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AMERICAN BITTERN

PHOTO BY
N. R. BARGER, JR.



The
PASSENGER PIGEON

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IN THIS ISSUE

	Page
The 1961 Christmas Bird Count. Harold Bauers, new Winter Seasonal Editor, describes the Count; record participation and an "old-fashioned winter" produced an average list of birds	123
The 1962 Convention. The Rhinelander meeting is ably recorded by Clara Hussong, with summaries of some very interesting and significant papers	138
The 1962 Business Meeting. Mrs. Barger, retiring Secretary, records the annual business session held in May, 1962	141
By the Wayside. Wisconsin's first Black Brant sight record, Blue Grosbeaks in Racine, and a "Strange Warbler" head the list	144
The Spring Season. Thomas Soulen, new Spring Seasonal Editor, has a big job and has done it very well his first time around; his comments and the species-by-species summary begin on page	146
Elsewhere in this Issue. Not much room for anything but a new research project, a few dates of interest, Field Trip News, and a new advertiser!	

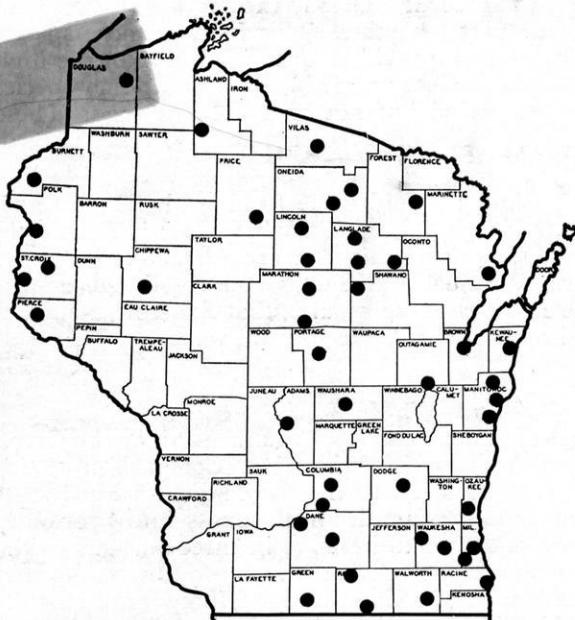


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Winter (October-December) 1961

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THE
1961
CHRISTMAS
BIRD
COUNT

By HAROLD A. BAUERS

The 1961 Christmas Bird Count was taken in a winter which more nearly resembled what is often spoken of as an "old-fashioned winter" than any census of recent years. The entire state of Wisconsin lay under a blanket of snow. This cover ranged at the count period from a minimum of three inches in the southeast corner of the state to a maximum of 22 inches near the northern border in Vilas County. Lakes were frozen over; only Lake Geneva in the south had any open water. Rivers and streams were generally open only in areas below dams or where the current is swift, and in a few places, near springs. Only Port Washington harbor on Lake Michigan was open, the others being partly or mostly closed by ice. Temperatures during December, except for the first five days of the month, were appreciably below normal and continued so through the count period. Roads were generally in good winter driving condition, but secondary roads were icy in some areas.

New Record in Participation

Wisconsin birders apparently liked these conditions for a record number of persons, 354, took to the field on 46 counts—one less than the year before. Enthusiasm prompted 32 persons to participate in more than one count so that the effective field force numbered 393 observers. Sam Robbins is found to have contributed his bird-finding talents to five counts in the northwestern part of the state; Tom Soulen helped survey four areas in the northcentral region; Mrs. R. A. Walker and N. R. Barger found time to add their experience to three counts each in the south-central part of the state, and 28 persons participated in two counts. For those who may be wondering—men made up 54% of the observer force.

A total of 107 species was recorded, exactly the average of the number of species seen over the past ten years. This is three more species than the bare, mild winter of 1960 provided, but nine less than the high count of 116 in the open, mild winter of 1953. Five additional species were seen during the count period but not on the count days. These were the Black-crowned Night Heron, Peregrine Falcon, Mockingbird, Dickcissel, and Rufous-sided Towhee.

New counts welcomed into the fold come from Brule, Clam Lake, Grantsburg, New Richmond, Ogemaw, and Tomahawk, all in the north. Areas heard from in 1960 but missed this year are Alma, Ft. Atkinson, Hartford, Milton, Seneca, Viroqua, and Two Creeks. All but one of these are in the south. We note with regret, also, that Bancroft, Kenosha, and La Crosse have not been heard from for several years.

The Neglected Southwest

This year for the first time the number of counts north of the Green Bay-LaCrosse line equaled those south of that line. Comparison of this year's map with those of past years reveals that while dispersal of counts in intensively counted areas and penetration of counts into previously uncensused territories has continued to improve in three-quarters of the state, this year at least, we have had a setback in the southwest quarter. No counts at all were made west of a line through Monroe, Mazomanie, and Adams, and south of a Chippewa Falls-Wausau line. Thus the geologically distinctive "driftless" area of the state is represented by only five counts along the Wisconsin River on its extreme eastern border. This sector of the state is fascinating birding country at all other periods of the year and must be worthwhile as a winter count area also. Bird watchers living here will want to make a special effort to have their territory represented in future Christmas Counts.

Notes on Changes and Adjustments of Counts

The folks at Antigo took Dr. Howard Winkler's suggestion to heart and again consolidated the two counts from this area in 1960 into one for improved coverage. An adjustment to avoid overcounting apparently also took place at Mishicot-Two Creeks, where the latter survey has been dropped. Armstrong Creek is not listed as a new count this year because it appears that Raymond Stefanski has covered this area every second year for some time—in 1959 under the name of Marinette County. No count had been taken at Horicon since 1956, but five observers returned to that important area this year and came up with the first Yellow-headed Blackbird to appear on a Wisconsin Christmas count. Of the 38 censuses of 1960 which were repeated in 1961, 18 have been taken consecutively for five years or more.

To Wausau goes the credit for bringing out the largest group of observers. Three of the larger "organized" cities, Beloit, Madison, and Racine had 24 observers each. This represents a high for Racine in recent years, but a low for Madison. Of three other "organized" centers, Oconomowoc and Stevens Point rose to 19 observers while Milwaukee dropped to that number. Appleton and Rhinelander also made fine gains in their observer force this year.

Weather Factors Affecting the Count

Statewide, the snow cover and frozen condition of most waters had the greatest overall effect on all counts. Snow was three to eight inches deep in the southern portion of the state, with greater depths locally, eight to 14 inches through the central area, and ten to 18 inches throughout the northern third. A maximum of 22 inches was reached at Lac Vieux Desert. At any given latitude, snow depth was generally greatest through the central core of the state and less along its east and west borders. Snow cover was heavy enough to severely limit food availability for many species of birds. Many compilers indicated that heavy reliance had been placed on counting birds at feeders. Emily Bierbrauer writes from Wausau: "There seemed to be a dearth of birds out in the country. The majority of birds were found where people were carrying on a regular program of feeding." Roy Lound places part of the blame for a poor count of birds at Hiles on the fact that ". . . weeds and low vegetation were covered with snow, limiting the food supply."

An early fall freeze-up was followed by a short period of unseasonably mild weather at the close of November during which waters again opened up, but waterfowl populations were low. By mid-December extreme cold had again so limited the available open water that the remaining waterfowl were concentrated and easy to find and count. Extreme low temperatures on the count days, however, caused vapor conditions affecting visibility over the larger bodies of water. Clarence Palmquist, writing from Lake Geneva, says: "The sudden intense cold wave caused Lake Geneva to steam, making it impossible to see large numbers of ducks and geese on the open water."

Temperatures at the beginning of the count period were much below normal, but rose toward the close of the period to a few degrees above normal. Fifteen counts experienced temperatures of 0° F. or lower. Portage had the lowest with a -13° on Dec. 28. Highest temperatures of 28° and 29° were in the north at Brule and Ellsworth. Wind was not a factor on most counts; many reported rather calm conditions, but Cooksville, Waukesha and Wausau were handicapped by high winds and Tom Soulen, commenting on the counts at Hiles, Aniwa and Antigo writes: "On all three days there was enough wind to keep the birds down and quite for a large share of the day, and trying to hear birds any distance away was next to impossible." Donald Hendrick writes from Tomahawk: "The weather was a deciding factor in keeping down the number of species, and especially individuals. The wind was constant at ten m.p.h. with frequent gusts to 20 m.p.h. Deep snow in the woods made it extremely difficult to cover large areas on foot."

Comments by Compilers

Bird finding success varied greatly from one count and one region to another. "My general impression during the whole day," writes Wallace MacBriar of the Cedarburg count, "was that there were birds around. Birds we expected to see were absent. Though the harbor at Port Washington was open, there were decidedly few ducks and the lack of gulls, too, was noticeable." John Wilde, writing from Cooksville says: "Outstanding factor of the day was the scarcity of birds. Occasionally we would drive for an hour without sighting a bird other than

3:99
pigeons and the ever-present small flocks of Crows. Exploration of spring-holes on foot, areas which usually produced birds, produced nothing. Perhaps the preceding ten days of severe cold had its effect on the bird populations." Tom Soulen was disappointed in the small tally of birds on the north woods counts and writes: "Spruce areas which in November yielded good numbers of Gray Jays and Boreal Chickadees were virtually silent even to vigorous squeaking." He thinks it may have been partly due to the season. Dr. Howard Winkler feels compelled to send the Portage report with the sad comment: "Not a very impressive list for all the effort and energy expended." Nils Dahlstrand takes the philosophical view in writing about the Boulder Junction census: "A disappointing day as far as birds were concerned, but a wonderful day to be in Wisconsin's north woods."

Report from Rhinelander

On the other hand, at Rhinelander Dahlstrand found birds plentiful and the count the best they have taken in five years. Darryl Tessen writes for Appleton: "In contrast to last December (1960) species as well as individuals were very numerous. Field trips prior to the count also indicated that birds were more abundant than last year." To prove their point, Appleton established new local records for numbers of Goldeneyes, Cardinals, Blue Jays and Black-capped Chickadees. From the new and northern-most count, at Brule, compiled by Ranger Bernie Klugow, comes the pleasing message: "Lot of fun for our bunch on the bird count this year. I'm sure if we had worked the jack pine area in our circle more, we would have had many, many more grosbeaks," and farther on he says, ". . . then we went down to the jack pine country and the Ravens came from the south in great numbers."

Highlights

Two species appear on the Wisconsin Christmas Census list for the first time. A vagrant, the Varied Thrush, is reported from Chippewa Falls by Dr. Charles Kemper. This bird was present at a feeder from mid-November, had been photographed, but attempts to capture for banding were not successful to count date. This is only the ~~first~~ sight record for this species in the state. 5th

It was probably only a matter of time and observation until a common summer resident at Horicon, the Yellow-headed Blackbird, would be found there on a Christmas count. Dr. J. J. Hickey of Madison sends the information on this bird: "We all four saw this bird at 40-150 yard range for 15 minutes. It was an adult male in with a large flock of Red-wings and Cowbirds, in a farmer's yard west of the state area." Only two other winter records appear for the species, the lastest also made by Dr. Hickey and party at Horicon on December 27, 1960.

A Dickcissel recorded from Beloit during the count period, by the Stockings, is the first of this species to be found in winter. The Dickcissel is considered a species which arrives late (May 25) and departs early. R. D. Tabor (1947 *Passenger Pigeon* 39-46) suggests that the bulk of the species has left Wisconsin for the south by mid-August. Most W.S.O. Field Note departure dates are for August and early September, except one at Milwaukee, October 23, 1948, at the Mary Donald feeder.

Other birds worthy of special notice are: Hoary Redpolls at Green Bay, a Barn Owl at Oconomowoc, one Myrtle Warbler at Madison, and a Killdeer at Waukesha. Peregrine Falcon and the Black-crowned Night Heron seen during the count period are also unusual.

Climatic conditions of this winter could be expected to militate against the wintering of the less hardy species and favor an influx of northern finches. To support this idea we find that Evening and Pine Grosbeaks, Bohemian Waxwing and Common Redpoll were counted in record numbers. On the other hand, Purple Finch, Pine Siskin and the crossbills are down in numbers. Totals of individuals for most other species, when compared with 1960, are down, some very drastically. Almost one quarter of the species seen, 26, are represented by only one bird or a very few individuals on only one count.

Comparing Total Individuals of 25 Species in 1960 and 1961

More in 1961

	1960	1961
Black-capped Chickadee	1967	3518
Red-breasted Nuthatch	44	87
Bohemian Waxwing	31	310
Evening Grosbeak	151	2847
Pine Grosbeak	52	273
Cedar Waxwing	447	568
Common Redpoll	77	2789
Meadowlark sp.	24	75

More in 1960

	1960	1961
Great Blue Heron	6	1
Ruddy Duck	15	6
Common Snipe	7	3
Rough-legged Hawk	152	77
Marsh Hawk	73	8
Snowy Owl	12	6
Flicker	39	17
Brown Creeper	118	53
Golden-crowned Kinglet	154	82
Redwinged Blackbird	2208	195
Common Grackle	89	36
Pine Siskin	1713	160
Purple Finch	871	286
Goldfinch	1563	828
Red Crossbill	759	3
Fox Sparrow	4	1
Song Sparrow	56	27

Waterfowl: Loons, scoters, and teal are entirely absent from the list this year; grebes and herons reach new lows with only one Pied-billed Grebe at Madison and one Great Blue Heron near Wautoma. Mrs. Merwood Chipman reports the latter bird as wintering at a small, spring-fed inlet on John's Lake, near private trout ponds. The hardy Mallard and Black Duck were quite generally distributed in the usual numbers

and places. Madison again had a few Gadwall, but not many other "puddle" ducks were to be found. Canvasbacks were observed only on Lake Geneva; Canada Geese thought to be on the lake could not be seen because of vapor. Horicon reported the only large group of Canada Geese, 3000, and Green Bay and Racine had their smaller wintering flocks; Wausau was the most northern point reporting geese.

More Common Goldeneye were counted than usual, probably because these birds were more concentrated than ordinarily on the limited open water. Three Common Snipe as far north as Manitowoc must be considered unusual in this winter. One wonders if they were able to winter successfully. Ornithologists who have the opportunity to watch unusual birds attempting to winter would do well to try to determine the success or failure of these efforts and report their findings to the Field Note editors. Why do some birds stay behind in inhospitable surroundings while their fellows go farther south? Can they survive or do they inevitably become the victims of cold, starvation, or predation?

Raptors: Accipiters were generally up and Buteos down in numbers. Not since 1953 have as many as three Goshawks been reported. Two were observed by William Boose while he was attending trap lines near Wild Rose; one was seen at Hiles by Tom Soulen. Tom reported this observation as the finest look he had ever had at this species. The count of Rough-legged Hawks was less by 75 than in 1960, a year in which the species was exceptionally high in numbers. While many areas reported about the same number of Red-tailed Hawks as in other years, the species appeared in only 21 counts as against 26 counts in 1960, and the number observed in two areas, Madison and Waukesha, was much below normal. An amazing concentration of 70 Bald Eagles was found at Adams and another of 30 at Mazomanie, by far the best for these areas to date. Only eight Marsh Hawks were seen, less than 25% of the ten-year average, suggesting that Harriers found the snow too deep or the supply of rodents inadequate or unavailable.

Generally Fewer Owls

Again a single Barn Owl appears on our list, this time from Oconomowoc, where one of a pair was still present at the nesting site. Snowy Owls tapered off to half the number found on the 1960 Christmas Census and the invasion was limited mostly to the northern half of the state, only two appearing in the south during the period. The concentrations of Long-eared Owls usually reported from Milwaukee County were largely dissipated and only Madison found as many as eight of these birds. Madison also continued to maintain its position as the Saw-whet capitol of the state by again finding this little owl at the Arboretum. The general trend to finding fewer owls this year was reversed by Wallace MacBriar in finding five owls (four Great Horned, one Barred) at Cedarburg. "The owls were hooted up before dawn at the Cedarburg Bog," he writes. "This I have tried in past years without success. They were really talking it up this time."

Pheasants, etc.: Several compilers stated that they considered the fall populations of game birds at high levels, but also mentioned that the severe winter and natural predation on unusually vulnerable birds were taking great toll of their numbers. Ruffed Grouse were seen on as many counts as in 1960, but in somewhat better numbers. Bobwhite, occurring

on only two counts in 1960, were seen on nine counts this year. Gray Partridge, for which reports were thin for several years, were found in 12 areas during the census period; only four of these were away from the Lake Michigan shoreline. That Pheasants tended to flock and were less mobile than usual is indicated by an above-average tally of these birds on the one hand—246 at Racine, for instance—and comments from compilers stating that no Pheasant tracks were found at all in marsh and other areas where the bird is often found in winter.

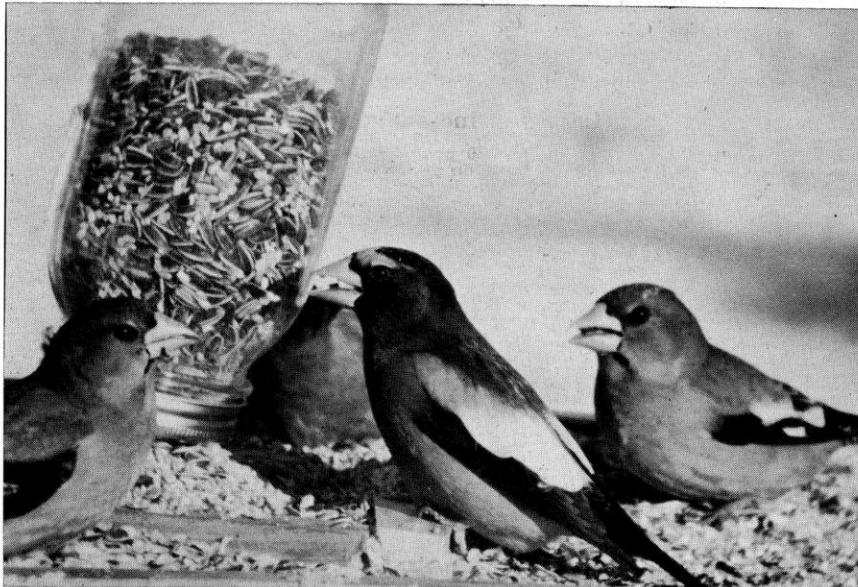
Doves, Woodpeckers: The Mourning Dove continued to maintain its strong wintering position, being found on 27 counts in all parts of the state. Its greatest numbers were found through the south central region—Beloit, Mazomanie, and Portage. The Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker is listed for the second year, this time from Armstrong Creek, where it was seen by Raymond Stefanski. The Flicker is down somewhat in numbers, but Downy, Hairy, and Red-bellied Woodpecker counts went up somewhat, probably reflecting the emphasis on counting at feeders. Nearly twice as many Red-headed Woodpeckers were found as in 1960, largely because of surprising concentrations of these birds at Lake Geneva and Mazomanie.

Jays, etc.: With the increase in northern Christmas Counts comes an increase in the numbers of Gray Jays reported. Hiles, with ten, maintains its lead in the number counted, but has lost its monopoly on the species. Blue Jays were missed entirely only at Grantsburg. Compilers in several areas commented on the greatly increased numbers of Blue Jays in their circle compared to other years. The Tufted Titmouse was again found as far north as Chippewa Falls and Hudson. Stevens Point, pleased to find one Titmouse last year, was thrilled to have nine of these birds at its feeders this Christmas. A. C. Epple had succeeded in banding two of them. The Wautoma area also reports its first Titmouse at a feeder.

The Red-breasted Nuthatch made a strong showing in the state, being found on more than half of the counts and in double the numbers found in 1960. The count of 20 reported at Madison is second to the 52 found in the same area in 1957. Two areas reported large Crow roosts. Mary Donald estimated the one east of Hales Corners as containing 17,000 birds. Beloit reported a smaller roost near Janesville, where sportsmen had conducted a not very successful "crow shoot."

Waxwings: We seem to be becoming increasingly aware of the Bohemian Waxwing as a winter visitor. Prior to 1956 the species was identified in only a few areas, but by 1957 it appeared on 11% of the censuses. We considered it an invasion of this species in 1958 when it was seen on 17% of the counts. This year we find the Bohemian Waxwing on 26% of the lists—a total of 310 individuals—with four more counts claiming the birds for the period. Darryl Tessen, commenting on the species from Appleton writes: "The numbers of Waxwings, both Bohemian and Cedar, seen on the count day, are not an indication of the true numbers present right now. The large flock was missed on this day." Mr. Epple at Stevens Point and John Kraupa at Two Rivers observed the Bohemian Waxwing feeding on high-bush cranberry. While the number of Cedar Waxwings has always by far exceeded that of the Bohemians, the percentage of counts reporting the species has been dropping: 26% in 1958, 23% in 1960, and 20% in 1961. We cannot guess why this should be the case.

Blackbirds: The severe winter affected the various blackbirds quite differently. Three times as many meadowlarks were counted in 1961 as in the snowless winter of the year before. One could surmise from this and the records of other years, that meadowlarks are present in about equal numbers most years regardless of winter conditions, and that the numbers counted depend upon the degree to which the birds blend or contrast with the prevailing winter background. Not all observers will agree with this generalization. John Wilde definitely found meadow-



EVENING GROSBEAKS AT FEEDER

PHOTO BY PAUL BLANCHARD

larks less common this year in the Cooksville area. Redwinged Blackbirds, on the other hand, were very much down in numbers, the farmyards in the Horicon Marsh area providing the only numbers of this species and the Brown-headed Cowbird that were seen. A single Brewer's and a few Rusty Blackbirds occurred in the extreme south of the state, but Grackles were again found in small numbers in all regions, even the far north.

Finches: A reversal of finch populations took place as against a year ago. In 1960 the Red Crossbill, Pine Siskin, and Purple Finch were abundant throughout the State. This year these species were largely absent and the Evening Grosbeak, Pine Grosbeak and Common Redpoll were seen almost everywhere, usually in record numbers. Rhinelander tallied a staggering 521 Evening Grosbeaks and nine other areas counted more than 100. Comments on this species from many compilers may be summed up in the words of Mrs. Chipman when she writes: "We are swamped with Evening Grosbeaks."

Roy Lound has an explanation for the low numbers of Purple Finches, Siskins, and crossbills from his observation in the north country. He writes: "The reason for their absence is lack of food. Last year the

spruce and balsam trees were loaded with cones and yellow birch had a very heavy seed crop, but this year these trees are almost barren of cones and seeds."

A count of 1710 Common Redpolls at Grantsburg, high for the year, is by no means a record. The species was quite generally distributed and was reported from nearly half the census areas. Of special interest is the sighting of two Hoary Redpolls at Green Bay by Mr. and Mrs. Ray Hussong, Tom Erdman and Mildred Van Vonderen. These were found in a weedy opening of Pamperin Park, mixed in with 150 Common Redpolls and Goldfinches. The Cardinal has again been reported from one northern area where it had not been Christmas-counted before—Rhinelander, where a single bird was wintering at the Freda Brunner feeder.

Details of Individual Counts

ADAMS: Dec. 30. 7:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Sky overcast. Wind NW, 5-10 m. p. h. Temperature 0° to 10°. 5 inches snow on ground. Open water in vicinity of dams and some streams. Area: $7\frac{1}{2}$ mile radius circle centered one mile south of Dellwood. 8 observers in 2 parties. Total party miles 200, 5 on foot, 195 by car. Total party hours 16, 4 on foot, 12 by car. Total species 33, individuals 2270. Observers—N. R. Barger, Steve Curtis, F. H. King, Holman King, Tom Nicholls, the Rev. H. L. Orlans, Josephine Walker, Mrs. R. A. Walker. (1960—30 species, 2616 individuals)

ANIWA: Dec. 30. 6:00 a. m. to 4:20 p. m. Clear to partly cloudy; light snow showers. Wind NW, 2-10 m. p. h. Temperature 0° to 14°. One foot snow on ground. Streams partly open. Area: $7\frac{1}{2}$ mile radius circle centered on boundary between Langlade and Marathon Counties, 3 miles north of village of Aniwa, circle extending northeast to Antigo and southwest to Dells of the Eau Claire River. Coniferous swamps 25%, conifer plantation 10%, open farmlands 30%, deciduous woods 15%, residential 20%. One observer. Total party miles 100, 1 on foot, 99 by car. Total party hours, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ on foot, 4 by car. Total species 16, individuals 246. Observer—Tom Soulen. (1960—17 species, 262 individuals)

ANTIGO: Dec. 31. 6:00 a. m. to 6:00 p. m. Overcast, light snow flurries. Wind NW, 10-25 m. p. h. Temperature 9° to 23°. 8 to 16 inches snow on ground. Some open water on Eau Claire River. Area: $7\frac{1}{2}$ mile radius circle centered in Antigo. 17 observers in 9 parties. Total party miles 56, 2 on foot, 54 by car. Total party hours 35, 4 on foot, 31 by car. Total species 14, individuals 524. Observers—James Brush, Robert Dana, Mr. and Mrs. Earle Holman (compiler), Mrs. Fred Kolerus, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lehman, Mrs. Charles McClean, Mrs. E. McKenna, Mrs. James Prosser, Mrs. Margaret Rath, Lynn Schimmele, Tom Soulen, Mrs. Leona Spurgeon, Althea Waite, Ray Weber, William Westley. (Antigo Audubon Club) (1960—15 species, 378 individuals)

APPLETON: Dec. 23. 7:00 a. m. to 4:45 p. m. Cloudy all morning, clearing in early afternoon. Wind NE, 5-18 m. p. h. Temperature 20° to 24°. 8 inches snow on ground. Small parts of Fox River, Lake Winnebago, and Little Lake Butte des Morts open. Area: $7\frac{1}{2}$ mile radius circle centered on Appleton and including Greenville, Neenah, Menasha, Kaukauna, and Kimberly. 17 observers in 4 parties plus 8 feeding stations. Total party miles 186, 8 on foot, 178 by car. Total party hours 28, 9 on foot, 19 by car. Total species 41, individuals 2353. Observers—Mrs. A. Berry, Mr. and Mrs. C. Defferding, Mr. and Mrs. J. Green, Fred Guenther, Jr., Mrs. V. Lipke, Mrs. H. Playman, Mrs. W. Rehbein, Mrs. M. Seeliger, John Teeple, Daryl Tessen (compiler), Mr. and Mrs. F. Tessen, Mrs. J. Tibbets, Mr. and Mrs. K. Ward, Jr. (1960—39 species, 2341 individuals)

ARMSTRONG CREEK: Dec. 23. 9:00 a. m. to 4:00 p. m. Cloudy, some light snow in morning hours. Wind NE, less than 10 m. p. h. Temperature 10° to 20°. 8 to 12 inches snow on ground. One small stream in swamp open. Area: selected areas west of Armstrong Creek in Forest County consisting mostly of typical spruce-balsam swamps with intermixed cedars, some deciduous highland and some farmland. One observer. Total miles 9, 3 on foot, 6 by car. Total hours 7, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ on foot, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ by car. Total species 6, individuals 26. Observer—Raymond A. Stefanski. (1960—no count)

BELOIT: Dec. 30. 7:00 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Partly cloudy. Wind NW, 5-15 m. p. h. Temperature 0° to 18°. 2 to 4 inches snow on ground. Rock River open, creeks frozen. Area: same as previous years. 24 observers in 9 parties. Total party miles 587, 7 on foot, 580 by car. Total party hours 53, 10 on foot, 43 by car. Total species 43, individuals 11709. Observers—Bernice Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Behrens, Charlotte Chamberlin, Roy Cole, Darrel Cox, Sharol Cox, Mr. and Mrs. David Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Ellefs, Mrs. John Fisk, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Gerth, Frances Glenn, A. E. Hepler, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Mahlum, Mrs. Fred Mezger, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Morse, Dr. and Mrs. David Stocking, Mrs. H. R. Williams. (1960—41 species, 12,475 individuals)

BOULDER JUNCTION: Jan. 1. 8:00 a. m. to 4:00 p. m. Overcast with light snow in afternoon. Wind W, 5-15 m. p. h. Temperature 3° to 19°. 18 inches snow on ground. Few fast flowing streams open, lakes frozen. Area: $7\frac{1}{2}$ mile radius circle centered on village of Boulder Junction. Northern coniferous and deciduous forests 99%, built-up areas 1%. 4 observers in 1 party. Total party miles 96, 1 on foot, 95 by car. Total party hours 8, 1 on foot, 7 by car. Total species 11, individuals 159. Observers—Nils Dahlstrand (compiler), Paul Dahlstrand, Donald Kemmeter, F. T. Rathiff. (Oneida Wildlife Society) (1960—15 species, 408 individuals)

RULE: Dec. 23. 6:00 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Partly cloudy, snow flurries in afternoon. Wind NE, 4-7 m. p. h. Temperature 10° to 28°. 14 inches snow on ground. Only fast

moving waters open. Area: Conifers to hardwood, very little open fields, very little open marsh, some spruce and lowland hardwood swamps. 5 observers in 1 party. Total party miles 107, 6 on foot, 101 by car. Total party hours 10½, 4 on foot, 6½ by car. Total species 17, individuals 322. Observers—John Degerman, Kenneth and Laila Magnusen, Bernard (compiler) and Joyce Klugow. (1960—no count)

CEDARBURG: Dec. 31. 6:30 a. m. to 1:45 p. m. Mostly cloudy, sun for only about an hour in mid-morning. Wind NW, light. Temperature 10° to 24°. 6 inches snow on ground. Small area of Milwaukee River open at Waubeka, Port Washington harbor open. Area covered same as in previous years. 2 observers in 1 party. Total party miles 78, 2 on foot, 76 by car. Total party hours 7½, 2 on foot, 5½ by car. Total species 24, individuals 886. Observers—Barbara MacBriar, Wallace MacBriar (compiler). (1960—23 species, 1266 individuals)

CHIPPEWA FALLS: Dec. 30. 6:00 a. m. to 5:15 p. m. Partly cloudy. Wind W, 5-15 m. p. h. Temperature 10° to 20°. 10 inches snow on the ground. Lake frozen, river open below dam. Area: same as other years. 4 observers in 2 parties. Total party miles 197, 3 on foot, 194 by car. Total party hours 17, 2 on foot, 15 by car. Total species 31, individuals 4445. Observers—Paul Blanchard, Charles Kemper, Clarence Kube, Sam Robbins. (1960—25 species, 3338 individuals)

CLAM LAKE: Dec. 23. 7:15 a. m. to 3:00 p. m. Partly cloudy, becoming overcast, with light snow in mid-morning. Wind NE, 2-8 m. p. h. Temperature 18° to 21°. 10 inches snow on ground. Creeks mostly frozen. Area: circle 7½ mile radius centered 5 miles west of Clam Lake, including Teal Lake and Namekagon. 2 observers in 1 party. Total party miles 70, 1 on foot, 69 by car. Total party hours 7¾, 1 on foot, 6¾ by car. Total species 11, individuals 195. Observers—C. A. Kemper, Sam Robbins. (1960—no count)

COOKSVILLE: Jan. 1. 7:00 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Clear in morning, increasing cloudiness to overcast by 4:30 p. m. Wind: calm in morning, increasing southerly to 25 m. p. h. at 4:30 p. m. Temperature —2° to 19°. 7 to 9 inches snow on ground. Badfish Creek open, Yahara River mostly frozen but open in spots. No lakes or ponds open. Area: farm land interspersed with some woodlots and marshy areas. 4 observers in 1 party. Total party miles 60, 3 on foot, 57 by car. Total party hours 9½, 4 on foot, 5½ by car. Total species 31, individuals 348. Observers—Lyell Porter, Olga Porter, Jonathan Wilde, John Wilde (compiler). (1960—32 species, 425 individuals)

DANCY: Dec. 23. 7:00 a. m. to 4:00 p. m. Overcast in morning, cloudy in afternoon. Wind SE to NE, 5-15 m. p. h. Temperature 10° to 22°. 10 to 12 inches snow on ground. Wisconsin River open below Du Bay Flowage. Area: same as other years. 11 observers in 2 parties. Total party miles 207, 5 on foot, 202 by car. Total party hours 18, 4 on foot, 14 by car. Total species 19, individuals 1429. Observers—Dennis Axelson, Walter Carter, Robert Fredrick, Jerry Garfield, Don Helgerson (compiler), Donald Hoehn, Ed Moersfelder, Alan Reich, Douglas Thomas, Brock Thomsen, Mike Wood Key. 1960—23 species, 1164 individuals)

ELLSWORTH: Dec. 22. 6:15 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Cloudy, snow in later morning. Wind NE, 8-15 m. p. h. Temperature 24° to 29°. 10 inches snow on ground. Mississippi River closed, creeks mostly open. Area: circle 7½ mile radius centered 3 miles south of Ellsworth and including Ellsworth and Mississippi River from Diamond Bluff to Bay City. 2 observers in 1 party. Total party miles 68, 1 on foot, 67 by car. Total party hours 10¼, 1 on foot, 9½ by car. Total species 30, individuals 1460. Observers—Jerrol Conley, Sam Robbins. (1960—30 species, 3011 individuals)

GRANTSBURG: Dec. 30. 8:00 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Heavy overcast, dark, with snow flurries. Visibility poor. Wind WNW, 1-3 m. p. h. Temperature 12° to 20°. 8 to 10 inches snow on ground. Open water on portions of Trade River. Area: 7½ mile radius circle centered on Grantsburg, including residential and farming lands, bird feeders, deciduous and coniferous woods, water, and a portion of Crex Meadows Wildlife Area. 10 observers in 5 parties. Total party miles 134½, 4½ on foot, 130 by car. Total party hours 32, 14½ on foot, 17½ by car. Total species 24, individuals 2745. Observers—Helen and Ray Caldwell, Gene Fornell, Madeline Huth, Helen Northam, Evelyn and Norman Stone, Connie Strang, Harriett and Clarence Wagman. (1960—no count)

GREEN BAY: Dec. 23. 6:45 a. m. to 4:00 p. m. Cloudy with snow flurries in forenoon, clearing in afternoon. Wind NE, 10-15 m. p. h. Temperature 20° to 26°. 8 inches snow on ground. Rivers and creeks frozen over. Area: circle 7½ mile radius centered at Green Bay, including Allouez, De Pere, Pamperin Park, Town of Scott. 15 observers in 4 parties. Total party miles 179, 12 on foot, 167 by car. Total party hours 17½, 11½ on foot, 6 by car. Total species 41, individuals 7716. Observers—Edwin D. Cleary (compiler), Bernard Chartier, Tom Erdman, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Hussong, Mr. and Mrs. Hayward Hunter, Melvida Kornetzke, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Paulson, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Romig, Elmer Strethlow, Mildred Van Vonderen, Mrs. Alice Weber. (1960—38 species, 10,953 individuals)

HALES CORNERS: Dec. 29. 7:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Partly cloudy to almost clear. Wind W, 11-16 m. p. h. Temperature 5° to 15°. 3 inches old snow on ground. Lake Michigan open, small streams frozen over. Area: same as in previous years. 6 observers in 3 parties. Total party miles 246, 4 on foot, 242 by car. Total party hours 25, 2 on foot, 23 by car. Total species 41, individuals 29,672. Observers—Rosemary Carlson, Mary Donald (compiler), Joe O'Hearn, Nila O'Hearn, Karl Priebe, Alice White. (1960—38 species, 24,054 individuals)

HILES: Dec. 31. 6:15 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Cloudy with snow flurries. Wind WNW, 5-20 m. p. h. Temperature 10° to 20°. 12 inches snow on ground. Lakes and streams frozen. Area: circle 7½ mile radius centered north of Hiles, Nicolet National Forest. Deciduous forest 25%, pine and hemlock forest 20%, spruce and cedar swamp 50%, open fields 5%. 3 observers in 2 parties. Total party miles 91, 8 on foot, 83 by car. Total party hours 14, 9 on foot, 5 by car. Total species 12, individuals 106. Observers—Mr. and Mrs. Roy Lound, Tom Soulen. (1960—24 species, 2597 individuals)

HORICON: Dec. 20. 7:45 a. m. to 4:00 p. m. Mostly clear sky. Wind NW, 5 m. p. h. Temperature 15° to 22°. 7 inches snow on ground. Area: Horicon Marsh from state

headquarters along east edge of marsh to federal dike, across marsh to west side and back to Horicon. 5 observers in 1 party. Total party miles 42, 1 on foot, 41 by car. Total species 35, individuals 3694. Observers—A. W. Schorger, J. J. Hickey, L. B. Keith, G. W. Foster, H. A. Mathiak (compiler). (1960—no count)

HUDSON: Jan. 1 6:30 a. m. to 5:00 p. m. Overcast, snowing in later morning, clearing in late afternoon. Wind S, turning to NW, 7-12 m. p. h. Temperature 4° to 21°. 12 inches snow on ground. St. Croix River mostly frozen. Kinnickinnic and Willow Rivers mostly open. Area: semi-circle 7½ mile radius centered at south end of Lake St. Croix, same as 1960. 3 observers in 2 parties. Total party miles 91, 3 on foot, 88 by car. Total party hours 13, 5 on foot, 8 by car. Total species 37, individuals 2049. Observers—Mr. and Mrs. Carl Pemble, Sam Robbins. (1960—35 species, 2471 individuals)

KEWAUNEE: Dec. 30, 7:30 a. m. to 5:00 p. m. Clear to partly cloudy. Wind W, 10-15 m. p. h. Temperature 5° to 10°. 8 to 12 inches snow on ground. Rivers and harbor frozen, lake front ice extending 50 to 75 feet from shore. Area: circle 7½ mile radius centered 1 mile west of Kewaunee. 3 observers in 1 party. Total party miles 94, 4 on foot, 90 by car. Total party hours 8½, 3 on foot, 5½ by car. Total species 24, individuals 1313. Observers—Elmer Decramer, John Kraupa, Roy Lukes. (1960—30 species, 905 individuals)

LAKE GENEVA: Dec. 28, 7:00 a. m. to 3:00 p. m. Clear. Wind W, 5-10 m. p. h. Temperature 1° to 12°, dropping to -6°. 10 to 12 inches snow in drifts, 4 inch level (Weather Bureau figure). Lake Geneva mostly open, visibility greatly reduced by vapor. Area: 15 mile radius centered at Williams Bay; around entire lake by car-stopping at suitable locations. 6 observers in 2 parties. Total party miles 68, 12 on foot, 56 by car. Total party hours 16, 13 on foot, 3 by car. Total species 41, individuals 668. Observers—Earl Anderson, Margaret Lehmann, Clarence Palmquist (compiler), Ronald Palmquist, Charles Westcott, Helen Wilson. (1960—47 species, 2771 individuals)

LANGLADE: Dec. 23, 8:00 a. m. to 4:00 p. m. Overcast in morning with light snow, changing to clear at 2 p. m. Wind NW, 15 m. p. h. Temperature 18° to 20°. 14 inches snow on ground. Lakes frozen, rapidly flowing streams open. Area: 7½ mile radius centered at junction of County Trunk T and National Forest Road 2117. 3 observers in 1 party. Total party miles 162, 3 on foot, 159 by car. Total party hours 8, 2 on foot, 6 by car. Total species 9, individuals 50. Observers—Archie Woodcock, John Woodcock, Paul Woodcock. (1960—17 species, 162 individuals)

LODI: Dec. 31, 8:00 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Sunny most of the day. Wind calm. Temperature 12° to 18°. 8 inches snow on ground. Creek open within city limits. Area: neighborhood, Park Hill, along Crystal Lake and Wisconsin River within 7½ mile radius of Lodi. 2 observers in 1 party. Total party miles 32, 3 on foot, 29 by car. Total party hours 8, 3 on foot, 5 by car. Total species 19, individuals 885. Observers—Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Thompson. (1960—13 species, 777 individuals)

MADISON: Dec. 23, 6:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m. Cloudy with trace of snow. Wind NNE, 12-16 m. p. h. Temperature 21° to 27°. 5 inches snow on ground. Lakes frozen, creeks partly open. Area: same as in previous years. 24 observers in 11 parties. Total party miles 352, 30 on foot, 322 by car. Total party hours 56, 28 on foot, 28 by car. Total species 61, individuals 9457. Observers—Thomas Ashman, Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Barger, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Baldwin, Fern Bell, Steve Curtis, Steve Emlen, G. W. Foster, Joseph Hickey, William Hilsenhoff, Mrs. Dorothy Lacey, Judson Kempton, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Lound, John McCloud, Tom Nicholls, Eleanor Peterson, A. W. Schorger, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Sheperd, Dr. J. Waddell, Josephine Walker, Mrs. R. A. Walker, Ray White. (1960—57 species, 9343 individuals)

MANITOWOC: Dec. 30, 7:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m. Partly cloudy. Wind NW, 12 m. p. h. Temperature 4° to 16°. 6 inches snow on ground. Lake Michigan open, Manitowoc River mostly frozen but with a few open places. Area: Lake Michigan shoreline, Manitowoc River and various streams near Manitowoc, woodland and meadows. 16 observers in 3 parties, plus 5 at feeders. Total party miles 159, 30 on foot, 129 by car. Total party hours 17, 11 on foot, 6 by car. Total species 36, individuals 1740. Observers—Dolly Ansorge, Virginia Davis, Lorraine Elfner, Margaret Hallisy, Ray Hallisy, R. W. Hammond, Irene Meyer, John Meyer, Elden Olp, R. J. Rensink, Beth, Faith, Norris and Stephen Sanders, Eileen Turgasen, Roger Wiese. (1960—25 species, 1361 individuals)

MAZOMANIE: Jan. 1, 6:30 a. m. to 5:00 p. m. Clear to overcast. Wind NW at 5 m. p. h. Temperature 0° to 20°. 5 inches snow on ground. Water open at dams and some small streams. Area: circle 7½ mile radius centered 1½ miles southeast of Witwen. 10 observers in 6 parties. Total party miles 373, 11¾ on foot, 26 by car. Total party hours 413½, 11½ on foot, 402 by car. Total species 44, individuals 6442. Observers—Tom Ashman, W. D. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Barger, the Rev. Harold Jewkes, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Koenig, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Kruse, Mrs. R. A. Walker, Dr. and Mrs. Howard Winkler. (1960—39 species, 5610 individuals)

MERRILL: Dec. 29, 8:30 a. m. to 5:00 p. m. Partly cloudy to 10:00 a. m., clear remainder of day. Wind SW, 5-12 m. p. h. Temperature -2° to 12°. 9 inches snow on ground. Water open only below dams on Wisconsin River. Area: city and city parks, Council Grounds State Forest. 1 observer. Total miles 64, 3 on foot, 61 by car. Total hours 8, 3 on foot, 5 by car. Total species 13, individuals 928. Observer—Alan J. Rusch. (1960—20 species, 428 individuals)

MILWAUKEE: Dec. 30, 6:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Partly cloudy. Wind WSW, 8-16 m. p. h. Temperature 3° to 16°. 3 inches old snow on ground. Milwaukee harbor frozen, small open spots in river. Area: same as in previous years. 19 observers in 8 parties. Total party miles 362, 23 on foot, 339 by car. Total party hours 52, 16 on foot, 36 by car. Total species 54, individuals 16,054. Observers—Marion Allen, Mr. and Mrs. E. Basten, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bomm, Mr. and Mrs. J. Campbell, Rosemary Carlson, Mary Donald (compiler), Mr. and Mrs. Carl Frister, Mr. and Mrs. V. Lynagh, Lillian Logeman, Mr. and Mrs. J. O'Hearn, Karl Priebe, Amelia Simmons. (1960—51 species, 16,598 individuals)

MISHICOT: Dec. 24, 8:45 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Overcast in morning to clear by late afternoon. Wind NW, 25 m. p. h. Temperature 18° to 26°. 8 inches snow on ground. Lakes and rivers frozen. Area: circle 7½ mile radius centered on Mishicot. 3 observers

in 1 party. Total party miles 57, 6 on foot, 51 by car. Total party hours 7 $\frac{3}{4}$, 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ on foot, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ by car. Total species 29, individuals 711. Observers—Archie Woodcock, John Woodcock, Paul Woodcock. (1960—23 species, 1518 individuals)

MONROE: Jan. 1. 7:00 a. m. to 3:00 p. m. Partly cloudy. Wind W, 5 m. p. h. Very little open water. Temperature —10° to 30°. 8 inches snow on ground. Area: City of Monroe, adjoining farmlands and woodlands. 6 observers in 1 party. Total party miles 63, 3 on foot, 60 by car. Total party hours 8, 2 on foot, 6 by car. Total species 17, individuals 321. Observers—Mrs. E. Churchill, Mr. E. O. Evans, Christine Weir, Donald Weir, Dr. (compiler) and Mrs. J. R. Weir. (1960—17 species, 346 individuals)

NEW RICHMOND: Dec. 29. 6:45 to 11:30 a. m. and 3:45 to 4:30 p. m. Partly cloudy. Wind NW, 5-8 m. p. h. Temperature 0° to 80°. 8 inches snow on ground. Apple River partly open, other streams frozen. Area: circle 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile radius centered 3 miles south of New Richmond, including Somerset, Burkhardt and Roberts. One observer. Total miles 73, 1 on foot, 72 by car. Total hours 5 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 on foot, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ by car. Total species 26, individuals 1231. Observer—Sam Robbins. (1960—no count)

OCONOMOWOC: Jan. 1. 7:00 a. m. to 4:00 p. m. Clear to partly cloudy. Wind calm to W, 15 m. p. h. Temperature 0° to 20°. 4 inches snow on ground. Very little open water. Area: circle 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile radius centered on Highway 67, 2 miles north of Oconomowoc. 19 observers in 3 parties, plus 1 feeder count. Total party miles 290, 9 on foot, 281 by car. Total party hours 26, 6 on foot, 20 by car. Total species 39, individuals 2742. Observers—Harold Bauers, David Blair, Irene Blair, Art Gauerke, Lucy Gauerke, Gordon Hammel, Dorothy Harthun, Margaret James, Hortense Langer, Ed Peartree, Gladys Sauer, Richard Sharp, Mary Sharp, Robert Sharp, Mabel Sharp, Tom Sharp, Nellis Smith, Bess Ritchey, Walt Wellman. (1960—36 species, 2939 individuals)

OGEMA: Dec. 26. 9:00 a. m. to 12:45 p. m. Cloudy, becoming partly cloudy. Wind NW, 15 m. p. h. Temperature 20°, dropping to 15°. 8 inches snow on ground. Area: selected cover near village of Ogema, Price County. One observer. Total miles 16, 4 on foot, 12 by car. Total hours 3 $\frac{3}{4}$. Total species 14, individuals 300. Observer—William Hilsenhoff. (1960—no count)

PESHTIGO: Dec. 30. 7:17 a. m. to 3:15 p. m. Cloudy in the morning, turning to clear in the afternoon. Wind S to SW, 2-6 m. p. h. Temperature 7° to 18°. 8 to 15 inches snow on ground. One half mile of Peshtigo River open. Area: Peshtigo, along river and bay shore; open fields and pastures 5%, deciduous woods 25%, city and villages 10%, orchard and gardens 10%, coniferous woods 5%. 3 observers in 1 party. Total party miles 125, 2 on foot, 123 by car. Total party hours 8, 1 on foot, 7 by car. Total species 19, individuals 276. Observers—Harold L. Lindberg, Leroy Lintereur, Gary Thompson. (1960—11 species, 154 individuals)

PORTAGE: Dec. 28. 4:15 a. m. to 5:00 p. m. Partly overcast. Wind S to SW, calm to 5 m. p. h. Temperature —13° to 4°. 6 or more inches snow on ground. Wisconsin River frozen, very small spots in creeks open. Area: circle 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile radius centered in Town of Dekorra on U. S. Highway 51. 10 observers in 3 parties. Total party miles 321, 6 on foot, 315 by car. Total party hours 27 $\frac{1}{4}$, 1 on foot, 26 $\frac{3}{4}$ by car. Total species 38, individuals 5004. Observers—Mr. and Mrs. Sterling Cross, Dr. and Mrs. Raymond Dryer, Mr. and Mrs. Winfield Severson, Mr. and Mrs. Don Wagner, Dr. and Mrs. Howard Winkler. (1960, as Pardeeville—35 species, 245 individuals)

RACINE: Dec. 30. 7:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Overcast. Wind NW, 10-15 m. p. h. Temperature 7° to 15°. 8 inches snow on ground. Area: City of Racine and other areas in Racine County within 7 mile radius. 24 observers in 7 parties. Total party miles 206, 21 on foot, 185 by car. Total party hours 43, 22 on foot, 21 by car. Total species 39, individuals 4274. Observers—Charles and Dennis Buhro, Graice Baird, Ann Carlson, Laura DuFour, Mrs. Robert Brickson, Billy Brickson, Mrs. Fadel, Bob Fiehweg, Dorothy and Joy Joslyn, Mrs. Frank Kranick, Mark and Paul Madsen, Edward Prins, Marcia Rohan, Mrs. William Rohan, John Saetveit, Mrs. E. M. Smale, Mrs. Arthur Stoffell, Dr. B. L. von Jarchow, Bill Weber, Mary E. Whelan, Ida Whitten. (1960—39 species, 7443 individuals)

RHINELANDER: Dec. 30. 7:45 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Partly cloudy, snow flurries in morning, clearing in afternoon. Wind W, 5-10 m. p. h. Temperature —3° to 20°. 16 inches snow on ground. Only open water on Wisconsin River below Ripco and Hat Rapids dams. Area: 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile radius circle centered in Rhinelander; open farmland 20%, coniferous and deciduous forests 50%, river bottom 10%, city 20%. 11 observers in 4 parties, plus 5 observers at feeders only. Total party miles 145, 7 on foot, 138 by car. Total party hours 32, 6 on foot, 26 by car. Total species 23, individuals 1161. Observers—Mrs. L. M. Bassett, Freda Brunner, Claire Calkins, Lois Dahlstrand, Nils Dahlstrand (compiler), Paul Dahlstrand, Sadie Dahlstrand, Tim Dahlstrand, Donald Kemmeter, Grace Lassig, Lillian Lassig, Eva Peters, Evelyn Ratliff, F. T. Ratliff, Julian Rheumea, Cedric Vig. (Oneida Wildlife Society) (1960—21 species, 900 individuals)

ST. CROIX FALLS: Jan. 1. 7:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Partly cloudy. Wind N, 5-10 m. p. h. Temperature 5° to 10°. 8 inches snow on ground. Small springs and creeks partly open. Area: Interstate Park woodland, small streams and lake, pine and hardwood, 2 feeding stations. 3 observers in 2 parties. Total party miles 8 $\frac{1}{4}$, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ on foot, 8 by car. Total party hours 16 $\frac{1}{2}$, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ on foot (includes time watching at feeding stations), 2 by car. Total species 17, individuals 160. Observers—Lucille and John McKenney, Mrs. Andrew A. Seed. (1960—no count. The 1960 count taken under the name St. Croix differs from this one in area and observers.)

STEVENS POINT: Dec. 27. 7:00 a. m. to 4:00 p. m. Clear. Wind NW, 10-20 m. p. h. Temperature —4° to 4°. 8 to 10 inches snow on ground. Only open water below dams and spillways. Area: 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile radius circle centered on the Wisconsin State College campus, Stevens Point. 19 observers in 7 parties. Total party miles 454.7, 29.7 on foot, 425 by car. Total party hours 47, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ on foot, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ by car. Total species 31, individuals 1197 on mobile count; 1502 including feeder count. Observers—Mr. Jack Barnes, Dr. George Becker, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Bickford, Mr. (compiler) and Mrs. Arol Epple, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Hansen, Mr. Nelis Kampenga, Mr. Gilbert Newman, Mr. James Newman, Dr. Edgar Pierson, Mr. William Peterson, Mrs. James Schlieper, Mr. and Mrs.

Robert Whitmire, Dr. Bernard Wievel, Dr. Paul Yambert. (1960—26 species, 1433 individuals)

SUMMIT LAKE: Dec. 29. 6:00 a. m. to 4:00 p. m. Clear to partly cloudy; occasional light snow showers. Wind calm to W at 12 m. p. h. Temperature -5° to 9° . 12 inches snow on ground. Lakes frozen, streams partly open. Area: $7\frac{1}{2}$ mile radius circle centered 4 miles east of village of Summit Lake; coniferous swamp 50%, deciduous woods 20%, mixed conifers 10%, open farmlands 15%, residential 5%. One observer. Total miles 86, 1 on foot, 85 by car. Total hours 10, 4 on foot, 6 by car. Total species 15, individuals 190. Observer—Tom Soulen. (1960—21 species, 575 individuals)

TOMAHAWK: Jan. 7. 11:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m. Partly cloudy with one hour sunshine in mid-afternoon. Wind NW, 10 m. p. h., with gusts up to 20 m. p. h. Temperature 18° to 20° . 12 to 18 inches snow on ground. Wisconsin River open to 3 miles south of Wisconsin Public Service dam; Spirit River open from flowage dam to Wisconsin River; Tomahawk River open to $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Jersey Dam. Area: Spirit and Tomahawk Rivers immediately adjacent to city and $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles of Wisconsin River south of Tomahawk between Highway 107 and river on east bank and between County Trunk E and river on west bank. One observer. Total miles 42, 3 on foot, 39 by car. Total hours 6. Total species 15, individuals 80. Observer—Donald Hendrick.

TWO RIVERS: Dec. 29. 7:00 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Clear. Wind calm. Temperature -2° to 10° . 6 inches snow on ground. Harbor frozen, only Lake Michigan open. Area: circle $7\frac{1}{2}$ mile radius centered in Two Rivers; Lake Michigan, Point Beach State Forest, open fields, deciduous woods. 9 observers in 1 party. Total miles 65, 8 on foot, 57 by car. Total hours 9. Total species 27, individuals 595. Observers—Donald King, John Kraupa (compiler), Roy Lukes, Larry Opheim, Harry Wilsman. At feeders: Mrs. B. A. Crane, Mrs. John Kraupa, Katherine and Edna Smith. (1960—21 species, 948 individuals)

WAUKESHA: Dec. 23. 7:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m. Cloudy, snowfall part of day. Wind NE, 21 m. p. h. Temperature 21° to 26° . 4 to 6 inches snow on the ground. Rivers, creeks, lakes partly open. Area: circle $7\frac{1}{2}$ mile radius centered southwest of Waukesha on Highway 59, including City of Waukesha parks, southwest to Kettle Moraine State Forest, along Fox River to Mukwonago Marsh, to Saylesville, south of Mukwonago, north to south shore of Pewaukee Lake, west to Dousman. Open farms 45%, deciduous woodlots 36%, grassy marsh 14%, tamarack swamp 4%, parks $\frac{1}{2}\%$, coniferous plantings $\frac{1}{2}\%$. 15 observers in 6 parties. Total party miles $400\frac{1}{2}$, $44\frac{1}{2}$ on foot, 356 by car. Total party hours $48\frac{3}{4}$, $23\frac{1}{2}$ on foot, $25\frac{1}{4}$ by car. 6 feeding stations. Total species 47, individuals 4958. Compiler—Robert Adams.

WAUSAU: Jan. 7. 7:40 a. m. to 4:00 p. m. Partly cloudy to clear. Wind NNW, 10-30 m. p. h., very gusty. Temperature 22° to 18° . 14 inches snow on ground in open, 16 to 17 inches in woods. 1% open water below dam at duck refuge. Area: circle $7\frac{1}{2}$ mile radius centered in Wausau; 50% woodland, 29% open fields, 20% urban, 1% open water. 29 observers in 13 parties. Total party miles $324\frac{1}{2}$, $19\frac{1}{2}$ on foot, 305 by car. Total party hours 102, 48 on foot, 54 by car. Total species 29, individuals 2428. Observers—Roy and Edna Andrews, David Andrews, Pauline Barnard, David and Emily Bierbrauer (compiler), Mr. and Mrs. Otto Buerger, Fay Crow, Mrs. Mathew Gjetson, Florence Hensey, Mr. and Mrs. Merrill Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Kann, Dorothy Krause, Patricia Langenburg, Ruth Lane, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Meeks, Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Mattern, Bertha Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Sol Oestreich, Mr. and Mrs. Karl Williams, Gertrude Witzel, Olive Wells. (1960—29 species, 3018 individuals)

WAUTOMA: Dec. 30. 6:30 a. m. to 4:45 p. m. Clear. Wind NE, 10-15 m. p. h. Temperature 4° to 20° . 12 inches snow on ground. Lakes frozen, creeks and rivers partly open. Area: circle $7\frac{1}{2}$ mile radius centered in village of Mt. Morris. 5 observers in 3 parties. Total party miles 137, 12 on foot, 125 by car. Total party hours 35, 12 on foot, 23 by car. Total species 33, individuals 1909. Observers—William Booze, Mr. and Mrs. Merwood Chipman, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Marks. (1960—13 species, 232 individuals)

NEWS . . .

Wetlands for Wildlife, Inc., a new organization dedicated to saving wetlands in the United States for waterfowl and other birds and animals, has a fine film available from its Milwaukee headquarters. It is "Land of the Prairie Ducks," the story of the threatened prairie marshes that are the principal source of our ducks. Information about the film and the organization may be obtained from the national office, at 757 N. Broadway, Milwaukee 2.

"Species management" for ducks and geese is now an established fact, with restrictions or special rules of some sort applying to Mallard, Black Duck, Wood Duck, Redhead, Canvasback, Hooded Mer-

ganser, both Scaup, and several kinds of geese. These regulations indicate how serious is the predicament some of our waterfowl are in, but they may have one unexpected result. Some hunters are bound to realize that ducks are fun to look at without any plan to shoot at them!

W.S.O. members who have been concerned about the effects of DDT, used in attempts to control Dutch Elm Disease, will be happy with the news that the City of Milwaukee will abandon its fall spray program and switch entirely to less toxic methoxychlor. The City Forester stated that damage to bird life was a factor in the decision.

The 1962 Convention . . .

By CLARA HUSSONG

The 23rd annual convention of the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology was held in Rhinelander May 25-27, with about 225 members and visitors attending the meeting. Program and local arrangements were very ably handled by Vice-president Nils Dahlstrand, who is stationed at Rhinelander with the U. S. Soil Conservation Service. All sessions were held in the beautiful new Rhinelander Union High School.

Those who attended the Friday evening informal reception saw two very fine films: "Carpenters of the Forest," and "The Trumpeter Swan." The former movie, made in Europe, depicted the "carpenter work" of various European woodpeckers. The second film showed a lake habitat in Idaho which has become a refuge for a number of the rare Trumpeter Swans.

President Edward Peartree of Oconomowoc presided at the Saturday morning program session, which was opened at 9:30 with a very warm welcome from W. S. Lewis, mayor of Rhinelander.

Mrs. Andrew Weber and Paul Romig of the Green Bay Bird Club told of the success of their club's Bluebird Trails project, which was started in the spring of 1961. Several hundred Bluebird houses were erected last spring, most of them by Brown County 4-H Club members. This spring, 1095 houses have been put up, and the Trails project has extended beyond the confines of northeastern Wisconsin.

TV Tower Mortality Report

"TV Tower Mortality Studies" was the subject of a talk by Dr. Charles A. Kemper of Chippewa Falls. He described the piles of dead birds found in the vicinity of the 1000 foot Eau Claire TV tower on mornings following stormy nights during migration periods. As many as 150 Ovenbirds, 84 warblers, and several hundred thrushes have been picked up in one morning by Dr. Kemper. From correspondence with other high TV tower watchers he has learned that this bird mortality is common when birds fly low, and no solution for ending or lessening it has been found.

A report on last year's Summer Bird Count, and plans for a similar one this year, were presented by the Rev. Samuel D. Robbins of Roberts, associate editor of **The Passenger Pigeon**. He believes this research project could be of more value than the annual May Day Count.

Mrs. John C. Green, of Duluth, told of the hawk flyway on a high bluff just west of that city, where 33,000 hawks have been counted in 35 days of watching through the fall migration period. Fifteen hawk species are recorded each fall, she said, and several more are seen occasionally. As many as 200 Sharp-shins have been counted in one hour, and up to 2000 Broad-wings in one day.

Dr. Robert A. McCabe, of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, presented "A Survey of the Yellow-headed Blackbird in Wisconsin." The data was gathered from reports sent in by W.S.O. members, using a questionnaire published in **The Passenger Pigeon**. The average num-

ber of nesting pairs in one colony was 20, according to the reports, and the average size of their marsh habitats was 53 acres. Colonies move to a new location when their old nesting sites are disturbed, he found. More data on this species is needed, Dr. McCabe said, and he urged members to continue studying them, and to send their reports to him.

Land Use Symposium

Following the noon luncheon in the school cafeteria, the afternoon session opened at 1:30. The program was made up of a symposium on "Birds and Land Use," with Dr. Joseph J. Hickey of the University of Wisconsin presiding.

A movie, "We Share This Land," introduced the subject, and was followed by discussions on the theme. Taking part in the discussions were the following: Norman R. Stone of the Wisconsin Conservation Department; Ross J. Miller of the U. S. Soil Conservation Service; Robert Radtke of the U. S. Forest Service at Cadillac, Michigan; and Walter Scott, administrative assistant to the director of the Wisconsin Conservation Department.

Stone's illustrated topic, "Land Management for Birds on the Crex Meadows Wildlife Area," was concerned with the restoration of the glacier-formed marshes and shallow lakes of Crex Meadows which had been drained in 1890. Through this restoration, the land has become much more attractive to birds and other wildlife, he reported.

In "Attracting Wildlife Through Good Land Use," Miller pointed out that through good land practices, farms and other privately owned land not only become refuges for beneficial wildlife, but the soil and water are conserved. Slides were used to illustrate his talk.

"Land Management for the Kirtland's Warbler," also illustrated, was a very illuminating account of how both the Michigan Department of Conservation and the U. S. Forest Service are aiding this rare and perhaps vanishing species. Less than 1000 birds of this species are present in their only known nesting area, a recent census shows, according to Radtke. In their nesting area, an open jack pine woodland stretch in the Lower Peninsula of Michigan, trees are cut, burned and planted in order to keep the habitat just right for the Kirtland's Warbler, which has very special ecological requirements.

Through Walter Scott's talk on "New Lands for Wisconsin Birds and bird Watchers," W.S.O. members learned of the Conservation Department's plans for buying more land which will be used for wildlife purposes, as well as for study and recreation. Some of these land purchases will be financed through the Outdoor Recreation Act. Plans for the recently purchased Sandhill Game Farm near Babcock call for nature trails, observation towers and wildlife exhibits, he said. He pointed out the increasing necessity for such public areas, and their value.

Banquet Program

R. P. Hussong of Green Bay was the toastmaster at the Saturday evening banquet. A plaque, the work of Alfred Holz of Green Bay, honoring Alexander Wetmore of the Smithsonian Institution, was displayed and presented. Sam Robbins made the presentation of the plaque, which was accepted by Mrs. Fred Hamerstrom of Plainfield, in the ab-



LEFT TO RIGHT: ROBERT A. McCABE, MADISON; MRS. ANDREW WEBER, GREEN BAY; CHARLES A. KEMPER, CHIPPEWA FALLS; EDWARD PEARTREE, OCONOMOWOC; PAUL W. ROMIG, GREEN BAY; MRS. JOHN C. GREEN, DULUTH, MINNESOTA; SAMUEL D. ROBBINS, ROBERTS.

PHOTO BY RHINELANDER DAILY NEWS

sence of Dr. Wetmore. The world famous ornithologist, an honorary member of W.S.O., lived in Sauk County during his boyhood.

The banquet speaker was Murl Deusing, formerly of the Milwaukee Public Museum, and former director of the Museum of Science and Natural History, St. Louis. Now living at Baileys Harbor, Door County, Deusing and Mildred, his wife, produce television programs for the National Educational Television and Radio Center.

His film, "Twenty-Five Years of Wildlife Photography," was comprised of excerpts from his many famous wildlife movies, made for the



LEFT TO RIGHT: WALTER E. SCOTT, MADISON; NORMAN R. STONE, GRANTSBURG; JOSEPH J. HICKEY, MADISON; ROSS J. MILLER, MADISON; ROBERT RADTKE, CADILLAC, MICHIGAN.

PHOTO BY RHINELANDER DAILY NEWS

National Audubon Society and for Walt Disney's "True-Life Adventure Series." His narration, as usual, was dramatic, heartwarming, and humorous. Veteran W.S.O. members know him as the third president of the Society, and a frequent and favorite banquet speaker.

Early morning field trips were held both Saturday and Sunday mornings. On Saturday's trip, to the Rainbow Flowage in northern Oneida County, Ospreys and their huge nests were seen. Sunday's outing took members to Three Lakes and the Trees for Tomorrow Camp, where a lumberjack breakfast was served.

Birds noted in these northern areas included, besides the Osprey, Bald Eagle, Olive-sided Flycatcher, Clay-colored Sparrow, Hermit and Wood Thrush, Veery, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Scarlet Tanager, Raven, and the following warblers: Yellowthroat, Yellow, Black-and-white, Myrtle, Redstart, Golden-winged, Black-throated Green, Ovenbird, and Connecticut.

MURL DEUSING, BAILEYS HARBOR, BANQUET SPEAKER; RAY P. HUSSONG, GREEN BAY, TOASTMASTER; AFRED O. HOLZ, NEWLY ELECTED PRESIDENT.

PHOTO BY
RHINELANDER DAILY NEWS



THE 1962 BUSINESS MEETING

The annual business meeting was called to order at 4:15 p. m. on May 26 in the auditorium of the Rhinelander High School. Mr. Pear-tree presided. About 75 members attended.

The president dispensed with the reading of the minutes since the report of the 1961 meeting was published in **The Passenger Pigeon** Vol. XXIII, No. 1.

Mrs. Holz, treasurer, gave her report showing a net worth of \$18,702.94. A motion was made, seconded and carried to accept the report.

Membership. Miss Crabb reported a total of 1098 members.

Conservation. Dr. Kemper said he feels we should be more active conservation-wise. A project, on a state-wide basis, could be the working arm of the conservation committee. He suggested that W.S.O. could take over the Bluebird Trails project which was so ably instituted by the Green Bay Bird Club. He suggested a sub-committee to work out the details, to find out what is the reason for the scarcity of Bluebirds, whether it is the lack of housing or the use of insecticides, or other factors. Mr. Holz indicated that Mrs. Romig is ready to work on this committee.

Publicity. Clara Hussong reported that besides the usual publicity she also wrote the text for the new membership brochure.

Field Trips. Trips have been planned and are always listed in **The Passenger Pigeon.**

Bookstore. The past year's sales amounted to over \$1000. The net amount turned over to the treasurer was \$676.00.

Honey Creek Area. The project began with the idea of preserving a natural area. Fifty-five acres have been purchased. The area has been fenced with the help of members of the Oconomowoc and Beloit Bird Clubs and others. The posts were donated. Insurance has been secured to cover classroom groups. The taxes have been paid, which amount to about 60 cents per acre. The road was widened for added parking space. Summer Bird Checklists for the area are available. Mr. David Cox has provided and erected a registration box and Mr. Stanley Polacheck will donate a plaque. Three-hundred people signed the visitor's registration book last year. All are invited to visit the area at any time.

Editor's Report. Mr. Roark said his report is in the next issue which is now in the mail. Efforts are being made to catch up on the publication schedule.

Field Notes. Mr. Robbins asked for more reports. He does not get enough coverage and would just like to hear from more who observe. The reports on Christmas Counts are splendid; at least 45 counts have been received. He has report forms available for the summer bird count and hopes that it will become a major project.

The File Keeper has completed the files to 1956.

The president expressed his gratitude to all people who have helped in the past year.

Old Business. Mr. Roark said he feels very sincerely that a newsletter is very necessary. Many publications received as exchanges employ this means for more timely communication. He therefore moved that the new officers be authorized to set up a newsletter. The motion was seconded and carried.

Mr. Walter Scott announced that he had about 300 copies of **Silent Wings** left and would like to liquidate the supply. The bookstore requested 50 copies for eventual sales. A motion was made, seconded and carried to give permission to liquidate the remaining supply as the new officers may wish to dispose of them.

Nominations. Mr. Robbins, chairman of the nominating committee with Miss Helen Northup and Mr. Kruse presented the following slate: editor, Eugene Roark; treasurer, Mrs. Alfred Holz; secretary, Mrs. David Cox; vice-president, Prof. Howard Young; and president, Alfred Holz. A motion was made, seconded and carried that the report be accepted and that the secretary cast a unanimous ballot for the slate.

Mr. Scott moved a vote of thanks to Mrs. Barger. He also asked that a letter of appreciation be sent to the Oneida Wildlife Society for the fine convention and a rising vote of thanks to Vice-President Nils Dahlstrand for the outstanding and well-planned program of the entire convention.

Mr. Peartree announced that a 99-year lease was signed today for the Prairie Chicken land to replace the ten year lease to the Wisconsin Conservation Department.

Mr. Scott moved that a special committee be appointed to plan the Silver Anniversary which is to take place in two years. Motion seconded and carried.

Dr. Kemper extended an invitation to hold the next convention in Chippewa Falls. A motion was made, seconded and carried to accept the invitation.

Mr. Ed Prins proposed that charting hawk migration routes other than those already known may prove to be a good project. Mr. Robbins suggested that this be commended to the research committee and said that he will be glad to pass the idea on to them.

New Business. Dr. Kemper moved to make the Bluebird Trail a project for the 1962-63 season throughout the state with Mrs. Romig as chairman of this project. Motion seconded and carried.

A discussion on voicing opinions to legislators followed. W.S.O. can inform its members but cannot, as an organization, recommend legislation, being a non-taxed group. Dr. Kemper encouraged individuals to write letters to their representatives for or against, as the case may be, concerning conservation bills since such letters do carry weight with the legislators.

With reference to the new book **Favorite Bird Haunts**, Mr. Robbins said he hoped members would continue to be on the look-out for new locations for bird study. We may want to republish and enlarge or add another volume which would be more inclusive. Use the booklet for more studies in new areas, he urged.

With a standing vote of thanks to the out-going president, the meeting was adjourned at 5:30 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,
Clara L. Barger
Secretary

DATES TO REMEMBER

We're going to let Harold Liebherr, editor of W.S.O.'s excellent and brand new newsletter (untitled as yet), handle most of the "Dates to Remember." This will allow more timely notification when trips and meetings are planned. If your local bird group, garden club, or other outdoor-minded organization plans an event which might be of interest to W.S.O. members in other parts of the state, why not tell Harold about it? His address is 723 W. Riverview Drive, Milwaukee 9. In the meantime, here are a few of current interest.

October 9, 1962 (Platteville)—Audubon Wildlife Film, with Howard L. Orians of Madison speaking on "The Land the Glaciers Forgot" in the main auditorium of Platteville State College.

October 14, 1962 (Madison)—Founding meeting of Friends of the Arboretum and dedication of the Arboretum Prairie to the late Prof. John T. Curtis, University Arboretum research director and ecologist.

October 15, 1962 (Madison)—Madison Audubon Society Wildlife Film, with Fran William Hall speaking on "The Real Yellowstone" in the West High School Auditorium at 7:30 p. m.

By The Wayside . . .

Wisconsin's First Black Brant Record. At first we thought this was a Blue Goose because of its size. As soon as we approached, however, we saw it was either an American or a Black Brant. As we got near, it uttered a "swush-swush" note quite unlike that of any of our usual geese in Wisconsin. We were able to get within about 35 yards before it flew up. We used 7x50 B&L binoculars until we got within 70 yards and were easily able to see the characteristic black neck and the peculiar white marks of the brant on the upper side of the neck. Upon returning to our car, we checked the identification in Peterson's **Field Guide** and agreed that this was a Black Brant—and not the American Brant.—T. W. Albers, A. G. Koppenhaver, and S. V. Swenson, Conservation Wardens.

Seasonal Editor's note: This April 15 observation from Mt. Horeb in Dane County constitutes Wisconsin's first known record. Despite the excellent description, however, because there is neither specimen nor photograph, it must be considered a hypothetical record.

Courting Mergansers at Clintonville. Most of the ice was gone from the river (April 12—Seasonal Editor) except for a fairly large patch in front of our house. This seemed to be a favorite place for the Red-breasted Mergansers. They seemed to favor the edge of the ice as a resting spot and would sit upon it. On four or five occasions, the three males, to attract the attention of the solitary female, put on a dance for her. Their behavior I thought at first might just be a chance happening, but the three performed the dance in unison. They would stretch their necks out as far as they could and then quickly pull them in and dip down into the water. They would repeat this three or four times. It was very interesting, even a little comical. As long as the ice patch stayed, I would see the ducks. When the ice melted and drifted away I didn't see them any more. A muskrat enjoyed the edge of the ice and even shared it with the ducks on one occasion.—Mrs. Russell A. Rill, Clintonville.

Ferruginous Hawk Sighted near Racine. Seen for four or five minutes circling fairly high. Viewed through 8x50 binoculars and a 30X scope. Large buteo, more slender than Red-tail. Larger wings. Very pale. No noticeable markings on the bottom. Top light. Base of the primaries on top very pale, making a long light patch from near front of the wing and extending backward in slight curve, marginal to the secondaries. Top color light medium brownish gray with no rust color evident but white feather markings. Probably an immature bird. Tail, long, very pale with tint of rust brown, no bars, some faint markings. Brown "V" of legs in flight not evident. Appeared much like Krider's Red-tail except for wing markings.—Edward Prins, Racine.

Seasonal Editor's note: While the bird described by Mr. Prins is in all likelihood a Ferruginous Hawk, there are several reasons why the record must be considered hypothetical. Because of the extreme rarity of this species in Wisconsin, caution must be observed in the treatment of any records, as should be the case with reports of any rare species. This record is the only late spring one for the state (May 13); the only other five Wisconsin records stretch from October through February. Perhaps even more important is the atypical plumage of the bird (alas, how few

hawks are ever in typical plumage!), which makes it very difficult to rule out with certainty all other possibilities.

Barn Owls Apparently Winter in Fond du Lac. I was told by the firemen in Fire Station Number Five in Fond du Lac that owls (apparently Barn Owls, though they thought they were Snowies) had been there all winter, after raising young there last fall. This was about Jan. 25. I checked on that date and found none. On Feb. 27, however, I checked again, and found two roosting in the cupola. I caught and banded one of them. On March 9 there were two again, one of which I caught and banded. On April 20 I went up, and found one of the two I had banded, and a nest with six eggs, which seems pretty early to me.—Dan Berger, Milwaukee.

Seasonal Editor's note: This appears to be the first record of Barn Owls wintering in Wisconsin. It is of interest to note that there were December and January reports from three other areas (see Field Notes summary in Autumn, 1961 issue).

Strange Warbler Seen—Any Ideas? May 26. Head all black as though hood of black were slipped over; shoulders black extending to edge of wing ending in a blood or cherry color. Wing bars definite. Striped back (like Bay-breasted); chin black. No resemblance to Redstart. Black feet and bill. Definitely a warbler. Underparts light.—Dixie Larkin, Milwaukee.

Extremely Well-documented Blue Grosbeaks. On May 14, 1961, about 3:15 p. m., while playing golf at the Washington Park Golf Course in Racine, I spotted a pair of birds on the ground on the first fairway that I did not recognize. I approached to within 10 feet of them, observed them for about three minutes, and noted the following:

Male: size about that of a small Cowbird; color generally a rather deep, dull blue, lighter on the breast and darker on back and shading into a black tail; deeper blue or black on forehead; wings dusky, with clear rust-colored wing bars and rusty edges on other wing feathers, giving the impression of brown wings on a blue bird; under tail small gray or white area; bill heavy, finch-like and dark.

Female: slightly smaller; color generally streaky brown above and buff below. Light tan on throat and abdomen; wings darker brown with wing bars; tail dark brown; bill heavy and browner than male's.

The birds were apparently feeding and did not fly as I approached, nor did they sing or call.

About 15 or 20 minutes later, returning to the same area on the third fairway, I again approached to within 10 or 12 feet of the birds and observed them for about two minutes more. This time I tried to flush them but they merely hopped into some bushes.—Robert J. Barndt, Waukesha.

Seasonal Editor's note: This is the most completely documented record of Blue Grosbeaks in our files, and a model of what Field Note Editors like to receive in the way of details supporting observations of rarities: conditions of observation, distance from birds, and above all, a careful, complete description of plumage, not just one or two field marks. A word of commendation and thanks to all the observers whose rarities are reported in this "By the Wayside" column.



FIELD NOTES

By THOMAS SOULEN

Spring Season

March-May, 1961

This brief statement from John Wilde of Evansville summarizes well what Wisconsin ornithologists experienced in the spring of 1961: ". . . the striking factor was the relatively mild open winter but at the same time the somewhat retarded spring—dry and unseasonably cool. As a result the early migrants were here early . . . the May migrants late." There apparently was enough cool weather to the south of us to hold back the main body of early migrants until mid-March, despite the early March vanguard. Another interrupting factor of major consequence was a heavy snowstorm, the winter's first for at least for some sections of the south, which was severe enough to close the University in Madison for the first time in more than 15 years. State climatologist Marvin Burley stated that in "several localities, this was the snowiest March on record." During the latter half of the month, temperatures rose sharply enough to bring the month's averages generally from one to seven degrees above 25-year means. And by the end of the month, migration seemed to be perking along about on schedule.

Weather Delayed Migration

Both April and May, however, here and to the south of us, were distinctly cool, and migration slowed accordingly. Of the dozen or so observers who commented on arrival dates, no less than ten agreed that birds were late, sometimes very late, in reaching their areas. Aside from temperatures being from two to five degrees below normal, there were two things which apparently produced easily noticed effects on Wisconsin birds. The first was a prolonged period of precipitation April 14-17 which by the 16th had developed into a full-blown blizzard in some parts of our state and as far south as Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and northern Kentucky. There was no particularly deleterious effect on Wisconsin birds—migration being late, few had arrived—but large concentrations were observed in some areas along plowed roads and near dwellings. The rather marked warming a few days later brought the season's first well-marked influx April 21-22. Cold air moved in immediately, however, and essentially dominated the rest of the month.

May continued cool and was also dry. Again quoting Marvin Burley: "Many days were clear. . . . A number of new daily low temperature records were set in all sections. Temperatures below 32 degree were ob-

served into the last week of the month." The month's temperatures averaged from one to four degrees below normal, and during the latter half of May the cranberry bogs were nice places to spend cool nights: they averaged eight degrees below normal, with several reports of a frigid (for May) 21 degrees.

Those periods of rising temperatures brought about by shifts to southerly winds were generally accompanied by noticeable waves of migrants. There was a mild push May 6-7, and the only influx of major significance to be noted by most observers occurred May 12-15, spreading eastward across the state during this period. It was during these days that many species put in their first appearances, at least for the majority of observers. There were many migrants yet to appear, however, even after this wave. Cool temperatures to the south of Wisconsin tended to hold back considerable numbers of birds.

There apparently was another influx the following weekend (May 20-21). W.S.O. members in Waukesha for the convention saw pretty fair numbers of migrants. Keith Brown on May 20 saw in western Dane County "large numbers of land birds migrating in the daytime." On this afternoon he "saw 120 species in six hours on a trip which was not designed for birding!" Harold Bauers reports a wave in Milwaukee on the same date.

Major Movement Overlooked?

There is evidence, however, that Wisconsin birders may have missed the biggest movement of all. Some interesting facts can be gleaned from the appropriate issue of **Audubon Field Notes** (Vol. 15, No. 4, August 1961). There were unprecedently late departures south from Wisconsin nearly all the way to the Gulf of Mexico, involving a considerable number of passerines. Perhaps these comments are most pertinent (p. 414): "The southern end of Lake Michigan received the heaviest and most sustained warbler migration in ten years. . . . The inescapable conclusion is that successive warbler waves were 'piled up' awaiting better conditions before pressing on northward; this break came on May 28." By this time most Wisconsin birders had perhaps packed up their binoculars until another spring. About the only shred of evidence we have of a possible late wave comes from Dorothy Joslyn of Racine: "An unusually late migration of warblers was observed at Wind Point, on Lake Michigan north of Racine, on June first. The Connecticut Warbler, Yellow-throat, Canada Warbler and many others not identified were seen. Most abundant was the Canada Warbler. Philadelphia Vireo, Red-eyed Vireo, Least Flycatcher, and Scarlet Tanager were also seen. Most movement was in the morning before 10:00 a. m." Migrants frequently move along the lakeshore very late in May, after all sign of them inland is gone. That they were even more abundant this year, and later, is suggested by these observations from Wind Point, and also by the fact that sizable waves were noted in Indiana along Lake Michigan May 29 and 31.

Birds Unusually Scarce or Common

There are normally too few comments from Wisconsin observers about relative abundance of various species to conclude much about fluctuations in their population. It is likely that not many people keep careful track of the number of **individuals** of various species seen; for

many, lack of time barely permits them to record simply all the species they see. Nevertheless, any data which can be obtained which throws light on day-to-day and year-to-year fluctuations in the numbers of even just a few species can be extremely useful, particularly when collected by a number of people. Christmas Counts tell us much about how species like the Robin and Bluebird are doing, as well as others which have been subjected to disabling crises. It is hoped that consistent coverage of our state by the recently inaugurated Summer Bird Censuses will permit us to keep tabs on Wisconsin's resident populations. Even the data collected during migration, however, can be helpful in interpreting the status of certain species, particularly since it is frequently the only data available. Thanks, therefore, to those who send us their data or impressions of relative abundance.

Of most concern to many of us is the status of the Eastern Bluebird. Reports from south of us are in conflict, some areas reporting population lows, others noting an increase. At our own latitude, numbers appear to be near normal in Minnesota, but very low in Michigan, at least near Detroit. While specific comments from Wisconsin observers vary (see Field Notes following), the general consensus of opinion is that they are still low in numbers, but increasing, at least in some areas.

The Robin and other species susceptible to DDT are still being kept in low numbers by spraying in residential areas such as Whitefish Bay, as shown by these comments by Dixie Larkin: "I've covered **50 blocks** regularly and find only two pair of Robins (one young), one Flicker pair, one Red-headed Woodpecker, six Blue Jays, one Cedar Waxwing, one Pewee, **no wrens!**, no vireos, one pair Brown Thrashers, one pair Catbirds, one pair Cardinals. I'd say we've lost 95% of our resident birds. . . . We are still spraying for Dutch elm disease." She picked up 11 dead birds in this wooded area. Considering the fact that only 22 birds remained alive in this tract, one can come up with some wild estimates about the number of dead birds which were not found! Dead birds are not easy to find, even when one is looking for them.

The Waterfowl Situation

Waterfowl were said to be less common at Crex Meadows, Burnett County, by Katherine Fuller, who observed near the end of April only about 20% as many as she had seen last year a few days earlier. Diane Feeney (Washburn County) notes that this year there were no large concentrations of ducks such as have been seen there in previous years. Those along definite migratory routes, of course, had no complaint about waterfowl numbers. Sam Robbins observed twice in April near Prescott, about where the St. Croix joins the Mississippi, that even "though weather conditions were not very conducive to migration, hundreds of ducks could be seen flying up the river each time." And of course those in the southern part of the state who watched the areas which flooded after the early March snows and the rapid thaw late in the month were treated to sizable concentrations of migrating waterfowl. Observations in these spots, however, which vary so much from year to year, do not allow conclusions about changes in populations.

There were scanty reports of unusual numbers of other species. Beatrice Bailey (Washburn County) and Mrs. Herbert Sell (Iron County) both noted that swallows were more common than usual. Several ob-

servers commented that warblers in general were lower in numbers this year. Perhaps the late migration was responsible in part for their conclusions. Statements about individual species can be found in the following Field Notes. The presence of greater than normal numbers of both White-rumped and Baird's Sandpipers was apparently widespread through the country's midsection.

One species that continued to cause comment during the spring season was the Red Crossbill. The state hosted large numbers of these on their way north from more southern wintering grounds. And of course, Wisconsin had a pretty fair population itself during the winter months. These Madison observations came from J. J. Hickey: "Dane County witnessed a great flight, starting in mid-March, that was one of the greatest in recent years. Up to 100 were seen in local cemeteries (Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Eynon, Mrs. R. A. Walker). The birds were very tame and were usually seen feeding on the ground (including lawns on the University campus at Madison). One was caught by hand (J. T. Emlen); 11 were caught in sparrow traps up to April 19 (M. B. Hickey), 12 were "walked" into a mist net held by U. W. students (A. E. Eynon), and birds were seen in or flying over three different oak-hickory woodlots." Many other people expressed amazement at the abundance of this species this year. It will be a long time before some of us forget this Crossbill invasion!

Coverage of Various Areas

The fact that 66 observers reported this spring from 54 counties sounds imposing. And indeed, there have been few seasons with as complete coverage of the state. Examination of the reports in detail, however, reveals several interesting and rather disillusioning points. First, only 29 of these counties were covered by other than transient ornithologists. And only five counties from this group had more than two people living in them who were following the migration. Thus, as has been the case from the beginning, only southeastern counties were getting more than minimum coverage. Second, there are still fairly large areas of the state which were not even visited by observers during the spring season. One third to one half of the western counties were not invaded by even one pair of binoculars during the migration, at least so far as reports received indicate. And while a few very faithful people in the northern part of the state help us bit by bit to piece together a picture of that region's avifauna, they had precious little help except for a few more faithful people who regularly visit the north country during migration.

What all these things indicate, simply, is that our picture of bird migrants and residents is very strongly biased in favor of what we find in southeastern Wisconsin, and we must not try to generalize too much on that basis. Virtually all reports from Dodge County originate in Horicon Marsh, yet we would not presume that water and marsh birds are all that can be found in the county. We must be similarly cautious about extrapolating what we find in one part of the state to try to fit the entire state. Perhaps much of the difficulty which we have experienced in the past with regard to defining the movement of certain species during migration stems simply from the lack of a sufficient number of people spread over a large enough region. Anomalous or irregular appearances of birds in different parts of the state might represent true unusual

weather patterns; more likely, however, they might be the chance coming together of an ornithologist and a straggling bird that does not represent the main body of his species.

One bright event occurred during this season involving a change in birder distribution, and that was Sam Robbins' move from Adams to St. Croix County, giving us still another observer along the state's river-bordered western boundary. Some of his impressions of the new territory follow.

"There are, of course, a few quite striking contrasts, compared with the old haunts in Adams County, largely explainable by the difference in habitat. Where Adams County had poor soil, extensive swamps, and sandy jack pine woodlands, along with the Wisconsin River, St. Croix County has a great deal of rather flat farmland, occasional prairie ponds that are shallow enough to dry up at times, and relatively little woodland except along the St. Croix River. Even hedgerows are scarce here.

"Surface-feeding ducks were much more numerous in St. Croix County this spring than I have seen them elsewhere, while diving ducks were less numerous. Western Meadowlarks are much more numerous here—really one of our commonest birds—while the Eastern Meadowlark is hard to come by, being recorded on only seven dates all spring. The habitat for shorebirds was better here than used to be found in Adams County."

The presence of possible new vantage points for observing migration along the Mississippi is indicated by Robbins' observation of many migrating ducks at a wayside park near Prescott on April 14 and 19, and a fair number of hawks on the 19th; on neither day was the weather very good for migration. We hope to hear some more of this spot on days of good migration.

One further item should be mentioned about the spring 1961 season. Among the rarities which are described in the Field Notes section which follows, the Black Brant constitutes a "first" for the state. The record is hypothetical, of course, since there is no specimen or photograph, but the observation is an excellent one (see "By the Wayside").

Here is the seasonal summary:

Common Loon: A bird in Washburn County on March 16 (W. S. and Diane Feeney) is four days earlier than the previous state record. Another very early bird was seen March 22 in Rock County (Melva Maxson). Appeared during the last five days of March in Columbia, Dane, and Waukesha Counties, and had arrived generally in the southern counties by April 12. Reached Burnett County in the northwestern part of the state by April 8 (N. R. Stone) and Marinette County in the northeast by April 18 (Harold Lindberg). Mentioned as scarce by several observers.

Red-throated Loon: Two reports: Ozaukee County, April 29 (Harold Bauers); Milwaukee County, May 7 (Mary Donald).

Red-necked Grebe: A bird was sighted on Little Green Lake, Green Lake County, on April 14 by Richard Narf and William Hilsenhoff. R. B. Dryer reports that a friend saw a bird in Chequamegon Bay, Lake Superior, from mid-May until June.

Horned Grebe: An early bird in Waukesha County March 19 and 20 (Ed Peartree, Mrs. Earl Sauer, the Arthur Gauerkes) was a week earlier than birds which arrived March 28-April 1 in Columbia, Dane, Rock, and Winnebago Counties. Most arrival dates were in the latter half of April.

Eared Grebe: Only one report of this rare species: Columbia County, April 24 (Dryer).

Pied-billed Grebe: First migrants noted March 12 in Jefferson County (Elizabeth Degner) and March 16 in Waukesha County (Peartree, Dick Sharp). Had arrived in most southern and central counties by the end of the first week in April, with arrivals in northern counties April 13-26.

Double-crested Cormorant: Recorded April 15 in Jefferson County (Degner) and April 19 in Pierce County (Sam Robbins). Reported also from these counties: Columbia, Juneau, Dodge, Marathon, Winnebago, Ashland, and Bayfield.

Great Blue Heron: Earliest reports were March 16 in Columbia County (Dryer) and March 18 in Brown County (Edwin D. Cleary). Arrived in eight other counties March 23-26, including Burnett County (Stone).

Common Egret: Reported from nine counties during April, with Jefferson County providing the first record, April 9 (Degner). All of the 12 counties recording the species during the season were in the southern or western part of the state.

Little Blue Heron: There were two independent sightings of what was apparently the same immature bird near the village of Fox Lake, Dodge County, on April 25 (Dryer) and April 27 (Mac Comstock).

Green Heron: Sighted first in Outagamie County, April 20 (Daryl Tessen), and Waukesha County, April 23 (John Bielefeldt), with reports of April 27-30 from Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Dane, Rock, and Columbia Counties, and May records from an additional 11 counties.

Black-crowned Night Heron: A bird was found dead in Jefferson County on April 3 (Degner). No subsequent reports until the latter half of April.

American Bittern: Earliest arrival noted by Necedah Refuge personnel in Juneau County, April 13. Other reports scattered throughout the season, the first in the north being May 5 in Burnett County (Stone).

Least Bittern: Few reports: Waukesha County, May 14 (Sauer, the Gauerkes); Milwaukee County, May 15 (Donald), and later in May in Columbia, Dodge, Waupaca, and Rock Counties.

Whistling Swan: People sighted these in 19 counties this season, the first being Waukesha (Sharp, Peartree) and Jefferson (Degner), March 18. Seen the next day in Dane, Brown, and Columbia Counties. Reached Marinette County by March 26 (Lindberg), with a peak there of 500 on April 6. The peak in the Fond du Lac area was reported to be March 26, when 1500 were seen (Tessen). Peaks in Columbia County March 22 (Dryer) and Jefferson County March 23 (Degner). Birds had left the state's southern counties by mid-April, and most of the Marinette County birds were gone by April 29, although one straggler remained until May 28 (Lindberg). One sub-adult bird seen near Two Rivers in Manitowoc County May 29 by Richard Hunt is also very late.

Canada Goose: Migrants reported in February by Emil Stock in Jefferson County and Bielefeldt in Waukesha County. Reached the following counties in the first three days of March: Juneau, Sheboygan, Rock, Dane, and Milwaukee. Burnett County provided the first northern report, March 26 (Stone). Most departures from southern counties took place before the end of April. Still present May 31 in St. Croix County (Robbins).

Black Brant: This species, never before seen in Wisconsin, was sighted at a distance of 35 yards near Mt. Horeb, Dane County, on April 15 by Conservation Wardens T. W. Albers, A. G. Koppenhaver, and S. V. Swenson. Details of this very good hypothetical sight record are to be found in "By the Wayside."

White-fronted Goose: Three reports: Columbia County, March 18 (Howard A. Winkler); Horicon Marsh, April 16-27 (several observers); Burnett County, two on May 22 (Stone), nearly a month later than the record departure date.

Snow Goose: Only March date was from Rock County, March 16 (Frances Glenn, Bernice Andrews). Widespread appearance April 14-18, as far north as Burnett County (Stone). Departed May 7 from Columbia, Marinette, and Dodge Counties.

Blue Goose: Appeared in Wood County March 24 (Gary Stout) and in St. Croix County March 25 (Robbins). Other reports were scattered and included several up to mid-May. A very late flock of 15 was seen on June 2 in Sauk County (Harold Kruse).

Mallard: First reported from central and northern counties March 24-29.

Black Duck: Arrival dates in northern counties were during the last week in March.

Gadwall: Present at the beginning of the period in Dane County (Hilsenhoff) and Milwaukee County (Donald). Migrants seen in Columbia County, March 16 (Winkler, Dryer); Winnebago County, March 25 (Tessen); and Waukesha County, March 26 (Peartree), and five additional counties in April and May.

Pintail: Present before March in Milwaukee County (Donald). Seen March 1 in Dane County (Thomas Ashman) and March 4 in Jefferson County (Degner). Reached three other counties March 16-18. Subsequent reports without pattern. First northern record: Burnett County, April 4 (Stone).

Green-winged Teal: Wintered in Milwaukee County (Donald). The first migrant was seen in Waukesha County on March 15 (Sharp). Succeeding observations were made March 25-31 in Dane, St. Croix, Columbia, Dodge, and Juneau Counties. Among the April arrival dates, the first northern one was from Burnett County, April 18 (Stone). Still present at the end of the period in Burnett, Columbia, St. Croix, and Dodge Counties.

Blue-winged Teal: Many arrivals reported March 25-31 in southern counties. Except for birds noted April 5 and 6 in Marinette County (Lindberg) and St. Croix County (Robbins), most northern observations of this species were not made until the last ten days of April.

Cinnamon Teal: An adult male was found one mile east of Beaver Dam, Dodge County, April 30, by Richard Hunt, who collected the bird on May 3 for the Milwaukee Public Museum. This is only the fifth time this species has been recorded in the spring in Wisconsin, but the fourth time since 1958, indicating that more careful watching of flocks of migratory ducks might lead to a considerable increase in the number of records.

European Widgeon: There were two or possibly three reports of this rare but regular species. A bird was observed April 20 eight miles west of Waupun in Dodge County by John Gates (fide Hunt). Howard Winkler found a bird April 27 near Cambria, Columbia County, which is close enough to Gates' location that it might have been the same individual. Seen near Cambria the next two days also by Dryer. Winkler found another bird near Arlington, Columbia County April 29.

American Widgeon: March 5 in Dane County (Ashman) and Milwaukee County (Ivy Balsom), and thereafter not until March 16 and later. Reached Burnett County by April 18 (Stone).

Shoveler: Present in Dane County at the beginning of the period. Arrivals in six counties noted March 25-31. Burnett County, April 18 (Stone).

Wood Duck: Wintered in Dane County. First migrant observed March 25 in Waukesha County (Bielefeldt), and seen the next day as far north as Burnett County (Stone), as well as in Columbia County (Dryer).

Redhead: Present in Winnebago County in February (Tessen). Arrival dates of migrants quite spread out, the first being March 5 in Milwaukee County (Bauers) and Rock County (Maxson), others not being seen until mid-April. Noted as seeming more common than usual by several observers. Could still be found at the end of May in Columbia, Dodge, and St. Croix Counties.

Ring-necked Duck: Milwaukee County (Bauers) and Rock County (Maxson) on March 5; Waukesha County (Balsom), March 7. Arrived in many southern counties March 12-25, and in Burnett County April 4 (Stone).

Canvasback: Wintered in Milwaukee County. Seven were seen at Green Bay March 4, a full month earlier than they have been recorded there before (Ed Paulson, fide Cleary). Other migrants noted March 12 in Waukesha County (Bielefeldt) and March 15 in Dane County (Hilsenhoff). Arrival dates for northern counties range throughout the month of April. Considered quite uncommon by some observers.

Greater Scaup: Reported from only seven counties: Milwaukee, Jefferson, Wood, Marinette, Outagamie, St. Croix, and Burnett.

Lesser Scaup: Winter reports from Milwaukee and Marathon Counties. After a March 5 Dane County report (Ashman), no more were seen until the last half of March. Reached Burnett County by April 4 (Stone).

Common Goldeneye: A March 9 Sawyer County report (Katherine Fuller) is a rather early one. Present in early May in Brown and Waukesha Counties, and on May 25 in Manitowoc County (John Kraupa).

Bufflehead: Besides Milwaukee birds present at the beginning of the period, there were these early reports: Rock County March 3 (Maxson); Dane (Ashman) and Jefferson (Degner) Counties March 5. A small push into the state March 17 and 18, with many arrivals the last week of March. Burnett County April 4 (Stone) and Marinette County April 9 (Lindberg). Latest departure date: March 12, Marathon County (Mrs. Spencer Doty).

Oldsquaw: No inland reports. Six birds at Port Washington May 25 are two days later than the previous record departure date (Keith Brown).

Ruddy Duck: First migrants in Dane County March 18 (Hilsenhoff), with others observed in Winnebago County March 25 (Tessen) and Columbia County March 28 (Dryer). Present at the end of May in St. Croix County (Robbins), and 40 then at

Goose Pond, Columbia County, where they breed (Hilsenhoff). Northernmost reports were from Polk, St. Croix, and Brown Counties.

Hooded Merganser: February report from Winnebago County (Tessen). Dane County March 1 (Ashman). Reports stretching from Rock County (Glenn, Andrews) to Burnett County (Stone), March 15-26, by which time departures were reported from southern counties. Present May 31 in Burnett, St. Croix, Sawyer, and Washburn Counties.

Common Merganser: First northern report: Burnett County March 26 (Stone). Mid-May observations in these counties: Dane, Outagamie, Milwaukee, Brown, and Columbia.

Red-breasted Merganser: Arrival pattern similar to that of other divers: first date March 5 in Dane County (Ashman), followed by scattered appearances March 18-31 in other counties. Left Dane County May 7 (Hilsenhoff) and Brown County May 14 (Cleary). Only reports from western counties were from Pierce and St. Croix Counties in mid-April (Robbins).

Turkey Vulture: Waukesha County March 31 (Tom Soulen); Adams County April 8 (Robbins); Washburn County April 11 (Feeney). Reports from 11 counties in all, the only eastern ones (aside from Waukesha, where it is a resident) being Dodge (Gene Roark) and Milwaukee (Donald).

Goshawk: Reported only from Washburn County (Feeney), where it was present all season. As has been noted in the last few years by seasonal Field Notes Editors, this species seems to be seen less frequently now than it was even several years ago. One is not quite sure what importance to attach to this fact, since it is difficult within any particular season to determine what has been the nature of the birding done. While it may appear that such species as the Goshawk are declining—based on a reduced frequency of reports—we can say nothing for sure until we have some index of the amount and type of observing which has been done in suitable areas, e.g., nesting habitat.

Sharp-shinned Hawk: Scattered reports from ten counties, beginning March 5 in Jefferson County (Degner).

Cooper's Hawk: Winter reports from Waupaca, Milwaukee, Outagamie, and Dane Counties. First migrant: Rock County March 16 (Mrs. Joseph Mahlum).

Red-shouldered Hawk: Wintered in Waukesha, Dane, and Milwaukee Counties. First March observation was the 7th, Marinette County (Lindberg). Appeared in northwestern Wisconsin March 24-29.

Broad-winged Hawk: A March 14 bird in Juneau County (Necedah Refuge personnel) is amazingly early; no others were seen until April 11, Winnebago County (Tessen), with the next reports, April 20-22, from as far north as Washburn County (Feeney). Still present May 27 in Jefferson County (Degner).

Rough-legged Hawk: Latest birds May 14 in these counties: Waukesha (Sharp, Peartree), Outagamie (Tessen), and Brown (Cleary).

Ferruginous Hawk: Wisconsin has only two previous spring records of this rare species, both from February. Edward Prins of Racine provides a description of a bird seen May 13 on the May Day Count (see "By the Wayside").

Bald Eagle: Mrs. Herbert Sell reports that birds seemed to be present all winter near the Iron-Vilas County line. A nest was found near Pulaski in Oconto County by Floyd Gauthier May 11. Out of the 12 counties reporting Eagles, the only southern ones were Rock (March 28, Maxson) and Washington (April 30, Mrs. John Campbell).

Marsh Hawk: Twelve counties, including some northern ones, reported birds present at the beginning of March. Nest in Adams County May 6 (Sharp, Peartree).

Osprey: Columbia County, April 13 (Dryer); Pierce County, April 19 (Robbins); Marathon County, April 20 (Doty). Reached Sawyer (Fuller) and Washburn (Feeney) Counties, April 26 and 27. Late departure May 21 in Waukesha County (Bielefeldt). Norman Pripps reports two eggs in a nest in Iron County May 30.

Peregrine Falcon: Reports from Columbia (Winkler), Burnett (Stone), and Waukesha (Sauer) Counties, April 27-May 10.

Pigeon Hawk: Daryl Tessen reported a migration at High Cliff State Park in Calumet County April 20. First seen at Horicon Marsh April 18 (Tessen), with four other counties providing April dates, and four more in May.

Sparrow Hawk: First northern counties reporting were Polk (Mrs. Lester M. Pederson), Marinette (Lindberg), Rusk (Ken Parejko), Washburn (Feeney), and Burnett (Stone), March 19-April 3.

Ruffed Grouse: Observed in 22 counties. The only comment on relative abundance of this species was from Mrs. Sell (Iron County), who felt that its numbers were down.

Greater Prairie Chicken: Only reports again were from their central Wisconsin stronghold in Adams, Waushara, and Portage Counties.

Sharp-tailed Grouse: Present throughout in Burnett County (Stone) and Juneau County (Necedah Refuge personnel). Two in Wood County April 8 (Robbins).

Gray Partridge: Sam Robbins found birds on three occasions in St. Croix County for the only report from a western county. Observations were made in eight other counties, all southeast of a line from Green Bay roughly to Madison.

Bobwhite: This species is having a hard time recovering from winter blows, judging by reports and comments of Wisconsin birders. Only four counties noted it present throughout the period: Wood, Juneau, St. Croix, and Rock. Four other counties had single observations: Milwaukee, Waupaca, Marathon, and Dane. Several people found either none or very few in areas where they were fairly common a few years ago.

Sandhill Crane: Two early sightings in Juneau County March 24 (Necedah Refuge personnel) and Waukesha County (Bielefeldt) March 25. An April 2 record from Waupaca County (Florence Peterson) seems to be one of the first Crane records from that county, if not the first. Next seen in Burnett County April 4 (Stone), Adams County April 8 (Robbins), and Rock County April 14 (Mahlum). Still present in Waukesha County May 9 (Sauer) and at the end of May in Burnett and Juneau Counties.

King Rail: Only two records: May 16 in Wood County (H. D. Fey), and May 21 in Columbia County (Winkler).

Virginia Rail: Six reports from these counties: Rock (April 17, Maxson), Winnebago (April 20, Tessen), Burnett, Waukesha, Dane, and St. Croix (May arrivals).

Sora: Rock County April 17 (Maxson). Several other counties April 19-22, Burnett County April 30 (Stone).

Yellow Rail: Sam Robbins has this to say about a bird he heard in a flooded grassy meadow near Hammond, St. Croix County: ". . . just before sundown on April 26 a very distinctive 'click-click' sound was heard . . . several times that I feel positive came from this species."

Common Gallinule: Relatively few reports from only ten counties. An extremely early bird was banded April 9 in Rock County (Maxson), nearly a week earlier than any arrival recorded in recent years. Another very early bird in Winnebago County April 14 (Hilsenhoff). Appeared April 27-30 in Dodge, Waukesha, Columbia, and Jefferson Counties.

American Coot: A number of arrivals during the last week of March, with the rest spread into mid-May.

Semipalmented Plover: A May 5 report from St. Croix County (Robbins) signaled the beginning of a mild push into the state the next two days. Other reports were scattered, with birds still present at the end of the period in Waukesha, Columbia, and St. Croix Counties.

Killdeer: A February 24 Jefferson County bird (Emil Stock) was well in advance of the next arrival, which was, curiously enough, in Burnett County March 2 (Stone). Three more reports March 3, two more on March 5.

Golden Plover: Sam Robbins' April 21 observation in St. Croix County proved to be the northernmost of the season. Other April records: Dane County April 25 (Ashman); Columbia County April 27 (Winkler); and Rock County April 29, where it was unusually common (John Wilde). Most departures by mid-May, although Goose Pond in Columbia County held several until the end of the month (several observers).

Black-bellied Plover: The earliest reports were from the eastern counties: Marinette May 7 (Lindberg); Dodge (Balsom) and Milwaukee (Donald) May 10; Brown May 12 (Cleary). There were western county records during the last half of May, and birds were present at month's end in Columbia County (Hilsenhoff) and Marinette County (Lindberg).

Ruddy Turnstone: A May 13 report on the Racine May Day Count. May 14 reports from these counties: Brown, Rock, Milwaukee, and Winnebago. Only western observations were in St. Croix County May 21 and 23 (Robbins). Many birds stayed until the last few days of the month.

American Woodcock: Observed March 25 in both the south and the north: Waukesha County (Sharp) and Iron County (Sell). March 26-30 records from Milwaukee, Pierce, and Sauk Counties. The next northern report was not until April 7 in Washburn County (Feeney).

Common Snipe: Rock County March 21 (Mahlum), Waukesha (Sauer) and Chippewa (C. A. Kemper) Counties March 26. No others seen until the first week of April, when many appeared.

Upland Plover: Burnett County in the north provided the first record April 21 (Stone), followed by Milwaukee (Mrs. Norman White), Winnebago (Tessen), and Waukesha (Sharp) Counties on April 23. Succeeding reports the last three days of April and in May. Harold Kruse found a nest and four eggs on his farm in Sauk County May 31.

Spotted Sandpiper: Columbia County April 30 (Winkler), Outagamie (Tessen) and Milwaukee (Donald) Counties May 1. First northern reports from these counties: Burnett May 10 (Stone), Sawyer May 11 (Fuller), and Vilas May 13 (Alfred Bradford).

Solitary Sandpiper: Outagamie County April 22 (Tessen); Milwaukee County April 23 (White); Sawyer County April 26 (Fuller). Subsequent reports not until the first week in May. Still present the last week in May in Sheboygan (Brown), Rock (Glenn, Andrews), and Waukesha (Sharp) Counties.

Willet: Three birds in Waushara County May 6 (Pearltree). Also seen at Horicon Marsh May 7 (Ashman).

Greater Yellowlegs: Rock and Green Counties April 2 (Dave and Marion Stocking); Jefferson County April 9 (Degner). A number of arrivals April 17-23, by which time it had reached Burnett County (Stone).

Lesser Yellowlegs: Only March reports were in Dane County the 26th (Hilsenhoff) and in Milwaukee County the 27th (Donald). April reports were spread out, reaching Burnett County April 23 (Stone). Most peak dates reported for both yellowlegs fell within the period April 29-May 6. Lessers remained until May 29-31 in Rock, St. Croix, Waukesha, and Columbia Counties.

Knot: There were two reports from the Lake Michigan shore, where there are very few spring records: Ozaukee County May 25 (Brown) and Wind Point, Racine County, June 1 (Dorothy Joslyn). Seen also May 29 in Winnebago County (Hilsenhoff), where they are rare but probably regular in spring.

Pectoral Sandpiper: Only March record was on the 27th in Milwaukee County (Donald). There were a few early April arrivals, but most dates fell within the period April 20-27. Remained in Columbia County (Hilsenhoff) and St. Croix County (Robbins) until the end of May.

White-rumped Sandpiper: Arrived as follows: Milwaukee County May 12 (Dixie Larkin); Dane County May 13 (Hilsenhoff); St. Croix County May 15 (Robbins); and Columbia County May 16 (Winkler). Seen in Racine County June 1 (Joslyn); in peak numbers May 31 in Columbia and St. Croix Counties.

Baird's Sandpiper: Waukesha County May 14-22 (Pearltree, Sauer, the Gauerkes); Columbia County May 16 (Winkler); St. Croix County May 16-June 4 (Robbins); Dane County May 18 (Ashman); Milwaukee County May 25 (Larkin).

Least Sandpiper: Seen May 2-June 2 in St. Croix County (Robbins), and at intervening dates in seven other counties.

Dunlin: Earliest arrivals: Dane County April 30 (Ashman), Brown County May 1 (Cleary), Columbia County May 3 (Dryer). A number of reports May 9-10, including Burnett County (Stone). Lingered until the end of the month in Columbia, St. Croix, Marinette, and Racine Counties.

Dowitcher: Reports from eight counties, the first from Dane (Ashman) and St. Croix (Robbins) May 7, with birds still present May 31 in Columbia County (Hilsenhoff). Some of the dowitchers seen were identified as to species by call notes. Sam Robbins detected the sound of a Long-billed in a group seen near Roberts May 7. Short-billed were heard in the same area May 16-28, and also in Columbia County May 21 (Hilsenhoff).

Stilt Sandpiper: The only record was from Columbia County May 20 (Winkler).

Semipalmented Sandpiper: No April reports. Dane, Columbia, and Brown Counties May 6-9, and five more counties May 13-14. Peaks reported at or after the end of the period, when birds could be found in St. Croix, Columbia, Outagamie, and Racine Counties.

Western Sandpiper: Only report was from Columbia County May 20 (Winkler).

Marbled Godwit: One near Hammond, St. Croix County, April 26, and one near Roberts May 8-4 (Robbins). Two at Green Bay May 14-15 (Ray Hussong et al.); three in Columbia County May 20 (Keith Brown), with many observers seeing one until May 29; three in Rock County May 27 (Glenn, Andrews).

Hudsonian Godwit: Two at Green Bay May 14-15 (Ray Hussong et al.); seven at Oshkosh May 18-19 (the Ralph Buckstaf's et al.); Columbia County, May 21 (Hilsenhoff) to 31 (Donald); one in Rock County May 29 (Glenn, Andrews).

Sanderling: Arrived first in Manitowoc County May 13, where it peaked May 15 (Kraupa). Seen subsequently in Milwaukee, Columbia, Ashland, and Bayfield Counties. In Racine County it was still present June 1 in some numbers (Joslyn).

Wilson's Phalarope: Ed Cleary's April 15 report from Brown County is only one day later than Wisconsin's record arrival date. Next seen in St. Croix County April 26 (Robbins) and Rock County April 27 (Maxson), with three additional observations April 29. Observed May 4 in Burnett County (Stone).

Northern Phalarope: Columbia County May 20 (Winkler) to May 31 (Donald); St. Croix County May 31 (Robbins).

Herring Gull: First inland observations during the first week of March. Reached northern counties by the end of March.

Ring-billed Gull: A few early March dates in inland counties, with most arrivals the last half of the month. Reached St. Croix County by April 12 (Robbins). The only northern report was May 13, Vilas County (Bradford).

Bonaparte's Gull: Milwaukee County May 4 (Bielefeldt); several April 14-15 arrivals; not seen in northern counties until May. Dr. C. A. Kemper reported a bird in Chippewa County—the first record for the county.

Forster's Tern: First sighted in Dane County April 21 (Hilsenhoff), and in Milwaukee (Balsom) and Columbia (Winkler) Counties April 27. Northernmost reports were from St. Croix County May 5-23 (Robbins) and Brown County May 15 (Cleary). Many at Horicon Marsh May 25 (Brown); a pair at Dunn's Marsh near Madison June 2 (Roark).

Common Tern: This species normally arrives somewhat later than the Forster's. This year, however, there were three very early records: Waupaca County April 15 (Peterson); Milwaukee (Balsom) and Fond du Lac (Lowell Hall) Counties April 16. A few other arrivals during the last week of April in southern counties, with birds appearing in the north by the end of the first week in May. Still present at the end of May in a number of areas.

Caspian Tern: Norman Stone's report from Burnett County on April 8 is three days earlier than the state's record arrival date. There were only three subsequent observations: Marinette County April 29-May 31 (Lindberg); Brown County May 1-14 (Cleary); and Winnebago County May 14 (Tessen).

Black Tern: Dane County April 23 (Wilde); Columbia County April 27 (Winkler); Wood County May 1 (Stout). Many reports the first week in May. Reached four northern counties May 19-20.

Mourning Dove: Wintering birds in many counties. A March 9 report (Parejko) could possibly have been a wintering bird. A migration into the northern part of the state is probably indicated by observations in these counties March 18-26: Washburn (Beatrice Bailey); Polk (Pederson); Burnett (Stone). Kemper reports nesting in Chippewa County April 12.

Yellow-billed Cuckoo: Grant County May 12 (Winkler, Dryer); Racine May Day Count May 13; Waupaca County May 15 (Peterson). All other reports were from the last nine days of the month. Kemper reports it more common than usual and nesting in Chippewa County, the northernmost county reporting this species.

Black-billed Cuckoo: Six observations May 12-15, thereafter none until May 23; the next few days brought reports from most sections of the state. One bird killed at the TV tower at Eau Claire May 25 (Kemper).

Barn Owl: After three most unusual December and January records from different areas comes the amazing report of a pair of birds which wintered and subsequently nested in Fond du Lac. Read Dan Berger's account in "By the Wayside." Had returned to its usual nesting site in Ozaukee County by May 15 (Donald).

Screech Owl: Reported from only seven counties.

Great Horned Owl: Nest with two young in Dodge County April 28 (Dryer).

Snowy Owl: After the winter's flood of observations came these departure dates: Brown County March 2 (Cleary); Milwaukee County March 5 (Balsom); Dane County April 9 (Ashman); Calumet County April 20 (Tessen); Iron County April 24 (Pripps); Rock County May 3 (Stocking).

Barred Owl: It seems strange that all of the 13 counties reporting this species were in the central or southern part of the state.

Long-eared Owl: Six records: Milwaukee County until April 9 (White); Rock County, nesting (Maxson); St. Croix County March 3 (Robbins); Waukesha County, wintered, seen through April 18 (Bielefeldt); Jackson County April 8 (Robbins); and two May Rock County reports.

Short-eared Owl: Peak of 13 March 6 in St. Croix County. Departed April 26 (Robbins). Mid-March observations in these counties: Milwaukee (Larkin), Jefferson (Degner), and Ozaukee (Bauers). April reports: Wood (Robbins), Burnett (Stone), and Waukesha (Sharp) Counties.

Saw-whet Owl: Birds were heard in two spots in Jackson County April 8 and in St. Croix County May 16 (Robbins). An adult banded May 4 in Chippewa County (Kemper).

Whip-poor-will: Appeared April 26-30 in three southern counties (Milwaukee, Balsom; Sauk, Mrs. Henry Koenig; Dane, Ashman), and spread to northern counties by the end of the first week in May.

Common Nighthawk: An April 23 bird in Vernon County (Viratine Weber) ties the state's record arrival date. Seen April 30, May 9 and 11 in Rock and Columbia Counties, May 12-15 in 13 more counties. Not observed by many observers, including all those in northern counties, until after May 20.

Chimney Swift: Arrivals pretty well scattered from April 22 in Dane County in the south (Hilsenhoff) to May 12 in Iron County in the north (Sell), with five counties reporting first dates May 3-4. Over 1000 seen in Outagamie County May 10 (Tessen).

Ruby-throated Hummingbird: Waupaca County May 1 (Peterson), with a few scattered reports until May 14, when it appeared in five counties. Apparently there was an orderly northerly progression, reaching Burnett County by May 20 (Stone).

Belted Kingfisher: Several winter observations. First seen in the north in Sawyer County April 10 (Fuller) and Burnett County April 11 (Stone).

Yellow-shafted Flicker: Many winter observations. Many migrants reported March 26-27, as far north as Burnett County (Stone), although those who missed this push generally thought migrants were late. Peaks reported April 21-24.

Red-bellied Woodpecker: Burnett County (Stone) was the northernmost point of observation in the western half of the state, and Brown County (Cleary) in the east.

Red-headed Woodpecker: Arrival dates follow no pattern and are doubtless confused by the presence of many scattered winter residents. Peaks were reported May 13-15 in Dane County (Hilsenhoff) and May 14 in Marathon County (Doty). Said to be scarce in Washburn County (Feeney) and Brown County (Cleary).

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker: March 9 in Outagamie County, where it had been seen in early December (Tessen); March 26 in Rock (Maxson) and Jefferson (Degner) Counties. Had reached Iron County by April 4 (Sell), although most arrivals appeared about mid-April. Two late reports from southern Wisconsin: Vernon County (Weber) and Milwaukee County (Balsom), both on May 27. Present in Sawyer County (Fuller) and St. Croix County (Robbins) at the end of the month.

Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker: A search by Roy and Martha Lound March 18 in the Scott Lake area of Forest County where they had found three birds on the Christmas Count failed to produce any birds, but they did find fresh workings and what they feel was last year's nest hole.

Eastern Kingbird: Arrived in Rock County April 22 (Stocking) and in several other southern counties April 27-30. First northern report in the west was from Polk County May 2 (Mr. and Mrs. John McKenney), and in the east from Marinette County May 8 (Lindberg). General arrival in the south was May 4-7 and in the north May 10-13. Scarce in Chippewa County (Kemper).

Great Crested Flycatcher: Two early observations: in Outagamie County April 28 (Bradford), where it was not reported again until May 12; and Waupaca County April 30 (Peterson). St. Croix County May 5, with many arrivals the following week. Marinette County May 10 (Lindberg); Burnett County (Stone) and Washburn County (Feeney), not until May 21.

Eastern Phoebe: Seen March 24 in Rock County (Maxson) and as far north as Marinette County just two days later (Lindberg). A few arrived in the south March 26-30, and in the north the first three weeks in April. There seemed to be a general influx statewide April 16-23.

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher: May 13 in Racine (May Day Count), Rock (Stocking), and Milwaukee (Donald) Counties, with subsequent arrivals noted in Dane, St. Croix, Columbia, Brown, Outagamie, and Pierce Counties. Two killed at Eau Claire TV tower May 25. Remained until the end of May in several areas.

Acadian Flycatcher: Grant County May 12 (Winkler, Dryer); Milwaukee County May 13 (Donald); Sheboygan County May 16 (Harold Koopmann); Dane County (Hilsenhoff) and Jefferson County (Degner) May 21. Validity of reports of this species

would be strengthened by statements from observers that the song was heard and established not to be that of any other Empidonax.

Traill's Flycatcher: Columbia County May 8 (Winkler); five other counties May 13-16; all other reports May 19 and after. One killed at Eau Claire TV tower May 25 (Kemper). With this species, too, at least for early May records, it would help to have observers state whether they heard their bird singing.

Least Flycatcher: First report from Sawyer County May 2 (Fuller). A number of arrivals May 5-8, with most areas reporting by May 14.

Eastern Wood Pewee: A very early bird in Rock County April 30 (Maxson), and another early one in Waupaca County May 4 (Peterson). There were scattered reports May 8-14, but many observers saw none until the 19th or later.

Olive-sided Flycatcher: Melva Maxson's Rock County bird on May 5 was only one day later than the record first arrival date. Outagamie County May 14 (Tessen); St. Croix County May 16 (Robbins); Columbia County May 17 (Winkler); Milwaukee County May 20 (Donald). Other reports from Jefferson, Dane, Waukesha, Rock, and Sheboygan Counties.

Tree Swallow: Waukesha County April 3 (Bielefeldt); Marathon County April 8 (Doty); other reports scattered through the next two weeks, with general arrival in the north April 18-23.

Bank Swallow: First in Waukesha County April 14 (Sauer, Gauerkes) and in Rock County April 15 (Maxson). Four other reports during April. Reached Marinette County May 6 (Lindberg) and Iron County May 10 (Sell).

Rough-winged Swallow: Seven April observations, the first being on April 22 in St. Croix County (Robbins) and Dane County (Hilsenhoff). No reports from far northern counties until the end of May.

Barn Swallow: Seen April 15 in Winnebago County (Tessen) and Rock County (Maxson), and in eight more counties April 20-22. Appearance in the north was stretched through the first half of May.

Cliff Swallow: Fond du Lac County April 18 (Tessen); Columbia County April 26 (Winkler). Next reports May 4, in Sawyer County (Fuller), among others. General arrivals later than this, in the north by mid-May.

Purple Martin: Rock County March 25 (Mahlum); Waukesha County April 9 (Sauer, Gauerkes); through much of the state April 13-15.

Gray Jay: Present in Sawyer County (Fuller) and Iron County (Pripps, Sell). Seen also on the Antigo May Count, Langlade County, May 14, somewhat south of the areas from which it is usually reported. It is likely that more searching near the periphery of its known haunts would extend its known range, perhaps considerably.

Blue Jay: Reported as unusually common, in contrast to a poor winter in Waukesha County (Bielefeldt).

Common Raven: Reports from these counties, all within its known range: Washburn, Iron, Burnett, Forest, Sawyer, Vilas, Ashland, Bayfield, Langlade. A bird also seen May 10 (and June 29) near Weyauwega in Waupaca County by Harold Steinke.

Black-capped Chickadee: Building a nest May 4 in Iron County (Sell). Ed Cleary states that it was scarce in Brown County; he saw none until May 14.

Boreal Chickadee: A bumper crop of 20 in Forest County on March 18 (Lounds). Only report.

Tufted Titmouse: All reports came from south of a line from Chippewa Falls to Appleton. John Wilde reported its numbers down for second year in a row (Rock County).

Red-breasted Nuthatch: Throughout the period in Sawyer County (Fuller) and Waupaca County (Peterson). There were only these other observations: Milwaukee County March 18 (Bauers); Outagamie County April 28-May 18 (Tessen); Vilas County April 29 (Bradford); May 14, Wausau and Green Bay May Counts.

Brown Creeper: Last reported from southern Wisconsin May 16 in Milwaukee County (Balsom). Charlotte McCombe found it still present in Door County June 2.

House Wren: Seen April 19 in Rock County (Stocking) and Manitowoc County (Kraupa). Other reports dribbled in during the rest of the month. First far northern report May 5 in Marinette County (Lindberg). Arrivals generally late.

Winter Wren: Sauk County March 28 (Kruse); several other counties the first week in April. Harold Bauers saw a pair in Milwaukee almost daily through May 28; they never sang. Most departures from southern Wisconsin by early May. The northern limits of this spring's observations were St. Croix County (Robbins) and Marathon

County (Mr. and Mrs. David Bierbrauer); this is strange, since the species is rather generally resident in the northern third of the state. **ADAMS**

Bewick's Wren: Sauk County April 22 (Kruse); ~~Waukesha~~ County (Sauer, Gauerkes) and Adams County (Peartree) May 7; May 13 (Racine May Count); May 28 near Alma in Buffalo County (Kemper); Sauk County May 31 (Donald). Only reports. ~~The Waukesha County report is one of very few for the county.~~ **24(1):19**

Carolina Wren: University of Wisconsin Arboretum in Madison April 8 (Hilsenhoff); High Cliff State Park in Calumet County April 20 (Tessen); Waukesha County May 21 (Larkin). Only reports.

Long-billed Marsh Wren: Dodge County April 27 (Balsom); Columbia County April 30 (Winkler). Seen in only 11 counties, most of them southern. Reached Marinette County May 14 (Lindberg).

Short-billed Marsh Wren: May 8 in Dane County (Ashman) and at the Eau Claire TV tower (Kemper), with subsequent reports from only eight other counties, also mostly in the south.

Catbird: Milwaukee County April 21 (Mrs. John Campbell); Rock County April 28 (Stocking). Six counties May 4-7, seven counties May 8, first northern reports May 12. Kemper found a heavy TV tower kill at Eau Claire. Abundant in most areas, although none in Iron County (Sell).

Brown Thrasher: Milwaukee County April 15 (White). Large influx April 21-22. Most arrivals, except a few northern ones, by the end of April.

Robin: Scattered winter reports. First migrants March 2-5, with many appearing March 16-20, in northern counties as well as some southern ones. The only peak dates which were clustered were April 15-16 (four counties), with others ranging from March 19 to May 1. Viratine Weber reports more birds in Vernon County than in several years.

Wood Thrush: Waukesha County May 3 (Sharp), seven more counties by May 10. Reached Sawyer County May 14 (Fuller).

Hermit Thrush: Earliest record from Marinette County April 2 (Lindberg); no other reports until April 12 (Dane County, Ashman). Most arrivals April 14-18, throughout the state. A fair number of May reports, the latest being May 14 in Outagamie County (Tessen).

Swainson's Thrush: Milwaukee County 21 (Campbell); three other April dates. Early May arrivals were noted as far north as Sawyer County (May 9, Fuller), but the real influx into the state occurred May 12-14. The migration pattern of this species was much better defined this year than it sometimes has been. Earliest departures noted were on May 25, with at least five counties reporting June birds.

Gray-cheeked Thrush: Columbia County April 26 (Dryer); Winnebago County April 30 (Tessen). May arrivals appeared much as with the Swainson's, although there were fewer northern reports, and they were not until May 19-20. Reports from seven counties May 25-30.

Veery: April 30, Waupaca County (Peterson). Except for a few more first arrivals May 7-8, the pattern was much like that of the two preceding species. Big influx May 12-14.

Eastern Bluebird: Thirteen reports in March, the earliest being in Waupaca County March 16 (Peterson). Reached the northern counties April 18-26. Still reported as scarce in some counties (Iron, Sell; Vernon, Weber; Brown, Cleary; Rock, Mahlum). Harold Kruse saw near normal numbers in Sauk County, although nesting was poor there because of the crowding by House Sparrows. C. A. Kemper makes this comment: "Some say scarcity of Bluebirds is due to hard winters down south in recent years. Some fear it is due to heavy use of insecticides. Another relationship of significance was suggested by a neighboring farmer. He observes that when the cutworms are numerous (as they are some years) the Bluebirds are common. This year, no cutworms, and the Bluebirds have not stayed around."

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher: An early observation in Rock County April 19 (Stocking). Eight reports May 6-8. Northernmost reports were from the west (Dunn, St. Croix, and Pierce Counties).

Golden-crowned Kinglet: A possible movement is indicated March 25-26 by first reports in four counties. Most departure dates during the first week in May; left Brown County May 17 (Cleary).

Ruby-crowned Kinglet: Rock County March 31 (Maxson), with a few more appearing the following week. Arrivals spread through April, reaching Marathon County April 17 (Doty) and Burnett County April 29 (Stone). Only one seen in Sawyer County

(May 11, Fuller). The peak dates reported fall between April 18 and May 7. Eight reports after May 13, the last being from Brown County May 20 (Cleary).

Water Pipit: Only five counties reporting: Columbia, April 29 to May 27 (Hilsenhoff, Brown); Dane, May 7 (Ashman); Pierce, May 12 (Robbins); Outagamie, May 14 (Tessen); Sheboygan, May 25 (Brown).

Cedar Waxwing: A confusing picture, as always. One batch of arrivals the last half of March, the other the last half of May. One senses that there is order in the movement of this species, but sufficient information to define it is lacking. Why should Katherine Fuller find birds in Price County March 29 and none 20 miles away in Sawyer County until June 5? (This apparently is an annual phenomenon.) John Wilde says that each year they appear April 8-12 in Rock County and stay just long enough to clean off his Highbush Cranberry. Tom Soulen has noted some regularity to the shifting of Madison's wintering population. Are these early spring movements migratory, and are they regulated by different food supplies or by some other factors? One suspects that birds reported before mid-May do not represent the main migrating groups of this species. Mrs. Sell, for instance, says that May 18 arrivals in Iron County (in greater numbers than in years) are earlier than usual. More comparisons by each W.S.O. observer of his own records each year with those of previous years would be very helpful. In future reports to Seasonal Editors any information along these lines will be appreciated.

Northern Shrike: Very few reports. Seen in Milwaukee, Waukesha, Outagamie, Juneau, and Oneida Counties through March 28.

Loggerhead Shrike: Showing the need for very careful looks at all shrikes from mid-March through mid-April, at least, is the near overlap of the two species this spring, when the first Loggerhead was seen March 30 in Columbia County (Winkler). Some years, of course, they do overlap considerably. A few early April dates, but most arrivals after April 20. Seen in Sawyer County May 18 (Fuller).

White-eyed Vireo: Milwaukee, May 18 (Larkin) and May 20 (Karl Priebe fide Balsom).

Bell's Vireo: At its nesting grounds in the University Arboretum in Madison May 11 (Ashman), a day earlier than the record arrival date. Seen May 13 in Grant County (Winkler, Dryer) and St. Croix County (Robbins), and in Columbia County May 19 (Winkler).

Yellow-throated Vireo: Not noted until May 7, when it showed up in ^{Adams} Waukesha County (Sauer, Gauerkes) and Adams County (Peartree). A few reports in the next few days, with a real influx May 13.

Solitary Vireo: Waukesha County April 29 (Sharp), and then none until May 7 and 8, when nine arrivals were noted. Seen in Washburn County May 23, by which time it had departed from most southern counties.

Red-eyed Vireo: May 8 in Rock County (Maxson) and Outagamie County (Bradford). The state was swamped with arrivals May 12-13, as far north as Marinette County (Lindberg); most arrivals in the north were not until May 19-23. Seventy-two birds were picked up at the Eau Claire TV tower May 25, and peaks were noted in four other counties the next two days. Mrs. Sell reported fewer than usual in Iron County, with no arrivals until June 1.

Philadelphia Vireo: Insufficient reports to define much migratory pattern, but there were more arrivals May 12-14 than during any other period. First seen May 8 in Columbia County (Winkler). Fair number of late May records, perhaps supporting the contention that along the Lake Michigan shore, at least, the main movement of this species is very late. Wind Point, Racine County, June 1 (Joslyn).

Warbling Vireo: Arrived quite a bit later than usual, the first birds being seen May 7 in Dane County (Ashman) and Waukesha County (Bielefeldt). An influx May 12-14.

Black-and-white Warbler: April 28, Dodge County (Dryer), and in six other counties the next two days, including Marathon (Bierbrauer). Reached northern counties May 16-21, by which time it had left the southern part of the state, except for one seen in Milwaukee County May 28 (Bauers). John Bielefeldt saw only one all spring in Waukesha County.

Prothonotary Warbler: Noted only in these counties: Dane May 8 (Ashman); Jefferson May 10 (Balsom); Grant May 11 (Winkler, Dryer); Waupaca (Peterson) and Sheboygan (Koopmann) May 14; Sauk and Iowa May 24 (Brown).

Worm-eating Warbler: Seen in Milwaukee County May 8 (Campbell) and Grant County May 13 (Winkler, Dryer). One banded on May 13 in Rock County (Maxson).

Golden-winged Warbler: First seen in Waupaca County May 3 (Peterson) and Dane County May 7 (Ashman), but most arrivals noted May 12 and 14.

Blue-winged Warbler: Dane County May 7 (Ashman) and Grant County May 11 (Winkler, Dryer). Nine further reports May 13-16, the most northern of which was from Wood County (Stout). Seen in Pierce and Dunn Counties May 19 (Robbins); one killed at Eau Claire TV tower May 25 (Kemper), the second local record.

Brewster's Warbler: Five of these hybrids seen: Columbia County May 10 (Winkler); Dane County May 12 (Brown); Milwaukee County May 14 (Bauers); Dane County May 16 (Ashman); Sauk County May 28 (Kruse et al.).

Tennessee Warbler: Noted first in Milwaukee County May 4 (Balsom), with other arrivals stringing along to the middle of the month, quite a few appearing May 12-13. Still present May 31 in St. Croix County (Robbins). Twenty-five killed at Eau Claire TV tower May 14, and 14 on May 25 (Kemper). These peak dates were noted by various observers: May 13-15, 20-21, and 26.

Orange-crowned Warbler: Seen in Milwaukee County April 21 (Bauers, Larkin); in four other counties by the end of the month. Departure dates were May 16-22, the last being in Outagamie County (Tessen).

Nashville Warbler: Dane County May 2 (Hilsenhoff). Fair number of arrivals May 7-8 and May 11. Reached Marinette County May 13 (Lindberg). Peaks reported in Dane County May 12 and Milwaukee, Outagamie, and Chippewa Counties May 14. Present in Milwaukee County (Bauers) and Dane County (Brown) May 25.

Parula Warbler: Reported by only 11 people from nine counties. May 8 arrivals in Dane (Ashman), Waupaca (Peterson), and Columbia (Winkler) Counties. Departed May 21 from Milwaukee County (Balsom) and Dane County (Hilsenhoff).

Yellow Warbler: Rock County April 27 (Maxson). Six counties May 1-6, with a flood of arrivals in at least nine counties May 7. Reached the northern part of the state May 11-13.

Magnolia Warbler: Waukesha County April 27. Scattered reports until a decided influx (15 counties statewide) May 12-14. Peak dates were reported May 13-14, 18, and 25-26. Last reported in Milwaukee County May 28 (Balsom, Bauers) and in Outagamie County May 29 (Tessen).

Cape May Warbler: Appeared May 3 in Milwaukee County (Larkin) and Waupaca County (Peterson). Had reached Iron County by May 10 (Sell). Definite movement into state May 12-14. Peaks: May 13-15, 18-20. Last seen May 26 in Outagamie County (Tessen). Reported as unusually common by several observers.

Black-throated Blue Warbler: Fourteen reports from ten counties, mostly in the eastern part of the state, as usual. Appeared in four counties May 12, four more the next two days. Still in Outagamie County May 25 (Tessen), and in Sawyer County at the very late date of June 12 (Fuller).

Myrtle Warbler: Arrivals stretched from April 8 in Dane County (Hilsenhoff) to April 23-29 in northern counties. Most peak dates noted were in the second week of May. Seen May 23 in Rock County (Glenn, Andrews), May 26 in Outagamie County (Tessen), and at the end of May in Sawyer County (Fuller) and Wood County (Stout).

Black-throated Green Warbler: First noted May 5 in Rock County (Maxson); reports thereafter pretty diffuse. Reached Marinette County by May 13 (Lindberg). Peak dates: May 13-14, 20, 25. Most departures May 21-28; it was still present in Milwaukee May 28 (Bauers).

Cerulean Warbler: Seen May 8 in Dane County (Ashman), and May 10-15 in other breeding areas in the southern and southwestern parts of the state. Noted in Brown County May 14 (Cleary) and in St. Croix and Pierce Counties near the end of May (Robbins).

Blackburnian Warbler: May 7, Manitowoc County (Kraupa) and Columbia County (Winkler). Real influx (20 counties statewide) May 12-14, when most peaks were noted. Still present in at least four counties at the end of the period.

Chestnut-sided Warbler: May 7, Dane County (Ashman). Only two other reports before a tremendous movement over the state May 12-14 (22 counties). Peaks May 13-17, 24-26. Twenty-six killed at Eau Claire TV tower May 14. Four reports May 28-30 from counties where it does not normally breed.

Bay-breasted Warbler: Only one report (May 11, Columbia County, Dryer) before the May 12-14 push, which did not reach the northernmost counties. Birds appeared there May 27-29. Present May 30 in St. Croix County (Robbins) and Dane County (Hilsenhoff). Peaks mentioned as being somewhat later than with other species, and somewhat more diffuse.

Blackpoll Warbler: Milwaukee County May 8 (Bauers). A fair number of arrivals May 12-14; Iron County May 18 (Sell); not seen in many areas until after May 20; as usual, remained late in a number of places.

Pine Warbler: April 27, Rock County (Maxson), and April 29, Dane County (Ashman), then none until May 12-14, when five more counties reported arrivals. Departed May 25 from Milwaukee County (Larkin).

Prairie Warbler: A bird was carefully observed by Ed Paulson at Green Bay May 13 (fide Cleary).

Palm Warbler: Arrivals pretty well spread out. First seen April 23 in Columbia County (Winkler); last noted in Rock County May 30 (Stocking). Most peaks were May 10-15.

Ovenbird: A rather early bird was seen in Vernon County April 22 (Weber). Except for an April 30 record in Waukesha County (Bielefeldt) and a May 6 one in Columbia County (Dryer), there were no reports until a decided influx May 7. Had spread to northern counties by mid-May. Twenty-two found at the Eau Claire TV tower May 14 (Kemper). Peaks May 8-14.

Northern Waterthrush: Four April dates, the first being from Rock County April 23 (Maxson, Mahlum). No more until May 7, when there was apparently a mild push into the state. Another small influx May 12-13. Most departures May 17-23, although it was noted in Milwaukee County May 28 (Bauers).

Louisiana Waterthrush: One early bird in Sauk County April 20 (Kruse). Northernmost ones noted were in St. Croix County May 4-23 (Robbins). One banded in Waukesha County May 29 (Peartree).

Kentucky Warbler: May 8-27, Vernon County (Weber). Seen at Wyalusing State Park, Grant County, May 12 (Winkler, Dryer); Cedar Grove, Sheboygan County, May 25 (Brown). Three heard singing at the W.S.O. Honey Creek area, Sauk County May 28 (Kruse et al.).

Connecticut Warbler: Four reports May 12-15, the first in Vernon County (Weber), reaching Chippewa County by the 15th (Kemper). The other batch of arrivals came May 24-27. Present at the end of the month in several places, with a peak in Dane County May 30 (Hilsenhoff).

Mourning Warbler: An early bird in Milwaukee County May 7 (Larkin), followed by a number of observations May 12-14. Most arrivals in the north were not until the end of the month, at which time birds were still present in five southern counties. Peak of nine in Dane County May 27 (Hilsenhoff). Mentioned as unusually common by John Wilde in Rock County.

Yellowthroat: A gap between the April 30 record from Waukesha County (Bielefeldt) and the May 7 arrival in six other places. The first birds to reach northern counties came in with another influx May 11-13, but generally appeared in the north May 20-22. Those peaks reported were May 17-21.

Yellow-breasted Chat: About the usual number of reports. May 13 in Lafayette County (N. R. Barger); Rock County May 13 and 14, with the May 13 bird banded (Stocking); Dane County May 14-15 (Ashman); two in Jefferson County May 24 (Deger); at Cedar Grove, Sheboygan County, May 25 (Brown).

Hooded Warbler: Only three reports. Green Bay May 14 (Ed Paulson fide Cleary); Milwaukee County May 20 (Priebe fide Balsom); one seen and "not quite banded" in Waukesha County May 30 (Peartree).

Wilson's Warbler: Appeared May 8 in Dane County (Ashman) and Rock County (Mahlum), with a few more the next few days. Very decided influx May 12-14. Reached northern counties May 16. Sam Robbins' 25 birds May 16 is many more than he has ever seen in one day before (St. Croix County). Present in five counties at the end of May.

Canada Warbler: Vernon County May 7 (Margarette E. Morse). Although there were many arrivals May 13-14, quite a number of areas reported none until May 19-24. Most peak dates fell within the May 25-27 period, and birds remained late, as is characteristic of this species, among others. Abundant at Wind Point, Racine County, June 1 (Joslyn).

American Redstart: First seen in Milwaukee County May 7 (Larkin). Many arrivals May 12-14, a few reaching northern counties the next day, others not until May 20-21. Peaks ranged from May 19 to 26.

House Sparrow: Of all the bird fatalities at the Eau Claire TV tower this spring, C. A. Kemper feels that one House Sparrow found May 14 is the most surprising.

Bobolink: Waukesha County April 22 (Bielefeldt), other arrivals not until the first week in May. Influx May 7. Reached northern counties during the third week in May.

Eastern Meadowlark: Migrants appeared in southern and central counties by March 12. Arrived in northern counties March 18-26.

Yellow-headed Blackbird: Seen first in Columbia County April 14 (Dryer); two birds at Horicon Marsh April 18 (Tessen), with over 100 there by April 22 (Degner). There were reports from these northern counties: Marinette May 7 (Lindberg) and Burnett May 22 (Stone).

Red-winged Blackbird. First migrants February 28 in Winnebago and Outagamie Counties (Tessen), with an influx the first few days of March reaching as far north as Washburn County (Bailey). General arrival in the north March 23-27.

Orchard Oriole: Racine May Count May 13; Milwaukee County May 13-14 (Larkin); Chippewa County May 14 (Kemper); Brown County May 15 (Cleary); Dane County May 16 (Ashman); two in Outagamie County May 21 (Bradford); Jefferson County May 27 (Degner); Rock County May 29 (Mahlum).

Baltimore Oriole: No definite migration pattern, although more arrivals noted May 7 than on any other date. Out of 46 arrival dates reported, 36 fell within the period May 6-14. First noted in Milwaukee County April 30 (Donald).

Bullock's/Baltimore Oriole: On May 12 Keith Brown saw in the University Arboretum in Madison an oriole which had orange cheeks and a wide white wing-bar, indicating strong tendencies toward the plumage of a Bullock's. Since the bird was giving a note characteristic of a Baltimore and was not in full adult plumage, he commendably refuses to attempt a precise identification.

Rusty Blackbird: Wintered in Dane County. Appeared March 3 in Pierce County (Robbins) and March 7 in Waukesha County (Balsom), with no other arrivals until the last week of March. Northern reports during the first ten days of April. Left Dane County April 22 (Hilsenhoff), St. Croix County April 29 (Robbins), and Langlade County very late, May 14 (Antigo May Count).

Brewer's Blackbird: Seen March 24-26 in Rock County (Glenn, Andrews). A few early April reports, but general arrival April 20-May 2, with northern counties recording their first dates during the latter half of this period.

Common Grackle: Migrants appeared the first week in March. Ivy Balsom reported a heavy migration in Milwaukee March 18. General arrival in the north March 25-28. C. A. Kemper reports that a bird killed during the season in Chippewa County by two Robins had been banded there in 1956.

Brown-headed Cowbird: After the first few birds recorded in Outagamie County February 28 (Tessen), there were few noted until the last week of March, at which time birds appeared in many parts of the state. Arrival dates were reported from many areas during April, however, indicating the lack of a sharply defined influx.

Scarlet Tanager: Jefferson County May 6 (Degner). Few others noted until a fair movement May 12-14. Northern arrivals later than this. Several observers felt first birds were late. Too few people commented on relative abundance to conclude much, particularly since those statements received were in conflict.

Rose-breasted Grosbeak: First reported May 2 from Milwaukee County (Balsom), with a very decided influx May 7 which reached a number of southern counties. During the May 12-13 push, birds appeared in most northern areas. Peaks May 14-18. Noted as unusually common by several observers.

Blue Grosbeak: Read in "By the Wayside" Robert Barndt's excellent account of two birds which he saw May 14 in Racine.

Indigo Bunting: Scattered observations in early May, the first May 3 in Milwaukee County (Donald). A fair number of arrivals during the May 12-14 influx. What few reports there were from far northern counties were very late. Peaks May 14-16. Said to be unusually common by several people.

Dickcissel: Relatively few reports. Rock County May 14 (Mahlum); one killed at the Eau Claire TV tower the same date (Kemper). Only other observations were from Dane (Ashman, Brown), Sauk (Donald), Marquette (Soulen), Jefferson (Degner), Waukesha (Peterson), and Vernon (Weber) Counties, all after May 23.

Evening Grosbeak: Reported from these eight counties: Marathon, Polk, Washburn, Forest, Manitowoc, Portage, Iron, and Price, the last ones being seen May 20 in Polk County (McKenney).

Purple Finch: After the abundance of winter records, we would expect more than the usual number of spring reports, and we have them. Peaks were noted March 22-25 in several areas. Kemper noted in Chippewa County the "heaviest invasion in years;"

he banded 700 during the season! Most departure dates were in late April, with the last of the five May dates being May 19 in Rock County (Glenn, Andrews). Indicative of the widespread occurrence of this species—or perhaps even more, of the impression it made on observers—is the fact that it was reported from no less than 32 counties; only the Yellow-shafted Flicker, Eastern Kingbird, and Brown Thrasher were reported from as many counties.

Pine Grosbeak: The only birds seen were in Sawyer County, where they remained until March 17 (Fuller).

Common Redpoll: Few observations, all in March or before, from these counties: Sawyer (Fuller), Brown (Cleary), Washburn (Feeney, Hilsenhoff), Outagamie (Tessen), and Portage (Mrs. R. Lampert fide Arol Epple).

Pine Siskin: Of the 14 counties reporting this species, seven were in the north, where there had been a fantastic winter invasion. There were still peak numbers in Sawyer County in March and April (Fuller) and "huge numbers all spring" in Iron County (Sell). Several late May reports, the latest being from Brown County May 29 (Cleary).

American Goldfinch: Some movement March 19-27. Heavy flight in Vilas County April 21 (Bradford). First widespread migration indicated by a rash of April 27-30 arrival dates.

Red Crossbill: Following the last winter's widespread influx, there were many March and April reports from all parts of the state, and May observations in eight counties. Forty-one still present on the University campus in Madison May 25, with one on June 2 (Soulen).

White-winged Crossbill: Not as many stragglers of this crossbill could be found after its invasion of the state's northern counties last winter. There were many reported on the roads in Iron County March 27 (Sell), and it remained until April 11 in Polk County (Pederson), a day later than the state's record departure date.

Rufous-sided Towhee: There are early reports which could conceivably be wintering birds from these counties: Milwaukee County March 26 (Balsom, Donald); Columbia County March 27 (Dryer); Rock County March 28 (Mahlum) and April 3 (Maxson); Clark County April 8 (Robbins). Other observations after the middle of April, with most arrivals noted April 22. Although noted in Marinette County April 22 (Lindberg), it did not spread generally through the north until mid-May.

Savannah Sparrow: Arrived March 30 in Rock County (Mahlum), and at random in southern and central counties throughout April. First northern report: Sawyer County May 10 (Fuller).

Grasshopper Sparrow: Waukesha County April 22 (Bielefeldt); Rock County April 30 (Mahlum). Northernmost reports from these counties: St. Croix May 5 and Dunn May 19 (Robbins); Langlade May 14 (Antigo May Count); Brown May 10 (Cleary).

Henslow's Sparrow: Columbia County April 23 (Winkler); Waukesha County April 29 (Sharp); May arrivals stretched out and without much apparent pattern.

Vesper Sparrow: Appeared March 26 in Milwaukee County (Donald) and Waukesha County (Bielefeldt) and in early April in a number of southern counties. Reached Washburn County April 19 (Feeney).

Lark Sparrow: Seen first in Columbia County April 27 (Winkler). Reported from Adams, Dane, and Sauk Counties, where it is normally seen, and also in ~~Waukesha~~ Adams (Sauer, Gauerkes), Sawyer (Fuller), and Jefferson (Degner) Counties.

Slate-colored Junco: Returned irregularly during March to northern areas. Peak dates ranged all through the month of April. Many departures from mid to late April. Last seen May 17 in Vernon County (Weber). Reported as scarce in Iron County (Sell).

Oregon Junco: Seen during the season in Iron County March 28 (Sell); Rock County, banded April 9 (Stocking); Outagamie County April 28 (Tessen); and Waukesha County, banded May 3. Also observed were birds which had wintered in Milwaukee and Dane Counties.

Tree Sparrow: Returned in force to northern counties March 26-April 17. Most departures during the last half of April, with birds lingering until May 14 in Waukesha County (Sauer, Gauerkes) and Marathon County (Wausau May Count).

Chipping Sparrow: Extremely early birds March 27 in Jefferson County (Stock) and April 2 in Rusk County (Parejko). Arrived generally in mid-April, with a fair number of first dates also in the last week in April.

Clay-colored Sparrow: April 29 in both Waukesha County (Bielefeldt) and Burnett County (Stone). May reports from 12 other counties.

Field Sparrow: A March 16 bird in Columbia County (Dryer) might have been a wintering bird. Four other reports March 23-28, five more by April 9, but not many others until the end of the month. Few reports from northern counties, and those were mostly in May.

Harris' Sparrow: Vernon County May 8-9 (Weber); Washburn County May 13 (Feeney); St. Croix County May 13 and 16 (Robbins); Shawano County May 15 (Mary Staege).

White-crowned Sparrow: A wintering bird in Rock County stayed until May 11 (Mahlum). Two other extremely early birds were also likely wintering ones: Waukesha County March 7 (Balsom), and Pierce County April 2 (Robbins). Other reports from April 22, Brown County (Clara Hussong fide Cleary), to May 28, Milwaukee County (Bauers) and Marinette County (Lindberg). While several observers noted that this species was quite common, Mrs. Sell saw only one in Iron County.

White-throated Sparrow: March 12 (Dane County, Ashman) and March 25 (Waukesha County, Peterson) birds may have been wintering ones. Migratory birds appeared in mid-April, with many arrivals noted April 20-22. Peaks covered two periods, April 24-30 and May 6-10. Mrs. Sauer and the Gauerkes report many more than usual in Waukesha County, while C. A. Kemper says they were less common than last year, and Mrs. Sell reports none at all in Iron County.

Fox Sparrow: Rock County March 22 (Maxson), eight more reports March 25-26. Peak dates diffuse but all in April. Seen in mid-May in Racine, Brown, Waukesha, and Rock Counties (May Counts).

Lincoln's Sparrow: Chippewa County April 24 (Kemper); Milwaukee County April 27 (Bauers). May records from nine more counties.

Swamp Sparrow: Quite early observations in these counties: Jefferson March 25 (Degner), Sauk March 28 (Kruse), and Waukesha April 3 (McCombe). Most arrivals scattered after April 12. All peaks reported were April 27-29.

Song Sparrow: A number of areas noted arrivals March 11-12. First defined push into northern counties March 26, with many reports there in the next few days. Scarce in Iron County (Sell).

Lapland Longspur: Scattered reports from 11 counties. Large flock in Dodge County April 16 (Hall); 1000 in Rock County May 6 (Glenn, Andrews). Last reported May 16 from St. Croix County (Robbins).

Snow Bunting: Reports from 14 counties, including some of large flocks. Most departures during the last week in March. Last date April 14, when a heavy movement was noted in Outagamie County (Bradford).

NEW RESEARCH PROJECT

Several birds have recently expanded their range in Wisconsin, or are in process of doing so. It is important that such changes be documented at intervals while they are going on, rather than guessed at 50 years or so later.

The Red-bellied Woodpecker is such a species. In April, 1951, **The Passenger Pigeon** published Arnold J. Peterson's "The Red-bellied Woodpecker in Wisconsin, Range and Population Study, 1950." Now, over a decade later, it is time to take stock again. Has the Red-bellied Woodpecker continued to spread?

Will everyone please help by filling out at least the first question of the accompanying questionnaire. (See yellow insert.) The answer to that one question will help to establish the present range, for comparison with Peterson's map of 1950. Answers to the other questions will tell when the woodpecker reached different parts of the state, and whether it has changed in numbers.

Ask your friends, for example in your local bird club, to help, too. Please fill out as much as you can of the questionnaire and return it promptly (December 1 at the latest) to: Fred and Fran Hamerstrom Plainfield, Wisconsin

FIELD TRIP NOTES

CEDAR GROVE HAWK TRIP

The annual trip to Cedar Grove to view the hawk migration will be held at the Bahr Creek refuge on Sunday, September 30. The meeting place will be on the ridge, at 8:00 a. m. This area can produce fabulous hawk and passerine flights under favorable weather conditions.

MAY TRIP TO HONEY CREEK

On Sunday, May 20, 85 members and guests gathered at the W.S.O. Honey Creek Nature Preserve for our annual hike some two and one-half miles up the valley to the waterfalls. Most of those attending made the long and beautiful hike.

The highlight of the birdlife was the Prairie Warbler, first heard by Carla Kruse and pinned down for viewing by Gordon Hammel. The Louisiana Waterthrush, Kentucky and Cerulean Warblers, Pileated Woodpecker and Turkey Vulture were anticlimactic. The beautiful Showy Orchids were another highlight of the trip.

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SUMMER CAMPOUT AT LAKE DU BAY

Forty-five hardy souls braved the mosquitoes and wood ticks abounding in the area. Participants came from Madison, Beloit, Milwaukee, Cottage Grove, Sussex, Sheboygan, Wauwatosa, Wausau, Baraboo, Stevens Point and Oconomowoc. Eighty-nine species of birdlife were recorded, including nesting Cormorants and Great Blue Herons, Wood Ducks, Blue-winged Teal with young, Least Bittern, Clay-colored, Henslow's and White-throated Sparrows and Brewer's Blackbirds.

Saturday trips to the George Mead Wildlife Area and the Cormorant rookery were ably led by Emily and Dave Bierbrauer of Wausau. Sunday's trip was a caravan south along the flowage and river areas. A sour note was the \$2.00 per day camping charge at Du Bay Park, along with the poorest facilities we have ever encountered.



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