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**PILEATED
WOODPECKER**

FROM A
DRAWING
BY

OWEN J.
GROMME

FOR HIS
FORTHCOMING

"BIRDS OF
WISCONSIN"



The
PASSENGER PIGEON

A Magazine of Wisconsin Bird Study

Published Quarterly By

**THE WISCONSIN SOCIETY
FOR ORNITHOLOGY, INC.**



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VOL. XVIII NO. 1

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THE EVENING GROSBEAK SURVEY 1947-1956*

By B. M. SHAUB AND MARY S. SHAUB

In the winter of 1946-47 the Connecticut River Valley Cooperative Evening Grosbeak Survey was initiated by Edwin A. Mason, Director of Arcadia Wildlife Sanctuary, owned and operated in Northampton, Massachusetts by the Massachusetts Audubon Society. The purpose of the Survey was to study the movements of color-banded Evening Grosbeaks within that part of the Connecticut River Valley between Hartford, Connecticut and Deerfield, Massachusetts. White, green, orange, red and blue plastic bands totaling 924 were applied at banding stations within the valley or not far from it. About 75 individuals reported their observations on these color-banded birds and various conclusions were reached this first year. Obviously the density of color-banded birds was greater in the vicinity of the color-making stations, but many individuals were reported at considerable distances from the point of banding. Hence, many birds did not remain for long periods in the vicinity of the banding stations. The exodus from the valley toward the nesting grounds occurred with considerable rapidity between May 1 and 10, 1947.

In the winter of 1947-48 the Evening Grosbeak failed to appear in appreciable numbers and few were banded. In 1948-49 the grosbeak incursion was limited and banding under the Survey was done only by the Shaubs in Northampton and G. H. Parks in Hartford, Connecticut, the former station using red and brown plastic bands, the latter blue and brown. Only 32 observers reported to the Survey during this period.

In the winter of 1949-50 bander interests in the Survey had increased to the point where the same colors were used by stations within a five mile radius of the original stations. During this period a pink plastic band was applied—as well as the plastic station identification band—to indicate the year of banding. Several other color combinations were used as stations in eastern Massachusetts and in upstate New York wished to join the Survey. Also, bills of Evening Grosbeaks were lacquered orange at Delmar, New York and red at Storrs, Connecticut. Several hundred reports were received from 89 observers. After a study of these records, it was noted that color-banded Evening Grosbeaks were reported over a wide area in New England and New York. Birds banded in previous years tended to return in larger numbers to the region where they were banded. Lacquering of bills proved to be only a temporary marking and this technique seems of value only for short-term studies lasting not longer than a month. Flock size varied greatly but averaged less than 25 birds. The time of exodus from the Valley varied between the last week of April and the middle of May with rapid migration northward.

For various reasons—especially the problem of the limited number of distinguishable colors available in plastic bands—it became impossible to assign distinctive colors to each banding station. The Connecticut Valley Evening Grosbeak Survey was terminated in the spring of 1950

*Contribution No. 17 from the Shaub Ornithological Research Station

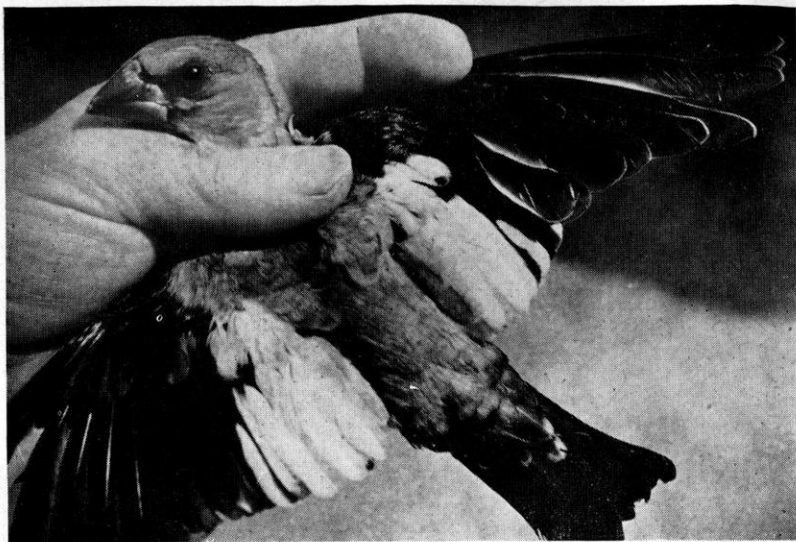


FIGURE 1

THE JUVENILE MALE, LIKE THE ADULT MALE, HAS BLACK PRIMARIES WITH OCCASIONAL GRAY TO LIGHT GRAY INNER FRINGES. THE TAIL OF BOTH IS ALSO BLACK WITH AN OCCASIONAL LIGHTER FRINGE ALONG THE EDGE AND OUTER END OF TWO OR MORE OF THE RETRICES. THE ENDS OF THE RETRICES ARE NEVER SPOTTED WITH WHITE AS IN THE JUVENILE AND ADULT FEMALES. THE UPPER TAIL COVERTS OF THE MALES, BOTH JUVENILE AND ADULT, MAY BE TERMINATED WITH PRONOUNCED WHITE FRINGES. THE SECONDARIES OF THE YOUNG MALE ARE WHITE AS ARE THOSE OF THE ADULT MALE; HOWEVER, THOSE OF THE JUVENILE HAVE A PRONOUNCED YELLOWISH TONE. (PLATE, COURTESY OF BIRD-BANDING)

and superseded by the Evening Grosbeak Survey which has been under the direction of B. M. and M. S. Shaub since the fall of 1950.

Broadening the Survey

During the winter of 1950-51 the Evening Grosbeak Survey broadened considerably the scope of the original Connecticut Valley Survey, and took in those parts of the United States and Canada included in the range of the Evening Grosbeak where this species has been reported in considerable numbers. Information on this bird gathered from both banding and observing stations was correlated and disseminated through the **Evening Grosbeak Survey News**, published December through May between 1950 and 1955. During the five years of the publication of this journal, which was devoted solely to the Evening Grosbeak, the response from banders and observers was often overwhelming. Because of interest among banders and the large number participating in the Survey, color bands were assigned to areas rather than to stations: **Green**—Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire and northern New York; **Yellow**—Massachusetts and central New York; **Blue**—Connecticut, Rhode Island and Long Island; **Red**—Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Indiana, Ohio and southern New York; **Black**—Ontario, Michigan (except upper peninsula);



FIGURE 2

THE JUVENILE FEMALE LIKEWISE VERY CLOSELY RESEMBLES THE ADULT FEMALE. THE SIX MIDDLE PRIMARIES HAVE THE CHARACTERISTIC WHITE BAND OF THE ADULT FEMALE NEAR THE MIDDLE OF THE SHAFTS. THE SECONDARIES IN BOTH HAVE MIXED BLACK AND WHITE PATCHES. IN BOTH, THE RETRICES CARRY DEFINITE WHITE SPOTS AND WHITE INNER FRINGES AT THE TERMINALS. THE BODY FEATHERS OF BOTH SEXES OF THE JUVENILES ARE A BUFFY CREAM COLOR. THE MALE HAS A BUFF-COLORED HEAD WITHOUT THE YELLOW BAND. (PLATE, COURTESY OF BIRD-BANDING)

Uncolored aluminum—upper peninsula of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Illinois. As the Fish and Wildlife Service had discouraged the use of plastic bands, anodized aluminum and enameled aluminum bands in the various colors and in the heavy 1A size were applied.

The incursion of 1950-51 turned out to be very light with a total of only 367 birds directly reported banded from 10 banding stations. During the course of the winter it became apparent that banders needed some form of distinctive station mark and the following wing marks were used: red X on right wing, Mrs. Drew, Barre, Vermont; black P on wing, C. M. Packard, Brunswick, Maine; red S on wing, B. M. Shaub, Northampton, Massachusetts; black double H in circle, G. G. Ommanney, Hudson Heights, Quebec; red F on wing, S. C. Fordham, Delmar, New York; blue F on wing, S. C. Fordham, Storrs, Connecticut. The wing-marking technique was originated by B. M. Shaub and described in the **Bulletin of the Massachusetts Audubon Society**, Volume 34, October 1950, pp. 244-247. Wing marking was very effective because the design when carefully applied, especially on white wing coverts of the male grosbeaks, was very conspicuous and numerous reports were quickly obtained. Despite the light incursion of grosbeaks the species was very widespread and we received winter reports from as far west as Washburn, Wisconsin and as far south as Berlin, Maryland, the latter report being the first record of Evening Grosbeaks on the "Eastern Shore." Besides reports of distribu-

tion of the species in the winter range we began to receive answers to some of the questions we outlined in Volume I, No. 1 of the **Evening Grosbeak Survey News**:

1. Arrival date in fall
2. Sex ratios
3. Native foods taken
4. Foods taken at feeders
5. Where do grosbeaks roost
6. Times of day arrive and depart
7. Behavior at feeding station
8. Tolerance of grosbeaks to other birds at feeder
9. Reaction to animals near feeder
10. Visible injuries to grosbeaks
11. Unusual plumages
12. Attitude of individual grosbeaks toward others of the same or opposite sex.

Daily arrival and departure dates at feeding stations varied with the time of the season, morning arrivals being at about daylight and afternoon departures in the early or mid-afternoon. Where sex ratios were noted, males predominated in 33 cases, females predominated in 37 reports, and 16 observations showed equal numbers of the sexes. The list of seeds and seeds of fruits taken by grosbeaks began to expand. The behavior of the Evening Grosbeak toward others of the same species was notably quarrelsome but variable toward other species.

The interest in the Survey had become so widespread that a study of summer reports of the Evening Grosbeaks was included in the Survey. Banding by B. M. Shaub of the first juvenal Evening Grosbeaks east of Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan was carried on at Saranac Lake, New York in July of 1951 (**Bird-Banding**, Vol. 24, 1953, pp. 135-141) and numerous observations of grosbeaks seen in the summer of 1951 were reported from New Brunswick, Quebec, Maine and New Hampshire.

Winter of 1951-52

The same zones were allocated band colors as in the previous winter and more station identification wing marks were added. Reports of Evening Grosbeak distribution came from a wide area before the end of November with observations of the species at various points in New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and Tennessee. By early February we were able to deduce that the general picture for the late winter was a rather stable Evening Grosbeak population despite variations in weather, but at the same time there was a certain reshuffling of local flocks as indicated by a wide distribution of wing-marked and banded birds up to 75 miles from the point of banding. Banding of the Evening Grosbeak was carried on this winter over a larger geographical area than even before—with stations distributed from Hudson Heights, Quebec, down through New Hampshire, Vermont and Connecticut to New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia; also Ohio and Michigan. 50 stations reported directly as having banded 8471 birds, 3942 of which were color banded. In the banding reports there were more males in northern New England and generally more females in the southern part of the winter range with percentages of males as follows: northern New

England, 70-74%; Massachusetts, 47-62%; Connecticut, 36-55%; New York, 37-75%; New Jersey, 50%; Pennsylvania, 28-50%; Maryland, 33%; Virginia, 33-46%; Ohio, 37%; Tennessee, 15%.

Evening Grosbeak population surveys were conducted on February 27 and March 5 with 319 observers participating in an area extending from northern Maine to Washington, D. C. In relation to the 4706 grosbeaks banded by the end of March the population counts of 4766 for February 27 and 5311 for March 5 were far too low, considering the known relationship between the number of birds banded and the percentage of banded birds trapped. The sex ratios determined from these counts corroborated the theory of many investigators that the females penetrate the wintering ground more deeply than the males.

| State | % of males in flocks | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|--------|
| | Feb. 27 | Mar. 5 |
| Maine | 76% | 80% |
| New Hampshire | 73% | 77% |
| Vermont | no report | 66% |
| Massachusetts | 59% | 67% |
| Rhode Island (1 report) | 78% | 72% |
| New York | 58% | 52% |
| New Jersey | 46% | 56% |
| Pennsylvania (NW part of state) | 43% | 52% |

With regard to the count's revealing the number of birds in the area, the actual sections covered by the observers were of course only a small part of the region undoubtedly occupied by the Evening Grosbeaks; hence the totals did not give even a remote picture of the number of these birds in northeastern United States on these particular dates.

By February 5 Evening Grosbeaks had arrived at Rocky Mount, North Carolina with flocks of 150-200, 20% males. Daily flocks increased here and on March 23, 400 were seen on the golf course. This was only the third season that the Evening Grosbeak had been reported in North Carolina. By April 12 the species had been reported from 21 localities in the Carolinas, with females predominant where sex ratios were noted. Greenville, South Carolina was the farthest penetration to the south this season.

One of the most significant reports that came to the Survey in 1952 was that from Stephen C. Fordham, Jr. of Delmar, New York. After weeks of vigorous searching he discovered the location of a night roost of Evening Grosbeaks in the Helderberg Mountains. The roost consisted of small but old groups of hemlocks; although the grosbeaks used the same general area of trees in a 1/2 to one square mile area, they did not occupy the same trees on successive nights. On April 26, 1952 at 2:50 p. m., E. S. T., 18 birds arrived in the roosting trees and were seen to settle down and call some until 6:30 p. m. when no further movement or calling was noted. Observers were on location at 4:30 a. m., E. S. T., April 27, and at 4:52 the birds started leaving the same trees in smaller groups of from one to six birds. By 5:38 a. m. the last had departed.

A study of the arrival and departure dates of the Evening Grosbeak during the winter of 1951-52 produced some interesting results. The plotting of a large proportion of arrival dates on a map did not indicate an

orderly southward movement in the fall. Instead of moving slowly from the probable breeding grounds in southern central Ontario and Quebec south and southwest to the Carolinas, the Evening Grosbeaks seemed to pour into all parts of New England, New Jersey and as far as the Potomac River at about the same time. The northward movement in the spring was very rapid with numbers declining rapidly after May 10.

Summer reports for 1952 received from many localities in the Maritimes, New England and New York State did not indicate an appreciable extension of the breeding range but rather an increase in numbers of Evening Grosbeaks within the breeding areas previously established. Part of the larger number of summer records can be attributed to increased observer interest and cooperation with the Evening Grosbeak Survey.

Winter of 1952-53

Unlike the previous season the first birds appeared early in the fall. Reports began to come in during September and October but flocks in general were small. This seemed to be a reflection of the presence of fairly large crops of seeds, as reported from many areas, which were apparently sufficient to keep the Evening Grosbeaks in the forested areas.

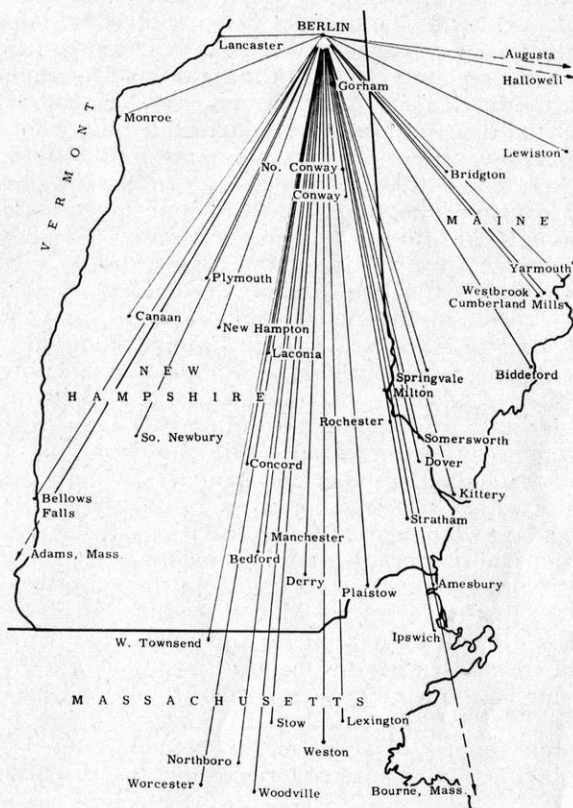
The Evening Grosbeak incursion was fairly widespread but generally light up until the middle of January when there was a definite increase in flock sizes. A summary of the crops of fruits and cones for northeastern United States and southern Canada showed that with only a few exceptions the seed crops were moderate to heavy for 57 species, and no crop was an entire failure throughout the area under consideration. Therefore, it was to be expected that there would not have been a heavy flight of Evening Grosbeaks before these native foods had been consumed or made inaccessible by a covering of snow.

Population counts were made again with 401 observers reporting on March 15 and 403 observers on March 25. The area covered in the counts extended from Houlton, Maine and Colebrook, New Hampshire to Essex, New York and south to Carlisle, Pennsylvania. A total of 5663 grosbeaks was counted on March 15 and 3606 on March 25 with percentages of males as follows:

| State | % of males in flocks | |
|---------------|----------------------|---------|
| | Mar. 15 | Mar. 25 |
| Maine | 43% | 50% |
| New Hampshire | 54% | 54% |
| Vermont | 45% | 71% |
| Massachusetts | 36% | 40% |
| New York | 54% | 51% |
| Pennsylvania | % not given | 23% |

A study of reports of Evening Grosbeaks received during the winter of 1952-53 showed that the region occupied by this species extended from Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia to Cloquet, Minnesota and south to Hamilton, Ohio and the most southerly point, Lebanon, Virginia. Warm weather in early May seemed to be a factor that precipitated the rapid withdrawal earlier than usual of the grosbeak from all parts of the wintering ground with departure dates ranging from April 21 at Pemberton, New Jersey to May 20 at Berlin, New Hampshire.

The banding program of the previous winter was continued with the use of distinctive station wing marks which were approved by the Fish and Wildlife Service. Banding was carried on by 33 stations that reported directly the banding of 7920 birds. This figure included 2785 males and 4574 females plus 561 grosbeaks reported without sex notation. Six stations applied color bands and three stations also applied wing marks. The most interesting results of wing mark reporting was of marked birds originating at the station of Mrs. E. P. Cook at Berlin, New Hampshire. She applied a red C in a diamond on the wings of several



DISTRIBUTION OF WING-MARKED EVENING GROSBEEKS FROM BERLIN, NEW HAMPSHIRE, DECEMBER 1, 1952 TO MARCH 31, 1953.

FIGURE 3

hundred birds and reports of the red printer's ink mark came to us from 42 points in New England, the most distant report coming from Bourne, Massachusetts, 188 miles south of the Berlin station. (Figure 3)

Summer records of the Evening Grosbeak were received in 1953 from 33 areas in New York, New England and the Maritimes with 11 of these reports including immature birds. Prior to 1953 the total of all breeding records in this area was only eleven. It was interesting to note that of the reports of summer birds for 1953, ten came from areas previously reporting Evening Grosbeaks between June first and September first and

23 from new regions. A summary of all summer records of this species in New York, New England and the Maritime Provinces was published by the junior author in **Bird-Banding**, Vol . 25, No. 3, July 1954, pp. 87-95.

Winter of 1953-54

The Evening Grosbeak banding program for the winter of 1953-54 included a simplified plan. In accordance with instructions from the Fish and Wildlife Service, all former uses of color bands and wing marks were cancelled in order to arrange for a more effective system of marking. Designated stations in the northern part of the winter range were to mark birds with a colored circle on the right wing for the period from December first to March 15th. Nine stations were assigned wing-marking colors but a partial distribution chart was possible only from the data resulting from the observations of red wing marks applied at Berlin, N. H. These marks were noted at only eight stations in New England.

Observers continued to supply us with monthly reports all during the winter season. The winter range of the Evening Grosbeak extended from New Glasgow, Nova Scotia on the east; north to the Kedgewick River, New Brunswick, Caribou, Maine, Trout Lake, Ontario and Port Arthur, Ontario; west to Cloquet, Minnesota; south of Cuyahoga Falls near Akron, Ohio and Macungie, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, the latter locality being the most southerly area reporting Evening Grosbeaks during the winter of 1953-54. An analysis of the reports of fall arrival dates did not indicate a preponderance of arrival dates in the northern part of the range early in the season. With the exception of Maine the peak of arrivals came in December and January. Although the Evening Grosbeak was at widely scattered localities within the winter range, the flock sizes in general were small and the visitations of Evening Grosbeaks at feeding stations more sporadic than in previous years.

In contrast with the previous spring when the majority of departure dates were in the first two weeks of May, this year's last dates fell largely in April. It was difficult to account for this early exodus in the light of continued cool spring weather throughout most of April.

Banding during the winter was reported from only 23 stations which applied 1569 bands. Of this number 250 males and 211 females were wing-marked but reports of these marks were not noted in sufficient quantity to provide significant data regarding the distribution of the marked birds.

Many summer reports were received from Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and New York indicating that the Evening Grosbeaks were continuing to nest in their old areas in the east.

Winter of 1954-55

The distribution of the Evening Grosbeak in the fall of 1954 repeated more or less the situation of the 1951-52 season when there was a wide dispersal of the species early in the winter. By the first of December 1954 we had received reports of grosbeaks throughout New England, in Pennsylvania, and as far south as Roan Mt. on the Tennessee-North Carolina border. The wide distribution was not related to an

unusually early snow fall or unseasonable temperatures, as the weather during October and November was normal in most parts of the north-east. Our observations of the cone and seed crops in the Maritimes and New England indicated a scarcity of winter foods with the exception of the presence of maple kays in some areas. Consequently, the early and extensive distribution of the Evening Grosbeak seemed to be related to the food supply plus a large population—the reflection, perhaps, of an unusually successful nesting season.

This winter proved significant in that the Evening Grosbeak occupied a larger winter range than reported in any previous year. The range extended from St. John's, Newfoundland to Winnipeg, Manitoba; south to Cloquet, Minnesota, St. Croix Falls, Wisconsin and St. Paul, Minnesota; south to Princeton, Illinois; southeast to a point 20 miles southwest of Nashville, Tennessee; south to Gadsden, Alabama and southeast to Macon, Georgia. Although the Evening Grosbeak was noted at many coastal points from Maine to Wilmington, North Carolina, the birds were not reported south of a line extending from Wilmington, North Carolina to Columbia, South Carolina to Macon, Georgia. In the extension of the winter range of the Evening Grosbeak so far south this winter two first state records for the species were established in Georgia and Alabama.

The banding program was continued on the same basis as during the previous winter with the assignment of wing-marking colors to the same stations. During the season 52 stations reported directly as having banded a total of 6468 Evening Grosbeaks and eight stations used colored wing marks. The Berlin, New Hampshire station again produced the most significant results with red-marked birds reported from 32 stations over a range extending from Augusta, Maine on the east, Montpelier, Vermont on the west and Sandwich, Massachusetts on the south. The other colored wing marks were reported by a comparatively small number of observers.

The grosbeaks remained later than usual at most feeding stations and by the end of May birds were still noted at a number of scattered localities indicating several possible nesting areas.

With the May 1955 issue publication of the **Evening Grosbeak Survey News** was concluded. However, requests were received from a number of observers and banders that the Evening Grosbeak Survey be continued on a research basis with the hope of publishing annually a summary of the season's observations and banding activities.

The summer of 1955 produced reports of Evening Grosbeaks from 15 localities in New Brunswick, New England and New York and it is hoped that further reports from last summer's nesting areas will come to our attention.

Winter of 1955-56

With the aid of Mrs. Doris H. Speirs of Pickering, Ontario and Mrs. J. S. Y. Hoyt of Etna, New York we have been fortunate in receiving a fairly large number of Evening Grosbeak reports so far this winter. Reports received up until February 1 indicated quite a variance in arrival dates and flock sizes over the winter range. In New Brunswick the earliest arrival date was October 11 at Fredericton. In Quebec the population

of Evening Grosbeaks remained all summer and continued into the winter months at Charlesbourg. At many localities in Ontario Evening Grosbeaks were first observed in the fall in October and early November with flocks generally quite small. Flock sizes increased at many stations during December and numbered 75 at Kingston on December 26. Flock sizes were appreciably larger in January with 60 noted January 28 at Locust Hill, Ontario County, and 300-400 on January 12 in Peterborough.

In Maine the earliest first date was October 16 in Lisbon, and it was not until the end of November that all reporters had grosbeaks at their stations. Flock sizes increased during the winter with over 100 reported from Cumberland Mills, November 30. Where sex ratios were reported, males almost always predominated. Reports received from various parts of New Hampshire indicated first dates ranging from the middle of October to early November with generally small flocks reported through January. Vermont reports generally paralleled those of New Hampshire but flock sizes tended to be larger with 25-40 birds daily in December and January at Montpelier, 30-50 daily at Woodstock and up to 75 daily by November 2 at South Londonderry. Where sex ratios were noted males predominated. Reports from Massachusetts covered all parts of the state by the end of November but flocks were generally small with the exception of a number of localities in the western section where by the end of December there were 60-80 birds daily at Great Barrington, 100-150 daily at Pelham, and 50-80 daily at Northampton. Females generally predominated. Seven localities reported from various parts of Connecticut with the earliest arrival date October 18 at Old Lyme and flock sizes were generally small except in the West Hartford area where up to 150 birds were observed daily in January. Rhode Island was represented by only one locality, Bradford, with variable flock sizes off and on in December.

New York reports were from all parts of the state with many localities represented. Mrs. Hoyt reported that in general Evening Grosbeaks have come to feeders earlier than last year and females seem to predominate. Only a few first appearances were in October with most arrival dates falling between November 11 and 30. During January there was flock build-up in a number of localities with an increase at Etna from 40 to a peak of 100 on January 13 with daily averages of 50-60 birds. At Saranac Lake large flocks were present early in November and on December 20 numbered 60-100 birds.

Nine localities reported from New Jersey with the earliest arrival October 1 at West Milford. In general flocks were small throughout January but by the end of February 300-400 birds were present at Browns Mills. Maryland was represented by only one locality, Laurel, with 4 birds noted November 6. Pennsylvania reported from 12 localities with the earliest date October 23 at Hawk Mt. Evening Grosbeak population in general in this state seems rather spotty with two areas reporting especially large flocks. A population of nearly 1000 birds was estimated by Maurice Broun in the Hawk Mt. area where over 800 were banded by the end of February. At University Park there is a large population of grosbeaks and Dr. Merrill Wood had banded 733 birds by February 23rd.

On December 24 Mr. Fred Behrend of Elizabethton, Tennessee identified 34 Evening Grosbeaks on Roan Mt., Tennessee, and on Janu-

ary 2 observed 18 birds on the North Carolina side of same mountain. These are the most southerly reports received so far this winter.

Three reports from Michigan, one from Cloquet, Minnesota and one from Monmouth, Illinois do not of course give any indication of the probable Evening Grosbeak population in these states. It is hoped that more reports from these and other areas that have not yet reported to us will be forthcoming before the season is over.

Wisconsin and the Evening Grosbeak Survey

Although our study of the Evening Grosbeak has been concerned primarily with the eastern part of the United States, the delineation of the area under consideration has not been deliberate. We have received reports from Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin from time to time during the last six years, but these records have been spasmodic. We have felt that these states certainly must have had considerable winter populations and we were hoping that many more reports might have been sent to the Survey in order to round out the picture.

Although the **Evening Grosbeak Survey News** is not being published this winter, we are continuing to study the many records which we are receiving and hope to receive during the current season. If possible, the results of this winter's study of the distribution of the Evening Grosbeak will be published in one of the ornithological journals.

Summer Records. A study of the summer reports of this species continues to be challenging and of great significance. For a number of summers breeding populations have been studied at Saranac Lake, New York and South Londonderry, Vermont where banding of juveniles has been carried on. At the former locality nests were observed by Greenleaf Chase; more nesting areas should be observed and watched during the summer months in order to learn more about the development of the young Evening Grosbeaks. The summer reports from many other localities in the eastern United States and in 1955 as far south as Norwich, Connecticut offer further inducements to the active birder to search out nesting sites. One of our most eminent ornithologists suggested to us several years ago that we might expect to see the Evening Grosbeak nesting all down the Appalachians some day—and this trend seems to be shaping up. As yet apparently no one has photographed an occupied Evening Grosbeak nest east of the Rocky Mountains. This should be a challenge to many young birders who are photographically minded.

Albinism. The watchful observer can help with many other features of the study of the Evening Grosbeak that need clarifying. A number of reports have come to us of partial albinism in the Evening Grosbeak in varying amounts. Additional accurate and detailed descriptions of such plumage variations would be of definite value.

Foods. A great deal of material has come to us regarding the native foods taken by the Evening Grosbeak and these have been found to include the seeds and buds of many trees and shrubs, the box-elder apparently predominating in favoritism, and the seeds of a number of fruits. The list is too long to be included here but a paper dealing with the subject and listing such seeds and buds will be published by the junior author next fall in the **Bulletin of the Massachusetts Audubon Society**.

Migration Data. Of course further data on seasonal arrival and capture dates of the Evening Grosbeak and studies of the movements in general of the species within the winter range will continue to be of interest to the Evening Grosbeak Survey. Flock sizes and variations in sex ratios throughout the winter range should also be studied.

One of the common questions that frequently comes to our attention is the differentiation of juvenile males and females in the winter. We believe that this has been rather vaguely stated in a number of ornithological publications. The John J. Audubon illustration published in the octavo edition of "Birds of North America" clearly shows the female and juvenile male to be practically identical in plumage. Consequently it is not surprising that much doubt exists as to the differentiation between the juvenile male in its first winter plumage and the adult female. We have banded 2826 Evening Grosbeaks and have closely observed many of this species in November and December and have found that the sexes can always be clearly distinguished. In our study of the young Evening Grosbeaks at Saranac Lake, New York and South Londonderry, Vermont we have found that there is not the least difficulty in distinguishing the sexes of the juveniles when they are first able to reach the feeding station from the nesting area. (Figs. 1 and 2)

The two most diagnostic features of the juveniles are their overall buffy color and the horn color of their beaks. The wing and tail feathers are characteristic of the male and female respectively, (see Figs. 1 and 2). The young leave the feeders during the last of August and early September; at this time the buffiness is less pronounced, and with the acquisition of the first winter plumage, the buffiness disappears and the juveniles are indistinguishable from the adults except for some lingering of the buffiness and horn color of the bills. These features may be noticeable in late October and early November when a few of the birds again come into the villages. At this time the grosbeaks do not readily come to the feeders and banding traps. In December and January when the first birds are usually caught for banding the juveniles look essentially like the adults. Never is there any question of distinguishing the sexes of the juveniles or adults.

We have trapped a few individuals early in December that had a slightly buffy appearance and the beaks were of an intermediate color that was neither horn-colored nor yellow. The number of birds of this nature is small indeed at this time of year and probably they represent birds which were somewhat slower in acquiring their first winter plumage. Those who have an opportunity to observe juveniles during September and October will undoubtedly be able to add valuable data to our knowledge concerning the plumage of the juveniles as they acquire their first winter plumage.

Winter Roosts. More winter roosts need to be located with a study of frequency of occupation of the same roost, type of trees occupied, sizes of flocks in roosts, activity of Evening Grosbeaks in the roost and times of arrival at and departure from the roosts.

The effectiveness of a cooperative survey is directly proportional to the extent of observer participation. In the east we have had enthusiastic support. We would like to have observer interest stimulated throughout the entire range of the Eastern Evening Grosbeak. We have received fine

Wisconsin reports from time to time, and hope that during the present and future winter seasons we may enjoy even more extensive support in the form of many monthly reports from the state.

159 Elm Street

Northampton, Massachusetts

THE 1955 CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT

By BILL FOSTER

A record-breaking total of 224 observers took part in reporting the 1955 Christmas bird counts from Wisconsin. No other big records were broken and the results in general were substantially below previous records.

For the second successive year there was a decline in the number of counts reported. There were 43 Christmas counts reported in 1953; 41 in 1954; and only 37 in 1955. But this decrease is in some respects a healthy sign since it is primarily accounted for by the elimination of duplicate counts taken by different parties in the same areas. Now these groups are getting together and organizing one big effort on a single day—with the result that better planning and more intensive coverage are producing far higher yields.

With more observers participating, with better planning and coverage, better results should have been expected in 1955 than were obtained. But most evidence strongly indicates that there were fewer birds present in Wisconsin from December 24, 1955, through January 2, 1956, than in any of the recent years. A total of 109 species was reported from Wisconsin during the 1955 count period. During the comparable period in 1954, a total of 112 species was reported; and in 1953, the total reached 116 species.

Prior to 1955, five localities in Wisconsin had set Christmas count records of 45 species or more; and in 1955 not one of these five count areas equalled or exceeded their previous records. Thus, Green Bay (50 species in 1954) reported only 43 species in 1955; Lake Geneva (49 species in 1953) reported 45 in 1955; Madison (78 species in 1954) reported 68 in 1955; Milwaukee (70 species in 1953) reported 60 in 1955; and Waukesha (52 species in 1954) reported 51 in 1955.

Doubtless, the weather pattern which preceded the count period played an important role. Several severe cold spells in November pushed the average temperature for that month to below normal level. In the first three weeks of December, Wisconsin was pounded by protracted assaults of sub-zero arctic air masses which simply killed off or pushed out the loitering summer residents and transients. The same cold weather pushed a few northerly species south into Wisconsin, but these additions did not compensate for the losses.

None the less, there were some noteworthy records during the 1955 Christmas count period. Probably the most unusual was the appearance of Hoary Redpolls on the counts from Adams County (Gordon and Betty

Orians and Sam Robbins), Dane County (Mrs. R. A. Walker and Bill Foster), and Wisconsin Dells (Sam Robbins and John Holmes). In each instance the birds were picked out of substantial flocks of Common Redpolls. Common Redpolls, incidentally, were much more widespread in 1955 than they had been in more recent winters. Nearly 5000 were reported on 15 counts in 1955, compared with 269 Redpolls from 10 counts in 1954, and 92 from 6 counts in 1953.

Milwaukee reported a lone Snow Goose and a lone Blue Goose; and both these birds appear to have remained in the same place for most of the winter period. Away from Lake Michigan and Lake Geneva, however, the freezing up of lakes in the areas from which reports came produced a substantial reduction in numbers of waterbirds, with only the "river ducks" such as Mallards, Blacks, Golden-eyes and Mergansers maintaining anything like their usual numbers.

Among the hawks, there were Goshawks reported on two counts, and a Golden Eagle reported from Horicon. Roosts of Bald Eagles located on 3 counts produced a total of 36 birds, and from Madison came a report of 37 Red-tailed Hawks, a high figure which probably reflects better coverage of the area, rather than any increase in the number of wintering birds.

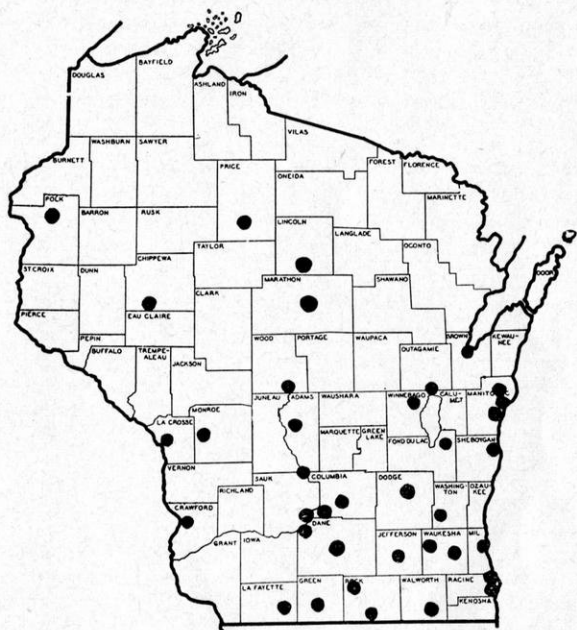
From Adams County came a report of 41 Great Horned Owls, certainly a record for the state. Four Snowy Owls were reported, the same number as had been reported on counts in 1953 and 1954. A surprising total of 56 Long-eared Owls was reported from a total of 10 counts—a result doubtless attributable to the fact that more and more observers are learning that it pays to comb through isolated stands of evergreens for roosting owls.

A few stragglers among land birds which normally winter south of Wisconsin were noteworthy. Sapsuckers, missing altogether in 1954, turned up on two counts in 1955; a Winter Wren, a Carolina Wren, a Hermit Thrush and a Bluebird were reported by but one count in each case. Brown Thrashers appeared on two counts, as did both Fox Sparrows and Swamp Sparrows.

The count taken at Nekoosa turned up the lone Bohemian Waxwing reported during the period, but in the main the reports of the northern finches showed a rather marked increase in the number of counters reporting them and the number of birds observed. Thus, the Evening Grosbeak was reported from 7 counts in 1953 for a total of 189 birds; in 1954, 253 birds were reported from 12 counts; and in 1955, 562 birds from 15 counts. So, too, with the Pine Grosbeak where 11 birds were reported from 2 counts in 1953; 105 from 8 counts in 1954; and 103 from 13 counts in 1955. The increase in Common Redpolls has previously been noted. On the other hand, there was no marked change as to the two species of crossbills: 9 Red Crossbills were reported from 2 counts in 1955, and 3 White-winged Crossbills from 2 counts.

In summary, then, there was real evidence of more hard work and better organization of the 1955 Wisconsin Christmas counts than ever before, although the results appeared rather poorer than might have been expected. That hard work and better organization can pay off is strikingly illustrated by the count from Adams County. This count has previously been reported as "Arkdale, Wisconsin." In 1953, 2 observers re-

ported 36 species; 4 observers in 1954 raised this to 39 species. Then Sam Robbins organized his count and acquired the help of 6 more observers. Each party received a map of the sector of the 15-mile circle it was to work. On the map were marked places where particular birds had been "spotted" prior to the count, and stops were to be made at each place to look for them. At noon all parties met for lunch, made up a composite list, and went back to look for species that had been missed in the morning. The 1955 list produced a total of 51 species, 12 higher than the previous record. The same thing may be done most places.



LOCATION OF 1955 CHRISTMAS COUNTS

Details of Individual Counts

ADAMS—Jan. 2. Overcast, with fog and light snow in a. m.; wind slight; temp. 32 to 35; one to two inches of snow on ground river open below dams, closed elsewhere, creeks mostly open. Area covered: circle $7\frac{1}{2}$ mile radius centered one mile south of Dellwood, including Adams, Friendship, Necedah, and the Wisconsin River from Petenwell Dam to Castle Rock Dam. Ten observers in three parties. 6:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.; total miles 288 (24 on foot, 264 by car). 51 species, 5574 individuals.—Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Barger, Buddy Barger, G. W. Foster, John Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Lound, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Orians, Sam Robbins.

ALLENVILLE—Dec. 24. Partly cloudy; wind SW, 5-10 mph; temp. 32 to 46; two inches of melting snow. Area covered: circle $7\frac{1}{2}$ mile radius of Allenville (Winnebago County). Four observers. 8:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. 42 species, 960 individuals.—Jim Beck, J. Harwood Evans, Jack Kaspar, Stanley Wellso.

APPLETON—Dec. 26. Sunny until noon; wind NW-NE, 8-6 mph; temp. 17 to 25; ground covered with 1-5 inches ice and crusted snow, river partially frozen, lake frozen except at entrance of river. Area covered: same as last year. 14 observers in four parties. 7:30 a. m. to 5 p. m.; total miles 85 (15 on foot, 70 by car). 33 species, 2005 individuals. Seen in area during the period: Tufted Titmouse, Cedar Waxwing.—Mrs. Andrew

| | Adams | Allenville | Appleton | Beloit | Chippewa Falls | Evansville | Green Bay | Hartford | Horicon | Jefferson | La Crosse Co. | Lafayette Co. | Lake Geneva | Lodi | Lusk | Madison | Manitowoc | Mazomanie | Merrill |
|---------------------|-------|------------|----------|--------|----------------|------------|-----------|----------|---------|-----------|---------------|---------------|-------------|------|------|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| No. observers | 10 | 4 | 14 | 15 | 2 | 4 | 13 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 30 | 6 | 5 | 1 |
| No. species | 51 | 42 | 33 | 36 | 32 | 36 | 43 | 17 | 23 | 27 | 34 | 42 | 45 | 14 | 19 | 68 | 24 | 45 | 17 |
| Red-throated Loon | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Horned Grebe | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Pied-billed Grebe | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Great Blue Heron | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bl-cr. Night Heron | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Canada Goose | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 80 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Snow Goose | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Blue Goose | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Mallard | 300 | 15 | .. | 12 | 4 | 40 | 30 | .. | .. | 60 | 1 | .. | 1000 | .. | .. | 1092 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Black Duck | 28 | 30 | 522 | .. | .. | .. | 125 | .. | .. | 20 | .. | .. | 500 | .. | .. | 809 | 2 | 1 | .. |
| Gadwall | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Baldpate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Pintail | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Green-winged Teal | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Redhead | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ring-necked Duck | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Canvas-back | .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 40 | .. | .. | 34 | .. | 4 | .. |
| Greater Scaup Duck | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Lesser Scaup Duck | 1 | 2 | 8 | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. |
| Am. Golden-eye | 90 | 95 | 512 | 28 | 800 | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 37 | .. | 25 | .. | .. | 27 | 250 | 69 | 7 |
| Bufflehead | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 5 | .. | .. |
| Oldsquaw | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | .. | .. |
| White-winged Sooter | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ruddy Duck | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Hooded Merganser | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 22 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Am. Merganser | 8 | 35 | 22 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 10 | 250 | .. | .. |
| Red-br. Merganser | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Goshawk | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sharp-shinned Hawk | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Cooper's Hawk | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | .. |
| Red-tailed Hawk | 3 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 24 | 1 | .. | 9 | 21 | 1 | 6 | 4 | .. | .. | 37 | 1 | 8 | .. |
| Red-shouldered Hawk | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 3 | .. |
| Rough-legged Hawk | 3 | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | 10 | .. | .. | 8 | 5 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 1 |
| Golden Eagle | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bald Eagle | 17 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 | .. |
| Marsh Hawk | .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. | 3 | .. | 1 | 6 | 2 | .. | 4 | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Pigeon Hawk | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sparrow Hawk | .. | 2 | 1 | 2 | .. | 3 | 1 | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| Ruffed Grouse | 18 | .. | 1 | .. | 6 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. |
| Sharp-tailed Grouse | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| European Partridge | .. | 13 | 4 | 1 | .. | .. | 32 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bob-white | 33 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 | 27 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Pheasant | .. | 59 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 1 | 10 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 4 | .. | 6 | 82 | 25 | 3 | 4 |
| Coot | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 92 | .. | .. | 19 | .. | .. | .. |
| Killdeer | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Wilson's Snipe | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. |
| Herring Gull | .. | 7 | 12 | 4 | .. | .. | 22 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 44 | .. | .. | .. | 300 | 19 | .. |
| Ring-billed Gull | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50 | .. | .. |
| Bonaparte's Gull | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Mourning Dove | .. | .. | 13 | 31 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 47 | .. | .. | .. |
| Screech Owl | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 2 | .. |
| Great Horned Owl | 41 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 2 | .. |
| Snowy Owl | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| Barred Owl | 5 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| Long-eared Owl | 1 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 13 | .. | .. | .. |
| Short-eared Owl | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |

[illegible]

| | Adams | Allenville | Appleton | Beaumont | Chippewa Falls | Evansville | Green Bay | Hartford | Horicon | Jefferson | La Crosse Co. | Lafayette Co. | Lake Geneva | Lodi | Lusk | Madison | Manitowish | Marquette | Merrill |
|---------------------|-------|------------|----------|----------|----------------|------------|-----------|----------|---------|-----------|---------------|---------------|-------------|------|------|---------|------------|-----------|---------|
| No. observers | 10 | 4 | 14 | 15 | 2 | 4 | 13 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 30 | 6 | 5 | 1 |
| No. species | 51 | 42 | 33 | 36 | 32 | 36 | 43 | 17 | 23 | 27 | 34 | 42 | 45 | 14 | 19 | 68 | 24 | 45 | 17 |
| Belted Kingfisher | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Flicker | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Pileated Woodpecker | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | 2 | 1 |
| Red-bellied Wdpr. | 8 | 2 | 1 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 5 | .. | 6 | .. |
| Red-headed Wdpr. | 3 | 6 | .. | 6 | 10 | 2 | 5 | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | .. | 8 | 5 | .. | 2 | .. |
| Sapsucker | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Hairy Woodpecker | 7 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 7 | .. | 2 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 30 | 1 | 3 | .. |
| Downy Woodpecker | 18 | 5 | 9 | 37 | 9 | 5 | 17 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 14 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 12 | 98 | 4 | 11 | .. |
| Horned Lark | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 | .. | .. | .. | 55 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Blue Jay | 166 | 39 | 30 | 60 | 125 | 12 | 76 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 68 | 18 | 11 | 8 | 20 | 76 | 6 | 71 | 1 |
| Crow | 291 | 10 | 20 | 101 | 35 | 30 | 11 | 1 | 12 | 26 | 1 | 115 | 17 | .. | 3 | 4000 | 6 | 131 | .. |
| Bl-cap. Chickadee | 45 | 17 | 22 | 183 | 32 | 19 | 136 | 8 | 18 | 12 | 101 | 10 | 12 | 6 | 35 | 222 | .. | 23 | 26 |
| Tufted Titmouse | .. | 2 | .. | 34 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 3 | .. |
| White-br. Nuthatch | 43 | 9 | 9 | 31 | 9 | 7 | 31 | .. | 4 | 10 | 27 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 33 | 6 | 8 | 1 |
| Red-br. Nuthatch | .. | 2 | 1 | 5 | 1 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | 3 |
| Brown Creeper | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 5 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 36 | .. | 2 | 4 |
| Winter Wren | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Carolina Wren | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Brown Thrasher | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Robin | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 3 | 22 | 4 | 1 | 58 | .. | 3 | .. |
| Hermit Thrush | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bluebird | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Golden-cr. Kinglet | 4 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| Bohemian Waxwing | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cedar Waxwing | 22 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 14 | 10 | 30 | 15 | .. | 94 | .. | 53 | .. |
| Northern Shrike | 6 | 2 | .. | 3 | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Starling | 122 | 150 | 143 | 275 | 128 | 150 | 683 | 18 | 27 | 202 | 73 | 300 | 12 | 12 | 5 | 1310 | 100 | 78 | 65 |
| English Sparrow | 336 | 195 | 610 | 311 | 432 | 250 | 1250 | 114 | 130 | 318 | 509 | 200 | 30 | 150 | 151 | 2180 | 100 | 465 | 133 |
| Eastern Meadowlark | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | .. | .. | .. | 11 | .. | .. | .. |
| Western Meadowlark | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Red-wing | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 20 | 3 | .. | 2 | .. | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 548 | .. | 6 | .. |
| Rusty Blackbird | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bronzed Grackle | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 | .. | .. | .. |
| Cardinal | 39 | 2 | 15 | 54 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 34 | 11 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 139 | 5 | 29 | .. |
| Evening Grosbeak | 68 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17 | .. | 6 | .. | 5 | 39 | .. | .. | 32 |
| Purple Finch | 1 | 2 | .. | 6 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 2 | 1 | 5 | .. | 45 | .. | 20 | .. |
| Pine Grosbeak | 17 | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. | 5 | 1 |
| Hoary Redpoll | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. |
| Common Redpoll | 2857 | 25 | .. | .. | 6 | .. | 52 | .. | 14 | .. | .. | .. | 42 | .. | .. | 170 | 2 | 30 | 142 |
| Pine Siskin | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 58 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Goldfinch | 675 | 19 | .. | 16 | .. | 2 | 25 | 1 | .. | 43 | 123 | 15 | 2 | .. | .. | 166 | 6 | 185 | 11 |
| Red Crossbill | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| White-w. Crossbill | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Towhee | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Slate-col. Junco | 115 | 50 | 10 | 276 | 30 | 24 | 77 | 1 | 22 | 42 | 62 | 115 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 385 | 11 | 31 | .. |
| Oregon Junco | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Tree Sparrow | 155 | 49 | 14 | 257 | 20 | 100 | 35 | .. | 26 | 97 | 235 | 75 | 152 | .. | .. | 826 | 4 | 67 | .. |
| White-throated Sp. | .. | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. |
| Fox Sparrow | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Swamp Sparrow | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Song Sparrow | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | 5 | 5 | .. | .. | 9 | .. | .. | .. |
| Lapland Longspur | .. | 25 | 2 | .. | .. | 31 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 725 | .. | 14 | .. |
| Snow Bunting | 2 | 50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 150 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 48 | 57 |
| No. species 1954 | x39 | .. | 25 | 22 | 22 | x33 | 50 | .. | 17 | x17 | 32 | x38 | 37 | .. | .. | 78 | 26 | 42 | .. |
| No. species 1953 | x36 | .. | 24 | 38 | 20 | x31 | 45 | .. | 22 | .. | 21 | x36 | 49 | 14 | .. | 56 | .. | 36 | .. |

x - reported as "Arkdale"

y - reported as "Cooksville"

z - reported as "Watertown"

* - reported as "South Wayne"

| | Milwaukee | Mishicot | Monroe | Mt. Calvary | Nekoosa | Oconomowoc | Paynette | Price Co. | Racine I | Racine II | Sauk City | Seneca | Sheboygan | Sparta | Two Rivers | Wautesha | Wausau | Wis. Dells |
|---------------------|-----------|----------|--------|-------------|---------|------------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|------------|----------|--------|------------|
| No. observers | 27 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 18 | 28 | 2 |
| No. species | 60 | 14 | 24 | 13 | 29 | 23 | 18 | 8 | 33 | 20 | 9 | 23 | 18 | 14 | 20 | 51 | 22 | 36 |
| Belted Kingfisher | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| Flicker | 2 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| Pileated Woodpecker | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Red-bellied Wdpr. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Red-headed Wdpr. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | 6 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Sapsucker | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hairy Woodpecker | 7 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | .. | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | 1 | 5 | .. | 1 | 11 | 3 | 2 |
| Downy Woodpecker | 22 | .. | 7 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 5 | .. | 1 | 6 | 9 | .. | 4 | 53 | 10 | 5 |
| Horned Lark | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | .. | .. |
| Blue Jay | 21 | 17 | 14 | 6 | 34 | 12 | 12 | 4 | 5 | .. | 7 | 12 | 7 | 15 | 3 | 92 | 68 | 74 |
| Crow | 140 | 4 | 9 | .. | 135 | 38 | 39 | .. | 23 | .. | .. | 3 | 6 | 1 | .. | 431 | 12 | 102 |
| Bl-cap. Chickadee | 96 | 16 | 6 | 7 | 30 | 20 | 14 | 83 | 5 | 11 | 4 | 13 | 14 | 3 | 23 | 100 | 127 | 21 |
| Tufted Titmouse | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| White-br. Nuthatch | 16 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 10 | 2 | .. | 2 | 1 | 3 | 14 | 7 | 7 | .. | 22 | 25 | 25 |
| Red-br. Nuthatch | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 5 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 8 | 2 |
| Brown Creeper | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Winter Wren | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Carolina Wren | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Brown Thrasher | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Robin | 11 | .. | 3 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 1 |
| Hermit Thrush | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bluebird | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Golden-cr. Kinglet | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. |
| Bohemian Waxwing | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cedar Waxwing | 8 | .. | 6 | 37 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Northern Shrike | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | .. | 1 |
| Starling | 445 | .. | 220 | 300 | 8 | 67 | 110 | .. | 155 | 104 | .. | 28 | 30 | 68 | 55 | 635 | 58 | 6 |
| English Sparrow | 3053 | 3 | 400 | 200 | 72 | 403 | 38 | .. | 121 | 100 | 73 | 62 | 150 | 258 | 76 | 1565 | 775 | 160 |
| Eastern Meadowlark | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| Western Meadowlark | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Red-wing | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 24 | .. | .. |
| Rusty Blackbird | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bronzed Grackle | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cardinal | 36 | .. | 16 | 1 | 9 | 7 | 7 | .. | 53 | .. | 8 | 14 | 6 | 3 | .. | 21 | 9 | 11 |
| Evening Grosbeak | 1 | 56 | .. | .. | 22 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 25 | .. | 60 | 166 | 48 |
| Purple Finch | 25 | .. | .. | 4 | 1 | 27 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 42 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 | 9 | .. |
| Pine Grosbeak | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 33 | 5 |
| Hoary Redpoll | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Common Redpoll | .. | .. | .. | .. | 60 | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 949 | 375 | 210 |
| Pine Siskin | 6 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. |
| Goldfinch | 31 | 24 | 6 | .. | 47 | 7 | 87 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 9 | .. | 2 | 1 | 339 | 206 | 100 |
| Red Crossbill | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. | .. |
| White-w. Crossbill | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| Towhee | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Slate-col. Junco | 223 | 3 | 26 | 12 | 18 | 58 | 16 | .. | 49 | 43 | .. | 11 | 15 | .. | 3 | 218 | 7 | 64 |
| Oregon Junco | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| Tree Sparrow | 101 | .. | 18 | 1 | 120 | 121 | 5 | .. | 88 | 10 | .. | 54 | .. | .. | 3 | 850 | .. | 75 |
| White-throated Sp. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| Fox Sparrow | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| Swamp Sparrow | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Song Sparrow | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| Lapland Longspur | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. |
| Snow Bunting | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 56 | .. | 1 |
| No. species 1954 | 64 | .. | 33 | .. | 27 | 17 | .. | #8 | .. | 18 | 12 | 21 | 17 | 15 | 18 | 52 | 24 | 26 |
| No. species 1953 | 70 | 19 | 42 | 18 | 22 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 23 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 22 | 42 | 28 | .. |

- reported as "Ogena"

Berry, Mr. and Mrs. Lynn Cooper, Cora Harvey, Mrs. Ronald Lipske, Gerald Mallmann, Mr. and Mrs. C. McEathron, Mrs. T. E. Orbison, Mrs. Fred Poppe, Mrs. W. C. Rehbein, Mrs. Walter E. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Dale Vawter.

BÉLOIT—Dec. 26. Partly cloudy; wind NE, 2-10 mph; temp. 25 to 35; ground bare, Rock River open, small streams frozen. Area covered: circle $7\frac{1}{2}$ mile radius of center of Beloit, including Big Hill Park, Hononegah Forest Preserve, Mack Town Forest Preserve, Turtle Creek east to Tiffany. 15 observers in six parties. 7:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.; total miles 205 (28 on foot, 177 by car). 36 species, 1788 individuals. Seen in area during the period: Screech Owl.—Bernice Andrews, Charlotte Chamberlin, Roy Cole, Mr. and Mrs. David Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Rex Geddes, Francis Glenn, E. A. Hepler, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Liebherr, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Mahlum, Mr. and Mrs. David Metzger (Ned Hollister Bird Club).

CHIPPEWA FALLS—Dec. 26. Clear; wind E, 6 mph; temp. 18 to 24; four inches of snow on ground, lakes and ponds frozen, river partly frozen. Area covered: same as last year. Two observers. 7 a. m. to 5 p. m.; total miles 89 (6 on foot, 83 by car). 32 species, 1696 individuals. Seen in area during the period: Red-shouldered Hawk, Mourning Dove, Robin, Cedar Waxwing, Purple Finch, Goldfinch.—Charles Kemper, Cy Lamb.

EVANSVILLE—Jan. 1. Clear in a. m., cloudy in p. m.; wind SE, increasing to 20 mph in p. m.; temp. 20 to 35; ground mostly bare, ponds frozen, rivers mostly frozen. Area covered: circle $7\frac{1}{2}$ mile radius of Cooksville. Four observers. 7:30 a. m. to 4 p. m.; total miles 34 (4 on foot, 30 by car). 36 species, 756 individuals.—Thomas Ashman, Lyell Porter, Olga Porter, John Wilde.

GREEN BAY—Dec. 26. Clear; wind NW, slight to 7 mph; temp. 15 to 24; trace of snow on ground; rivers and creeks mostly frozen. Area covered: Green Bay and vicinity. 13 observers in 6 parties. 6:45 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.; total miles 168 (16 on foot, 152 by car). 43 species, 2917 individuals. Seen in area during the period: Mourning Dove, Great Horned Owl, Snowy Owl, Robin, Eastern Meadowlark, Bronzed Grackle, Purple Finch, Song Sparrow.—Robert Bethe, Edwin Cleary, Jimmie Cleary, Gordon Delsart, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Hussong, Chester Krawczyk, Mrs. Roy Markell, Ed Paulson, Esther Rahn, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Romig, Mrs. Andrew Weber (Green Bay Bird Club).

HARTFORD—Jan. 1. Clear, becoming partly cloudy in p. m.; wind SE, 5 mph; temp. 27 to 31; ground bare. Area covered: city of Hartford and Pike Lake. Five observers, two at feeders. 1 p. m. to 4:30 p. m.; total miles 27 (1 on foot, 26 by car). 17 species, 162 individuals.—Mrs. Earl Schmidt, Mrs. Louis Troester.

HORICON—Dec. 30. Clear; wind NW, moderate; temp. -2 to 18. Area covered: Horicon Marsh south of federal dike and adjacent uplands. Two observers together. 6:30 a. m. to 5 p. m.; total miles 81 (3 on foot, 78 by car). 23 species, 307 individuals. Seen in area during the period: Northern Shrike.—Richard Hunt, Harold Mathiak.

JEFFERSON—Dec. 26. Overcast; wind NE, 5 mph; temp. 22 to 30; ground mostly bare, lakes and ponds frozen, rivers and creeks mostly frozen. Area covered: circle $7\frac{1}{2}$ mile radius centered in middle of Sec. 22, Hebron Township. Two observers together. 7:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.; total miles 79 (3 on foot, 76 by car). 27 species, 906 individuals.—Lois and Nils Dahlstrand.

LA CROSSE COUNTY—Dec. 27. Wind S, slight; temp. 18 to 35. Area covered: Onalaska, Lake Onalaska, Myrick Park-Oak Grove, Catholic Cemetery, Pettibone Park, Upper French Island. Five observers. 8 a. m. to 4 p. m.; total miles 45 (10 on foot, 35 by car). 34 species, 1408 individuals. Seen in area during the period: Red-shouldered Hawk, Great Horned Owl, Western Meadowlark.—William Frisch, Dr. and Mrs. Paul Gatterdam, Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Peterson.

LAFAYETTE COUNTY—Dec. 27. Clear to partly cloudy; temp. 25. Area covered: vicinity of South Wayne. Two observers. Seven hours afield; total miles 14 (4 on foot, 10 by car). 42 species, 1012 individuals.—Ethel Olson, Lola Welch.

LAKE GENEVA—Jan. 2. Cloudy, with light fog, rain and snow most of day; wind SE, 15-20 mph; temp. 32 to 40; lake mostly frozen, rivers and springs open, ground mostly bare. Area covered: around $\frac{3}{4}$ of lake, back-tracking to tamarack bog 3 mi. east of Lake Geneva. Five observers together $\frac{3}{4}$ of time. 7 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.; total miles 50 (14 on foot, 36 by car). 45 species, 3136 individuals. Seen in area during the period: Mourning Dove, Saw-whet Owl (dead), Brown Creeper, Red-wing.—Karl E. Bartel, Margaret Lehmann, C. O. Palmquist, Ronald Palmquist, Alfred H. Reuss.

LODI—Jan. 2. Cloudy; temp. 33; one inch snow on ground. Area covered: circle 5 mile radius centering at Lodi. Two observers. 8 to 10 a. m., 1:30 to 3:30 p. m. 14 species, 218 individuals.—Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Thompson.

LUCK—Dec. 26. Partly cloudy; wind slight; temp. 0 to 10; 18 inches of snow on ground in woods. Area covered: feeders and roads in vicinity of Luck. One observer.

Total miles 20 (by car). 19 species, 275 individuals.—Mrs. Lester M. Pedersen.

MADISON—Dec. 26. Overcast; wind SW, 0-5 mph; temp. 26 to 30; ground mostly bare, lakes frozen, Yahara River and a few springs open. Area covered: same as last year. 35 observers in 13 parties. 5 a. m. to 5 p. m.; total miles 532 (47 on foot, 485 by car). 68 species, 13845 individuals. Seen in area during the period: Herring Gull, Snowy Owl, Saw-whet Owl, Rusty Blackbird.—Florence Anderson, Thomas Ashman, Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Barger, Ruby Bere, Betty Bleck, John Emlen, Steve Emlen, Mr. and Mrs. Al Eynon, G. W. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Hickey, Ellen Hoffman, Alan Keitt, Frank Kuhlman, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Lound, Robert McCabe, Carl Newton, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Orians, Howard Orians, William Roark, Sam Robbins, Gwendolyn Smith, Ruth Stillman, Jen Yu Wang, J. G. Waddell, Fred Wagner, Josephine Walker, Mary Walker, Alden White, Ray White, Richard Wills

MANITOWOC—Dec. 29. Clear; wind 15 mph. Area covered: Lake Michigan shoreline, Manitowoc River, county roads. Six observers. Total miles 29 (4 on foot, 25 by car). 24 species, 1347 individuals.—Mrs. Louis Anson, Helen Dedrich, Mrs. Roy Elfer, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Hallisy, Mrs. Frank Turgasen.

MAZOMANIE—Dec. 27. Cloudy; wind S, 10 mph; temp. 12 to 36; ground mostly bare, Wisconsin River mostly open, creeks open. Area covered: same as last year. Five observers, together at times, in two parties at times. 6 a. m. to 4 p. m.; total miles 48 (6 on foot, 42 by car). 45 species, 1433 individuals.—N. R. Barger, Alan Keitt, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Orians, Sam Robbins.

MERRILL—Dec. 28. Snowing in p. m.; wind SE, 15-20 mph. Area covered: Merrill and selected areas south, west and north. One observer, 8 a. m. to 4 p. m.; total miles 66 (2 on foot, 64 by car). 17 species, 490 individuals. Seen in area during the period: Raven, Crow.—Alan J. Rusch.

MILWAUKEE—Jan. 2. Overcast, drizzling, fog over Lake Michigan; wind SE, 5-20 mph; temp. 35 to 39; ground bare. Area covered: north part of Milwaukee County and southern Ozaukee County. 27 observers. 7 a. m. to 5 p. m. 60 species, 36911 individuals.—John Muir Bird Club, City Club Bird Group, and Milwaukee Audubon Society.

MISHICOT—Dec. 29. Overcast, clearing in p. m.; wind strong in morning, moderating in p. m. One observer. Total miles 22 (5 on foot, 17 by car). 14 species, 141 individuals. Seen in area during the period: Belted Kingfisher, Purple Finch.—Bernard Brouchoud.

MONROE—Jan. 2. Overcast, fog and drizzle; wind NE, slight; temp. 34; ground bare. Area covered: portions of Green County surrounding Monroe. Three observers. Total miles 43 (by car). 24 species, 776 individuals. Seen in area during the period: Sparrow Hawk, Mourning Dove, Red-bellied Woodpecker, Red-headed Woodpecker, Meadowlark, White-crowned Sparrow, Lapland Longspur.—Neal Jacobs, Ronald Johnson, Marcus Weston.

MT. CALVARY—Dec. 28. Overcast; wind slight; temp. 26; ground mostly bare. Area covered: Saint Lawrence Seminary grounds. One observer. 11 a. m. to 12 noon. 13 species, 581 individuals. Seen in area during the period: Herring Gull, Evening Grosbeak.—George Henseler.

NEKOOSA—Dec. 30. Partly cloudy; wind NW, 5-8 mph; temp. —8 to 13; one to two inches crusted snow on ground; Wisconsin River closed, creeks partly open. Area covered: city of Nekoosa, and selected areas along banks of Wisconsin River south and northeast of city. One observer. 6:45 a. m. to 12:15 p. m.; total miles, 54 (1 on foot, 53 by car). 29 species, 612 individuals.—Sam Robbins.

OCONOMOWOC—Dec. 26. Partly cloudy; wind SE, 5 mph; temp. 21 to 30; ground mostly bare. Area covered: northwest corner of Waukesha County, south to highway 30, east to Hartland. Two observers. 7 a. m. to 3:15 p. m.; total miles 87 (8 on foot, 79 by car). 23 species, 869 individuals. Seen in area during the period: Red-bellied Woodpecker, Catbird, Evening Grosbeak, Oregon Junco, Song Sparrow.—Ed Peartree, Nellis Smith.

POYNETTE—Dec. 26. Wind 10 mph.; temp. 20. Area covered: territory between Poynette and Portage, also Prairie du Sac. Two observers. 8:30 a. m. to 4 p. m.; total miles 68 (8 on foot, 60 by car). 18 species, 360 individuals. Seen in area during the period: Black Duck, Sharp-shinned Hawk, Mourning Dove, Red-bellied Woodpecker, Purple Finch.—George Becker, Don Cors.

PRICE COUNTY—Dec. 28. Cloudy, snowing in p. m.; wind SE-NW, 15-5 mph; temp. 25; 10-15 inches snow on ground. Area covered: five miles south of Prentice on highway 13. One observer. 9 a. m. to noon, 1:30 to 2:30 p. m. 8 species, 102 individuals. Seen in area during the period: Sharp-tailed Grouse, White-breasted Nuthatch.—William Hilsenhoff.

RACINE I—Dec. 31. Clear; wind W, 5 mph; temp. 14 to 30; ground bare, some pack ice on lake. Area covered: lake shore, city park, woods and fields in 7 mile radius of Racine. Ten observers in five parties. 7:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.; total miles 134 (11 on foot, 123 by car). 33 species, 14974 individuals.—Laura Du Four, Dorothy Joslyn, Joy Joslyn, Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Lloyd, Mrs. W. A. Peirce, Edward Prins, George Prins, J. Allan Simpson, B. L. von Jarchow.

RACINE II—Dec. 28. Cloudy; wind SE, 5-15 mph; temp. 20 to 30; ground mostly bare. Area covered: circle $7\frac{1}{2}$ mile radius centered at North Shore R. R. station. Five observers in two parties. 7:15 a. m. to 4:45 p. m.; total miles 88 (10 on foot, 78 by car). 20 species, 5995 individuals.—Ellen Keefe, Henry Keefe, Cecilia Whelan, Jean Whelan, Mary Elizabeth Whelan.

SAUK CITY—Dec. 25. Wind slight; temp. 22 to 35. Area covered one feeder in Sauk City. One observer. 7:15 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. 9 species, 141 individuals—Edna Koenig

SENECA—Dec. 26. Overcast, clearing at noon; wind slight. temp. 28 to 35; four inches snow on ground, river and streams partly frozen. Area covered: west central Crawford County from Seneca northwest to Mississippi River, south below Locks No. 9 near Lynxville. One observer. 7:15 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.; total miles 42 (8 on foot, 34 by car). 23 species, 255 individuals.—Clarence Paulson.

SHEBOYGAN—Dec. 27, 29, Jan. 1. Four hours afield in the city of Sheboygan, the Black River area and the Greendale area on Dec. 29, combined with observation at feeders on Dec. 27 and Jan. 1. Three observers. 18 species, 611 individuals.—Mrs. Edwin Fisher, Mrs. Dorothy Hulten, Arelisle Quimby.

SPARTA—Dec. 26. Partly cloudy; wind NE, light; temp. 20 to 34. Area covered: Sparta and selected areas south of the city. Three observers. 9:30 to 11 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m.; total miles 6 (1 on foot, 5 by car). 14 species, 389 individuals.—Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Peterson, Ruth Peterson.

TWO RIVERS—Dec. 29. Cloudy; wind 10 mph; temp. 31 to 23; ground bare except for patches of crusted snow in woods. Area covered: Two Rivers, north to Two Creeks. Two observers in a. m., three in p. m. 8 a. m. to 12, 1 to 4:30 p. m.; total miles 55 (5 on foot, 50 by car). 20 species, 323 individuals. Seen in area during the period: Northern Shrike.—John Kraupa, Donald Lintereur, Harry Wilsmann.

WAUKESHA—Dec. 26. Wind NE, 5 mph; temp. 21 to 30; ground bare, lakes and ponds frozen, small streams partly open. Area covered: Waukesha, north to south shore of Pewaukee Lake, west to Dousman, south to Kettle Moraine State Forest and Mukwonago. 18 observers in 9 parties. 7 a. m. to 5 p. m.; total miles 455 (48 on foot, 407 by car). 51 species, 5662 individuals.—Robert Adams, Fred Alyea, Clarence Anthes, Vince Batha, Mr. and Mrs. Les Compton, Richard Gerstner, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Hoffman, Al Johnson, S. Paul Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Nelson, Herman Schaars, Charles Sontag, Tom Soulen, Peter Weber, Ernest Zimmerman.

WAUSAU—Jan. 2. Overcast; wind slight; temp. 28 to 34; 6-8 inches snow on ground. Area covered: circle $7\frac{1}{2}$ mile radius centered in Wausau. 28 observers in 6 parties. 7 a. m. to 4 p. m.; total miles 154 (21 on foot, 133 by car). 22 species, 1909 individuals.—Wausau Bird Club.

WISCONSIN DELLS—Dec. 31. Clear, wind S, 5 mph; temp. 8 to 30; one inch crusted snow on ground, river and creeks partly open. Area covered: Lake Delton, Wisconsin Dells, and areas on both sides of the Wisconsin River north to highway 82. Two observers together. 6:30 a. m. to 3:30 p. m.; total miles 87 (1 on foot, 86 by car). 36 species, 954 individuals. Seen in area during the period: Belted Kingfisher.—John Holmes, Sam Robbins.

A Louisiana Heron . . .

By MRS. WALTER A. PEIRCE

On the afternoon of September 19, 1955, Mr. Peirce and I were watching birds along Burnett's Ditch in Horicon Marsh. It was a drizzly afternoon and the light was not too good. We were attracted by the peculiar antics of a bird too small to be a Great Blue Heron, but it unquestionably belonged to the heron family. We first noticed that as we looked at it "head on," it was quite slender, long-necked, dark in color with light underparts. It had a chestnut coloring on the neck ending in a sort of point on the white belly and had brownish color down the rump. It seemed to us that there was a white line or patch on the forewings. We used Peterson's Guide but his picture did not show such markings.

We observed the bird for over half an hour. It was wading in shallow water along the edge of the swamp. Its manner of feeding was fascinating and very different from that of the Great Blue Heron. It would stalk stealthily and suddenly sort of jump from side to side until unexpectedly its head would dart forward and the bill would seize some tidbit—all this while rapidly moving forward to outrun the minnows on which it was feeding. Many of the minnows could be seen to jump out of the water ahead of the bird. The movements were graceful, yet seemed almost to lack coordination. My husband described the procedure as resembling a drunken ballet dancer—altho he admits that he never saw one.

After we had watched the bird from about 4:15 to 5:00 p. m. it flew back into the reeds and we left for home. When we arrived in Racine, I took all my bird books and sought out Edward Prins. Although after much study we had reached no definite conclusion, I felt it was most likely to be the Louisiana Heron. Edward agreed to take me back to Horicon at 6:00 the next morning.

We were in the marsh shortly after 8:00 o'clock but could not find the bird. We covered most of the marsh roads by car and in the afternoon went back to Burnett's Ditch where we sat and sat. (When with Edward you learn the meaning of patience.) Exactly at 5:15 the bird flew in at the same spot where we had seen it the day before, about 30 yards from the road. We observed it for about 20 minutes and Ed identified it as the Louisiana or Tri-colored Heron. He thought that the white underparts and the buffy colored lower back were the best identification marks, although all markings checked with the books. It also went through its unusual motions while feeding. Although it was almost dark Ed did take some colored movies. The film shows enough of the colors and marking to prove beyond a doubt that it was the Louisiana Heron.

Before returning to Racine we looked by Mr. Poulter, Horicon's renowned bird-photographer, who projected a slide of the Louisiana Heron which he had taken in Florida. This looked more like our bird than any pictures in the books. I believe that he, also, tried to locate bird, but with no luck. Ed called the Milwaukee Museum, but two members of their staff failed to find the bird.

Who knows—this heron may show up at the marsh again this year!

COME TO BELOIT!

17th Annual Convention

May 4-6, 1956

For the first time in its history, W.S.O. will have its annual convention in Beloit, as guests of the Ned Hollister Bird Club and Beloit College. There are many good reasons for you to attend: making new friendships, renewing old ones, learning some of the new ornithological developments, studying birds in new areas, catching up on the newest ornithological literature, etc. Here are some highlights:

Banquet. Murl Deusing will be on hand to show his latest film, "Adventures in Africa" on Saturday evening, May 5. Former president J. J. Hickey will act as toastmaster.

Reception. The opening of the convention will be the reception on Friday evening, May 4, featuring the showing of some German ornithological films and a display of German ornithological books.

Papers. A variety of papers will be given on Saturday morning and afternoon by Howard Young, J. J. Hickey, B. L. von Jarchow, Laurence Jahn, John B. Miller, Jacque Vallier, Mrs. William Simmons, Mrs. L. M. Logemann, Carl Welty, Helmut Mueller and Gerald Vogelsang.

Field Trips. Field trips are scheduled for Saturday morning in the Beloit area, and for Sunday morning in and around Milton and the Lake Koshkonong region made famous by Kumlien and Hollister.

Supply Department. The W.S.O. Supply Department will be located at the Beloit College Chapel, and will be open at the following hours on Saturday: (1) during the registration hour, 8:00 to 9:00; (2) during the noon recess, 11:30 to 1:30; (3) following the afternoon session; and (4) after the evening program.

Business. The annual business meeting of the Society will be held on Saturday afternoon, following the afternoon session of papers.

Registration. Advance registration is necessary, both for the banquet and for a Saturday noon luncheon. Members have already received information about this. Registrations should be sent in immediately to Mr. Harold Liebherr, 1540 Jackson Street, Beloit.

IN MEMORIAM

WILHELMINA D. LA BUDDE

In the latter part of the last century there was born in the little post village of Millhome, Manitowoc County, Wisconsin one of our foremost women conservationists, Wilhelmina D. La Budde. She was laid to rest on December 1, 1955 at Elkhart Lake cemetery near her native home. For over a quarter century she was influential in leading individuals and groups in the support of conservation legislation, programs and projects of basic importance. Her efforts bore fruitful results not only in Wisconsin, but also in neighboring states and in the halls of the United States Congress.

As an organizer and Honorary President of the Woman's Conservation League of America which was founded in Milwaukee by Mrs. Albert F. Toepfer in 1941, Mrs. Edward La Budde wrote their Creed as "a part of our religion" including the following selected parts:

"We pledge ourselves to express our gratitude to the Creator, the source of all good, by doing everything we can to help conserve and perpetuate His handiwork. . . .

"We will raise our voices in protest whenever danger threatens so that these remaining treasures may be used with care and discretion, because upon their perpetuation depends the Life of a free and untrampled America. . . .

"We will constantly preach the Gospel of Conservation . . . in order that each succeeding generation . . . may be assured of some of the blessings which we of this generation are enjoying now."

Mrs. La Budde lived this Creed both before and after it was written. Early in her crusade she rallied the Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs, as their Conservation Chairman, to the support of a bill to require the teaching of conservation in Wisconsin schools. They honored her with an award after the successful completion of this campaign. She continued her conservation education efforts as County Chairman of the Federation of Women's Clubs and in many other ways.

Among the many other conservation projects supported by Mrs. La Budde and her colleagues were the following: the restoration of Horicon Marsh and Sheboygan Marsh, establishment of the Potter School Forest for Milwaukee County school children, establishment of the Kettle Moraine State Forest and two National Forests in Wisconsin, promotion of soil and water conservation, enactment of the general fishing license law and increased license fees to produce needed revenue, preservation of the porcupine from wasteful slaughter, encouragement of bird sanctuaries and Arbor Day observance, preservation of the wilderness values of the Flambeau River State Forest, selective harvesting and replanting of timber (and especially that on the Menominee Indian Reservation), humane treatment and conservative hunting of wild animals, prevention of the destruction of roadside beauty and cover through careless use of herbicides and waste disposal, wilderness preservation of the Porcupine Mountains in Michigan and the Quetico-Superior area in Minnesota, and sound conservation administration.

Besides the awards already cited, the Wisconsin Division of the Izaak Walton League honored her with their Charles E. Broughton Award and the Milwaukee County Conservation Alliance at their first annual Awards Banquet on December 3, 1948 presented her with their bronze plaque "for outstanding service to Wisconsin Conservation" and for her work in behalf of the porcupine, she received a medal from the Wisconsin Humane Society. She was also appointed by the Governor on the committee to select young Outdoor Americans in the IWLA program of 1954 and 1955.

Mrs. La Budde was one of the organizers of the Wisconsin Conservation League at the first meeting on June 14, 1940 and served for many years as one of their Vice-Presidents or as a Director. She was Legislative Chairman for the Woman's Conservation League of America for 13 years; Vice-President of the Forests Association; Director of the Milwaukee

Izaak Walton League Chapter and Chairman of the Indian Welfare Committee of their State Division and an elected delegate (the first woman member) from Milwaukee County to the Wisconsin Conservation Congress in 1937, 1938 and 1939.

It is impossible to recite Mrs. La Budde's numerous contributions to conservation through her dedicated active participation before public commissions, boards, legislative committees and the organizations she supported to multiply her effectiveness. Additional among these were the National Wildlife Federation, American Forestry Association, Wilderness Society, Quetico-Superior Foundation, and Friends of the Land. In Wisconsin, she also was a charter member of the Natural Resources Association and Wisconsin Conservation Education Association and promoted conservation programs through the League of Women Voters.

Mrs. La Budde was truly a leader in the conservation movement at a time of greatest need as will be witnessed by the many people who enthusiastically worked with her and who will continue their efforts for wise management of Wisconsin's natural resources. Among her most valuable attributes was her unflinching perseverance in spite of what might seem to be insurmountable odds. She always seemed to face the problem squarely with a deep faith and sincere conviction which brought respect even from her opponents. In the immortal words of Browning, her spirit might be expressed, for she

"Never doubted clouds would break,
Never dreamed, though right were worsted, wrong would triumph,
Held we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better,
Sleep to wake."

—Walter E. Scott

(reprinted from The CNRA Report, Vol. 3 No. 2, courtesy of Harold Kruse and the author.)

THE 1956 MAY-DAY COUNT

The 1956 May-Day Count will be conducted in a somewhat different fashion than those of recent years. Instead of trying to get a picture of what the state migration pattern is like on one particular target date (which could be such a cold or stormy day that any results would be of little value), we shall be striving for a glance of what the peak of the spring migration is like in the various parts of the state. To this end the editors have selected a nine-day period, during which each individual or club should select the day when the migration appears most likely to hit its peak. For observers whose time is somewhat flexible this may mean delaying the setting of the exact date until advance weather reports indicate the probability of favorable weather and a wave on a certain date.

The period selected for 1956 is from Saturday, May 12 through Sunday, May 20. The area need not be limited to the strict 15-mile diameter used in the Christmas Bird Count, but should be limited to a single county or to some comparable geographical area where county lines are not feasible. Otherwise, it is well to duplicate Christmas Count procedures: stick to one calendar day, make it as full a day as possible, organize as many people into as many parties as possible, send full weather data along with list of species to the Associate Editor by May 27.

CALLING ALL WISCONSIN BIRD RECORDS!

By OWEN J. GROMME

The gathering and preparation of material for use in publication of "Birds of Wisconsin" has progressed to the point where it is now necessary to call upon all cooperators to send in their data for use in preparation of our distribution and migration and other charts.

Several years ago we sent out form cards to selected persons—particularly W.S.O. members—asking them to submit data for possible use in the preparation of the life histories for this forthcoming book on Wisconsin birds. To those who responded we sent form charts which were self-indexing: one set of charts for migration records and general notations, one set for bird banders, and one set for oologists.

To those who have already filled out and returned charts we offer our thanks, and suggest that they write in for more charts in order that more recent data may be recorded. To those who received charts but have not yet sent them in, we request that the charts be filled out as soon as possible. To those who have data to contribute but have not yet received charts, we urge you to write for the proper forms without delay. Needless to say, we are interested only in the notes of reliable observers whose identifications can be depended upon for accuracy.

In "Birds of Wisconsin" there will be a distribution map for each species, with the exception of those which are of state-wide status, such as crow, mallard, robin, etc. For others the map will show shaded areas indicating general distribution, nesting range, and—for the rarer ones—symbols indicating nesting, sight and specimen records. The greatest need for data, particularly on migration and resident birds, is from the northern tier of counties of our state.

We will appreciate an early reply from all who feel they have notes which will be of value in this publication. Send your requests for form cards to me at the Milwaukee Public Museum, 818 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee 3, Wisconsin.

By The Wayside . . .

Edited by BILL FOSTER

Avocet Visits Lake Winnebago. During late September the beaches on the north side of Lake Winnebago extend exposed for some distance. Here shorebirds feed on the sandbars, and as unusual birds have been reported to Mrs. Dale Vawter—who lives at the lake the year round, a close watch has been established. On September 22, 1955—a warm sunny day—Mrs. Vawter stood at her front window with binoculars. Suddenly a very large, unusual bird alighted close to the shore. Going outside on the lawn to observe the bird more closely, Mrs. Vawter was surprised that her presence caused no alarm. She noted the distinctly marked black and white body, the long upturned bill, dark head and neck, and bluish legs. Consulting her Peterson's Guide, she identified the bird as an Avo-

cet. While she stood watching, her husband returned from work, and Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Orbison—next door neighbors—joined the two; the four watched the bird for half an hour as it fed in the sand. All agreed that the bird was positively an Avocet. It was 4:00 p. m., and the afternoon sun made a perfect setting for observing the rare visitor at close range. The range of this bird as given by Petersen, "very rare east of the Mississippi," makes the Fox River Valley an outside territory. The 1950 edition of the Wisconsin "Checklist" says: "accidental; former breeder." Having consulted Alfred Bradford who has spent many years observing in this region, and adding nearly forty years of my own personal study of bird life here, I feel certain that there has been no former report of the Avocet in the Lake Winnebago area.—Mrs. Walter E. Rogers, Appleton.

(Editor's note: Wisconsin had but three previous 20th century records for the American Avocet, the most recent being one at Galesville on May 10-11, 1950 seen by Mrs. Elsie Sacia (see 1950 **Passenger Pigeon** 154), until this fall.)

Albino Ruddy Duck. On October 28, 1955, I was called upon to identify a duck that had been shot near La Crosse. A quick check showed the bird to be a male Ruddy Duck, but the bird was absolutely snow white. It was not a true albino as the eyes were colored (gray brown), the feet and legs were a rather bright yellow, and the bill was a shell pink. The bird measured 13 inches from tip of bill to tip of tail, and had a wingspread of 21 inches. The bird had been flying with two Scaup Ducks when it was shot. I attempted to talk the shooter of the bird into giving me the specimen as a possible study skin; however the owner would not part with it, intending to have the bird mounted himself.—Clarence F. Smith, Viroqua.

Albino Red-tailed Hawk. While walking in a sedge meadow in Section 10 of Portland Township, Dodge County, at 2:30 p. m. on October 1, 1955, we were attracted by the scream of a Red-tailed Hawk. Looking up we saw the bird directly above us, but to our amazement the bird was pure white. As it gradually soared toward the Crawfish River, we had ample opportunity to observe it carefully in bright sunlight. There was no trace of dark in the bird's plumage, and the legs appeared pink. Had it not been for the scream, we might have had difficulty identifying the bird. It slowly drifted out of sight behind some trees along the river, but reappeared twenty minutes later with an immature Marsh Hawk and a normal adult Red-tail. We have seen pale Red-tails in southern Wisconsin on several occasions, but never before an albino.—Gordon and Betty Orians, Madison.

Snowy Owl at Beloit. During the week of Mar. 6, 1955, a snowy owl was found roosting in a silo on a farm east of Beloit. Dr. Carl Welty of Beloit College was called to identify the bird, and to band it. The farmer originally wanted to kill the bird and have it mounted for the local F.F.A. Dr. Welty talked him out of this by explaining the bird was valuable and by trading a mounted great horned owl from the college collection for the snowy owl. The owl spent the rest of the week at the college living on a diet of raw liver. This period at the college gave most of the members of the Ned Hollister Bird Club an opportunity

to observe the bird at close range. The owl was released on Sunday, March 13, at which time we were able to obtain some fine close-up photographs.—Harold G. Liebherr, Beloit.

NEWS . . .

Remember to keep accurate records of your Great Blue Heron observations this spring, and to be on the lookout for rookeries in your area. Mr. R. J. Williams, 1921 Kendall Avenue, Madison, will be asking for this information at a later date (see 1955 Passenger Pigeon 158).

W.S.O. has a new life member: Mrs. Mary Spear Ross of Marquette, Michigan.

We hope to keep you informed through these pages, from time to time, of ornithological studies of a nation-wide nature in which information from Wisconsin observers would prove useful. One of these is the Shaub's Evening Grosbeak survey described in the lead article in this issue. Please send any Evening Grosbeak data you have that may be of use to the Shaubs directly to them.

(more news on page 46)



FIELD NOTES

By BILL FOSTER

AUTUMN SEASON

AUGUST 16 THROUGH NOVEMBER

A new species for the Wisconsin list—the Louisiana Heron—stole the show in the 1955 Autumn Season. An adult Louisiana Heron was observed on September 19 along Burnett's Ditch on Horicon Marsh by Mr. and Mrs. Walter Peirce of Racine. A corroborating color film was taken by Ed Prins, also of Racine, when the bird returned to the ditch late in the day of September 20. Mrs. Peirce's careful attention to detail in describing her observation, coupled with the unimpeachable evidence of Prins' film, give a dramatic quality to Mrs. Peirce's report, which appears on page 25 in this issue.

The observation of a Louisiana Heron in Wisconsin is extraordinary. The species shows a strong attachment for the brackish waters of the seacoasts. It nests colonially with other herons in coastal swamps along the Atlantic from New Jersey south, and along the Gulf in Florida, Louisiana and Texas. The tendency to disperse northward after nesting has been confined almost exclusively to coastal waters—individuals reached Nantucket, Mass., and Long Island, N. Y., in the fall of 1955. Perhaps no Louisiana Heron has been reported farther from salt water than the Horicon bird. If Mrs. Peirce is correct in her closing speculation that the bird might re-appear at Horicon in 1956, a most remarkable event will have occurred.

Quite apart from the exotic Louisiana Heron, the Autumn show was quite an affair and warrants rather extended comment.

August 16-31

The average temperature for August in Wisconsin was 5.3 degrees above normal—which translated into a dozen or so days of blistering heat for the state during the month. Rainfall for the state as a whole was 85% of normal, but it was badly distributed and by the end of August drought conditions were serious in parts of central and southern Wisconsin.

The drought did not produce many good shorebird places but there were some good shorebird records during the last half of August: Knots in Bayfield and Adams Counties; Western Sandpipers in Burnett and Milwaukee Counties; and a Buff-breasted Sandpiper at Horicon.

Some migration of landbirds had commenced by mid-August, and Dick Wills reported substantial numbers of warblers in Dane County on Aug. 18, which was the hottest day of the month. A cold front moved in on the 21-22 and brought with it an influx of new birds, as did a later cold front on the 29-30. The result was that observers who got out during the last 10 days of August reported one of the best concentrations of migrating fall landbirds in years. Some of the better records: Brewster's Warbler in Adams and Chippewa Counties, and a Kentucky Warbler in Dane County.

September

Temperatures averaged only slightly above normal for the state, but precipitation dropped to 46% of normal. Most rain occurred during the last half of the month, again with the central and southern parts of the state getting little; and the drought there became severe.

The landbird migration concentrations remained high during the first few days of September, and a handful of Juncoes and White-throats appeared as far south as the southern tier of counties. A cold front on Sept. 9 appeared to have pushed out part of this concentration but brought with it more Juncoes and a real influx of Ruby-crowned Kinglets. Another front on the 19th brought an invasion of Brown Creepers, Winter Wrens and Golden-crowned Kinglets, and also produced a major thinning out of species which had previously been present in numbers: Night-hawk, Chimney Swift, the flycatchers and many swallows. Cold fronts also occurred on the 24th and 29th, and some arrivals and departures seem pretty well associated with them.

But the exceptional September records came from stray birds, the arrival of which cannot readily be connected with shifting weather patterns.

Hérons did not invade Wisconsin in any numbers in 1955, even at Horicon where most of the wanderers congregated. But the heron show at Horicon was spectacular in September. In addition to the Louisiana Heron there were as many as four Snowy Egrets seen there during the month, and a Yellow-crowned Night Heron was observed on the Marsh again this year. See also **1955 Passenger Pigeon 101**.

Avocets apparently nested long ago in the Green Bay area, and perhaps elsewhere in Wisconsin, but the species disappeared as its range retreated steadily westward. In recent years the Avocet has appeared in fall and winter in increasing numbers along the Atlantic coast, particu-

larly between New Jersey and Florida—and this year Wisconsin produced two records for September. The first occurred September 4 at a farm pond in Dane County, and the second appeared September 22 along the north shore of Lake Winnebago in Calumet County. See "By the Wayside."

There were also two September records of the Arkansas Kingbird, both from the same area of Rock County, but seen two weeks apart. Likely the same bird was involved in each case.

October

The parched areas of Wisconsin finally got some relief in October, with most areas reporting rainfall somewhat above levels normal for that month. The temperatures averaged out 2.1 degrees higher than usual, but this average resulted from numerous ups and downs. Cool periods occurred during the first few days of October, again on the 14, 15, 21, 24, and in the last few days of the month. Paralleling these changes were noticeable shifts in bird populations.

By October 18 all three species of scoters had been reported from Lake Michigan and White-winged Scoters had appeared at Madison. On Oct. 13 a flight of 1220 Sharp-shinned Hawks (and smaller numbers of half a dozen other species) was noted at the hawk banding station at Cedar Grove. This was the only flight of consequence reported from Cedar Grove and the season there was regarded by operators of the station as a disappointment relieved only by the Oct. 13th flight and several observations during October of Golden Eagles, a species not previously reported from the station.

Mary Donald noted a Parasitic Jaeger in Lake Michigan from Ozaukee County on Oct. 16. Doubtless there would be far more reports of this, and the other two jaegers, if more observers could be found to brace themselves against October winds and spend the day scanning Lake Michigan. Those who have done this in other states touching on the Great Lakes are finding jaegers in fall. See **1956 Audubon Field Notes 28**.

Among the landbirds, October in Wisconsin is primarily a finch and sparrow month, and 1955 was no exception. Summer resident sparrows tend to remain into October, and most transient sparrows reach their peak numbers in that period. LeConte's Sparrows had been found in Adams and Iowa Counties as early as September 26, but peaks were hit early in October, and there were observations of Sharp-tailed Sparrows in Iowa and Dodge Counties. Lapland Longspurs were noted in Bayfield County on Oct. 1 and were found widely through the state after mid-October. The first Snow Buntings were reported the middle of the month in Douglas and Bayfield Counties, and a few other places by the end of October.

The movement of winter finches had not shown much promise of a good year by the end of October. The Evening Grosbeaks had been seen in Bayfield County on Sept. 5, but the next report from the state came Oct. 12 from Sauk County and there were only a few reports by the end of the month. The Pine Grosbeak (one bird) was reported in Bayfield County on Oct. 26. And the Common Redpoll had been reported from four counties between Oct. 20 and the end of the month. No one knew it then, but more finches were coming later in the season.

November

November was cloudy and unusually cold, with precipitation only 41% of normal. Most precipitation fell in the north central and north-west portions of the state, and nearly all of it fell as snow. There were cold periods Nov. 2-4, 6-9, 16-19, 24, and 27-30—with the coldest day of the month being the 28th. Things froze up generally ahead of schedule. At La Crosse, for example, the Mississippi River froze ten days or so early.

Two reports of a Snowy Owl came from Chippewa County during the month, and a Mockingbird was seen for part of a day at Carl Frister's home in Milwaukee.

And once November came, Evening Grosbeaks began showing up almost everywhere, and so did Redpolls. Indeed, on November 20 the Hoary Redpoll was reported from Milwaukee, the first report of the species in several years. Pine Grosbeaks began appearing in the northern sections of the state on Nov. 19 and had been seen as far south as central Wisconsin by the end of the month. But there was no recurrence during the autumn season of the waves of crossbills which had appeared during late October and November of 1954; both crossbill species had been reported, but only in small numbers and in a few widely scattered localities.

But, all told, the 1955 Autumn Season was a memorable one.

Here are the highlights of the period:

LOON: Reported from these counties: Winnebago, Sept. 28 (Mrs. W. E. Rogers); Outagamie, Oct. 10 (Alfred Bradford); Milwaukee, Oct. 16 (Mary Donald); Dane, Oct. 17 (Bill Foster); and Adams on Oct. 28 and Nov. 12 (Sam Robbins).

RED-THROATED LOON: Lake Michigan only. Ozaukee County on Oct. 15 (Dick Wills, Tom Soulen); and Milwaukee County on Oct. 18 and Nov. 25 (Mrs. I. N. Balsom).

HOLBOELL'S GREBE: A single bird was seen in Lake Michigan off Ozaukee County (S. P. Jones) on Oct. 1; and two birds were reported from Clear Lake, Vilas County (Les Compton and Clarence Anthes) on Oct. 9.

HORNED GREBE: First fall report came from Dane County on Sept. 12 (Mrs. R. A. Walker), and thereafter reported from these counties: Adams on Sept. 28 (Sam Robbins); Milwaukee on Oct. 16 (Mary Donald) and again Nov. 9 and 25 (Mrs. I. N. Balsom); Brown on Nov. 1 (Ed Paulson) and Winnebago on Nov. 10 (Mrs. W. E. Rogers).

EARED GREBE: The L. E. Comptons reported seeing a pair of these birds at close range on Silver Lake, Waukesha County, on Oct. 16.

WESTERN GREBE: Tom Soulen reported one bird from Lake Michigan off Ozaukee County on Nov. 26.

PIED-BILLED GREBE: Late dates were reported from these counties: Marathon on Oct. 9 (Mrs. S. W. Doty); Milwaukee on Oct. 11 (Mrs. I. N. Balsom); Chippewa on Oct. 19 (Charles Kemper); Adams on Oct. 31 (Sam Robbins); Dodge on Nov. 2 (Gordon Orians); Brown on Nov. 4 (Ed Paulson); Winnebago on Nov. 10 (Mrs. W. E. Rogers); Dane on Nov. 22 (Al Eynon); and Grant on Nov. 25 (Harold Burgess).

WHITE PELICAN: The single bird which summered on Horicon Marsh was still there at least as late as Sept. 18 (the Carl Fristers). See 1955 *Passenger Pigeon* 117, 164.

DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT: Late dates: Adams County on Oct. 31 (Sam Robbins); Brown on Nov. 4 (Ed Paulson); Iowa on Nov. 5 (Bill Foster and Sam Robbins); Dane on Nov. 12 (Dick Wills).

GREAT BLUE HERON: These last dates were reported: Marathon on Sept. 10 (Mrs. S. W. Doty); Marquette on Sept. 12 (Sam Robbins); Bayfield on Sept. 17 (David Bratley); Dane on Oct. 2 (Bill Foster); Chippewa on Oct. 3 (Charles Kemper); Adams on Oct. 6 (Sam Robbins); Sauk on Oct. 25 (Sam Robbins); Milwaukee on Oct. 30 (Mary Donald); Brown on Nov. 4 (Ed Paulson); Winnebago on Nov. 10 (Mrs. W. E. Rogers); and Grant on Nov. 19 (Harold Burgess).

AMERICAN EGRET: Reasonably common in late summer at Horicon, and last reported from there on Oct. 11 (Mrs. I. N. Balsom). Other late summer and early fall reports came from these counties: Waushara on Sept. 5 (Stan Wellso); Manitowoc on Sept. 12 (John Kraupa); and Grant on Sept. 26 (Harold Burgess).

SNOWY EGRET: John Wilde first reported this species from Horicon Marsh on September 2, and thereafter as many as four individuals were seen in the same area (Mrs. R. A. Walker and Alan Keitt on Sept. 12). The final report came from Dick Wills who saw a single bird on Sept. 24.

LOUISIANA HERON: Mr. and Mrs. Walter A. Peirce of Racine observed a single individual of this species along Burnett's Ditch on Horicon Marsh on Sept. 19 and it was photographed at that place on Sept. 20 by Ed Prins. The Prins film establishes this beyond doubt as a first record for Wisconsin. Mrs. Peirce's report of the observation appears on page 25 and is a model of the fashion in which it might be hoped all species new to the state might be observed and reported.

LITTLE BLUE HERON: An immature was seen at Lake Mason, near Briggsville, on Aug. 11 (Tom Soulen) and Aug. 17 (Sam Robbins). The only other records came from Horicon where Tom Soulen reported a peak number of 14 birds on Aug. 14; one was still present on Sept. 23 (Mary Donald).

GREEN HERON: Last dates from the following counties were received: Winnebago on Aug. 19 (Mrs. W. E. Rogers); Adams on Aug. 27 (Sam Robbins); Lincoln on Aug. 28 (Robt. Schlising); Polk on Aug. 31, nine birds (Mrs. L. M. Pedersen); Jefferson on Sept. 5 (Nils P. Dahlstrand); Green Lake (Sam Robbins) and Marathon (Mrs. S. W. Doty) on Sept. 7; Vernon on Sept. 11 (Margarette E. Morse); Fond du Lac on Sept. 13 (Rev. George Henseler); Milwaukee on Sept. 14 (Mrs. I. N. Balsom); Grant on Sept. 28 (Harold Burgess); Dane on Sept. 30 (Dick Wills); and Chippewa on Oct. 5 (Charles Kemper).

BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERON: Last dates came from these counties: Green Lake on Sept. 7 (Sam Robbins); Sheboygan on Sept. 18 (Gordon Orians); Manitowoc on Sept. 28 (John Kraupa); Outagamie on Oct. 2 (Alfred Bradford); Brown on Oct. 21 (Ed Paulson) and Waukesha on Nov. 5 (Mrs. L. E. Compton).

YELLOW-CROWNED NIGHT HERON: The only report during the period came from Horicon Marsh on Sept. 18 (the Carl P. Fristers).

AMERICAN BITTERN: Late reports from these counties: Bayfield on Aug. 31 (David Bratley); Marathon on Sept. 14 (Mrs. S. W. Doty); Brown on Sept. 18 (Ed Paulson); Dodge on Sept. 23 (Mrs. I. N. Balsom); Chippewa on Sept. 25 (Charles Kemper); Adams on Sept. 30 (Sam Robbins); Grant on Oct. 26 (Harold Burgess); and Dane on Nov. 19 (David Walker).

LEAST BITTERN: The only report during the period came on Sept. 7 from Ed Paulson in Brown County.

WHISTLING SWAN: Reported from these counties: Outagamie on Nov. 3-6 "many" (Mrs. W. E. Rogers); Brown on Nov. 4 (Ed Paulson); Sheboygan, 20 on Nov. 5 (Tom Soulen); La Crosse on Nov. 8 (Alvin M. Peterson); and Grant, Nov. 19-26 (Harold Burgess).

CANADA GOOSE: Departure dates unclear. Newspapers reported the first arrivals at Horicon on Sept. 12. First reports from other counties were: Rock (Mrs. Melva Maxson) and Winnebago (Mrs. Glen Fisher) on Sept. 20; Chippewa (Charles Kemper) and Vernon (Margarette Morse) on Sept. 21; Shawano on Sept. 26 (Mary Stage); Adams on Sept. 30 (Sam Robbins); Grant on Oct. 1 (Harold Burgess); Dane (Bill Foster) and Waukesha (Mrs. Emma Hoffmann) on Oct. 2. On October 9 Gordon Orians reported 16 Canada-type geese no larger than the 18 snow geese with which they were seen in Sheboygan County.

SNOW GOOSE: Charles Kemper's report from Chippewa County on Sept. 21 was startlingly early. October arrival dates came from these counties: Iowa (N. R. Barger) and Sheboygan (Gordon Orians) on Oct. 9; Adams on Oct. 11 (Sam Robbins); Marathon on Oct. 17 (Mrs. S. W. Doty); Rock (Mrs. Melva Maxson), and Waukesha (Mrs. L. E. Compton) on Oct. 19; Brown on Oct. 21 (Ed Paulson); Grant on Oct. 22 (Harold Burgess) and Milwaukee on Oct. 30 (the Carl Fristers).

BLUE GOOSE: The Sept. 21 report from Charles Kemper in Chippewa County was well ahead of the next reports, which came from the following counties: Adams on Oct. 11 (Sam Robbins); Dodge on Oct. 12 (Gordon Orians); Brown on Oct. 16 (Ed Paulson); Dane (Sam Robbins) and Grant (Harold Burgess) on Oct. 22; and Waukesha on Oct. 30 (Mrs. Emma Hoffmann).

DUCKS: General. All the regular species were reported during the season. Enough of these either nest or summer sparingly around the state, or winter in varying numbers that the data reported make it virtually impossible to trace out significant movements into or out of the state. The few species listed below are exceptions as to which the dates appeared to have some meaning.

BLUE-WINGED TEAL: Last reports from the following counties were: Adams on Sept. 30 (Sam Robbins); Marathon on Oct. 1 (Mrs. S. W. Doty); Brown on Oct. 4 (Ed Paulson); Dodge (Gordon Orians) and Milwaukee (Mrs. I. N. Balsom) on Oct. 11; Dane on Nov. 6 (Al Eynon); Winnebago on Nov. 11 (Mrs. W. E. Rogers); and Grant on Nov. 19 (Harold Burgess).

SHOVELLER: Arrival dates noted from these counties: Dane on Oct. 2 (Al Eynon); Grant (Harold Burgess) and Milwaukee (the Carl Fristers) on Oct. 8; Brown on Oct. 16 (Ed Paulson); and Adams on Oct. 28 (Sam Robbins).

AMERICAN GOLDEN-EYE: Arrival dates noted from these counties: Dane on Oct. 23 (Al Eynon); Brown on Nov. 4 (Ed Paulson); Sheboygan on Nov. 5 (Gordon Orians); Manitowoc on Nov. 6 (John Kraupa); Outagamie and Winnebago on Nov. 10 (Mrs. W. E. Rogers); Adams on Nov. 12 (Sam Robbins) Marathon on Nov. 20 (Mrs. S. W. Doty); and Grant on Nov. 26 (Harold Burgess).

BUFFLEHEAD: Arrival dates noted from these counties: Dane on Oct. 8 (Dick Wills); Milwaukee on Oct. 16 (Mary Donald); Brown on Oct. 21 (Ed Paulson); Adams on Oct. 31 (Sam Robbins); Sheboygan on Nov. 5 (Gordon Orians); Manitowoc on Nov. 24 (John Kraupa); and Grant on Nov. 26 (Harold Burgess).

OLD-SQUAW: First noted at Milwaukee on Oct. 25 (Mary Donald) and in Sheboygan County on Nov. 5 (Gordon Orians).

WHITE-WINGED SCOTER: Arrivals noted in these counties: Brown on Oct. 12 (Ed Paulson); Ozaukee on Oct. 15 (Dick Wills and Tom Soulen); Dane on Oct. 17 (Bill Foster); and Milwaukee on Oct. 18 (Mrs. I. N. Balsom).

SURF SCOTER: Mary Donald reported two birds from Lake Michigan off Ozaukee County on Oct. 18, and Ed Paulson a single bird from Brown County on Nov. 5.

AMERICAN SCOTER: Reported by Mary Donald on Oct. 17 from Ozaukee County, and from Sheboygan County, also on Lake Michigan, on Oct. 17 (Dan Berger) and on Nov. 6 (Gordon Orians).

TURKEY VULTURE: Reported from Douglas County on Aug. 24 (A. E. Smith); Waukesha County, 7 birds on Oct. 8 (the L. E. Comptons); and from Cedar Grove on Oct. 8, 10 (2 birds), 12, 13 (3 birds) by Dan Berger.

GOSHAWK: Reported by Karl Kahmann from Sawyer County on Oct. 4 and by Sam Robbins from Adams County on Nov. 12.

SHARP-SHINNED HAWK: A flight of some 1220 birds was noted at the Cedar Grove hawk banding station in Sheboygan County on Oct. 13 (Dan Berger). Other reports during period came from these counties: Adams on Aug. 30 and Oct. 1 (Sam Robbins); Brown on Sept. 20 and Oct. 4 (Ed Paulson); Dane on Sept. 2 and 11 (Dick Wills); Milwaukee on Aug. 30, Sept. 12 and 16 (Mary Donald) and Oct. 11 (Mrs. I. N. Balsom); Outagamie on Aug. 22 (Alfred Bradford); and Waukesha on Sept. 28 (Mrs. Emma Hoffmann).

COOPER'S HAWK: Approximately 50 seen at Cedar Grove during the Oct. 13 flight (Dan Berger). Also reported from these counties: Adams on Aug. 27 and Oct. 11 (Sam Robbins); Dane on Oct. 6 (Sam Robbins); and Grant on Sept. 10 (Harold Burgess).

BROAD-WINGED HAWK: Reported from these counties: Adams on Sept. 14 (Sam Robbins); Brown on Sept. 14 and Oct. 10 (Ed Paulson); Outagamie on Oct. 2 (Alfred Bradford); Marathon on Sept. 3 (Mrs. S. W. Doty) and Winnebago on Sept. 10 (Mrs. W. E. Rogers).

ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK: David Bratley's date of Sept. 1 from Bayfield County was unusually early. The Carl Fristers reported it from Horicon on Sept. 18 and later reports came from these counties: Brown on Sept. 30 (Ed Paulson); Cedar Grove, Sheboygan County, on Sept. 30 and 8 birds on Oct. 13 (Dan Berger); Milwaukee on Oct. 11 (Mrs. I. N. Balsom); Outagamie on Oct. 18 (Alfred Bradford); Waushara, 2 birds on Nov. 6 (Sam Robbins) Dane and Walworth on Nov. 23 (Bill Foster); and Winnebago on Nov. 28 (Mrs. Glen Fisher).

GOLDEN EAGLE: Cedar Grove recorded its first bird, an adult, on Oct. 4 and a single immature bird was observed Oct. 9 and 13. F. H. King reported a bird from Douglas County on Oct. 11.

BALD EAGLE: Sam Robbins reported that the eagle roost near Petenwell Dam in Adams County contained at least 19 birds by Nov. 30. Other reports came from these counties: Dane on Oct. 8 (Dick Wills) and on Nov. 26 (Les Neustadter); Dodge (Horicon) on Aug. 20 (Bill Foster and Mrs. R. A. Walker) and on Sept. 24 (Dick Wills); Door on Nov. 8, 9 (Frank King); Grant on Nov. 25 (Harold Burgess); Sheboygan (Cedar Grove) on Sept. 24, Oct. 9, 16 (Dan Berger); and Waukesha on Oct. 16 and Nov. 27 (Mrs. Emma Hoffmann).

OSPREY: Reported from these counties: Adams on Aug. 26 and Oct. 1 (Sam Robbins); Brown on Sept. 4 (Ed Paulson); Dane, 2 on Sept. 30 (Dick Wills); Dodge on Oct. 14 (Gordon Orians); Fond du Lac on Sept. 13 (Gordon Orians); and Cedar Grove on Sept. 12 (Gordon Orians) on Sept. 25 (the Carl P. Fristers), and on Oct. 9 (Mrs. I. N. Balsom).

DUCK HAWK: Reported from these counties: Adams on Sept. 21 (Sam Robbins); Barron on Nov. 20 (John Butler); Dodge on Aug. 28 (the Roy Lounds), Aug. 30 (Gordon Orians), Sept. 18 (Dick Wills) and Sept. 26 (Gordon Orians); Iowa on Sept. 26 (N. R. Barger and Al Eynon); Milwaukee on Sept. 30 (Mary Donald); Sheboygan (Cedar Grove) on Aug. 21 and Sept. 12 (Dan Berger) and Oct. 9 (Mrs. I. N. Balsom).

PIGEON HAWK: Observations were reported from these counties: Adams on Aug. 22 and Sept. 5 (Sam Robbins); Bayfield on Aug. 28 and Nov. 9 (David Bratley); Brown on Sept. 4 and Oct. 16 (Ed Paulson); Chippewa on Aug. 26 (Charles Kemper); Dane on Oct. 7 (Dick Wills) Dodge on Aug. 30 and Sept. 16 (Gordon Orians); Douglas on Aug. 20 and 31 (staff of Wis. Audubon Camp); Outagamie on Sept. 25 (Alfred Bradford); Polk on Aug. 25 (Mrs. L. M. Pedersen); and Sheboygan (Cedar Grove) on Oct. 9 (Mrs. I. N. Balsom) and 55 birds on Oct. 13 (Dan Berger).

SANDHILL CRANE: Alfred Bradford reported the species from Outagamie County on Sept. 21; Sam Robbins last reported it from its nesting grounds in Adams County on Sept. 26; a number of observers reported cranes from Green Lake and Marquette counties after mid-September, with numbers reaching their peak during the week of Oct. 15-22 (N. E. Damaske); and Gordon Orians saw six birds flying south over Dane County on Oct. 24.

KING RAIL: Stan Wellso observed one bird at Horicon on Sept. 9 and Mrs. I. N. Balsom reported an immature bird at Cedar Grove, Sheboygan County on Oct. 9.

VIRGINIA RAIL: These last dates were received from the following counties: Marathon on Aug. 25 (Mrs. S. W. Doty); Brown on Sept. 6 (Ed Paulson); Adams on Sept. 22 (Sam Robbins); Dodge on Sept. 23 (Mrs. I. N. Balsom); Outagamie on Oct. 1 (Alfred Bradford); Winnebago on Oct. 3 (Mrs. W. E. Rogers); Dane on Oct. 13 (John Emlen).

SORA: Final reports came from these counties: Chippewa on Aug. 21 (Charles Kemper); Marathon on Aug. 23 (Mrs. S. W. Doty); Bayfield on Aug. 28 (David Bratley); Jefferson on Sept. 20 (Nils P. Dahlstrand); Adams on Sept. 22 (Sam Robbins); Dodge on Sept. 23 (Mrs. I. N. Balsom); Winnebago on Oct. 3 (Mrs. W. E. Rogers); Manitowoc on Oct. 18 (John Kraupa); and Grant on Oct. 25 (Harold Burgess).

FLORIDA GALLINULE: Late reports came from these counties: Dodge on Sept. 15 (Gordon Orians); Brown on Sept. 20 (Ed Paulson); Winnebago on Oct. 3 (Mrs. W. E. Rogers); Outagamie on Oct. 8 (Alfred Bradford); and Milwaukee on Oct. 18 (Mrs. I. N. Balsom).

SHOREBIRDS: General. Twenty-six species, none of which regularly winter in Wisconsin, were reported during the period. By mid-September the bulk of the transients had left, but the Red-backed Sandpipers were just beginning to arrive, and they, along with both Yellow-legs, the Pectoral and the Least, were present in some places until late October or early November. The season was not a great one for shorebirds, but any Wisconsin season is a good one which produces Western and Buff-breasted Sandpipers and two independent records of Avocets. A few of the more unusual records are set forth below:

GOLDEN PLOVER: Marked increase in fall observations of a species seen more commonly in spring. Representatives of the Wisconsin Audubon Camp found them in Douglas County on Aug. 20 and 31 and the species was subsequently reported from Adams, Chippewa, Dodge and Ozaukee Counties, with a single bird reported from Ozaukee as late as Nov. 5 (Tom Soulen).

RUDDY TURNSTONE: Reported from these counties: Douglas on Aug. 31 (Wis. Audubon Camp Staff); Marathon on Sept. 3 and 4 (Mrs. S. W. Doty); and Milwaukee on Sept. 11 (the Carl Fristers) and 14 (Mrs. I. N. Balsom).

UPLAND PLOVER: Three September dates were somewhat late: Fond du Lac County on Sept. 7 (Gordon Orians); Brown County on Sept. 8 (Ed Paulson); and Sheboygan County on Sept. 24 (Dick Wills and others).

KNOT: One remained in a drainage ditch near Castle Rock Dam in Adams County, Aug. 22-30 (Sam Robbins); one near Briggsville, Sept. 3 (N. R. Barger and the Roy Lounds); and Bayfield County on Aug. 31 and Sept. 2 (David Bratley). These were first records for these locations; along the Lake Michigan shore at Milwaukee, where one or more birds are found nearly every fall, this species was not found.

BAIRD'S SANDPIPER: Chippewa County on Aug. 21 and 23 (Charles Kemper); Horicon, frequent reports until Aug. 28 (Roy Lound and others); seen frequently in small flocks up to ten birds in Adams County from July through Sept. 14 (Sam Robbins).

STILT SANDPIPER: This species is a tolerably common fall migrant in Wisconsin, with birds returning as early as mid-July (see 1955 *Passenger Pigeon* 168). It was reported after mid-August from these counties: Adams, 20 birds at Mason Lake on Sept. 3 (N. R. Barger and Roy Lound); Chippewa, five present Aug. 12, and last reported Aug. 24 (Charles Kemper); Dane, as many as five birds at Hammersley's Marsh between Aug. 22 and Sept. 10 (Gordon Orians and others); Dodge, many observers saw birds at Horicon during late August and early September, with a final record of Sept. 23 (Mrs. I. N. Balsom); and Douglas, where staff members of the Wis. Audubon Camp found them on Aug. 21 and 31.

WESTERN SANDPIPER: Seen on Crex Meadows, Burnett County, on Aug. 15 and 21 by staff of Wis. Audubon Camp; and at Milwaukee on Aug. 20 (Dick Wills) and Aug. 31 (Tom Soulen).

BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER: The Roy Lounds observed this species at the north end of Horicon Marsh on Aug. 14, watching it for 15 minutes through a 30X Balscope.

AMERICAN AVOCET: Two independent observations of this striking species. Mrs. William F. Davidson of St. Paul, Minn., reported one on Sept. 4 in Dane County a few miles south of Madison. 18 days later, and 100 miles to the northeast, Mrs. Dale Vawter and others watched an Avocet for an hour on Sept. 22 as it fed along the northern shore of Lake Winnebago. See "By the Wayside."

NORTHERN PHALAROPE: Reported from these counties: Dane, 1 bird from Aug. 21 through 28 (Gordon Orians and others); Milwaukee on Aug. 26 and Sept. 1 (Mary Donald); Dodge, 2 birds at Horicon on Aug. 28 (Roy Lound), and elsewhere in Dodge County on Sept. 14 and 27 (Gordon Orians); and Adams, 1 bird at Mason Lake on Sept. 3 (N. R. Barger and others).

PARASITIC JAEGER: Mary Donald reported this species from Lake Michigan off Ozaukee County on Oct. 16.

FRANKLIN'S GULL: Reported from these counties: Milwaukee on Aug. 28 (Mary Donald) and on Sept. 11 and 14 (Mrs. I. N. Balsom); Dodge (Horicon) on Sept. 11 (Bill Foster); Dane, 2 birds on Oct. 9 (Bill Foster) and 1 on Oct. 14 (Dick Wills); Adams, 1 bird in company with 13 Bonaparte's Gulls on Oct. 31 (Sam Robbins).

BLACK TERN: Most observers noted departure during last week of August or first week of September, although Ed Paulson found it in Brown County as late as Sept. 19.

YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO: Reported from these counties: Adams on Sept. 2 (Sam Robbins); Waukesha on Sept. 7 (Mrs. Emma Hoffmann); Dodge on Sept. 19 (Gordon Orians); and Milwaukee on Oct. 16 (Mary Donald).

BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO: Reported in October from these counties: Dodge on Oct. 4 (Gordon Orians); La Crosse on Oct. 9 (Alvin Peterson); Milwaukee on Oct. 10 (Mary Donald); and Sheboygan on Oct. 17 (Dan Berger).

SNOWY OWL: Chippewa County, Nov. 6 and 20 (Charles Kemper).

SHORT-EARED OWL: Reported from these counties: Dane on Oct. 7 (Dick Wills); Chippewa on Oct. 16 (Charles Kemper); Rock on Oct. 27 (John Wilde); and Waukesha on Oct. 30 (the L. E. Comptons).

WHIP-POOR-WILL: Ed Paulson reported one from Brown County on Sept. 16.

NIGHTHAWK: Many observers reported a substantial movement of birds at dusk on Aug. 25-27; and most final reports occurred between Sept. 13-19, with the last report coming from Carl Frister in Milwaukee on Sept. 26.

CHIMNEY SWIFT: Departure dates were reported from these counties: Bayfield on Sept. 2 (David Bratley); Adams on Sept. 5 (Sam Robbins); Chippewa (Charles Kem-

per) and Marathon (Mrs. S. W. Doty) on Sept. 14; Brown on Sept. 16 (Ed Paulson); Polk on Sept. 17 (Mrs. L. M. Pedersen); Fond du Lac on Sept. 19 (Rev. George Henseler); Waukesha on Sept. 21 (Ed Peartree); Milwaukee on Sept. 24 (Carl Frister); Jefferson on Oct. 9 (Nils P. Dahlstrand) and Dane on Sept. 13 (John Emlen and Dick Wills).

RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD: Most observers reported departures between Sept. 4-9. Peak movement was noted at Cedar Grove on Sept. 12, with the last bird reported there on Sept. 18. The only subsequent dates came from Margarette Morse in Vernon County on Sept. 22 and from Mary Donald in Milwaukee on Oct. 3.

EASTERN KINGBIRD: Departure noted by most observers between Sept. 4-11, but Ed Paulson reported a very late straggler from Brown County on Oct. 9.

ARKANSAS KINGBIRD: John Wilde reported one of these unmistakable birds from Rock County on Sept. 11 and saw it, or another like it, in the same place on Sept. 25.

CRESTED FLYCATCHER: Most departures fell between Sept. 5-12, with Dick Wills' report from Dane County on Sept. 20 being the only report after that period.

PHOEBE: Late departures were noted in these counties: Adams on Oct. 28 (Sam Robbins); Waukesha on Oct. 29 (Ed Peartree); Dane on Oct. 30 (Mrs. R. A. Walker); and Columbia on Nov. 1 (Gordon Orians).

EMPIDONAX FLYCATCHERS: There were numerous reports through Sept. 14, with David Bratley's report from Bayfield County on Sept. 19 being the latest.

WOOD PEWEE: Departure generally noted between Sept. 20-25, with Gordon Orians reporting one bird in Dodge County on Oct. 6.

OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER: Gordon Orians reported one bird in Dodge County on Sept. 15, but all other reports fell between Aug. 23 and Sept. 5.

TREE SWALLOW: Stragglers were reported from Winnebago County on Oct. 27 (Mrs. W. E. Rogers); and from Dane County on Nov. 4 (Sam Robbins and Bill Foster) and Nov. 5 (Mrs. R. A. Walker).

BANK SWALLOW: The last reports fell between Aug. 18 and Sept. 6.

ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW: Dick Wills reported a straggler in Dane County on Oct. 7, quite late.

BARN SWALLOW: There were a number of reports during the first three weeks of September, but Gordon Orians reported the species from Dodge County on Sept. 27, and Mrs. I. N. Balsom from Dane County on Oct. 11.

CLIFF SWALLOW: Departures were generally noted between Sept. 14-22.

PURPLE MARTIN: Most departures occurred between Sept. 17-22, but Dick Wills found it in Dane County as late as Sept. 30.

BROWN CREEPER: Early reports came from Alfred Bradford in Outagamie County on Sept. 5; from John Kraupa in Manitowoc on Sept. 11; and from Gordon Orians at Cedar Grove on Sept. 12. The principal flight apparently occurred around Sept. 19 since the bulk of arrivals fall in the period Sept. 19-23.

HOUSE WREN: Most were gone by the end of September, but a few remained until Oct. 2 in Dane County (Bill Foster), Oct. 6 in Adams County (Sam Robbins), and Oct. 9 in Sheboygan County (Gordon Orians).

WINTER WREN: Reports from Outagamie on Sept. 19 (Alfred Bradford); Rock on Sept. 23 (Mrs. Melva Maxson); and Dane on Sept. 24 (Dick Wills) suggest some movement southward around September 19; and reports on Oct. 1 from Winnebago (Mrs. Glen Fisher) and Milwaukee (Mrs. I. N. Balsom) suggest perhaps another influx then.

BEWICK'S WREN: Stragglers were noted in Adams County on Aug. 27 (Sam Robbins) and Dane on Oct. 7 (Dick Wills).

CAROLINA WREN: Dick Wills reported one bird in the Arboretum at Madison on Aug. 24-25.

LONG-BILLED MARSH WREN: Frank King reported "several" stragglers at Hori-con on Nov. 12. General departure dates are unclear.

SHORT-BILLED MARSH WREN: These departure dates were noted: Outagamie on Oct. 8 (Alfred Bradford); Adams on Oct. 10 (Sam Robbins); Dodge on Oct. 11 (Gordon Orians); and Dane on Oct. 13 (John Emlen).

MOCKINGBIRD: The Carl Fristers reported a bird in their yard on Nov. 6.

CATBIRD: The bulk of the species departed late in September from most of the state but there were several October dates of lingering individuals.

BROWN THRASHER: Departure dates generally resemble those of the Catbird and the fact that fewer October records were reported for the Thrasher perhaps reflects the fact that the Catbird is the more numerous species in Wisconsin, since the Thrasher is a hardier bird which has managed to survive Wisconsin winters on occasions in the past. See 1955 *Passenger Pigeon* 129.

WOOD THRUSH: These last dates were reported: Adams on Sept. 14 (Sam Robbins); Outagamie on Sept. 16 (Alfred Bradford); Waukesha on Sept. 22 (Mrs. Emma Hoffmann); and Brown on Sept. 23 (Edwin Cleary).

HERMIT THRUSH: Arrival dates presented something of a puzzle. Rev. George Henseler reported it from Fond du Lac County on Sept. 11 and John Kraupa from Manitowoc on Sept. 15. But arrival dates tended to cluster on and after Sept. 21 and again in the period Oct. 1-6.

OLIVE-BACKED THRUSH; GRAY-CHEEKED THRUSH; VEERY: Once more the migration dates for these species are a hodge-podge. See 1955 *Passenger Pigeon* 172. The dates seem to suggest that the southward movement of all three species through Wisconsin is a long, drawn-out affair which commences early in August and does not end until mid-October. The evidence suggests that individual birds do not linger in one place and days may pass before the same species is again reported in the same place. Because so few Wisconsin birders get into the field daily, their reports of these three species form a curious, scattered pattern. A reasonably active observer may first report a species in mid-August in his county; an observer in an adjoining county may not report it until the first of September; and a third observer in a nearby area may not first report the species until mid-September. The Field Note Editor abandons further speculation with the respectful request that the W.S.O. Research Committee attempt to resolve the problem.

BLUEBIRD: Nearly all observers reported Bluebirds up nearly to the end of October. Nils P. Dahlstrand reported the species in Jefferson County on Nov. 3; Gordon Orians in Richland County on Nov. 19; and Clarence Searles reported two from Wood County on Nov. 30—a remarkably late date.

BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER: Reported from Adams on Sept. 5 (Sam Robbins), and Madison on Sept. 11 (Dick Wills).

GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET: A substantial movement into the state was reported during the period Sept. 19-24; and a second group of arrival dates fall into the period Oct. 1-4. Departures dates were unclear.

RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET: The arrival date of Sept. 3 reported from Rock County by Mrs. Melva Maxson and from Chippewa County from Charles Kemper is rather early, although Alfred Bradford's report on Sept. 4 from Vilas County in the north is not surprising for that area. The first real cluster of arrival dates appeared Sept. 8-14; another in the period Sept. 19-20; and a third Oct. 1-3.

AMERICAN PIPIT: Sam Robbins noted Pipits in Adams County Sept. 14; Gordon Orians found them at Cedar Grove on Sept. 24; and Bill Foster found them at Madison on Sept. 25. The bulk of the reports occurred during October, with the latest reports coming from Dodge County on Nov. 2 (Gordon Orians), and Dane and Iowa Counties on Nov. 5 (Sam Robbins and Bill Foster).

CEDAR WAXWING: Young were reported just leaving the nest in Polk County on Sept. 7 (Mrs. L. M. Pedersen), and in Kenosha County on Sept. 12 (Mrs. William Fenner).

NORTHERN SHRIKE: Reported on Oct. 15 from Bayfield County (David Bratley) and Ozaukee County (Dick Wills); Dodge County on Oct. 18, 24 and 31 (Gordon Orians); Adams County on Oct. 24 (Sam Robbins); and Waupaca County on Oct. 27 (Florence Peterson). There were numerous November reports.

MIGRANT SHRIKE: Gordon Orians reported one bird in Dodge County on Oct. 20, an exceptionally late date.

YELLOW-THROATED VIREO: The bulk of departure dates occurred between Sept. 13-19, but Carl Frister reported the species from Milwaukee on Oct. 8, and Mrs. I. N. Balsom reported it from Sheboygan County on Oct. 9.

BLUE-HEADED VIREO: There were a few scattered observations during September, but the only October report came from Sam Robbins on the 11th at Adams.

RED-EYED VIREO: Most departure dates occurred during the last two weeks of September, but Mary Donald reported it from Milwaukee on Oct. 1; Gordon Orians from Dodge County on Oct. 6; and Mrs. Melva Maxson from Rock County on Oct. 12.

PHILADELPHIA VIREO: Reported from these counties: Dane on Aug. 22 (Gordon Orians), Aug. 25 and Sept. 11 (Dick Wills); Adams on Aug. 23 and Sept. 14 (Sam Robbins); Bayfield on Aug. 29 (David Bratley); Waupaca on Aug. 31 (Florence Peterson); Sheboygan on Sept. 12 (Gordon Orians) and Sept. 24 (Dick Wills); Polk on Sept. 16 (Mrs. L. M. Pederson); and Waukesha on Oct. 17 (Mrs. L. E. Compton). Mrs. Compton's Oct. 17 date is most unusual.

WARBLING VIREO: Most observers reported departure by the end of the first week in September, but the species was noted in Waukesha County on Sept. 10 (Ed Peartree); Marathon County on Sept. 11 (Mrs. S. W. Doty); and Adams on Sept. 22 (Sam Robbins).

BLACK AND WHITE WARBLER: The main flight passed through between Aug. 16 and Sept. 7, but there were scattered reports through Sept. 23; one late date—Cedar Grove on Oct. 5 (Dick Wills).

GOLDEN-WINGED WARBLER: Reported from these counties: Chippewa on Aug. 21 (Charles Kemper); Milwaukee on Aug. 30 (Mary Donald); Vernon on Sept. 4 (Margarette E. Morse); and Adams on Sept. 5 (Sam Robbins).

BLUE-WINGED WARBLER: Reported from these counties: Adams on Aug. 25 (Sam Robbins); Rock on Aug. 26 (Mrs. Melva Maxson); Vernon on Sept. 4 (Margarette Morse); and Dane on Sept. 11 (Dick Wills).

BREWSTER'S WARBLER: The male bird previously reported from Adams County during the spring and summer by Sam Robbins reappeared briefly on Aug. 23 (Sam Robbins). See 1955 *Passenger Pigeon* 174. Charles Kemper's report of a male bird in Chippewa County on Aug. 25 makes us wonder if a few of our more southern warblers engage in some occasional post-breeding wandering.

TENNESSEE WARBLER: The bulk appeared to pass through between mid-August and Sept. 19; last seen in Adams County on Oct. 4 (Sam Robbins), and in Vernon County on Oct. 8 (Margarette Morse).

ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER: Reported from the Wisconsin Audubon Camp in Washburn County on Aug. 16 and 24. A number of reports thereafter were scattered through September and up to mid-October, with Mary Donald reporting the species from Milwaukee on Oct. 17, and Dick Wills reporting it from Dane County on Oct. 21 and 22.

NASHVILLE WARBLER: The bulk appear to have passed through between Sept. 2-7, but a few reports continued during September and the species was reported from Vernon County Oct. 2 (Margarette Morse) and Fond du Lac County on Oct. 7 (Rev. George Henseler).

PARULA WARBLER: Adams County on Aug. 23 and Sept. 5 (Sam Robbins); and Cedar Grove on Sept. 24 (Dick Wills) and Sept. 25 (Carl Frister).

YELLOW WARBLER: Only Ed Paulson in Brown County reported the species after Sept. 2, and his dates of Sept. 19 and 23 are quite late.

MAGNOLIA WARBLER: First arrivals were reported Aug. 16 in Dane County (Dick Wills), Aug. 22 in Adams (Sam Robbins), and Aug. 24 in Chippewa (Charles Kemper). The peak occurred during the first two weeks of September, but lingering birds were reported from these counties in October: Milwaukee (Mrs. I. N. Balsom) and Waukesha (Mrs. Emma Hoffmann) on Oct. 2; Dodge on Oct. 10 (Gordon Orians); Marathon on Oct. 12 (Mrs. S. W. Doty); and Polk on Oct. 21 (Mrs. L. M. Pedersen)—a remarkably late date for this area.

CAPE MAY WARBLER: A young bird was killed flying against a picture window in Chippewa County on Aug. 7, an unusually early date for a returning transient (Charles Kemper). A few more Cape Mays were reported after the middle of August, but most reports occurred between Sept. 8 and 21, with no records after that period.

BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER: This species, an uncommon transient over most of the state, is perhaps seen more often in fall than spring. These fall reports were received: Adams on Aug. 25 and Sept. 1 (Sam Robbins); Madison on Sept. 2 (Dick Wills); Milton on Sept. 3 (Mrs. Melva Maxson); and Milwaukee on Oct. 12 (Mary Donald).

MYRTLE WARBLER: The dates are confusing. They suggest that a few birds spread south of breeding grounds in the state by the third week in August and may be expected anywhere in the state thereafter, with the third week in September bringing substantial numbers that build to peaks early in October. By the end of October most are gone but there were lingering birds reported from these counties: Brown on Nov. 1 (Ed Paulson); Columbia (Gordon Orians) and Dane (Dick Wills) on Nov. 12; and Fond du Lac on Nov. 21 (Rev. George Henseler).

BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER: Transients appeared in Chippewa County on Aug. 21 (Charles Kemper) and Adams on Aug. 23 (Sam Robbins) and most other observers reported them by the end of August. A few linger well into October and Mrs. Melva Maxson reported one from Rock County on Nov. 5.

CERULEAN WARBLER: John Wilde reported a singing male from Holy Hill, Washington County, on Sept. 2.

BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER: Dick Wills in Madison reported the earliest (Aug. 17) and latest (Oct. 7) dates for transients. Other reports were scattered formlessly throughout the intervening period.

CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER: Sam Robbins found migrants in Adams County between Aug. 13 and Sept. 22 and the only other reports occurred between these dates without suggesting any particular peak movements.

BAY-BREASTED WARBLER: Dick Wills reported it from Dane County on Aug. 16 and other reports indicated considerable movement during the last week of August. The only date reported after Sept. 22 came from Mrs. Glen Fisher in Winnebago County on Oct. 4.

BLACK-POLL WARBLER: Sam Robbins reported the species from Adams County between Aug. 22 and Sept. 22. All other reports came within this period, with no peaks or pattern suggested.

PINE WARBLER: Most observers reported departure by Sept. 6, but Dick Wills reported it from Cedar Grove on Sept. 24, and Mrs. Emma Hoffmann from Waukesha County on Oct. 1.

PALM WARBLER: A few individuals appeared to move south in August—Waukesha County on Aug. 27 (Mrs. Emma Hoffmann); Chippewa on Aug. 29 (Charles Kemper); and Adams County on Aug. 30 (Sam Robbins)—but the bulk appeared to pass through between Sept. 19 and Oct. 7. There were a number of reports up through the middle of October, and Mrs. R. A. Walker reported a lone bird from Dane County on Nov. 12.

OVENBIRD: Final dates were reported throughout September, indicating a gradual thinning out during the month, but occasional birds linger into October, as indicated by Rev. George Henseler's report on Oct. 4 from Fond du Lac County and Gordon Orians' report from Dodge County on Oct. 6.

NORTHERN WATER-THRUSH: Sam Robbins reported the first transient on Aug. 13 from Adams County. Most reports occurred between Aug. 22 and Sept. 25, but a few were even later, the latest being from Adams County on Oct. 7 (Sam Robbins).

LOUISIANA WATER-THRUSH: Last noted on its breeding grounds in Adams County on Aug. 27 by Sam Robbins. Dick Wills reported a transient from Cedar Grove on Sept. 24, and David Bratley in Bayfield County reported one on Oct. 6, a most surprising record both as to time and place.

KENTUCKY WARBLER: Dick Wills reported it from the Arboretum at Madison on Aug. 31.

CONNECTICUT WARBLER: These counties reported observations: Adams on Aug. 23 and Sept. 1 (Sam Robbins); Dane on Aug. 23 (Dick Wills); Washburn on Sept. 1 (staff of Wis. Audubon Camp); Cedar Grove, Sheboygan County on Sept. 4 and 17 (Gordon Orians); and Vernon on Oct. 4 (Margarette Morse).

MOURNING DOVE: Sam Robbins reported it from Adams on Aug. 25 and Sept. 1; and Dick Wills from Madison on Sept. 11.

YELLOW-THROAT: Most observers reported departure by the end of the third week of September, but individuals linger well into October, and the last report came from Mrs. L. M. Pedersen in Polk County on Oct. 17.

WILSON'S WARBLER: Charles Kemper reported it from Chippewa County on Aug. 20, and a number of observers reported it during the last week of August and first week of September. Late dates came from Ed Paulson in Brown County on Sept. 19 and from Margarette Morse in Vernon County on Sept. 28.

CANADA WARBLER: Dick Wills reported it from Dane County on Aug. 15; the bulk of the records occurred between Aug. 23 and Sept. 5; and the latest report was from Mrs. S. W. Doty in Marathon County on Sept. 19.

REDSTART: Most observers reported departure prior to Sept. 19, but there were a few stragglers in October, including an adult male in the snow at Madison on Oct. 30 (Gordon Orians).

BOBOLINK: Many observers reported final dates between Sept. 8-14, but Gordon Orians' last date for Dodge County was Sept. 28.

YELLOW-HEADED BLACKBIRD: The bulk of the species departs by mid-August, but stragglers were noted in Polk County (Mrs. L. M. Pedersen) and at Horicon (Bill Foster) on Sept. 11, and Ed Paulson found it in Brown County on Sept. 23.

BALTIMORE ORIOLE: Almost all observers reported departures between Aug. 28 and Sept. 8. An Oriole at Milton on Oct. 12 was remarkably late; such late stragglers should always be studied carefully for possibilities of one of the western species.

SCARLET Tanager: Most departures were noted during the last two weeks of September, but stragglers were noted in Adams (Sam Robbins) and Bayfield (David Bratley) on Oct. 6; Dane on Oct. 7 (Dick Wills); Waukesha on Oct. 16 (Mrs. Emma Hoffmann). Mrs. R. A. Walker's bird in Madison on Nov. 5 is an astonishing late date.

ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEEK: Most departures were noted between Sept. 20-30, but late birds were noted in Shawano County on Oct. 4 (Mary Staeger); and in Waukesha County on Oct. 26 (Mrs. Emma Hoffmann).

INDIGO BUNTING: Final dates came from these counties: Chippewa on Aug. 23 (Charles Kemper); Vernon on Sept. 4 (Margarette Morse); Brown on Sept. 7 (Ed Paulson); Dodge on Sept. 13 (Gordon Orians); Milwaukee on Sept. 23 (Mrs. I. N. Balsom); and Adams on Oct. 5 (Sam Robbins).

EVENING GROSBEEK: Reported from six counties prior to the first of November: Bayfield on Sept. 5 (David Bratley); Sauk on Oct. 12 (Mrs. Henry Koenig); Milwaukee on Oct. 17 (Mary Donald); Wood on Oct. 20 (Clarence Searles); Brown on Oct. 22 (Ed Paulson); and Adams on Oct. 23 (Sam Robbins). After Nov. 1 the species was reported from virtually all counties submitting records for the period.

PINE GROSBEEK: David Bratley reported one bird in Bayfield County on Oct. 26, and the next reports did not come until late November: Marathon on Nov. 19 (Mrs. S. W. Doty); Manitowoc on Nov. 20 (John Kraupa); Sawyer on Nov. 21 (Karl Kahmann); Fond du Lac on Nov. 25 (Rev. George Henseler) and Wood on Nov. 30 (Clarence Searles).

HOARY REDPOLL: Mrs. I. N. Balsom reported the species from Milwaukee on Nov. 20.

COMMON REDPOLL: Best season in several years. October records were Milwaukee on the 20th (Mary Donald); Winnebago on the 22nd (Mrs. Glen Fisher); Bayfield on the 26th (David Bratley); and Brown on the 28th (Edwin Cleary). Virtually all reporting counties had November records.

PINE SISKIN: First reports came from Milwaukee (Mary Donald) and Outagamie (Alfred Bradford) on Sept. 27; and from Adams on Sept. 28 (Sam Robbins). There were numerous records throughout October, but the only subsequent record came Nov. 5 from Iowa County (Sam Robbins and Bill Foster).

RED CROSSBILL: Reported from these counties: Fond du Lac on Nov. 2 (Rev. George Henseler); Winnebago on Nov. 3 (Mrs. Glen Fisher); Sheboygan (Cedar Grove) on Nov. 5 (Tom Soulen); and Dane on Nov. 11-13 (Dr. J. G. Waddell and others).

WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILL: Reported from these counties: Bayfield, one on Oct. 26, and 29 on Nov. 9 (David Bratley); Polk, two on Nov. 4 and 21 (Mrs. L. M. Pedersen); and Sawyer, four on Nov. 22 (the Roy Lounds).

TOWHEE: Principal departure unclear. There were reports of individual birds throughout October, and Sam Robbins reported one from Iowa County on Nov. 5.

SAVANNAH SPARROW: Most departure dates were noted during the last two weeks of October, but Charles Kemper reported a straggler in Chippewa County on Nov. 18.

LECONTE'S SPARROW: Close attention to weedy, brushy fields in late September and early October is producing records of this elusive species which at this season responds well to squeaking. On Sept. 26 N. R. Bargar found it in NE Iowa County, and on Oct. 2 Dick Wills, Tom Soulen, and others found 20 birds in the same area; two were still present in that area on Nov. 5 (Sam Robbins and Bill Foster). Sam Robbins found the species in Adams County on Sept. 26, 28 and Oct. 10; and Gordon Orians found it in Dodge County on Oct. 3-4.

HENSLow'S SPARROW: Gordon Orians reported it Sept. 26 from Dodge County.

SHARP-TAILED SPARROW: In company with LeConte's Sparrow this species was found in Iowa County on Oct. 2 and 8 (Dick Wills and others); and Gordon Orians found it in Dodge County on Oct. 5.

VESPER SPARROW: Most departures were noted between Oct. 11 and 23, but Gordon Orians reported it from Dodge County on Nov. 10; and Mrs. Glen Fisher from Rock County on Nov. 11.

LARK SPARROW: Gordon Orians reported it from Iowa County on Aug. 16.

JUNCO: Alan Keitt noted a few in Adams County on Sept. 3; there were further reports in the period Sept. 7-10; but the real flight occurred on and after Sept. 19 when it was reported by most observers.

OREGANUS-TYPE JUNCO: These reports were received: Adams County on Oct. 28, Nov. 2 and 12 (Sam Robbins); Vernon County on Oct. 31 (Margarette Morse); and Waukesha County on Nov. 30 (the L. E. Comptons)

TREE SPARROW: Several records were unusually early: Milwaukee on Sept. 23 (Mrs. I. N. Balsom); Jefferson on Oct. 1 (Nils P. Dahlstrand); and Chippewa on Oct. 3. Four reports (Bayfield, Dodge, Iowa and Vernon counties) occurred Oct. 8-10, but it was only during the last two weeks of October that reports showed the species generally present over the state.

CHIPPING SPARROW: There were numerous reports during the first three weeks of October, and Ed Paulson reported the species from Brown County as late as Nov. 5.

CLAY-COLORED SPARROW: Departure was generally noted between Sept. 21-30, but Sam Robbins found the species in Iowa County on Oct. 20, and Gordon Orians reported it from Dodge County on Oct. 26.

FIELD SPARROW: Most departures were noted between Oct. 11 and 24, but a straggler was noted in Waukesha County on Nov. 11 by the L. E. Comptons.

HARRIS'S SPARROW: Reported from these counties: Chippewa on Sept. 22, Oct. 3, and one banded on Oct. 30 (Charles Kemper); Polk on Sept. 27-30 (Mrs. L. M. Pedersen); Adams on Sept. 30 (Sam Robbins); Dane on Oct. 6 (Sam Robbins) and Oct. 22 (Dick Wills); and Barron County, "fairly common in October" (John Butler).

WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW: Somewhat more reports than usual. Most dates occurred during the first three weeks of October, but the species was first noted in Bayfield County on Sept. 14 (David Bratley), Polk on Sept. 23 (Mrs. L. M. Pedersen), Marathon (Mrs. S. W. Doty) and Fond du Lac (Rev. George Henseler) on Sept. 26, and Adams on Sept. 30 (Sam Robbins). It was still present in Barron County on Nov. 16 (John Butler).

WHITE-THROATED SPARROW: Reported from Adams (Sam Robbins) and Rock (Mrs. Melva Maxson) on Aug. 30; Lincoln on Aug. 31 (Robert Schlising); and from many counties in the period Sept. 3-5. Only limited numbers arrived with this vanguard, and the bulk did not appear generally until the end of the third week in September.

FOX SPARROW: Florence Peterson reported it in Waupaca County on Sept. 12 (quite early); Charles Kemper reported it from Chippewa County on Sept. 25; and Sam Robbins found it in Adams on Sept. 28. Most arrivals were reported in the period Oct. 1-10, and a surprising number of observers reported one or more lingering individuals during November.

LINCOLN'S SPARROW: First reported Sept. 5 from Fond du Lac County (Rev. George Henseler), Madison on Sept. 11 (Dick Wills), and Adams on Sept. 14. Thereafter numerous reports occurred through mid-October; and the last dates came from Dodge County on Oct. 28 (Gordon Orians); and Winnebago County on Nov. 1 (Mrs. Glen Fisher).

SWAMP SPARROW: Departure dates unsatisfactory, particularly since the species frequently winters in favored spots in southern Wisconsin.

SONG SPARROW: A few individuals of this species linger through the winter in sheltered areas where water stays open, but final dates indicate that the bulk departed during the last two weeks of October.

LAPLAND LONGSPUR: David Bratley noted the species in Bayfield County Oct. 1; and Gordon Orians reported it from Cedar Grove Oct. 9. But most reports did not come until after mid-October, with the bulk of the records appearing during the first half of November.

SNOW BUNTING: Reported from these counties in October: Douglas on Oct. 15 (Mrs. L. M. Pedersen); Bayfield on Oct. 16 (David Bratley); Sheboygan (Dan Berger) and Winnebago (Frank King) on Oct. 21; Brown on Oct. 23 (Ed Paulson); and Adams on Oct. 28 (Sam Robbins). There were widespread reports during November.

THE SUMMER CAMPOUT

June 15-17, 1956

Kettle Moraine State Forest

The setting for the fifth annual W.S.O. summer campout is the north unit of the Kettle Moraine State Forest, with its picturesque lakes, hills, kettles, moraines, eskers, kames and hardwood forests. This area boasts a variety of nesting warblers (see **1955 Passenger Pigeon 74**); the Old Wade House, mid-nineteenth century inn now full restored; Lizard Mound State Park, containing a group of the finest effigy mounds in Wisconsin; and a stand of virgin hardwoods. For those who desire to swim, fish, boat or ride, there are ample facilities.

The camp site is at the Long Lake Recreational Area, located at the southeast end of Long Lake near Dundee in Fond du Lac County. To reach the campsite, take highway 67 to Dundee, then turn east on C.T.H. "F" going east one mile and north one mile to the campsite. State Forest and W.S.O. signs will direct you.

A state patrolman and W.S.O. members will be on hand to help you locate your campsite. The area contains water, firewood and toilets. Anyone preferring to rent cabins should contact any of the following: Kettle Moraine Court, Route 3, Campbellsport; Forest Lake Resort, Route 2, Campbellsport; Lake Seven Resort, Route 1, Adell; Ramer's Resort, Cascade.

Those planning on attending should try to be there Friday evening or early Saturday, as a full program of ornithological, botanical, historical and geological field trips is planned. On Saturday night, there will be a campfire (bring extra marshmallows and weiners) and some surprise entertainment. Contact Jerry Vogelsang for further details.

THE FALL CAMPOUT

September 7-9, 1956

Manitowoc

W.S.O.'s first fall campout will be held at Manitowoc, with headquarters and camping at Lincoln Park. The park is in the northeastern part of the city; it may be reached by North Eighth St. or Lincoln Boulevard—it is one block north of highway 42.

Much of the birding will be within walking distance of the park: watching shore birds on mudflats in the Little Manitowoc and in a nearby abandoned dump, and ducks and other water birds along Lake Michigan. Members of W.S.O. and the Roger Tory Peterson Bird Club will guide you to any of these areas during daylight hours. Organized field trips to Point Beach State Park will be arranged for Saturday morning and afternoon and Sunday morning, under the guidance of John Kraupa.

On Saturday evening a short program will be held in the Lincoln Park field house. Any W.S.O. photographer who has taken 35mm color slides of birds or animals is invited to bring up to five of his best slides to project; persons willing to exhibit slides will please write the chairmen (Miss Lillian Marsh and Miss Merle N. Pickett, Tall Oaks, Michigan Avenue, Route 5, Manitowoc) before the end of August.

W. S. O. OFFICERS—1955-56

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MORE NEWS . . .

A new 25-page Supply Department catalogue is now being prepared, and will be ready for distribution at the convention. There will be a small charge of 10c per catalogue to cover printing costs. If you are unable to attend, but would like a copy of this catalogue, order it by mail from Harold G. Kruse, Hickory Hill Farm, Loganville, Wis., and it will reach you shortly after the convention.

The Wisconsin Audubon Camp begins its second year of operation on June 17 and will operate continuously through

September 1. Sessions start on June 17, July 1, July 15, August 5, and August 19. Cost, which includes accommodations, meals, and tuition, is \$95 per person for a two-week session. Applicants should write to the National Audubon Society, Camp Department, 1130 Fifth Avenue, New York 28, N. Y.

The nation-wide cooperative migration study, originated in Wisconsin in 1951, has been growing in scope each year. 82 Wisconsin observers participated in 1955; we hope for 100 or more this year. Report forms may be had from Jim Zimmerman, 2114 Van Hise Avenue, Madison.

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DATES TO REMEMBER

May 4-6, 1956 (Beloit)—W.S.O. annual convention.

May 12-20, 1956 (State-wide)—May-Day Count period.

May 19-20, 1956 (Door County)—Milwaukee Audubon Society field trip to "The Clearings."

June 1-10, 1956 (State-wide)—Field notes for March, April and May, and results of May-Day Counts, should be sent to the Associate Editor.

June 10, 1956 (Green Bay)—Nesting study, conducted by the Green Bay Bird Club.

June 15-17, 1956 (Kettle Moraine State Forest)—W.S.O. campout to the

June 17, 1956 (Spooner)—Wisconsin Audubon Camp begins its second season of operation.

North Unit of the Forest, with headquarters at Long Lake.

July 8, 1956 (Door County)—All-day field trip, conducted by the Green Bay Bird Club.

August 16-25 (State-wide)—Field notes for June, July and the first half of August should be sent to the Associate Editor.

September 7-9, 1956 (Manitowoc)—W.S.O. fall campout, with headquarters at Lincoln Park in Manitowoc.

September 9, 1956 (Green Bay)—Green Bay Bird Club field trip along West Bay shore for shorebirds.

September 30, 1956 (Cedar Grove)—W.S.O. field trip to watch the hawk migration.



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