's 21st annual count, the first being taken in 1938. Some statistics of that first count might be of interest. Fifteen observers took part and they secured a total of 37 species and a total individual count of 1382. One of the most outstanding discoveries of the day was the finding of 12 White-winged Crossbills in the town of Scott. This was the last time we ever succeeded in getting this species on our Christmas Count or on any other of our lists. The leaders of our first count were J. B. Kendall, who was president of the Club in 1938, Elmer Strehlow, Ed Paulson and Chester Krawczyk. Two of the leaders of the 1938 count, Paulson and Krawczyk, were also leaders of 1959 count. Both were honored at our annual banquet for their long period of outstanding service and leadership of the Club. Weather conditions for taking the count were exceptionally ideal. A clear sunny day with the temperature ranging from 18° to 30° and light variable winds of three to seven m. p. h. An unusual fact noted was the lack of large flocks of Tree Sparrows, redpolls, Goldfinches, etc. The Boreal Chickadee appeared on our Christmas list for the first time. This bird visited the Romig's feeding station quite regularly during the last two weeks in December. The White-throated Sparrows also remained at their feeding station for a long period and became quite tame."

Cleary added some moderately critical notes which may be included here: "We did not receive the notice about the dates for the Christmas Count until the day we took the count. Then it was too late. Had **The Passenger Pigeon** arrived on time we would have known the correct dates on time but it did not arrive until several days after Christmas. The Club members hope that under these circumstances our count will be accepted." (It is, with thanks.)

Mary Donald on the Hales Corners report added Brown Creeper, Oregon Junco, Red-breasted Nuthatch and Rough-legged Hawk. "The only rare find was the Hermit Thrush which was found near Carrollville in a ravine. It was in good condition and carefully observed by Karl Priebe and myself."

From Hartford the Brown Creeper was added, as well as a rather interesting note which tends to bear out the consensus of many—"made

more miles on all the side roads than ever before and saw fewer birds than ever before."

Roy Lound reported from Hiles: "The most noticeable feature of the count was the absence of a number of species found in the same area the previous year. At that time I found a fair number of Red-breasted Nuthatches, Purple Finches, Pine Siskins, and White-winged Crossbills. This year two of us were unable to find any of those birds although the snow cover and other conditions were similar. The food supply may have been a factor as the spruce and balsam trees have very few cones this year."

Seen during the count period at Kenosha were Sparrow Hawk, Common Redpoll and Ring-billed Gull. Seen at Kewaunee were Eastern Meadowlark, Tree Sparrow, Evening Grosbeak, Pine Grosbeak, American Goldfinch, Blue Jay, Purple Finch and Snow Bunting.

From Luck, Mrs. Lester Pedersen added Snow Bunting and had the following to say: "All during the bird count period our weather fluctuated from one extreme to the other. Mild temperatures, fog, drizzle and sleet lasted from December 23 to a heavy rain on December 27 turning to snow that night during which two to four inches fell. More of the same weather the next few days ending with another snow storm starting about 3:30 p. m. Jan. 1 and snowing most of the day, then turning bitter cold for the next three days with the temperature hovering between zero and 22° below. The Robin was here all during Christmas but not seen since Jan. 3 when the temperature dropped to 22° below. The Mourning Doves are still here."

Details on Madison Count

A rather detailed and informative report on the Madison count is included here. Seen during the count period but not on the count day were Ruffed Grouse, Whistling Swan, Screech Owl, Hermit Thrush and White-throated Sparrow. "The results are disappointingly below our best efforts. The largest number of species previously reported was 78, a record set in 1954 and tied in 1957. The 62 species recorded in 1959 are the combined results of most of the bad things which may happen to a count. Visibility throughout the entire day was reduced almost to nothing by a dense fog and the effect of the weather generally was to greatly reduce bird movement, bird song and bird call notes. Cold weather earlier had virtually closed all of our lakes driving out the thousands of ducks which had lingered well into December. True the few ducks remaining were rich in the number of species. On one of the few strips of open water on Lake Mendota Bill Foster and Joe Hickey found six species among eight individual ducks seen.

"Two species were new to the Madison count, the Saw-whet Owl and Bewick's Wren. The Saw-whet is long overdue. For the past five winters a pair of these small owls have been picked up in the same cedar swamp early in January and remained there at least until the end of March. Tireless efforts to find them there in December have until this year failed. This year one bird was found one week prior to the count and a single bird was found on the count day in the same area. The Bewick's Wren had been present for at least three weeks prior to the count day and was seen twice on the count day. The bird gave frequent call notes and

was more easily identifiable by note than by sight, though Hickey and Foster were fully satisfied on both scores (i.e., sound and sight). The Bewick's nests regularly in a few favored sections of central and south-western Wisconsin including several places in western Dane County. Nevertheless, winter records of the Bewick's Wren are still hard to come by. The Carolina Wren which is quite unusual in summer is the more likely 'unusual' wren to make an appearance here in winter than is the Bewick's.

"The Boreal Chickadee was a surprise first found on the count day and seen subsequently in the same stand of black spruce by numerous observers since that time. Our last bird showed up three or four years back and remained in one area until the end of March.

"The other significant fact about the count is the huge reduction in numbers of everything, especially birds normally observed from considerable distance, such as hawks. Weather accounted for much of this but the totals of wintering birds this year seem generally down.

"Two species, the White-winged Scoter and Henslow's Sparrow, were reported by careful skilled observers but are not included for lack of subsequent corroboration. The Scoter would probably have made the grade as a sight record had weather permitted better observational detail. The Henslow's—if that was what it was—was so completely unexpected, was not in the kind of habitat it normally occupies during summer, and supplied no confirming call note. It would have been counted only had it been collected."

Comments from Reporters

Alan Rusch of Merrill reported Evening Grosbeak and Blue Jay seen during the count period but not on the day of the count.

Mary Donald, who also served as compiler for the Milwaukee count, reported Oregon Junco, Brown Thrasher, Bonaparte's Gull and Red-shouldered Hawk during the period but not on the day. "The Mockingbird was seen by Mrs. Balsom and Dr. Hehn. The bird was eating crab-apples in company with three Robins. Another has turned up near the filtration plant, which may be the same bird moving south. The Fox Sparrow was identified by Mrs. Urban. The Blue-winged Teal was at the Juneau Park lagoon and was noted by Balsom and Hehn."

The Oconomowoc report echoed the feelings of many other observers: "General lack of birds using feeders all season. Small number of Tree Sparrows this date due to high winds. Have noted a general lack of juncos on all areas covered this season, however." (Ed Peartree) The only two birds seen during the period but not on the count day were Mourning Dove and Hairy Woodpecker.

From Portage in Columbia County Donald Cors noted: "I have never seen such large flocks of Goldfinches, mostly on open sandy fields north of Portage. Seen during the period but not on the count day were Common Redpoll and Great Horned Owl."

Racine had several species not noted on the count day including the Sora Rail, Pied-billed Grebe, Red-bellied Woodpecker, Red-headed Woodpecker. White-crowned Sparrow, Evening Grosbeak, Purple Finch and Brown Thrasher. Both the Mockingbird and Tufted Titmouse were observed at window feeding stations.

Two species not included on the count day total from Rhinelander were Boreal Chickadee and Pine Grosbeak; but both were seen during the period.

Perhaps one of the most outstanding records was that of the Eastern Bluebirds which "were observed perched on a telephone wire along railroad tracks about four miles south of Lynxville," by Clarence Paulson.

Wausau reported two birds seen in the period but not on the count day, Tufted Titmouse and Brown Creeper.

From Marinette County came the following report by Raymond Stefanski: "In spite of the large amount of time spent in the field we turned up a very little list to show for it. We hiked into little-frequented areas, perfect habitat for most winter resident, yet no birds were to be seen. Among these habitats were cedar swamps, white birch, hemlock, sugar maple, etc."

Sam Robbins included a more detailed report which is reprinted here as it summarizes much of the information and at the same time asks some of the questions which we all have been asking: "Are the birds here or aren't they? The results of the counts I took part in are largely negative. A comparison of the two major counts I compile (Adams and Mazomanie) for the past three years shows a sharp drop in both species and individuals.

	Year	Species	Individuals (Minus Starlings, House Sparrows)
Adams	1957	50	2593
	1958	53	2356
	1959	39	983
Mazomanie	1957	61	5434
	1958	53	5459
	1959	49	3625

"Are the birds actually present in smaller numbers this year or is the drop more apparent than real, and caused by different weather factors? There are different weather factors to take into account. December 1959 was remarkably mild and dry. The amount of open water, both on the Wisconsin River and in the creeks, was much larger than usual. It would be logical to surmise that the larger amount of open water would tend to spread out the birds preferring open water. Only four Goldeneyes at Mazomanie this year compared with 85 and 21 of the past two years. A similar dispersal could logically be expected of birds of the open fields with little or no snow on the ground. Snow on the ground plus some manure spread over the snow in selected spots tends to concentrate such birds as Horned Larks, longspurs, meadowlarks and Snow Buntings. In the absence of snow and manure these birds were very difficult to find.

"Even more pronounced as a weather factor was the wind. At Mazomanie on January 1 the wind was strong enough by late morning to be a definite factor in keeping down the activity of the birds and this wind continued throughout the afternoon. At Adams the wind was stronger, keeping the birds silent and inactive. We worked hard for everything that we found—thrashing through windbreaks to flush out a Cardinal or

a Blue Jay. It is hard to believe that three parties in the field all day can come up with less than 1000 individual birds exclusive of Starlings and House Sparrows in an area as attractive as that along the Wisconsin River in Adams County. But that is the sad truth.

"In the case of the Adams count I have positive evidence that the bird population is nowhere near as depleted as the figures from this count would indicate. Some fairly extensive advance spotting was carried on during the three week period prior to the count. Juncos could be seen by the hundreds, yet the count produced only 29. Blue Jays were much more plentiful than the 53 on the count would indicate. Ten species missed on the count were recorded during December in the area, (Red-shouldered Hawk, Mourning Dove, Horned Lark, Carolina and Long-billed Marsh Wren, Red Crossbill, Oregon Junco, White-throated and Swamp Sparrows and Lapland Longspurs) and were almost certainly present at the time of the count.

"Further confirmation came on the morning of January 11 when I reran on a calm morning the same route I had for the Christmas Count of Jan. 2 on a windy morning. Nine species were found on the latter date that were missed on the earlier date. Common Merganser, Marsh Hawk, Coot, Screech Owl, Bohemian and Cedar Waxwings, Evening Grosbeak and Tree Sparrow. Numbers on the latter date were considerably higher for Hairy and Downy Woodpeckers, White-breasted Nuthatches, redpolls and Goldfinches. The number of Blue Jays remained down, however. Apparently this is one species whose numbers are way down this winter. The Red-headed Woodpecker is also almost absent. Since these two are particularly oak-loving species it points towards a poor acorn crop last fall."

Robbins' comments are thought-provoking and encouraging. Yet other reports show decreased numbers of species as well as individuals on count days which were ideal weather-wise, and after the expenditure of more than average effort. Why?

Details of Individual Counts

ADAMS: Jan. 2. 5:45 a. m. to 4:45 p. m. Cloudy becoming overcast. Wind SW 25 m. p. h. Temperature 24°-26°. Trace of snow. River half open, creeks open. Area: circle 7½ mile radius centered 1 mile south of Dellwood. 10 observers in 3 parties. Total party miles 192, 12 on foot, 180 by car. Total party hours 23, 9 on foot, 14 by car. Total species 38, individuals 1635. Observers—Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Barger, Bill and Jerry Bixby, Mrs. Herman Denzin, Mrs. Carl Lobenstein, Eugene Roark, Sam Robbins, Danny Robbins, Mrs. R. A. Walker. (1958—53 species, 2781 individuals)

APPLETON: Dec. 29. 7:00 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Clear all day. Wind N 11-14 m. p. h. Temperature 20°-30°. Trace of snow. Fox River and small area of Lake Winnebago open. Area: centered around Appleton 7½ miles to the north, west and south including Greenville, Neenah and Menasha. 4 observers in 1 party. Total party miles 91, 2 on foot, 89 by car. Total party hours 9, 3 on foot, 6 by car. Total species 33, individuals 1259. Observers—Mrs. C. Defferding, Mrs. V. Lipke, Daryl Tessen (compiler), Mrs. Fred Tessen. (1958—no report)

BANCROFT: Dec. 29. 7 a. m. to 5:15 p. m. Clear sky. Wind N 2-10 m. p. h. Temperature 18°-28°. Ground mostly bare. Creeks mostly open. Area: circle 7½ mile radius centered 3½ miles west of Bancroft. 5 observers in 2 parties. Total party miles 180, 8 on foot, 172 by car. Total party hours 18, 6 on foot, 12 by car. Total species 31, individuals 978. Observers—Elva Hamerstrom, Frances Hamerstrom, Gary Hampton, Jack Oar, Sam Robbins. (1958—31 species, 1569 individuals)

BELOIT: Jan. 3. 7:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m. Overcast sky with light snow during morning. Wind W 10-20 m. p. h. Temperature 18°-24°. No snow on ground. Skim

of ice along edges of rivers and creeks. Area: circle $7\frac{1}{2}$ mile radius centered at bridge north of Big Hill Park including part of Janesville, Hanover and Rockton. 25 observers in 9 parties. Total party miles 347, 18 on foot, 329 by car. Total party hours 49, 12 on foot, 37 by car. Total species 33, individuals 7475. Observers—Bernice Andrews, Yoyoi Akasaka, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Behrens, Charlotte Chamberlin, Frances Clark, Roy Cole, Darrel Fox, Mrs. Hazel Cox, Ronald Dougan, Frances Glenn, Dorothy Hammel, A. E. Hepler, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Mahlum, Hilda Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Morse, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Ohm, James Sipe, Mr. and Mrs. David Stocking, Al Walmsley. (1958—45 species, 4425 individuals)

CEDARBURG: Jan. 3. 6:45 a. m. to 2:15 p. m. Cloudy sky early morning with snow flurries late morning. Later variable, broken and overcast with clearing by mid-afternoon. Wind NW 20-25 m. p. h. Ground partially snow covered. Milwaukee River, Cedar Creek, Lake Michigan open, Long Lake in Cedarburg swamp frozen. Area: same as last year except extended west into Washington County to CTH "M." 2 observers in 1 party. Total party miles 83, 3 on foot, 80 by car. Total party hours $7\frac{1}{2}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$ on foot, 5 by car. Total species 18, individuals 893. Observers—Barbara MacBriar, Wallace N. MacBriar, Jr. (compiler). (1958—23 species, 642 individuals)

CHIPPEWA FALLS: Dec. 26. $9\frac{1}{2}$ hours in the field. Overcast and foggy sky in the morning, drizzle in afternoon. Wind SE at 6 m. p. h. Temperature 32° - 42° . 2 inches of snow on ground. Rivers open. Area: same as last year. 6 observers in 1 party. Total party miles 80, 6 on foot, 74 by car. Total party hours $9\frac{1}{2}$, 4 on foot, $5\frac{1}{2}$ by car. Total species 22, individuals 705. Observers—Charles Kemper, Elaine Miller, Ed Reifenauer, Neva Reifenauer, Tom Schoonover, Mrs. Harold Thompson. (1958—24 species, 866 individuals)

COOKSVILLE: Jan. 1. 7:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Sky overcast becoming more heavily clouded. Somewhat hazy. Wind SSE at 5 m. p. h. in early a. m. increasing to 15-20 m. p. h. Temperature 27° - 30° . 1-2 inches of snow on the ground with some old, deeper drifts. Yahara River and Badfish Creek mostly open. Area: farm land, largely open with occasional woodlots, some marshy wooded areas along rivers. 3 observers in 1 party. Total party miles 79, 4 on foot, 75 by car. Total party hours 9, 2 on foot, 7 by car. Total species 30, individuals 704. Observers—Olga Porter, John Wilde, Jonathan Wilde. (1958—32 species, 953 individuals)

DANCY: Dec. 30. 7:00 a. m. to 4:00 p. m. Sky clear and partly cloudy. Wind WNW at 5-15 m. p. h. Temperature 18° - 30° . 60% snow on ground. Rivers open. Area: not specified but includes farm fields 30%, old fields and marsh 20%, woods 40%, flowage 10%. 10 observers in 2 parties. Total party miles 198, 6 on foot, 192 by car. Total party hours 16, 4 on foot, 12 by car. Total species 23, individuals 795. Observers—David Aslakson, Mike Ericson, James Frederick, John Green, Sherry Greunke, Don Helgerson (compiler), Don Hoehn, James Lee, Beverly Linden, Mel Staver. (1958—23 species, 669 individuals)

GREEN BAY: Dec. 19. 6:30 a. m. to 4:00 p. m. Sky bright and sunny. Wind NW light and variable 3-7 m. p. h. Temperature 18° - 30° . $\frac{1}{2}$ inch or less snow on the ground with some spots bare. Fox River at DePere open, East and west bay shore areas partly open. Area: Green Bay and DePere, Town of Scott, Point Sauble and Allouez. 17 observers in 4 parties. Total party miles 239, 15 on foot, 224 by car. Total party hours 37, 27 on foot, 10 by car. Total species 46, individuals 878. Observers—Bernard Chartier, Edwin D. Cleary, Gordon Delsart, Tom Erdman, Ray Hussong, Clara Hussong, Irene Krostag, Margaret Olson, Chester Krawczyk, Ed Paulson, Mildred Van Vonderen, Florence Vanden Blomen, Paul Romig, Mrs. Paul Romig, Mrs. Earl Wright, Mike Weber, Mrs. Andrew Weber, Ed Cleary (compiler). (1958—41 species, 3069 individuals)

HALES CORNERS: Dec. 30. 8:00 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Cloudy sky, light snow all day. Wind NW 8-15 m. p. h. Temperature 25° - 30° . $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 inch snow on ground. Lake Michigan and streams open. Area: circle $7\frac{1}{2}$ mile radius centered about Puetz Road and Highway 41. 5 observers in 2 parties. Total party miles 147, 13 on foot, 134 by car. Total party hours $15\frac{1}{2}$, 5 on foot, $10\frac{1}{2}$ by car. Total species 43, individuals 6634. Observers—Mrs. A. P. Balsom, Mary Donald (compiler), Mr. and Mrs. Joseph O'Hearn, Karl Priebe. (1958—39 species, 12,461 individuals)

HARTFORD: Dec. 30. 8:00 a. m. to 3:30 p. m. Sunshine and snow flurries in morning. Wind N and light. Temperature 20° - 34° . 3 inches snow on the ground. Only creeks had open water. Area: Hartford, Pike Lake, Slinger, Cedar Lake, Cedar Creek and feeders. 5 observers in 1 party. Total party miles $62\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ on foot and 62 by car. Total party hours 9, 1 on foot and 8 by car. Total species 16, individuals 461.

	Adams	Appleton	Bancroft (Portage Co.)	Beloit	Cedarburg	Chippewa Falls	Cookville (June, Rock Co.)	Dancy (Portage, Marathon)	Green Bay	Hales Corners	Hartford	Hiles (Forest Co.)	Kenosha	Kewaunee	Lake Geneva	Luck	Madison	Manitowoc
Common Loon	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Red-throated Loon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pied-billed Grebe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Great Blue Heron	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whistling Swan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	325	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
Canada Goose	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Snow Goose	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blue Goose	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mallard	39	14	105	..	..	..	21	1000	148	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	344	29
Black Duck	9	286	..	..	..	..	..	2000	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	28
Gadwall	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Blue-w. Teal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
American Widgeon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Wood Duck	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Redhead	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ring-necked Duck	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Canvasback	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lesser Scaup	..	2	..	..	200	..	..	1	7	321	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Common Goldeneye	11	49	50	50	..	26	..	80	1940	..	..	31	35	265	..	..	7	100
Bufflehead	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	119	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..
Oldsquaw	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
White-w. Scoter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Ruddy Duck	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hooded Merganser	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	650	20	..	..	1	9	25	..	59	6
Common Merganser	2	20	..	5	..	..	..	7	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Red-br. Merganser	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sharp-shinned Hawk	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cooper's Hawk	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
Red-tailed Hawk	2	4	1	13	1	1	2	1	..	11	..	..	1	..	2	..	8	..
Red-should. Hawk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Rough-legged Hawk	..	3	1	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bald Eagle	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marsh Hawk	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Sparrow Hawk	..	1	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
Ruffed Grouse	3	..	12	..	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	1	..	4
Prairie Chicken	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bobwhite	12	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ring-n. Pheasant	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	3	11	19	1	..	6	12	12	2	32	20
Gray Partridge	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
American Coot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8
Common Snipe	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Herring Gull	4	..	26	498	..	..	..	660	205	3	..	300	500	50	..	16	334	..
Ring-billed Gull	..	..	..	24	1	..	5	310	104	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	2	..
Mourning Dove	..	..	34	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	5	..	5	2	44	1
Screech Owl	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Great Horned Owl	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
Snowy Owl	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barred Owl	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Long-eared Owl	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	4	..
Saw-whet Owl	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Belted Kingfisher	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Yell.-shaft. Flicker	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pil. Woodpecker	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..
Red-bel. Woodpecker	..	..	..	5	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	6	9	..
Red-head. Woodpecker	1	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	3	..
No. of Observers	10	4	5	25	2	6	3	10	17	5	5	2	4	5	11	1	29	5
No. of Species	38	33	31	33	18	22	30	23	46	43	16	11	19	20	37	23	62	24

Observers—Mrs. Lillian Justman, Grace Kroll, Mrs. Clara Patrick, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Schmidt, Josephine Strubing. (1958–19 species, 926 individuals)

HILES: Jan. 1. 6:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Sky cloudy but good visibility. Wind E 0-10 m. p. h. Temperature 0°-20°. 8 inches of snow on ground. No open water. Area: circle 7½ mile radius centered 10 miles NNE of Hiles, Nicolet National Forest. 25% coniferous forest, 25% deciduous forest, 50% cedar and spruce swamp. 2 observers in 1 party. Total party miles 50, 5 on foot, 45 by car. Total party hours 10, 5 on foot, 5 by car. Total species 11, individuals 123. Observers—Mr. and Mrs. Roy Lound. (1958–16 species, 379 individuals)

KENOSHA: Dec. 31. 12:30 p. m. to 4:00 p. m. Sky cloudy. Wind NW. Temperature 32°-34°. Ground for the most part bare of snow. Area: lake front and county park, door yards and feeding stations. 4 observers in 1 party. Total party miles 32, all by car. Total party hours 8. Total species 19, individuals 523. Observers—Howard Higgins, Mabel Higgins, Thelma Ludwig, Alta Robertsen. (1958–16 species, 379 individuals)

KEWAUNEE: Jan. 2. 7:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Sky overcast. Wind S 5-15 m. p. h. Temperature 20°-25°. Ground partly covered with snow. Some open water on Kewaunee River, harbor and lake front open. Area: circle 7½ mile radius centered at Kewaunee. 5 observers in 1 party. Total party miles 52, 2 on foot, 50 by car. Total party hours 8, 5 on foot, 3 by car. Total species 20, individuals 789. Observers—Larry Birch-

	Marquette Co.	Mazomanie	Merrill	Milwaukee	Monroe	Nelson (Buffalo Co.)	Oconomowoc	Peshigo	Portage	Reine	Rhineland	Seneca (Crawford Co.)	Two Rivers	Viroqua	Wausau	Wausau	Wausau	Wausau
Common Loon	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Red-throated Loon	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pied-billed Grebe
Great Blue Heron
Whistling Swan
Canada Goose	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Snow Goose
Blue Goose
Walden	..	38	3069	..	..	..	5	1	755	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Black Duck	337	..	..	..	1	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	9	327	..	..
Gadwall	61	100	..	..
Blue-w. Teal	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
American Widgeon
Wood Duck	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Redhead	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ring-n. Duck
Canvasback	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lesser Scaup	7527	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Common Goldeneye	..	4	7696	..	425	..	2	75	4	49	..	..	..	..	4	20	..	17
Bufflehead	865	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oldsquaw	925	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3000	..	..	..	..	..	..
White-w. Scoter
Ruddy Duck	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hooded Merganser	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common Merganser	6	24	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	7
Red-br. Merganser	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sharp-shinned Hawk	1	..	..	..
Cooper's Hawk	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Red-tailed Hawk	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	1	2
Red-should. Hawk
Rough-legged Hawk	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Bald Eagle	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Marsh Hawk	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sparrow Hawk	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Ruffed Grouse	..	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1
Prairie Chicken
Bobwhite	..	8	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
Ring-n. Pheasant	81	3	..	..	7	2	121	..	..	44	..	..	7	8	..	1
Gray Partridge	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
American Coot	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common Snipe
Herring Gull	192	..	..	..	4	4	13	98	..	11	480	..	7	..	..	3
Ring-billed Gull	117	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mourning Dove	..	8	..	3	..	..	..	..	9	11	..	..	..	..	4	40	..	5
Screech Owl	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Great Horned Owl	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	4
Snowy Owl	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barred Owl	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Long-eared Owl	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saw-whet Owl
Belted Kingfisher	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1
Yell.-shaft Flicker	..	2	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
Pil. Woodpecker	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Red-bell. Woodpecker	..	41	..	3	1	4	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	4	7	..
Red-Head. Woodpecker	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
No. of Observers	3	12	2	23	7	3	3	1	1	8	6	1	5	1	28	25	2	2
No. of Species	3	49	13	54	18	18	19	12	32	31	13	15	24	16	48	29	13	35

wood, Elmer Decramer, Millie Decramer, John Kraupa, Roy Lukes. (1958-25 species, 1642 individuals)

LAKE GENEVA: Dec. 26. 8:00 a. m. to 4:00 p. m. Heavy fog, visibility at times limited to 100 feet. Afternoon visibility ¼ mile. Wind SW 5 m. p. h. Temperature 45°-48°. 4-8 inches snow on ground. All water open. Area: around entire lake, towns and suburbs 35%, deciduous woods 25%, water 30%, pasture 5%, cattails and spring-fed streams 5%. Also east side of Lake Como. 11 observers in 3 parties. Total party miles 80, 20 on foot, 60 by car. Total party hours 20, 12 on foot, 8 by car. Total species 37, individuals 906. Observers—Earl Anderson, Bertha Bennert, Karl E. Bartel (compiler), Laurie Binford, V. A. Bradey, Charles T. Clark, Margaret C. Lehmann, Clarence O. Palmquist, Bob Palmquist, Paul Schulze, Charles A. Westcott. (1958-37 species, 1075 individuals)

LUCK: Dec. 25. 7:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Overcast sky, rain, sleet and fog all day. Wind SSE 10-25 m. p. h. Temperature 24°-36°. 2-4 inches of snow on ground. A few open spots of water in the Trade River. Area: woods, farms, highways, bird feeders. 1 observer. Total miles 53, 3 on foot, 50 by car. Total hours 8, 4½ on foot, 3½ by car. Total species 23, individuals 450. Observers—Mr. and Mrs. Lester M. Pedersen (Lester drives but does not count the birds). (1958-20 species, 488 individuals)

MADISON: Dec. 26. 6:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m. Very foggy sky throughout the day with intermittent rain. Wind SW 7-12 m. p. h. Temperature 39°-41°. 8 inches of old snow on ground. Lakes Mendota and Monona virtually closed. Area: circle 7½ mile

	Adams	Apleton	Bancroft (Portage Co.)	Beloit	Cedarburg	Chippewa Falls	Cooksville (Dane, Rock Co.)	Dancy (Portage, Marathon)	Green Bay	Hales Corners	Hartford	Hiles (Forest Co.)	Kenosha	Kewaunee	Lake Geneva	Luck	Madison	Manitowoc
Hairy Woodpecker	1	2	2	6	1	3	1	2	7	6	2	2	..	1	2	10	31	..
Downy Woodpecker	8	..	..	22	..	..	..	12	13	5	16	..	2	1	7	21	52	..
Horned Lark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	12	..
Gray Jay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blue Jay	53	9	41	39	5	78	12	22	54	16	5	..	3	..	7	31	164	8
Common Raven	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common Crow	158	22	186	3000	11	13	42	14	2	1906	7	..	6	3	16	7	70	5
Bl. cp. Chickadee	94	61	11	70	3	70	11	21	34	53	18	39	18	18	53	51	291	10
Boreal Chickadee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	..
Tufted Titmouse	1	4	..	24	..	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..
Wh.-br. Nuthatch	23	10	7	22	..	23	2	1	10	19	6	..	1	1	15	16	161	3
Red-br. Nuthatch	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	32	1
Brown Creeper	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Bewick's Wren	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mockingbird	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brown Thrasher	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Robin	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	5	1	1	10	..
Hermit Thrush	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eastern Bluebird	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	6	..	7	..
Golden-cr. Kinglet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bohemian Waxwing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cedar Waxwing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Northern Shrike	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Starling	77	97	23	1241	19	47	150	23	273	487	19	..	25	50	18	39	613	25
Myrtle Warbler	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
House Sparrow	575	307	193	2192	87	232	350	489	1300	715	356	..	50	125	86	100	2051	35
East. Meadowlark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West. Meadowlark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meadowlark (Spec. ?)	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..
Red-w. Blackbird	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	171	..
Rusty Blackbird	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Common Grackle	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Br.-headed Cowbird	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Cardinal	35	10	3	40	3	7	5	..	5	9	9	..	1	1	14	9	134	3
Evening Grosbeak	185	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	..
Purple Finch	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	49	..
Pine Grosbeak	20	6	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hoary Redpoll	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common Redpoll	155	118	586	..	..	101	..	91	8	..	..	..	3	43	75	51	..	..
Pine Siskin	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	152	..
Amer. Goldfinch	55	37	61	41	3	41	5	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	15	2	56	13
Red Crossbill	..	..	1	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Wh.-winged Crossbill	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rufous-wid. Towhee	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vesper Sparrow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slate-col. Junco	29	16	3	109	..	35	45	..	13	76	37	..	50	1	121	..	451	32
Oregon Junco	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	1
Tree Sparrow	23	10	10	142	..	34	90	74	8	161	..	..	10	..	79	..	1172	6
Field Sparrow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wh.-throat. Sparrow	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..
Fox Sparrow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Swamp Sparrow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	19	..
Song Sparrow	..	1	..	11	..	9	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	23	..
Lapland Longspur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	..
Snow Bunting	1	..	16	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	..
No. of Observers	10	4	5	25	2	6	3	10	17	5	5	2	4	5	11	1	29	5
No. of Species	38	33	31	33	18	22	30	23	46	43	16	11	19	20	37	23	62	24

radius centered on State Capitol. 29 observers in 13 parties. Total party miles 554, 52 on foot; 502 by car. Total party hours 82, 51 on foot, 31 by car. Total species 62, individuals 6546. Observers—Thomas Ashman, Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Barger, Wayne Brown, Ruby Bere, Carolyn Carpenter, Robert Ellarson, Bill Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Eynon, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph J. Hickey, William Hilsenhoff, Frank King, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Lound, Robert McCabe, Eleanor Peterson, John Phelps, Eugene Roark, Sam Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Shepherd, Mrs. W. T. Stephens, Etienne Stefani, Dr. J. G. Waddel, Josephine Walker, Mrs. R. A. Walker, Ray White. (1958—61 species, 13,473 individuals)

MANITOWOC: Dec. 30. 8:00 a. m. to 3:00 p. m. Sky overcast but becoming sunny. Wind 10 m. p. h. Temperature 28°. Area: lake front and bushy and meadow areas along Manitowoc River. Total party miles 24, 4 on foot, 20 by car. Total species 24, individuals 669. Observers—Helen Dedwick, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Hallisy, Mrs. Norris Sanders, Mrs. Louis Ansgore (compiler). (1958—no report)

MARINETTE COUNTY: Jan. 3. 7:30 a. m. to 2:00 p. m. Clear sky and bright sun. Wind NW 5-10 m. p. h. Temperature 35°-40°. 24 inches of snow on ground. Spring pond only open water. Area: NW Marinette Co., Armstrong Creek area, SE Forest Co., Newald area. 3 observers in 1 party. Total party miles 37, 7 on foot, 30

	Marquette Co.	Macanmie	Merrill	Milwaukee	Monroe	Nelson (Buffalo Co.)	Oconomowoc	Peshigo	Portage	Recline	Rhinelander	Seneca (Crawford Co.)	Two Rivers	Viroqua	Wausau	Wausau	Wautoma	Wisconsin Dells
Hairy Woodpecker	..	16	..	7	..	6	..	..	2	3	8	1	2	2	18	8	6	10
Downy Woodpecker	3	49	2	33	3	3	5	3	5	24	1	3	8	2	44	5	12	13
Borned Lark	..	4	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1
Gray Jay
Blue Jay	..	144	..	10	15	19	5	9	20	12	7	4	7	8	110	55	17	53
Common Raven	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common Crow	..	1250	..	163	17	34	53	102	10	1	2	1	1	1	931	2	9	61
Bl.-cp. Chickadee	6	209	31	113	20	27	9	3	33	69	75	3	53	9	173	90	47	60
Boreal Chickadee
Tufted Titmouse	..	16	..	..	..	1	..	..	6	2	..	3	..	4	6	..	..	1
White-br. Nuthatch	..	82	4	18	1	..	3	1	16	8	2	7	6	6	37	29	15	39
Red-br. Nuthatch	..	7	9	6	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	1	1	3	6	..	..
Brown Creeper	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	1	..
Bewick's Wren
Mockingbird	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..
Brown Thrasher	1	..	..	..
Robin	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Hermit Thrush
Eastern Bluebird	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Golden-cr. Kinglet	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Bohemian Waxwing	75	..	..
Cedar Waxwing	..	1	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Shrike	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Starling	..	846	35	1312	80	62	134	51	122	227	59	106	51	3	455	67	..	135
Myrtle Warbler	2	..	..	..
House Sparrow	..	3194	135	701	130	993	180	24	195	520	19	62	109	75	2017	575	42	538
East. Meadowlark	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
West. Meadowlark
Meadowlark (spec.?)
Red-w. Blackbird	..	2	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Rusty Blackbird	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common Grackle	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Br.-headed Cowbird
Cardinal	..	149	..	36	6	124	2	9	21	..	8	7	10	20	7	29	28	..
Evening Grosbeak	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	..	23	..	..	219	..	2	..
Purple Finch	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	..	..	..
Pine Grosbeak	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	12	..	..
Hoary Redpoll
Common Redpoll	..	1	..	12	..	329	49	..	..	52	..	..	10	1	876	..	76	..
Pine Siskin	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Amer. Goldfinch	..	150	..	30	2	..	..	480	15	..	..	..	6	107	36	..	342	..
Red Crossbill	..	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
White-w. Crossbill	5	..	..	..
Rufous-sided Towhee
Vesper Sparrow	1	..	..	..
Slate-col. Junco	..	938	..	90	26	61	8	187	178	..	5	8	20	162	5	40	172	..
Oregon Junco	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
Tree Sparrow	..	452	..	59	50	98	53	97	10	..	..	34	..	283	..	..	176	..
Field Sparrow	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wh.-throat. Sparrow	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..
Fox Sparrow	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swamp Sparrow	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Song Sparrow	..	2	..	3	4	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..
Lapland Longspur	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	43	..
Snow Bunting	..	1	..	..	..	..	125	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	25	..	11	..
No. of Observers	3	12	2	23	7	3	3	1	1	8	6	1	5	1	28	25	2	2
No. of Species	3	49	13	54	18	18	19	12	32	31	13	15	24	16	48	29	13	35

by car. Total species 3, individuals 10. Observers—Raymond, Rudolph and Robert Stefanski. (1958—no report)

MAZOMANIE: Jan. 1. 6:00 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Overcast sky. Wind S 10 m. p. h. Temperature 28°-30°. Ground mostly bare. River and creeks mostly open. Area: circle 7½ mile radius centered 1½ miles SE of Witwen. 12 observers in 5 parties. Total party miles 395, 17 on foot, 378 by car. Total party hours 38, 16 on foot, 22 by car. Total species 49, individuals 7670. Observers—Tom Ashman, N. R. Barger, Buddy Barger, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Koenig, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Kruse, Sam Robbins (compiler), Josephine Walker, Mrs. R. A. Walker, Dr. and Mrs. Howard Winkler. (1958—53 species, 8250 individuals)

MERRILL: Jan. 2. 10:00 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Cloudy sky. Heavy wind and snow in morning. 3-4 inches of snow on ground. Wisconsin River mostly frozen over except for fast water below dams. Area: city and city parks, Council Grounds State Forest. 2 observers in 1 party. Total party miles 22, 2 on foot, 20 by car. Total species 13, individuals 275. Observers—Mr. and Mrs. Alan J. Rusch. (1958—no report)

MILWAUKEE: Jan. 3. 6:45 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Partly cloudy sky with snow flurries. Wind W 12-20 m. p. h. Temperature 19°-27°. Patches of old snow on ground. Lake Michigan and Milwaukee River open. Area: 7½ mile radius circle centered on Port Washington Road and Hampton. Lake Michigan 20%, parks and residential 60%, fields 20%. 23 observers in 9 parties. Total party miles 287, 34 on foot, 253 by car.

Total party hours 51, 18 on foot, 33 by car. Total species 54, individuals 25,975. Observers—Marion Allen, Mrs. A. P. Balsom, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Busten, Harold Bauers, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Bromm, Mrs. Arthur Bruss, Mr. and Mrs. John Campbell, Mrs. C. R. Decker, Jr., Mary Donald (compiler), Mr. and Mrs. Carl Frister, Dr. Anna Hehn, Clarence Jung, Lillian Logeman, Mr. and Mrs. J. O'Hearn, Amelia Simmons, Mrs. Benjamin Urdan, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Weideman. (1958—53 species, 9625 individuals)

MONROE: Jan. 1. 8:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Partly cloudy. Wind E 10 m. p. h. Temperature 20°. ½ inch snow on ground, with many bare areas. Creeks open and ponds partly open. 7 observers in 1 party. Total party miles 60, 3 on foot, 57 by car. Total species 18, individuals 363. Observers—E. O. Evans, Marvin Tessneer, Geraldine Weir, James R. Weir, Jr., Don Weir, Tim Weir, James Weir (compiler). (1958—no report)

NELSON: Jan. 3. 9 hours in the field. Sky clear. Wind 5-25 m. p. h. Temperature 0°-10°. 4 inches of snow on ground. Rivers partly frozen. Area: not precisely specified. 3 observers in 1 party. Total party miles 100, 2 on foot, 98 by car. Total party hours 9, 1 on foot, 8 by car. Total species 18, individuals 2199. Observers—Charles Kemper, Cy Lamb, E. Miller. (1958—21 species, 2205 individuals)

OCONOMOWOC: Jan. 2. 7:00 a. m. to 3:00 p. m. Sky partly cloudy to cloudy. Wind S-SW 25-30 m. p. h. Temperature 29°-44°. Trace of snow on ground. Open water present in rivers and streams. Area: same as last year. 3 observers in 1 party. Total party miles 86½, 1½ on foot, 85 by car. Total party hours 8, 45 minutes on foot, 7¼ hours by car. Total species 19, individuals 518. Observers—Ed Peartree, Dick Sharpe, Nellis Smith. (1958—25 species, 978 individuals)

PESHTIGO: Jan. 3. Cloudy sky. Wind W 5-15 m. p. h. 6-15 inches of snow on ground. Peshtigo River partly open. Area: about 6 square miles including part of the Peshtigo Wild Life Area, the city of Peshtigo, and part of Marinette. 1 observer covered 65 miles, 3 on foot, 62 by car. Total species 12, individuals 304. Observer—Harold L. Lindberg. (1958—no report)

PORTAGE: Dec. 29. 7:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Sky cloudy in early forenoon and clear remainder of day. Wind W to SW 5-10 m. p. h. Temperature 25°-33°. ½ inch of snow on ground. Wisconsin and Baraboo Rivers open, lakes, ponds and streams frozen. Area: Portage to Briggsville with the connecting rural roads, and bottom lands of Wisconsin and Baraboo River. 1 observer. Total miles 93, 5 on foot, 88 by car. Total species 32, individuals 1346. Observer—Donald E. Cors. (1958—26 species, 1089 individuals)

RACINE: Dec. 26. 7:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Heavy overcast sky with dense fog and only 300 feet visibility. Rain in afternoon. Temperature 40°-42°. 8 inches old snow on ground. Open water on Lake Michigan, creeks and parts of ponds. Area: lake shore, woods, fields, streams and homes in 7½ mile radius of Racine. 8 observers in 5 parties. Total party miles 143, 21 on foot and 122 by car. Total species 31, individuals 2255. Observers—Robert Fiehweg, Mrs. James Healy, Mrs. W. A. Pierce, Edward Prins, George Prins, John Saetveit, Mrs. Arthur Schacht, Elizabeth Whelan. (1958—45 species, 4570 individuals)

RHINELANDER: Jan. 3. 7:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Sky partly cloudy with snow flurries. Wind NW 5-15 m. p. h. Temperature 3°-17°. 12 inches of snow on ground. Only open water in Wisconsin River below Rhinelander. Area: 7½ mile radius circle centered at intersection of Stevens and Davenport Street. Open farmland 20%, coniferous and deciduous forests 60%, city 20%. 6 observers in 1 party. Total party miles 83, all by car. Total party hours 9, all by car. Total species 13, individuals 335. Observers—Mr. and Mrs. Werner Brunner, Mr. and Mrs. Nels P. Dahlstrand, Paul Dahlstrand, F. T. Ratliff. (1958—12 species, 257 individuals)

SENECA: Jan. 2. Sky overcast. Wind SW 5-20 m. p. h. Temperature 27°-29°. 1 inch new snow on ground. River and small streams mostly open. Area: Seneca, SW toward river, and along Mississippi River and river bottoms. 1 observer. Total miles 42, 8 on foot, 34 by car. Total hours 8½. Total species 15, individuals 218. Observer—Clarence Paulson. (1958—19 species, 217 individuals)

TWO RIVERS: Dec. 31. 7:00 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Cloudy sky in morning, clear in afternoon. Calm. Temperature 24°-34°. Fields clear, crusted snow in shaded spots. Rivers open and receding from flooded stage. Area: circle 7½ mile radius of Two Rivers. Open fields 25%, water 25%, woods 50%. 5 observers in 1 party. Total party miles 67, 5 on foot, 62 by car. Total party hours 8½, 6 on foot, 2½ by car. Total

species 24, individuals 3882. Observers—Mrs. Lehman Anderson, Mrs. John Kraupa, John Kraupa (compiler), Roy Lukes, Harry Wilsman. (1958—25 species, 1466 individuals)

VIROQUA: Dec. 31. 9:30 a. m. to 4:00 p. m. Clear sky and sunshine in a. m. Overcast and dark in p. m. Wind calm to light E. Temperature 16°-30°. Light sprinkling of snow. Area: cemetery, with tall spruce trees and shrubbery, adjoining open fields, and wooded park areas. 1 observer. Total miles 6, 3 on foot, 3 by car. Total species 16, individuals 162. Observer—Margarette E. Morse. (1958—no report)

WAUKESHA: Jan. 3. 7:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m. Cloudy to partly cloudy sky, 2 hours of light snow. Wind SW 15-20 m. p. h. Temperature 20°-22°. Ground bare. River and creeks open, lakes partly open. Area: circle 7½ mile radius, city of Waukesha parks, southwest to Kettle Moraine State Forest along Fox River Valley to Mukwonago Marsh, to Saylesville south to Mukwonago, north to south shore of Pewaukee Lake, west to Dousman. Open farmlands 45%, deciduous farm woodlots 36%, tamarack swamp 4%, grassy marsh 14%, parks ½%, coniferous plantings ½%. 28 observers in 9 parties. Total party miles 583, 87 on foot, 496 by car. Total party hours 61, 25½ on foot, 35½ by car. Total species 48, individuals 4582. Observers—Robert Adams, Ruth Adams, Clarence Anthes, John Bielefeldt, Mrs. Steve Bollogh, Mrs. Helen Brown, Peter Christensen, Les Compton, Olive Compton, Walter Elmer, Walter Hahn, Nancy Hall, Emma Hoffmann, Paul Hoffmann, Dixie Larkin, Juanita Larson, Leonard A. Larson, Leonard Larsen, Charlotte McCombe, James McCombe, Charles Nelson, Jr., Mary Nelson, Philip Runkel, E. R. Rutenber, Mary Rutenber, Marillyn Soulen, Tom Soulen, Lydia Schwartz, Peter Weber, Walter Wellmann, Ernie Zimmerman, Verne Zimmerman. (1958—45 species, 12,689 individuals)

WAUSAU: Jan. 3. 3:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Overcast to clear sky. Temperature 10°-22°. 2-6 inches of snow on ground. Considerable open water. Area: circle 7½ mile radius from Lemke Street in Wausau. 50% woodland, 30% urban, 20% fields. 25 observers in 10 parties. Total party miles 291, 35 on foot, 256 by car. Total species 29, individuals 3018. Observers—Roy and Edna Andrews, Dave and Emily Bierbrauer, Mr. and Mrs. Burger Colby, Faye Crowe, Mr. and Mrs. Doty, Mr. and Mrs. Hyde Hensey, Matt and Peggy Jetzon, Don Kosloski, D. Krause, Mrs. George Lane, Sol Oestreicher, Miss Painter, Bertha Pearson, Mrs. P. Portman, Tom Uttech, Olive Wells. (1958—34 species, 2429 individuals)

WAUTOMA: Jan. 3. Clear sky. Wind N 20 m. p. h. Temperature 8°-20°. 1 inch of snow on ground. Lakes frozen, creeks partly frozen. Area: circle 7½ mile radius centered in village of Mount Morris. 2 observers in 1 party. Total party miles 52, all by car. Total party hours 8½, all by car. Total species 13, individuals 232. Observers—Mrs. Merwood Chipman, Mrs. Clarence Marks. (1958—10 species, 90 individuals)

WISCONSIN DELLS: Dec. 24. 6:15 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Sky overcast. Wind W 2 m. p. h. Temperature 18°-26°. 4 inches of snow on ground. Wisconsin River open, creeks partly open. Area: circle 7½ mile radius centered 1½ miles east of Plainville. 2 observers in 2 parties. Total party miles 115, 5 on foot, 110 by car. Total party hours 12½, 4 on foot, 8½ by car. Total species 35, individuals 1817. Observers—N. R. Barger, Sam Robbins. (1958—36 species, 2079 individuals)

NEWS . . .

Sam Robbins has agreed to take over the time-consuming and vital duties of Associate Editor, replacing Carl Frister. Sam's help on the journal he edited so well and so long will be sincerely appreciated. Fields notes will now go first to him, for initial sorting and checking, and then to our board of able seasonal editors. We had been afraid Sam might leave Wisconsin, but he's accepted instead a call to a church in Roberts, in St. Croix County. Sam needs no introduction to WSO members, hence the brevity of this announcement!

An Arkansas Congressman, calling for increased control efforts against "blackbirds," has accused these birds of huge damage to rice and other grains in his state. While depredations by Red-wings and other blackbirds do occur, the whole problem needs a good deal of real study before any drastic controls can safely be attempted.

When the question of an experimental Mourning Dove season was voted on at hearings in May, eight counties voted in favor of the proposal, 59 against, and four took no action. There were 2063 "no" votes, and 554 "yeas." How many of the "no" votes came from WSO members?

UNUSUAL PLUMAGE VARIATIONS OF THE EASTERN EVENING GROSBEAK

By MARY S. SHAUB

Although minor variations in the plumage of the Eastern Evening Grosbeak (*Hesperiphona v. vespertina*), especially the male, have been observed frequently in our study of this species over the past 14 years, a few extremes of deviations from the norm have come to our attention and seem worthy of recording. Of the birds described it is interesting to note the great range in the amount of variation observed.

The first irregularity brought to our attention was an apparent female described and photographed in color by Jerome A. Watrous of Northampton, Mass. On Nov. 10, 1950, he observed the bird and described it as having a cream-colored body with some yellow around the neck; wings white with faint gray on right and buff on left edges; tail white, faint buff on tip; upper tail coverts gray; head buff on top. Otherwise the bird was normal in appearance and behavior. Apparently the same bird was the so-called partial albino reported at another location in Northampton on the same day by Miss A. L. Williams.

Ralph A. Carpenter of Wolfeboro, N. H., wrote that in late April, 1953, he banded a "nearly pure albino Evening Grosbeak which had dark eyes, general color practically pure white with the exception of a few chocolate brown feather on the wings and tail. From the white markings on the chocolate feathers in the tail, I gathered it to be a female."

Mrs. Parker C. Reed, Mrs. Gross and the Ladds all observed in Lexington, Mass., early in 1953 a grosbeak described by them as having "dark eyes and ever so light a touch of buff on the throat, only seen in a strong light," otherwise very light plumage all over. This bird ate apart from the other Evening Grosbeaks.

During the winter of 1955-56 Mrs. Ralph E. Ramsdell at Rye, N. H., observed two grosbeaks which were very pale yellow with hardly any other color on them and she was unable to determine the sex of either. During the same winter Mrs. Richard A. Sibley of Ashby, Mass., recorded an unusually-plumaged grosbeak frequently at the feeders in her town. A kodachrome slide of this bird indicated the following characteristics: the bird had a pale yellow head, the back and breast were the normal light yellow of adult males, primaries black with a possible break by a white band perhaps indicating that the bird was a female, yet there were definite white patches like those of the adult males and the tail was black.

More Early Observations

A bilateral gynandromorph was observed on Nov. 25, 1955, by Miss Edna L. Dunbar of Pittsfield, Mass. It was seen for a week, and several members of the Hoffman Bird Club of Pittsfield also observed this bird at a distance of less than three feet. "One half of the bird (a line exactly in the center of the bird lengthwise from its head to and including its tail) was a good bright adult male plumage and the other half was female in its entirety except that on the upper tail coverts the male yellow covered the female side . . . so the entire upper tail covert was male. Other

than that the bird was entirely divided with a sharp line where the plumages met. The left side of the bird was perfect female color and marking and the right side male. It mingled with the flock and birds did not seem to notice the unusual plumage."

On Nov. 27, 1955, George P. Sauter of Glenn Falls, N. Y., observed for four or five minutes at a distance of about 30 feet without binoculars a grosbeak which was entirely yellow with no black at all but which did have the characteristic white wing patches of the males.

Mrs. Irma A. Werner at Cumberland Mills, Me., on Dec. 7, 1955, "banded an albinistic female 54-183624. It had a beautiful creamy white body with gold ring around her neck; eyes normal; bill pale cream; legs shrimp pink; outer tail and underside of tail pure white; rump and upper tail feathers light brown with the white spot markings of a female. This bird was reported two days later in the vicinity of Portland about five miles from us." Two days later at Randolph, Vt., Mrs. John Dumas observed a grosbeak "that could almost be called an albino. It was cream-colored with a little tint of pale canary yellow on the back of the neck and no marks to identify male or female."

1956 Observations

On Jan. 8, 1956, (Watrous) and on Jan. 24, 1956, (Shaub) in Northampton, Mass., an irregularly-plumaged female was observed. The head was very pale gray, the eyes dark, the bill yellow and the legs pink. The neck was a delicate light yellow, the back and breast very light gray. The edges of the wings and tail, where the normal female plumage is black, were a delicate tan-gray color. The white areas on the wings corresponded to the white areas on the normal female.

On Jan. 10 and 11, 1956, Mrs. John H. Orr, Jr., of Worcester, Mass., noted an Evening Grosbeak with unusual plumage which she described as follows: "a lovely pale canary yellow all over, the wings and tail pure white. At the tip of the tail on the underside a one-half inch of black that makes me feel it might be a male bird. There was a touch of black showing under the left wing, and beneath the yellow on the back the feathers were white. The size, shape, bill and behavior were the same as the other grosbeaks. The legs were pale pink. I had a good look at it quite a few times as I was only a foot away."

Mrs. Frank Eastman at Ledyard, Conn., trapped in Feb. 1956 a grosbeak of uncertain sex described as having "the mark on the head of a male but the feathers were gray, not gold. Under the tail was gray not yellow; wings and tail had white in them and the body was mottled olivaceous and gold.

At East Bridgewater, Mass., on Feb. 4, 1956, George Sayce reported an unusual grosbeak which stayed most of the day and was observed through binoculars at a distance of 30 feet. The wings were all white with a little smudge of dark gray on the top of each. All the rest of the bird had a very light yellow cast in the sun but appeared all white in the shade. There was a light yellow area on the back of the head and the mandible was very light yellow.

At Augusta, Me., in April 1956 Mrs. Welthea R. Tuttle noted a female grosbeak which had normal markings yet of a much lighter color and stood out from the other birds because of its white head.

Mrs. H. H. Braxton of Chase City, Va., observed an unusual grosbeak twice one morning in February 1958 about ten feet from the window. The bird was "solidly white, with no grosbeak markings, except for a dingy or smoky gray on its wing primaries. The whole bird was not a sparkling white, of course, but what I would call a dirty white, with the primaries much dirtier. Its beak seemed yellower by contrast."

From Mrs. R. B. Gibson of Ottawa, Ontario, we received the following description of an unusual grosbeak seen on Feb. 23, March 5 and March 11, 1958. "Its head and body and beak were completely yellow and the only markings on him were just at the wing tips which were a little darker yellow. The ends of each wing were white at the very ends of the feathers about one quarter inch. I would say he was a male as the white was more like the wings of a male than a female."

In early April 1958 Mrs. Walter Schaefer at Corning, N. Y., noted a partial albino daily for about a week. "It was not a pure white but a dingy white, or very pale gray, the black on the wings and tail was faint or could be called a dark gray—anyway it was visible and I had the impression this was female as none of the dark gray showed on the head. The eyes were not different from the other birds. When the bird turned its head there was a faint greenish sheen on the back of the neck as the sun shone on it."

Records from 1958-59

Between Dec. 30, 1958, and Jan. 10, 1959, Frances Brierley at Adams, Mass., observed an unusually-plumaged grosbeak which she described as follows: "Her wings and tail were entirely white and her body was a pale creamy buff, but her head was only slightly paler than that of a normal female and her eyes were brown. She gave the impression of being all white in flight though."

At Stroudsburg, Pa., Fred E. Smith during the winter of 1958-59 observed a male grosbeak "that was very unusual to me; where the normal wings and tail color is black this bird was a chocolate light tan shade. The rest was a pure white, with no characteristic black or yellow."

First noted Jan. 1, 1959, and seen off and on until Mar. 17, 1959, a so-called partial albino was reported at the feeder of Mrs. Richard H. Ahrens in Great Barrington, Mass., and described as pale gray in color with pure white wings, dark eyes, bright yellow bill, and pink legs. There was a slight suggestion of yellow on the back of the neck but nowhere on the body was there black. The bird seemed to feed on the periphery of the flock.

In Jan. 1959 Mrs. Donald F. Radke at East Chatham, N. Y., observed a freak grosbeak displaying the plumage of a male on the left half and the plumage of a female on the right half of the body. On May 10, 1959, Frances Brierley at Adams, Mass., noted a bird similarly plumaged which was undoubtedly the same bilateral gynandromorph seen at East Chatham. Christopher H. Packard reported that during the winter of 1958-59 a bilateral gynandromorph was observed in York County, Maine, but unfortunately it was not collected. The latter bird might also have been the one observed by Mrs. Radke and Miss Brierley.

At South Portland, Me., Mrs. Frank A. Kittredge reported an unusual grosbeak at her feeder from Jan. 7 1959, to about April 1, 1959. She described the bird as a dirty white with white wings and a spot of

burnt sienna on each wing which in flight was quite conspicuous along the lower part of the wing. Under the tail coverts were a few brown spots; the bill and feet seemed about the color of a normal grosbeak; the eyes were brownish.

On Jan. 17, 1959, Cora Grover of North Amherst, Mass., observed an Evening Grosbeak that was almost all yellow to grayish-yellow in color with darker grayed yellow along the edges of wings and tail. It had a white patch on the wing like a male.

At Hornell, N. H., Mrs. J. S. Y. Hoyt reported that Mr. William Groesbeck had seen an albinistic female Evening Grosbeak in March 1959.

On March 5, 1959, and several times subsequently Mrs. Orrell Eaton observed at Sykesville, Pa., a bird that "was not pure white but very drab light tan . . . only the bill was natural; overall a very light chamois color."

The Most Recent Observations

On Nov. 10, 1959, Mary E. Peabody noted at her feeder all day at Houlton, Me., a grosbeak that "was nearly all white . . . just a blush of yellow on the side of its neck, as on a normal female . . . also on the wings were two spots of black about half an inch long. Everything else was a pure white."

Miss Gladys W. Jones of Fairhaven, Vt., reported that six observers in her area noted an unusual grosbeak in January 1960 which "was very much like an Evening Grosbeak but in yellow and white. The wings were white and the body all yellow."

Summary

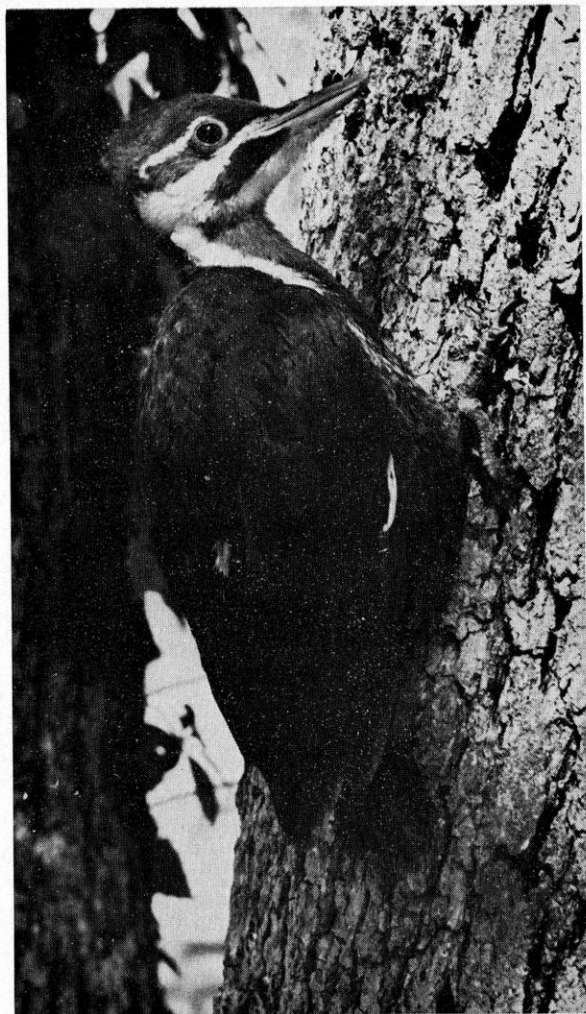
Of the 29 Evening Grosbeaks observed at various points in the eastern United States and Canada between November 1950 and January 1960 and reported in many cases as albinos or partial albinos, in no instances did the birds have pink eyes and other characteristics of albinism and so these birds might more accurately be considered as having extreme plumage aberration from the norm. The geographic distribution of these oddities ranged from Houlton, Main, and Ottawa, Ontario, to Virginia, and west to Hornell, New York. Undoubtedly observations of marked plumage variations have been made in many parts of the winter range of the Eastern Evening Grosbeak but only the records noted above have come to the attention of the author. The extent of the plumage variation is indicated by the tentative classification of the aberrations reported which included: 6 males, 9 females, 11 with no sex indicated and 3 gynandromorphs. More females than males were reported perhaps because the normal female plumage is lighter than the normal male. Although the presence of white feathers is not rare among the **Fringillidae**, it seems desirable to record the fairly extreme cases of plumage aberrations in the Evening Grosbeak that have come to our attention over the past ten years.

Contribution No. 26

Shaub Ornithological Research Station

159 Elm Street

Northampton, Massachusetts



THIS YOUNG
PILEATED WOODPECKER,
WHEN PHOTOGRAPHED,
HAD JUST LEFT THE
NEST SHOWN ON THE
COVER.

THE NEST WAS IN
A PICNIC AREA ON
THE SHORE OF COX
HOLLOW LAKE, IN
GOVERNOR DODGE
STATE PARK, IN
JULY 1960.

WISCONSIN CONSERVATION
DEPARTMENT
PHOTO BY
DEAN TVEDT

MORE NEWS . . .

Members of WSO continue their effective but often inconspicuous efforts to spread knowledge of nature and conservation. Examples come regularly to the editor's attention, but it would be unfair to those whose accomplishments we miss to not point out how incomplete our information is. Clara Hussong's newspaper columns, "Outdoors in Wisconsin," are certainly having an impact in the Fox River valley area. Fred and Fran Hamerstrom, with their owls and hawks, are reaching school children with a lesson on birds of

prey which is still too often neglected, or twisted with emotion and prejudice into a faint semblance of truth about "good" and "bad" predatory birds. All of us can find something to do in our own communities; let's try it.

The Wisconsin Conservation Department now has title to the Sister Islands, a favorite Herring Gull nesting ground in Green Bay. The two small islands were purchased from the U. S. Bureau of Land Management for \$735, after an earlier sale to a private individual was vacated. WSO members will applaud this action.

Migrants At Airport Ceilometers . . .

By MARGARET B. HICKEY

Airport ceilometers in various parts of the country are known to have occasionally been responsible for the death of large numbers of migrating birds. These devices are ground-level lights, the steady beams of which are directed toward the sky to measure the height of clouds. When this bird mortality was brought to the attention of the U. S. Weather Bureau in Washington, D. C., in September 1956, directives were issued to the personnel at local airports authorizing them to turn off their ceilometers on any night during spring and fall when migrating birds were seen in their beams of light and when the lights were not required for local aircraft. Personnel of the U. S. Weather Bureau's Madison, Wisconsin station, where the ceilometer is located at the municipal airport, have been alert to this situation.

In this paper, I would like to record two widely separated occurrences at the Madison ceilometer—one where the ceilometer served principally as an aid in observing spring migrants at night and the other where some mortality took place toward the end of the fall migration.

Occurrence in May 1952

In May 1952, a predominance of cold and rainy weather through May 22 resulted in bird migrants trickling only slowly through Madison, with no apparent major waves. From May 7 to 22, inclusive, mean daily temperatures were below normal on 15 days, prevailing winds were from a northerly sector on 12 days, and at least some trace of rain was recorded on 10 days.

On the night of May 23, however, with a rising temperature, a low overcast, and a negligible wind, it was evident at 9 p. m. (CST) that there was some movement of northbound migrants. At that time, my husband, J. J. Hickey, counted 68 calls of small migrants in a four-minute period at Eagle Heights in Madison. Frederick A. Greeley and I visited the ceilometer of the Madison airport, some 10 miles northeast of Eagle Heights, at 10:30 p. m. in hopes of being able to see migrants passing through that beam of light. The birds, literally swarming through the light, created a tremendous spectacle, and during the hour and a half that we remained at the ceilometer perhaps 100 or more birds were constantly in sight at any one time. At 11:30 p. m. our count of call notes was 242 in four minutes. The flight was predominantly eastward, but there was a great deal of milling about in the ceilometer beam and in its cone of reflected light. White-, black-, yellow- and red-colored birds were visible. Scarlet Tanagers (*Piranga olivacea*) and Yellowthroats (*Geothlypis trichas*), as well as an occasional Indigo Bunting (*Passerina cyanea*), were conspicuous by their song; Kingbirds (*Tyrannus tyrannus*), Green Herons (*Butorides virescens*) and Black Terns (*Chlidonias niger*) were calling. Birds were most concentrated at the base of the clouds

(top of the beam), but occurred in some numbers within 40-50 feet from the ground. To obtain some index of the concentration directly at the beam, another four-minutes count was made some 50 yards south of the ceilometer; this was 173 at 11:45 p. m.

Upon returning home at midnight, I had no difficulty in persuading Dr. Hickey to go and see the spectacle. Arriving at the ceilometer about 1 a. m., he found somewhat fewer birds (50-60 constantly in sight). They appeared to move in all directions, and none remained visible for more than 12 seconds. He also heard Spotted Sandpipers (*Actitis macularia*) and Solitary Sandpipers (*Tringa solitaria*).

According to personnel of the U. S. Weather Bureau, the ceiling at 10 p. m. was 900 feet and the wind 10 m. p. h. northwest. At 10:30 p. m. the ceiling was 2500 feet, but by midnight it was down to 100 feet, where it remained for the rest of the night. Wind was 7 m. p. h. east at midnight, and 6 m. p. h. northeast at 3 a. m. From 10 p. m. on, it was very misty.

The Following Evening

With comparable weather conditions on the following night (May 24), another trip was made to the airport by Mrs. Aldo Leopold, Dr. and Mrs. A. W. Schorger, and my husband and myself. When we arrived at 10:20 p. m., the volume of birds passing through the light was reduced to about half that of the preceding night. Birds at this time were spending much more time circling the lighted area, and Dr. Hickey observed two individuals that were visible for 27 and 29 seconds. This night was again very misty, the ceiling was 300 feet at 9:30 p. m., and the wind 5 m. p. h. northeast.

On May 24 and 25 the following birds, from their condition all obviously killed on the night of the 23rd, were picked up dead within a radius of 50 yards from the ceilometer: 1 Swainson's Thrush (*Hylocichla ustulata*), 1 Scarlet Tanager, 3 Mourning Warblers (*Oporornis philadelphia*), 1 Blackburnian Warbler (*Dendroica fusca*), 4 Yellowthroats, 1 Blackpoll Warbler (*D. striata*), 1 Bay-breasted Warbler (*D. castanea*), 1 Magnolia Warbler (*D. magnolia*), 1 American Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*), and 1 Connecticut Warbler (*Oporornis agilis*). In addition, 1 Blackpoll Warbler, 1 Magnolia Warbler, and 1 Northern Waterthrush (*Seiurus noveboracensis*) were found alive and easily captured by hand; these were subsequently banded and released. Considering the great volume of birds passing over this spot on the night of May 23, I feel that the recorded mortality of 15 birds was negligible.

Skins of several of the above birds were prepared by Dr. Schorger. He reported no injury of any kind on those picked up from the grassy area surrounding the ceilometer for a distance of at least 40 yards; the occasional specimen found on the paved runways some 60-70 yards from the ceilometer had evidence of brain concussion. Most of the dead birds were picked up from the grass in a northwesterly segment some 25-30 yards from the ceilometer. The land is flat for at least a mile in all directions from the ceilometer, the closest buildings are low hangars, about 70 yards south of the beam and the two-story building containing airport and weather bureau offices equidistant from the hangar.

An Occurrence Seven Years Later

Whereas the situation reported above was spectacular in providing an opportunity to observe migrants under markedly favorable conditions, the circumstances on the night of October 13, 1959, resulted in disaster. There was nothing about the weather that would indicate any kind of a flight. For the previous two days it had been overcast, cold, and calm; during the same period, there had been no clear skies between Madison and the Canadian border. There was an intrusion of snow into northern Wisconsin, but its spotty character made it impossible to draw any snow line. Although temperatures were kept elevated because of the cloud cover, it was below freezing in isolated spots.

No birds were observed in the ceilometer's beam between 9 p. m. and midnight on October 13, according to Stephen Rigney, meteorologist in charge of the U. S. Weather Bureau at Madison's municipal airport. However, at 12 midnight birds were seen in the light, but it was not until 1 a. m. that conditions at the airport permitted the ceilometer being turned off. During this one-hour interval the wind was 0-5 m. p. h. northwest, and density of the cloud cover varied from 500 feet to 10,000 feet. G. W. Foster (personal communication), driving from Dodgeville to Madison just before midnight on October 13, reported that the moon was faintly visible at times through the overcast.

On the morning of October 14 after Mr. Rigney had picked up 20 dead birds of 20 different species, he called the Madison **Capital Times** to inquire if they knew of anyone who might be interested in what had happened. The **Capital Times** phoned Mrs. R. A. Walker, who in turn promptly got in touch with me. By the time I arrived at the airport at 3 p. m., weather bureau personnel had a collection of 48 dead birds and one live junco, picked up principally from runways and the area around low hangars south of the ceilometer. I paced the area around the ceilometer until forced to stop, because of rain and darkness, and picked up an additional 55 dead birds. On the following morning, A. E. Eynon and I covered the remaining area; there were nine more dead birds, one Hermit Thrush incapable of flight, one Myrtle Warbler too mangled to retrieve, and three unidentified birds (including two kinglets) visible on top of hangars. Only four birds were found north of the ceilometer; the longest distance a bird was found from the ceilometer was about 200 yards.

Summary of Mortality

A list of the dead birds, together with their numbers, follows: Brown Creeper (*Certhia familiaris*), 2; House Wren (*Troglodytes aedon*), 1; Hermit Thrush (*Hylocichla guttata*), 6; Golden-crowned Kinglet (*Regulus satrapa*), 8; Ruby-crowned Kinglet (*R. calendula*), 11; Philadelphia Vireo (*Vireo philadelphicus*), 1; Orange-crowned Warbler (*Vermivora celata*), 6; Magnolia Warbler, 1; Myrtle Warbler (*Dendroica coronata*), 10; Black-throated Green Warbler (*D. virens*), 1; Palm Warbler (*D. palmarum*), 3; Indigo Bunting (*Passerina cyanea*), 1; Savannah Sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis*), 2; Grasshopper Sparrow (*Ammodramus savannarum*), 1; Sharp-tailed Sparrow (*Ammodramus caudacuta*), 2; Vesper Sparrow (*Poocetes gramineus*), 1; Slate-colored Junco (*Junco hyemalis*), 17; Field Sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*), 2; White-crowned Sparrow (*Zonotrichia leuco-*

phrys), 3 (including 1 Gambel's); White-throated Sparrow (*Z. albicollis*), 8; Fox Sparrow (*Passerella iliaca*), 6; Lincoln's Sparrow (*Melospiza lincolnii*), 6; Swamp Sparrow (*M. georgiana*), 10; and Song Sparrow (*M. melodia*).

This incident involved a total of 117 birds of 24 species. All specimens were turned over to the Zoology Department of the University of Wisconsin.

5517 Dorsett Drive
Madison

UNUSUAL BIRD IN NORTHERN ILLINOIS

On Sunday, May 3, 1959, my wife and I were birding in the Sugar River Forest Preserve, about 15 miles west and a little south of Beloit, in Winnebago County, Illinois. It was a cloudy and misty afternoon and we had seen very few birds in the Preserve, so we decided to start for home. We turned south on a little-used side road about a mile east of the Forest Preserve that leads to Shirland, Illinois. We saw a number of sparrows along the road, then spotted one sitting on a fence that I recognized as an unusual bird. We looked through our Peterson's but found nothing that resembled it, then turned to our **Audubon Bird Guide (Eastern Land Birds)** and there it was, the Black-throated Sparrow. We had several good observations, and at quite close range. I followed it with binoculars while Mrs. Morse read the description from the Audubon guide. It not only resembled the illustration perfectly, but checked with every detail in the description. Especially noticeable were the black tail with the white outer edges and tips, the diamond-shaped black throat pattern, and the white "eyebrows" and "mustache."

The bird seemed to favor an outcropping of limestone where the road had been cut through a rocky ledge, and fed on the seeds of the weeds growing there. It sang from the ground, the fence, posts, and dead branches of a small tree where it perched. Unfortunately, due to the grey cloudy weather I had not taken my camera that day. Had I done so I could have obtained some close-up shots of the bird.

However the next day, May 4, after work, I returned to the same area with my camera, (an Exakta with a 400mm lens, mounted on a gun stock). I searched in vain for about two hours, and saw several varieties of sparrows but not the Black-throated. Very disappointed, I gave up and started for home. Then I spotted it sitting on a fence. I was able to approach close enough to get several fairly good shots on color film. Later I made black and white prints.—Ralph Morse, Rockton, Ill.

Editor's Note: This report, although its source is just beyond W.S.O.'s rather arbitrary political boundaries, is being printed here because it is of special interest when considered along with Mrs. Earl Fetterer's brief report of a Black-throated Sparrow in Madison between Dec. 23, 1959 and April 22, 1960. (See "By the Wayside.") Mr. Morse comments that "we should have herded him up the road into Wisconsin." Also of interest is a sight record, by two careful observers, of this species in Massachusetts on Nov. 5, 1959, reported in **Massachusetts Audubon**, XLIV, 162-3.



BLACK-THROATED SPARROW, PHOTOGRAPHED ON
MAY 4, 1960, NEAR ROCKTON, ILLINOIS.

PHOTOS BY RALPH MORSE

BOOK REVIEW

BENT'S LIFE HISTORIES OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS.

Edited by Henry Hill Collins, Jr.; New York. Harper and Brothers, 1960. Pages: Vol. I, xxvii, 356; Vol. II, ix, 374. \$5.95 each.

The two volumes under consideration summarize the best of Bent's monumental work (20 volumes) on the birds of North America. While connoisseurs in the field of ornithology consult Bent's works for complete and authentic information on birds, the layman will more easily find what he is looking for in Collins' abridgements. Note, for example, a few sentences about the Blue Jays: "The Blue Jay is a strong, healthy-looking bird, noisy and boisterous. He gives us the impression of being independent, lawless, haughty, even imprudent, with a disregard for his neighbor's rights and wishes. To be sure, the jay has his quiet moments, as we shall see, but his mercurial temper, always just below the boiling point, is ever ready to flare up into rage and screaming attack, or, like many another diplomat, beat a crafty retreat. He is a strikingly beautiful bird—blue, black, and white, big and strong, his head carrying a high, pointed crest which in anger shoots upward like a flame." Collins has brought into focus those parts of Bent's works which describe the personality of the species—not cold facts.

A. C. Bent travelled systematically over most of North America, visiting points of special interest birdwise. He thus became acquainted with most of the birds firsthand. His books were published during the span from 1919 through 1958. It is regrettable that he did not live to complete the series. He died at the age of 88, while working on the final major group of birds, the sparrows and finches.—N. R. Barger

*Available from the W. S. O. Supply Department.

NEW BREEDING LOCALITY FOR LECONTE'S SPARROW

By WILLIAM E. SOUTHERN

According to Schorger (*The Birds of Wisconsin*, 1951) and the A. O. U. Check-List of North American Birds (1957), the only Wisconsin breeding records for Leconte's Sparrow (*Passerherbulus caudacutus*) are from Oconto County (May to June, 1927) in the northeastern part of the state. Karl Mann (see Schorger, op. cit.) stated that the first spring record for Wisconsin was collected at Milwaukee on April 27, 1879. Apparently there are only a few, if any, other spring records. There are, however, numerous fall records (mainly September) from the Lake Koshkonong region as well as one from Milwaukee and one from Delavan.

On June 23, 1959, while leading a trip from the National Audubon Camp of Wisconsin to the Crex Meadows Wildlife Area (near Grantsburg, Burnett County) I heard a Leconte's Sparrow singing. The bird was in a region of wet sedge-grass habitat (T 39N, R 18W, Sec. 19). On the following day two additional Leconte's Sparrows were singing in a nearby area (Sec. 20) of similar habitat. Figure 1 illustrates the area in Section 19.

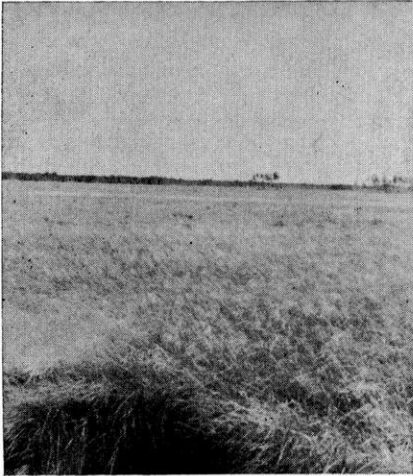
On June 28, 1959, I returned with Eugene Morton to the first locality. We searched for nests and attempted to capture adults in Japanese mist nets. After observing the birds' movements we plotted the territories of three pairs present within approximately two acres. We heard five additional males singing in the outlying portions of habitat. Perhaps others passed unnoticed because of the difficulty involved in hearing the song above the rustling of vegetation. We erected mist nests in one territory and searched for nests by crawling on our hands and knees through the dense, knee-high vegetation.

We captured an adult female (specimen in the University of Michigan Museum of Zoology); moderately fat; ovary 9 X 6 mm. Ruptured ovarian follicles and enlarged oviduct (about 3 mm.) indicated eggs had been produced recently.

Behavior Indicates Breeding

While we were within the territory both adults usually remained concealed in the vegetation but called repeatedly. If we moved too close they either flew, in bee-like fashion, for a few feet, or simply moved secretly through the vegetation. When we remained motionless near the edge of the territory the birds ceased calling and the male usually resumed singing. Although the adults' behavior indicated breeding we failed to find a nest.

On July 2, 1959, we returned to the area with William Stapp and continued our search for nests in two territories. As before the adults followed us and called in alarm. However, we failed to find a nest. Once, the adults in one territory appeared more alarmed by our movements and called more rapidly. Almost immediately a stub-tailed fledgling flushed at my feet from the dense vegetation. I gave chase but failed to find it. The adult Leconte's Sparrows remained in the area and continued



HABITAT OF LECONTE'S SPARROW
AT CREX MEADOWS
PHOTO BY WILLIAM E. SOUTHERN

calling for about 15 minutes. No positive identification of the young bird was possible. However, the behavior of the adult Leconte's Sparrows indicated a relationship.

Although a nest was not discovered I believe the evidence is substantial enough to include the Crex Meadows in the breeding distribution of the species. The reasons are several: 1) the territorial behavior (singing, etc.) and the number of Leconte's Sparrows present within the habitat; 2) the development of the reproductive system of the female we collected definitely indicated that eggs had been laid recently; and 3) the apparent association of the two adults with the fledgling we flushed.

The Crex is well within the range of the species; its apparent absence from the northwestern part of Wisconsin was probably due to the lack of satisfactory habitat. The recently developed Crex area fulfills this requirement. It is also possible that the species has escaped detection in many areas because of its shy behavior.

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MORE NEWS . . .

Several of our state's local bird clubs and Audubon Societies have begun to distribute periodic newsletters to their members, in an effort to keep them informed and get them better acquainted. At Green Bay, Margaret Romig edits the "Chicka-dee-dee," for the Green Bay Bird Club. The most recent issue ran ambitiously to more than 3½ mimeo pages of news, reminders, and comment. The Madison and Milwaukee Audubon groups also have news sheets. All give frequent boosts to WSO, for which we're grateful.

There's good news from the "gooney" bird islands! At the suggestion of the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Navy tried leveling the sand dunes adjacent to the runways on Midway Island, where the soaring birds were a definite hazard to Navy aircraft. It was hoped that reducing the dune

elevations would modify the air currents which attract the birds. The number of soaring albatrosses over one big runway was cut 95 per cent, and the incidence of airplane-albatross collisions was reduced 67 per cent. Apparently most of the birds have moved to other islands nearby. Certainly this has been far better than killing them off, as the Navy originally planned.

American Forests magazine, published in Washington by The American Forestry Association, has recently run three articles which should be of special interest to WSO members. The June issue carried a descriptive article on Corkscrew Swamp. Clara Hussong has an article entitled "Bird Songs Few People Hear," which opens with an episode from a WSO Camp-out, in the July number. The same issue has a special section on "Pests, Pesticides, and People," written by a Yale forestry professor.

By The Wayside . . .

A Yellow-crowned Night Heron in Green County. An adult Yellow-crown Night Heron was sighted at about 6:45 p. m., July 12, 1959, in a heavily wooded swamp area where the Sugar River empties into the millpond backwater at Albany. The area is accessible only by shallow draft boats and contains many sloughs. The bird was sitting on a limb which projected about three feet above the surface of one of the slowly moving channels feeding into the millpond. I was rowing a small skiff upstream, and, after sighting the bird, I continued rowing slowly toward it to get a closer look. My 12-year-old son was with me, and we were able to get within about 20 feet of the bird before it took flight. Its white cheek and crest presented a very striking appearance. We got an excellent side view as we approached and a good look at the back as it left. The crest appeared to be more of a cream color than yellow as one would gather from its name. The cheek marking was quite white, and the upper head and crest was but little darker. Its body, which was quite chunky, was covered with rather light gray feathers, with the back feathers showing a fine pattern of darker spots. The feathers were very smooth and almost silky in appearance. The crest was about four inches long and went straight back from and in line with its head shape. The standing height of the bird was 16 to 18 inches. Having never seen such a bird before, we checked it in Peterson's Field Guide upon our return, and we found that the bird we had seen was exactly like the picture of the Yellow-crown Night Heron.—Kenneth A. Ellis, Evansville.

American Brant at Horicon. On December 3, 1959, Mr. Les Dundas, manager of the Horicon National Wildlife Refuge, showed me a photograph which he had recently taken of an American Brant. The photograph was of such quality as to make identification positive. The bird was one of a small flock which had been feeding with the large group of Canadas in the open fields in the refuge along Highway 49. The fact that the birds were there at all was significant in itself and a photograph of this species in Wisconsin deserved comment. I mentioned to Mr. Dundas that I would have liked a specimen for the record and with a twinkle in his eye he asked me if I really wanted one. My quick reply brought forth the information that Mr. Ed Matthews of the Milwaukee Braves had shot one from a blind at the edge of the marsh a few days previously and might still have it.

That evening Mr. Matthews informed me that he still had the bird and would be happy to donate it to the Museum. With the exception of the fact that a patch of feathers was missing from the back, it made up a presentable skin. Inasmuch as the present existence of the old Hoy specimen is in question, and that there is only one other specimen record for American Brant which I understand is in the University of Wisconsin Zoology Museum, this bird constitutes the second existing specimen record for the species for the state.—Owen J. Gromme, Milwaukee.

Possible Ross' Goose at Horicon. While hunting on the north end of the Horicon Marsh on October 31, 1959, we twice observed a small white goose flying with a flock of seven Snow Geese (*Chen hyperborea*). These

birds were seen at 8:28 a. m., and again at 9:25 a. m. On the first occasion, the small goose flew in back of the flock of seven larger birds; on the second occasion, it was directly underneath. The bird's wing beat was noticeably faster, and its plumage very clearly appeared to be that of an adult. Although neither of us have had previous field experience with the species in life, we believe that this small goose must have been a Ross' Goose (*Chen rossii*).

Mr. Glen Smart, of the Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit of the University of Missouri, has kindly showed us a copy of a note that he has prepared for publication on a Ross' Goose specimen taken at Horseshoe Lake, Illinois, in 1956. In this manuscript, Mr. Smart summarizes the report of occurrence of three specimens taken in Texas, two specimens taken in Louisiana, and one sight record secured in Kansas. We accordingly believe that this western species merits a place on the hypothetical list of birds reported from Wisconsin, and its future occurrence here should be closely watched for.—Owen J. Gromme, Milwaukee, and Joseph J. Hickey, Madison.

Hordes of Chimney Swifts. It is our habit to visit Wyalusing Park on the second weekend of May each year. Generally we stop at a motel on the edge of Prairie du Chien for the night. On several occasions, when we have arrived before dark, we have thrilled to the sight of hordes of Chimney Swifts around a nearby deserted factory which is dominated by a large elongated brick chimney. At dusk we have noticed increased activity and agitated flying of the swifts. They gather together and fly in ever-smaller concentric circles, but continue to add to their numbers. This continues for perhaps 20 minutes when the entire flock must number in the tens of thousands. As if at a predetermined signal, some of the swifts leave the major group and drop—as if mortally shot—into the chimney. These are followed rapidly by the remainder of the swifts and the entire process lasts nearly an hour. This is indeed a fascinating spectacle. How they manage to fly with such amazing accuracy and without any aerial collisions is beyond me. We have noticed them through the telescope; their precision is unbelievable. Perhaps they possess some minute sensory equilibratory organs of which we know nothing.—Dr. & Mrs. Howard Winkler, Pardeeville.

Another Scissor-tailed Flycatcher Report. On July 3, 1959, Jim Malowski and I saw a Scissor-tailed Flycatcher as we were driving from Point Beach Day Camp to Two Rivers. I had seen the bird in approximately the same location earlier in the afternoon but had not been able to identify it. This time we saw it at close range as it sat on a fence by the roadside close to the car, and we got an excellent view of its tail as it flew away. The rusty area on the wings was also very noticeable. We prowled the area for some time but didn't get another glimpse of it.—Winnifred Mayer, Two Rivers.

A Boreal Chickadee Nest in Forest County. On the afternoon of June 20, 1959, we were taking a hike through the woods in the Nicolet National Forest looking for birds and wild flowers. The woods is a mixture of coniferous and deciduous trees, bordering a swamp through which winds the Pine River. Suddenly we heard a Boreal Chickadee. We stopped immediately and started scanning the area. Soon a pair of Boreal

Chickadees flew into a nearby balsam tree, and after assuring themselves that no enemies were present, one of them darted into a small hole about ten feet up in a dead white birch stub. It soon reappeared, then the other bird entered the hole. We watched the two birds come and go several times; they were feeding their young, which we could hear chirping whenever food was brought to them. The adult birds were absolutely silent as they cautiously approached and left their nest. They were so wary that they would not even go near it when they suspected our presence. As far as we can determine, this is the first record of a Boreal Chickadee nest in Wisconsin.

In September we revisited the spot, and again we saw Boreal Chickadees in the area. In fact, we can always find them there at any season of the year. We had anticipated collecting the nest, but the birch stub was still sturdy so we decided not to molest it in the hope that the birds will nest there again in 1960.—Martha and Roy Lound, Madison.

An Oriole of Unusual Color. While taking our usual May Day Count at Chippewa Falls in 1959, we saw an oriole of unusual color. In pattern and color, it was like a male Baltimore Oriole except that the orange was replaced by yellow. We did not hear it sing or see it fly, but observed it in a tree.

Upon looking this up in Bent's **Life Histories**, we found that a female Baltimore Oriole had been collected in Manitoba in which the throat was wholly black, as in the male, and the whole head and neck were mainly black. This would indicate that our specimen may have been off-color. The yellow on the breast, below the black throat, was a clear yellow, entirely devoid of orange.—N. R. and Clara Barger, Madison; Neva Reifenauer, Edna Ackerknecht, Helen Bischel, and Charles Kemper, Chippewa Falls.



BLACK-
THROATED
SPARROW
AT
FEEDER
IN MADISON.

A "NEW BIRD"
FOR
WISCONSIN

PHOTO BY
TOM SOULEN

Black-throated Sparrow at Madison. On December 23, 1959, a Black-throated Sparrow (*Amphispiza bilineata*) appeared at my feeder in Madison. It remained in this area and came to the feeder until April 22, 1960, and was seen by scores of bird watchers throughout this period.—Mrs. Earl Fetterer, Madison.

Editor's Note: This report, and the photo by Tom Soulen, would seem to constitute a new bird record for Wisconsin. There is no question in my mind, after having seen the bird, and observers more competent than I have also agreed to the identification. The normal range extends only as far eastward as east-central Texas. Eugene Roark.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT BIRD-NAMING CONTEST

By **HAROLD KRUSE**



The "Just-for-Fun" contest to name the bird on our Supply Department Christmas folder produced a total of 48 entries. While its value to scientific ornithology may be open to debate, the contest did serve two useful purposes—first, to stimulate greater interest in the Supply Department, and second, to prove that WSO members have fertile imaginations. It might be well for those in charge of organizing the first bird-naming expeditions to Mars and Venus to consider including a few WSO members in the party.

While all of the entries were interesting, a contest requires the selection of a few prize winners. The winning names were selected by a panel of impartial judges (WSO directors who prefer to remain anonymous, in the event that their choices should be disputed). Selections and prizes awarded were as follows:

1st Prize—Thirteen-spotted Giftseller, submitted by Walter E. Scott, Madison. **Prize:** Peterson Carrier.

2nd Prize—Freckled Dowager, submitted by Mrs. Norman White, Milwaukee. **Prize:** **Spring Flora of Wisconsin.**

3rd Prize—Kruse's Eyecatcher, submitted by Fred I. Babcock, Land O' Lakes. **Prize:** Plastic Field Guide Cover and Index Tabs.

Special Mention: All other entries, some of which are listed below:

High-flying WSOer

Wisso Bird

Doleful Dotted Drooper

Wis-o Doodle

The Nowhere Bird

Cheerful Chaffinch

Dappertail

Yule Bird

Keewee

Spruce Wis-ler



FIELD NOTES

By MARTHA AND ROY LOUND

Summer Season

June 1-August 15, 1959

1959 can be summed up as a normal summer from the ornithological standpoint, with relatively few surprises on either the positive or negative side. That made it an especially good season for the bird student to study. Knowing what should or should not be present in any given section of the state for particular seasons of the year is probably the most important single factor in the accurate reporting and documentation of records. A good knowledge of relative abundance, migration patterns, and transient and residential status can be gained by careful study of the **Checklist of Wisconsin Birds** as revised in 1960.

The Rarer Records

In the rare bird section, the observation of a Scissor-tailed Flycatcher in Manitowoc County on July 3 by Winnifred Mayer and Jim Malkowski takes top honors. The revised **Checklist of Wisconsin Birds** lists the bird as accidental with May and October dates noted. The 1957 A. O. U. Checklist defines its breeding range as from eastern New Mexico, western Oklahoma, southeastern Colorado, Nebraska, central and southeastern Kansas, western Arkansas and western Louisiana south to southern Texas. Records of individual birds wandering far from their breeding range are not too unusual. The October, 1958, issue of **Audubon Field Notes** comments on two separate birds in northern New Jersey in the summer of 1958, one of which was photographed.

The summer of 1959 produced the first recorded nesting of the Boreal Chickadee in the state. Roy Lound describes his Forest County discovery in a "By the Wayside" account. Kumlien and Hollister's **Birds of Wisconsin** as revised by A. W. Schorger states in part: "There are numerous winter records for northern Wisconsin. Not definitely known to nest."

For the second successive year, Evening Grosbeaks were seen during the nesting season, but no nest has been found. Finding the first state nest of that species might be a worth while 1960 goal for some birder to attain.

The Semipalmated Plover, Pectoral Sandpiper, Dunlin and Semipalmated Sandpiper are common birds in Wisconsin during the spring and fall migrations. They are being given a place in the summer rare bird records because of the unusual dates on which they were observed.

One Semipalmated Plover was still present at Goose Pond, Columbia Co., on June 16. The latest previous date was June 10. A Pectoral Sandpiper was also seen at Goose Pond on June 16 and again on June 26. Previously recorded departure and return dates were June 3 and July 12. Was this a non-breeder which did not make the trip to its Arctic breeding grounds? Two Dunlins were seen along the Rock River on June 13, although the last previous departure date was June 8. While no Semipalmated Sandpipers were seen at Goose Pond on June 16, 2 were there on June 25, 2 on July 7, 25 on July 30 and 35 on Aug. 12. Presumably the two seen on June 25 were early fall migrants, although the earliest previous return date was July 2.

Nesting Records

More nesting records were submitted by more observers than in any previous year. Evidently more birders are discovering that searching for bird nests can be just as exciting as watching the spring migration. Many of the nest observations are recorded in the species-by-species listing, but a few of the more extensive studies are summarized here.

Mrs. Louis Ansorge made a nesting study within a half-mile radius of her cottage located on the bank of the Manitowoc River five miles northwest of Manitowoc. The area consists of bushy meadows and fringes of woods bordering the river. She found a total of 32 nestings, of which only eight were unsuccessful. Included in her observations were 14 species, namely: Mourning Dove, Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Yellow-shafted Flicker, Eastern Kingbird, Eastern Phoebe, Blue Jay, House Wren, Brown Thrasher, Eastern Bluebird, Cedar Waxwing, Starling, American Goldfinch, Field Sparrow and Song Sparrow.

Norman Stone, Grantsburg, reported the following waterfowl brood observations on Crex Meadows Wildlife Area, Burnett Co., from May 22 through July 31: 65 Mallard broods, 375 young; 30 Blue-winged Teal broods, 179 young; 13 Ring-necked Duck broods, 80 young; 4 Wood Duck broods, 21 young; 3 Green-winged Teal broods, 9 young; 1 Hooded Merganser brood, 3 young.

Dr. C. A. Kemper, Chippewa Falls, found the following nests in his area:

Mourning Dove: 14 nests from May 30 to July 27 with a total of 24 young. One nest with two young was destroyed by a Baltimore Oriole.

Yellow-shafted Flicker: One nest on June 10; the five nestlings banded, two of which were killed by cats a month later.

Eastern Kingbird: One nest on July 14.

Eastern Phoebe: One nest on June 24; five young banded.

Tree Swallow: Two nests with nine young on June 15 and July 5.

Barn Swallow: One nest with two young on July 14; later killed by a cat.

Purple Martin: On June 29 a house contained seven nests, with three broods of three, three broods of four, and one brood of five.

Blue Jay: One nest on July 6; three young banded.

House Wren: Two nests on June 29 and July 27, with broods of seven and six respectively.

Robin: 15 nests, with a total of 34 young. One nest with four eggs was destroyed, and seven young birds are known to have died.

Eastern Bluebird: Two nests with nine young on June 24 and July 3.

Baltimore Oriole: Three nests between June 18-27; three young in one nest banded.

Common Grackle: Two nests with five young on June 5 and 13.

Chipping Sparrow: One nest with three young on August 18.

Population Study

William Hilsenhoff made several trips to Goose Pond, Columbia Co., during the summer months. On June 16 he took as close a census as possible of the summering bird population. After the end of June the rank aquatic vegetation growth made a complete survey impossible. The following table is a summary of his findings. A dash indicates that the species was probably present but was not necessarily recorded; a blank space indicates that the species was not seen on that date.

Species	June 3	June 16	June 25	July 7	July 30	Aug. 12
Pied-billed Grebe	—	1	—	—	—	7
Mallard	—	41	—	—	—	—
Black Duck	—	3	—	—	—	—
Gadwall	2					
Pintail	7	29				
Green-winged Teal	—	4	9	young	—	—
Blue-winged Teal	—	33	—	—	young	—
American Widgeon	—	5	—	—	—	—
Shoveler	2	9	—	—	—	young
Redhead	6	10	—	—	—	—
Ring-necked Duck	2	2	—	5	—	—
Canvasback	—	3	—			
Lesser Scaup	20					
Ruddy Duck	40	33	—	47	—	—
American Coot	—	79	—	young	—	—
Semipalmated Plover	4	1			9	3
Killdeer	Abundant throughout period, with young					
American Golden Plover	2					
Black-bellied Plover	8					
Ruddy Turnstone	2					
Common Snipe					2	
Spotted Sandpiper	—	3	—			
Solitary Sandpiper					4	20
Greater Yellowlegs						8
Lesser Yellowlegs				20	45	150
Pectoral Sandpiper		1	1		3	15
Least Sandpiper				10	20	
Semipalmated Sandpiper			2	2	25	35
Dowitcher					2	
Hudsonian Godwit	1					
Wilson's Phalarope	10	15	*	25	4	

*Present, with young suspected.

Scarcity of Some Herons

For the third consecutive year neither a Snowy Egret nor a Little Blue Heron was reported during the summer season. Few Common Egrets were reported. Only two birds of this species were sighted in Horicon Marsh on August 8 by four observers. Compare this number

with counts made in the same area by Tom Soulen on comparable dates in preceding years: eight on Aug. 16, 1958; 45 on July 28, 1957; 47 on Aug. 13, 1955; 37 on Aug. 19, 1954. Reports indicated that the populations of Great Blue, Green and Black-crowned Night Herons, which commonly nest in the state, were probably normal.

A run-down of the season highlights follows:

Common Loon: Southernmost report was from Green Lake Co., July 1, where one was observed flying over Green Lake (Sam Robbins); also reported from these northern counties: Bayfield, Forest, Marinette, Sawyer and Vilas.

Double-crested Cormorant: Only report was from Adams Co. where it again was a summer resident.

Common Egret: Present in smaller than usual numbers. The only reports were: Two birds in Dodge Co., June 13 (Sam Robbins); Milwaukee Co., July 2 (Mary Donald); two birds seen in Horicon Marsh, Aug. 8 (the N. R. Bangers and the Roy Lounds); one bird in Rock Co., Aug. 14 (Frances Glenn, Bernice Andrews); a big flight in Outagamie Co., Aug. 15 (Alfred Bradford).

Yellow-crowned Night Heron: An adult bird was sighted near Albany, Green Co., July 12, by Kenneth A. Ellis and his son. (See "By the Wayside").

Least Bittern: Present all summer in Brown Co. (Edwin Cleary); seen in Columbia Co., June 6 (Donald Cors); reported from Dodge Co., June 25 (Harold Bauers) and again on Aug. 8 (the N. R. Bangers and the Roy Lounds).

Canada Goose: Presumed to have nested in Adams Co., as a pair was seen in late May and a group of seven on July 21 and 31 (Sam Robbins); two pairs with goslings were seen on the Rock River in Dodge Co., June 25 (Harold Bauers); present all summer in Brown Co. (Edwin Cleary); one bird on Lake Michigan near Manitowoc on July 10 where it remained with ten Lesser Scaup for several days (John Kraupa).

Gadwall: Two birds present at Goose Pond, Columbia Co., June 3, and departed from Dane Co., June 16 (Wm. Hilsenhoff); one bird in Horicon Marsh, June 25 (Harold Bauers).

Pintail: One bird observed in Adams Co., July 21 and Aug. 8 (Sam Robbins); seen at Goose Pond, Columbia Co. on June 3 and June 16, but departed from Dane Co., June 16 (Wm. Hilsenhoff); also reported from Goose Pond, July (the R. B. Dryers); adult and young birds seen in Horicon Marsh, June 25 (Harold Bauers); seen in Outagamie Co. after June 20 (Alfred Bradford).

Green-winged Teal: Present all summer in Adams Co. (Sam Robbins); seen at Goose Pond on June 16, June 25 and with young on July 7 (Wm. Hilsenhoff); three complete brood observations made in Crex Meadows, Burnett Co. (Norman Stone); a female, believed to have her young hidden, was observed doing a broken wing act in Price Co., June 22 (Wm. Hilsenhoff).

American Widgeon: One bird seen on June 11 and two birds on July 21 (Sam Robbins); present in Bayfield Co., June 21-25 (the Roy Lounds); five birds present at Goose Pond, June 16 (Wm. Hilsenhoff).

Shoveler: A female with seven young present at Goose Pond, July 12 (the R. B. Dryers); at the same location Wm. Hilsenhoff reported two birds on June 3, nine birds on June 16 and large young birds present

on July 12. The only other reports were of two birds in Dodge Co., June 13 (Sam Robbins) and departed from Dane Co., June 16 (Wm. Hilsenhoff).

Wood Duck: At Crex Meadows four complete brood observations of one, five, seven and eight (Norman Stone); a hen with two young, Milwaukee Co., Aug. 14 (Mary Donald); fewer birds than in previous years in Horicon Marsh (Harold Bauers). Also reported present in Adams, Brown, Dane, Outagamie and Price Counties.

Redhead: Adults with immature birds in Dodge Co., June 25 (Harold Bauers); six birds on June 3 and ten on June 16 (Wm. Hilsenhoff).

Ring-necked Duck: 13 complete brood observations, with a total of 80 young, in Crex Meadows (Norman Stone); also reported from Columbia, Outagamie and Vilas Counties.

Canvasback: Three birds observed at Goose Pond, June 16 (Wm. Hilsenhoff).

Lesser Scaup: Reported from the following counties: Adams, one bird, July 14 (Sam Robbins); Bayfield on June 22, Forest on June 21, and 75 birds in Douglas on June 25 (the Roy Lounds); 20 birds in Columbia and also seen in Dane on June 3 (Wm. Hilsenhoff); ten birds in Manitowoc, July 10 (John Kraupa).

Common Goldeneye: A female bird on Lake Superior, Bayfield Co., June 21-25 (the Roy Lounds).

Ruddy Duck: Present in considerable numbers at Goose Pond: 40 on June 3, 33 on June 16 and 47 on July 7 (Wm. Hilsenhoff); also, at Goose Pond, a pair with five young, July 12 (the R. B. Dryers). The only other report was of one bird in Dodge Co., June 13 (Sam Robbins).

Hooded Merganser: One brood of three young in Crex Meadows (Norman Stone); a pair in Door Co., Aug. 14 (Harold Bauers); a young bird seen in Price Co., June 22 (Wm. Hilsenhoff).

Common Merganser: Present all summer in Vilas Co. (Alfred Bradford).

Turkey Vulture: Reported from Adams Co., July 26 (Sam Robbins); Sauk Co., June 7 and 25 (Tom Soulen, N. R. Barger et al.); Grant Co., June 20-23 (Harold Bauers); Dodge Co., July 23 (Mary Donald); present all summer in Waukesha Co. (Emma Hoffmann, John Bielefeldt). The only report from the northern part of the state was from Sawyer Co., July 1-6 (Mrs. Joseph Mahlum) compared to 1958 summer reports from Bayfield, Langlade, Price and Oconto Counties.

Goshawk: This northern woods hawk was observed in Forest Co., June 19 (the Roy Lounds).

Sharp-shinned Hawk: Reported as present all summer in Dane Co. (Wm. Hilsenhoff) and Marinette Co. (Raymond Stefanski); one observed in Rock Co., July 3 (Frances Glenn, Bernice Andrews); seen in Columbia Co., June 16 (Donald Cors).

Broad-winged Hawk: Reported from eight counties: Grant, Juneau, Marinette, Outagamie, Price, Sawyer, Shawano and Vilas.

Bald Eagle: Fairly common in Vilas Co. (Alfred Bradford); present in Adams Co. (Sam Robbins); seen in Forest Co., June 20 (the Roy Lounds).

Osprey: Present all summer in Marinette Co. (Raymond Stefanski) and Vilas Co. (Alfred Bradford); observed in Dodge Co., July 23 (Mary Donald) and Forest Co., June 20 (the Roy Lounds).

Sparrow Hawk: This little falcon is a summer resident throughout the state but is much more common in the north. In Bayfield Co. the R. B. Dryers reported 22 birds on July 24, and the Roy Lounds saw 25 birds in the Port Wing area on June 22.

Spruce Grouse: A male bird picking gravel on a town road in the Hiles area of Forest Co. was photographed on June 18 (the Roy Lounds).

Sharp-tailed Grouse: Only two reports: present all summer in Marinette Co. (Raymond Stefanski); reported from Langlade Co., June 6 (Alfred Bradford).

King Rail: A pair was observed feeding young within a few feet of the Rock River bridge on Highway 16 near Oconomowoc, in Jefferson Co. (Harold Bauers); seen in Dodge Co., June 13 (Sam Robbins) and Sheboygan Co., Aug. 14 (Mary Donald).



YOUNG
KILLDEER

PHOTO
BY
CHARLES
KEMPER

Semipalmated Plover: Last spring migrant reported from Goose Pond, June 16 (Wm. Hilsenhoff); first fall migrant noted in Adams Co., July 31 (Sam Robbins).

American Golden Plover: Two late spring migrants were seen at Goose Pond on June 3 (Wm. Hilsenhoff). There were no other reports.

Black-bellied Plover: The only report was of eight birds still present at Goose Pond on June 3 (Wm. Hilsenhoff).

Ruddy Turnstone: Two birds were seen at Goose Pond on June 3 (Wm. Hilsenhoff).

Solitary Sandpiper: The earliest fall arrival was reported from Marinette Co., July 10 (Raymond Stefanski).

Greater Yellowlegs: Returned to Adams Co., July 21 (Sam Robbins).

Lesser Yellowlegs: 20 birds had returned to Goose Pond by July 7, 45 were present on July 30 and 150 were counted on Aug. 12 (Wm. Hilsenhoff).

Pectoral Sandpiper: One bird was present at Goose Pond on June 16 and June 25, unusually late dates (Wm. Hilsenhoff). The first fall migrant was reported from Outagamie Co., July 19 (Daryl Tessen).

White-rumped Sandpiper: Only two reports: a June 3 departure date from Goose Pond (Wm. Hilsenhoff), and on Aug. 9 arrival date in Outagamie Co. (Daryl Tessen).

Baird's Sandpiper: Three birds were seen in Dane Co., Aug. 2 (the Roy Lounds).

Least Sandpiper: First arrival dated was July 7 when ten birds were observed at Goose Pond (Wm. Hilsenhoff).

Dunlin: Two birds were still present on the Rock River in Dodge Co. on June 13, a very late departure date (Harold Bauers).

Dowitcher: Both the last departure and first arrival dates were from Goose Pond. One bird, believed to be the Short-billed, was seen on June 3 (Wm. Hilsenhoff); five birds had returned by July 12 (the R. B. Dryers).

Semipalmated Sandpiper: A June 3 departure date from Dane Co., and an exceptionally early return date to Columbia Co., June 25 (Wm. Hilsenhoff).

Western Sandpiper: Seven birds of this species were carefully identified on June 3 in Dane Co. (Wm. Hilsenhoff).

Marbled Godwit: On Aug. 8 one bird was discovered on a mudflat near Waterloo, in Dane Co., and it remained there the entire day. All field marks were noted, including the flight pattern, and it was photographed (the N. R. Bangers, the Roy Lounds).

Hudsonian Godwit: Seen at Goose Pond on June 3; the bird was flushed to make identification certain (Wm. Hilsenhoff).

Sanderling: The only reports were from Dane Co., Aug. 2 (the Roy Lounds) and Milwaukee Co., Aug. 10 (Mary Donald).

Wilson's Phalarope: Present at Goose Pond in some numbers throughout June and July, with young suspected but not seen (Wm. Hilsenhoff); also reported from Dane Co. (Wm. Hilsenhoff) and Dodge Co., July 23 (Mary Donald).

Bonaparte's Gull: One bird observed in Oconto Co., June 14 (C. H. Richter, the Roy Lounds); one bird near Waterloo, Dane Co. Aug. 8 (the N. R. Bangers, the Roy Lounds); reported from Milwaukee Co., Aug. 12 (Mary Donald); present throughout the summer in Brown Co. (Edwin Cleary).

Forster's Tern: Reported from Adams Co., July 14 and 21 (Sam Robbins), and from Douglas Co., June 23 (the Roy Lounds).

Caspian Tern: One bird was seen in Bayfield Co., June 24 (the Roy Lounds); a few were present in Door Co., Aug. 10-15 (Harold Bauers).

Pileated Woodpecker: Young were being fed in a nest in Adams Co. between May 26 and June 11 (Sam Robbins); also reported from Columbia, Forest, Grant, Marinette and Sauk Counties.

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker: Reported during the nesting season from Bayfield, Forest, Price, Sawyer and Shawano Counties.

Scissor-tailed Flycatcher: A bird of this species was reported by Winifred Mayer and Jim Malkowski on July 3 from Manitowoc Co. (See "By the Wayside").

Acadian Flycatcher: Reported from Sauk Co., on W.S.O. leased land, June 7 (Tom Soulen, N. R. Barger et al.) and Aug. 2 (Tom Ashman); present in Rock Co. until July 2 (Frances Glenn, Bernice Andrews).

Olive-sided Flycatcher: Six birds were seen and heard on the Menominee Indian Reservation on June 15-17, and two more birds were seen and heard in Forest Co. on June 19-20 (the Roy Lounds); one bird was reported from Devil's Island, the northernmost of the Apostle Islands, in Bayfield Co., on June 23 (Edward Beals).

Tree Swallows: In Chippewa Co., a pair used the same bird box to raise a family of five as was used in 1956 (C. A. Kemper).

Gray Jay: Between June 18-21 this species was seen in groups of two to five in eight different locations in Forest Co., with young birds present six times. The birds readily responded to squeaking and would come in very close (the Roy Lounds).

Common Raven: Reported from these northern counties: Ashland, Bayfield, Forest, Marinette, Sawyer, Shawano, Price and Taylor.

Boreal Chickadee: A nest of this species, believed to be the first for the state, was found in Forest Co. on June 20 (the Roy Lounds). (See "By the Wayside").

Red-breasted Nuthatch: Reported from four counties: five birds in Price Co., June 22-24 (Wm. Hilsenhoff); seen in Forest Co., June 18-21, and Bayfield Co., June 22-25 (the Roy Lounds); present in Door Co., Aug. 10-15 (Harold Bauers).

Brown Creeper: Three birds in Price Co., June 22-24 (Wm. Hilsenhoff); reported from Vilas Co., July 26 (Alfred Bradford).

Winter Wren: Present in the Menominee Indian Reservation on June 15-17 and in Forest Co. on June 18-21 (the Roy Lounds).

Bewick's Wren: A pair summered in the U. W. Arboretum, Madison (the Tom Souless); present in Adams Co. until June 26 (Sam Robbins).

Carolina Wren: Seen twice in Dane Co. by Tom Ashman—near Mazomanie on June 7 and at his home in Madison on July 31.

Mockingbird: Frequently seen by the Ned Hollister Bird Club in Rock Co., and believed to be nesting in three locations (many observers).

Robin: The brightest note was from C. A. Kemper, Chippewa Falls: "Peak year here. No large scale spraying. 15 nest observation between Apr. 25 and July 27."

Wood Thrush: Seems to be extending its range northward; reported from Forest, Price, Sawyer and Shawano Counties.

Hermit Thrush: One singing in a spruce-tamarack swamp, Chippewa Co., July 20, and one bird in Price Co., June 22 (Wm. Hilsenhoff); quite common in Bayfield, Forest, Sawyer and Shawano Counties, June 15-25—heard only occasionally during the day, they really burst forth in the evening from every direction (the Roy Lounds); reported from Vilas Co., June 12 (Alfred Bradford).

Swainson's Thrush: Last seen in Adams Co., June 1 (Sam Robbins); four birds in Price Co., June 22-24 (Wm. Hilsenhoff); two birds in the Menominee Indian Reservation, June 16, and one bird in Forest Co., June 19 (the Roy Lounds).

Eastern Bluebird: Only two of 30 boxes contained nests in Dodge Co. (Harold Bauers); down in numbers, only three nests, Chippewa Co. (C. A. Kemper); two families, one of five and one of four, June 12 and July 3, Manitowoc Co. (Mrs. Louis Anson).

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher: Present all summer in Adams Co. (Sam Robbins); nesting in Dane Co., in Observatory Woods and the U. W. Arboretum, July 12 (Tom Ashman); saw adult with four young on wing in Dane Co., July 25 (Wm. Hilsenhoff); noted in Sauk Co., July 18 (Harold Bauers); present in Rock Co. until June 13 (Mrs. Joseph Mahlum).

Golden-crowned Kinglet: Present in Shawano, Forest, Bayfield and Sawyer Counties, June 15-25 (the Roy Lounds).

Bell's Vireo: A nest contained two eggs, also one cowbird egg, on June 7, Honey Creek, Sauk Co. (Tom Soulen, N. R. Barger, et al.); present in the U. W. Arboretum, Dane Co., June 11 (the Tom Soulens) and June 29 (Mary Donald).

Solitary Vireo: Observed in Shawano, Forest, Bayfield and Sawyer Counties, June 15-25. Appeared to be the most common vireo in the Nicolet National Forest, Forest Co. (the Roy Lounds).

Philadelphia Vireo: One bird was observed in Whitnall Park, Milwaukee Co., on June 2 by John Bielefeldt who described his observation as follows: "The bird was seen as close as 20 feet on a sunny day. It definitely was a vireo because of the thick vireo bill. It looked like a Warbling Vireo except for the yellowish breast. It was singing a song that had three phrases, not a continued song like that of the Warbling Vireo."

Black-and-white Warbler: Reported from these counties: Adams, Bayfield, Door, Forest, Outagamie, Price and Shawano.

Prothonotary Warbler: One bird was seen near Necedah, Juneau Co., June 9 (Sam Robbins); observed in Wyalusing Park, Grant Co., during the W.S.O. campout June 20-23 (Harold Bauers).

Golden-winged Warbler: The A.O.U. Checklist defines the breeding range as from central Wisconsin south. This year two more northerly observations were made: Wm. Hilsenhoff observed four birds in Price Co., June 22-24, and Charles Wiberg watched a pair feeding young in Ashland Co., June 29. Also reported from Adams and Sauk Counties.

Blue-winged Warbler: Present in Adams Co. until June 18 (Sam Robbins); two birds at Honey Creek, Sauk Co., June 7 (Tom Soulen, N. R. Barger, et al).

Nashville Warbler: Reported from Adams, Bayfield, Forest, Price and Sawyer Counties.

Parula Warbler: Nests commonly in northern Wisconsin where usnea lichen is found. Reported from Vilas Co., June 7 and July 25 (Alfred Bradford); Price Co., June 22-24 (Wm. Hilsenhoff); Bayfield, Forest, Sawyer and Shawano Counties, June 15-25 (the Roy Lounds).

Magnolia Warbler: Noted in Price Co., June 22-24 (Wm. Hilsenhoff) and Bayfield, Forest and Sawyer Counties June 18-25 (the Roy Lounds).

Myrtle Warbler: Only two reports: two birds seen in Price Co., June 22-24 (Wm. Hilsenhoff); singing birds present in Forest Co., June 18-21 (the Roy Lounds).

Black-throated Green Warbler: A common nester in the northern part of the state. Observed during the nesting season in Bayfield, Door, Forest, Price, Sawyer and Shawano Counties.

Cerulean Warbler: Present in Adams Co. until June 18 (Sam Robbins); common in Kettle Moraine area, Waukesha Co., June 11-15 (the Tom Soulens); present in Wyalusing Park, Grant Co., June 20-22 (Harold Bauers).

Blackburnian Warbler: Reported from Price Co., June 22-24 (Wm. Hilsenhoff); quite common in Shawano, Forest and Bayfield Counties, June 15-24 (the Roy Lounds).

Chestnut-sided Warbler: A common summer resident in central and northern Wisconsin. Reported from these counties: Adams, Bayfield, Forest, Marinette, Price, Sawyer and Shawano.

Bay-breasted Warbler: A fall migrant was reported from Outagamie Co., Aug. 8 (Daryl Tessen).

Pine Warbler: Reported only from Adams Co., where it is a summer resident (Sam Robbins).

Northern Waterthrush: Alfred Bradford found what appeared to be a family group in southern Vilas Co., July 29; present all summer in Marinette Co. (Raymond Stefanski); quite a few singing birds in Forest and Shawano Counties, June 15-20 (the Roy Lounds); fall migrants arrived in Adams Co., Aug. 8 (Sam Robbins).

Louisiana Waterthrush: A summer resident in Adams Co. (Sam Robbins) and Sauk Co. (many observers); seen in Columbia Co., Aug. 11 (Donald Cors).

Kentucky Warbler: Commonly seen and heard in Wyalusing Park, June 20-22 (Harold Bauers); seen near Mazomanie, Dane Co., June 7 (Tom Ashman); heard singing in U. W. Arboretum, Madison, July 10 (Sam Robbins) and July 25 (Wm. Hilsenhoff).

Connecticut Warbler: The only report was from Adams Co., June 1 (Sam Robbins).

Mourning Warbler: A fairly common summer resident north. Reported from these counties: Bayfield, Forest, Marinette, Oconto, Price, Sawyer and Shawano.

Canada Warbler: One bird was seen and heard by several observers in Ozaukee Co., June 13 (Sam Robbins); also reported from Price Co., June 22-24 (Wm. Hilsenhoff) and Bayfield and Shawano Counties, June 15-25 (the Roy Lounds).

Yellow-headed Blackbird: Nesting colonies on Rock River, Dodge Co. (Harold Bauers); present in Adams Co. until July 31 (Sam Robbins); present all summer in Brown Co. (Edwin Cleary) and Dane Co. (Wm. Hilsenhoff); seen in Columbia Co., June 7 (Donald Cors).

Orchard Oriole: A first county record was established in Adams Co., June 3 and 16 (Sam Robbins); one heard singing in Ozaukee Co., June 13 (Sam Robbins); two birds reported from Rock Co., July 16 (Frances Glenn, Bernice Andrews). Winnifred Mayer reported a successful nesting in Manitowoc Co.

Brewer's Blackbird: A nest with four eggs in Adams Co., May 23 (Sam Robbins); still present in Dane Co., June 7 (Tom Ashman); reported as summer residents in Bayfield, Brown, Marinette, Oconto and Price Counties; returned to Outagamie Co., Aug. 9 (Daryl Tessen).

Dickcissel: A really big Dickcissel year, with comments regarding their relative abundance received from Adams, Jefferson, Manitowoc, Oconto and Waukesha Counties. Also reported from Dane, Juneau, Rock and Shawano Counties.

Evening Grosbeak: A pair were seen feeding on spilled grain and picking gravel at the rear of a general store in Neopit, in the Menominee Indian Reservation, June 16. That is the same area where Dick Gordon found them in the summer of 1958 (the Roy Lounds).

Purple Finch: A family common summer resident in the northern part of the state. Reported from Douglas, Forest, Marinette, Price, Sawyer and Shawano Counties.

Pine Siskin: Five birds were seen in the Menominee Indian Reservation on June 16, and two birds were seen in Sawyer Co., June 26 (the Roy Lounds).

Henslow's Sparrow: Although a fairly common summer resident, it was reported only from Jefferson and Milwaukee Counties:

Lark Sparrow: A summer resident in Adams Co. (Sam Robbins); seen in Dane Co., June 7 (Tom Ashman); left Rock Co., July 10 (Mrs. Joseph Mahlum).

Slate-colored Junco: Noted in Vilas Co., July 29 (Alfred Bradford); three birds in the Menominee Indian Reservation, June 15-17—one pair believed to have a nest in the area, as they were greatly disturbed by our presence (the Roy Lounds).

Clay-colored Sparrow: A summer resident in Adams Co. (Sam Robbins) and Marinette Co. (Raymond Stefanski); common in Bayfield Co., June 21-25 (the Roy Lounds); reported from Columbia Co., June 14 (Donald Cors); 17 birds seen in Price Co., June 22-24 (Wm. Hilsenhoff); one heard in Milwaukee Co., July 19 (Mary Donald).

White-throated Sparrow: Newly fledged young found in Price Co., Aug. 11 (Wm. Hilsenhoff); one bird at a feeder from July 31 on, Outagamie Co. (Daryl Tessen); also reported from these northern counties, where it is a common breeder; Bayfield, Forest, Sawyer, Shawano and Vilas.

MRS. HOWARD HIGGINS

WSO members will be saddened to hear of the passing away of Mabel Higgins. Many knew her well for her quiet and efficient accomplishments.

This has been a great loss, not only to her many friends but to every wild living and growing thing. Her interests were many and varied, from the Audubon Camp, conservation, and banding, to Junior Audubon and garden club. Most important of all to the amateur birders who write this, her patience and knowledge will never be forgotten.

A grouping of Hopa crabs has been planted on the Kenosha County conservation grounds at Bristol as a tribute to her untiring efforts with the Junior Conservation Club.

This tribute to Mabel Higgins was contributed by Nell Craig, of Kenosha. Mrs. Higgins was an active member of W.S.O. for at least 15 years, an energetic supporter (with Mr. Higgins) of the Citizen's Natural Resources Association, an early worker for the Audubon Camp of Wisconsin, and a leader in Kenosha birding and garden groups. She attended and enjoyed most of the W.S.O. conventions, beginning in 1945. On April 6, 1960, she passed away, at the age of 65.

MORE NEWS . . .

The deaths last spring of thousands of Canvasbacks and other ducks on the Detroit River has added impetus to studies of pollution's effects on wildlife. These waterfowl, which can be ill-spared from our dwindling duck population, were apparently killed by raw sewage dumped into the water. Conservationists are asking

the U. S. Senate to ratify an international treaty on control of oil pollution in the oceans, and the Michigan Water Resources Commission will monitor pollution in the Detroit area. Is there a potential danger to the waterfowl flocks which winter in our Wisconsin harbors? Will increasing Seaway traffic add to the danger of pollution casualties? WSO members might be on guard for incidents of this type.

WISCONSIN'S FAVORITE BIRD HAUNTS

LEOLA MARSH

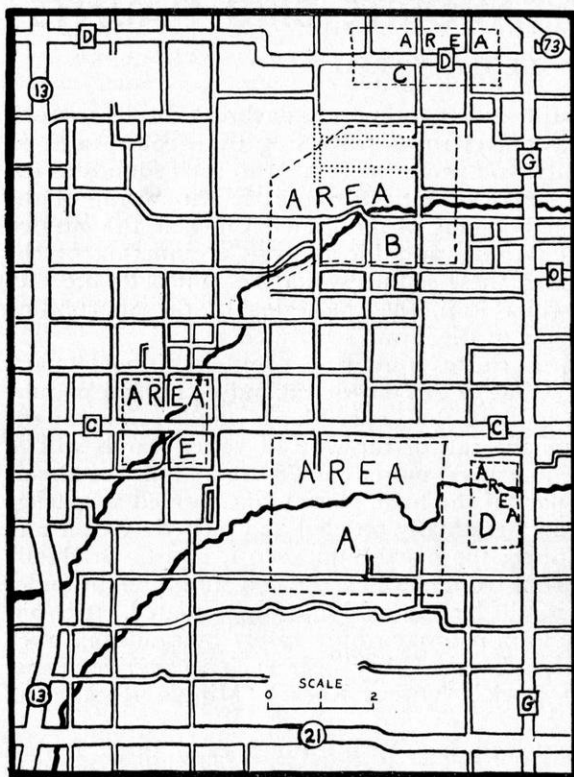
If you were to stand still for five minutes at daybreak on a late April morning along one of the gravel roads traversing the Leola Marsh in northeastern Adams County, you would be treated to such sounds as the comical pumping of the American Bittern, the eerie winnowing of the Common Snipe, the strange booming of the Prairie Chicken, the muffled drumming of the Ruffed Grouse, and the raucous trumpeting of the Sandhill Crane. By mid-May these sounds would be joined by the calling of the Sora and Virginia Rail, the chattering of the Short-billed Marsh Wren, and the singing of the Traill's Flycatcher.

Perhaps such a delightful chorus could be encountered in many parts of Wisconsin a century ago, but in this day of expanding human population and declining virgin habitat, the Leola Marsh stands as one of the few remaining areas where the call of the wild of yester-year is still to be heard. Included in the marsh are more than 75 square miles of almost unbelievably flat land—a part of the huge glacial lake formed as glaciers that barely by-passed the area gradually receded and melted. Carter and Big Roche a Cri Creeks bisect the marsh and keep it moist. Gradually more and more of the marsh is being drained, ditched, and brought under cultivation; but the area is still largely wild and unpopulated. It is picturesque scenery, the flat terrain broken only rarely by sandstone rock outcroppings of spectacular shapes. They bear such suggestive names as "Ship Rock," "Rabbit Rock," "Owens Rock," "Minnie Rock," and "Dyracuse Mound."

The marsh is at its best from late April through early June. Prairie Chickens and Ruffed Grouse are permanent residents, but the booming and drumming are most prevalent from April into early June. Sandhill Cranes are present from the first days of April into October, but are most active and noisy from the time of their arrival into early June, when breeding activities are well under way. Soon after mid-April the American Bitterns, Upland Plovers and rails arrive. Hosts of other residents arrive in May.

Area A

The general location is between east-west Highways 21 and 73, and north-south Highways 13 and 51, a bit to the west of Plainfield, Hancock and Coloma. One of the best crane territories is the vast and rather inaccessible Area A, through which Carter Creek flows. Starting from the junction of Highway 21 and C.T.H. "G," one can proceed north on "G" for three miles and then turn west on Chicago Avenue. For five miles this goes through excellent territory. Near the southeast corner of Area A is a Prairie Chicken booming ground; near the southwest corner is a particularly moist area where the bitterns, wrens and rails are found. The Sandhill Cranes are most often heard (and sometimes seen, by good fortune) near the southwest portion of the area, but may be encountered anywhere along this road. The north side of Area A is traversed by C.T.H. "C," and again cranes and chickens may be heard almost anywhere along a five-mile stretch.



Another promising territory for cranes and chickens is Area B, through which Big Roche a Cri Creek flows. Go north from "C" on a town road (Fourth Avenue) which is two miles west of "G." This road crosses the creek after four miles of driving, and excellent territory is to be found on all sides. Woodcock and Upland Plovers can often be heard in early morning. A wealth of land birds can be seen any day in spring and summer, including the Louisiana Waterthrush along the creek. In April flocks of geese and swans may be seen passing over in migration; apparently this area lies squarely along one of their migration routes.

Area C is an excellent place for birds of the open meadow. After driving north on Fourth Avenue to C.T.H. "D," one can turn in either direction and find extensive grass meadows that pasture large herds of cattle. Savannah and Grasshopper Sparrows abound here, with a number of Henslow's Sparrows inhabiting the more moist regions at the west end of Area C. Meadowlarks, Bobolinks and Brewer's Blackbirds are also numerous. At times a Marsh Hawk will be seen, and Sandhill Cranes and Prairie Chickens will sometimes be heard in the distance. Upland Plovers frequent the area, and the Gray Partridge has been seen here.

Area D

Returning south on "G" and passing the intersection with "C," one soon comes upon alder thickets and the Carter Creek crossing. The Clay-colored Sparrow spends the summer in some of these thickets, and along the creek one meets the Short-billed Marsh Wren and Traill's Flycatcher. American Bitterns are sometimes heard, and again the Sandhill Crane is a possibility.

One further spot of interest centers around the place where "C" crosses Big Roche a Cri Creek, seven miles west of "G." Along the creek itself the ringing song of the Louisiana Waterthrush may be heard any time from late April into July. In the stand of tall pines on the hillside

nearby, the soft trilling of the Pine Warbler can be noted. Pileated and Red-bellied Woodpeckers often work in the trees along the creek bottoms. This is a particularly favored spot in spring and fall migration, as birds move up and down the creek; but even when migration is not in progress, quite a chorus is provided by Wood Thrushes, Veeries, Yellow-throated and Red-eyed Vireos, American Redstarts, Ovenbirds, Black-and-white and Golden-winged Warblers.

The wildness of the entire area is attested to by the accompanying map. This map depicts over 150 square miles, but includes no village or hamlet. In the territory bounded by 21, 13, "D" and "G," there are fewer than 200 inhabited dwellings. The number of bird "dwellings" in the same territory must be many, many times that figure!—Sam Robbins.

The 1960 Convention

By CLARA HUSSONG

That smaller communities of the state can put on as outstanding a convention as any of the larger cities was amply demonstrated at the 21st annual meeting of the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology in Adams, June 3-5.

A total of 225 members and visitors registered for the meeting, and 210 attended the Saturday evening banquet. Under the able management of Mrs. Fred Hamerstrom of Plainfield, W.S.O. vice president and convention chairman, an excellent program of speakers and colorful features was presented at the meeting, held in the Adams-Friendship High School.

Mrs. Hamerstrom was assisted in arrangements for the meeting by the Rev. Samuel D. Robbins of Adams, who was in charge of field trips, the Adams-Friendship Chamber of Commerce, and the Women of Trinity Congregational Church of Adams, who served the banquet.

His movie of "Eagles Over the Mississippi" was shown by Edwin E. Meyer of Davenport, Iowa, at the Friday evening reception sponsored by the Adams-Friendship Chamber of Commerce. The flight maneuvers of the great birds which winter in the Davenport-Rock Island area were beautifully portrayed on the screen. This film was especially suitable to the convention locale, which was described as "The Bald Eagle Capital of Wisconsin."

Those attending the Friday evening reception had an opportunity to see the exhibit of hawk and game bird paintings loaned to W.S.O. by the Glenbow Foundation of Calgary, Alberta. This collection includes paintings and drawings by Wolf, Thorburn, Lodge, and Reid-Henry.

The indoor sessions Saturday morning began with registration from 8:30 to 9:30. During this hour the Wisconsin Chapter of the Nature Conservancy was organized. The chapter elected Paul J. Olson of Madison as its first chairman.

At 9:30 W.S.O. convened for its program of papers and illustrated lectures. Donald Hollman, of the Adams-Friendship Chamber of Commerce, extended the welcome from the local community. W.S.O. president Ray Hussong, Green Bay, responded for the Society. Mr. Hussong served as a master of ceremonies for the ensuing program.

Review of Papers

In his illustrated talk on "Territory and Nesting of the Pomarine Jaeger," Daniel Q. Thompson of Ripon College explained the bird's ecological niche in its upper Arctic environment. Tom Kelly, of Lake Mills, threatened, but never got quite to giving his "chalk talk" on "Mother Nature's—The Greatest Show on Earth."

Daniel D. Berger of the Cedar Grove Ornithological Station told of the decreasing population of Ospreys on the Rainbow Flowage in Oneida County. As with other birds, the losses are due to the destruction of their nesting sites, Mr. Berger said.

Mrs. Winnie Mayer of Two Rivers told of the Orchard Orioles which have been nesting at her home, "Winghaven," in recent years, and of the apparent spread of this species through much of the state. Lawrence Jahn, of the Wildlife Management Institute, explained the current waterfowl situation in an illustrated talk. The drouths of the past few summers on their nesting grounds account for most of the reduction in numbers of migrating ducks, he explained, but such factors as the destruction of their nesting sites and cover through cultivation and road-building must also be taken into account. He predicted a somewhat better year for ducks in 1960.

Following luncheon, the program session was resumed at 1:45 with Oswald E. Mattson of the Wisconsin Conservation Department telling of the progress of Prairie Chicken management. Buying and leasing more land for nesting, cover and food is the best way to help this bird, according to the speaker. He showed slides of chickens on W.S.O.-owned land. The Dane County Conservation League contributed \$20,000 for land-buying, Mr. Mattson reported, and is planning to raise still more for this purpose.

Interesting habits of the House Wren were presented by Robert A. McCabe, of the University of Wisconsin, in his "Preliminary Report on a House Wren Study at the University of Wisconsin Arboretum." In this study by wildlife students of the University, it was found that red and green are the preferred colors in nesting boxes, and that, like the Great Crested Flycatcher, the wren often puts a bit of shed snakeskin, or a cellophane paper substitute, in its nest.

Mist-netting of birds for banding purposes was explained by Ed Peartree of Oconomowoc. The filmy nets are set where there is the most bird traffic, Mr. Peartree explained. Kingfishers, waterthrushes, chickadees and Fox Sparrows are among the birds trapped by the nets.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Koenig of Sauk City told, in words and pictures, of their ten-year program of bird-feeding, and of the hundreds of Purple Finches which have visited their feeders. Sunflower seeds are most attractive to these birds, they reported.

The ecological problems of game birds in Finland are much like those of this country, according to Matti Helminen, of the Game Research Institute at Helsinki. The spread of the Gray Partridge to the southern part of Finland may spell the death of the native prairie grouse, he reported, as so often happens with the accidental or deliberate introduction of a new species. His colored slides pictured such native Finnish birds as the Willow Ptarmigan and the Black Grouse.

There is a definite relationship between the number of birds and the use of poisonous sprays, Joseph J. Hickey of the University of Wisconsin pointed out. Studies carried on at the University showed a loss of songbirds following the spraying of elm trees on the campus, he said. The decrease in numbers of birds was estimated at about 35 per cent.

Convention Banquet

Clarence Jung was toastmaster at the Saturday evening banquet at which Charles W. Schwartz, biologist on the staff of the Missouri Conservation Department, was the speaker. He gave many tips to photographers in his illustrated lecture on "How I Make Wildlife Motion Pictures."

Among his suggestions were the use of bait to get birds and animals in the position needed; setting up cameras in advance in instances where the subject's habits are known; photographing everything of an unusual nature and filing the results for future use; and making friends with the animals or bird, or bringing it into the laboratory.



RETIRING
PRESIDENT
HUSSONG
AND INCOMING
PRESIDENT
HAMERSTROM
ADMIRE
GLENBOW ART
EXHIBIT

PHOTO BY
SAM ROBBINS

Ray White of Madison won the art competition with his watercolor of dancing Sandhill Cranes. Honorable mention winners were Adele and Arthur Meeks; Wausau; Bill Boose, Wild Rose; Irma Chipman, Wautoma; Clifford Drawz, Waupaca; and Fran Hamerstrom, Plainfield. Mrs. Spencer Doty, Wausau, won the special award for a picture of a Bald Eagle. The awards were made at the banquet.

The Saturday and Sunday morning fields trips were well attended, Mr. Robbins reported. At least 100 members explored the following areas: Leola Marsh, Little Roche a Cri Creek, Roche a Cri Park, Castle Rock Lake, Big Roche a Cri Creek, and the Petenwell Flowage. The two-day list for all the trips reached a total of 110 species, plus one subspecies.

Sandhill Cranes were observed at the Leola Marsh, as well as the

Lark Sparrow, Cerulean Warbler and Louisiana Waterthrush. In this area Traill's Flycatchers were heard singing both songs, the familiar (to state birders) "fitz-bew" call, and the "way-bee-o" notes. This, according to Robbins, is another argument in favor of splitting the two races into separate species, which some authorities are favoring.

At Castle Rock a nesting colony of Cliff Swallows was found. Other birds observed in this lake area were Bewick's Wren, Dickcissel, and Blue-winged Warbler. Cormorants and Yellow-headed Blackbirds were seen at Petenwell Flowage, and on the Sunday morning boat trip an Osprey's nest was discovered. A Brewster's Warbler was identified on the Big Roche a Cri Creek outing on Sunday.

THE 1960 BUSINESS MEETING

The business meeting of the annual convention was called to order at 3:45 p. m. on June 4, 1960, in the Adams-Friendship High School. About 60 persons attended.

The report of the secretary was not read as it had been published in **The Passenger Pigeon**, Summer 1959.

President Hussong summarized the activities of his year in office.

Margaret Crabb, membership chairman, reported (read by Mr. Hussong) a total of 793 members. There are 202 new members and 113 joint memberships, making the actual total of members much larger.

Chester Krawczyk, education chairman, reviewed his work in sending material to science teachers and schools.

Mrs. Phyllis Holz, treasurer, gave her report. (Appended.) Cash on hand \$1760.29; savings account, \$3071.50; cash available, \$4831.79; total disbursements, \$1656.05; new checklist \$635; land values, \$1491.39; government bonds, \$1439.20; estimated book inventory, \$3000; total net value, \$11,397.38.

Mrs. Clara Hussong, publicity, reported having written and disseminated 109 pieces of publicity during the year.

Stanley Polacheck, endowments and advertisements for **The Passenger Pigeon**, reviewed the work in those areas.

Judge J. Allan Simpson, legal counsel, claimed no great activity for the year.

Edward Peartree, field trip chairman, announced a summer camp-out for June 18-19 near Horicon Marsh at Horicon Ledges County Park.

Alfred Holz, public relations, reviewed his work in assembling slides for bird talks and preparing the talks to accompany the slides. He has answered a variety of correspondence concerning the Society.

Walter Scott, custodian, reported having sets of **The Passenger Pigeon** bound, one partial set for the Library of Congress to bring their set up to date, and another set for the editor. He asked for documents pertaining to the affairs of the Society and announced that he is turning these papers over to the Manuscripts Division of the Wisconsin Historical Society for permanent preservation.

Harold Kruse, supply department, offered his report. (Appended.) Total sales for the year amounted to \$2446.37; total expenses were \$2199.92; profit was \$246.45. \$400 had been previously turned over to

the treasurer, and estimated inventory on this date was \$3000. During the year, 260 orders were filled by mail.

Eugene Roark, editor, claimed that his first issue was mainly made up of material he had received from Sam Robbins, former editor who resigned on December 1, 1959. He asked for criticisms and comments on his one issue, and called for old issues which members wished to dispose of. He commented that the editor receives at least 30 ornithological periodicals on exchange, including two from Great Britain and one from Poland.

Conservation Chairman's Report

Dr. Charles Kemper, conservation chairman, commented on the convenience of the bleachers at the back of the auditorium for those who had risen at 4:30 a. m. to go on field trips. He proceeded to point out that the WSO has been gradually becoming more militant in its attitudes and activities regarding conservation matters. Some of the issues with which we have been concerned are insecticides, a possible open season on hawks and owls, and the destruction of roadside brush. Mr. Hussong added some comments to Dr. Kemper's remarks, principally that since WSO is tax-exempt organization, we are not in a position to take an aggressive stand on public conservation issues. However, Mr. Hussong urged that individuals take action in expressing private views along these lines, writing letters to officials and legislators whenever it seems important to do so.

When Mrs. Frederick Hamerstrom, vice president and chairman of the convention, was called upon to make her report, it consisted of the question, "What is it you want me to say?"

Nominations

The Rev. Samuel Robbins, chairman of the nominating committee, announced the following slate: editor, Eugene Roark; treasurer, Mrs. Alfred Holz; secretary, Mrs. N. R. Barger; vice-president, Robert Adams of Waukesha; president, Mrs. Frederick Hamerstrom. In connection with the selection of the previous vice-president for president, Mr. Robbins took the occasion to express opposition to a growing custom in WSO to take the previous vice-president automatically for president. He pointed out that such a practice would prevent many promising persons from ever holding this office, since the vice-president is selected partly with his proximity to the next convention in mind. However, the committee believed their choice was eminently right, since Mrs. Hamerstrom would be the ideal candidate for the first woman president of the Society. Mr. Polacheck moved that the report be accepted and the secretary cast a unanimous ballot for the slate. The motion was seconded by Mr. Lound and passed. (Nominating committee: Mr. Robbins, chairman, Harold Kruse and Chester Krawczyk.)

Mr. Robbins moved a rising vote of thanks for Helen Northup, who has been secretary for nine years. Mr. Polacheck moved a rising vote of appreciation for Mr. Robbins, who was editor of **The Passenger Pigeon** for about seven years. (His first issue was Spring, 1953.)

Dr. Kemper moved to pass a resolution to the effect that the WSO is opposed to an open season on hawks and owls. Seconded by Robert Adams and Olive Compton, passed. Dr. Kemper asked that the new

secretary, Mrs. Barger, forward this resolution to the Wisconsin Conservation Department.

Mrs. Helen M. Brown, member of the Adams convention committee, moved that in case it rains and the Sunday boat trips are cancelled, the money donated for their cost shall be given to the treasurer for the Prairie Chicken Fund. Seconded by Mr. Polacheck and passed. (This amounted to \$34.25.)

Owen Gromme moved that a resolution be passed to indicate that WSO is opposed to a Mourning Dove open season this fall. Lillian Marsh of Manitowoc spoke in favor of this motion, as the open season was favored in Manitowoc County. Seconded by Clarence Anthes and passed.

The meeting adjourned at 4:45 p. m. Mr. Anthes so moved, seconded by Judge Simpson and passed. Mrs. Hamerstrom added a speech in which she thanked everybody who had helped in preparing the convention.

Respectfully submitted,
Helen Northup
Secretary

FIELD TRIP NEWS

1959 FALL CAMPOUT

WSO campers assembled at Governor Dodge State Park on Sept. 12 and 13, ready to explore this new area, with its recently formed artificial lake, oak forests, and stream valley. The Park, near Dodgeville, had been virgin territory, ornithologically speaking. Nevertheless, 31 campers were able to come up with 77 species, including seven shorebirds and 14 warblers. Ed Peartree mist-netted four species of shorebirds and a Kingfisher, and the Fristers found the hike around the lake to be more than a mere stroll! Wild apples, the products of what once were farm orchards, were a bonus for the campers.

CEDAR GROVE TRIP

The largest gathering of WSO members and friends during the 1959 field trip season was again attracted to the Cedar Grove Ornithological Station on Sept. 27. Unfavorable weather and a poor hawk flight were disappointments to the 72 observers, who came from many points in Wisconsin and Illinois. A fair representation of smaller birds, and fine fellowship, helped to compensate for the let-down, but participants started home with the perennial hope that "next year we'll have just the right weather and lots of hawks." In the absence of Ed Peartree, on-the-spot arrangements were admirably taken care of by David Cox, who was in no way responsible for the weather, the wind, or the shortage of hawks.

MILWAUKEE WINTER TRIP

On March 6, 31 hardy souls gathered from Milwaukee, Dousman, Beloit, Fort Atkinson, Madison and Oconomowoc, in near zero weather, to view winter waterfowl on the Milwaukee lake front.

Starting at McKinley Beach at 8:00 a. m., the group moved south. Lunches were eaten at South Shore Park. In the afternoon, observers continued on to Grant Park.

During the trip, 23 species were recorded. These included many Old Squaw, and a beautiful Wood Duck at Juneau Park. The highlight of the trip was the show put on by Long-eared Owls with an assist from a flock of Crows. Everyone had ample chance to see the owls at rest and in flight.

Small land birds were at a premium and such birds as Slate-colored Junco were notable by their absence.—Ed Peartree

DATES TO REMEMBER

Right Now! (State-wide)—Field notes for the period June 1 through August 15 should be sent to the Associate Editor, Rev. Sam Robbins, at Roberts, Wisconsin.

September 3, 1960 (Sarona)—Last 1960 session of Wisconsin Audubon Camp closes.

September 8-10, 1960 (Stevens Point)—National Prairie Chicken Foundation meeting. Discussion and field trips.

September 10-11, 1960 (Kettle Moraine State Forest, Southern Unit)—Fall Campout, in Boy Scout area on County Highway "G," Waukesha County.

October 2, 1960 (Cedar Grove)—Annual hawk migration field trip to Lake Michigan shore.

October 11, 1960 (Madison)—Madison Audubon Society Screen Tour; Alfred Bailey, "Sub-Antarctic New Zealand." 7:30 p. m., West High.

November 10, 1960 (Madison)—Madison Audubon Society Screen Tour; Olin S. Pettingill, "The Tip o'the Mitten." 7:30 p. m., West High.

May 21, 1961 (Honey Creek, near Leland, Sauk County)—Spring field trip.

June 17-18, 1961 (Horicon Ledges Park, near Horicon and Mayville)—1961 Summer Campout.

September 9-10, 1961 (Nelson Dewey State Park)—1961 Fall Campout.

MORE NEWS . . .

Snakes are off our beat, but some of our more adventurous field trippers may occasionally get into rattlesnake country right here in Wisconsin. If you have the misfortune to be bitten, keep in mind that authorities now urge you to forget about cutting, suction, and tourniquets. Instead, "walk calmly" to your car and drive to the nearest source of antivenin, of which there are some 28 in 16 Wisconsin communities. Immobilize the bitten part as much as possible, and move it as little and

as slowly as you can. Your editor has a list of the antivenin outlets, if anyone is interested.

British ornithologists too are concerned about the effects of pesticides on birds. A Toxic Chemicals Group has been set up by the British Trust for Ornithology, to receive and analyze reports of birds being poisoned by farm chemicals. The Group will act as a clearing house for such reports, and will work with a veterinary laboratory on the determination of "cause of death" when poison is suspected.

W. S. O. OFFICERS & COMMITTEES—1960-61

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Vice-President: Robert R. Adams,* 118 Roberta Ave., Waukesha
Secretary: Mrs. N. R. Barger,* 4333 Hillcrest Dr., Madison 5
Treasurer: Mrs. Alfred O. Holz,* 125 E. Kolb St., Green Bay
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 Howard Young, Dept. of Biology, Wisconsin State College, La Crosse

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 Handles orders for books, pamphlets, pictures, stationery, etc.
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 (summer) Mr. and Mrs. Roy H. Lound, 2520 Balden St., Madison 5
 (autumn) Dr. Charles A. Kemper, 119½ Bridge St., Chippewa Falls
 (winter) Dr. Howard A. Winkler, Pardeeville

File Keeper: Mrs. John McEwan, 9064 N. Tennyson Dr., Milwaukee 17

*Member Board of Directors

MORE NEWS . . .

As of this writing, the fate of the Pesticides Coordination Bill in the Senate Agriculture Committee is still uncertain. This legislation, supported by nearly all conservation groups, would require a closer look at all large-scale pesticide programs by the wildlife agency of the state involved. The recent deaths of two small boys in our state, as the result of improper insecticide handling, points up the dangers to humans and wildlife in uncontrolled application of toxic chemicals. Senator William Proxmire of Wisconsin is a member of the Agriculture Committee.

Here's some good news from the minutes of the WSO directors' meeting held on June 26, quoted directly from Mrs. Barger's minutes. "Mr. Kruse reported that the period from April 1st to June 25 shows a profit of \$1,009.99, one of the best convention periods the store has ever enjoyed. . . . The Kruses attribute this high figure to perfect timing of the convention, namely, right after payday for many people and sufficiently removed from the annual tax time. Mr. Kruse took a physical inventory of the bookstore which revealed a larger value than estimated. A motion was made and seconded for a rising vote of thanks to the Kruses and their committee for the fine work they have done."

W. S. O. BOOK STORE NEWS

Harold Kruse, manager of our Supply Department, now has the new **Wisconsin Birds: A Checklist with Migration Charts**. This is the brand new publication labored over for so long by N. R. Barger, Roy Lound, and Sam Robbins. It replaces our old standby "preliminary" checklist, and is much more legible and up-to-date. Copies are on sale at 35 cents each, or three for one dollar. Harold also advises that he has a good supply of the field guide carrier, with shoulder strap and made of sturdy plastic. These are handy for field trips, as they get the books out of hands and sagging pockets. A list of old nature books and reprints is available on request, and may be obtained by dropping Harold a postcard at Hickory Hill Farm, Loganville. Many of these older items are being sought after by collectors, and may be just what you need to fill that gap in your library or your leisure hours. Remember, too, that members are entitled to a 10% discount on books and stationery, and that now is an excellent time to begin your gift buying. Harold has many items of interest to people who don't watch birds; he offers all W.S.O. members a chance to save by mail on Christmas gifts.



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