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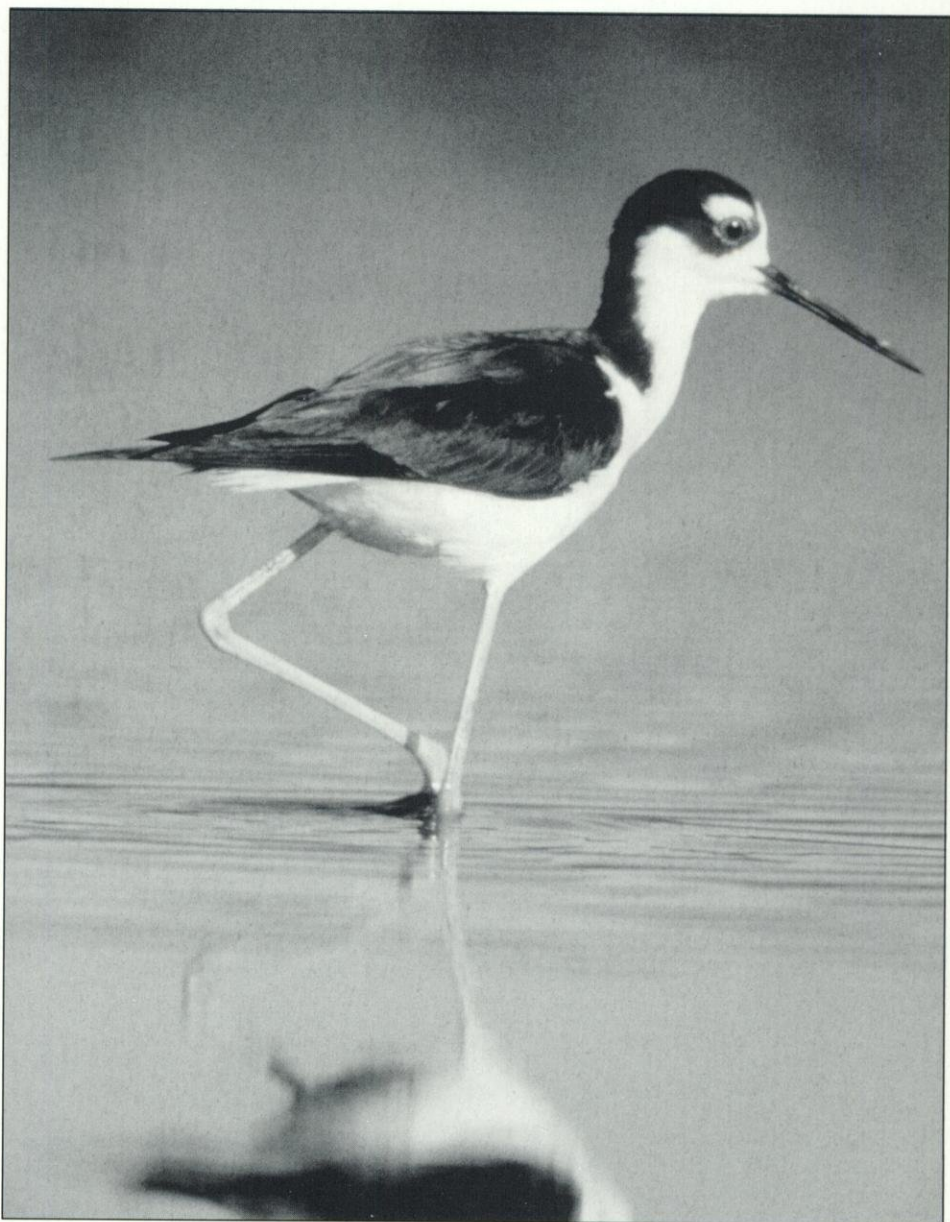


THE PASSENGER PIGEON

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Rare Gems: Ludwig's Ledgers

Due to the hand of fate, or incredible good fortune, the gods of email technology smiled on me one fine October day in 1999—the sixth to be exact—at precisely 2:08 PM. Imagine my surprise when an Illinois antique dealer sent a message asking me if I'd be interested in obtaining "six ledger books containing bird watching observations between 1876 and 1895 as compiled by Mr. Ludwig Kumlien, Milton College, Wisconsin."

Talk about a kid in a candy store, with no one minding the store!

The long lost notebooks of Aaron Ludwig Kumlien, coauthor with Ned Hollister of *The Birds of Wisconsin*, published in 1903? I could barely contain my enthusiasm, but I did my professional best at masking it. Yes, I wrote back, I think I would be somewhat interested, kind of happy, more than willing to help him in his hour of need to find a suitable buyer for said ledgers. But, I said, I am a man of little means with a wife and child to support and could not afford much. What did he want for them? At that point, email no longer served as the appropriate vehicle for our communications. We talked over the phone, and in less than five minutes, and for a rather modest fee, the kind gentleman agreed to my asking (begging) price.

"By the way, who was Ludwig Kumlien?" he said, after the bargain had been struck.

We had a nice chat.

When I obtained the ledgers, one of the first people I called was Sam Robbins, author of *Wisconsin Birdlife*. Sam told me he was not aware of the existence of these documents before, and we both wondered where they had been for over 90 years. This is a question I am still pursuing. The dealer that had contacted me had acquired them at an auction in Delavan, Wisconsin. Delavan was the hometown of Ned Hollister, and in reading the first few pages of the first volume (two volumes of nest and egg records, four volumes of skin records), it became quickly apparent that Ludwig's ledgers were in the hands of Ned before they disappeared for most of the rest of the century.

I have begun the slow process of transcribing the information contained in these ledgers (Ludwig's dark penmanship is orderly but sometimes difficult to decipher), and with Sam's help have begun the effort of interpreting some of the records, the particular details of which have not been published anywhere else to the best of our knowledge. The ledger pages, incidentally, are in remarkably fine condition.

Some day, hopefully in the not too distant future, there will appear a *Passenger Pigeon* article or two on the information contained in these notebooks, which probably served as the principal source material for *Birds of Wisconsin*.

Finally, I have contacted the Wisconsin State Historical Society, and this institution shall be the final repository for the ledgers. Until that day arrives, however,

you may imagine the hours ahead of mostly late night transcribing, long after my wife and son have retired for the evening, with a pair of cotton gloves and letter opener slowly turning each gem of a page.

James Wetters
President

Errata

In the Summer 1999 issue of *The Passenger Pigeon* (Vol. 61, No. 2), the photograph (Color Plate #4) of the Green Violet-ear was taken by Lynn Ott, not Dennis Kuecherer.

An Update on the Albino Red-tailed Hawks of the Wisconsin-Minnesota Border Region

Between June 1989 and February 1999, the presence of 21 albino or partial albino Red-tailed Hawks was confirmed in an area extending from Gays Mills to Sawyer County in Wisconsin. The birds were found as far east as Black River Falls to as far west as Rollingstone, Winona County, Minnesota.

by Philip C. Whitford and Sam Nottleman

Information about the nature of albinism in Red-tailed Hawks (*Buteo jamaicensis*) and its occurrence in the Wisconsin-Minnesota border region has been previously reported in this journal (Whitford 1990, 1991a, 1991b, 1993; Lauten 1991). This paper is intended to serve as an update on the status of our efforts to locate and identify further albinistic individuals among the Red-tail populations of western Wisconsin and southeastern Minnesota.

Most of the sightings reported here were made by my friend and hawk-chasing associate, Sam Nottleman, of Winona, Minnesota. Since I moved to Ohio in 1993, Sam has carried on the tradition of personally checking out each new report of an albino Red-tail that comes to his attention and documenting the presence and appearance of those individuals with photographs. In that time, Sam has located an addi-

tional eight albino or partial albino Red-tailed Hawks in the area extending from 25 miles south of La Crosse northeastward to Tomah and as far north as Chippewa Falls.

Locations of each new bird are marked on the map (Figure 1) that accompanies this article, with more precise location descriptions included in the text. General descriptions of the appearance and dates of discovery for each new bird follow. The original 1993 map is used as a basis to relate these additional data and the newly found specimens have simply been added to the map in numerical order to follow past practices. Newly found specimens begin with the number 15 on the map.

DESCRIPTIONS AND LOCATIONS (AND ONE CORRECTION)

Although we reported 15 albino Red-tails in the 1993 publication, I now

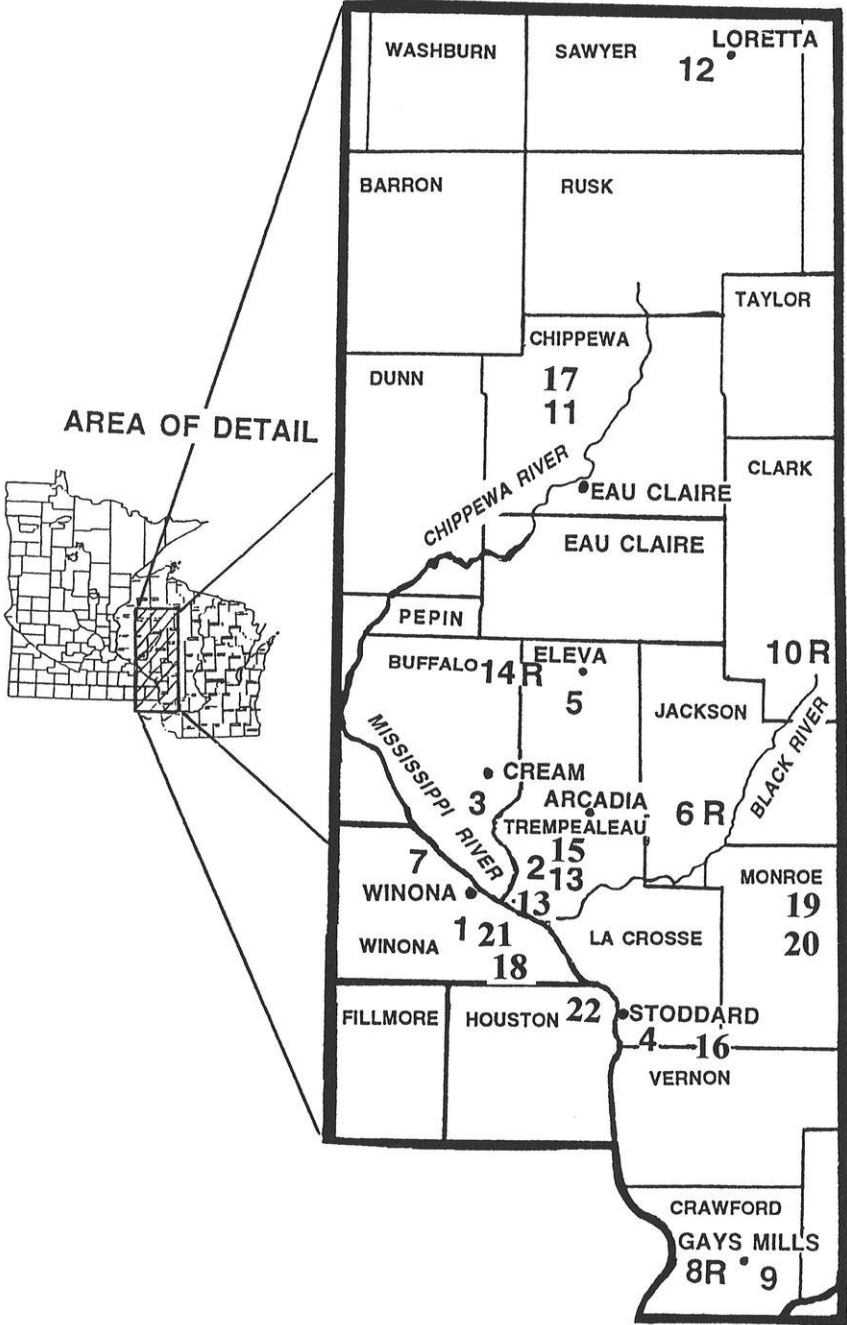


Figure 1. Locations of known albino and partial albino Red-tailed Hawks of the Wisconsin-Minnesota border. Birds marked with "R" were not personally seen by the authors, but were reported by reliable sources.

must make a correction to that number, as one bird was double-counted as a result of a change in its location during the period of the previous report. As a result of that error, the bird designated as No. 15 turned out to be albino hawk No. 13 in a different location after its dispersal from the natal site. This error became evident once Sam got a close look and pictures of the bird at Bluffsiding.

As a correction to the prior report, it should be noted that I had originally reported the white hawk at Bluffsiding, Wisconsin, and in the Mississippi River bottoms near Bluffsiding as albino No. 15. It turns out that when Sam eventually got a good look at this latter bird, he was certain that he recognized it as the same bird we had previously designated No. 13, a bird that first appeared in Beuhler Valley in 1992. His photos show both to have just a trace of reddish tint to the tip of the tail. In addition, he stated that they were both very small birds for the species, and thus were likely to have been male. Prior to this, we knew of only one albino male for the species, No. 12 in the prior report, so males with the trait appear to be considerably less common than females.

Given their proximity, similar coloring pattern, and time of appearance at one site and disappearance from the other, it appears prudent to presume that the Bluffsiding and Beuhler Valley birds are in fact the same bird. Therefore, the bird I first reported as No. 15 was really No. 13, just in another place. As such, there were only 14 hawks included in the first report once this correction is made. I apologize for any confusion I may have caused as a result of my error in reporting this information.

With this correction made, albino Redtail No. 15 becomes another bird which Sam saw and photographed in Beuhler Valley in 1994. This bird had a heavy concentration of white feathers across the shoulder and back, the forward edge of the left wing, and a head with 60%–70% white feather coverage, producing a lighter than normal appearance to the remaining feathers of the head region and neck. Remaining body feather coloring of the lower back was normal in pattern, while the breast was light with a light scattering of brown feathers among the white. The overall appearance is very similar to that of the Krider's Red-tailed Hawk illustrated in Peterson's *Field Guide to Birds East of the Rockies*. Based on that appearance alone, it probably would not have been enough to get its name added to our list of albinos. However, a close-up photo (Figure 2) revealed that this bird had the light grayish-white eyes that we have seen only on two other birds, both of which were full white (birds No. 2 [Figure 3] and 12 of the earlier report). This one detail, plus the bird's presence in the same location where two other known white Redtails had been found (one of which had the white eyes), was judged adequate to group it with our other study birds. While this bird may be questionable, it may also represent an individual that will change color with maturation, as has been reported for several Redtails raised in captivity (personal communication from Henry Kendall, a Chesterfield, Missouri, falconer and current compiler of information and reports on albino Red-tailed Hawks across North America). In any case, we have had no further sightings of this individual and no further information



Figure 2. Albino Red-tailed Hawk (No. 15), near Winona, Minnesota, 1994. Note the grayish-white eye color. Photo by Sam Nottleman.

about it. It is indicated in the proper location in Figure 1.

Albino Red-tail No. 16 (Figure 4) was reported to us by Ms. Maggie Jones of Blue River, Wisconsin, in October 1994. It can be found north of Viroqua, several miles west of Highway 14, on Springfield Road. The local law enforcement official is reported to have known of the bird for several years at the time of its first report to us. Sam has not gotten photos of this bird, but his cousin, John Lawrynk, has taken several very good pictures of it perched on a telephone pole. Its eyes are dark in color, and its yellow feet and cere with dark beak are clearly visible in some of John's photos, as are a scattering of six to nine small feathers which make up a fine "necklace" where the neck meets the anterior breast region. The tail of this bird is entirely dark red-

dish feathers. In addition, there are several dark primaries in the left wing, and a half-dollar-sized patch of black feathers at the nape of the neck and another midway along the base of the left wing on the dorsal aspect.

Hawk No. 17 is one which Sam Nottleman can take full credit for finding. He had driven to Chippewa Falls in March 1998 to get better photographs of albino hawk No. 11, which resides just north of that town along State Highway 53. When Sam arrived, he found one albino Red-tail to the east of the highway at the usual area of sightings and a second white hawk perched on the west side of the road. Both were in view at the same time, which makes it clear that two hawks occupy either a single or adjacent territories there. Size indicates that both are likely to be female. It is quite probable that both



Figure 3. Albino Red-tailed Hawk (No. 2), near Winona, Minnesota, 1990. Photo by Sam Nottleman.

have been previously seen by birders who went in search of the white Red-tail known to be visible along this stretch of highway, assumed to be a single bird prior to Sam's discovery that there were indeed two of them. The hawk that we suspect to have been the original one seen at this site, reported as No. 11 in the prior report, was said to have a small dark spot on the nape of the neck. The first hawk Sam photographed here did not show this marking, but did clearly reveal a single dark primary when in soaring flight.

Other than that, the bird appeared fully white to Sam from the ventral aspect. This seventeenth albino was so strikingly marked that Sam immediately dubbed him the "Snow Goose Hawk." Seen from below in soaring flight, this hawk clearly has only black feathers as the primaries on both wings, making it obvious why Sam was struck by its similarity to a Snow Goose. No other markings were observed for this bird.

Albino Red-tail No. 18 appeared in April 1998, literally on Sam's back



Figure 4. Albino Red-tailed Hawk (No. 16), Viroqua, Wisconsin, 1994. Photo by John Lawrynk.

doorstep, in the town of Homer, Minnesota. Homer is a small town along the west shore of the Mississippi river, about 5 miles southeast of Winona. The hawk can be found roughly 2.5 miles west of Highway 14/61, which is the road that runs along the river. Follow County Road 15 west to Homer Township Road 19, and follow that west for roughly 1 mile. This hawk is only 2–3 air miles from the Wilson hawk, our first albino Red-tail (No. 1). At first, Sam thought this might even be the same bird, since it was very like the Wilson bird in plumage pattern. However, photos and closer inspection revealed slight differences in the num-

ber and placement of pigmented tail feathers and primaries. Fortunately, Sam was able to find the Wilson Hawk on the same day he observed the new one at Homer, and thus was able to unequivocally define them as separate individuals. Sam has continued to see them both since that first sighting and they seem to have stable, non-overlapping territories. We strongly suspect they may constitute a mother-daughter relationship based on proximity and similarity of appearance, a subject that I shall approach in more detail shortly.

Albino Red-tails Nos. 19 and 20 come as a “special bonus package” in several regards. They are found at a

single site and also represent very different appearances in the range of variation for the possible color morphs of this species. Sam first saw and photographed these birds on 2 August 1998. Number 19 is a fully white bird with dark eyes and no distinctive markings to simplify identification. I believe Bird No. 20 to be something of a living oxymoron—an albino version of a melanistic Red-tailed Hawk. A melanistic bird is one which has black plumage in place of its normal coloring, more or less the antithesis of the albino. Both represent genetic variations: one an excessive pigment production of a darker-than-normal form of melanin, the other an absence of pigment production. In the case of bird No. 20, the color is a uniform light gray, approximately like that of dark concrete or a light charcoal artists' sketch. I have seen this same coloring on a Red-tail in the study skin collection (specimen #1610) of the Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio. The only reasonable explanation I can offer for this color pattern is that the bird is genetically melanistic—that is, it carries the gene for the black pigment form—but has a faulty pigment production ability so that only a small amount of the dark pigment (and virtually none of the normal red or brown pigment) is produced. In any case, this pair of Red-tailed Hawks can be found 4–5 miles west of the City of Tomah, where State Highway 21 intersects County Road ME, adjacent to a dirt track auto racing facility.

Albino Redtail No. 21 essentially takes us back to where it all began, 1.5 miles southwest of Winona, Minnesota, in the Town of Wilson. In fact, the bird was seen in the very same valley where

Sam and I reported our first albino Red-tailed Hawk. Sam first saw this new resident of the valley on 22 December 1998. He had gone to the site in hopes of finding the original bird and verifying its continued existence. One can only say he got more than he bargained for. The original hawk was present and perched in a familiar tree for Sam's binoculars. The characteristic tail and primary markings of this bird were still evident despite the 10 years since we first saw it. The surprise was the presence of a second white hawk in the same valley that day. Sam's photo, while blurry, clearly shows that there are several dark-reddish feathers in the center of the tail of this new bird. The original Wilson hawk has several light-reddish feathers in scattered locations on the tail. The photo also confirms that this is not the Homer Hawk (No. 18), though only a few miles away from it. The Homer Hawk has two to three light-red central tail feathers and several more feathers at the margin of the tail that are tinted only on the distal portion. Wing feather patterns also show variation in placement of the few dark-tinted feathers each bird displays in flight, again confirming them as separate individuals.

The final hawk, No. 22, was also last seen on 22 December 1998, and again is not far from Sam's home. It resides just west of the Mississippi River in the Town of Hokah, a small community 10–12 miles south of the city of La Crosse, Wisconsin, on the Minnesota side of the river. This places it about 25 miles southeast of the Homer and Wilson hawks. The hawk is seen regularly at a point 3 miles south on County Road 18 from its intersection with State Highway 44, appearing at a low spot be-

tween the slopes of the bluffs. Sam's photos show this hawk to be strikingly marked with a patchwork of rufous and/or black feathers on a white background that produces an overall "calico" appearance. The coloring is very much like that we first observed on hawk No. 4 at Stoddard in 1991 (a photo of bird No. 4 appeared in the 1993 article). Perhaps it is not entirely a coincidence that the Stoddard hawk is only 8–10 air miles away from this newest specimen to be found.

Sam has continued to photograph the hawk at Stoddard periodically over the years and has been able to document that it is still there. His photos show a gradual decrease in the size and number of black and red feather patches with successive molts, and a concomitant increase in the whiteness of the bird overall. The photographic record makes it clear that these two birds are separate individuals and that the first has not just changed locations. It also shows us that there can be significant changes in pigmentation over the lifetime of an individual albino hawk, though all such change observed to date represents reductions in distribution of pigment when pigmentation occurs in scattered spots. We have observed uniform increases on overall pigmentation of the whole body and tail feather region in only the one male Red-tail, as previously reported (bird No. 12, during captivity, with change thought to be related to diet and/or increased protein intake, Whitford 1993). The similarity of feather pigment distribution between the Hokah and Stoddard birds, when coupled with their proximity to one another, leads one to suspect that they may well be related, a topic to be discussed in the next section of this report.

DISTRIBUTION OF COLOR PATTERNS IN THE WISCONSIN/MINNESOTA BORDER REGION

As more and more albino hawks have been found and photographed in western Wisconsin and southeastern Minnesota, there begins to emerge a hint of a geographic pattern among the distinct variant forms of feather pigmentation. To date we have found four basic color patterns: 1) a fully white feather coloration which includes the tail feathers and primaries; 2) birds that are nearly all white, with several to many dark grey to black primaries and one or more reddish tail feathers; 3) birds that have scattered regions of black and/or reddish feathers interspersed with large areas of white extending over the entire body, giving them a "calico" appearance; 4) the uniform light gray of an albino form of a melanistic Red-tail.

While discussing up-dates of photographs and sightings, Sam and I realized that sightings of each variant were fairly clearly clustered, rather than broadly distributed across our study area. The first glimmer of this pattern arose with recognition that birds No. 4 and 22, at Hokah and Stoddard, were highly similar and thus likely to be closely related. We felt that this pair, if related, also supported our earlier hypothesis that these Red-tails do not disperse far from natal areas before establishing their own territories. The new bird at Viroqua (No. 16) is not as strongly marked as either of the other two, yet has the dark patches on the nape of the neck and left wing contours that are reminiscent of this general pattern. It is less than 15 miles from the Stoddard hawk to the Viroqua bird, which also makes one suspi-

cious that they might be related. If true, this would form a set of three birds in a limited area south of La Crosse.

Further reflection made us realize that the albinos we had found on the west side of the river from Rollingstone to Homer—birds No. 1, 7, 17, and 21—are all of a similar type to one another. Each fits the second pattern defined; that is, they are mostly white with a scattering of red tail feathers and a few dark primaries. Though none show exactly the same pattern of pigmented feather distribution in wings and tails, this collection of albino Red-tails constitutes a subgroup of birds that are distinctly different from virtually all the other albino hawks observed elsewhere in our study. The greatest distance between any of these individuals is only 15 miles, and the least 2–3 miles. This proximity, especially when coupled with similarity in appearance, strongly suggests that they are a closely related group. If this is true, it again supports our earlier contention that these hawks are not dispersing long distances from natal areas, which would help contribute to the inbreeding assumed necessary to produce the high levels of albinism observed in the Wisconsin-Minnesota border region. It would also imply that it is possible to recognize at least some semblance of a “genetic fingerprint” in plumage patterns of hawks in a given region. If and when blood samples could be obtained from these individuals, they would provide a means to confirm or refute protein similarities among these hawks and thus provide a means to support or refute this hypothesis of relatedness.

The first pattern of coloration, full white plumage with white tail and either completely white primaries or

scattered dark primaries, is evidenced by most of the albino Red-tails we have found east of the river, in a rough line stretching from Chippewa Falls (birds No. 11 and 17) to Eleva (No. 5), Cream (No. 3), Buehler Valley (Nos. 2 and 13), Tomah (No. 19), and Gays Mills (Nos. 8R and 9). If the in-hand experience that we have had with several of these birds gives any indication of pattern for the group as a whole, all those hawks that appear fully white at a distance will evidence some small flecks of red, brown, or black pigments on scattered individual feathers upon close inspection. Bird No. 11 has even been reported to have a small black patch on the nape of the neck in a past molt (Lauten 1991). While the distribution of these “all white” hawks is more scattered than that of the first two groups, with greater miles between many of them, they still appear to form a ragged line of continuity in appearance that implies the possibility of them being related. If that is true, then based on greater numbers and presence over a wider area, I would speculate that this was the oldest group of these albinos to have formed and that they represent a separate subgroup from those across the river in Minnesota. Gaps between existing birds could easily represent areas where others of this lineage have established territories, reproduced, and died or relocated in past generations, leaving this patchy present distribution as a legacy of past presence. It could also be that this group/color pattern disperses farther than the others for some reason, though I believe this to be a less likely explanation.

Whatever the explanations that are finally derived from this work, it is safe to say that the Wisconsin-Minnesota border area has a higher density of al-

bino Red-Tailed Hawks than has ever been described before. I believe that we have only begun to know the true number of them present in this area of deep, rugged-walled valleys extending out from along the Mississippi, Wisconsin, and Chippewa Rivers. The additional birds found since our 1993 report have provided some potential new insights into the patterns of dispersal and variation in forms of albinism among Red-tail Hawks. As more specimens are found in the future, we may be able to better understand the biology behind the phenomenon of the white hawks of the Wisconsin-Minnesota border region and albinism in Red-tails in general.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I wish to acknowledge the assistance of all those who have contacted us with reports of new white hawks; without

such help, we never would have been able to learn as much as we have about the presence of this spectacular natural treasure in our coulee region.

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Spring Hawk Watching on Chequamegon Bay, Lake Superior

An observation tower at the newly constructed Northern Great Lakes Visitor Center near Ashland, Wisconsin, provides an excellent spring hawk watching site. Between mid-March and late May of 1999, over 3,200 individuals of 15 raptor species were counted.

by Ryan Brady

After three years of casually noting migrating raptors reluctant to cross Lake Superior and thus concentrated along the southern Chequamegon Bay shoreline, I decided to conduct a "pilot" hawk count during the spring of 1999. Instrumental to the success of this count was the newly constructed Northern Great Lakes Visitor Center (NGLVC) and its 55-foot observation tower at the southwestern tip of Chequamegon Bay, approximately 2.5 miles west of Ashland, WI, on U.S. Highway 2 (Figure 1). Because of its location, height, and accessibility, this site is excellent for counting raptors migrating around the bay.

The goals of this count were threefold: first, to show that this site was indeed a concentration point for migrating raptors; second, to document the diversity and abundance of these concentrated raptors; and third, to get people to realize that fall isn't the only time for hawk watching.

METHODS

The count was conducted almost daily (weather and time permitting) between March 13 and May 29, most often during late morning and early afternoon hours. Data recorded included the date, time of day, sky cover, temperature, wind direction, and wind speed. Weather conditions were casually but consistently estimated using local thermometers and flags at the site. Raptor numbers were recorded (not hourly, regretfully) and any variations in age, sex, or behavior were also noted. While certainly not scientifically sound, these methods sufficed in serving the goals of this pilot count.

RESULTS

A total of 127 hours were covered over 63 count-days (Table 1). The starting date of March 13 was probably a week or two late for this warm, early

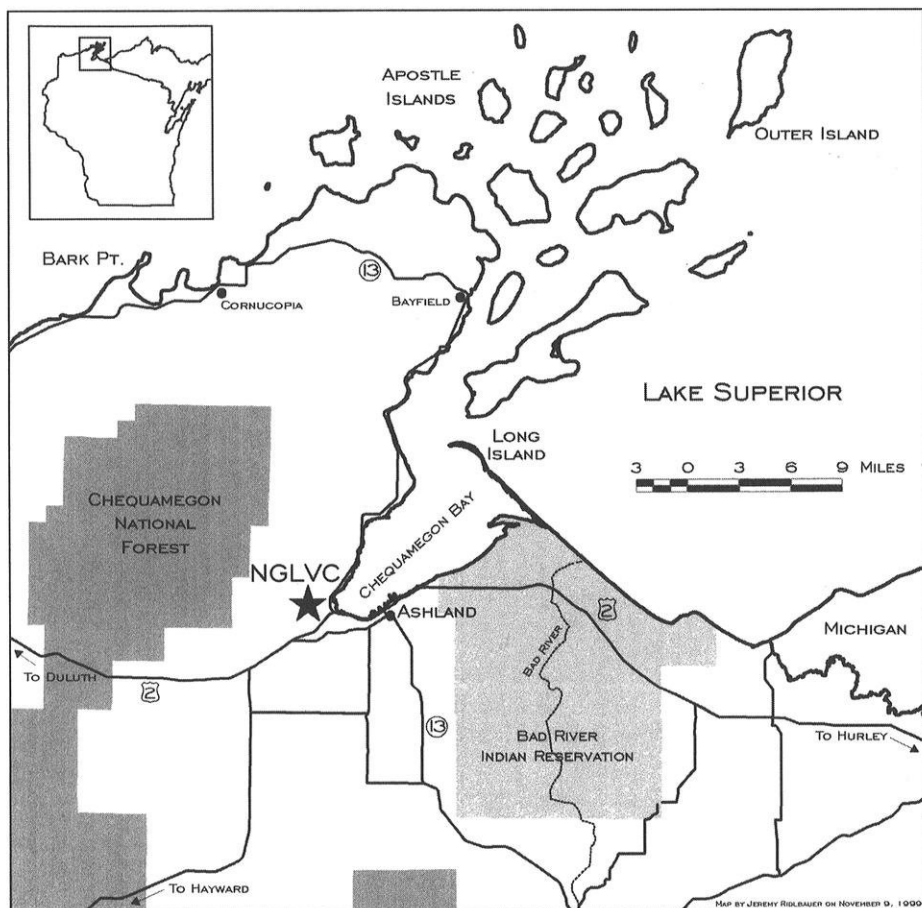


Figure 1. Map showing Lake Superior, Chequamegon Bay, and the Northern Great Lakes Visitor Center (NGLVC). Map prepared by Jeremy Ridlbauer.

spring and the count certainly could have gone well into June, as several immature Broad-winged Hawks (*Buteo platypterus*) were noted migrating by the tower as late as June 8 and June 25. Cumulatively, 3,241 migrant raptors representing 15 species were counted over the three-month period. This total equates to 25.5 raptors per hour, a number biased by the fact that longer periods were spent counting when the day's flight appeared to be a "good" one.

As expected, March was dominated by eagles. The season total of 365 Bald Eagles (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) was certainly a gross undercount, as I was unable to count more than two hours per day during this month and thus missed the bulk of Bald Eagle migration. On several days, I averaged nearly 20 Bald Eagles per hour. Based on this and past years' casual observations, I feel that over 100 Bald Eagles could easily be counted on a peak flight date if the site was covered for an entire day.

Table 1. 1999 spring hawk count results at the Northern Great Lakes Visitor Center near Ashland, Wisconsin. Between March 13 and May 29, a total of 127 hours was covered over 63 count-days, yielding 3,241 migrating raptors.

Species	Total Seen	First Date Seen	Peak Flight	Peak Date	Last Date Seen
Turkey Vulture	132	3/27	40	4/16	5/14
Northern Goshawk	0				
Sharp-shinned Hawk	235	3/13	38	4/26	5/29
Cooper's Hawk	18	4/2	5	5/4	5/15
Red-tailed Hawk	1,373	3/13	530	4/7	5/29
Broad-winged Hawk	860	4/21	337	5/4	5/19
Rough-legged Hawk	83	3/16	12	4/9	5/14
Golden Eagle	6	3/13	1	Six dates	4/7
Bald Eagle	365	3/13	37	4/7	5/27
Northern Harrier	11	3/31	2	Two dates	5/4
Osprey	20	4/14	7	4/26	5/3
Peregrine Falcon	1	5/13	1	5/13	5/13
Merlin	5	4/8	2	4/8	5/12
American Kestel	4	4/7	1	Four dates	4/28
Red-shouldered Hawk	1	4/4	1	4/4	4/4
Swainson's Hawk	2	5/8	1	Two dates	5/14
Unidentified Raptor	125				
Other Migrants					
Common Loon	24		Short-eared Owl		1
American White Pelican	15		Horned Lark		3
Double-crested Cormorant	316		Common Raven		65
Great Blue Heron	19		Bohemian Waxwing		325
Tundra Swan	144		Cedar Waxwing		103+
Canada Goose	448		Snow Bunting		18
Sandhill Crane	34		White-winged Crossbill		14
Yellowlegs species	8		Pine Siskin		37
Bonaparte's Gull	7		Evening Grosbeak		6

Five Golden Eagles (*Aquila chrysaetos*) during the month was an impressive figure for this rare spring migrant.

April saw a great increase in diversity of species and several spectacular flight days. After more than a week of foggy, inclement weather, the skies cleared on April 7 and a dam burst with Red-tailed Hawks (*Buteo jamaicensis*). Southwest winds pushed the birds right up against the lakeshore and directly over the count site. Between 11 A.M. and 5 P.M., 530 Red-tails passed by, some in groups of over 25 birds. The highlight of the day was a kettle of 51 Red-tails, including an adult dark morph individ-

ual, soaring right overhead. The day was capped by the last bird of the day, a sub-adult Golden Eagle. Similar conditions prevailed the following day as 508 Red-tails were counted, including the second of a season-total seven dark morph Red-tails. On April 9, an average of 50 Red-tails per hour passed by for over three hours, marking the end of the season's major Red-tail movement. After a mid-month lull, the last week in April saw a decent push of adult Broad-wings under excellent flight conditions, with nearly 350 birds counted in the last five days of the month. Other highlights of April in-

cluded Common Loons (*Gavia immer*), Canada Geese (*Branta canadensis*), Double-crested Cormorants (*Phalacrocorax auritus*), American White Pelicans (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*), Sandhill Cranes (*Grus canadensis*), a Short-eared Owl (*Asio flammeus*), and a Red-shouldered Hawk (*Buteo lineatus*).

May was somewhat disappointing, as the big kettles of Broad-wings that were expected simply never came. The exception was May 4, when on a strong southeast wind 337 Broad-wings streamed by, but mostly in small groups. Also noteworthy were two light morph Swainson's Hawks (*Buteo swainsoni*), one on May 8 and the other on May 14. It is possible that these were the same bird, as both were detected in the same area and neither had a very direct flight path. Diversity of raptors and nonraptors was excellent during the month, but the last good hawk flight came earlier than expected on May 14.

DISCUSSION

Despite its relatively lackluster conclusion, this pilot count was a great success. While the goals of the count were undoubtedly achieved, another benefit was insight into numerous aspects of local raptor migration.

With few minor exceptions, raptors at this site fly in a west or northwest direction, which is logical given the east-west orientation of the shoreline and the relative proximity of Chequamegon Bay to the western tip of Lake Superior. Northbound raptors reach the south shore of Lake Superior in Michigan's western Upper Peninsula and then move west along the shoreline, ultimately passing the Chequamegon Bay en route for the western tip

of Lake Superior. The concentrating effect of the bay is supported by the results of a count also conducted during the spring of 1999 by Joan Elias, avian ecologist with the Bad River Natural Resources Department. In 28 hours of counting in April from a bluff overlooking the Bad River corridor about 15 miles southeast of Ashland, she counted only 113 migrating raptors, or 4 hawks per hour (Elias pers. comm.). Clearly the birds were fairly dispersed at this inland site and/or many birds were already concentrated along the lakeshore north of her site heading west toward the NGLVC site.

Conversely, Frank Nicoletti conducted a spring count at Enger Tower in Duluth, Minnesota (about 70 miles west of Ashland), for the third consecutive year in 1999 and again produced impressive numbers. In 342 hours of counting, Frank tallied 6,624 migrating raptors, or 19.4 raptors per hour (Nicoletti pers. comm.). His results show the greater concentrating effect of Lake Superior compared to that of much smaller Chequamegon Bay. Other comparisons between his count and this pilot count provide interesting insights into raptor migration behavior. For example, the big Red-tail flight of April 7 at the NGLVC did not reach him that day in Duluth because a line of rain showers developed late in the day, forcing birds down for the night. Early the following morning, however, these birds moved past Enger Tower.

Perhaps the most popular interest in migration behavior is the effect of weather conditions, particularly wind speed and direction, on concentrating raptors. This pilot count produced some fairly conclusive results, at least for this spring, among them that flights are highly unpredictable on the Che-

quamegon Bay. One day's weather produced a small flight and the next, with seemingly identical conditions, produced a big flight. Winds aloft were most likely a key factor, as the wind conditions recorded on this count were taken from the surface. But, as most people know, Lake Superior has its own weather and this spring was no exception. In April, 20 out of 26 days counted were dominated by northeast winds off the bay. Winds just a few miles inland, however, were often out of the south or southwest, causing a bit of complexity for a migrating raptor. On certain days, though, the effects of wind conditions coincided with expectations, such as a northeast wind producing a slightly inland flight. This was likely due to the unusual occurrence of wind conditions aloft matching conditions at the surface.

Nevertheless, Tom Doolittle of the Bad River Natural Resources Department has conducted spring raptor counts in the last two decades at several coastal sites in northern Wisconsin, including Outer Island, Long Island, Oak Point, and Bark Point (Figure 1). At all of these concentration sites, he found that south to southwest winds were best for counting (Doolittle pers. comm.). West or northwest winds were also decent, while any wind with an easterly component usually resulted in few raptors. Spring hawk watches throughout the Great Lakes report a similar correlation between number of raptors and wind direction. It is unclear exactly why flights at the NGLVC during spring 1999 did not fall within this correlation. Perhaps the majority of raptors is pushed out *over* the bay to the adjacent Apostle Islands under these wind conditions and thus do not make it *around* to the NGLVC site.

Given that it is as few as 3 miles across Chequamegon Bay, it is not surprising that this body of water does not have a complete concentrating effect. Under favorable conditions, many raptors, especially falcons and accipiters, simply choose to fly right across this relatively small water barrier. Some even cross the open waters of Lake Superior to the east of Chequamegon Bay en route to the Apostle Islands. These are supported by the work of James Harris and Michael John Jaeger on Outer Island in 1976 and 1977. During the month of May in both of those years, they observed 1,230 Sharp-shinned Hawks (*Accipiter striatus*), 106 American Kestrels (*Falco sparverius*), and 4,804 Broad-winged Hawks, the latter of which is highly dependent on land-produced thermals (Harris and Jaeger 1978). Most impressive is that all of these raptors were seen in just one month of each year and without the aid of binoculars.

Despite the fact that many birds do cross the bay, the NGLVC site still provides great viewing of migrating raptors. In addition, the opportunities for research in the bay region are numerous, especially involving water-crossing behavior and other flight strategies. Perhaps most importantly, this particular site serves as a wonderful mechanism for raptor education. In addition to conducting a pilot spring hawk count, I was also able to continuously educate visitors and raise public awareness of the importance in monitoring diurnal raptor populations.

It is my hope that the NGLVC site will be monitored annually for many years to come. It would be unfortunate not to exploit such a great opportunity for research and education, not to

mention some beautiful scenery and great hawk watching.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am grateful to Joan Elias and Tom Doolittle for the data and knowledge they so kindly offered, and to Jeremy Ridlbauer for his mapmaking expertise. Most of all, my sincere thanks to Dick Verch and Frank Nicoletti for their superior wisdom, patient guid-

ance, and devoted friendship in the years leading to this report.

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OLDSQUAW
• *Clangula hyemalis* •

Oldsquaw by Steve Lubahn

Wisconsin Record Arrival and Departure Dates

by Robert C. Domagalski

This article presents record arrival and departure dates, including county and observer, for all Wisconsin bird species for which arrival and departure dates are possible.

The first printing of Wisconsin record dates was by Samuel D. Robbins in the Fall 1970 issue of *The Passenger Pigeon* (Vol. 32, No. 3). One difficulty in keeping record dates is that such a list is in continual need of updating. As Charles A. Kemper, then editor of *The Passenger Pigeon*, noted in his foreword to Robbins' article, "... since receiving this manuscript and publication there have been at least 30 revisions (to the list)..." Robbins and Kemper dealt with this problem by adding a small section in later issues, usually on the inside back cover, entitled "Revisions and Additions to the Extreme Arrival and Departure Dates." This feature was a regular part of *The Passenger Pigeon* until its last inclusion in the Winter 1975 issue (Vol. 37, No. 4, p. 189).

Between that Winter 1975 issue and the release of Robbins' *Wisconsin Bird-life* in 1991, there had been no public attempt to note changes in the state's record arrival and departure dates. In

the Summer 1994 issue (Vol. 56, No. 2), *The Passenger Pigeon* published "Wisconsin's Record Extreme Dates." That article updated Robbins' listing from 1970. This present article is an update of the 1994 list.

Although the current list has a format similar to that of 1994, there are some differences. As would be expected, the records have been updated, and the arrangement of species has been altered to reflect changes made in the seventh edition of the American Ornithologists' Union Check-List of North American Birds (AOU 1998). For easy reference, each species has been numbered, in proper order, from 1 to 278.

The current list also presents greater depth and accuracy. Accidentals with four or fewer state records have each of those records shown, rather than only the earliest and latest dates. For species with a complex history of arrival and departure dates (such as the Loggerhead Shrike), instead of mentioning that the bird has seven winter records, those seven winter records are given. Unlike the 1994 listing, which

excluded "extirpated" species, such species are now included.

The record arrival and departure dates are arranged in three columns. The first column presents the name and number of the species, the second column presents the record arrival date (with county and observer), and the third column presents the record departure date (with county and observer). For some species—such as certain waterfowl and shorebirds that migrate through the state in spring, nest out of the state, and then migrate through the state again in fall—both spring and fall record arrival and departure dates are presented. This information is indicated on the list by abbreviations for spring (Sp.) and fall

(Fl.) in the first column below the name of the species. In addition, whenever there is an arrival date that is three weeks or more before any other record (or when there is a departure date that is three weeks or more after any other record), these "exceptional" dates are noted and set off from the other record dates.

As always, if anyone notices mistakes, has ideas for improvement, or other comments, I would like to hear of them. This list is presented in memory of Samuel D. Robbins, who was the first person to organize and publish the record dates.

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Table 1. Extreme arrival and departure dates and exceptional dates of observation of birds in Wisconsin.

Species	Record arrival date	Record departure date
1. Red-throated Loon	02,27 2000, Ozaukee Thomas M. Uttech	01,01 1972, Bayfield Albert J. Roy
	—one winter record beyond Jan. 1 Jan. 7 to May 1, 1987, Manitowoc, Charles R. Sontag	
2. Pacific Loon Sp.	04,16 1983, Ozaukee Daryl D. Tessen	06,11 1977, Douglas Craig A. Faanes
Fl.	9,25 1975, Burnett Alfred H. Grewe	1,10 1998, Green Lake Thomas R. Schultz
3. Red-necked Grebe	03,05 1962, Dane William L. Hilsenhoff	12,22 1983, Dane Allen K. Shea
	—one winter record beyond Dec. 22 One bird until Feb. 4, 1995, Fond du Lac Thomas R. Shultz and Jerry & Karen Smith	
4. Eared Grebe	03,12 1997, Kewaunee A. & J. Holschbach	12,19 1953, Dane Mary A. Walker
	—one February record Feb. 12, 1959, Rock, Earl L. Loyster	
5. Western Grebe	04,02 1948, Milwaukee Gordon H. Orians	01,04 1878, Jefferson A. Ludwig Kumlien
	—three winter records beyond Jan. 4 1. Jan. 24, 1976, Ozaukee, Jon Bronson 2. Feb. 23, 1952, Ozaukee, Thomas K. Soulen 3. March 15, 1953, Milwaukee, Carl P. Frister	

(continued)

Table 1. *Continued*

Species		Record arrival date	Record departure date
6. American White Pelican		03,09 1866 ? the "Madison Democrat"	01,03 1998, Brown Patricia Parsons
7. Brown Pelican		04,22 1978, Door Mark Rispens	08,01 1943, Dane A. William Schorger
8. Anhinga	Sp.	04,07 1966, Milwaukee D. & R. Bednarek	05,22 1983, Wood Don G. Follen, Sr.
		—one summer record July 5–18, 1997, Oneida, Robert G. Spahn	
	Fl.	—one fall record Sept. 27, 1980, Sheboygan, D. Berger & Helmut Mueller	
9. Magnificent Frigatebird		—two records 1. Aug. ?, 1880, Milwaukee 2. Sept. 28, 1988, Douglas, Donald Swedberg	
10. American Bittern		03,12 2000, Milwaukee Steve Lubahn	02,28 1965, Wood Don G. Follen, Sr.
		—two overwintering records 1. 1990–1991, Dodge, Robert C. Domagalski 2. 1995–1996, Langlade, Marge Gibson	
11. Least Bittern		04,17 1952, Dodge Owen J. Gromme	12,20 1987, Dane Dave Fallow
12. Great Egret		03,11 1955, Waukesha S. Paul Jones	11,27 1979, Oconto Thomas C. Erdman
		—one winter record Dec. 24, 1980 to Jan. 18, 1981, Trempealeau, W. Drazkowski	
13. Snowy Egret		04,11 1996, Ozaukee J. Frank & T. Uttech	11,06 1994, Milwaukee B. Boldt & H. L. Hall
14. Little Blue Heron		03,26 1998, Door Roy & Charlotte Lukes	10,08 1994, Brown Ty & Ida Baumann
15. Tricolored Heron		04,23 1976, La Crosse Howard F. Young	09,20 1955, Dodge Mr. & Mrs. Walter Peirce
16. Cattle Egret		04,01 1998, Dane Kay L. Burcar	11,30 1981, Bayfield Scott Hulse
17. Green Heron		03,26 1988, Dane Steven Thiessen	11,25 1964, Racine Robert E. Fiehweg
		—one winter record Dec. 20, 1979, Adams, Don G. Follen, Sr.	
18. Yellow-crowned Night-Heron		03,22 1991, Marathon Daniel Belter	11,28 1965, Racine Edward B. Prins
		—one winter record Dec. 29, 1971, Portage, Frederick M. Baumgartner	
19. Glossy Ibis		05,08 1962, Dodge Martha Lound	11,19 1989, Trempealeau C. A. Kemper & J. L. Polk

(continued)

Table 1. *Continued*

Species		Record arrival date	Record departure date
20. White-faced Ibis		04,23 1987, Dodge Jeffrey L. Baughman	06,15 1996, Fond du Lac John O'Brien
21. Roseate Spoonbill		—one record August 1845, Rock, Thure L. Kumlien	
22. Wood Stork		—four records 1. May 3, 1973, Fond du Lac, Fran Brown 2. May 15, 1981, Sawyer, Frank Pratt 3. Sept. ?, 1852, Milwaukee, Philo R. Hoy 4. Sept. ?, 1868, Racine, Philo R. Hoy	
23. Black Vulture		07,02 1951, Milwaukee John L. Diedrich	12,29 1996, Sheboygan Dean Dolence
24. Turkey Vulture		01,31 1999, Jefferson James W. Gorton	01,28 1976, Marinette Leroy J. Lintereur
		—one overwintering record 1994–1995, Sauk, Kenneth I. Lange	
25. Fulvous Whistling-Duck		—one record July 3–4, 1989, Columbia, W. P. Mueller & D. Schwartz	
26. Greater White-fronted Goose	Sp.	02,10 1999, Columbia Daryl D. Tessen	06,04 1982, Columbia Mark S. Peterson
	Fl.	09,13 1978, Brown Randy M. Hoffman	12,19 1998, Outagamie Kathleen M. Rodel
27. Ross's Goose	Sp.	02,26 2000, Columbia W. Hutcheson and T. Wood	05,07 1997, Ashland Richard L. Verch
	Fl.	10,09 1999, Chippewa Janine L. Polk	12,16 1998, Columbia Peter Bridge
28. Brant	Sp.	02,21 1981, Dane Jeffrey L. Baughman	05,30 1954, Sheboygan Myron H. Reichwaldt
	Fl.	10,02 1954, Burnett Norman R. Stone	12,07 1985, Manitowoc Charles R. Sontag
29. Eurasian Wigeon	Sp.	03,08 1992, Dane Susan Shea	06,12 1934, Fond du Lac Gifford Breitenstein
	Fl.	10,21 1988, Dunn Janine L. Polk	12,03 1967, Racine Louise W. Erickson
30. Cinnamon Teal	Sp.	03,29 1991, Jefferson William J. Cowart	05,26 1987, Dane Frank N. Freese
		—one summer record June 19, 1981, Dodge, Richard Biss	
	Fl.	09,07 1971, Ozaukee Thomas Bintz	12,29 1968, Walworth Clarence O. Palmquist
31. White-cheeked Pintail		—one record Sept. 21, 1929, Winnebago, Catherine Clark	

(continued)

Table 1. *Continued*

Species		Record arrival date	Record departure date
32. King Eider	Sp.	02,23 1996, Milwaukee John H. Idzikowski	06,16 1937, Milwaukee H. Meyer
	Fl.	09,21 1953, Ozaukee Richard F. Gordon	01,26 1997, Milwaukee Daniel Belter
33. Common Eider		—four records 1. March 24–26, 1960, Manitowoc, John Kraupa 2. Nov. 10, 1968, Burnett, James R. March 3. Nov. 11, 1940, Burnett, Norman R. Stone 4. Nov. 2, 1891, Jefferson, A. L. Kumlien & N. Hollister	
34. Surf Scoter	Sp.	02,27 1993, Milwaukee Mark J. Korducki	06,19 1985, Manitowoc Charles R. Sontag
	Fl.	09,12 1971, Racine Daryl D. Tessen	02,18 1998, Milwaukee Mark J. Korducki
		—one overwintering record 1998–1999, Ozaukee, Robert C. Domagalski	
35. White-winged Scoter		08,09 1983, Ashland Sumner W. Matteson	07,07 1963, Manitowoc John Kraupa
36. Black Scoter	Sp.	02,27 1978, Manitowoc Brother Columban	07,06 1981, Door James B. Hale
		—one exceptional summer record Aug. 27, 1986, Ozaukee, William J. Cowart	
	Fl.	09,21 1991, Ozaukee Daryl D. Tessen	02,14 1998, Milwaukee Mark J. Korducki
		—three overwintering records 1. Jan. 12 to Feb. 28, 1941, Milwaukee, C. N. Mason & W. J. Mueller 2. 1997–1998, Ozaukee, Robert C. Domagalski 3. 1998–1999, Ozaukee, Robert C. Domagalski	
37. Oldsquaw		09,25 1985, Bayfield Scott R. Swengel	07,19 1997, Door John Regan
38. Barrow's Goldeneye		11,04 1995, Ozaukee R. Hughes & D. Mandell	05,12 1959, Bayfield David A. Bratley
39. Masked Duck		—one record November 1870, Rock, Thure L. Kumlien	
40. Osprey		03,06 2000, Sauk Kay L. Burcar	01,02 1983, Fond du Lac William K. Volkert
		—one late January record Jan. 27, 1989, Trempealeau, Thomas Hunter	
41. Swallow-tailed Kite	Sp.	05,12 1992, Marquette Rebecca Ratering	07,26 1901, Ashland Richard Blome
		—two fall records 1. Aug. 22, 1997, Green Lake, Eric G. Ratering 2. Sept. 12, 1949, Dunn, Helmer M. Mattison	

(continued)

Table 1. *Continued*

Species		Record arrival date	Record departure date
42. White-tailed Kite		—three records 1. May 15–17, 1987, Wood, Dennis Seevers 2. June 6–27, 1964, Portage, Frances Hamerstrom 3. Sept. 9, 1989, Burnett, Pat Savage	
43. Mississippi Kite	Sp.	04,26 1990, Portage Richard A. Hunt	06,25 1985, Dane J. Emlen & G. W. Foster
	Fl.	09,06 1981, Grant Hal Koller	09,20 1988, Ozaukee William J. Cowart
44. Harris's Hawk		—one record Oct. 25, 1994, Sheboygan, D. Berger & H. C. Mueller	
45. Broad-winged Hawk		—one winter arrival record Feb. 26, 2000, Dane, Mark S. Peterson and Daryl D. Tessen	
		03,06 1976, Walworth Daryl D. Tessen	11,18 1991, Burnett James E. Hoefler
		—one winter departure record Dec. 16, 1978, Ozaukee, James E. Grootematt	
46. Swainson's Hawk	03,16 1982, Wood Don G. Follen, Sr.		11,19 1953, Brown Edwin D. Cleary
	—one winter record Dec. 14, 1961, Dane, Louise W. Erickson		
47. Ferruginous Hawk	Sp.	04,12 1979, Wood Don G. Follen, Sr.	05,04 1991, Pepin Randy M. Hoffman
		—one summer record June 24, 1965, Door, Louise W. Erickson	
	Fl.	09,24 1978, St. Croix Craig A. Faanes	02,26 1950, Green Gordon H. Orians
48. Golden Eagle		08,16 1975, Outagamie Daryl D. Tessen	05,24 1987, Sauk Scott R. Swengel
49. Gyrfalcon		09,30 1980, Ashland Sumner W. Matteson	04,26 1996, Brown Shawn Reed
50. Willow Ptarmigan		—one record December 1846, Racine, Philo R. Hoy	
51. Yellow Rail		—one March record March 29, 1950, Dane, Douglas H. Pimlott	
		04,19 1993, Milwaukee Scott Diehl	10,18 1908, Waukesha Charles Brandler
52. King Rail		04,02 1963, Dodge John Kurtz	12,31 1994, Columbia Allen K. Shea
53. Virginia Rail		03,23 1991, Marathon Paul Risch	02,15 1980, Waukesha Spencer Stehno
54. Sora		03,01 1997, Langlade Marge Gibson	02,12 1983, Dane Randy M. Hoffman

(continued)

Table 1. *Continued*

Species		Record arrival date	Record departure date
55. Purple Gallinule	Sp.	04,18 1976, Sheboygan Harold Koopmann	06,16 1977, Milwaukee Don Hanbury
	Fl.	09,24 1939, Grant Ben Logan	10,16 1993, Milwaukee John Jonas
56. Common Moorhen		03,23 1962, Dodge John Kurtz	11,08 1970, Milwaukee Dorothy Juneau
		—one winter record Jan. ?, 1940, Racine, Edward B. Prins	
57. Sandhill Crane		02,06 1990, Walworth Patricia Parsons	01,30 1999, Waushara Daryl D. Tessen
		—three overwintering records 1. 1981–1982, Brown, Edwin D. Cleary 2. Jan. 24 into March, 1998, Monroe, Carol B. Richter 3. Feb. 5, 1999, Marquette, Bill Kehl (possible overwintering)	
58. Whooping Crane		—one record since 1878 April 17, 1959, Waukesha, Owen J. Gromme	
59. Black-bellied Plover	Sp.	04,12 1992, Dodge Mark J. Korducki	06,27 1987, Douglas Robbie J. Johnson
	Fl.	06,23 1999, Brown John Regan	12,10 1963, Racine Robert E. Fiehweg
60. Am. Golden-Plover	Sp.	03,17 1992, Dunn Janine L. Polk	06,22 1995, Manitowoc Charles R. Sontag
		—one mid-summer record June 13 to July 9, 1992, Dodge Kay L. Burcar & Robert C. Domagalski	
	Fl.	06,27 1998, Dodge Thomas K. Soulen	11,30 1992, Dane Ellen Hansen
61. Snowy Plover		—four records 1. April 20–26, 1991, Manitowoc, Jerry & Karen Smith 2. May 12, 1992, Marinette, Jerry & Karen Smith 3. June 1, 1934, Kenosha, Walter Weber 4. June 4, 1967, Douglas, R. F. Bernard & M. Granlund	
62. Semipalmated Plover	Sp.	03,23 1986, Ozaukee Winnie Woodmansee	06,27 1977, St. Croix Craig A. Faanes
		—one oversummering record 1991, Manitowoc, Charles R. Sontag	
	Fl.	06,28 1984, Manitowoc Charles R. Sontag	11,14 1972, La Crosse Jerome R. Rosso
63. Piping Plover		04,21 1970, Douglas Thomas R. Staupe	10,29 1976, Marinette Daryl D. Tessen

(continued)

Table 1. *Continued*

Species		Record arrival date	Record departure date
64. Black-necked Stilt	Sp.	04, ? 1847, Racine Philo R. Hoy	05,31 1996, Waukesha Jean M. Strelka
	Fl.	—two summer records 1. June 3, 1889, Dane, Jon Sutton 2. May 27 to Aug. 28, 1999, Dodge, Jack Bartholmai (Wisconsin's first nesting record)	
65. American Avocet		04,14 2000, Brown Daryl D. Tessen	11,17 1998, Trempealeau Lisa McCurdy
66. Greater Yellowlegs		03,04 1979, Dane Louise W. Erickson	11,25 1967, Waukesha John E. Bielefeldt
		—in 1998 found until Nov. 30 in Grant, La Crosse, Monroe, Oconto, and Ozaukee Counties, with 3 records going into Dec. 1. Dec. 1, 1998, Dodge, Daryl D. Tessen 2. Dec. 4, 1998, Ozaukee, Thomas M. Uttech 3. Dec. 14, 1998, Vernon, Dennis Kuecherer	
67. Lesser Yellowlegs		02,29 2000, Columbia William Hutcheson	11,30 1984, La Crosse Frederick Z. Leshner
68. Solitary Sandpiper	Sp.	03,23 1988, Milwaukee Marilyn Bontly	06,13 1996, Winnebago Paul Bruce
	Fl.	06,11 1974, Milwaukee Elmer W. Strehlow	11,24 1946, Racine Edward B. Prins
69. Willet		04,14 1986, Dunn Janine L. Polk	10,27 1987, Bayfield Richard L. Verch
70. Spotted Sandpiper		03,24 1939, Winnebago J. Harwood Evans	11,27 1984, Manitowoc Charles R. Sontag
		—one winter record Jan. 1, 1966, Rock, Thomas L. Ashman & Jonathan Wilde	
71. Upland Sandpiper		03,28 1948, Brown Alice Weber	10,13 1963, Racine Bill Weber
72. Eskimo Curlew		—two records 1. sometime between 1870 & 1876, Racine, J. H. Martin 2. spring of 1903, Dodge, Delos Hatch	
73. Whimbrel	Sp.	05,08 1972, Ozaukee Mary F. Donald	06,22 1991, Sheboygan Robert C. Domagalski
	Fl.	—one oversummering record 1976, Brown, Thomas C. Erdman	
		07,20 1939, Sheboygan Earl L. Loyster	11,02 1979, Oconto Thomas C. Erdman
74. Long-billed Curlew		04,17 1868, Milwaukee Albert Busjaeger	07,06 1975, Brown Thomas C. Erdman

(continued)

Table 1. *Continued*

Species		Record arrival date	Record departure date
75. Hudsonian Godwit	Sp.	04,08 1995, Portage Daniel Belter	06,12 1934, Fond du Lac Irving J. Perkins
		—one overwintering record 1976, Brown, Thomas C. Erdman	
	Fl.	07,21 1988, Manitowoc Charles R. Sontag	11,13 1998, Trempealeau Lisa McCurdy
76. Marbled Godwit	Sp.	04,13 1972, Ozaukee Thomas Bintz	06,24 1985, Dodge Darrell Haugen
	Fl.	06,25 1988, Columbia Philip Ashman	11,24 1957, Sheboygan Daniel D. Berger
77. Ruddy Turnstone		04,16 1982, Ashland Richard L. Verch	11,16 1991, Sheboygan David & Margaret Brasser
		—one winter record Dec. 13, 1998 to Jan. 1, 1999, Sheboygan Thomas C. Wood & Robert C. Domagalski	
78. Black Turnstone		—one record May 22–25, 1971, Winnebago, R. Pritash & T. Underwood	
79. Red Knot		05,05 1976, Dane William L. Hilsenhoff	11,17 1940, Milwaukee Walter J. Mueller
		—one winter record Dec. 11, 1948 to Jan. 9, 1949, Milwaukee, H. C. Mueller	
80. Sanderling		04,19 1998, Douglas Shaun Putz	12,12 1964, Racine Bill Weber
81. Semipalmated Sandpiper		03,28 1964, Racine Bill Weber	12,28 1968, Racine Louise W. Erickson
82. Western Sandpiper	Sp.	05,02 1975, St. Croix Craig A. Faanes	06,22 1971, Marinette Samuel D. Robbins
	Fl.	07,12 1998, Manitowoc Charles R. Sontag	11,07 1959, Milwaukee Harold A. Bauers
83. Least Sandpiper		04,04 1940, Racine Hans Zell	11,18 1994, Columbia Kay L. Burcar
84. White-rumped Sandpiper		04,14 1974, St. Croix Craig A. Faanes	11,26 1992, Milwaukee Mark J. Korducki
85. Baird's Sandpiper		04,14 1974, St. Croix Craig A. Faanes	12,01 1989, Eau Claire Janine L. Polk
86. Pectoral Sandpiper		03,05 1986, Dane Steven Thiessen	12,01 1997, Kewaunee John Regan
		—one winter record beyond Dec. 1 Dec. 18, 1976, La Crosse, Frederick Z. Leshner	

(continued)

Table 1. *Continued*

Species		Record arrival date	Record departure date
87. Purple Sandpiper	Sp.	05,17 1970, Brown Clara H. Hussong	06,07 1980, Door Roy J. Lukes
		—one July & one August record 1. July 11–12, 1998, Kewaunee, Robert C. Domagalski 2. Aug. 30, 1994, Milwaukee, Carl Schwartz	
	Fl.	10,14 1987, Sheboygan David & Margaret Brasser	03,28 1992, Sheboygan David & Margaret Brasser
88. Dunlin		03,31 1999, Outagamie Daryl D. Tessen	12,23 1997, Milwaukee Steve Lubahn
		—one January record One bird until Jan. 3, 1998, Sheboygan, Mark S. Peterson	
89. Curlew Sandpiper	Sp.	05,15 1971, Jefferson Philip A. Mallow	05,29 1995, Dane G. William Foster
	Fl.	—one fall record Sept. 15, 1968, Brown, Daryl D. Tessen	
90. Stilt Sandpiper		04,14 1956, Dodge Mabel F. Higgins	11,12 1967, Racine Edward B. Prins
91. Buff-breasted Sandpiper	Sp.	05,08 1973, Ozaukee Thomas Bintz	05,29 1981, Door Steven Thiessen
	Fl.	07,25 1976, Fond du Lac Rockne A. Knuth	10,04 1996, Dodge Daryl D. Tessen
92. Ruff	Sp.	04,08 1969, Winnebago Eunice Fisher	06,23 1987, Dane Ellen Hansen
	Fl.	07,21 1973, Brown Daryl D. Tessen	10,14 1979, Dodge T. De Boor & R. Hoffman
93. Short-billed Dowitcher		04,21 1974, St. Croix Craig A. Faanes	11,15 1998, Ozaukee Thomas M. Uttech
94. Long-billed Dowitcher	Sp.	04,12 1977, Columbia Dennis K. Gustafson	06,14 1995, Oconto Thomas C. Erdman
	Fl.	07,03 1998, Manitowoc Charles R. Sontag	11,17 1998, Ozaukee Thomas M. Uttech
95. American Woodcock		02,19 1981, Milwaukee John H. Idzikowski	01,03 1976, Kenosha Ronald R. Hoffmann
		—one possible overwintering record Feb. 8, 1947, Dane, Daniel Q. Thompson	
96. Wilson's Phalarope		04,11 1994, Burnett James E. Hoefler	11,11 1939, Dodge Charles T. Black
97. Red-necked Phalarope	Sp.	04,30 1974, St. Croix Craig A. Faanes	06,25 1977, Dodge Dennis K. Gustafson
	Fl.	07,03 1998, Dodge Larry Michael	12,15 1962, Racine Louise W. Erickson

(continued)

Table 1. *Continued*

Species		Record arrival date	Record departure date
98. Red Phalarope		—one summer record June 4, 1877, Jefferson, Thure L. Kumlien	
		09,03 1891, Jefferson A. L. Kumlien & N. Hollister	12,07 1996, Milwaukee Chad J. Heins
99. Pomarine Jaeger		—one spring record May 22, 1997, Douglas, Scott & Ann Swengel	
		07,02 1942, Dane George Curran	11,16 1996, Pepin Domagalski & Gustafson
100. Parasitic Jaeger	Sp.	05,22 1988, Douglas Allen & Susan Shea	05,30 1983, Douglas Daryl D. Tessen
		—one June record June 24–27, 1986, Manitowoc, Charles R. Sontag	
	Fl.	07,19 1982, Milwaukee William J. Cowart	12,01 1933, Milwaukee G. J. Farmer
101. Long-tailed Jaeger	Sp.	—one spring record May 23, 1988, Chippewa, Janine L. Polk	
	Fl.	08,01 1973, Fond du Lac Rockne A. Knuth	10, ? 1916, Walworth Francis T. Junkin
102. Laughing Gull		02,13 1996, Milwaukee Jesse J. Peterson	10,11 1991, Milwaukee Kay Burcar & R. Domagalski
103. Franklin's Gull		03,02 1973, La Crosse Frederick Z. Leshner	12,30 1950, Milwaukee Dixie L. Larkin
		—one Jan. record Jan. 28, 1989, Milwaukee, Dennis K. Gustafson	
104. Little Gull		—one March record March 10–17, 1999, Ozaukee, Thomas M. Uttech	
		04,19 1998, Dane Michael Putnam	12,19 1981, Milwaukee W. J. Cowart & D. K. Gustafson
		—one overwintering record 1982–1983, Milwaukee	
105. Black-headed Gull	Sp.	—one spring record April 28, 1985, Milwaukee, John H. Idzikowski	
	Fl.	06,11 1991, Manitowoc Charles R. Sontag	12,21 1984, Milwaukee John H. Idzikowski
106. Mew Gull		—one September record Sept. 25, 1999, Bayfield, Thomas R. Schultz	
		10,30 1986, Manitowoc J. L. Baughman & C. R. Sontag	04,03 1993, Manitowoc Mark S. Peterson

(continued)

Table 1. *Continued*

Species		Record arrival date	Record departure date
107. California Gull		—three records 1. Nov. 13, 1994, Sheboygan, Scott Baughman 2. Nov. 29 to Dec. 8, 1991, Sheboygan, Robert D. Hughes 3. Feb. 20, 1994, Milwaukee, Daryl D. Tessen	
108. Thayer's Gull		09,09 1980, Douglas Janine L. Polk	06,19 1999, Manitowoc Daryl D. Tessen
109. Iceland Gull		08,24 1971, Brown Edwin D. Cleary	07,17 1997, Manitowoc Charles R. Sontag
110. Lesser Black-backed Gull		09,12 1996, Dane Samuel D. Robbins	08,27 1992, Milwaukee Brian J. Boldt
111. Glaucous-winged Gull		—three records 1. Nov. 26, 1997 to Jan. 8, 1998, Douglas, Peder Svingen 2. Jan. 1–4, 1996, Ozaukee, T. Uttech & J. Idzikowski 3. March 9, 1997, Manitowoc, Thomas M. Uttech	
112. Sabine's Gull		08,26 1997, Marathon Dan Belter & Lynn Ott	11,29 1996, Sheboygan Robert C. Domagalski
113. Black-legged Kittiwake	Sp.	03,12 1999, Milwaukee M. Korducki & S. Lubahn	04,27 1972, Ozaukee Roger H. Sundell
		—one August & one September record 1. Aug. 17, 1993, Milwaukee, Susanne M. Brown 2. Sept. 24, 1998, Douglas, Daryl D. Tessen	
	Fl.	10,19 1974, Ozaukee Daryl D. Tessen	01,06 1996, Ozaukee Thomas R. Schultz
		—three February records 1. Feb. 1–4, 1938, Milwaukee, John Schaeffer 2. Feb. 1–5, 1999, Ozaukee, Thomas M. Uttech 3. Feb. 6, 1999, Milwaukee, William P. Mueller (this Mil. bird likely the individual seen in Oz.)	
114. Ivory Gull	Sp.	03,07 1947, Oconto Lyle Follett	04,06 1959, Burnett Norman R. Stone
	Fl.	11,26 1994, Brown Ty & Ida Baumann	01,13 1998, Ozaukee Larry Michael
115. Caspian Tern		03,26 1979, Winnebago Anita A. Carpenter	11,07 1983, Polk Joseph P. Hudick
		—two exceptionally late records 1. Nov. 28, 1953, Brown, Edwin O. Paulson 2. Dec. 1, 1938, Milwaukee, Carl L. Strelitzer	
116. Royal Tern		—four records 1. June 18 to July 15, 1985, Manitowoc; J. L. Baughman & T. Schultz 2. July 6, 1986, Manitowoc, Charles R. Sontag 3. Aug. 2–3, 1988, Milwaukee, Paul Sunby 4. Sept. 5, 1965, Outagamie, Daryl D. Tessen	
117. Common Tern		04,01 1956, Jefferson Elizabeth Degner	12,07 1998, Marathon Daniel Belter

(continued)

Table 1. *Continued*

Species		Record arrival date	Record departure date
118. Arctic Tern	Sp.	04,24 1988, Manitowoc Charles R. Sontag	06,24 1994, Green Lake Daryl Christensen
	Fl.	07,16 1988, Manitowoc William P. Mueller	08,13 1980, Manitowoc Charles R. Sontag
119. Forster's Tern		04,03 1997, Ozaukee James C. Frank	11,25 1998, Milwaukee Dennis K. Gustafson
		—one winter record Jan. 2, 1971, Kenosha, Louise W. Erickson	
120. Least Tern		05,18 1999, Dane Aaron Stutz	08,20 1936, Winnebago Francis S. Dayton
121. Sooty Tern		—one record Sept. 10, 1984, Columbia, Peter McCormick	
122. White-winged Tern		—one record (only N. Am. record for this species until 1963) July 5, 1873, Jefferson, A. Ludwig Kumlien	
123. Black Tern		04,01 1956, Rock Melva T. Maxson	10,24 1972, La Crosse Jerome R. Rosso
124. Dovekie		—two records 1. Jan. 11, 1908, Ozaukee, C. W. Beemer 2. March 3, 1949, Monroe, Joseph Rice	
125. Ancient Murrelet	Sp.	—one spring record April 2, 1967, Dane, Nicki Russos	
	Fl.	10,02 1882, Jefferson G. E. Gordon	12,09 1940, Columbia Howard L. Van Ness
126. Eurasian Collared-Dove		—two records 1. May 19 to Aug. 2, 1998, Ozaukee, Noel J. Cutright 2. July 26 to Sept. 22, 1998, Portage, Joe Schaufenbuel	
127. Common Ground-Dove		—two records 1. May 22, 1966, Washington, Ann Maurin 2. Oct. 15, 1973, Milwaukee, Mary E. Decker	
128. Black-billed Cuckoo		04,12 1979, Chippewa Charles A. Kemper	10,31 1962, Vernon Viratine E. Weber
129. Yellow-billed Cuckoo		04,22 1942, Sawyer Karl W. Kahmann	11,19 1970, Milwaukee Mary F. Donald
130. Groove-billed Ani		08,26 1982, Buffalo Frank N. Freese	11,18 1979, Manitowoc Loraine Hoffman
131. Snowy Owl		09,21 1982, Winnebago fide Thomas Ziebell	07,10 1997, Ashland Richard L. Verch
		—two exceptional records 1. late July, 1994, St. Croix, Charlotte Voeltz 2. Aug. 17, 1963, Vilas, Alfred S. Bradford	
132. Northern Hawk-Owl		10,27 1892, Milwaukee R. P. Hanson	04, ? 1885, Dunn J. N. Clark
		—one nesting record Late Nov., 1962 to Aug. 1, 1963, Douglas, B. F. Klugow	

(continued)

Table 1. *Continued*

Species		Record arrival date	Record departure date
133. Burrowing Owl	Sp.	03,23 1948, Milwaukee Howard & Gordon Orians	06,12 1992, Burnett James E. Hoefler
	Fl.	09,05 1981, Portage Jonathan W. Wilde	11,08 1975, Milwaukee Eric J. Epstein
134. Boreal Owl		10,24 1937, Sheboygan Owen J. Gromme	05,12 1996, Sawyer Larry Gregg
		—two August records 1. Aug. ?, 1872, Jefferson, A. Ludwig Kumlien 2. Aug. 11, 1978, Lincoln/Marathon, Don G. Follen, Sr.	
135. Common Nighthawk		04,01 1995, Dane Jean M. Strelka	11,07 1929, Oconto Julius Chylinski
136. Chuck-will's-widow		05,08 1986, Adams Joan E. Humphrey	09,08 1983, Richland Brad Grover
137. Whip-poor-will		04,02 1995, Ozaukee G. Andrew Larsen	10,28 1996, Milwaukee Scott Diehl
138. Chimney Swift		04,01 1882, Brown S. W. Willard	11,11 1974, Ozaukee Louise W. Erickson 11,11 1974, Sheboygan Daniel D. Berger
139. Green Violet-ear		—one record Sept. 22 to Nov. 1, 1998, La Crosse John Hayden and Edwin & Marcella Larson	
140. Ruby-throated Hummingbird		—one March record March 21, 1978, Vernon, Viratine E. Weber	
		04,15 1977, Brown Brother Columban	11,28 1971, Buffalo Lorena & Merton Maier
		—one winter record Dec 19, 1980, Door, Roy & Charlotte Lukes	
141. Anna's Hummingbird		—three records 1. late Aug. to Dec. 3, 1990, Waukesha, David Schmidt 2. early Nov. to Nov. 16, 1998, Waukesha, Scott Diehl 3. mid Dec. 1992 to Jan. 4, 1993, Racine, William Pinnow	
142. Rufous Hummingbird		06,13 1986, Ozaukee Vincent & Linda Vogt	11,08 1996, Lincoln Ken & Mary Krahn
143. Lewis's Woodpecker		—one record Jan. 1 to April 20, 1969, Marinette, Harold L. Lindberg	
144. Three-toed Woodpecker		—six June through August records 1. June 25, 1989, Douglas, Randy M. Hoffman 2. July 5, 1982 to Feb. 1983, Burnett, Pepper Fuller 3. July 28–31, 1921, Vilas, Clarence S. Jung 4. Aug. 4, 1984, Vilas, Robert G. Spahn 5. Aug. 9, 1919, Sawyer, Hartley H. T. Jackson 6. Aug. 26, 1920, Vilas, Clarence S. Jung	
		09,19 1985, Taylor Leonard Risch	04,11 1976, Polk Bernard F. Klugow

(continued)

Table 1. *Continued*

Species	Record arrival date	Record departure date
145. Olive-sided Flycatcher	04,27 1990, Portage Eric Munson	10,25 1962, Vernon Viratine E. Weber
146. Western Wood-Pewee	—two records 1. June 7, 1981, Bayfield, Louise W. Erickson 2. Sept. 17, 1996, Oconto, Thomas C. Erdman	
147. Eastern Wood-Pewee	04,03 1977, Kenosha Ronald R. Hoffmann	10,30 1971, Chippewa Samuel D. Robbins
148. Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	—three April records 1. April 1, 1967, Milwaukee, Dennis K. Gustafson 2. April 7, 1978, Milwaukee, Elmer W. Strehlow 3. April 13, 1974, Pierce, Craig A. Faanes	
	05,02 1959, Rock Marion K. Stocking	10,07 1996, Monroe Carol B. Richter
149. Acadian Flycatcher	05,02 1981, Rock Daryl D. Tessen	10,05 1995, Walworth Patricia Parsons
150. Alder Flycatcher	04,20 1985, Douglas Robbye J. Johnson	09,28 1996, Douglas Daryl D. Tessen
151. Willow Flycatcher	04,27 1991, Monroe Eric J. Epstein	10,03 1985, Dane Philip Ashman
152. Least Flycatcher	04,10 1991, Marathon Kenneth & Janice Luepke	10,17 1941, Dunn Irven O. Buss
	—one late fall record Nov. 13 to Dec. 2, 1962, Dane, Thomas L. Ashman	
153. Dusky Flycatcher	—one record Oct. 8, 1996, Oconto, Thomas C. Erdman	
154. Eastern Phoebe	02,28 1965, Racine B. L. Von Jarchow	01,06 1967, Brown Edwin O. Paulson
155. Say's Phoebe	—two records 1. April 12, 1999, Kenosha, Karl H. David 2. May 10, 1848, Racine, Philo R. Hoy	
156. Great Crested Flycatcher	04,02 1967, Milwaukee Anna L. Hehn	11,07 1991, Milwaukee Winnie Woodmansee
157. Western Kingbird	04,12 1974, Brown Ty Baumann	10,20 1979, Iowa Allen K. Shea
158. Eastern Kingbird	03,23 1986, Crawford Edward Merz	10,17 1964, Marquette Robert E. Fiehweg
159. Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	04,17 1974, Juneau Robert Peterson	10,24 1980, Rock Cyda Mahlum
160. Fork-tailed Flycatcher	—two records 1. June 24, 1988, Douglas, R. J. Johnson & W. Penning 2. Nov. 13–16, 1978, Columbia, Frank N. Freese	

(continued)

Table 1. *Continued*

Species	Record arrival date	Record departure date
161. Loggerhead Shrike	03,09 1973, Taylor James O. Evrard	11,08 1914, Dane Norman D. Betts
	—seven winter records 1. Dec. 8, 1954, Rock, Melva T. Maxson 2. Dec. 20, 1971, Eau Claire, Samuel D. Robbins 3. Dec. 20–21, 1991, Price, Alice Clare Vincent 4. Dec. 21, 1977, Chippewa, Samuel D. Robbins 5. late Nov. 1970 to Jan. 13, 1971, Dane, Nancy Ashman 6. Feb. 15, 1978, St. Croix, Ruth E. Faanes 7. Feb. 15, 1986, Walworth, Daryl D. Tessen	
162. Northern Shrike	09,06 1891, Jefferson A. L. Kumlien & N. Hollister	05,20 1967, Brown Thomas C. Erdman
163. White-eyed Vireo	04,17 1977, Milwaukee John H. Idzikowski	10,25 1987, Ozaukee Randy M. Hoffman
	—three winter records 1. Nov. 21 to Dec. 8, 1997, Dane, Philip Ashman 2. Dec. 15, 1979, Dane, L. L. Erickson & W. Hilsenhoff 3. Dec. 19–20, 1998, Dane, Dave Fallow	
164. Bell's Vireo	04,19 1982, Milwaukee John H. Idzikowski	10,04 1973, Kenosha Louise A. Erickson
165. Gray Vireo	—one record Oct. 3, 1964, Sheboygan, D. Berger & H. C. Mueller	
166. Yellow-throated Vireo	04,10 1977, Columbia Randy M. Hoffman	10,13 1954, Milwaukee Harold A. Bauers
	—two November records 1. Nov. 3, 1991, Milwaukee, Robert C. Domagalski 2. Nov. 28, 1971, Milwaukee, James Barnes	
167. Blue-headed Vireo	04,13 2000, Dane Dave Fallow	11,17 1974, Sheboygan Harold Koopmann
	—one winter record Dec. 9, 1973, Dane, G. William Foster	
168. Warbling Vireo	04,02 1979, Dane Randy M. Hoffman	10,18 1968, La Crosse Frederick Z. Leshner
	—one November record Nov. 14, 1962, Sheboygan, Helmut C. Mueller	
169. Philadelphia Vireo	Sp. 04,27 1991, Milwaukee William J. Cowart	06,19 1994, Oconto Jerry & Karen Smith
	—three possible summer breeding records 1. 1997, Bayfield, James C. Frank & Christopher L. Wood 2. July 17, 1998, Bayfield, James C. Frank 3. July 1999, Pierce, Peter Rodewald	
	Fl. 08,04 1954, Chippewa Charles A. Kemper	11,12 1969, Milwaukee Oscar R. Lemke

(continued)

Table 1. *Continued*

Species	Record arrival date	Record departure date
170. Red-eyed Vireo	04,03 1986, Milwaukee John H. Idzikowski	11,24 1998, Ozaukee William J. Cowart
171. Clark's Nutcracker	10,19 1964, Rock Jonathan W. Wilde	01,13 1973, Manitowoc Darwin Tiede
172. Purple Martin	03,13 1936, Dane Norval R. Barger	10,24 1995, Burnett James E. Hoefler
173. Tree Swallow	03,02 1973, Milwaukee Mary F. Donald	12,07 1968, Racine Joel Greenberg
174. Northern Rough-winged Swallow	04,03 1960, Waukesha Edward W. Peartree	10,29 1969, Fond du Lac Rockne A. Knuth
175. Bank Swallow	04,02 1960, Brown Edwin D. Cleary	10,27 1983, Dane David Cederstrom
176. Cliff Swallow	03,30 1981, Eau Claire Janine L. Polk	10,18 1980, Oconto Thomas C. Erdman
	—one November record Nov. 19, 1994, Ozaukee, William J. Cowart	
177. Barn Swallow	03,15 1978, Dane Thomas De Boor	12,19 1998, Kenosha Bruce Sedloff
178. Brown-headed Nuthatch	—one record Late Oct., 1971 to Jan. ?, 1972, Milwaukee, Lorrie Otto	
179. Bewick's Wren	03,25 1948, Sauk Ethal A. Nott	10,21 1939, Racine Edward & George Prins
	—two winter records 1. Nov. 9 to Dec. 7, 1954, La Crosse, Alvin M. Peterson 2. Oct. 6, 1959 to Jan. 23, 1960, Dane, W. L. Hilsenhoff	
180. House Wren	03,31 1967, Racine Mardie Stoffel	11,15 1979, Milwaukee Dennis K. Gustafson
	—three winter records 1. Dec. 17, 1994, Waukesha, Alex F. Kailing 2. Dec. 20, 1990, Dane, Samuel D. Robbins 3. Dec. 23, 1939, Racine, George Prins	
181. Sedge Wren	03,21 1882, Outagamie F. L. Grundtvig	11,10 1968, Kenosha James Hamers
182. Marsh Wren	04,08 1929, Milwaukee Fred L. Hook	01,19 1980, Dane Allen K. Shea
	—three overwintering records 1. March 5, 1922, Dane, A. William Schorger 2. March 25, 1928, Dane, A. William Schorger 3. Feb. 20 to March 7, 1993, Washington, Robert C. Domagalski	
183. Ruby-crowned Kinglet	03,20 1974, Brown Brother Columban	02,01 1998, Door Barbara R. Stover
	—one overwintering record 1992–1993, Outagamie, Carlton Mahn	

(continued)

Table 1. *Continued*

Species		Record arrival date	Record departure date
184. Blue-gray Gnatcatcher		03,30 1998, Ozaukee William J. Cowart	11,18 1975, Dane Joseph J. Hickey
185. Mountain Bluebird		10,17 1954, Washburn Carl Peterson	05,20 1989, Waukesha Daryl D. Tessen
186. Townsend's Solitaire		09,23 1999, Washburn Jim Williams	05,14 1975, La Crosse Frederick Z. Leshner
187. Veery		03,30 1968, Dane Evelyn H. Werner	10,27 1980, Brown Brother Columban
		—one Nov. record Nov. 25, 1991, Sheboygan, Daniel D. Berger	
188. Gray-cheeked Thrush	Sp.	04,16 1994, Dane K. Burcar & E. Hansen	06,09 1948, Brown Grace Church
	Fl.	07,26 1986, Oneida Paul & Louise Engberg	12,04 1961, Outagamie Daryl D. Tessen
		—two winter records beyond Dec. 4 1. Dec. 30, 1965, Menomonee, Reinhold Link 2. March 24–25, 1951, Door, Fred R. Zimmerman	
189. Swainson's Thrush		04,09 1954, Rock Chester A. Skelly	12,05 1953, Milwaukee Carl P. Frister
		—two winter records beyond Dec. 5 1. Dec. 20–21, 1997, Milwaukee, William J. Cowart 2. Jan. 1, 1972, Sauk, Norval R. Barger	
190. Wood Thrush		04,04 1978, Door Roy J. Lukes	11,18 1962, Dane L. Barrie Hunt
		—two winter records 1. Dec. 1–8, 1996, Milwaukee, Jerry & Karen Smith 2. Dec. 19, 1998, Dane, Glenda Denniston	
191. Varied Thrush		10,22 1980, Dane Elizabeth H. Zimmerman	05,14 1995, Langlade Alicia Baily
192. Sage Thrasher		—three records 1. May 10, 1972, Waukesha, John E. Bielefeldt 2. May 14, 1988, Door, Kevin Glueckert 3. Dec. 15, 1979 to early Feb. 1980, Dane, John W. Fitzpatrick	
193. American Pipit	Sp.	03,15 1987, LaFayette Randy M. Hoffman	06,03 1879, Jefferson A. Ludwig Kumlien
		—one July record July 19, 1917, Door, Hartley H. T. Jackson	
	Fl.	08,24 1973, Oneida Elmer L. Basten	12,24 1948, Milwaukee George W. Treichel
		—three winter records for January 1. Jan. 7, 2000, Milwaukee, John H. Idzikowski 2. Jan. 20, 1999, Milwaukee, Steve Lubahn 3. Jan. 28, 1942, Dodge, Earl T. Mitchell	

(continued)

Table 1. *Continued*

Species		Record arrival date	Record departure date
194. Bohemian Waxwing		09,06 1992, Ashland Richard L. Verch	05,13 1977, Ashland Richard L. Verch
		—one summer record July 24, 1998, Langlade, Marge Gibson	
195. Phainopepla		—one record Oct. 31 to Nov. 30, 1993, Milwaukee, Marvin Calwart	
196. Blue-winged Warbler		04,19 1979, Milwaukee John H. Idzikowski	11,10 1978, Dane Philip Ashman
197. Golden-winged Warbler		04,26 1957, Ozaukee Thomas K. Soulen	10,17 1962, Sheboygan Helmut C. Mueller
198. Brewster's Warbler (hybrid)		05,04 1969, Sauk Kenneth I. Lange	09,21 1967, Manitowoc Bernard N. Brouchoud
199. Lawrence's Warbler (hybrid)		04,24 1975, Walworth Even Carnes	09,07 1997, Oconto T. Erdman & J. Smith
200. Tennessee Warbler		04,20 1980, Dane Louise A. Erickson	11,25 1999, Dane Philip Ashman
201. Orange-crowned Warbler	Sp.	04,14 1998, Outagamie Daryl D. Tessen	06,18 1974, Winnebago Clark Schultz
	Fl.	07,27 1988, Ashland Richard L. Verch	12,10 1925, Dane Warner Taylor
		—four winter records beyond Dec. 10 1. Dec. 22, 1997, Marquette, Thomas R. Schultz 2. Jan. 1, 1985, Manitowoc, Charles R. Sontag 3. Jan. 22, 1998, Winnebago, Thomas Ziebell 4. overwintering Jan. 22 to April 17, 1998, Milwaukee Carl & Pat Brust	
202. Nashville Warbler		04,18 1972, Milwaukee Mary F. Donald 04,18 1972, Brown Melvin M. Wierzbicki	12,12 1992, Racine Gerald A. DeBoer
203. Northern Parula		—one March record March 18, 1942, Milwaukee, Marion Allen	
		04,09 2000, Dane Tom Kozlovsky	11,03 1997, Dane Philip Ashman
		—one late November record Nov. 25, 1972, Iowa, Robert S. Ellarson	
204. Yellow Warbler		04,16 1898, Dunn J. N. Clark	10,20 1927, Dane Harry G. Anderson
		—one winter record Dec. 4, 1999, Ozaukee, Robert & Karen Fisher	
205. Chestnut-sided Warbler		04,10 1976, Kenosha Ronald R. Hoffmann	10,25 1939, Brown J. B. Kendall

(continued)

Table 1. *Continued*

Species	Record arrival date	Record departure date
206. Magnolia Warbler	03,30 1986, Dane Jon Sutton	11,11 1957, Winnebago Eunice Fisher
	—one late November record Nov. 28, 1998, Dane, Philip Ashman	
207. Cape May Warbler	04,23 1985, Dane William L. Hilsenhoff	12,23 1984, Trempealeau Thomas Hunter
208. Black-throated Blue Warbler	04,24 1984, Milwaukee John H. Idzikowski	11,06 1927, Sheboygan Clarence S. Jung
	—one winter record Nov. 27 to Dec. 25, 1996, Ozaukee, Dan Panetti	
209. Black-throated Gray Warbler	—two records 1. Sept. 10, 1989, Dodge, Carlo A. Balistreri 2. Dec. 5, 1968, Dane, Charles N. Lloyd	
210. Black-throated Green Warbler	04,09 1998, Sauk Thomas K. Soulen	11,27 1972, Dane G. William Foster
211. Townsend's Warbler	—one record Dec. 5–12, 1993, Milwaukee, Melvina Ralston	
212. Hermit Warbler	—one record April 27, 1982, Outagamie, Dan & Paula Minkebig	
213. Blackburnian Warbler	04,25 1987, Columbia Thomas R. Schultz	10,14 1957, Outagamie Nell M. Rogers
214. Yellow-throated Warbler	4,22 1975, Milwaukee John H. Idzikowski	09,09 1978, Ozaukee Roger H. Sundell
	—three winter records 1. Dec. 8, 1997 to March 22, 1998, La Crosse, C. & L. Marking 2. Dec. 22, 1998, Richland, Al Cornell 3. mid-Nov. to Dec. 30, 1999, La Crosse, C. & L. Marking	
215. Pine Warbler	04,09 1985, Shawano Mark S. Peterson	11,08 1914, Dane Norman D. Betts
	—six winter records 1. Dec. 14, 1974, Pepin, Samuel D. Robbins 2. Dec. 26, 1960, Walworth, Clarence O. Palmquist 3. Dec. 27, 1980 to Jan. 6, 1981, Manitowoc, C. Sontag 4. Feb. 1, 1975, Winnebago, Rockne A. Knuth 5. Dec. 15, 1990 to Feb. 3, 1991, La Crosse, Kurt Brownell 6. Dec. 24, 1993 to Feb. 27, 1994, Dane Ruth A. Ringelstetter & Philip N. Stephenson	
216. Kirtland's Warbler	05,18 1941, Outagamie Nell M. Rogers	07,24 1978, Jackson R. Rogers & N. G. Tilghman
217. Prairie Warbler	04,25 1949, Dane Samuel D. Robbins	10,08 1947, Milwaukee Dixie L. Larkin
218. Palm Warbler	03,24 1968, Walworth Jude Lustyk	11,26 1999, Marinette Peter Bridge

(continued)

Table 1. *Continued*

Species	Record arrival date	Record departure date
219. Bay-breasted Warbler	04,17 1973, Milwaukee Elmer W. Strehlow	11,12 1974, Chippewa Charles A. Kemper
220. Blackpoll Warbler	04,25 1957, Waukesha Olive L. Compton	11,03 1997, Milwaukee Marilyn Bontly
221. Cerulean Warbler	04,23 1975, Waukesha John E. Bielefeldt	09,29 1968, Sauk Kenneth I. Lange
	—one October record Oct. 12, 1967, Waukesha, Emma Hoffmann	
222. Black-and-white Warbler	04,02 1976, Langlade Bernard Pickering	11,13 1991, Dane Kay L. Burcar
	—one winter record Dec. 3, 1973, Dane, G. William Foster	
223. American Redstart	03,20 1946, Milwaukee Lee P. Steven	11,05 1994, Dane Philip Ashman
	—one exceptional November record Nov. 26, 1966, Milwaukee, Dennis K. Gustafson	
224. Prothonotary Warbler	04,16 1963, Dane Joseph J. Hickey	09,27 1992, Sawyer Richard & Anita Wilson
225. Worm-eating Warbler	04,03 1976, Milwaukee John Jansen	10,02 1971, Ozaukee Thomas Bintz
226. Swainson's Warbler	—one record May 9, 1976, Dane, Lester Barnes	
227. Ovenbird	03,31 1950, Dane Robert W. Nero	11,26 1993, Dane Paul Frieberg
	—four winter records 1. Dec. 17, 1978, Waukesha 2. Dec. 25-26, 1965, Dane, Roy Lound 3. Nov. 23, 1982 to Jan. 14, 1983, Eau Claire, P. Blanchard 4. Jan. 17, 1993, Milwaukee, D. Gustafson & M. Korducki	
228. Northern Waterthrush	04,02 2000, Milwaukee Carol Thomas	11,09 1969, Racine Louise W. Erickson
	—two wintering records 1. Dec. 12-20, 1997, Dane, Philip Ashman 2. Jan. 29 to March, 1983, Dane, William L. Hilsenhoff	
229. Louisiana Waterthrush	03,30 1988, Manitowoc Charles R. Sontag	10,20 1934, Dane Harry G. Anderson
230. Kentucky Warbler	04,25 1994, Ozaukee Roger H. Sundell	10,07 1961, Rock Gyda Mahlum
	—one November record Nov. 3, 1979, Milwaukee, Don Hanbury	
231. Connecticut Warbler	04,25 1897, Milwaukee H. Russell	10,26 1936, Dane Harry G. Anderson
232. Mourning Warbler	05,01 1984, Polk Joseph P. Hudick	10,15 1994, Sheboygan David & Margaret Brasser

(continued)

Table 1. *Continued*

Species	Record arrival date	Record departure date
233. Common Yellowthroat	03,31 1986, Milwaukee Winnie Woodmansee	02,20 1987, Waukesha John E. Bielefeldt
234. Hooded Warbler	—from March 27 to April 8, 1950, four different birds were found in Dane, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, and Sheboygan counties. Outside this unusual spring, the earliest record is April 20	
	04,20 1977, Milwaukee Eric J. Epstein	10,20 1996, Ozaukee Thomas C. Wood
235. Wilson's Warbler	04,20 1977, Milwaukee Dennis K. Gustafson	10,26 1995, Ozaukee Jesse J. Peterson
	—one November record Nov. 23, 1972, La Crosse, Frederick Z. Leshner	
236. Canada Warbler	04,30 1970, Sauk Kenneth I. Lange	10,15 1969, Barron Alta Goff
237. Yellow-breasted Chat	04,28 1990, Dane Ellen Hansen	11,12 1961, Sheboygan Helmut C. Mueller
238. Summer Tanager	04,20 1974, Rock Marion K. Stocking	11,06 1990, Waukesha Mary F. Donald
	—two winter records 1. Nov. 15 to Dec. 1, 1998, Brown, Kevin Kearns 2. Dec. 7, 1997 to Jan. 9, 1998, Pierce, James F. Shiely	
239. Scarlet Tanager	04,13 1974, Waushara Irma Chipman	11,22 1979, Milwaukee Winnie Woodmansee
240. Western Tanager	04,27 1994, Waukesha Frank Hemauer	08,18 1993, Price Maybelle Hardy
	—three fall records beyond Aug. 18 1. Sept. 6, 1999, Outagamie, Daryl D. Tessen 2. Sept. 22, 1998, Milwaukee, Steve Lubahn 3. Oct. 3, 1997, Dane, Chuck Heikkinen	
	—one winter record Jan. 29 to April 30, 1993, Milwaukee, Vera B. Karon	
241. Green-tailed Towhee	10,09 1999, Milwaukee Dave & Mariette Nowak	05,16 1991, Milwaukee William J. Cowart
242. Spotted Towhee	10,07 1993, Dane Ron Lockwood	05,09 1996, Milwaukee Fran Huxley
243. American Tree Sparrow	—three August records 1. Aug. 8, 1982, Ashland, Richard L. Verch 2. Aug. 12, 1963, Marinette, Harold L. Lindberg 3. Aug. 31, 1972, Sheboygan, Eleanor Kuhn	
	09,20 1991, Monroe Dennis Kuecherer	05,31 1976, Ashland Richard L. Verch
	—two summer records 1. June 2, 1998, Oconto, Margaret Lowery 2. June 7, 1982, Ashland, Richard L. Verch	

(continued)

Table 1. *Continued*

Species	Record arrival date	Record departure date
244. Chipping Sparrow	03,07 1966, Chippewa Charles Kemper	01,20 1998, Waushara Dennis Malueg
	—two Feb. records and four overwintering 1. Feb. 8, 1975, Kenosha, Daryl D. Tessen 2. Jan. 22 to Feb. 18, 2000, Chippewa, C. A. Kemper 3. Feb. 12–28, 1988, Eau Claire, Janine L. Polk 4. Jan. 10 into March, 1981, Marinette, H. F. Lindberg 5. Jan. 22 into March, 1994, Fond du Lac, Betty Flesch 6. March 3, 1990, Jefferson, Samuel D. Robbins	
245. Clay-colored Sparrow	03,29 1949, Dane Mary A. Walker	11,12 1991, Dane Ellen Hansen
	—two winter records 1. Dec. 23–27, 1994, Brown, Janet Knickelbine 2. Dec. 9–18, 1995, Ozaukee, Millicent S. Ficken	
246. Lark Sparrow	04,09 1988, Sauk Daryl D. Tessen	10,29 1979, Milwaukee Dennis K. Gustafson
	—one winter record Dec. 19, 1987, Racine, Gerald A. DeBoer	
247. Black-throated Sparrow	10,30 1979, Milwaukee Gary S. Casper	early May 1976, Waukesha Gorden Krenn
248. Lark Bunting	04,04 1982, Dane Randy M. Hoffman	09,29 1978, Columbia Randy M. Hoffman
	—one winter record Dec. 17, 1963 to May 20, 1964, Rock, E. M. Rumph	
249. Savannah Sparrow	03,11 1977, Waukesha John E. Bielefeldt	01,27 1990, Ozaukee Paul Sunby
	—two February records 1. Feb. 6, 1960, Waukesha, John E. Bielefeldt 2. Feb. 21, 1971, Waukesha, Dennis K. Gustafson	
250. Grasshopper Sparrow	04,13 1930, Sheboygan Clarence S. Jung	10,28 1970, Eau Claire Charles A. Kemper
251. Baird's Sparrow	04,29 1979, Waushara Randy M. Hoffman	06,26 1982, Manitowoc Bernard N. Brouchoud
252. Henslow's Sparrow	03,30 1986 Richland Barbara F. Duerksen	11,29 1954, Racine J. Allan Simpson
	—one winter record Dec. 20, 1942, Dodge, Earl T. Mitchell	
253. Le Conte's Sparrow	03,29 1981, Milwaukee William J. Cowart	11,15 1991, Dane Ellen Hansen
254. Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow	—one early April record April 4, 1981, Milwaukee, Dennis K. Gustafson	
	04,28 1967, Eau Claire Charles A. Kemper	10,20 1980, Milwaukee Mary F. Donald

(continued)

Table 1. *Continued*

Species		Record arrival date	Record departure date
255. Fox Sparrow		08,28 1956, Washburn Alexander Sprunt	05,29 1982, Douglas Robbye J. Johnson
		—one summer record June 25, 1935, Vilas, Vernon C. Rossman	
256. Lincoln's Sparrow		—one March record March 14, 1973, Milwaukee, Mary F. Donald	
		04,05 1981, Milwaukee Daryl D. Tessen	01,02 1995, Kenosha Bruce Sedloff
		—six winter records beyond Jan. 2 1. Nov. 12, 1995 to Jan. 15, 1996, Calumet, Carroll Rudy 2. Jan. 26, 1970, Rock, Edith Brakefield 3. Feb. 5, 1989, Manitowoc, Charles R. Sontag 4. Jan. 17 to Feb. 10, 1981, Milwaukee, Don Hanbury 5. Feb. 27, 1971, Sheboygan, Harold Koopmann 6. through winter and into March, 1973, Buffalo, Merton & Lorena Maier	
257. Harris's Sparrow		09,09 1970, Price Alice C. Vincent	06,02 1968, Price Maybelle Hardy
258. Golden-crowned Sparrow		11,26 1992, Sheboygan Roger C. Reif	06,05 1963, Bayfield Janet L. Koslowski
259. Lapland Longspur		08,03 1982, Dodge Dennis K. Gustafson	05,29 1978, Douglas Daryl D. Tessen
		—one summer record July 17, 1937, Dane, John S. Main	
260. Smith's Longspur	Sp.	03,19 1869, Jefferson A. Ludwig Kumlien	04,28 1921, Sauk Herbert L. Stoddard
	Fl.	09,29 1978, Columbia Randy M. Hoffman	11,26 1964, Racine J. Allan Simpson
261. Chestnut-collared Longspur		—three records 1. March 20, 1976, Polk, Keith H. Dueholm 2. May 27, 1976, Ashland, James Harris 3. June 6, 1978, Sheboygan, Noel J. Cutright	
262. Snow Bunting		—one summer record July 24–28, 1974, Brown, Louise W. Erickson	
		09,16 1983, Bayfield Albert J. Roy	05,24 1993, Iron Lance Tryggeseth
263. Black-headed Grosbeak		09,23 1987, Waukesha Vernon D. Aune	05,29 1983, Douglas Fred Hennessy
		—one July and one August record 1. July 8, 1969, Crawford, Ronald Morrein 2. Aug. 8, 1971, Dane, Martha Lound	
264. Blue Grosbeak		04,28 1997, Door Charlotte Yeomans	08,23 1970, Richland Janice Jensen
		—one October record Oct. 8, 1973, Rock, John Brakefield	

(continued)

Table 1. Continued

Species		Record arrival date	Record departure date
265. Lazuli Bunting		—four records 1. May 6–7, 1950, Rock, Mattie Anderson 2. May 6–16, 1984, Washburn, Kay Ogren 3. May 19–21, 1967, Douglas, Mark Baillie 4. June 3, 1980, Marathon, Harry M. Tiebout	
266. Indigo Bunting		04,11 1978, La Crosse Jerome R. Rosso	11,04 1978, Kenosha Ronald R. Hoffmann
		—three winter records 1. Dec. 8, 1998, Chippewa, Charles A. Kemper 2. Jan. 7–11, 1998, Winnebago, Dan & Renee Brygger 3. overwinter, 1986–1987, Calumet, Carol Rudy	
267. Painted Bunting	Sp.	04,23 1942, Milwaukee Mrs. Thomas E. Bell	05,16 1972, Kenosha L. W. Erickson & Ed Prins
	Fl.	—one Nov. record Nov. 27, 1983, Door, Roy & Charlotte Lukes	
268. Dickcissel		—one March record March 30, 1973, Brown, Thomas C. Erdman	
		04,24 1975, Rock Thomas R. Ellis	11,29 1995, Milwaukee William J. Cowart
		—four winter records 1. Dec. 1, 1972, Buffalo, Merton Maier 2. Dec. 23–26, 1961, Rock, Marion K. Stocking 3. Jan. 1, 1966, Waukesha, Donald A. Beimborn 4. Jan. 21, 1969, Dane, Joseph J. Hickey	
269. Bobolink		04,12 1960, Polk Gertrude Pedersen	10,27 1940, Brown Donald F. Liebmann
270. Orchard Oriole		04,16 1998, Pierce Nathan Carlsen	10,14 1943, Milwaukee Murl Deusing
271. Baltimore Oriole		04,02 1976, Brown Edwin D. Cleary	12,29 1982, Dane Sergej Postupalsky
		—two records beyond December 1. Dec. 2, 1997 to Jan. 10, 1998, Winnebago, R. Francart 2. Jan. 7 to Feb. 14, 1958, Grant, Irene Jack	
272. Bullock's Oriole		—two records 1. Nov. 7–11, 1952, Milwaukee, Mary F. Donald 2. Dec. 19–20, 1992, Milwaukee, D. Gustafson, R. Sundell, D. Tessen	
273. Streak-backed Oriole		—one record Early Jan. to Jan. 15, 1998, Iron, Mike Stevens	
274. Scott's Oriole		—one record Late Nov. 1995 to Feb. 3, 1996, Adams, R. & A. Newberg	
275. Brambling		—one record Jan. 17–25, 1994, Winnebago, Kenneth V. Krake	
276. Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch		—one record Feb. 19 to March 18, 1981, Dunn, John M. Russell	

(continued)

Table 1. *Continued*

Species	Record arrival date	Record departure date
277. Common Redpoll	08,26 1920, Vilas Clarence S. Jung	05,31 1959, Oneida William L. Hilsenhoff
	—one summer record June 27, 1973, Door, Louise W. Erickson	
278. Hoary Redpoll	10,30 1999, Kewaunee Bettie R. Harriman	04,26 1982, Ashland Richard L. Verch

APPENDIX 1 **INDEX OF OBSERVERS.**

The following is an index of the names of birders who hold record date sightings. After each name is a number or numbers that correspond to bird species on the record arrival and departure dates list. A number followed by a second number in parenthesis—for example, 231(2)—indicates that the birder holds two record date sightings for the species indicated.

Allen, Marion—203
 Anderson, Harry G.—204, 229, 231
 Anderson, Mattie—265
 Ashman, Nancy—161
 Ashman, Philip—76, 151, 163, 196, 200,
 203, 206, 223, 228
 Ashman, Thomas L.—70, 152
 Aune, Vernon D.—263

 Baillie, Mark—265
 Baily, Alicia—191
 Balistrieri, Carlo A.—209
 Barger, Norval R.—172, 189
 Barnes, James—166
 Barnes, Lester—226
 Bartholmai, Jack—64
 Basten, Elmer L.—193
 Bauers, Harold A.—82, 166
 Baughman, Jeffrey L.—20, 28, 106, 116
 Baughman, Scott—107

Baumann, Ida—14, 114
 Baumann, Ty—14, 114, 157
 Baumgartner, Frederick M.—18
 Bednarek, Dorothy and Russell—8
 Beemer, C. W.—124
 Beimborn, Donald A.—268
 Bell, Mrs. Thomas E.—267
 Belter, Daniel—18, 32, 75, 112, 117
 Berger, Daniel D.—8, 44, 76, 138, 165,
 187
 Bernard, Richard F.—61
 Betts, Norman D.—161, 215
 Bielefeldt, John E.—66, 192, 221, 233,
 249(2)
 Bintz, Thomas—30, 76, 91, 225
 Biss, Richard—30
 Black, Charles T.—96
 Blanchard, Paul—227
 Blome, Richard—41
 Boldt, Brian J.—13, 64, 110
 Bontly, Marilyn—68, 220
 Bradford, Alfred S.—131
 Brakefield, Edith—256
 Brakefield, John—264
 Brandler, Charles—51
 Brasser, David and Margaret—77, 87(2),
 232
 Bratley, David A.—38
 Breitenstein, Gifford—29
 Bridge, Peter—27, 218
 Bronson, Jon—5
 Brouchoud, Bernard N.—198, 251
 Brown, Fran—22
 Brown, Susanne M.—113

- Brownell, Kurt—215
Brygger, Dan and Ranee—266
Bruce, Paul—68
Brust, Carol and Pat—201
Burcar, Kay L.—16, 40, 60, 83, 102, 188, 222
Busjaeger, Albert—74
Buss, Irven O.—152
- Calwart, Marvin—195
Carlsen, Nathan—270
Carnes, Even—199
Carpenter, Anita A.—115
Casper, Gary S.—247
Cederstrom, David—175
Chipman, Irma—239
Christensen, Daryl—118
Church, Grace—188
Chylinski, Julius—135
Clark, Catherine—31
Clark, J. N.—132, 204
Cleary, Edwin D.—46, 57, 109, 175, 271
Columban, Brother—36, 140, 183, 187
Compton, Olive L.—220
Cornell, Al—214
Cowart, William J.—30, 36, 43, 100, 104, 169, 170, 176, 184, 189, 241, 253, 268
Curran, George—99
Cutright, Noel J.—126, 261
- David, Karl H.—155
Dayton, Francis S.—120
DeBoer, Gerald A.—202, 246
De Boor, Thomas—92, 177
Decker, Mary E.—127
Degner, Elizabeth—117
Denniston, Glenda—190
Deusing, Murl—270
Diedrich, John L.—23
Diehl, Scott—51, 137, 141
Dolence, Dean—23
Domagalski, Robert C.—10, 34, 36(2), 60, 73, 77, 87, 99, 102, 112, 166, 182
Donald, Mary F.—73, 129, 173, 202, 238, 254, 256, 272
Drazkowski, William—12
- Dueholm, Keith H.—261
Duerksen, Barbara F.—252
- Ellarson, Robert S.—203
Ellis, Thomas R.—268
Emlen, John T.—43
Engberg, Louise and Paul—188
Epstein, Eric J.—133, 151, 234
Erdman, Thomas C.—12, 73(2), 74, 75, 94, 146, 153, 162, 176, 199, 268
Erickson, Laura L.—163
Erickson, Louise W.—29, 46, 47, 66, 81, 97, 119, 138, 146, 164, 200, 228, 262, 267, 277
Evans, J. Harwood—70
Evrard, James O.—161
- Faanes, Craig A.—2, 47, 62, 82, 84, 85, 93, 97, 148
Faanes, Ruth E.—161
Fallow, Dave—11, 163, 167
Farmer, G. J.—100
Ficken, Millicent S.—245
Fiehweg, Robert E.—17, 59, 158
Fisher, Eunice—92, 206
Fisher, Karen and Robert—204
Fitzpatrick, John W.—192
Flesch, Betty—244
Follen Don G., Sr.—8, 10, 17, 46, 47, 134
Follett, Lyle—114
Foster, G. William—43, 89, 167, 210, 222
Francart, Robert—271
Frank, James C.—13, 119, 169(2)
Freese, Frank N.—30, 130, 160
Frieberg, Paul—227
Frister, Carl P.—5, 189
Fuller, Pepper—144
- Gibson, Marge—10, 54, 194
Glueckert, Kevin—192
Goff, Alta—236
Gordon, G. E.—125
Gordon, Richard F.—32
Gorton, James W.—24

- Granlund, Marvin—61
 Greenberg, Joel—173
 Gregg, Larry—134
 Grewe, Alfred H.—2
 Gromme, Owen J.—11, 58, 134
 Grootematt, James E.—45
 Grover, Brad—136
 Grundtvig, F. L.—181
 Gustafson, Dennis K.—94, 97, 99, 103,
 104, 119, 148, 180, 223, 227, 235, 246,
 249, 254, 259, 272

 Hale, James B.—36
 Hall, H. Lowell—13
 Hamers, James—181
 Hamerstrom, Frances—42
 Hanbury, Don—55, 230, 256
 Hansen, Ellen—60, 92, 188, 237, 245,
 253
 Hanson, R. P.—132
 Hardy, Maybelle—240, 257
 Harriman, Bettie R.—278
 Harris, James—261
 Hatch, Delos—72
 Haugen, Darrell—64, 76
 Hayden, John—139
 Hehn, Anna L.—156
 Heins, Chad J.—98
 Heikkinen, Chuck—240
 Hemauer, Frank—240
 Hennessy, Fred—263
 Hickey, Joseph J.—184, 224, 268
 Higgins, Mabel F.—90
 Hilsenhoff, William L.—3, 79, 163, 179,
 207, 228, 277
 Hoefler, James E.—45, 96, 133, 172
 Hoffman, Loraine—130
 Hoffman, Randy M.—26, 47, 54, 92,
 144, 163, 166, 168, 193, 248(2), 251,
 260
 Hoffmann, Emma—221
 Hoffmann, Ronald R.—95, 147, 167,
 205, 266
 Hollister, Ned—33, 98, 162
 Holschbach, Aaron and James—4
 Hook, Fred L.—182

 Hoy, Philo R.—22(2), 50, 64, 155
 Hudick, Joseph P.—115, 232
 Hughes, Robert D.—38, 107
 Hulse, Scott—16
 Humphrey, Joan E.—136
 Hunt, L. Barrie—190
 Hunt, Richard A.—43
 Hunter, Thomas—40, 207
 Hussong, Clara H.—87
 Hutcheson, William—27, 67
 Huxley, Fran—242

 Idzikowski, John H.—32, 95, 105(2),
 111, 163, 164, 170, 193, 196, 208, 214

 Jack, Irene—271
 Jackson, Hartley H. T.—144, 193
 Jansen, John—225
 Jensen, Janice—264
 Johnson, Robbye J.—59, 150, 160, 255
 Jonas, John—55
 Jones, S. Paul—12
 Juneau, Dorothy—56
 Jung, Clarence S.—144(2), 208, 250,
 277
 Junkin, Francis T.—101

 Kahmann, Karl W.—129
 Kailing, Alex F.—180
 Karon, Vera B.—240
 Kearns, Kevin—238
 Kehl, Bill—57
 Kemper, Charles A.—19, 128, 169, 219,
 244(2), 250, 254, 266
 Kendall, J. B.—205
 Klugow, Bernard F.—132, 144
 Knickelbine, Janet—245
 Knuth, Rockne A.—91, 101, 174, 215
 Koller, Hal—43
 Koopmann, Harold—55, 167, 256
 Korducki, Mark J.—34(2), 36, 59, 84,
 113, 227
 Koslowski, Janet L.—258
 Kozlovsky, Tom—203
 Krahn, Ken and Mary—142
 Krake, Kenneth V.—275

- Kraupa, John—33, 35
Krenn, Gorden—247
Kuecherer, Dennis—66, 243
Kuhn, Eleanor—243
Kumlien, A. Ludwig—5, 33, 98, 122,
134, 162, 193, 260
Kumlien, Thure L.—21, 39, 98
Kurtz, John—52, 56

Lange, Kenneth I.—24, 198, 221, 236
Larkin, Dixie L.—103, 217
Larsen, G. Andrew—137
Larson, Edwin and Marcella—139
Lemke, Oscar R.—169
Leshner, Frederick Z.—67, 86, 103, 168,
186, 235
Liebmann, Donald F.—269
Lindberg, Harold F.—143, 243, 244
Link, Reinhold—188
Lintereur, Leroy J.—24
Lloyd, Charles N.—209
Lockwood, Ron—242
Logan, Ben—55
Lound, Martha—19, 263
Lound, Roy—227
Lowery, Margaret—243
Loyster, Earl L.—4, 73
Lubahn, Steve—10, 88, 113, 193, 240
Luepke, Janice and Kenneth—152
Lukes, Charlotte—14, 140, 267
Lukes, Roy J.—14, 87, 140, 190, 267
Lustyk, Jude—218

McCormick, Peter—121
McCurdy, Lisa—65, 75
Mahlum, Gyda—159, 230
Mahn, Carlton—183
Maier, Lorena—140, 256
Maier, Merton—140, 256, 268
Main, John S.—259
Mallow, Philip A.—89
Malueg, Dennis—244
Mandell, David—38
March, James R.—33
Marking, Carol and Leif—214(2)
Martin, J. H.—72

Mason, C. N.—36
Matteson, Sumner W.—35, 49
Mattison, Helmer M.—41
Maurin, Ann—127
Maxson, Melva T.—123, 161
Merz, Edward—158
Meyer, H.—32
Michael, Larry A.—97, 114
Minkebige, Dan and Paula—212
Mitchell, Earl T.—193, 252
Morreim, Ronald—263
Mueller, Helmut C.—8, 44, 79, 165,
168, 197, 237
Mueller, Walter J.—36, 79
Mueller, William P.—25, 113, 118
Munson, Eric—145

Nero, Robert W.—227
Newberg, Angie and Ross—274
Nott, Ethal A.—179
Nowak, David and Mariette—241

O'Brien, John—20
Ogren, Kay—265
Orians, Gordon H.—5, 47, 133
Orians, Howard—133
Ott, Lynn—112
Otto, Lorrie—178

Palmquist, Clarence O.—30, 215
Panetti, Dan—208
Parsons, Patricia—6, 57, 149
Paulson, Edwin O.—115, 154
Peartree, Edward W.—174
Pedersen, Gertrude—269
Peirce, Walter—15
Penning, William—160
Perkins, Irving J.—75
Peterson, Alvin M.—179
Peterson, Carl—185
Peterson, Jesse J.—102, 235
Peterson, Mark S.—26, 45, 88, 106, 215
Peterson, Robert—159
Pickering, Bernard—222
Pimlott, Douglas H.—51
Pinnow, William—141

- Polk, Janine L.—19, 27, 29, 60, 69, 85,
101, 108, 176, 244
Postupalsky, Sergej—271
Pratt, Frank—22
Prins, Edward B.—18, 56, 68, 90, 179,
267
Prins, George—179, 180
Pritash, Robert—78
Putnam, Michael—104
Putz, Shawn—80
- Ralston, Melvina—211
Ratering, Eric G. and Rebecca—41
Reed, Shawn—49
Regan, John—37, 59, 86
Reichwaldt, Myron H.—28
Reif, Roger C.—258
Rice, Joseph—124
Richter, Carol B.—57, 148
Ringelstetter, Ruth A.—215
Risch, Leonard—144
Risch, Paul—53
Rispens, Mark—7
Robbins, Samuel D.—82, 110, 147,
161(2), 180, 215, 217, 244
Rodel, Kathleen M.—26
Rodewald, Peter—169
Rogers, Nell M.—213, 216
Rogers, Randy—216
Rossman, Vernon C.—255
Rosso, Jerome R.—62, 123, 266
Roy, Albert J.—1, 262
Rudy, Carol—256, 266
Rumph, E. M.—248
Russell, H.—231
Russell, John M.—276
Russos, Nicki—125
- Savage, Pat—42
Schaeffer, John—113
Schaufenbuel, Joe—126
Schmidt, David—141
Schorger, A. William—7, 182(2)
Schultz, Clark—201
Schultz, Thomas R.—2, 3, 106, 113, 116,
201, 213
- Schwartz, Carl—87
Schwartz, Dennis—25
Sedloff, Bruce—177, 256
Seevers, Dennis—42
Shea, Allen K.—3, 52, 100, 157, 182
Shea, Susan—29, 100
Shiely, James F.—238
Simpson, J. Allan—252, 260
Skelly, Chester A.—189
Smith, Jerry H.—3, 61(2), 169, 190, 199
Smith, Karen—3, 61(2), 169, 190
Sontag, Charles R.—1, 28, 34, 60, 62(2),
70, 75, 82, 94, 100, 105, 106, 109, 116,
118(2), 201, 215, 229, 256
Soulen, Thomas K.—5, 60, 197, 210
Spahn, Robert G.—8, 144
Sprunt, Alexander—255
Staupe, Thomas R.—63
Stehno, Spencer—53
Stephenson, Philip N.—215
Steven, Lee P.—223
Stevens, Mike—273
Stocking, Marion K.—148, 238, 268
Stoddard, Herbert L.—260
Stoffel, Mardie—180
Stone, Norman R.—28, 33, 114
Stover, Barbara R.—183
Strehlow, Elmer W.—68, 148, 219
Strelitzer, Carl L.—115
Strelka, Jean M.—64, 135
Stutz, Aaron—120
Sunby, Paul—116, 249
Sundell, Roger H.—113, 214, 230, 272
Sutton, Jon—64, 206
Svingen, Peder—111
Swedberg, Donald—9
Swengel, Ann—99
Swengel, Scott R.—37, 48, 99
- Taylor, Warner—201
Tessen, Daryl D.—2, 26, 34, 36, 45(2),
48, 57, 63, 65, 66, 88, 89, 91, 92, 100,
107, 108, 113(2), 116, 149, 150, 161,
185, 188, 201, 240, 244, 246, 256, 259,
272
Thiessen, Steven—17, 86, 91

- Thomas, Carol—228
Thompson, Daniel Q.—95
Tiebout, Harry M.—265
Tiede, Darwin—171
Tilghman, Nancy G.—216
Treichel, George W.—193
Tryggeseth, Lance—262

Underwood, Thomas S.—78
Uttech, Thomas M.—1, 13, 66, 93, 94,
104, 111(2), 113

Van Ness, Howard L.—125
Verch, Richard L.—27, 69, 77, 131,
194(2), 201, 243(3), 278
Vincent, Alice C.—161, 257
Voeltz, Charlotte—131
Vogt, Linda and Vincent—142
Volkert, William K.—40
Von Jarchow, B. L.—154

Walker, Mary A.—4, 245

Weber, Alice—71
Weber, Bill—71, 80, 81
Weber, Viratine E.—128, 140, 145
Weber, Walter—61
Werner, Evelyn H.—187
Wierzbicki, Melvin M.—202
Wilde, Jonathan W.—70, 133, 171
Willard, S. W.—138
Williams, Jim—186
Wilson, Anita and Richard—224
Wood, Christopher L.—169
Wood, Thomas C.—27, 77, 234
Woodmansee, Winnie—62, 156, 233,
239

Yeomans, Charlotte—264
Young, Howard F.—15

Zell, Hans—83
Ziebell, Thomas—131, 201
Zimmerman, Elizabeth H.—191
Zimmerman, Fred R.—188



GREAT-HORNED OWL

• Bubo virginianus •

Great Horned Owl by Steve Lubahn

The Spring Season: 1999

by Jerry H. Smith

A warm February raised expectations of early arriving spring birds, but these hopes were dashed by cold weather at the onset of March. Once the calendar said spring, however, spring it was. Early March's cold was followed by mild weather and warm temperatures to the end of the month, and April was generally wet and mild. May began dry, but then became wet, with warm winds from the south unleashing the full migration.

The cold in early March temporarily dampened bird movements, but after mid-month the birds began trickling through. Despite the warmth and rains in April, a lack of strong fronts kept migration to a slow trickle. Strong fronts and south winds in May saw migration begin in earnest; there were no huge waves, but good numbers of birds moved through until the third week, making the poor 1998 season pale in comparison.

The 1999 spring migration was considered a good to very good one by most observers, and no absence of any particular species was reported. Waterfowl apparently bypassed some areas, moving through earlier because of

February's warmth. With the warm temperatures came leaf-out, making flocks of warblers more difficult to follow closely, but the birds were readily singing and could be located. Good movements of birds (including thrushes, orioles, etc.) were noted from the first weekend through the third week of May. Shorebirds generally could be found in what flooded fields were available, but were not found everywhere due to the randomness of good habitat.

Surprisingly, the season resulted in only three new early arrival dates. One, the Say's Phoebe, was only the second report for the state following an earlier one in 1848. Four other species tied early arrival date records. Although no new species were added this year, two accidental and eight casual species were recorded in spring 1999.

March's cold brought snow with it—5 inches in the Madison area at the end of the first week, and varying amounts elsewhere. Lakes that had opened up refroze, and the ice persisted in the south into the third week. The average snow depth at mid-month was 3.6 inches. The roller coaster effect of the

weather is shown by a temperature of -15 degrees at Lake Thompson on 8 March and 50 degrees in Sheboygan by 14 March. When spring officially arrived on 20 March, the southern third of the state was snow-free.

April began wet, with much-needed rain throughout the state during the first week and temperatures hovering in the 70s to low 80s. This pattern continued, with some areas in the southwest receiving up to 5 inches of rain. Then, surprisingly, snow fell at mid-month in the northern two-thirds of the state, followed by slightly below normal temperatures into the third week. Heavy rains in southern areas on 25–26 April flooded rivers and fields.

May began with temperatures in the 80s into the second week, with an inch of rain in the south and 3.5 inches in the central areas. By mid-May, temperatures were still in the 70s and 80s, with some rain falling across the state, heavy in some locations. The rest of May remained warm and mild, with plenty of fronts bringing southerly winds.

Fewer comments regarding birds and the weather were submitted this year, but two reports detail the season's patterns in specific areas.

Comments Mark Korducki in Milwaukee County:

March came in like a lion, with more snow and cold weather than the entire month of February. This wintery weather only lasted a week or so, and the rest of the month was pleasant and fairly dry. The final week of March was very warm, with temperatures into the 70s. March brought more of a steady stream of migrants, rather than a wave.

April was also mild. Compared to dry conditions in the northeast part of the state, it was a very wet month in the

southeast. Milwaukee received over 6 inches of rain for the month, with some nearby locations recording more than 10 inches. Despite the mild weather and rain, there was an absence of strong lows and there were no waves of migrants.

In May, the floodgates slowly opened, starting on the weekend of the first. The numbers improved dramatically in the next few days and there were good numbers of birds for the first two weeks of May. Some veteran birders described it as the best warbler flight in years. But thrushes were not terribly abundant, and shorebird migration was awful in Milwaukee due to a lack of habitat.

Reports Philip Ashman in Dane County:

This year's migration was much better than the very poor migration in 1998. At the very end of February, the weather turned cold for the first two weeks of March. Many of the small ponds that had opened up refroze during this time. Most of the Madison lakes had begun to open up by the third week of March. In April, there weren't any significant weather events until the last half of the month, when there were some huge rains (3.5 inches in 2 days), creating many flooded fields and high water. The last week of April was dominated by a high pressure system that generated strong east winds, which resulted in very little movement of migrants.

On 3–5 May, with the winds from the south, dozens of species arrived though not many individuals. The rest of May had many days of mild south winds, and birds arrived almost every day. No huge waves, although good viewing days.

Waterfowl migration was generally poor in Dane County, with the exception of the Nine Springs lagoons; I suspect that many individuals just passed through earlier. The shorebird migration was also poor except at Nine Springs. Plenty of habitat was available in

the northern part of the county, but few shorebirds were observed there. Nine Springs was excellent, with drawdown habitat available, and I recorded 22 shorebird species this year, including four of the five big waders. The landbird migration in general was excellent.

April was not really a very good month, with most of the normal migrants trickling through in small numbers. However, with south winds and small fronts moving through southern Wisconsin during the first three weeks of May, good numbers of birds were found almost every time out. Although the trees were mostly leafed out by the end of the second week, birds could be easily detected by their songs.

I saw 32 species of warblers during the spring in Dane County. My best day was 10 May, when I recorded 25 species. By 21 May, most species had already passed through, so it was hard to find even 10 species then. Almost all groups of passerines were well represented this year, but no Purple Finches or Pine Siskins were seen this spring.

A total of 313 species (including two hybrids) was found during spring 1999 by 77 observers reporting from 62 counties (106 total reports). This is eight more species than reported in 1998. Although coverage was very good statewide, no reports were received from the following counties: Adams, Crawford, Green, Lafayette, Lincoln, Menominee, Monroe, Rusk, Sawyer, and Washburn.

Among the many interesting species observed are the following: Eared Grebe (Bayfield, Dunn, and Washington Counties), Western Grebe (Burnett and Ozaukee Counties), Tricolored Heron (Burnett County), Yellow-crowned Night-Heron (Kenosha, Milwaukee, and Racine Counties), White-faced Ibis (Dodge County, first

record since 1996), Ross's Goose (6 counties), Trumpeter Swan (11 counties, Dane to Douglas), Eurasian Wigeon (Dane County), Harlequin Duck (Manitowoc, Milwaukee, and Ozaukee Counties), American Swallow-tailed Kite (Dane County), Mississippi Kite (Waukesha County), Swainson's Hawk (Bayfield County), Golden Eagle (Bayfield and Wood Counties), Spruce Grouse (Forest and Oneida Counties), Yellow Rail (Burnett, Green Lake, and Marquette Counties), King Rail (6 counties), Black-necked Stilt (Dodge and Racine Counties), American Avocet (5 counties), Curlew Sandpiper (Door County), Ruff (Kenosha County), Little Gull (5 counties), Thayer's Gull (6 counties), Iceland Gull (7 coastal counties), Lesser Black-backed Gull (5 counties), Black-legged Kittiwake (Milwaukee County), Least Tern (Dane and Milwaukee Counties), Great Gray Owl (Bayfield County), Black-backed Woodpecker (Forest and Oneida Counties), Say's Phoebe (Kenosha County), Loggerhead Shrike (6 counties, nesting in Oconto and Ozaukee Counties), White-eyed Vireo (9 counties), Boreal Chickadee (Forest and Vilas Counties), Carolina Wren (Dane, Dunn, and Waupaca Counties), Mountain Bluebird (Ashland County), Townsend's Solitaire (Fond du Lac County), Varied Thrush (Door County), Northern Mockingbird (6 counties), Brewster's Warbler (Fond du Lac and Washington Counties), Lawrence's Warbler (Ozaukee County), Yellow-throated Warbler (Grant, Outagamie, and Ozaukee Counties), Prairie Warbler (Milwaukee, Ozaukee, and St. Croix Counties), Summer Tanager (5 counties), Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow (Burnett and Vilas Counties), Boat-tailed/

Great-tailed Grackle (Langlade County), Red Crossbill (14 counties), and White-winged Crossbill (5 northern counties).

Abbreviations: BOP, beginning of period; EOP, end of period; TTP, throughout the period.

REPORTS (1 MARCH–31 MAY 1999)

Red-throated Loon.—Noted on the new early date of 2 March by Cowart in Ozaukee County. Reported from two Lake Michigan counties (Manitowoc and Ozaukee) by multiple observers through April, where Tessen counted 7 on 24 April. Last reported by Johnson in Douglas County on 7 May.

Common Loon.—Reported from 28 counties around the state and first on 19 March by Ashman (Dane County). On 5 April, Berner (Portage County) found 17 birds. Belter counted 19 birds in Marathon County on 6 March. Found at EOP in 8 counties, all northern.

Pied-billed Grebe.—Reported BOP in Dane County (Ashman), then next on 19 March in Waukesha and Ozaukee Counties (Gustafson, Uttech). Ziebell found 44 on 8 May in Winnebago County, and Ashman counted 53 in Dane County on 21 April. Found in 10 counties at EOP, southernmost to Dane County.

Horned Grebe.—Reported from 20 counties statewide, first on 5 March in Milwaukee County (Lubahn). Other reports include 27 March (Domagalski) in Washington County and 31 March in Marathon County (Belter). Verch counted 212 in Ashland/Bayfield Counties on 26 April. Reported at EOP only in Door County (Lukeses).

Red-necked Grebe.—Noted on 26 March in Waushara County (Domagalski), then 3 April in Marathon County (Belter). Reported from 15 counties, southernmost to Columbia (Wood) and Dodge (Tessen). Tessen counted 20 in Winnebago County on 8 April, where Ziebell counted 22 birds on 8 May. Reported at EOP in Burnett (Hoefer), Fond du Lac (Jeff Baughman), and Winnebago (Ziebell) Counties.

Eared Grebe.—Reported from 3 counties, first on 4 April (Brady, Verch) in Bayfield County. Robbins found one in Dunn County on

19 May, and Domagalski found one in Washington County on 31 May.

Western Grebe.—Found on 11 April in Ozaukee County (Cutright, Korducki) and on 25 May (Peterson, Tessen) in Burnett County, where last reported on 28 May (Mueller).

American White Pelican.—First reported on 26 March from the northern reaches of Douglas County (LaValleys), followed on 29 March in La Crosse County (Leshner). Reported from 12 counties overall and to EOP in 5 counties, northernmost to Bayfield. The Smiths counted 52 in Oconto County on 23 May, part of the hundreds from Lower Green Bay, where this species nested again.

Double-crested Cormorant.—Reported widely from 30 counties. From BOP in Brown (Hansen) and Ozaukee (Uttech) Counties. Found from north to south on a variety of dates and at EOP in 16 counties. The LaValleys counted 416 on 27 May (Douglas County), and Sontag found 750 on 10 May (Manitowoc County).

American Bittern.—Reports from 16 counties around the state, including inland, first on 12 April in Fond du Lac County (Jeff Baughman), then on 14 April in Door County (Lukeses). Found at EOP in 12 counties, north to Bayfield and Vilas. Jim Baughman counted 15 in Vilas County on 29 May.

Least Bittern.—Ziebell first found on 8 May in Winnebago County. Reported from 11 counties in May overall. Found at EOP in Winnebago County (Ziebell), where on 8 May he counted 20 birds.

Great Blue Heron.—Reports from 40 counties around the state, and on 10 March in Outagamie County (Anderson/Petznick). At EOP, found widely scattered throughout 26 counties. Belter (Marathon County) counted an impressive 250 on 1 April.

Great Egret.—Reported on the early date of 18 March in Dane County (Fallow), with the next report on 6 April by David (Racine County). Statewide reports from 23 counties and at EOP in 10, northernmost to Oconto County (Smiths). Ziebell found 80 on 21 May in Winnebago County, where on the same date he counted 55 nests.

Snowy Egret.—First reported in Brown County from its usual haunts on 8 May (Hansen, Peterson). Also reported 17 May in Milwaukee (Lubahn), 19 May in Trempealeau (Robbins), and 30 May in Kenosha (Hoffman, 8 birds) Counties.

Tricolored Heron.—Reported only from Burnett County, on 6 May (Hoefer) and 17 May (Leshner).

Cattle Egret.—Reports from 8 counties, first on 4 April in Dane County (Bridge). A northernmost report from Ashland/Bayfield Counties (Verch) on 4 May, and a southern report in Racine County on 18 May (David). Found at EOP in Brown and Winnebago Counties. Ziebell found 10 on 21 May in Winnebago County, along with 100 nests.

Green Heron.—Reported 25 April in Dane (Ashman) and Washington (Domagalski) Counties. Reported statewide from 36 counties and at EOP in 25. Reported below normal in Barron (Goff) and Langlade (Schimmels) Counties. Ashman counted 6 on 12 May (Dane County).

Black-crowned Night-Heron.—Found 3 April in Winnebago County (Tessen) and 4 April in Jefferson County (Domagalski). Reports from 12 counties; at EOP in 5, including Door and Oconto. Sontag found 21 on 9 May (Manitowoc County), but Ziebell counted 800 in Winnebago County on 21 May, along with 704 nests.

Yellow-crowned Night-Heron.—Reports from 3 counties: 8 May in Kenosha County (David), 2 on 28 May in Racine County (Peterson), and 2 from 27–30 May in Milwaukee County (Bontly).

White-faced Ibis.—An accepted report of a single bird on 26 April along County W, north of Breezy Point Road (Dodge County), by C. Heins and A. Moretti.

Turkey Vulture.—Reports from 43 counties statewide; found initially on 15 March (Carlson) in Pierce County. Reported at EOP in 21 counties. Jeff Baughman counted 35 in Fond du Lac County on 16 April, and Brady counted 40 in Bayfield County on the same date. The Smiths had a pair nesting in the same deer stand for the third year in a row.

Greater White-fronted Goose.—First found on 4 March in Dane, Dodge (Tessen), and Racine (David) Counties. Reports from 9 coun-

ties north to Douglas (Johnson, LaValleys); last reported on 7 May in Burnett County (Hoefer). On 4 March, 14 were counted in Dane County (Tessen) and 25 were found in Racine County (David).

Snow Goose.—Reported on 3 March in Kenosha County (Hoffman) and 4 March in Racine County (David) and Dodge (Tessen). Reports from 21 counties and last on 29 May in both Vilas (Jim Baughman) and Ozaukee (Uttech) Counties. Frank counted 60 in Ozaukee on 20 March and Belter the same number in Marathon on 27 March. Regan found 62 in Kewaunee County on 5 April.

Ross's Goose.—Found in 6 counties this spring, beginning 19 March in Ozaukee County (Uttech, Korducki) and reported there until 13 April (Uttech). Also many other reports from Ozaukee County. Reported 20 March in Marquette County (Christensen), 22 March in Dane County (Hilsenhoff), 27 March in Columbia County (Jeff Baughman, Tessen), 10 April in Manitowoc County (Tessen), and, lastly, in Outagamie County on 15 April (Peterson) and 16 April (Tessen). No more than 2 birds in any reports.

Canada Goose.—Reported widely around the state from 39 counties. Found TTP in 22 counties from south to north. The Smiths counted 3,090 migrants in Oconto County on 14 April, and Berner counted 5,300 in Portage County on 17 April. Migrants peaked in that general time frame.

Mute Swan.—Found TTP in 7 counties, north to Ashland and Douglas (Verch, Johnson). Reports from 17 counties overall. Reported nesting in Winnebago County on 24 April (Ziebell). A total of 7 were found by David on 24 May in Kenosha County.

Trumpeter Swan.—Reported from 11 counties, 3 April in Dane County (Robbins) being the southernmost. Found TTP in Burnett County at Crex Meadows (Hoefer). A 6 March report of 2 was in Wood County (Korducki). In Douglas County, 3 were found on 9 April and last on 29 May (LaValleys). Belter found 6 in Marathon County on 21 March.

Tundra Swan.—Reports from 23 counties around the state and BOP in Winnebago County (Ziebell). Many reports from mid- to late March. Found at EOP in Barron County (Goff). The Smiths counted 896 in Oconto County on 28

March, and Belter counted 2,300 in Marathon County on the same date.

Wood Duck.—Reports from 37 counties statewide; TTP in Dane (Ashman), Ozaukee (Uttech), and Winnebago (Ziebell) Counties. Found at EOP in 24 other counties, north to Douglas and Ashland/Bayfield. Belter found 30 in Marathon County 28 March, and Berner counted 37 in Portage County on 25 May.

Gadwall.—Found BOP in 6 counties, all southern, and from 25 reports total. Reported TTP in Ozaukee County by Uttech. Berner counted 75 in Portage County on 18 April, and Verch found 48 in Ashland/Bayfield Counties on 4 May.

Eurasian Wigeon.—One reported on Lake Barney in Dane County on 4 April (Robbins) and accepted by the WSO Records Committee.

American Wigeon.—Reports from 27 counties, starting BOP in Dane County (Ashman) and 4 March in Racine County (David). Found EOP in Ashland/Bayfield, Barron, Burnett, and Milwaukee Counties. In Marathon County on 3 April, Berner counted 130. The LaValleys in Douglas County counted 63 on 19 April.

American Black Duck.—Reports TTP in Ashland/Bayfield, Brown, Clark, Dane, Door, Douglas, Manitowoc, and Winnebago Counties. Also BOP in Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Portage, Racine, and Washington Counties, with reports from 24 counties total. In Ashland/Bayfield Counties, Verch counted 40 on 22 March, and Belter counted 45 birds on 28 March in Marathon County.

Mallard.—Found in 40 counties statewide; TTP in 23. Ziebell found 500 in Winnebago County on 4 March. Belter counted 1,500 in Marathon County on 3 April.

Blue-winged Teal.—Reports from 35 counties in normal numbers throughout the state. First reported on 4 March in Dane County by Tessen. Found at EOP in 22 counties around the state. Evanson counted 80 in Dane County on 3 April, and Jim Baughman counted 200 in Vilas County on 10 April.

Northern Shoveler.—Reported in 32 counties; TTP in Dane (Ashman, Bridge) and Milwaukee (Korducki) Counties. Found at EOP in 8 additional counties, mid-central to northern. In

Dane County, Ashman found 275 on 2 April and Bridge counted 300 on 10 April.

Northern Pintail.—Reports at BOP in Brown (Hansen) and Dane (Ashman, Bridge) Counties and from 22 counties total. Found on 28 May in Brown County (Hansen) and at EOP in Burnett County (Hoefer). Domagalski counted 145 in Jefferson County on 3 March. Reported below normal in Manitowoc and Oconto Counties.

Green-winged Teal.—Found TTP in Dane County (Ashman) and on 4 March in Columbia County (Tessen). Widely reported from 32 counties around the state. Reported at EOP in 10 other counties, southernmost to Kenosha (David). Belter counted 300 in Marathon County on 3 April.

Canvasback.—Reports from 16 counties; BOP in Milwaukee County (Korducki). Next report was on 8 March in Ozaukee County (Uttech). Found at EOP only in Columbia County (Hilsenhoff). Hilsenhoff counted 41 in Dane County on 25 March, and Verch found 29 in Ashland/Bayfield Counties on 4 April.

Redhead.—Reported from 23 counties scattered around the state, in mostly normal numbers. Found TTP in Dane (Ashman) and Manitowoc (Sontag) Counties, and at BOP in Milwaukee (Korducki), Ozaukee (Uttech), and Winnebago (Tessen) Counties. Reports from 4 other counties at EOP. On 6 April, Sontag counted 150 in Manitowoc County and Belter counted 250 in Marathon County.

Ring-necked Duck.—Reports from 32 counties, TTP in Dane County (Bridge). Next on 2 March in Brown County (Hansen). Found EOP in 5 counties, south to Dodge (Domagalski). On 28 March, Holschbach counted 230 in Dunn County, and Belter found 1,500+ in Marathon County.

Greater Scaup.—Reports from 20 counties; TTP in Manitowoc County (Sontag). Found at BOP in Door, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, and Racine Counties. Also at EOP in Douglas County (Johnson). In Manitowoc County on 17 March, Sontag found 1,500, and the Smiths counted 1,130 in Oconto County on 28 March.

Lesser Scaup.—Reported in 29 counties; TTP in Dane (Bridge), Manitowoc (Sontag), and Milwaukee (Korducki) Counties. Reports at BOP in Ashland/Bayfield (Verch) and Racine (David) Counties. Belter counted 1,200+ in Marathon

County on 6 April, and Holschbach counted 3,000 in Dunn County on 11 April. Found at EOP in Ashland/Bayfield, Dunn, Douglas, and Winnebago Counties.

Harlequin Duck.—Four reports from 3 counties starting on 2 March in Milwaukee County (Lubahn), where found to 7 May with 3 birds. Found 8 March in Ozaukee County (Domagalski) and 30 April in Manitowoc County (Sontag). Frank counted 4 birds in Milwaukee County on 28 April.

Surf Scoter.—Reports from 5 Lake Michigan and one Lake Superior counties; first on 4 March in Ozaukee County (Green). Found also in Manitowoc County on March 21 (Jeff Baughman). Reported from Milwaukee County on 31 April (Lubahn) and Kewaunee County on 9 April (Regan). Last reported by Verch in Ashland/Bayfield Counties from 24–26 May. Frank counted 27 on April 29 in Ozaukee County.

White-winged Scoter.—Reported from only two counties: 13 March in Ozaukee County (Uttech) and 9 April in Kewaunee County (Regan).

Black Scoter.—Found in 3 lakeshore counties, beginning 10 March in Ozaukee County (Uttech) until 24 April (Gustafson). Also reported from Manitowoc County on 7 April (Tessen) and from Milwaukee County on 21 April (Gustafson). Woods counted 14 in Ozaukee County on 17 April.

Oldsquaw.—Reports at BOP in Milwaukee, Ozaukee, and Sheboygan Counties. Found in 8 counties, inland in Marathon County (Belter) and north to Ashland/Bayfield (Verch, where above normal) and Oconto (Smiths, also above normal) Counties. Late reports on 9 May from Ashland/Bayfield Counties (Verch) and on 12 May from Ozaukee County (Tessen). Frank counted 20 in Ozaukee County on 17 April.

Bufflehead.—Widely reported around the state from 31 counties, in mostly normal numbers. At BOP in 6 counties (inland at Dane County) and TTP in Ozaukee and Manitowoc Counties. Reports at EOP also in Ashland/Bayfield (Verch) and Barron (Goff) Counties. Belter found 200 in Marathon County on 6 April, and Berner counted 280 in Portage County on 8 April.

Common Goldeneye.—Reports from 26 counties, BOP in 11 counties and TTP in Ashland/Bayfield and Door counties. Reported until

15 May in Milwaukee County (Korducki). Berner counted 310 birds in Portage County on 2 April.

Hooded Merganser.—Reports from 32 counties from around the state. TTP in Outagamie (Anderson/Petznick) and Portage (Berner) Counties to BOP in Dane (Ashman), Milwaukee (Korducki), and Winnebago (Tessen) Counties, where it overwintered. Found at EOP in 13 other counties. Belter counted 250+ in Marathon County on 27 March.

Common Merganser.—Reported widely from 31 counties; BOP from 10 counties and TTP in Door and Ashland/Bayfield Counties. Also found EOP in Langlade County (Schimmels). The LaValleys counted 134 in Douglas County on 30 March, while Belter counted 200+ in Marathon County on 27 March.

Red-breasted Merganser.—Found TTP in Door County (Lukeses) and BOP in 8 additional counties. Also found EOP in Ashland/Bayfield (Verch), Burnett (Hoefler), and Douglas (Johnson) Counties. Sontag found 750 in Manitowoc County on 18 April.

Ruddy Duck.—Reports from 28 counties; TTP in Dane (Ashman) and Milwaukee (Korducki) Counties. Also found BOP in Ozaukee (Uttech) and Winnebago (Tessen) Counties. Reported at EOP in Dodge, Dunn, Fond du Lac, and Winnebago Counties. Parsons found 250 in Walworth County on 22 April.

Osprey.—Reported from 28 counties around the state. First reported 27 March in Columbia County (Jeff Baughman), then 5 April in Ozaukee County (Coward) and 7 April in Manitowoc County (Tessen). Eight birds were counted on 20 April in Ashland/Bayfield Counties (Verch) and on 8 May in Marathon County (Belter). Reported nesting in Winnebago and Oconto Counties and at EOP in 11 total counties, mostly northern.

American Swallow-tailed Kite.—A bird seen and documented by Temple on 23 May at the intersection of Highway 78 and County Y (Dane County) was the first since the birds of 6 and 8 June 1982. Accepted by the WSO Records Committee.

Mississippi Kite.—While driving along Skyline Road on 16 May, east of Vernon Marsh in Waukesha County, Gustafson observed a sub-adult bird for 4–5 minutes. This bird was observed leisurely soaring and gliding and was well

documented and subsequently accepted by the WSO Records Committee.

Bald Eagle.—Reports from 31 counties; found TTP in 16 counties in central and northern areas. Found at EOP in 19 counties. Verch counted 40 in Ashland/Bayfield Counties on 18 March, and Carlsen counted a whopping 150 in Pierce County on 20 March.

Northern Harrier.—Reported from 37 counties statewide; TTP in Dane, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Ozaukee, Richland, and Waupaca Counties. Belter found 9 in Marathon County on 10 April, and Verch counted 10 in Ashland/Bayfield Counties on 12 May.

Sharp-shinned Hawk.—Observed in 37 counties; TTP in 6 counties, including the southern counties of Racine and Kenosha (David). Reported 1 March in Ozaukee County (Uttech) and at EOP in 7 additional counties. Reported nesting on 25 May in Douglas County (LaValleys). On 26 April, Brady and Verch counted 38 birds in Bayfield County.

Cooper's Hawk.—Reports from 35 counties; TTP in 16 counties around the state. Reported nesting in Fond du Lac (Jeff Baughman) and La Crosse (Leshner) Counties. Verch counted 6 migrants in Bayfield County on 4 May.

Northern Goshawk.—Reports from 9 central to northern counties; TTP in Ashland/Bayfield, Clark, and Door Counties. First reported on 12 March in Ozaukee County (Uttech) and no reports of more than one individual.

Red-shouldered Hawk.—Reported 1 March in Ozaukee County (Domagalski) and from a total of 17 counties. Found at EOP in 11 counties, northernmost to Ashland/Bayfield. Gamache counted 4 birds in Dunn County on 23 April.

Broad-winged Hawk.—Reports from 31 counties statewide; first on 11 March in Richland County (Duerksen). Generally reported in mostly normal to lower numbers. The LaValleys counted 300+ on 30 March in Douglas County. Brady/Verch counted 337 birds passing the Northern Great Lakes Visitor Center observation tower in Bayfield County on 4 May. Found at EOP in 10 counties.

Swainson's Hawk.—First found on 8 May in Bayfield County (Brady/Verch), and last on

14 May (different bird?) in Bayfield County by Brady.

Red-tailed Hawk.—Reports from 36 counties around the state in normal numbers; TTP from 22 of these counties scattered over the state. The largest number reported was 530 in Bayfield County by Brady at the Northern Great Lakes Visitor Center observation tower.

Rough-legged Hawk.—Reported from 26 counties, mostly central and northern, and at BOP from 18 counties, southern to Kenosha and Racine Counties (David). Belter counted 7 in Marathon County on 19 March, and Brady counted 12 in Bayfield County on 9 April. Last reported by Jim Baughman in Vilas County on 22 May.

Golden Eagle.—First found on 6 March in Wood County by Korducki. Then, in Bayfield County, Brady had 6 observations between 13 March and 7 April. Verch had a last report on 14 April (Ashland/Bayfield Counties).

American Kestrel.—Reports from 41 counties around the state; TTP in 21 counties, north to Burnett County (Hoefer). Goff counted 8 in Barron County on 2 April, and Verch reported 9 in Ashland/Bayfield Counties on 2 May. Generally reported in normal numbers statewide.

Merlin.—Reports from 8 counties, including from 12 March to EOP by the Lukeses (Door County). Many reports from coastal counties, but one in La Crosse County on 23 April (Betchkal). Reported TTP in Ashland/Bayfield (Verch/Brady) and Douglas (LaValleys) Counties. Two birds were found in the Ashland/Bayfield area, with singles from Milwaukee, Ozaukee, and Vilas Counties.

Peregrine Falcon.—Reports from 12 counties total; TTP in Brown (Tessen), Manitowoc (Sontag), and Milwaukee (Korducki) Counties. Inland reports from Dunn County (Gamache) on 28 March, from Portage County (Bernier) on 28 May, and from Washington County (Gustafson) on 7 April. Found in Ozaukee County (Uttech) 13 March to EOP, in Ashland/Bayfield Counties (Verch) between 13–29 May, in Door County (Lukeses) on 14 May, and in Sheboygan County (Brassers) from 7 April to EOP. Leshner found 2 pairs in Vernon County on 20 March.

Gray Partridge.—Found in 6 counties, north to Door County (Lukeses) where reported TTP. Found BOP in Brown County (Hansen) until 12 May, and BOP in Manitowoc County

(Holschbach) until 22 March. In Ozaukee County (Uttech) from 6 March until EOP and in Dodge County (Domagalski) 27 April. No more than 2 birds in any report.

Ring-necked Pheasant.—Reported from 30 counties in normal to above normal numbers. TTP in 14 counties, north to Barron, Burnett, Oconto, and Ashland/Bayfield. The Smiths counted 11 in Oconto County on 12 March, all of which were coming to feeders.

Ruffed Grouse.—Reports from 25 counties; TTP in 15 counties. Dane County was the southernmost report on 1 April (Ashman), with Ashland/Bayfield and Douglas Counties the most northern. Found in mostly normal numbers. Gamache counted 8 in Dunn County on 21 May, and Belter found 13 in Marathon County on 8 May.

Spruce Grouse.—Found in 2 counties: Oneida County (Peterson) on 4 March and Forest County (T. Wood) on 7 March. The Smiths had a displaying male as close as 12 feet away at the Old 'A' bog (Oneida County), on the inner swamp, on 24 April.

Sharp-tailed Grouse.—Reports from 4 counties, with 5 birds on 6 March in Wood County (Korducki), but TTP in Ashland/Bayfield (Verch), Burnett (Hoefler), and Douglas (R. Johnson) Counties.

Greater Prairie-Chicken.—Found in Marathon County (Belter) 3 April to 14 May, and TTP in Clark (Decker) and Portage (Berner) Counties. Berner counted 40 in Portage County on 12 April.

Wild Turkey.—Reports from 28 counties; TTP in 15, scattered around the state. Larger numbers include 33 in Walworth County (Parsons) on 9 March, 43 in Richland County (Duerksen) on 23 March, and 53 in Dunn County (Gamache) on 10 March. Only reported below normal numbers in Dane County; all others normal to higher.

Northern Bobwhite.—Reports from 9 counties; only TTP in Richland County (Duerksen). Single records: EOP in Fond du Lac County (Baughman); 1 May (Tessen) and 22 May (Baughman) in Green Lake County; 8 May (Ziebell) in Winnebago County; and 27 May (Peterson) in Shawano County. An early 28 March report by Rearden in Vilas County was thought to be an escapee. Found 2 May to EOP in Dane County (Ashman), and 24 April to EOP in Dunn

County (Gamache). Duerksen counted 15 in Richland County on 4 March.

Yellow Rail.—Found in 3 counties: Burnett County, 17 May (Leshner) to EOP (Hoefler); Green Lake County, 1–22 May (Tessen); and Marquette County, 30 April (Peterson) to 22 May (Jeff Baughman). Tessen counted 7 in Burnett County on 26 May.

King Rail.—Reports from 6 counties overall; first reported on 27 April in Fond du Lac County (Tessen). Next 1 May in Green Lake County (Tessen), followed on 16 May in Dodge County (Diehl). Found in Winnebago County 22 May (Jeff Baughman) to EOP (Ziebell). Tessen had 2 birds in Trempealeau County on 25 May, and Gustafson had a single bird on Milwaukee County on 28 May. Three birds were counted in Winnebago County on 28 May (Ziebell).

Virginia Rail.—Reports from 16 counties; northernmost reports from Vilas (Jim Baughman) and Douglas (LaValleys) Counties. First found on 22 April in Brown County (Hansen), followed on 23 April in Dane County (Ashman). Reported at EOP in 8 counties, scattered south to central. Ziebell counted 15 in Winnebago County on 8 May.

Sora.—Reports from 34 counties from around the state; at EOP in 23. One very early first report on 6 March in Burnett County (Hoefler); the next followed on 14 April in Sheboygan County (Jim Baughman) and after. Belter counted 19 in Marathon County on 8 May. In Winnebago County, on the same date, Ziebell found 36 birds.

Common Moorhen.—First reported on 6 May in Brown County (Hansen), and from 7 counties total. Found to EOP in Dane, Dodge, Ozaukee, and Winnebago Counties. Other reports: 2 in Columbia County on 22 May (Evanston), and 22 May in Waukesha County (Gustafson). Ziebell counted 4 in Winnebago County on 8 May. Northernmost report from Brown County; not found in Oconto County this year.

American Coot.—Reports from 30 counties statewide; TTP in 8 counties. Found in mostly normal numbers, but below normal in Ashland/Bayfield Counties (Verch). Parsons found 800 in Walworth County on 12 April, and Bridge counted 3,500 in Dane County on 7 April.

Sandhill Crane.—Reported from around the state in 34 counties; TTP reports in 6 counties. BOP reports from Dane, Jefferson, Ozaukee,

Richland, Walworth, and Washington Counties. First northern report on 11 March in Brown County (Hansen). Reported in mostly normal numbers. Ziebell counted 242 in Winnebago County on 8 May.

Black-bellied Plover.—Found in 16 counties around the state; first reported 3 May in Fond du Lac County (Jeff Baughman). Two other first week of May reports are 5 May in Douglas County (Johnson) and 7 May in Brown County (Tessen). Found at EOP in Douglas (Johnson) and Manitowoc (Holschbach) Counties. Domagalski counted 13 in Washington County on 21 May, and Verch found 12 in Ashland/Bayfield Counties on 24 May.

American Golden-Plover.—Reports from 8 counties, with a northern report from Vilas County included. First found in Ozaukee County on 14 April (Uttech). Bridge had a 9 May record in Dane County. Other reports in Burnett, Fond du Lac, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, and Washington Counties ranged from 16 to 22 May. Last reported in Vilas County (Jim Baughman) on 29 May.

Semipalmated Plover.—Reports from 19 counties statewide; first on 27 April in Dodge County (Tessen), followed on 2 May in Ashland/Bayfield Counties (Verch). Two 3 May reports from Milwaukee (Gustafson) and Oconto (Smiths) Counties. Found at EOP in 10 counties, southernmost in Dane (Ashman). Verch found 23 in Ashland/Bayfield Counties on 17 May, and Berner counted 34 in Portage County on 20 May.

Killdeer.—Reported in 42 of the 62 counties reporting. Found TTP in Milwaukee (Korducki) and Dane (Ashman) Counties. Belter counted 60+ in Marathon County on 28 March. The LaValleys had a 4 May nest in Douglas County.

Black-necked Stilt.—Two records of birds this spring. A single bird at the Tichigan Wildlife Area (Racine County) on 8 May was first reported in the morning by Bielefeldt, and again later that afternoon by Korducki. On 27 May, Bartholmai found 2 birds by the new pump house along Highway 49 at Horicon Marsh. On 28 May, 3 birds were seen. These birds remained well into June and were seen by many and stayed to breed. Both records were accepted by the WSO Records Committee.

American Avocet.—First found at the Wyalusing Village Park on 24 April (Vachavake) in Grant County. Next found 28 April in Racine County (David) with 43 birds. Verch had a bird

in Ashland/Bayfield Counties from 3–8 May. Found in Dane County on 19 May (Ashman, et al.). Last reported in Racine County on 28 May (David, et al.).

Greater Yellowlegs.—Noted from 31 counties around the state. First reported in Shawano County on 25 March (Peterson), then on 31 March in Dane County (Bridge). Tessen counted 60 in Dodge County on 24 April. Reported at EOP by Verch in Ashland/Bayfield Counties.

Lesser Yellowlegs.—Reported from 30 widespread counties, starting with three March records: 19 March from Dane County (Ashman), 27 March in Columbia County (Jeff Baughman), and 28 March in Ozaukee County (Uttech). Reported through April and May with EOP reports from Burnett, Waukesha, and Washington Counties. Verch found 44 in Ashland/Bayfield Counties on 2 May, and the Smiths counted 47 in Oconto County on 3 May.

Solitary Sandpiper.—Reports from 26 scattered counties; first on 10 April in Winnebago County (Cutright), followed on 11 April in Dane (Bridge) and Ozaukee (Cutright) Counties. Numerous April to mid-May reports. Late 30 May reports from Kenosha County (David), and EOP from Barron (Goff) and Burnett (Hoefler) Counties. E. Hansen and Ashman found 7 birds on 2 and 4 May, respectively, in Dane County. Berner counted 5 in Portage County on 5 May.

Willet.—Found in 9 counties; inland at Dane, Washington, and Winnebago Counties. First found on 27 April by Verch in Ashland/Bayfield Counties. On 28 April, Domagalski found a bird in Washington County. Nine reports during the first two weeks of May. Sontag counted 10 in Manitowoc County on 5 May, E. Hansen found 12 in Dane County on 8 May, and Evanson counted 11 in Dane County on 9 May. Last reported on 31 May in Brown County (Regan).

Spotted Sandpiper.—Reported widely around the state from 36 counties. First found on 21 April in Portage County (Berner), followed on 25 April in Dane (Ashman) and Ozaukee (Uttech) Counties. Reported at EOP from 22 counties all over the state. Verch counted 48 on 21 May in Ashland/Bayfield Counties.

Upland Sandpiper.—Reports from 16 scattered counties; first on 13 April from Door (Lukeses) and Winnebago (Ziebell) Counties, followed on 14 April in Ozaukee County (Ut-

tech). Found at EOP in 7 counties, southernmost to Ozaukee (Uttech). Verch counted 7 in Ashland/Bayfield Counties on 11 May.

Whimbrel.—First found in Milwaukee County on 17 May (Gustafson), followed on 18 May in Manitowoc County (Sontag) with 8 birds, and on 19 May in Ozaukee County (Frank) with 35 birds. Tessen found a bird in Brown County on 22 May. Last reported on 30 May in Manitowoc County by Sontag.

Hudsonian Godwit.—Reported from 5 counties: 14 May in Ozaukee County (Frank), 16 May in Dane County (Tessen), 18 May in Brown County (Regan), 19 May in Ashland/Bayfield Counties (Verch), and 21–22 May in Portage County (Berner). Last reported on 28 May in Dane County (Robbins). Regan counted 9 birds in Brown County on 18 May. Five birds were found in 3 counties.

Marbled Godwit.—First reported on 8 May in Dane County (Ashman, Bridge), and on 9 May in Manitowoc County (Domagalski). Next found on 15 May in Douglas County (Johnson), 18 May (2 birds) in Brown County (Regan), followed on 19 May by Verch in Ashland/Bayfield Counties. Last reported on 30 May by Sontag in Manitowoc County.

Ruddy Turnstone.—Reports from 13 counties both coastal and inland. First found on 8 May in Ozaukee County (Uttech), followed on 9 May in Manitowoc County (Sontag). Reports through May until EOP in 6 counties, south to Kenosha County (David). On 25 May, Ziebell counted 60 birds in Winnebago County. Sontag counted 130 in Manitowoc County on 31 May.

Red Knot.—Spring reports from 2 counties: 16 May by Robbins in Fond du Lac County, and up to 2 birds in Brown County starting on 24 May (Hansen) until 27 May (Regan).

Sanderling.—First reported 11 May in Ashland/Bayfield Counties (Verch), where reported in below normal numbers. Tessen found a bird in Sheboygan County on 12 May. Reports from 13 mostly coastal counties, but inland in Dane (Hansen), Portage (Berner), and Winnebago (Bruce) Counties. Jim Frank counted 69 in Ozaukee County on 27 May. Found at EOP in 8 counties, south to Racine County (David).

Semipalmated Sandpiper.—Reports from 20 widely distributed counties; first on 3 May with 10 birds in Oconto County (Smiths), followed on 5 May in Portage County (Berner).

Found at EOP in 8 counties, south to Racine and Kenosha (David). Large numbers reported near or at EOP: on 29 May, 30 in Outagamie County (Tessen) and 41 in Portage County (Berner); on 31 May, 43 in Ozaukee County (Frank), and 90 in Dane County (Hansen).

Western Sandpiper.—Reported 19 May in Kenosha County (David), with 2 individuals (good details) and a single individual (no details) on 29 May in Outagamie County (Tessen).

Least Sandpiper.—Reports from 20 statewide counties. Found 1 May in Dodge (Tessen) and Milwaukee (Gustafson) Counties, followed by 10 additional first week reports. Reported through May and at EOP in Ashland/Bayfield, Dane, Douglas, and Milwaukee Counties. Bridge counted 50 in Dane County on 9 May, Ashman and Hansen found 50 in Dane County on 17 May, and Berner counted 55 in Portage County on 19 May.

White-rumped Sandpiper.—Reports from 14 counties, with an inland report from Vilas County on 29 May (Jim Baughman). First reported 7 May from Brown (Tessen) and Dane (Evanson) Counties, and on 8 May from Dodge (Domagalski) and Ozaukee (Frank) Counties. Found at EOP in Brown, Dane, Douglas, and Ozaukee Counties. Ashman found 7 at Nine Springs in Dane County on 28 May, and Hansen counted 11 in Brown County on 31 May.

Baird's Sandpiper.—Five county reports; first on 6 May in Ashland/Bayfield Counties (Verch) and below normal in number. Found 15 May in Outagamie County (Tessen), from 15–23 May in Oconto County (Smiths), 16 May in Dodge County (Tessen), and 22 May in Brown County (Jeff Baughman). The Smiths counted 4 in Oconto County on 23 May.

Pectoral Sandpiper.—First reported on 28 March in Jefferson (Domagalski) and Ozaukee (Uttech) Counties. Reported from an additional 19 counties statewide. Most reports were prior to May, but 10 reports were from May. Last found on 29 May in Vilas County (Jim Baughman). Cutright counted 50 in Ozaukee County on 11 April, Tessen found 50 in Fond du Lac County on 27 April, and Tessen counted 60 in Dodge County on 27 April.

Dunlin.—Reported on the record early date of 31 March in Outagamie County by Tessen. Next reported on 11 April in Dane County (Ashman). Reports from 23 counties around the state and at EOP from 13 counties, south to Racine

County. Some large numbers observed: 141 on 16 May in Oconto County (Smiths), 900+ on 16 May in Dodge County (Tessen), 135 on 21 May in Manitowoc County (Sontag), and 400 on 21 May in Brown County (Hansen).

Curlew Sandpiper.—A bird seen and documented by Rutledge from Washington Island in Door County on 29 May ties the late-date record from 1995 in Dane County. This record was accepted by the WSO Records Committee.

Stilt Sandpiper.—Reports from only 5 counties; first on 7 May in Dane County (Ashman, Hansen). On 17 May in Bayfield County (Brady), and on 18 May in Oconto County (Regan). Tessen found one bird in Fond du Lac County on 22 May. Found last on 27 May in Brown County (Regan). Ashman found 2 in Dane County on 17 May.

Ruff.—A bird identified as a Reeve was seen and documented in northeastern Kenosha County near the Pike River in a flooded field (David). This record was accepted by the WSO Records Committee.

Short-billed Dowitcher.—Reports from 18 counties scattered around the state. First found on 27 April in Dodge County (Tessen), followed on 1 May in Ozaukee County (Uttech). Rest of reports in May and to EOP in Manitowoc County (Sontag). A total of 9 inland county reports. On 17 May, Verch counted 37 in Ashland/Bayfield Counties and Frank counted 32 in Ozaukee County.

Long-billed Dowitcher.—Reports from 6 counties, all coastal. On 5 May in Oconto County (Peterson), 7 May in Brown County (Tessen), 11 May in Milwaukee County (Gustafson), 18 May in Door (Lukeses) and Manitowoc (Sontag) Counties, and last on 29 May in Douglas County (LaValleys).

Dowitcher sp.—Carlsen reported a single bird on 7 May in Pierce County.

Common Snipe.—Widely reported from 35 counties in mostly normal numbers. First reported on 4 March in Racine County (David), followed on 7 March in Outagamie County (Anderson/Petznick). Reported at EOP from 19 counties around the state. Domagalski counted 80 in Washington County on 10 April.

American Woodcock.—Reports from 33 counties statewide; to EOP in 21 counties. First

reported on 16 March in Walworth County (Parsons). All reports were before May, except for 2 and 8 May in Florence (Strelka) and Waukesha (Gustafson) Counties. Interestingly, Verch counted 20 on 31 March in Ashland/Bayfield Counties. On 8 May, Belter found 21 in Marathon County and Frank counted 46 in Ozaukee County.

Wilson's Phalarope.—Reported from 8 counties; first on 2 May with 4 birds in Ashland/Bayfield Counties (Verch). Five more county reports by 8 May, then one on 15 May in Chippewa County (Holschbach). A 23 May record from Oconto County (Smiths); last reported in Dane County on 29 May (Ashman).

Red-necked Phalarope.—Reported in Green Lake County with a maximum of 3 birds on 22 May (Jeff Baughman, Tessen).

Laughing Gull.—Reports from 4 counties; first on 3 May at the Algoma harbor area (Kewaunee County) by Regan; 7–8 May near North Point (Sheboygan County) by the Brassers (first reported to them by Bob Triebensee); an adult on 17 May at Nine Springs (Dane County) by Ashman; and another adult on 31 May in the harbor/containment area (Manitowoc County) by Sontag.

Franklin's Gull.—Reports from 5 coastal counties. First found on 20 March in Douglas County (Johnson). In Milwaukee County, seen 17 April (Lubahn) through 16 May (Diehl), followed on 18 May in Ashland/Bayfield Counties, 2 in Manitowoc County (Sontag) from 21–27 May, and lastly on 28 May in Sheboygan County (Tessen). Korducki counted 3 birds in Milwaukee County on 15 May.

Little Gull.—An excellent spring with 11 reports from 5 Lake Michigan coastal counties. A record early date on 10 March at the Port Washington harbor (Ozaukee County) by Cowart and Uttech. The previous 20 April 1986 date was exceeded by many records: 11 March (Domagalski), 13 March (Strelka), and 17 March (Domagalski), all in Ozaukee County; a second-summer bird on 15 April in Kewaunee County (Regan); 16 April in Milwaukee County (Lubahn); and 17 April in Sheboygan County (Wood). Observed last in Kewaunee County on 8 May (Regan), 28 May in Milwaukee County (Gustafson), and at EOP in Brown (Regan) and Manitowoc (Sontag, Tessen) Counties. Three different birds were seen in Kewaunee County, including 2 on 8 May. Sontag counted 3 birds (immature) in Manitowoc County on 31 May.

Bonaparte's Gull.—Found in 23 counties, first on 10 March in Ozaukee County (Uttech). Except for 6 reports, all first reports were scattered through to 28 April. Reported at EOP in 9 counties, south from Racine to Ashland/Bayfield Counties. Large numbers reported include 2,000–3,000 on 2 April in Milwaukee County (Lubahn), 2,500 on 28 April in Racine County (David), 2,000+ on 29 April in Manitowoc County (Sontag), 2,000 on 3 May in Manitowoc County (Tessen), and 3,000 on 12 May in Sheboygan County (Tessen).

Ring-billed Gull.—Widely reported from 33 counties; TTP in 12 scattered counties. Also found at EOP in 11 additional counties, including inland ones. Sontag counted 2,550+ at Manitowoc County on 31 May. Ziebell found 20,000 in Winnebago County on 21 May, along with 12,325 nests.

Herring Gull.—Reports from 23 counties; TTP in 13, including inland at Washington (Domagalski) and Winnebago (Ziebell) Counties and north to Ashland/Bayfield (Verch) and Douglas (LaValleys) Counties. Sontag counted 310 in Manitowoc County on 11 May, and Verch found 1,000 in Ashland/Bayfield Counties on 26 May. Ziebell counted 110 and 58 nests in Winnebago County on 21 May.

Thayer's Gull.—Reports from 6 counties: BOP (Uttech) to 31 March (Green) in Ozaukee County, BOP to 13 March (2 birds) in Kewaunee County (Regan), 2 March in Milwaukee County (Lubahn), 28 March in Douglas County (Johnson), 7 April in Sheboygan County (Tessen), and 25 May in Douglas County (Tessen).

Iceland Gull.—Reports from 7 counties, all coastal except for Dane. First seen on 2 March in the Kewaunee harbor area (Regan), followed on 4–12 March in Ozaukee County (Uttech). Seen 10 March to 12 April in Milwaukee County (Lubahn). Found in Douglas County on 20 March (Johnson), and on 22 March in Manitowoc County (Sontag). Seen in Sheboygan County by the Brassers on 17 April. Last reported at the inland location of Nine Springs on 25 April in Dane County (Ashman).

Lesser Black-backed Gull.—Found in 5 counties, first on 4–24 March in Ozaukee County (Uttech). Followed on 5 March to 15 April in Milwaukee County with 2 birds (Lubahn). In Manitowoc County on 20 March (Wood), then 4 April (Sontag) to 15 April (Peterson). Also seen in Sheboygan County on 7 April (Tessen).

Glaucous Gull.—Reports from 7 coastal counties; BOP in Douglas, Manitowoc, and Ozaukee Counties. Found 5 March in Milwaukee County (Lubahn), then 25 March in Ozaukee County (Frank). David had one at Racine County on 13 April. Found 12 May in Sheboygan County (Tessen). In Ashland/Bayfield Counties, Verch reported 5–8 May; last on 3 May in Douglas County (LaValleys). Last reported on 16 May in Manitowoc County (Holschbach). Lubahn counted 6 in Milwaukee County on 5 March, and Sontag found 10 on 20 March in Manitowoc County.

Great Black-backed Gull.—Seven county reports, all coastal. Found BOP in Manitowoc (Sontag) and Ozaukee (Uttech) Counties. In Milwaukee County, Lubahn had 3 birds on 5 March. Reported by Johnson 20–28 March in Douglas County. Then 6 April in Brown County (Regan), 7 April in Racine County (David), 10 April in Brown County again (Hansen), and the last in Door County on 24 May (Regan). Last reported in Manitowoc County on 12 May (Tessen) and 15 May in Ozaukee County (Uttech). Sontag also counted 3 in Manitowoc County on 23 April.

Black-legged Kittiwake.—Two 12 March reports from Milwaukee's McKinley Marina area (Korducki, Lubahn) of a bird showing late first-winter to first-summer plumage, and another of what was probably the same bird on 14 April (Korducki). Both reports were accepted by the WSO Records Committee.

Caspian Tern.—Reported from 20 counties, of which 7 were inland. First found on 12 April in both Milwaukee (Lubahn) and Manitowoc (Sontag) Counties. Reported at EOP in Brown, Milwaukee, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, and Winnebago Counties. Many reports were in April, but some initial inland and northern reports were in May. In Racine County, David counted 25 on 28 April. Sontag counted 296 on 5 May in the impoundment area at Manitowoc.

Common Tern.—First reported on 16 April in Milwaukee County (Korducki) and in 15 other counties after that. Found in most of the coastal counties, as well as inland from Burnett, Dane, Fond du Lac, Marathon, and Winnebago Counties. Found at EOP in 9 counties, north to Ashland/Bayfield and Douglas Counties. Ziebell counted 170 birds and 42 nests in Winnebago County on 29 May. Tessen found 500 in Sheboygan County on 12 May, and Sontag counted 400 in Manitowoc County on 19 May.

Forster's Tern.—Reports from 21 counties, including 11 central inland counties. First report on 5 April in Racine County (David), followed on 7 April in Manitowoc County (Sontag). First northern report was on 6 May in Ashland/Bayfield Counties (Verch). Majority of first reports were by the end of April. Found at EOP in 7 counties, inland from Dodge, Outagamie, and Winnebago. Fifteen were counted on 7 May in Dane County (Ashman) and on 22 May in Winnebago County (Ziebell). Jeff Baughman counted 16 in Fond du Lac County on 15 May.

Least Tern.—Two reports this year, the first since 7 July 1993 in Brown County by Regan. First on 18 May at the Nine Springs Sewage Ponds in Madison (Dane County) by Aaron Stutz, then on 24 May by Georgia Lukitsch in the Milwaukee impoundment area in with a Forster's Tern and some Ring-billed Gulls. Both records were accepted by the WSO Records Committee.

Black Tern.—Relatively widely reported from 25 counties from around the state. Reported first on 27 April in Dodge County (Tessen), followed on 3 May from Oconto Marsh in Oconto County (Smiths). Many additional May reports, with EOP reports from 13 counties. A promising 15 reports from inland locations. Most numbers were less than 10, but Belter counted 30 birds in Marathon County on 23 May.

Rock Dove.—Reported TTP in 30 of the 38 counties reporting and found throughout the state.

Mourning Dove.—Reports from 40 of the 62 counties reporting; TTP in all, except for 10 reports. Widely distributed throughout the state, but the largest number found was only 100 in Winnebago County on 8 May (Ziebell).

Black-billed Cuckoo.—Reports from 19 counties from around the state. Three first reports on 11 May: Barron County (Goff), La Crosse County (Leshner), and Richland County (Duerksen). Found at EOP in 11 counties, north to Ashland/Bayfield, Barron, and Oconto Counties. Carlsen counted 3 in Pierce County on 21 May. Mostly reported in normal numbers.

Yellow-billed Cuckoo.—First reported on 8 May in Ozaukee County (Frank), followed on 9 May in Richland County (Duerksen). Reports from only 10 counties, northernmost to Outagamie County (Anderson/Petznick). Found at EOP in Dane (Ashman), Dunn (Gamache), and Richland (Duerksen) Counties. All reports of single birds.

Eastern Screech-Owl.—Reported from 9 counties, 3 more than last year, and TTP in 7 counties. Northernmost report from Door County on 7 April (Lukeses). Found 2 May in Jefferson County (Hale). Other reports from Fond du Lac, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Richland, Washington, Waupaca, and Winnebago Counties. No numbers above one reported.

Great Horned Owl.—Reports from 33 counties throughout the state. Found TTP in 21 counties from around the state. Reported below normal in Oconto County (Smiths). Ashman counted 4 in Dane County on 21 April, and Jeff Baughman found 3 in Vilas County on 29 May.

Snowy Owl.—Two county reports: BOP to 5 March in Winnebago County (Ziebell), and BOP to 11 April in Ashland/Bayfield Counties (Verch). Verch found 2 birds on 2 March.

Barred Owl.—Reported from 25 counties, north to Ashland/Bayfield, Douglas, and Vilas Counties. Found TTP in 14 of the 25 counties. Reports came from scattered counties around the state. Duerksen counted 2 on 12 March in Richland County, and Berner had 2 TTP in Portage County.

Great Gray Owl.—One seen and photographed by Steve LaValley on 17 May, east of Port Wing on Highway 13 in Bayfield County. Accepted by the WSO Records Committee.

Long-eared Owl.—Reports from 3 counties: BOP to 7 March in Dane County (Ashman), 29 March in Milwaukee County (Diehl), and 29 April in Ashland/Bayfield Counties (Verch).

Short-eared Owl.—Reported in 5 counties; on 1 March in Ozaukee County (Domagalski), where last seen (2) on 11 April (Wood). Followed on 2 March in La Crosse County (Leshner). Lubahn found 4 in Milwaukee County on 31 March. Found 16 April in Ashland/Bayfield Counties (Verch), and last 20–21 April in Langlade County (Schimmels).

Northern Saw-whet Owl.—Reported in 9 counties; at BOP in Dane (Robbins) and Washington (Domagalski) Counties. TTP only in Ashland/Bayfield Counties (Verch). Found 4 March in Shawano County (Peterson), 18 March in Marathon County (Belter), and 21 March in Milwaukee County (Diehl). Reported 7 April to 18 May in Vilas County (Jim Baughman), 24–25 April in Juneau County (Peterson), and 25 May in Jackson County (Tessen). No more than one individual reported.

Common Nighthawk.—First reported on 5 May in Eau Claire County (Betchkal), followed on 8 May in Clark (Decker) and Winnebago (Ziebell) Counties. Reports from 29 counties from throughout the state. Reports at EOP from 16 counties scattered throughout. Hoefler noted a large movement of birds (200+) in Burnett County on 13 May. Reported below normal in numbers in Manitowoc and Oconto Counties.

Whip-poor-will.—Reports from 21 counties, north to Ashland/Bayfield, Douglas, Florence, and Vilas Counties. First reported 25 April in Jackson County (Betchkal), with two other April reports on the 26th in St. Croix County (Holschbach) and the 28th in Walworth County (Parsons). Found at EOP in 9 counties, none considered as southern. Belter found 3 in Marathon County on 8 May, and the Smiths counted 4 in Oconto County on 23 May.

Chimney Swift.—Reported from 39 counties throughout the state. A record early date on 24 March in Richland County (Duerksen) supplants a 1 April 1882 record. The next report occurred on 23 April in Dane County (Ashman). Found at EOP in 27 counties, again from around the state, from south to north. Duerksen counted 470 in Richland County on 21 May.

Ruby-throated Hummingbird.—Reports from 36 counties throughout, first on 1 May in Walworth County (Parsons). Followed closely on 2 May in Door County (Lukeses), and then 10 additional records the first week of May. Reported from 24 counties at EOP from around the state. On 31 May, Jeff Baughman and R. Green found 5 in Sheboygan and 5 in Vilas Counties. The Holschbachs counted 14 in Manitowoc County on 21 May.

Belted Kingfisher.—Widely reported from throughout the state in 38 counties; TTP in Pierce (Carlsen), Portage (Bernier), and Waupaca (Hewitt) Counties. Found on 2 March in Walworth County (Parsons). Reports at EOP from 22 scattered counties. Six birds were counted on 8 May in Marathon County (Belter) and on 21 May in Ashland/Bayfield Counties (Verch).

Red-headed Woodpecker.—Reports from 30 counties scattered around the state. Found TTP in Outagamie (Anderson/Petznick) and Pierce (Carlsen) Counties; next earliest was on 10 March in Shawano County (Peterson). Reports at EOP from 12 counties, north to Burnett (Hoefler) and Door (Lukeses). Still reported below normal in 50% of counties reporting abun-

dance. Duerksen counted 3 in Richland County on 18 April, and Ziebell found 3 in Winnebago County on 8 May.

Red-bellied Woodpecker.—Reported from 34 counties, north to Barron and Burnett (Goff, Hoefler) where TTP. Found TTP in 22 counties total, well scattered around the state, including the northern counties of Door (Lukeses), Dunn (Gamache), and Oconto (Smiths). Three reports of 4 birds: 28 March in Oconto County (Smiths), 11 April in Richland County (Duerksen), and 5 May in Portage County (Bernier). Belter counted 6 in Marathon County on 8 May.

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker.—Found TTP in Langlade (Schimmels) and Waupaca (Hewitt) Counties and 33 other counties. Reported on 24 March in Barron County (Goff). Ashman found 9 in Dane County on 2 April, and Verch counted 13 in Ashland/Bayfield Counties on 29 April.

Downy Woodpecker.—Reports from 41 counties throughout the state; TTP in 29 widely distributed counties. Belter counted 18 in Marathon County on 8 May.

Hairy Woodpecker.—Reports from 36 counties; TTP in 27 counties throughout the state. Belter found 11 in Marathon County on 8 May, and Verch found 9 in Ashland/Bayfield Counties on 21 May.

Black-backed Woodpecker.—Two Oneida County reports: a female on 7 March at the Old 'A' location (Wood), and an actively calling bird at the island swamp area one mile south on FR 2174 on 24 April (Smiths).

Northern Flicker.—Reported in Dane County TTP (Ashman), otherwise first on 12 March in Jefferson County (Hale), followed on 17 March in Outagamie County (Anderson/Petznick). Reports from a total of 41 counties statewide; at EOP from 27 counties. Gamache counted 12 in Dunn County on 14 April, Verch found 14 in Ashland/Bayfield Counties on 5 May, and Belter counted 18 in Marathon County on 8 May.

Pileated Woodpecker.—Reports from 32 counties throughout the state; TTP in 17 counties. No reports from southern counties but for Dane (Ashman). Bernier counted 3 in Portage County on 20 April.

Olive-sided Flycatcher.—First reported on 4 May in Forest County (Reardon), and from 18 additional counties total. Followed on 5 May from Vilas County (Jim Baughman). First reports occurred through 29 May (Outagamie County); found at EOP in 7 counties, south to Door and Oconto. Verch counted 2 in Ashland/Bayfield Counties on 21 May, and Frank found 2 in Ozaukee County on 23 May.

Eastern Wood-Pewee.—This wide-ranging species was reported from 38 counties throughout the state; at EOP from 27 counties. First reported on 25 April in Barron County (Goff). Majority of first reports were before 19 May. Two 7 May reports from Dane (Ashman) and Milwaukee Counties (Korducki). Fifteen were counted on 23 May in Marathon County (Belter) and at EOP in Fond du Lac County (Jeff Baughman).

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher.—This mid- to late-May migrating, northern-nesting species was reported from 17 counties, and as migrants in 15 counties. First found on 8 May in Racine County (David), where also found on 30 May. Many first reports were by 24 May and later in the northern reports. Found at EOP in Douglas (Johnson) and Vilas Counties (Jim Baughman). Ashman counted 2 in Dane County on 21 May, and Jeff Baughman counted 7 in Vilas County on 29 May.

Acadian Flycatcher.—Reports from 10 counties, mostly central to south, except for a far-northern report from Ashland County (Mueller) on 28 May. First reported in Fond du Lac County on 15 May (Jeff Baughman). Most first reports occurred by 20 May. Found at EOP in 6 counties, all south to central. Tessen counted 8 in Grant County on 26 May. Jeff Baughman counted 5 in Sheboygan County at EOP.

Alder Flycatcher.—Reported from 26 counties statewide; first on 1 May in Door County (Lukeses), then on 8 May in Dane County (Hansen). All other first reports 15 May or after. Found at EOP in 17 counties, southernmost in Racine County (David). Reported in normal numbers by all reporting abundance. The Smiths counted 12 in Oconto County on 28 May, and Jeff Baughman found 12 in Fond du Lac County at EOP. Jeff also counted 14 in Vilas County on 29 May.

Willow Flycatcher.—First reported on 2 May in Door County (Lukeses), then on 8 May in Walworth (Parsons) and Winnebago (Ziebell) Counties. Total reports from 23 counties, with northern reports from Dunn and Oconto Counties. Found at EOP in 19 counties, including

northern ones. Ziebell counted 5 in Winnebago County on 29 May, and Jeff Baughman counted 6 in Sheboygan County at EOP.

Least Flycatcher.—Reports from 40 counties statewide, and from 24 counties in the first week of May. First found on 1 May in Brown (Hansen), Fond du Lac (Jeff Baughman), Green Lake (Tessen), and Milwaukee (Lubahn) Counties. Reported at EOP from 26 counties scattered around the state. On 8 May, Belter counted 66+ in Marathon County, and on 21 May, Verch counted 90 in Ashland/Bayfield Counties.

Eastern Phoebe.—Reports from 42 of 62 reporting counties; first on 23 March in Dane County (Hansen). Found by end of March in 23 counties, north to Langlade (Schimmels). Reported at EOP in 28 counties throughout the state. On 13 April, Verch counted 14 in Ashland/Bayfield Counties, and the Holschbachs found the same number on 15 April in Manitowoc County. Belter counted 16 in Marathon County on 13 April.

Say's Phoebe.—This second state record was found on 12 April by K. David along a Kenosha County bike path; bird was observed at about 30 feet and was documented as in fresh alternate plumage. This record was accepted by the WSO Records Committee and supplements a 10 May 1848 record by Hoy.

Great-crested Flycatcher.—Another flycatcher species reported from 42 counties statewide. First found on 31 April in Milwaukee County (Lubahn). Reports on 1 May from Dane (Evanson) and Fond du Lac (Jeff Baughman) Counties. Reported at EOP in 30 counties statewide. The Smiths counted 7 in Oconto County on 16 May, and Jeff Baughman counted 9 in Fond du Lac County at EOP.

Eastern Kingbird.—Reports statewide from 43 counties. Two relatively northern first reports on 13 April from Burnett (Hoeftler) and Door (Lukeses) Counties. Then, two 30 April finds, in Barron (Goff) and Richland (Duerksen) Counties. Reported at EOP in 29 statewide counties. On 16 May, the Smiths found 13 in Oconto County, and on 21 May Verch counted the same number in Ashland/Bayfield Counties. Belter found 26 in Marathon County on 8 May.

Loggerhead Shrike.—A good year, with birds reported from 6 counties, and documented nesting in at least 2 counties. The birds most widely watched in Ozaukee County were reported first on 13 April (Uttech), and remained

to EOP; nesting was later confirmed. Robbins recorded one bird in Columbia County on 19 April. The Smiths first reported a bird on 22 April (Oconto County), saw 2 on 27 April, and confirmed nesting on 27 May. Other reports included 5 May in Brown County (Regan) and 13 May in Shawano County (Peterson). Also found 9–26 May in Door County (Regan).

Northern Shrike.—Reports at BOP from 11 counties, but from 17 counties overall. A southernmost report was on 19 March from Kenosha County (David). Most reported normal numbers. A 31 March report from Ashland/Bayfield Counties (Verch), but a later one on 10 April in Outagamie County (Tessen). Verch counted 3 on 2 March in Ashland/Bayfield Counties.

White-eyed Vireo.—Reported from 9 counties in the central to southern part of the state. First reported on 26 April in Sheboygan County (Brassers). Found next on 30 April in Milwaukee County (Wood) until 7 May (Lubahn). Others on 3 May in Kenosha County (David); 7 May in Dane County (Ashman); 8–17 May in Ozaukee County (Uttech); 9 May (David) to 28 May (Tessen) in Racine County; 14 May in Iowa (Peterson) and Rock (Cederstrom) Counties; and 16 May in Iowa County (Tessen). No numbers greater than one reported.

Bell's Vireo.—Reports from 3 counties by Tessen: 16 May in Iowa County, 25 May in Dunn County, and 26 May (2 birds) in the usual haunts of Grant County.

Yellow-throated Vireo.—Reports from 33 counties throughout the state; in 19 counties by 15 May. First found on 1 May in Dane (Ashman) and Fond du Lac (Jeff Baughman) Counties. Reported from 18 widespread counties at EOP in mostly normal to above normal numbers. Northern reports from Ashland/Bayfield, Burnett, Florence, and Vilas Counties. On 14 May, in Marathon County, Belter counted 12 birds.

Blue-headed Vireo.—Reported from 29 counties; first on 25 April in Jackson County (Betchkal), followed on 2 May in Milwaukee and Ozaukee Counties (Lubahn, Frank). Found at EOP in Ashland/Bayfield, Douglas, Fond du Lac, Langlade, and Vilas Counties. Verch counted 9 in Ashland/Bayfield Counties on 15 May.

Warbling Vireo.—Widely reported from 35 counties throughout; first on 1 May in Milwaukee County (Lubahn), followed on 3 May in 5 additional counties. Found at EOP in all 35 counties reporting, in mostly normal numbers.

Jeff Baughman counted 15 in Fond du Lac County on 15 May. However, on 8 May, Belter found 19 in Marathon County, and, on 16 May, the Smiths found 19 in Oconto County.

Philadelphia Vireo.—Reports from 18 counties scattered around the state; first on 3 May in Waupaca County (Hewitt). Jeff Baughman found 2 in Fond du Lac County on 15 May. Reported in below normal numbers in Manitowoc County. Last reported on 23 May in Kewaunee (Domagalski), Marathon (Belter), and Oconto (Smiths) Counties.

Red-eyed Vireo.—Reports from 37 widely scattered counties. Reported first on 5 May in Winnebago County (Tessen), followed on 6 May in Burnett (Hoefler), Dane (Ashman), and Ozaukee (Uttech) Counties. Reported in normal numbers and at EOP from 28 counties. On 21 May, Verch counted 36 in Ashland/Bayfield Counties, and, on 23 May, Belter counted 30+ in Marathon County.

Gray Jay.—Found in 5 counties, all in the northern tier of counties. TTP in Ashland/Bayfield Counties, where reported above normal (Verch), and in Vilas County (Jim Baughman). Found by Wood on 7 March in both Forest and Oneida Counties. Reported in Florence County from 4 March (Reardon) to 30 May (Strelka).

Blue Jay.—Reported from 40 counties throughout the state; TTP in 31 counties. Belter counted 60+ in Marathon County on 3 April.

American Crow.—Reports from 40 counties statewide; TTP in 31 of those counties. Belter counted 150+ in Marathon County on 14 March, and Verch counted 152 in Ashland/Bayfield Counties on 24 March.

Common Raven.—Found in 19 central to northern counties; TTP in 10 counties. Brady/Verch counted 20 in Bayfield County on 22 March. Reported in normal numbers in counties reporting abundance.

Horned Lark.—Reports from 37 counties statewide; TTP in 20 counties, south to north. Reported in mostly normal numbers. Gamache counted 70 in Dunn County on 8 March, and Belter counted 60+ in Marathon County on 2 April.

Purple Martin.—Reports from 34 counties from around the state, with a 30 March record in Kenosha County (Hoffman). Then, three

early April reports: 6 April in La Crosse County (Leshner), 7 April in Winnebago County (Bruce), and 8 April in Dane County (Ashman). Reports at EOP from 20 counties, including northern ones. Frank found 36 in Ozaukee County on 8 May, and Ziebell counted 60 in Winnebago County on 29 May. Reported below normal in Ashland/Bayfield, Barron, and Milwaukee Counties.

Tree Swallow.—First reported on 20 March from La Crosse (Leshner), Pierce (Carlsen), and Waukesha (Gustafson) Counties, with 13 other late March reports. Reports from 43 counties statewide; at EOP in 27 counties. Ziebell counted 410 in Winnebago County on 8 May, and Belter found 1,500+ on 7 May in Marathon County.

Northern Rough-winged Swallow.—Reported from 33 counties in normal numbers; at EOP in 23 widely scattered counties. First reported on 5 April in Dane County (Bridge, Robbins). Gamache counted 33 in Dunn County on 27 April. The Smiths found 40 in Oconto County on 3 May.

Bank Swallow.—First reported on 11 April in Dane County (Ashman) and from 30 additional counties statewide. Found at EOP in 20 counties scattered around the state and in normal numbers. Ziebell found 30 in Winnebago County on 8 May, and Belter counted 60+ in Marathon County on 23 May.

Cliff Swallow.—Reports from 36 counties throughout the state; first in Dane County on 11 April (Ashman). Found at EOP in 16 counties scattered around the state. Berner counted at least 1,000 in Portage County on 10 May, and Belter counted 1,000+ in Marathon County on 23 May.

Barn Swallow.—Found in 41 counties around the state; first on 7 April in Calumet, Outagamie, and Sheboygan Counties (Tessen). Reports from 41 counties throughout; at EOP in 28 counties. On 8 May, Belter counted 150 in Marathon County and Ziebell found 250 in Winnebago County.

Black-capped Chickadee.—Reports from 40 counties statewide; TTP in 31 counties. Berner counted 40 in Portage County on 1 April. Belter found 50+ in Marathon County on 14 March.

Boreal Chickadee.—Reported from 2 counties: two birds on 6 March on FR 2182 and

7 March on FR 2183 at Shelp Lake in Forest County (Wood); also reported 13 March to 29 May in Vilas County (Jim Baughman).

Tufted Titmouse.—Reports from 10 counties, southern to central, but with 3 northern reports from Chippewa (Holschbach), Door (Lukeses) and Dunn (Gamache) Counties. Found TTP in Dane (Hansen), Dunn, and Richland (Duerksen) Counties. A 2 March report from Jefferson County (Hale). Gamache found 6 in Dunn County on 15 March, and Duerksen counted 4 in Richland County on 16 March.

Red-breasted Nuthatch.—Reports from 26 counties from around the state; TTP in 10 counties, south to Fond du Lac and Sheboygan. Southernmost report during season was from Kenosha County (David) on 15 March. Carlsen reported as nesting in Pierce County. Verch found 6 in Ashland/Bayfield Counties on 8 April, and Berner counted 8 in Portage County on 13 April.

White-breasted Nuthatch.—Widely reported from 38 counties throughout the state. Reported as TTP in 29 counties throughout. On 14 March, Belter counted 9 in Marathon County, and on 26 March, Gamache counted 9 in Dunn County.

Brown Creeper.—Reported from 35 counties around the state. TTP in 4 counties: Ashland/Bayfield (Verch), Door (Lukeses), Portage (Berner), and Vilas (Jim Baughman). Found 5 May in Milwaukee County and 8 May in Kenosha County. On 14 April, Sontag counted 12 in Manitowoc County.

Carolina Wren.—Reports from 3 counties: BOP to 15 March in Dunn County (Gamache), BOP to 14 May in Waupaca County (Hewitt), and 2 March (Robbins) to EOP (Hansen) in Dane County. Nested in Dane County, where 2 adults and 4 young were seen on 11 May (Hansen).

House Wren.—Found in 42 counties statewide, first in Milwaukee County (Lubahn) on 18 April. Reported at EOP in 33 counties throughout the state. Belter counted 53 in Marathon County on 8 May.

Winter Wren.—First reported on 28 March in Dunn County (Holschbach) and 30 March in Portage (Berner) and Manitowoc (Sontag) Counties. Reports from 29 scattered counties; at EOP from 13 counties, south to Washington (Domagalski). Berner counted 5 in Portage County on 13 April. Jeff Baughman found 6 in Fond du Lac County on 31 May.

Sedge Wren.—Reports from 31 counties in mostly normal numbers; below normal only in Vilas County. First reported on 29 April from Vilas County (Jim Baughman), and then on 30 April from Ashland/Bayfield Counties (Verch). Rest of reports in May; at EOP in 22 counties throughout the state. On 8 May, Belter found 30 in Marathon County and Ziebell counted 35 in Winnebago County.

Marsh Wren.—Reports from 27 counties scattered around the state. Three April reports: 20 April in Walworth County (Parsons), 21 April in Waupaca County (Hewitt), and 28 April in Brown County (Hansen). Reported at EOP in 17 counties throughout. Ziebell counted an amazing 910 in Winnebago County on 8 May.

Golden-crowned Kinglet.—Observed in 33 counties around the state in mostly normal numbers. Found TTP in Portage (Berner) and Vilas (Jim Baughman) Counties. Reported at EOP in Dane County (Ashman), and found at EOP in Barron (Goff), Door (Lukeses), and Douglas (Johnson) Counties. The Holschbachs found 22 in Manitowoc County on 2 April. Ashman counted 30 in Dane County on 16 April.

Ruby-crowned Kinglet.—Reports from 34 counties throughout the state, including a record-tying date on 20 March in Winnebago County (Bruce). Other March reports in Shawano, Dunn, Manitowoc, and Milwaukee Counties. Found at EOP in Barron (Goff), Douglas (LaValleys), Dunn (Holschbach), and Vilas (Jim Baughman) Counties. In Racine County, Belter counted 25 on 2 May and David found 25 on 3 May.

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher.—Widely reported from 36 counties, first on 16 April in Dane County (Ashman). Found at EOP in 17 counties, north to Door and Oconto. Ashman found 11 in Dane County on 1 May, and Jeff Baughman counted 25 in Fond du Lac County on 15 May.

Eastern Bluebird.—Reports from 42 widely scattered counties, first on 1 March in Ozaukee County (Frank) and in 20 additional counties during March. At EOP in 26 counties, north to Ashland/Bayfield and Douglas. Parsons counted 20 in Walworth County on 26 May.

Mountain Bluebird.—A state record of this species for the fourth year in a row, seen this year by J. Vanhooser on 6 May, coming to a feeder area at his home about 3 miles west of Ashland. Bird was observed at 20–30 feet for 3–5 minutes twice within about a half hour. This

record was accepted by the WSO Records Committee.

Townsend's Solitaire.—Two accepted records of a bird in the Mauthe Lake campground area of Kettle Moraine State Forest in Fond du Lac County. First seen by Jeff Baughman in the early morning of 26 March, and then the following day after a long search by Wood in the same general area.

Veery.—Found in 30 counties, with a first report on 18 April in Fond du Lac County (Jeff Baughman). Later on 24 April in Outagamie County (Anderson/Petznick). Reported below normal in Manitowoc and Ozaukee Counties. Reported at EOP from 18 counties throughout the state. Verch counted 20 on 21 May in the Ashland/Bayfield County area.

Gray-cheeked Thrush.—Reported in 18 counties, south to north. First on 22 April in Jefferson County (Hale), and on 24 April in Outagamie County (Anderson/Petznick). Last reported on 22 May with 2 birds in Manitowoc County (Sontag).

Swainson's Thrush.—Reports from 28 counties, 9 more than last spring, from throughout the state. First found on 16 April in Dunn County (Gamache), and then 23 April in Jefferson County (Hale). Reported below normal in numbers by half of the counties reporting abundance. Berner counted 8 in Portage County on 18 May, and Frank counted 13 in Ozaukee County on 21 May. Last reports on 31 May from Dane (Ashman) and Vilas Counties.

Hermit Thrush.—Reports from 33 counties around the state. First reported 30 March in Outagamie County (Anderson/Petznick), followed on 31 March from Manitowoc (Sontag) and Rock (Cederstrom) Counties. Reported as below normal in Milwaukee and Outagamie Counties. Verch found 14 in Ashland/Bayfield Counties on 27 April. Belter counted 12 in Marathon County on 8 May. Found at EOP in 9 counties, all north central to northern.

Wood Thrush.—Found in 32 counties throughout the state; reported first in Shawano County on 1 May (Peterson). Reported below normal in Ashland/Bayfield and Langlade Counties. Belter counted 8 in Marathon County on 23 May. Found at EOP in 22 counties throughout the state.

American Robin.—Reported from 41 counties; TTP in 20 counties from throughout

the state. On 5 March, A. Holschbach counted 450 in Dunn County, and on 23 March, Ziebell counted 500 in Winnebago County.

Varied Thrush.—The only report was of a bird in Door County (Lukeses) that carried over from the winter season, from BOP until 30 March.

Gray Catbird.—Found statewide from 37 counties in normal numbers. Reported on 29 April in Milwaukee (Lubahn) and Pierce (Carlsen) Counties. Reports from 28 counties the first week of May. Holschbach counted 23 in Dunn County on 20 May, and Belter counted 26 in Marathon County on 8 May. Found at EOP in 29 counties.

Northern Mockingbird.—Reports from 6 counties, from BOP to 29 March in Milwaukee County (Korducki). Other reports: 5 May in Oconto County (Smiths), 8–18 May in Kenosha County (David), 15 May in Price County (Nicholls), 19 May in Manitowoc County (Sontag), and 27–30 May in Door County (Regan).

Brown Thrasher.—Widely reported from 38 counties statewide in mostly normal numbers; BOP in Manitowoc County (Holschbachs) and 30 March in Kenosha County (Hoffman). Reported EOP in 28 counties, north to Ashland/Bayfield and Douglas. Verch counted 20 in Ashland/Bayfield Counties on 9 May.

European Starling.—Reported in normal numbers from 40 counties throughout the state; TTP from 31 counties.

American Pipit.—Reports from 11 counties, north to Ashland/Bayfield, where below normal in numbers (Verch). First reported on 27 March in Columbia County (Tessen), 7 April in Manitowoc County (Tessen), and 8 April in Dane County (Robbins). Last recorded on 26 May in Marinette County (Harriman), where she counted 50.

Bohemian Waxwing.—Reports from 9 scattered counties, all northern. Reported BOP in Ashland/Bayfield, Clark, Douglas, Langlade, and Vilas Counties. Some large numbers: 175 on 25 and 27 March in Clark and Ashland/Bayfield Counties; 178 on 5 March in Douglas County (LaValleys); and 500 on 10 March in Langlade County (Schimmels). Last reported on 19 April by Verch.

Cedar Waxwing.—Reported from 34 counties throughout the state; TTP in 10 counties, from Dane to Dunn. Found at EOP in all 34 counties reporting. The Holschbachs counted 182 in Manitowoc County on 21 May.

Blue-winged Warbler.—Reports from 29 counties in the southern two-thirds of the state, northernmost to Burnett County (Hoefler). Reported first on 1 May in Green Lake County (Tessen), then 10 reports on 3 May. Found at EOP in 12 counties and in normal numbers. On 14 May, A. Holschbach counted 9 in Dunn County.

Golden-winged Warbler.—Reports from 27 counties, first on 3 May in Outagamie (Tessen) and Washington (Diehl) Counties. Found at EOP in 12 counties, southernmost in Ozaukee County (Uttech). Belter counted 9 in Marathon County on 23 May.

Brewster's Warbler.—This hybrid was found in two counties: 15 May in Fond du Lac County (Jeff Baughman) and 16 May in Washington County (Domagalski).

Lawrence's Warbler.—A single 28 May report of this hybrid (singing a Blue-winged Warbler song) by Uttech at his residence in Ozaukee County.

Tennessee Warbler.—First reported on 2 May in Milwaukee County (Lubahn), followed on 3 May in Dane (Hilsenhoff, Bridge), Outagamie (Tessen), Racine (David), Washington (Diehl), and Waupaca (Hewitt) Counties. Reports from 34 counties total, in mostly normal numbers. Reported at EOP in Ashland/Bayfield, Burnett, and Douglas Counties (potential breeders?). Gamache counted 22 in Dunn County on 16 May, and Ashman counted 50 in Dane County on 17 May.

Orange-crowned Warbler.—Reported first on 29 April in Outagamie County (Tessen), followed on 1 May from Door County (Lukeses). Reports from 16 scattered counties, and below normal in Dane (Ashman). Jeff Baughman found 3 in Fond du Lac County on 15 May. Last reported on 23 May in Ozaukee County (Frank).

Nashville Warbler.—Reports from 36 counties from throughout the state in normal numbers, beginning on 28 April in Dane County (Ashman). Reports from 26 counties by the end of the first week of May. May 1 reports from Fond du Lac (Jeff Baughman) and Portage (Bernier) Counties. Reports from 10 counties, southernmost to Fond du Lac County, and as breeding in

Portage County (Dewey Marsh). Belter counted 18 in Marathon County on 8 May, and Verch counted 15 in Ashland/Bayfield Counties on 21 May.

Northern Parula.—An early report on 15 April in Dane County (Hansen), next on 3 May from Milwaukee (Coward), Outagamie (Tessen), and Racine (David) Counties. Reports from 25 counties throughout the state; at EOP in 7 counties, mostly northern, but south to Pierce and Sheboygan Counties. Verch counted 9 in Ashland/Bayfield Counties, where breeding, on 26 May.

Yellow Warbler.—Widely reported from 39 counties, with 3 April records: 28 April in Dane (Ashman) and Ozaukee (Uttech) Counties, followed on 30 April in Washington County (Domagalski). Reported at EOP from 28 counties throughout the state in normal numbers. On 8 May, Belter counted 65 in Marathon County, and Ziebell counted 94 in Winnebago County.

Chestnut-sided Warbler.—Reports from 34 counties around the state in mostly normal numbers, beginning on 3 May in Dane (Hansen), Milwaukee (Lubahn), and Waupaca (Hewitt) Counties. Reports at EOP from 14 counties, south to Dane (Ashman). Verch counted 40 in Ashland/Bayfield Counties on 21 May.

Magnolia Warbler.—Reported from 30 counties around the state in normal numbers, first on 2 May in Door County (Lukeses). Found the following day in Dane, Milwaukee, Outagamie, and Racine Counties. David counted 12 in Racine County on 17 May, Berner found 10 in Portage County on 18 May. Reported at EOP in 6 counties, 5 northern, and south to Ozaukee County (Uttech).

Cape May Warbler.—First reported on 4 May in Dunn (Holschbach), La Crosse (Leshner), and Portage (Berner) Counties, and from 27 counties total. All first reports occurred by 19 May. Reported below normal in Marathon, Milwaukee, and Outagamie Counties. Gamache counted 8 in Dunn County on 12 May. Reported at EOP in two locations: Ashland/Bayfield (Verch) and Vilas (Jim Baughman) Counties.

Black-throated Blue Warbler.—Reported from only 15 counties (5 more than last year), but in normal numbers. First reports on 5 May in Marathon (Belter) and Winnebago (Tessen) Counties. Reported at EOP in Ashland/Bayfield, Manitowoc, and Vilas Counties. Verch counted 7 in Ashland/Bayfield Counties on 15 May.

Yellow-rumped Warbler.—Two March reports: 22 March in Dunn County (Gamache) and 31 March in Milwaukee County (Coward). Many April reports from the majority of 37 county reports throughout the state. Found in 6 counties at EOP: Barron (Goff), Douglas (Johnson), Langlade (Schimmels), Portage (Berner), Vilas (Jim Baughman), and Waupaca (Hewitt). Berner counted 150 in Portage County on 6 May, and Belter counted 80 in Marathon County on 8 May. Reported below normal in numbers in Barron and Oconto Counties.

Black-throated Green Warbler.—Cederstrom's 10 April report of a bird in Dane County ties the early record date. Next reported on 26 April in Racine County (David). Reports from 32 counties statewide in normal numbers. Found at EOP in 9 counties, south to Washington, Fond du Lac, and Sheboygan. Frank counted 24 in Ozaukee County on 8 May, and Verch found 23 in Ashland/Bayfield Counties on 15 May.

Blackburnian Warbler.—First reported on 3 May in both Fond du Lac (Jeff Baughman) and Manitowoc (Tessen) Counties. Reports from 24 counties scattered around the state in mostly normal numbers. Verch found 9 in Ashland/Bayfield Counties on 19 May. Reported at EOP in Ashland/Bayfield, Douglas, and Vilas Counties.

Yellow-throated Warbler.—Reports from 3 counties; first, as usual, in Grant County on 18 May (Robbins), 26 May (Tessen), and 27 May (Peterson). Next an 8 May accepted record from Ozaukee County (Frank), and a 15 May report in Outagamie County (Truax) of migrants. Tessen and Peterson both counted 3 on the dates of their reports.

Pine Warbler.—First reported on the early date of 10 April in Door County (Stover). Next found on 14 April in Portage County (Berner). Reports from 22 scattered counties in normal numbers. Reported at EOP in 11 central and mostly northern counties. Berner counted 6 in Portage County on 10 May, and Verch counted 7 on 21 May in Ashland/Bayfield Counties.

Prairie Warbler.—Reports from 3 counties: 6–15 May in Ozaukee County (Uttech, Frank); 14 May in Milwaukee County at Kletzch Park (Strelka); and 26 May (Peterson, Tessen) and 29 May (Mueller) in Willow River State Park in St. Croix County.

Palm Warbler.—Reports from 35 statewide counties in mostly normal numbers, first in the northern location of Douglas County on 11 April

(LaValleys). Two reports on 21 April in Dane (Bridge) and Fond du Lac (Jeff Baughman) Counties. Found at EOP in Douglas, Portage, and Vilas Counties. Some large numbers: 40 on 2 May in Marathon County (Belter), 30 on 6 May in Portage County (Berner), and 30 on 8 May in Dane County (Bridge).

Bay-breasted Warbler.—First reported on 3 May in Ozaukee County (Bontly) and on 5 May in Winnebago County (Tessen). Reported from 25 counties throughout the state, in below normal numbers in reports from Ashland/Bayfield (Verch) and Marathon (Belter) Counties. Last reported on 23 May from Door County (Lukeses). Ashman found 7 in Dane County on 15 May, and Tessen counted 10 in Calumet County on 11 May.

Blackpoll Warbler.—First reported on 3 May in Outagamie County (Tessen), followed on 4 May in Ashland/Bayfield (Verch), Dane (Ashman), and Portage (Berner) Counties. Reports from 29 counties in mixed numbers; below normal in Manitowoc, Marathon, and Ozaukee Counties. Ashman counted 15 in Dane County on 11 May. Last reported on 28 May in Winnebago County (Ziebell).

Cerulean Warbler.—Reported from 14 counties, north to Marathon and Oconto (Belter, Smiths), in normal numbers. First reported on 2 May in Ozaukee County (Uttech). Reports at EOP from 7 counties, north to Sheboygan. Tessen counted 15 in Grant County on 26 May, where breeding.

Black-and-white Warbler.—Two early April reports: 4 April in Winnebago County (Tessen) and 13 April in Dane County (Hansen). Reports from 32 counties statewide in mostly normal numbers, with 23 first reports before 8 May. Found at EOP in 15 counties, north to Ashland/Bayfield and Vilas. On 14 May, Belter counted 13 in Marathon County, and Verch counted 12 in Ashland/Bayfield Counties on 15 May.

American Redstart.—Reported widely from 40 counties throughout the state in mostly normal numbers. First reported on 2 May in Door County (Lukeses), followed on 3 May in Brown (J. Hansen), Milwaukee (Cowart), and Outagamie (Tessen) Counties. Reported at EOP from 29 counties statewide. Verch counted 69 in Ashland/Bayfield Counties on 21 May, and Belter counted 40+ in Marathon County on 23 May.

Prothonotary Warbler.—Reports from 10 scattered counties in normal numbers, first on 4

May in Eau Claire County (Balding). Next reported 9 May in Dane (Hansen) and Dunn (Gamache) Counties. Tessen counted 2 in both Trempealeau and Grant Counties on 25 and 26 May. Reported at EOP in Pierce County by Carlsen.

Worm-eating Warbler.—Reports from 5 counties: on 5, 10, and 30 May of different birds in Dane County (Ashman); 6 May in Racine County (David); 11 May in Milwaukee County (Cowart); 16 May (Tessen) and 30 May (Mueller) in Sauk County (Baxter's Hollow); and 25 May in Buffalo County (Tessen).

Ovenbird.—Reported in normal numbers from 39 counties throughout the state, beginning with a 21 April report from Waupaca County (Hewitt). Other April records on 29 April in Langlade County (Schimmels) and 30 April in Dane County (Ashman). Some large counts: 53 on 8 May in Marathon County (Belter), 76 on 21 May in Ashland/Bayfield Counties (Verch), and 39 on 28 May in Portage (Berner) County. Reports at EOP in 22 counties scattered around the state.

Northern Waterthrush.—First reported on 21 April from Fond du Lac County (Jeff Baughman), and from 27 counties in normal numbers throughout the state. Reports EOP from 11 scattered counties, both central and northern. Berner counted 10 on 8 May in Portage County, and Jeff Baughman counted 18 in Fond du Lac County on 15 May.

Louisiana Waterthrush.—Reports from 9 counties, north to Burnett and Dunn (Hoefler, Holschbach). A single March and three April reports: 30 March in Sauk County (Baxter's Hollow); 17 April in Dunn County (Holschbach); 19 April in Racine County (David); and 21 April in Sauk County (Robbins). Also reports from Fond du Lac, Grant, Milwaukee, and Ozaukee Counties. Found at EOP in 4 counties, north to Burnett (Hoefler). Tessen counted 4 in Baxter's Hollow on 16 May in Sauk County.

Kentucky Warbler.—First week of May reports: 5 May in Rock County (Klubertanz); 6 May in Racine County (David); and 7 May in Milwaukee County (Cowart), where also reported on 16 May (Lubahn). Also 21 May from the U.W. Arboretum in Dane County (Ashman). Wyalusing State Park produced three more reports: 18 May (Robbins), 26 May with 4 birds (Tessen), and last on 27 May (Peterson).

Connecticut Warbler.—Reports from 14 counties: migrants first noted on 10 May in Fond du Lac County (Jeff Baughman); on 13 May in Racine County (David); and on three 15 May reports from Milwaukee, Ozaukee, and Winnebago Counties. Reported EOP in only Douglas (Johnson) and Vilas (Jim Baughman) Counties, where they breed. Several late May southern records: 25 May in Winnebago County (Ziebell); 27 May in Dane County (Ashman); and a late migrant on 28 May in Racine County (David). Two were reported on 17 May in Portage County (Berner), on 21 May in Dane County (Ashman), and on 23 May in Winnebago County (Ziebell).

Mourning Warbler.—Reports from 32 counties from throughout the state. First reported on 5 May from Door (Lukeses) and Marathon (Belter) Counties, and followed on 6 May in Racine County (David). Numbers normal statewide, but below normal in Douglas County (Johnson). On 21 May, 8 were counted in Manitowoc (Holschbach). On 28 May, the Smiths counted 9 in Oconto County, and Jeff Baughman counted 12 in Fond du Lac County on 31 May. Found at EOP in 16 counties scattered statewide.

Common Yellowthroat.—Reported in normal numbers from 37 counties throughout the state. First reported on 21 April in Waupaca County (Hewitt), followed on 29 April from Ozaukee County (Frank), and on 30 April from Dane (Bridge) and Milwaukee (Coward, Lubahn) Counties. An additional 17 county reports by the end of the first week of May. At season's end, reported from 29 counties around the state. On 8 May, Ziebell counted 44 in Winnebago County and Belter counted 45 in Marathon County.

Hooded Warbler.—First reported 5 May in Dane County (Ashman), and on 6 May in Milwaukee County (Coward). Reported from 16 counties in normal numbers, north to Door and Shawano. Reported EOP in Fond du Lac (Jeff Baughman), Manitowoc (Holschbachs), Sheboygan (Jeff Baughman), Washington, and Wausara (Domagalski) Counties. In Sheboygan County, Jeff Baughman counted 3 on 31 May.

Wilson's Warbler.—Reported in normal numbers from 26 counties throughout the state, beginning 3 May in Racine County (David) and followed on 5 May in Dane County (Ashman). This late migrant was reported at or near EOP in Door, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, and Vilas Counties. In Fond du Lac County, Jeff Baughman counted 6 on 15 May, and in Manitowoc County, the Holschbachs counted 12 on 21 May.

Canada Warbler.—Reports from 24 counties scattered throughout the state in normal numbers, starting 3 May in Manitowoc (Tessen) and Racine (David) Counties. Reported 4 May by Uttech in Ozaukee County. Reports at EOP from 9 counties, southernmost to Fond du Lac (Jeff Baughman). On 19 May, 5 were counted in Dane County by Ashman and 6 were counted in Ozaukee County by Frank.

Yellow-breasted Chat.—Reported from 7 counties; first on 4 May in Ozaukee County (Uttech), and north to Trempeleau (Peterson, Tessen) and Winnebago (Bruce) Counties. Found in Sheboygan County (Domagalski) on 9 May, and in Dane County on 12 May (Hansen) to EOP (Ashman). Reported 7 May (Diehl) to 13 May (Lubahn) in Milwaukee County. Found on 18 May in Iowa County by Robbins. In Dane County, Ashman reported at least 2 males, possibly 3, at the Brooklyn Wildlife Area, where they have been found in 8 of the last 10 years.

Summer Tanager.—Reports from 5 counties, beginning on 8 May in Dodge (Bartholmai), Sheboygan (Brassers), and Waupaca (Tessen) Counties. Found on 11 May in Ozaukee County (Uttech), and on 12 May in Manitowoc County (Tessen).

Scarlet Tanager.—Reported from 35 counties from throughout the state in normal numbers, beginning 3 May in Dane County (Hilsenhoff). Reports on 4 May from Fond du Lac (Jeff Baughman), Ozaukee (Uttech), and Portage Counties (Berner), followed on 5 May in Door (Lukeses) and Milwaukee (Bontly) Counties. Reports at EOP in 18 counties, southernmost to Racine County (David). On 18 May, Verch counted 15 in Ashland/Bayfield Counties, and on 19 May, Berner counted 10 in Portage County.

Eastern Towhee.—Widely reported from 36 counties throughout the state, beginning on the early date of 30 March in Milwaukee County (Coward). Followed on 1 April in Manitowoc County (Sontag), and on 3 April in Columbia (Robbins) and Washington (Diehl) Counties. Reported to EOP in 22 counties, south to north in the state. In Ashland/Bayfield Counties, Verch counted 18 on 9 May, and in Fond du Lac County, Jeff Baughman counted 12 on 15 May.

American Tree Sparrow.—Reported at BOP in 22 counties, and from 32 counties throughout the state in mostly normal numbers. All but two reports noted that birds departed before 1 May; found to 2 May in Oconto County (Smiths) and to 4 May in Ashland/Bayfield

Counties (Verch). A whopping 250 were counted by Belter on 3 April in Marathon County.

Chipping Sparrow.—Reports from 44 counties throughout the state in normal numbers, beginning on 27 March in Milwaukee County (Korducki). Several early April reports on 1 April in Walworth County (Duerksen), and on 2 May in Outagamie (Anderson/Petznick) and Shawano (Peterson) Counties. Reported at EOP from 30 counties throughout the state. Belter counted 50+ in Marathon County on 8 May, and Jeff Baughman counted 55 in Fond du Lac County on 15 May.

Clay-colored Sparrow.—Reported from 29 counties around the state in normal numbers. First reported on 29 April in Shawano County (Peterson). Four reports on 3 May from Barron (Goff), Manitowoc (Tessen), Milwaukee (Lubahn), and Ozaukee (Bontly) Counties. Reports at EOP from 18 counties, including northern. Belter counted 14 in Marathon County on 8 May. On 9 May, Verch counted 20 in Ashland/Bayfield Counties.

Field Sparrow.—First reported on 30 March in Brown County (Hansen), and on 1 April in Dane County (Ashman). Many first reports during the first two weeks of April. Reports from 39 statewide counties; at EOP in 24 counties, also northern counties. On 27 April, Gamache counted 15 in Dunn County. Frank found 13 in Ozaukee County on 8 May, and, on 15 May in Fond du Lac County, Jeff Baughman counted 20.

Vesper Sparrow.—Reports from 38 counties throughout the state, beginning on 4 April in Dunn County (Gamache). Three reports on 7 April from Manitowoc (Tessen), Outagamie (Anderson/Petznick), and Richland (Duerksen) Counties, along with numerous other April records. Reports at EOP from 22 counties around the state. On 25 April, Verch found 21 in Ashland/Bayfield Counties.

Lark Sparrow.—Reports from 5 counties: first on 21 April in Sauk County (Robbins), then 27 April in Dunn County (Holschbach), 29 April in Milwaukee County (Lubahn), and 30 April in Sauk County again (Peterson). Reported 18 May to EOP by Duerksen in Richland County, and at EOP in Dane (Bridge) and Dunn (Gamache) Counties. Tessen found 2 in Sauk County on 16 May, and Gamache counted 4 at EOP in Dunn County.

Savannah Sparrow.—Widely reported from 41 counties throughout the state in normal numbers, beginning on 1 April from both Milwaukee (Gustafson) and Winnebago (Ziebell) Counties. Next reports on 7 April from 3 counties: Calumet (Tessen), Dunn (Gamache), and Manitowoc (Tessen). Reports EOP from 31 counties statewide. Verch counted 75 in Ashland/Bayfield Counties on 2 May, and, on 8 May, Ziebell counted 210 in Winnebago County.

Grasshopper Sparrow.—Reports from 20 counties scattered around the state, north to Burnett County (Hoefer). First reported on 30 April in Portage County (Berner). Two 3 May reports from Dunn (Gamache) and Waupaca (Hewitt) Counties. Found at EOP in 9 counties, including Burnett. On 8 May, Frank found 3 in Ozaukee County, and, on 21 May, Gamache found 4 in Dunn County. Tessen, however, on 16 May counted 6 in Sauk County.

Henslow's Sparrow.—Ten county reports, southernmost this year in Iowa (Tessen) and Waukesha (Gustafson) Counties. First reported on 1 May in Green Lake County (Tessen), then on 2 May from Fond du Lac (Jeff Baughman) and Shawano (Peterson) Counties. Reported 5 May in Langlade County (Schimmels), 8–23 May in Marathon County (Belter), and 8 May (Regan) to 23 May (Smiths) in Oconto County. Found in Vilas County (Jim Baughman) 22–29 May (2–3 birds). Reported at EOP in Fond du Lac, Langlade, and Richland (Duerksen) Counties. Jeff Baughman counted 5 in Fond du Lac County on 17 May.

Le Conte's Sparrow.—Reported from 8 counties, central to north. Two 30 April reports from Marquette County (Peterson) and Burnett County (Hoefer) to EOP. In Green Lake County, Tessen reported 1–22 May. Found 2 May to EOP in Ashland/Bayfield Counties (Verch), and 8–23 May in Marathon County (Belter). Also found 13 May to EOP in Langlade County (Schimmels), and 23 May to EOP in Oconto County (Smiths). Reported 22 May to EOP in Vilas County (Jim Baughman). Belter found 6 in Marathon County on 8 May, and Peterson counted 5 in Burnett County on 26 May.

Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow.—Reports from 2 counties: 26 May (Peterson, Tessen) to 29 May (Mueller) in Burnett County, and 29 May in Vilas County (Jim Baughman). Tessen counted 3 on 26 May by the pump house at Grex Meadows in Burnett County.

Fox Sparrow.—This migrant was reported from 29 counties throughout the state, first on 18 March in Crawford County (Kinzie). Found on 20 March in Dane County (Hilsenhoff). The latest first reports were on 13 April in two counties. The last April report occurred on 27 April in Ashland/Bayfield Counties (Verch), and the last report was on 14 May in Clark County (Decker). Berner counted 47 in Portage County on 8 April, and Tessen counted 25 in Outagamie County on 10 April.

Song Sparrow.—Widely reported from 41 counties throughout the state in normal numbers. Reported TTP in Dane (Ashman), Washington (Diehl), and Waukesha (Gustafson) Counties. First migrant noted on 4 March in Kenosha County (David). Found at EOP in 29 counties besides those where TTP. Belter counted 100+ in Marathon County on 3 April, and Ziebell counted 450 in Winnebago County on 8 May (International Migratory Bird Day).

Lincoln's Sparrow.—Reports from 23 counties scattered around the state, beginning on 1 April in Langlade County (Schimmels). Other than one March report, this becomes a new early date for April, replacing 5 April 1981 (Tessen). Found 2 May in Manitowoc (Holschbachs) and Vilas (Jim Baughman) Counties. Reported at EOP (where breeding) in 4 counties: Douglas (Johnson), Langlade, Portage (Berner), and Vilas. Johnson counted 7 in Douglas County on 14 May.

Swamp Sparrow.—Reported from 35 counties statewide in normal numbers, beginning on 31 March in Milwaukee (Bontly) and Manitowoc (Sontag) Counties. Followed on 1 April in Dane (Evanson) and Winnebago (Ziebell) Counties. Reports at EOP from 24 counties around the state. On 8 May, Belter counted 70 in Marathon County and Ziebell counted 240 in Winnebago County.

White-throated Sparrow.—Reports from 38 counties in normal numbers; at BOP in Dane (Hilsenhoff) and Outagamie (Tessen) Counties. Other early migrants on 12 March in Milwaukee (Zehner) and Sheboygan (Jeff Baughman) Counties. Reports at EOP from 12 counties, south to Jackson Marsh in Washington County (Domagalski). In Racine County, David counted 30 on 3 May, and, in Marathon County, Belter counted 50 on 8 May.

Harris's Sparrow.—Reports from 6 counties, first on 12 March in Shawano County (Peterson) of an overwintering bird. The first mi-

grant bird was noted on 5 May in Winnebago County (Tessen), followed on 8 May in Florence County (Strelka). Also reported 10 May in Dane County (Robbins). Johnson found 2 in Douglas County 11–14 May. Found in Ashland/Bayfield Counties (Verch) on 12–26 May.

White-crowned Sparrow.—Reported from 29 counties scattered throughout the state, beginning on 19 March in Milwaukee County (Gustafson). Found next on 17 April in Douglas County (LaValleys), and 20 April in Brown County (Hansen). Late May reports on 26 May in Ashland/Bayfield (Verch) and Oconto (Smiths) Counties. Regan counted 120 in Door County on 9 May, and Korducki counted 150+ in Milwaukee County on 6 May.

Dark-eyed Junco.—Reports from 36 counties statewide in normal numbers; at BOP in 26 counties. Found TTP in 2 counties: Ashland/Bayfield (Verch) and Ozaukee (Green). McNivroy reported an "Oregon" Junco on 31 March in with "regular" juncos in Burnett County. On 3 April, Belter counted 200+ in Marathon County, and, on 4 April, the Smiths counted 324 in Oconto County.

Lapland Longspur.—Reports from 20 counties scattered around the state in mostly normal numbers. Found at BOP in 4 counties: Dane (Robbins), Dunn (Gamache), Manitowoc (Holschbachs), and Portage (Berner). Last reported in Ashland/Bayfield area (Verch) on 26 May. The Brassers found 1,000 in Sheboygan County on 17 April. Tessen found 1,500 in Dodge County on 27 April.

Snow Bunting.—Reported at BOP in 7 scattered counties, and from 18 counties throughout the state in normal numbers. Latest southern county report on 17 March in Milwaukee (Gustafson). Last reports: 12 April in Douglas County (LaValleys), 15 April in Dunn County (Holschbach), and 29 April in Door County (Lukeses). On 2 March, Verch found 125 in Ashland/Bayfield Counties and Peterson counted 500+ in Shawano County.

Northern Cardinal.—Widely reported from 36 counties throughout the state in normal numbers; TTP in 28 counties, north to Ashland/Bayfield (Verch). On 8 March, Duerksen counted 21 in Richland County, and, on 25 March, A. Holschbach counted 32 in Dunn County.

Rose-breasted Grosbeak.—Reported from 40 counties statewide in normal numbers, begin-

ning on 17 April in Winnebago County (Ziebell). Also reported on 28 April in Pierce County (Carlsen). Most first reports occurred by 12 May. Found at EOP in 27 counties, including northern. Ziebell counted 32 in Winnebago County on 8 May, and Belter counted 35 in Marathon County on 14 May.

Indigo Bunting.—Reports from 39 counties throughout the state in normal numbers, except in Outagamie (Anderson/Petznick) where below normal. First reported on 3 May in Dane (Hansen), Manitowoc (Holschbachs), Richland (Duerksen), and Winnebago (Bruce) Counties. Next in Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Portage, and Wau-paca Counties on 4 May. Reports at EOP in 26 counties statewide. In Fond du Lac County, Jeff Baughman counted 15 on 15 May. Belter counted 14 in Marathon County on 23 May.

Dickcissel.—Reports from 5 counties: 15 May to EOP in Burnett County (Hoeffler); 21 May (Cederstrom) to EOP (Ashman) in Dane County; 21 May in Ozaukee County (Green); and at EOP in La Crosse (Leshner) and Walworth (Duerksen) Counties. Ashman found 2 in Dane County at EOP.

Bobolink.—First reported on 20 April in Langlade County (Schimmels), and a 29 April report in Racine County (David). Reports from 39 counties throughout the state in normal numbers; at EOP in 30 counties statewide. Verch counted 35 in Ashland/Bayfield Counties on 12 May, and the Smiths counted 18 in Oconto County on 16 May.

Red-winged Blackbird.—Widely reported from 41 counties throughout the state in normal numbers; TTP in 13 counties, north to Brown (Hansen) and Oconto (Smiths). Reported at EOP in an additional 17 counties. Bridge counted 1,000 in Dane County on 19 March. Ziebell counted 3,800 in Winnebago County on 8 May.

Eastern Meadowlark.—Reports from 41 counties in mostly normal numbers throughout the state, beginning 3 March in Kenosha County (Hoffman) and followed on 6 March in Brown County (Hansen). Found at EOP in 27 counties, north to Ashland/Bayfield and Douglas. Reported below normal in Langlade and Rock Counties. On 9 April, Ziebell counted 32 in Winnebago County. On 2 May, Verch counted 35 in Ashland/Bayfield Counties.

Western Meadowlark.—Reports from 19 scattered counties, first on 26 March in Pierce

County (Carlsen). Reports on 27 March in Columbia County (Jeff Baughman, Tessen) and on 30 March in Portage County (Berner). Reported below normal in Ashland/Bayfield (Verch) and Dane (Robbins) Counties. Found at EOP in 8 counties, north to Ashland/Bayfield. Berner counted 15 in Portage County on 12 April.

Yellow-headed Blackbird.—First reported on 7 April in Brown County (Regan), and from only 16 counties scattered around the state. Found on 10 April in Washington County (Domagalski). Reported at EOP in 8 counties, north to Burnett (Hoeffler). On 8 May, Belter counted 60+ in Marathon and Ziebell counted 760 in Winnebago Counties.

Rusty Blackbird.—Reports from 23 widely distributed counties in mostly normal numbers, beginning on 20 March in Waukesha County (Gustafson) and 22 March in Dane County (Hil-senhoff). Last reported 7 May in Marathon County (Belter) and 22 May in Ozaukee County (Uttech). The Smiths counted 329 in Oconto County on 9 April, and Tessen counted 450+ in Outagamie County on 16 April.

Brewer's Blackbird.—First reported on 19 March in Kenosha County (David) and 31 March in Outagamie County (Tessen). Reports from 26 counties scattered throughout; at EOP in 15 counties, southernmost to Racine County (David) and north to Ashland/Bayfield Counties (Verch). Domagalski counted 300 in Waushara County on 9 April, and the Smiths counted 102 in Oconto County on 11 April.

Common Grackle.—Reported from 41 counties statewide in normal numbers; TTP in 7 counties, north to Outagamie (Tessen). Reported at EOP in 24 additional counties. Ashman counted 500 in Dane County on 2 April, and Ziebell counted 1,000 in Winnebago County on 22 March.

Boat-tailed/Great-tailed Grackle.—A single report on 17 April by M. Gibson from the southeastern area of Antigo (Langlade County), which was documented as a probable Boat-tailed, was accepted by the WSO Records Committee as a Boat-tailed/Great-tailed Grackle. The bird was reported as almost crow-sized, larger and glossier than the other blackbirds it was with, and with a keeled tail. However, although seen at close range and in flight, the yellower eye of a Great-tailed could not be discerned or discounted.

Brown-headed Cowbird.—Reported from 40 counties in normal numbers. TTP in 4 coun-

ties: Brown (J. Hansen), Dodge (Domagalski), Kenosha (Hoffman), and Outagamie (Tessen). Besides where TTP, first reported 6 March in Ozaukee County (Frank). Found at EOP in 29 counties statewide. Belter found 250 in Marathon County on 8 May.

Orchard Oriole.—Reports from 19 counties this year, north to Door, Douglas, and Dunn. First reported on 1 May in Milwaukee County (Lubahn), followed on 2 May in Dane County (Robbins). Found at EOP in four counties: Dane, Ozaukee, Pierce, and Washington. Tessen found 2 in Sauk County on 16 May and 2 in Green Lake County on 22 May.

Baltimore Oriole.—Twenty-three first week of May reports, but the first report was on 30 April in Dane County (Evanston). Reports from 39 counties throughout the state in normal numbers; to EOP in 28 counties. Reports during migration at mid-month include 30 in Marathon County (Belter) on 14 May, 28 in Fond du Lac County (Jeff Baughman) on 15 May, and 28 in Ashland/Bayfield Counties (Verch) on 21 May.

Purple Finch.—Found TTP in 11 counties, south to Kenosha (Hoffman), and around the state from 29 counties. BOP in 3 counties, but not after 24 April. On 5 March, Duerksen found 25 in Richland County, and, on 19 April, Verch counted 35 in Ashland/Bayfield Counties.

House Finch.—This now widespread species was reported from 45 counties in normal numbers from throughout the state. Reported TTP from 31 counties statewide, including northern counties. Belter counted 40 in Marathon County on 28 March. Ziebell found 64 in Winnebago County on 8 May.

Red Crossbill.—Found in 14 counties scattered around the state; TTP only in Fond du Lac County (Jeff Baughman). Reported BOP in Douglas, Langlade, and Portage Counties. Reported below normal in Ashland/Bayfield and Vilas Counties (Verch, Jim Baughman). Belter had 8 in Marathon County on 3 May, Regan found 7 in Door County on 4 May, and Jeff Baughman counted 19 in Fond du Lac County on 15 May. Found 29 May in Douglas and Vilas Counties (LaValleys, Jim Baughman). Berner counted 28 in Portage County on 2 April.

White-winged Crossbill.—Reported from 5 counties, all northern: BOP to 1 May in Douglas County (Johnson); 4 March in Forest County (Reardon); 21–24 March in Bayfield County (Brady); 1 April in Langlade County (Schim-

mels); and 18 April to 29 May in Vilas County (Jim Baughman). Reported below normal in both Ashland/Bayfield and Vilas County locations. Brady found 12 in Bayfield County on 21 March.

Common Redpoll.—The only report was of 13 birds on 10 March in Ashland/Bayfield Counties by Verch and he reports this as below normal.

Pine Siskin.—Reports from 23 counties in mostly normal numbers; TTP from 9 counties, south to Fond du Lac County. Reported at EOP in Marathon County (Belter). Southernmost record was from Milwaukee County, 5–21 April (Zehner). Reported above normal in Langlade County (Schimmels) and below normal in Manitowoc County (Holschbachs). Verch counted 41 in Ashland/Bayfield Counties on 30 April.

American Goldfinch.—Reports from 41 counties and TTP in 28 counties from throughout the state in normal numbers. On 8 May, Ziebell had 36 in Winnebago County, Belter found 50+ in Marathon County, and Frank found 54 in Ozaukee County.

Evening Grosbeak.—Reports from 12 counties, all northern; TTP in Ashland/Bayfield (Verch), Douglas (Johnson), and Vilas (Jim Baughman). Otherwise, 2 March in Florence County (Reardon) and last on 21 May in Burnett County (McInroy). Also found 10 May in Forest County and 17 May in Door County. Verch counted 17 in Ashland/Bayfield Counties on 4 May.

House Sparrow.—Found throughout the state from 38 counties; TTP in 29 counties. On 10 April, Belter counted 300+ in Marathon County, and, on 8 May, Ziebell found 300 in Winnebago County.

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“By the Wayside”

Reports and observations include a “Black-billed” Field Sparrow, a Spotted Sandpiper diving underwater to avoid a Merlin, attempted Fisher predation on a Bald Eagle nest, and bullheads deposited in a birdbath by American Crows.

A “BLACK-BILLED” FIELD SPARROW

10 May 1999, Racine County—Cliffside Park in northeastern Racine County has a large open area adjacent to Lake Michigan that is at that stage of successional development where it is ideal Field Sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*) habitat. I had seen and heard many that morning when a final one popped up as I was leaving. I did something of a double take when I saw that it had an entirely black bill. My first thought was that perhaps juveniles don't have pink bills. But this bird wasn't streaked below like most (all?) juvenile sparrows, and besides, May 10 is way too early for fledged young.

Curious, I did some research when I got home and discovered that this phenomenon has been recorded at least once before. I consulted the Field Sparrow account (No. 103, 1993) in the *Birds of North America* (BNA) series that is currently being published. I found therein a reference to a 1978 article by T. F. Laughlin (*Migrant* 49:87) entitled “Field Sparrows with black bills.” I queried one of the authors of the BNA account, Michael Carey, and

he said the Laughlin observation was also of just one bird. The incidence of dark bills must be quite rare.

My little adventure shows that you can identify birds even when the most prominent field mark is wrong!—*Karl David, 4054 Knoll Place, Racine, WI 53403.*

SPOTTED SANDPIPER PLUNGES UNDERWATER TO AVOID MERLIN ATTACK

18 May 1999, Chequamegon Bay, Bayfield County—I was observing a flock of about 50 Dunlins (*Calidris alpina*) on a sand bar when they suddenly took flight. My immediate thought was that a predator was nearby and this was confirmed when a Merlin (*Falco columbarius*) swooped in and landed on the sandbar, uninterested in pursuing the fleeing flock. It sat there for a few moments, but then took off again toward my left, at which point I heard a Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*) calling also to my left. I quickly focused in on the Spotted about 25 yards away because I suspected it was the new target of the hunting Merlin. Flying low

and slow over the relatively shallow water, the Spotted was just about to become breakfast, when, all of a sudden, it dropped down into the water like a rock, resembling a tern or a kingfisher. Not knowing what had happened, the Merlin didn't even flinch and just kept going on its path, having made yet another unsuccessful hunting attempt. Slightly confused myself, I looked back to where the Spotted had disappeared and, sure enough, the quick-thinking bird popped up from beneath the surface and flew safely back to shore. It had remained completely submerged underwater for two to three seconds in order to avoid the Merlin's pursuit. While I can see this predator-escaping tactic being rather common for a diving duck, I personally have never heard of or read about such behavior from a shorebird.—*Ryan Brady, Northland College, Ashland, WI 54806.*

ATTEMPTED PREDATION ON A BALD EAGLE NEST BY A FISHER

In May 1998, I was participating in a time/activity budget study of raptor behavior as part of my Field Studies in Animal Behavior course at Northland College, directed by Dr. John M. Stewart, with Mr. Jeffrey Wilson of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. I was observing Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) nest No. IR-26 on the Turtle-Flambeau Flowage in Iron County, Wisconsin. The nest was located on an artificial platform in a large, dead white pine, 30 meters high, on a narrows. The platform had been built for the use of Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*), but a pair of Bald Eagles had taken up residence.

At 10:11 AM on May 14, the male eagle was roosting in a nearby tree, while the female was feeding the eaglet a small, unidentified bird that the male had brought to the nest. Suddenly, the male eagle flew from his post and circled the nest tree, then dived toward the tree, while the female began screeching frantically. At this moment, I observed a Fisher (*Martes pennanti*) running down the tree from the nest. For the next 30 minutes, the male kept intent watch over the area, while the female vocalized continually. I feared that the eaglet had been taken by the Fisher. At 10:30 AM, the eaglet reappeared from down in the nest bowl. By about 10:45 AM, the female had become somewhat calmer and resumed feeding the eaglet and herself.

This is only the second observation of attempted predation on a Bald Eagle by a Fisher that has been reported in Wisconsin; the first occurrence was documented by Dykstra, Warnke, and Meyer (*Passenger Pigeon*, Vol 54, No. 3, 1992). The extent to which the Fisher is affecting Bald Eagle numbers is unknown.—*Amber Taft and John Stewart, Northland College, Ashland, WI 54806 and Jeffrey Wilson, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Mercer, WI 54547.*

BULLHEADS DEPOSITED IN BIRDBATH BY AMERICAN CROW

During the period 11–19 May 1999 in Stevens Point, Wisconsin, we observed six dead Black Bullheads (*Ictalurus melas*) that had been deposited in our birdbath. Having observed the previous summer an American Crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*) wading in our other birdbath, we watched closely, but for nine days no crows were seen at either birdbath. The bullheads kept appear-

ing, usually noticed in early morning. At the other birdbath, a group of European Starlings (*Sturnus vulgaris*) flew in to bathe, and one dumped ruffled potato chips into the water. That raised the possibility that a starling was bringing in the fish, although the starlings flew in from the urbanized roadside and returned to the city. Other items found in the water included a piece of pizza crust, a small clump of sphagnum moss, and—another indication of a crow—the wing, some feathered flesh, and an upper mandible of a young duckling. Four wings of dragonflies were found in the water, possibly scavenged or captured at the birdbath.

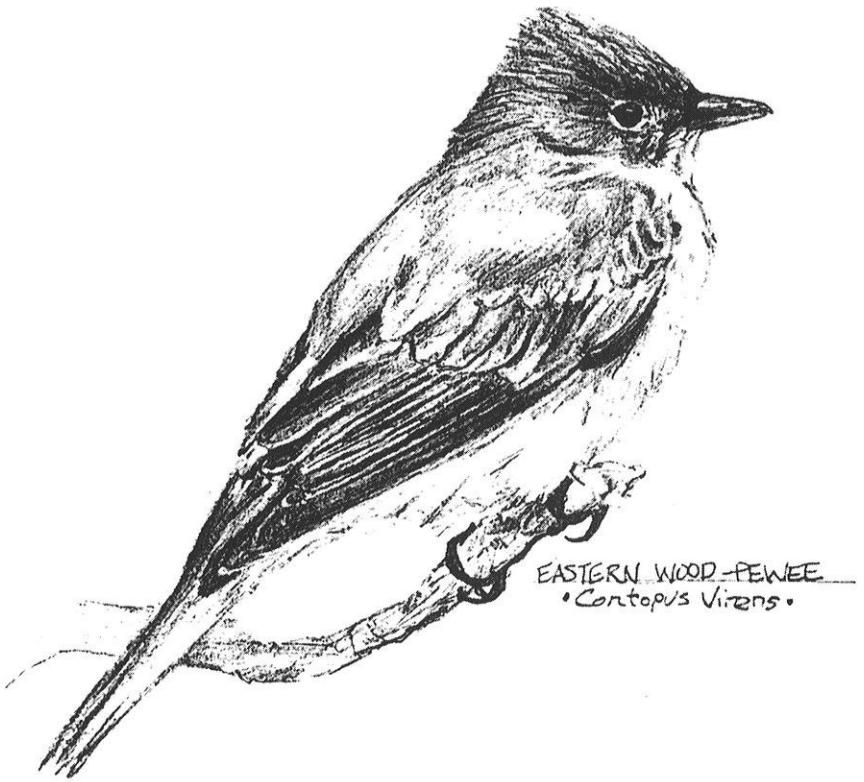
The fish were probably from a school of bullheads stranded in mud or shallow water by the receding water of a large impoundment (McDill Pond) in Stevens Point, drained for construction of a new dam and roadway at the opposite end. Crows were often seen foraging on the mud and sand flats left exposed. The six bullheads ranged in size from about 100 to 125 millimeters, suggesting they were from a common school.

The fish carcasses, only one left per day (except for two left on 15 May), were partly eaten, some of the black skin removed and white muscular flesh

exposed. All were more or less eviscerated, but the heads were always intact. Sharp pectoral spines immediately behind the head are probably the reason the heads were not eaten. Examined fish left near the birdbath always disappeared during the day. To the mystery of what brought the fish was added another question; why?

On 20 May, at about 7:00 PM, a crow was finally observed feeding on a small bullhead at the birdbath. Standing on the rim, while looking all about, it ate most of the fish, leaving a few bones and the intact head. Were the fish brought by the crow to cache food? Were they brought to soften in the water? Were they intended for or taken from crows on a nest? Crows calling led us to suspect a nest was sited in the dense thicket of the oak-jack pine-maple savannah habitat on the nearby shoreline. By mid-July, the noisy fledglings of crows confirmed the presence of a nest, but early May was early for feeding young crows such foods.

The mystery of “why” was never solved, but capture, transport, and deposition of six bullheads—to our knowledge never mentioned before in diet studies of crows—seems curious behavior even for them.—Charles A. Long and Claudine F. Long, University of Wisconsin, Stevens Point, WI 54481.



Eastern Wood-Pewee by Steve Lubahn

WSO Records Committee Report— Spring 1999

Forty-three documentations of 22 rare bird species were reviewed by the WSO Records Committee for the spring 1999 season, of which 36 were accepted. Included among these was Wisconsin's first accepted record of Say's Phoebe in the 1900s. An additional two reports from 1998 were received and accepted. The acceptance of a 1998 report of a Streak-backed Oriole was a first record for Wisconsin. Observers were notified of the committee's decisions by postcard in the case of accepted reports and by personal letter in the case of reports not accepted.

ACCEPTED

Tricolored Heron—

#99-009 *Burnett Co.*, 6 May 1999, Hoefler.

This heron was slightly smaller than a Great Blue Heron, with an obviously white breast in contrast to the rest of the otherwise bluish body. Also noted were the white plumes down the back of the neck.

White-faced Ibis—

#99-010 *Dodge Co.*, 26 April 1999, Morretti, Heins (photo).

Initially, this bird appeared to be a very large shorebird with a decurved bill. The dark chestnut body was accented by green and purple iridescence in the wings. A prominent white line, which passed behind the lores and down to the chin, separated the White-faced from a Glossy Ibis. Also reported were reddish legs, beak, and face.

Ross's Goose—

#99-011 *Ozaukee Co.*, 19 March 1999, Korducki (2), Uttech (4); 20 March, Wood (2), Frank (2); 7 April 1999, Strelka (1); 10 April 1999, Brasser, Brasser (1); 14 April 1999, Domagalski (1).

#99-012 *Marquette Co.*, 20 March 1999, Christensen (1).

#99-013 *Columbia Co.*, 27 March 1999, Tessen (1).

#99-014 *Outagamie Co.*, 10, 16 April 1999, Tessen (1).

These geese were noticeably smaller than Canada or Snow Geese, with black

primary tips. The heads were more rounded and the necks shorter than the other geese. The stubby, pink bill lacked the grin patch typical of a Snow Goose.

Eurasian Wigeon—

#99-015 *Dane Co.*, 4 April 1999, Robbins.

A wigeon with a reddish-brown head and cream-colored forehead was reported. The breast was reddish-brown as in an American Wigeon, but the flanks were gray instead of the American's reddish-brown sides.

American Swallow-tailed Kite—

#99-016 *Dane Co.*, 23 May 1999, Temple.

Viewed in flight, this harrier-sized hawk was white with black primaries and secondaries and had a black, deeply forked tail. This is Wisconsin's seventh record.

Mississippi Kite—

#99-017 *Waukesha Co.*, 16 May 1999, Gustafson.

A falconlike bird, slightly smaller than a Peregrine Falcon, was noted in flight 50 feet above the observer. The overall color was described as pearl gray, the gray darkening on the back, wings, and tail. The underwing coverts were a mottled tan-brown, and the tail had a bit of white barring in the otherwise gray background. A dark gray "mask" was evident. Also of interest was an apparent tipping of the head down to the feet, as if feeding on an undetectable item of prey. This description fits a year-old bird.

Black-necked Stilt—

#99-019 *Racine Co.*, 8 May 1999, Bielefeldt, Korducki.

#99-020 *Dodge Co.*, 27 (2 birds), 28 (3 birds) May 1999, Bartholmai (photo).

These slender shorebirds ("larger than a yellowlegs") were described as having a black crown, hindneck, back, and wings, which contrasted with a white throat, foreneck, breast, tail, rump, and superorbital spot. The white of the rump extended up the back, as on a dowitcher. The long, coral pink legs were striking. The straight bill was black.

Curlew Sandpiper—

#99-021 *Door Co.*, 29 May 1999, Rutledge.

A Dunlin-like shorebird was noted to have a decurved bill, but the russet chest and belly were strikingly different than an accompanying Dunlin. This is Wisconsin's seventh record.

Ruff—

#99-022 *Kenosha Co.*, 9 May 1999, David.

A brownish shorebird, similar in size to a Lesser Yellowlegs, was seen. The body seemed disproportionately heavy or potbellied. The darker brown back and wing feathers had even darker brown centers. The neck and head were a lighter brown with no discernible pattern, creating a very "blank-looking face." The thicker, black bill had a slight droop at the tip. The light gray chest gave way to a white belly. The legs were as long as those on adjacent yellowlegs, but were yellow-green in color. The extended wings lacked any detectable stripe.

Lesser Black-backed Gull—

#99-023 *Ozaukee Co.*, 4 March 1999, Utech.

#99-024 *Manitowoc Co.*, 20 March 1999, Wood; 7 April 1999, Tessen; 15 April 1999, Peterson (3 birds).

These adult birds were slightly smaller than a Herring Gull and slightly larger than a Ring-billed Gull. The markedly darker gray mantle contrasted slightly with the black primary tips. A yellow bill and yellow legs completed the descriptions.

Black-legged Kittiwake—

#99-025 *Milwaukee Co.*, 12 March 1999, Lubahn, Korducki; 12 April 1999, Lubahn.

This gull was slightly smaller than a Ring-billed Gull, still noticeably larger than a Bonaparte's Gull. The short black bill, black eye, black nape mark, and black ear patch stood out on the March bird. The brown-black greater coverts contrasted with the gray back. The tail had a black band at the tip. In flight, the black on the outer primaries and the greater coverts formed the M shape characteristic of the first-year plumage. The legs were short and black.

Interestingly, the nape patch on the April bird appeared darker than that on the March bird. In addition, the bill on the April bird was yellow, with a hint of green. This raises the possibility that there were two individuals involved in these reports.

Least Tern—

#99-026 *Dane Co.*, 18 May 1999, Stutz (2 birds).

#99-027 *Milwaukee Co.*, 24 May 1999, Lukitsch.

These reports were of terns smaller than adjacent Forster's Terns, with a small white forehead patch above the bill, a black cap extending to the bill

in front of the eye only, a yellow bill, a gray mantle, and blackish primary tips.

Great Gray Owl—

#99-028 *Bayfield Co.*, 17 May 1999, LaValley (photo).

In the photo, the large size, mottled dark gray plumage, lack of ear tufts, concentric facial disk rings, white "bow tie" of the neck, and yellow eyes were apparent.

Say's Phoebe—

#99-031 *Kenosha Co.*, 12 April 1999, David.

A flycatcher of bluebird size, slightly larger than expected for an Eastern Phoebe, was noted. The wings and tail were flicking during the observation. Obvious was a warm orange-brown color to the breast, belly, and undertail coverts. The olive-gray back and wings and a black tail completed the description. No wing bars were evident. This is Wisconsin's first accepted sighting of the 1900s, although there have been a couple of unconfirmed reports in recent years.

Mountain Bluebird—

#99-032 *Ashland Co.*, 6 May 1999, Van Hooser.

This bluebird was entirely "baby blue" in color, with a black bill and eye.

Townsend's Solitaire—

#99-033 *Fond du Lac Co.*, 26 March 1999, Baughman; 27 March 1999, Wood.

This individual was cowbird-sized and all gray, with a slightly long, slender gray tail. The outer tail feathers were white, the wings exhibited a buffy patch, the eye had a white eye ring, and the short bill was black.

Yellow-throated Warbler—

#99-034 *Ozaukee Co.*, 8 May 1999,
Frank.

Mixed in with a flock of primarily Yellow-rumped Warblers, this bird stood out because the yellow breast patches were not present. Instead, the yellow was confined to the throat. At closer inspection, the back and cap were gray, and two white wing bars were evident. A black facial mask trailed down the side of the neck, and continued as a black streak down on to the flanks, where the black streaking became finer. A white eye line and ear patch delineated the black facial mask from the gray cap and hindneck. The black bill seemed slightly too long compared to other warblers.

Great-tailed/Boat-tailed Grackle—

#99-036 *Langlade Co.*, 17 April 1999,
Gibson.

Observed in a flock of Brewer's Blackbirds and European Starlings, this bird caught the observer's attention with its loud whistling reminiscent of the call of a Boat-tailed Grackle. It was strikingly larger than a Common Grackle, and almost the size of a very slender crow. It was black with a purple, blue, and green sheen. It was observed courting the Brewer's Blackbirds. Because the eye color wasn't specifically noted during the observation, unfortunately this "Wisconsin first" cannot be identified to species.

ACCEPTED 1998 RECORDS***Bohemian Waxwing—***

#98-106 *Langlade Co.*, 24 July 1999,
Gibson (photo).

An "in hand" photo of a rehabilitated bird was submitted (see Vol. 61, No. 1, p. 104), exhibiting the white

wing stripe, gray lower breast, reddish-brown undertail coverts, and rusty wash to the face of this species. This is a first summer record for the state.

Streak-backed Oriole—

#98-105 *Iron Co.*, 15 January 1998,
Schultz (photo/specimen).

This specimen was of a bird that succumbed to the cold after visiting a feeder for several weeks. The orange head and upper breast contrasted with a black throat and lores. White wing bars and white-edged black wing feathers were also present. The field marks distinguishing this bird from other orioles included a gray upper back with darker gray streaks, instead of barring or scalloping. Also of note was a silvery bill that was oversized both in length and depth.

Comparison of this first-year male bird to specimens at the Chicago Field Museum and at Louisiana State University suggest this to be the race *microstictus*, originating from western Mexico. The WSO Records Committee thanks Donna Dittman at Louisiana State University for taking the time to examine the slides of this bird.

This is a first state record, bringing the state list to 409 species.

NOT ACCEPTED***Eurasian Wigeon—***

#99-015 *Dane Co.*, 5 April 1999.

Viewing conditions were hampered by wind and rain. As a result, only the "golden-yellow" forehead was visible on the bird. The orange head and gray flanks were not evident. Although this bird was seen at the same spot as the Eurasian Wigeon report of the previous day, the description isn't enough to identify this bird. The crown on

some American Wigeons is decidedly buffy.

Mississippi Kite—

#99-018 *Green Co.*, 22 May 1999.

An apparently close, but brief, look at the underside of a Peregrine Falcon-shaped bird; described as entirely gray with yellow feet and a black tail with no banding. Although this may well be the start of a description of a Mississippi Kite, the direct, swift flight away from the observer limited the chances to see the back, wings, and face of the bird. Given the number of reports of this species in the past 12 months in Wisconsin, observers should be keeping this species in mind when observing any raptors.

Black-chinned Hummingbird—

#99-029 *Columbia Co.*, 10-12 May 1999.

This hummingbird was seen at a feeder with a male and female Ruby-throated Hummingbird. The description was limited to greenish above and a grayish underside with a black head and neck. No color was attributed to the gorget. Without detection of a purple gorget, it cannot be certain this was not a male Ruby-throated Hummingbird.

Three-toed Woodpecker—

#99-030 *Bayfield Co.*, 26 May 1999.

This woodpecker had a yellow crown, with black and white "spots" on the back as well as on the breast. It was seen in an aspen grove. The description of "spots" instead of "barring" on the back and flanks was unsettling. A young male Hairy Woodpecker can have yellowish instead of red streaking in the crown, although the time of year seems a bit too early for fledglings. Although this bird is most likely a Three-

toed Woodpecker, the brevity of the description leaves uncertainty.

Black-tailed Gnatcatcher—

#99-034 *Winnebago Co.*, 8 May 1999.

This individual was seen in the company of a Blue-gray Gnatcatcher. It was described as an "undersized junco" with a small, dark bill and dark legs. A black cap was noted, as was a white eye ring, blue-black back feathers, a light underside, and a tail "like a redstart's" with two white dots. The comparison to a junco suggests an extensive amount of dark black or blue-black across the dorsal two-thirds of the bird. This doesn't seem consistent with either a Blue-gray or Black-tailed Gnatcatcher. The backs in both instances would be noticeably lighter in color than the tail or the cap, not suggestive of a junco's color pattern.

The male Blue-gray Gnatcatcher's cap has a black front and sides in breeding plumage, but the extent of the black cap in this instance was not reported. The junco, of course, would seem more black hooded than black capped. Another comparison used was having a tail like a redstart with two white dots. The position of the white dots—dorsal or ventral, proximal or distal—was not specified. The "tail like a redstart" comparison may have referred to a fanning of the tail. In the case of a Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, the white outer tail feathers, if viewed from the bottom, would create two lateral white spots on an otherwise black background, instead of an all white undertail. A Black-tailed Gnatcatcher tail viewed from the bottom would actually appear to have *four* white dots toward the distal end of the tail. In the overcast conditions, it is possible that a male

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher could fall within the description of this report.

The other information of note regarding Black-tailed Gnatcatchers is the sedentary nature of the species. They are not known to stray extraliminally, though, of course, there will always be an exception to every rule.

Spotted Towhee—

#99-035 *Milwaukee Co.*, 4 May 1999.

This bird had a light brown back and head with a white belly. The outer tail

feathers, wing bars, and two stripes on the back from “neck to rump” were white. No mention was made of white central breast feathers and/or rusty flanks, nor of white lateral tail tips, red eyes, or white spots on the back. This description begins suggestive of a female Spotted Towhee, but is incomplete.

Jim Frank

WSO Records Committee Chair

The Summer Season: 1999

by Thomas K. Soulen

“**W**et” was Robbye Johnson’s one-word description of the season’s weather. Crop and weather data showed that for the period from late March through mid-July, all parts of the state had rainfall amounts 30% to nearly 70% greater than the average of the past 30 years. Saturated soils caused delays in both planting and harvesting of various crops, and a number of farmers saw one of best-looking hay crops in years deteriorate before it was dry enough to process. Wet conditions also helped to produce high numbers of crop pests (and mosquitoes!). With the exception of the last half of June and a few short periods in July, much of the state kept getting soaked by major rainfalls, with observers in some areas reporting summer totals of a foot or more of rain. Some noted as much as 3–5 inches in just a few days. Despite frequent rain, comments from observers suggest that there was relatively little violent weather.

Even when it was not raining, much of the season was hot and humid. Some observers commented that it was almost too uncomfortable to look for birds. There were some cool tempera-

tures, but they were rare. June began with night temperatures in the 30s in many areas, and some observers and farmers reported frost near mid-June, even in central counties. But for most weeks of the season, high temperatures in nearly all parts of the state were in the 90s. Mark Korducki commented that in Milwaukee, “July was the third hottest on record, with many days in the 90s and tropical dew points,” with a high of 99° F on the 30th.

Some observers commented that the season was early. In southeastern Wisconsin, Korducki reported that “spring migration was ahead of schedule and as a result there were few lingering passerines in early June.” Although Bob Spahn found that nesting of some species might have been a bit late in Vilas County, Chris Wood found in his atlas work in counties bordering the Mississippi River that “the nesting season seemed remarkably early.” Several species fledged very early, and he reports that “woodlots were largely silent by the middle part of July, with the so-called dawn chorus consisting of nothing more than a couple of House Wrens and Red-eyed Vireos.” In Rusk

County, Craig Reiser noted another consequence of the early season: "I fear that a lot of grassland species lost nests with young due to the early hay mowing that took place as a result of the early spring. Many singing males were seen on wires overlooking a freshly mowed field in early June."

Wisconsin observers recorded a total of 252 species during the season, one of the lower totals of recent years. The account that follows gives details about 153 of them. An additional 72 species were common and widespread enough to be reported from more than 25 counties, and are not included here. The remaining 27 species, generally noted in 10–25 counties, are listed here along with the number of counties in which each was recorded: Common Loon (23), Double-crested Cormorant (19), American Bittern (12), Great Egret (16), Northern Shoveler (12), Green-winged Teal (18), Ring-necked Duck (10), Ring-necked Pheasant (23), Virginia Rail (18), American Coot (15), Upland Sandpiper (12), Common Snipe (21), American Woodcock (22), Bonaparte's Gull (11), Herring Gull (16), Black Tern (24), Black-billed Cuckoo (24), Eastern Screech-Owl (13), Whip-poor-will (18), Magnolia Warbler (10), Yellow-rumped Warbler (22), Blackburnian Warbler (18), Canada Warbler (15), Yellow-headed Blackbird (19), Brewer's Blackbird (20), Purple Finch (17), and Evening Grosbeak (10).

The most exciting of the summer's rarities were the Black-necked Stilts in Horicon Marsh (see cover photo). There have been very few Wisconsin records of this species, and the only prior summer report was a one-day appearance in early June 1989. Although the difficulty of observing this season's

stilts meant that many missed them, a number of observers at least caught glimpses. What few expected was that not only did the birds stay through the season, but they nested and successfully fledged young (Figure 1)!

Several other infrequent visitors were highlights of the season. Karl David found a Lesser Black-backed Gull in Racine; in only two previous summers have observers seen this species in Wisconsin. The Scissor-tailed Flycatcher Julie Wilking found in Portage County in July constituted Wisconsin's eighth summer record. The Great Gray Owl might not properly be called an infrequent visitor, but it certainly is not encountered often. Although it has been found in 7 of the last 10 summers in the state, its habitat and habits are such that we don't have a really good idea of its status. This year, Tom Meyer was lucky enough to photograph this species near its nest in Forest County (Figure 2).

Other rarities reported this year—some of them rare because they were out of season—were Eared Grebe; Snowy Egret; Little Blue Heron; Yellow-crowned Night-Heron; Snow Goose; Tundra Swan; Spruce Grouse; Yellow (3 counties) and King (4 counties) Rails; Willet; Whimbrel; Buff-breasted Sandpiper; Laughing, Little, and Thayer's Gulls; Black-backed Woodpecker; Western Kingbird; White-eyed Vireo; Carolina Wren; Northern Mockingbird; Yellow-throated, Prairie (4 counties), and Worm-eating Warblers; Yellow-breasted Chat; and Le Conte's and Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrows.

As usual, some observers commented on the abundance of some species compared to previous years. The only species thought to be more



Figure 1. The most exciting birds of the summer 1999 season were the Black-necked Stilts that nested at Horicon Marsh, Dodge County, Wisconsin. These young birds were photographed by Jack Bartholmai.

common this year by at least three observers were Green Heron, Black Tern, Eastern Kingbird, and Dickcissel. In contrast, there were 19 species that at least three observers thought to be less common (or in some cases were absent) this year: Double-crested Cormorant, Blue-winged Teal, Northern Harrier, Common Snipe, Common Nighthawk, Red-headed Woodpecker, Hairy Woodpecker, Northern Flicker, Purple Martin, Northern Rough-winged Swallow, Sedge Wren, Ovenbird, Connecticut Warbler, Scarlet Tanager, Grasshopper Sparrow, Henslow's Sparrow, Le Conte's Sparrow, Bobolink, and Brown-headed Cowbird.

Reports and/or photographs came from 79 contributors this year, the highest number ever in summer. Work on the Wisconsin Breeding Bird Atlas

again brought reports from areas that likely would otherwise have been unrepresented, as well as information about other areas that was much more extensive than it usually is. We appreciate the effort of these atlasers who take the extra time needed to submit information for our seasonal reports. With 1999 marking the end of the official five years of atlas field work, we hope that a number of atlasers who now are in the habit of regular summer field work can continue to send us records from some of their favorite areas.

It's not clear what the reason is (perhaps less pleasant weather discouraged some birding, plus the number of people birding in multiple counties was lower than it often is), but despite the higher level of some kinds of coverage, there was nevertheless a surprisingly



Figure 2. This Great Gray Owl was photographed near its Forest County nest by Tom Meyer.

high number of counties from which no reports were received: Adams, Green, Iron, Juneau, Lafayette, Lincoln, Marquette, Monroe, Polk, Price, Taylor, and Waushara.

REPORTS

(1 JUNE 1999–31 JULY 1999)

Horned Grebe.—One was present through June 3 in Door County (the Lukeses).

Red-necked Grebe.—At least 13 were in Green Lake County June 9 (Tessen). Up to 15 or more were present in Winnebago County during the season (Tessen, Ziebell). Also noted in Dodge County June 24 (Robbins).

Eared Grebe.—A bird that first appeared in Washington County in May remained through June 3 (Domagalski). Other reports came from

Winnebago (June 9, Tessen) and Dunn (2 birds on June 24, Polk) Counties.

American White Pelican.—Noted in counties in widely scattered parts of the state: Ashland/Bayfield June 21 (28 birds, Verch); Buffalo (up to 52 birds, C. Wood); Dodge (Horicon Marsh); Winnebago (50 on July 26, Ziebell); and also Brown, Door, Kenosha, Milwaukee, and Oconto.

Least Bittern.—Reported from Dodge, Douglas, Iowa, Jefferson, Shawano, and Winnebago Counties.

Snowy Egret.—Present through the season in Brown County (the Baumanns) and in Milwaukee County July 6 (Korducki).

Little Blue Heron.—Single birds were observed in two counties: Dodge June 6 (Tessen) and La Crosse (C. Wood).

Cattle Egret.—Noted in Brown, Dodge, Oconto, and Winnebago Counties.

Black-crowned Night-Heron.—Ziebell found at least 700 in Winnebago County June 5. Also reported from Brown, Dane, Dodge, Door, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Oconto, and Washington Counties.

Yellow-crowned Night-Heron.—At least 2 birds were observed in Milwaukee County at various times during the season (Korducki, Strelka, T. Wood). Also noted in Kenosha County July 27 (David).

Snow Goose.—A bird was present in Chippewa County for much of the season (Polk).

Mute Swan.—This summer's reports came from these counties: Ashland/Bayfield, Dane, Door (a high of 17 birds on June 3, the Lukeses), Douglas, Kenosha, Milwaukee, Trempealeau, Walworth, Washington, and Winnebago.

Trumpeter Swan.—Noted in these counties: Ashland/Bayfield June 3–8 (Verch), Forest June 10 (3 birds, one with a neck band, Rear-don), and Wood County 17–27 (4 birds including 2 cygnets, Berner).

Tundra Swan.—Unusual were 2 birds present in Waupaca County through June 2 (Hewitt).

Gadwall.—Observed only in Ashland/Bayfield, Brown, and Dodge Counties.

American Wigeon.—Noted in Ashland/Bayfield, Brown, Dane, Dodge, and Douglas Counties.

American Black Duck.—Observers found these in Dodge, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, and 9 northern counties.

Northern Pintail.—John Dadisman (fide Harriman) found a family group in Burnett County June 10. Also present June 1 in Dane County (Burcar) and in mid-July in Dodge County (Tessen).

Canvasback.—Two birds were in Columbia County July 5 (Ashman).

Redhead.—Noted in these counties: Ashland/Bayfield, Brown, Dane, Dodge, Dunn, Fond du Lac, Oneida, and Winnebago.

Greater Scaup.—Present June 1 in Oconto County (the Smiths) and in Door County through the season (the Lukeses).

Lesser Scaup.—Noted all summer in Ashland/Bayfield (30 observed June 24, Verch), Dunn (Gamache, Polk), and Milwaukee (up to 6 birds, Korducki) Counties. Observed also in Dodge, Manitowoc, and Shawano Counties.

Bufflehead.—Present in Manitowoc County through July 2 (Sontag).

Common Goldeneye.—Observed through June 25 in Ashland/Bayfield Counties and through the summer in Door County (the Lukeses, Regan).

Hooded Merganser.—Recorded in Dane (apparently nested, Ashman), Jefferson (nested, Hale), Milwaukee, and Washington (one on July 11, Domagalski) Counties, as well as in 22 more northern counties.

Common Merganser.—John Dadisman (fide Harriman) found a family group in Burnett County July 17. Observed also in these counties: Ashland/Bayfield, Door, Florence, Forest, Marathon, Menominee, and Vilas.

Red-breasted Merganser.—Reported from Ashland/Bayfield, Door, and Milwaukee Counties.

Ruddy Duck.—Noted in these counties: Brown, Chippewa, Dane, Dodge, Dunn, Fond du Lac, Jefferson, St. Croix, Shawano, and Winnebago.

Osprey.—Seen in 27 counties, about the same as last year (but more than in most years). Nested again in Winnebago County (2 nests, Tessen). Noted in Racine County June 1 (David) and in Ozaukee County July 29 (Frank).

Bald Eagle.—Polk commented that her area of the state "experienced an 'eagle explosion' with many new nests in all three counties [Chippewa, Dunn, Eau Claire]. There were even nests right in the middle of Eau Claire (in Putnam Park) and in Menomonie. An unusually large number of Bald Eagles spent last winter 'inland,' upriver from the Mississippi, and apparently quite a few decided to stay and nest." Observers found this species in 33 counties, considerably more than in most recent years.

Sharp-shinned Hawk.—Reported from 21 counties overall, with Grant (June 5, the Smiths) and Ozaukee (through the season, Uttech) being the most southern.

Northern Goshawk.—Reported from these counties: Bayfield (Frank), Clark (nest with young, Decker), Door (the Lukeses, Stover), Douglas (Johnson), Menominee (near a nest, H. and M. Peterson), Rusk (Reiser), and Shawano (H. Peterson).

Red-shouldered Hawk.—Among the 18 counties in which observers recorded these, the most northern were Florence (Strelka) and Rusk (Betchkal).

Broad-winged Hawk.—Found in 27 counties overall, with these being the most southern: Dane, Grant, Rock, and Sauk.

Merlin.—Bred in Forest and Vilas Counties (Spahn). Reported also from these counties: Ashland/Bayfield, Door, Douglas, Marinette, and Oneida.

Peregrine Falcon.—Birds were reported this summer from Brown, Douglas, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Sheboygan, and Winnebago Counties.

Gray Partridge.—Noted only in Ozaukee County this summer (Bontly, Uttech).

Spruce Grouse.—Reardon found an adult and 4 young in Forest County July 24.

Sharp-tailed Grouse.—More reports than usual, received from these counties: Ashland/Bayfield (Verch), Chippewa (Polk), Douglas (the LaValleys), Rusk (an adult and 3 young, Reiser), and Wood (Berner).

Greater Prairie-Chicken.—Observed in Clark (Decker) and Marathon (Belter) Counties.

Northern Bobwhite.—Because this species often is raised in captivity, it is difficult to know which "out of range" observations represent wild birds. Two summer 1999 locations pose this problem: Florence (Burcar) and Vilas (2 adults and 1 young, Reardon) Counties in the far north. Noted also in these counties within or closer to normal range: Chippewa, Dane, Dunn, Eau Claire, Manitowoc, Richland, Rock, St. Croix, and Waupaca (2 locations; Hewitt, H. Peterson).

Yellow Rail.—In only one other summer since 1981 has this species been found in more than 2 counties. This year Reiser found one in Rusk County June 2, Harold Peterson located one for the second season in a row in Shawano County (June 3), and the Fishers heard 2 in a marshy part of Lower Ninemile Lake on the Oneida/Vilas County border July 4.

King Rail.—Not since 1985 has this species been found in 4 counties in the summer. This year's reports came from Buffalo (C. Wood), Dodge (Tessen), Milwaukee (Korducki), and Winnebago (Bruce, Ziebell) Counties.

Common Moorhen.—Noted in Brown, Dane, Dodge, Marathon, Ozaukee, Walworth, and Winnebago Counties.

Sandhill Crane.—Ziebell counted the amazing total of 320 in Winnebago County on July 2. Reported from 38 counties overall.

Black-bellied Plover.—There were June records from these counties: Ashland/Bayfield June 8 (Verch), Kewaunee June 12 (Regan), and Brown June 23–29 (Regan).

Semipalmated Plover.—Most late-spring migrants departed during the first week in June, last in Dodge County June 9 (Tessen). The first obvious fall migrants reported were in Milwaukee County July 3 (Korducki) and Kenosha County July 8 (David). It is anyone's guess in which direction a June 24 bird in Ozaukee County was heading (Frank).

Black-necked Stilt.—A number of observers were treated to views of birds, representing Wisconsin's first nesting record, in Horicon Marsh, Dodge County. This species had previously been seen only once before in the state in summer. The WSO Records Committee accepted the records submitted by Strelka, Tessen, and T. Wood. See "By the Wayside."

Greater Yellowlegs.—Birds appearing in Shawano County June 30 (H. Peterson) and Milwaukee County July 1 (Korducki) were about a week earlier than the next migrants noted.

Lesser Yellowlegs.—Noted in Columbia County June 20 (Ashman) and in 5 additional counties June 26–30.

Solitary Sandpiper.—Remained in Washington County through June 10 (Domagalski). Was a June 20 Columbia County bird (Ashman).

a spring or fall migrant? Appeared in Dane County June 30 (Ashman) and in 5 additional locations within the next week.

Willet.—Observed in these counties: Ashland/Bayfield June 23 (Verch) and Dodge July 17 (T. Wood).

Whimbrel.—Present in Racine County on June 1 (David).

Ruddy Turnstone.—Noted in 4 locations in June, last on June 17 in Winnebago County (Ziebell). The only fall migrants observed were in the Ashland/Bayfield County area July 26 (Verch).

Sanderling.—There were June departure dates for 6 counties, the latest being June 16 (Winnebago, Ziebell).

Semipalmated Sandpiper.—The last stragglers noted were in Dane County June 13 (Ashman). Birds had returned to Manitowoc (Sontag) and Portage (Berner) Counties by July 2.

Least Sandpiper.—Present in early June in Dane (Burcar) and Oconto (the Smiths) Counties. A June 14 bird in Brown County (Regan) could have been a spring or fall migrant. Among several late-June reports, one from Dane County June 25 (Ashman) was the earliest.

White-rumped Sandpiper.—Observers found this species in 10 counties in June, as late as June 15 (Manitowoc, Sontag) and June 24 (Ozaukee, Frank).

Baird's Sandpiper.—Noted as follows: Brown County June 2 (Tessen), Dodge County June 5 and July 21 (Tessen), and Ashland/Bayfield (Verch) and Dane (Ashman) Counties July 28.

Pectoral Sandpiper.—Had arrived in Milwaukee County by July 8 (Strelka) and in Dodge (Tessen) and Ozaukee (Uttech) Counties by July 10, with observations in 3 additional counties within the next week.

Dunlin.—Noted in 9 counties in June, last on June 23 in Manitowoc County (Sontag).

Stilt Sandpiper.—Noted in these counties: Dane July 9 (Ashman), Dodge July 10 (Tessen), and Ashland/Bayfield July 24–25 (Brady, Verch).

Buff-breasted Sandpiper.—The only reports came from Bayfield County, where several birds were present July 31 (Bontly, Brady, Verch).

Short-billed Dowitcher.—First noted June 26 in Milwaukee County (Korducki; this was one of only 2 dowitcher reports appropriately documented as to species this season). The next arrival dates, for 5 additional counties, were July 7–14.

Long-billed Dowitcher.—Reported July 10 in Dodge County (Tessen).

Wilson's Phalarope.—Reported June 8 in Ashland/Bayfield (Verch) and Portage (Berner) Counties and July 14 in Dodge County (Tessen).

Laughing Gull.—The WSO Records Committee accepted two reports: Manitowoc County June 22–July 8 (Sontag) and Sheboygan County June 27 (T. Wood). See "By the Wayside."

Franklin's Gull.—One in Marathon County June 16 was unusual (Belter). Noted also in Manitowoc County in June (Sontag) and July (Tessen), and in Milwaukee County in both June and July (up to 3 birds; Frank, Korducki, Strelka).

Little Gull.—After only one summer bird having been located in Wisconsin since 1996, this species staged something of a comeback. A bird was seen well and photographed in Ashland County July 23–26 (Brady, Verch). Seen by a variety of observers in Manitowoc and Sheboygan Counties; Korducki found 4 and 5 individuals, respectively, in those 2 counties June 12.

Ring-billed Gull.—Sontag estimated that over 5,000 were present in Manitowoc County July 18. Observers found this species in 29 counties overall.

Thayer's Gull.—A bird was reported from Manitowoc County June 19 (Tessen).

Lesser Black-backed Gull.—Recorded only twice before in Wisconsin in summer, this species was represented by an individual in Racine County June 1 (David). Accepted by the WSO Records Committee. See "By the Wayside."

Great Black-backed Gull.—Observed in Manitowoc County June 19 (2 birds, Tessen) and Kewaunee County July 19 (Regan).

Caspian Tern.—"Inland" records came from Winnebago County from July 3 on (Ziebell), and from Dane County from July 27 on (Ashman). The remaining 8 reporting counties bordered Green Bay or Lakes Michigan or Superior.

Common Tern.—A bird in Walworth County June 1 was unusual (Parsons). Ziebell found up to 36 in Winnebago County. Also noted in Ashland/Bayfield, Calumet, Douglas, Manitowoc, Oconto, and Sheboygan Counties.

Forster's Tern.—Ziebell found up to 55 in Winnebago County. Recorded also in Dane, Dodge, Door, Manitowoc, Marathon, Milwaukee, Oconto, and Waupaca Counties.

Yellow-billed Cuckoo.—Common in some atlas blocks (over 30 pairs per block) in several counties near the Mississippi River (C. Wood). The northernmost reporting counties this year were Bayfield, Douglas, Rusk, and Shawano. Noted in 24 counties overall.

Great Gray Owl.—A nesting in Forest County was documented by some excellent photographs (Meyer).

Long-eared Owl.—Reiser located one in Rusk County July 5.

Northern Saw-whet Owl.—Two reports: Menominee County June 18 (H. and M. Peterson) and Rusk County June 28 (Reiser).

Red-headed Woodpecker.—A number of observers have commented in recent years about the decline of this species. The 28 counties in which these birds were seen in 1999 is more than in recent years, but that increase could be due to the greater coverage resulting from atlas work. The Fishers found a family in Oneida County July 4; they had seen this species there only a few times in over 30 years spent there in the summer.

Red-bellied Woodpecker.—Noted in 33 counties, the most northern of which were Barron, Burnett, Door, Rusk, Shawano, and Washburn.

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker.—Widely distributed in northern and—usually near the major rivers—southwestern counties, this species is reported occasionally in summer from other parts of the state. Diehl found an apparently self-sufficient immature bird in Washington County July 7. There were further observations in Mil-

waukee (Zehner, June 10) and Sauk (Robbins) Counties. Noted in 33 counties overall.

Black-backed Woodpecker.—Single individuals were found in June in these counties: Ashland/Bayfield (Verch), Douglas (Johnson), and Forest (T. Wood).

Olive-sided Flycatcher.—A bird in Outagamie County July 2 was unusual (Anderson, Petznick). Aside from the usual early June stragglers, all remaining reports came from 8 northern counties within normal summer range.

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher.—Migrants often are found in early June; this year's latest was in Waupaca County June 16 (Hewitt). Observers noted birds in 8 counties within range. Regan found a fall migrant in Brown County July 27.

Acadian Flycatcher.—A family in Portage County represented the first known fledging at a site where birds first appeared in 1995 (Berner). Present again in Dunn County (Gamache, Polk). A singing bird was noted in Waupaca County June 11 (M. Peterson). Noted also in 12 more southern counties.

Alder Flycatcher.—Among this year's 27 reporting counties, these were the most southern: Dodge, Iowa, Ozaukee, Washington (nesting, Domagalski), and Winnebago.

Willow Flycatcher.—Among this summer's 30 reporting counties, these were the most northern: Burnett, Door, Marathon, Oconto, Rusk, and Shawano.

Western Kingbird.—The Fishers saw one well in Oneida County June 23.

Scissor-tailed Flycatcher.—A bird seen well in Portage County July 24–25 constitutes Wisconsin's eighth summer record (Wilking). Accepted by the WSO Records Committee. See "By the Wayside."

Loggerhead Shrike.—An encouraging number of nestings were reported, in these counties: Dunn, Fond du Lac (Figure 3), Oconto, Ozaukee, Rusk, and St. Croix. Also noted in Door County July 12 (Stover).

White-eyed Vireo.—Present in late June in Dane (Robbins), Dunn (Heagle), and Rock (Klubertanz) Counties.

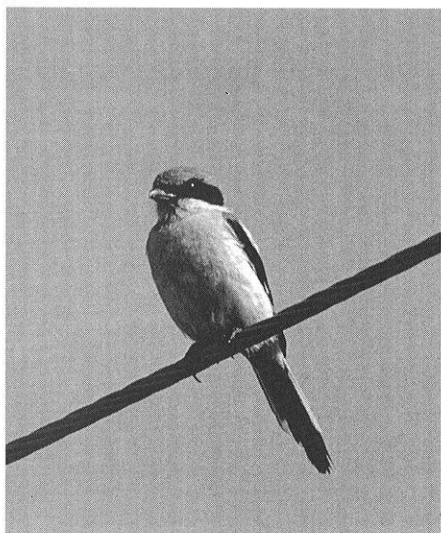


Figure 3. Loggerhead Shrikes were reported nesting in six counties in summer 1999. Photo by Jack Bartholmai.

Bell's Vireo.—At least 2 families were in Dunn County (Melody Kuby fide Polk, Gamache, Heagle, Polk). A bird was carrying fecal material in Walworth County July 24 (Lynn Carpenter fide Parsons). Also noted in Grant (the Smiths) and Iowa (Duerksen, Robbins, T. Wood) Counties.

Yellow-throated Vireo.—Among the 33 reporting counties, the most northern were Ashland/Bayfield, Douglas, Florence, Marinette, Oneida, and Washburn.

Blue-headed Vireo.—Noted in Waupaca (H. Peterson), Waukesha (in the Kettle Moraine area, where this species sometimes has summered previously; David, June 27), and 11 northern counties.

Gray Jay.—Fewer reports than usual, from Florence, Oneida, and Vilas Counties.

Common Raven.—This species is occasionally observed near the Mississippi River even as far south as the La Crosse area. An obliging bird along the Chippewa River managed to cross the Buffalo-Pepin County line on June 13 (C. Wood). Also reported from Kewaunee County June 19 (Mueller). Noted in 26 counties overall.

Boreal Chickadee.—Observed in Forest (T. Wood) and Oneida (the Fishers) Counties in late June.

Tufted Titmouse.—Reports came from Chippewa, Dane, Dunn, Eau Claire, Richland, Rock, and St. Croix Counties.

Red-breasted Nuthatch.—Southernmost among the 24 reporting counties were Dane (Ashman) and Milwaukee (Zehner).

Brown Creeper.—Nested in several areas in Washington County (Domagalski). Present in Richland County through June 16 (Duerksen). Except for Grant County (A. and J. Holschbach), where this species is regular, the remaining reports came from 15 central and northern counties.

Carolina Wren.—Up to 3 birds were present in Dane County (Ashman, Hansen). Single birds were noted in Door (Hoffman), Ozaukee (Redmond), and Waupaca (Hewitt) Counties.

Winter Wren.—We sometimes think of this species as being somewhat northern in its distribution, yet in suitable habitat it can be found rather far south in the state in summer. This year's more southern reporting counties included Grant, Ozaukee, Sauk, Washington (common again in Jackson Marsh, Domagalski), and Winnebago. Recorded in 26 counties overall.

Sedge Wren.—Ziebell found 140 in Winnebago County June 17. Noted in 33 counties statewide.

Marsh Wren.—At least 600 were in Winnebago County June 9 (Ziebell). Reported from 27 counties overall.

Golden-crowned Kinglet.—At least 5 were in the Dewey bog, Portage County, where they normally summer, on July 27 (Berner). Also noted in 8 counties further north.

Ruby-crowned Kinglet.—Present in Douglas (the LaValleys), Florence (Strelka), Rusk (Reiser), and Washburn (John Dadisman fide Harriman) Counties.

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher.—Among the 30 counties in which observers located these birds, the most northern were Barron, Burnett, Door, Marathon, Oconto, Rusk, Shawano, and Washburn.

Swainson's Thrush.—One lingered until June 3 in Dane County (Ashman). Also present in the Ashland/Bayfield County area through the season (Verch).

Hermit Thrush.—Two sightings in Manitowoc County June 16 (Sontag) and Sheboygan County June 21 (Mueller) were unusually far south. Noted in 21 counties overall.

Northern Mockingbird.—Probably at least 2 birds were seen in Door County, one June 6 (Regan), and the other July 3 and later (the Lukeses, Regan, Kevin Swagel fide the Lukeses). Also noted in Eau Claire County (Ken Barrons fide Polk), Oneida County June 27 (the Fishers), and Waukesha County July 7 (Cutright). Korducki also reported clearly hearing one singing during the telecast of the Greater Milwaukee Open golf tournament. He says that the songs, which were very typical of this species, were not piped in by the network, since the other species that could be heard on the television during this event (e.g., Chipping Sparrow, Killdeer, House Finch) were characteristic of Brown Deer Park, the site of the tournament.

Blue-winged Warbler.—Observers found these in 24 counties, the most northern being Burnett (June 10, John Dadisman fide Harriman), Marathon (June 19, Berner), Oconto (through June 12, the Smiths), Rusk (June 2, Reiser), and Shawano (H. Peterson).

Golden-winged Warbler.—Present through the season in atlas blocks along the Mississippi River from Pierce County south to La Crosse (C. Wood). Noted in 25 counties statewide.

Brewster's Warbler.—Duerksen found an adult of this hybrid feeding a young bird (which looked like the adult) in Vernon County July 24. Reiser reported several from Rusk County.

Tennessee Warbler.—Present in Shawano County through June 8 (H. Peterson) and in Douglas County through June 28 (the La-Valleys). There was also a bird in Rusk County June 25 (John Dadisman fide Harriman) and a very vocal male in Johnson's yard in Douglas County June 30. More fall migrants were reported than usual, from 6 locations in all, first in Brown (Regan) and Portage (Berner) Counties July 22.

Nashville Warbler.—A bird in Richland County June 14 was unusual (Duerksen). Noted in an additional 19 counties within range.

Northern Parula.—Birds in Chippewa County June 26–27 (Polk), Ozaukee County July 7 (Bontly), and Waupaca County July 14 (H. Peterson) were unusual, although the latter might have been a very early migrant. Individuals were in Portage County July 25 (Berner) and Marathon County July 28 (Ott). Observed in 9 additional counties within normal range.

Cape May Warbler.—Reiser found at least 12 in a large spruce stand in Rusk County. Reported also from Door (Stover), Florence (Burcar), Forest (Spahn), and Oneida (the Fishers) Counties.

Black-throated Blue Warbler.—Noted in Ashland/Bayfield (Verch), Door (the Lukeses), Florence (Burcar, Strelka), Forest and Vilas (Spahn), Menominee (H. Peterson), and Oneida (the Fishers) Counties.

Black-throated Green Warbler.—Still present in Milwaukee County June 9 (Strelka). Noted June 27 in the Kettle Moraine area of Waukesha County (David), where it has been found in some previous years. Common again in Jackson Marsh, Washington County (Domagalski). Nested successfully near Tiffany Bottoms, Pepin County (fledglings July 13, C. Wood). Remaining reports came from 19 additional counties further north.

Yellow-throated Warbler.—In its traditional location in Wyalusing State Park, Grant County, June 2 (T. Wood) and July 17 (A. and J. Holschbach).

Pine Warbler.—Atlas work yielded reports from Pierce, Pepin, and Trempealeau Counties (C. Wood), and this species was found again in its better known Kettle Moraine habitat in Waukesha County (David). The additional 25 reporting counties were mostly farther north.

Prairie Warbler.—Present again in Willow River State Park, St. Croix County, June 3–July 3 (Persico, T. Wood), and also in two new summer locations: Florence County June 28 (Cutright) through July 5 (Burcar), and Oconto County June 10–17 (the Smiths). A bird was also present more briefly in Manitowoc County (June 14–15, Sontag).

Palm Warbler.—Reported from Douglas (Johnson), Oneida (the Fishers), Portage (8 present on July 22, in a bog where they summer regularly; Berner), and Vilas (M. Peterson, Spahn) Counties.

Blackpoll Warbler.—An apparent very early migrant was in Oneida County July 29 (the Fishers).

Cerulean Warbler.—The northernmost report came from Rusk County, where it was “common in parts of the Blue Hills, an area dominated by . . . mature sugar maples, red oaks, white ash, and basswood” through July 15 (Reiser). Also further north than most observations were birds in Waupaca County in early June (the Baumanns) and June 16 (H. Peterson), and in Marathon County June 11–19 (Belter). Additional reports came from 12 southern counties.

Black-and-white Warbler.—Atlas work revealed the presence of low numbers in counties along the Mississippi River as far south as La Crosse (C. Wood). Based on his observations this summer, Domagalski thinks it may breed in multiple areas in Washington County. Also present in Rock County July 2 (Klubertanz). Noted in 33 counties overall, most of them central and northern.

Prothonotary Warbler.—Noted in Waupaca County July 14 (Hewitt, H. Peterson). All other reports came from counties along the Mississippi River, where some atlas blocks may have contained over 50 pairs (C. Wood).

Worm-eating Warbler.—There were 2 Sauk County reports: a bird was observed carrying food on June 23 (M. Peterson), and another was seen very well in Pine Glen June 26 (T. Wood). A male could be heard singing through June 14 at Tiffany Bottoms, Pepin County (C. Wood).

Northern Waterthrush.—Common in several Washington County locations (Domagalski). The additional 16 reporting counties were considerably farther north.

Louisiana Waterthrush.—A bird in Waupaca County July 19 was unusual (H. Peterson). Noted also in Chippewa, Dunn, Eau Claire, Grant, Sauk, and Vernon Counties.

Kentucky Warbler.—In addition to expected Grant County reports, birds were found in Dane County through June 10 (Ashman) and Vernon County June 22 (Duerksen).

Connecticut Warbler.—Noted in Douglas County through June 25 (Johnson), Oneida County July 1 (the Fishers), and Vilas County June 28 (Spahn).

Mourning Warbler.—Atlas work showed this species to be fairly common (with breeding confirmed) in Mississippi River blocks as far south as La Crosse, with at least 10 birds in some blocks (C. Wood). Present in “numerous places” in Washington County (Domagalski). Noted in 31 counties overall, most of them central and northern.

Hooded Warbler.—Found in Marathon and Shawano Counties June 16 (H. Peterson). Nested in Dane County (Ashman). Reported from 10 counties overall.

Wilson's Warbler.—Present through June 3 in Milwaukee County (Korducki). Johnson was very surprised by one singing in her yard in Douglas County in early July. A migrant was in Oneida County July 29 (the Fishers).

Yellow-breasted Chat.—Most unusual were reports from Rusk County June 7 and 20 (John Dadisman fide Harriman). Other June observations were in Dane (Ashman, Burcar, Hansen), Green (Ashman), and Kenosha (David, T. Wood) Counties.

Field Sparrow.—Noted in 35 counties overall, the most northern of which were Ashland/Bayfield, Door, Douglas, Florence, Menominee, Oconto, and Rusk.

Lark Sparrow.—Confirmed breeding in Pepin and Trempealeau Counties (C. Wood). Noted also in Dane, Dunn, Eau Claire, Grant, Richland, and Sauk Counties.

Grasshopper Sparrow.—Noted in 23 counties, the most northern of which were Marathon, Oconto, Rusk, Sawyer, and Shawano.

Henslow's Sparrow.—A bird in Oneida County June 27 was the Fisher's first in their part of the county in over 30 years. Also observed in Oconto County (Regan) and Shawano County (H. and M. Peterson). The remaining 7 reporting counties were more southern.

Le Conte's Sparrow.—Recorded in Ashland/Bayfield (Frank, Verch), Chippewa (Betchkal, Polk), Douglas (Johnson, the LaValleys), Rusk (Betchkal, Reiser), St. Croix (Steph Hanson, C. Wood), Sawyer (Betchkal), and Shawano (H. Peterson) Counties.

Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow.—The only report this season was of an adult carrying

food at Crex Meadows, Burnett County, on July 15 (C. Wood, Janet Wood, Russ Wood).

Lincoln's Sparrow.—At least 11 were in the Dewey bog, Portage County, on July 22 (Berner). Also noted in Ashland/Bayfield, Douglas, Oneida, Rusk, Vilas (over 25 birds on June 30, Spahn), and Washburn Counties.

White-throated Sparrow.—Present June 6 in Fond du Lac County (Evanson). Were 2 birds in Dane County June 14 migrants (Ashman)? Again common in Jackson Marsh, Washington County (Domagalski). Noted in 23 counties overall.

Dark-eyed Junco.—Observers found these in Ashland/Bayfield, Forest, Oneida, and Vilas Counties.

Northern Cardinal.—One in Vilas County was Spahn's first in many years of birding in the county. Other northern counties providing reports were Ashland/Bayfield, Barron, Florence, Rusk, and Washburn. Noted in 41 counties overall.

Dickcissel.—Not a bad year. Observers in some areas thought that numbers were way up, although a few reported little change or lower numbers. Regardless of numbers, birds definitely moved farther north than usual, with reports from Ashland/Bayfield, Marathon, Rusk, and Washburn Counties. Noted in 30 counties overall.

Eastern Meadowlark and Western Meadowlark.—As has been increasingly the case recently, Easterns were much more prominent, being noted in a number of counties where no Westerns were reported (Easterns were reported from 41 counties, Westerns from 19). Most observers do not report numbers of individuals, however, so quantitative comparisons are difficult. Hopefully, atlas data will prove much more definitive. Last year Norma Rudesill reported a mixed pair in Pierce County. This year Janine Polk heard a bird in Eau Claire County June 20 "that was singing *both* Eastern and Western songs. It would sing one song several times, then maybe sing an intermediate song a few times, then sing the other song for a while, all interspersed occasionally with a short chatter. The bird had restricted yellow on the throat like an Eastern." Chris Wood reported a total of at least 6 hybrid meadowlarks in Dunn, Eau Claire, and Pepin Counties.

Orchard Oriole.—Found in Brown, Calumet, Dane, Dodge, Dunn, Eau Claire, Green Lake, Iowa, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, and Pepin Counties.

Red Crossbill.—The only reports came from Douglas County (Johnson, the LaValleys).

Pine Siskin.—There were early June reports from 10 central and northern counties. Only in Douglas (the LaValleys), Oconto (the Smiths), and Oneida (the Fishers) Counties were birds noted through much of the summer.

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50 Years Ago in *The Passenger Pigeon*

When was the last time that anyone participating on a Wisconsin Christmas Count prepared their lunch outside over a fire? Mrs. Andrew Weber of Green Bay describes such a count in Volume 11, No. 4, 1949:

A busy housewife has to plan for the day beforehand so that the family at home will be fed and taken care of. A kettle of chicken, vegetable, and noodle soup is O.K. at our house, with a pie to top off the meal. I got up early and my husband took me to 6:30 mass (it seems the counts usually are made on Sundays), after which I hurried home to change into warm clothes. We met in front of the museum at eight o'clock, divided our groups, and proceeded to our favorite spots. Our list included the Pileated Woodpecker, Evening Grosbeak, and Redpoll, as well as the more common species.

At noon, we reached a rocky ledge where we went down a ways to get out of the cold wind, and where there was a flat rock upon which we could make a fire. I had a kettle half full of chicken soup and my partner had sandwiches, fruit, and cookies. Our bowls of hot soup "hit the spot," we said, and no banquet ever tasted so good. At this time a large group of Pine Grosbeaks came down into the trees below our ledge, while others flew to the ground—85 in number. I had never before seen so many. After warming our feet, we were on our way again. Seven hours out in the cold is a long hike, but it leaves one so "delightfully tired." A friend from town saw us in the woods near the highway and wondered why we were out on such a cold day; and then, when she saw us again several hours later, she was still more puzzled.



Downy Woodpecker and Bittersweet by *Dennis Malueg*

“By the Wayside”—Summer 1999

Documentation is provided for June and July 1999 sightings of Black-necked Stilt, Laughing Gull, Little Gull, Lesser Black-backed Gull, Scissor-tailed Flycatcher, Prairie Warbler, and Worm-eating Warbler.

BLACK-NECKED STILT *(Himantopus mexicanus)*

15 July 1999, Pump house, Highway 49, Horicon Marsh, Dodge County—Although the stilts were quite far away, there was no doubt as to their identification. We could easily see that their entire backs and most of their heads were black, while the front of each bird's neck, breast, and belly was white. Their long, red-orange legs, which trailed behind them when they flew, effectively eliminated any other possibility. At one point I could even make out the black “hook” that extends down onto the breast at the shoulder. The only field marks we could not see were the white around the eye and the bill. It was difficult to judge size from that distance, but the stilts were taller than the yellowlegs that fed nearby.

Watching the birds' behavior was particularly enjoyable. They seemed quite aggressive when any other birds swam near them. The stilts would fly up and chase the other birds away. Their feeding behavior was also interesting. The birds would walk a short distance and probe into the water or mud a few

times and then walk again. Then they would fly to a slightly different area and walk and probe again.—*Jean M. Strelka, 9418 N. Green Bay Rd. Apt. 138, Brown Deer, WI 53209.*

26 June 1999, Horicon Marsh south of Highway 49, Dodge County—This was my third trip in an attempt to see this bird which had been on the WSO hotline for several weeks. I cannot take credit for spotting this bird, as another birder from Appleton spotted it on a thin grass spit extending into the ditch we were searching. Both of us were using spotting scopes as the bird was reported near the back of the ditch. The grass spit was probably one-quarter mile from our position and the air was hazy, so this was far from an ideal observation. I eventually picked up the bird when it flew across the ditch. It was very distinctive by its bright white rump and tail and very long dangling legs. Upperparts appeared entirely black and underparts were white. It soared and glided briefly and landed on the spit. I was then able to make out its long, reddish legs as it fed among the grass (probably young cattails). It

soon flew out of view back into the marsh.—*Thomas C. Wood, W166 N9162 Grand Ave. #7, Menomonee Falls, WI 53051.*

LAUGHING GULL (*Larus atricilla*)

22 June–31 July 1999, Manitowoc Harbor, Manitowoc County—A single adult summered in the lakeshore area. During the course of its stay, it molted from a nicely marked summer plumage to the winter plumage. The initial change seemed most evident on the hood, beginning on the forehead and continuing through the rest of the head. A graying appearance of the nape/neck followed. The large reddish bill also gradually changed, becoming darker. The primaries remained black throughout, with white only on the trailing edge of the last primaries and the secondaries. The legs were black. It kept company with Ring-billed and occasionally Herring Gulls. The bird was smaller by about 1–2 inches when compared with the Ring-billed Gulls.—*Charles Sontag, 801 N. 4th Street, Manitowoc, WI 54220.*

27 June 1999, Sheboygan lakefront (near North Point), Sheboygan County—I was searching for a reported Franklin's Gull (which I found later) among dozens of Bonaparte's and Ring-billed Gulls that were amassed along the shoreline and either resting or feeding on the abundant alewives that were dying near the shoreline.

The conditions allowed close study of the gulls with my 7×35 binoculars, and I soon picked out a very dark gull, intermediate in size between Bonaparte's and Ring-billed Gulls, but closer in size to the latter. The back was dark gray, as were the wings, except for

black primary tips. There was no white present on the primary tips. The underparts and tail (seen when preening and in flight) were a clean, unmarked white. There was a thin white edge to the secondaries and tertials visible on the folded wing. The wing tips extended well beyond the tail. In flight, the upperwing surface was entirely dark, except for a white trailing edge that ended abruptly at the primaries.

The gull had a complete dark hood with thin white crescents, which did not meet, above and below each eye, thus giving the impression of a broken eye ring. Sometimes, after the bird blinked, the lower of the white crescents was not visible. The bill was long and drooped at the tip. The extreme tip was a bright red, but most of the bill appeared black, except for a reddish tinge at certain angles. The legs were black and, unfortunately, this bird was missing its right foot. It frequently scratched its upper breast with the remaining tarsus. It did not call during my observation.

When the Franklin's Gull was later found, the difference in bill size and shape, the thickness of the eye crescents, and the much lighter plumage of the Franklin's Gull were evident.

Although the Laughing Gull plumage was adult, I felt the bill and legs were unusually dark for a summer bird.—*Thomas C. Wood, W166 N9162 Grand Ave. #7, Menomonee Falls, WI 53051.*

LITTLE GULL (*Larus minutus*)

1–22 June 1999, Manitowoc, Manitowoc County—At least 4 individuals were found in Manitowoc this summer. Their presence was a delight, but it was unfortunately an uncommon event.

Most of the birds were subadults, but one did sport a black hood marked with white and an M wing pattern. The others were "white-headed," with black crown spot and ear mark. An easily observed field mark is the crossed wings when standing. This is quite evident when searching through large numbers of Bonaparte's Gulls.—*Charles Sontag, 801 N. 4th Street, Manitowoc, WI 54220.*

23–24 June 1999, Maslewski Beach, Ashland, Ashland County—The bird was easily located sitting on a rock preening (Figure 1). Nearby were several Ring-billed Gulls and several Bonaparte's Gulls. Two characteristics stood out. The legs were dark in color. When first seen, light was poor and the legs appeared to be a dark gray. As the sun came out and I got closer to the bird,

I could see the legs were brownish-red and much darker than the Bonaparte's. This bird was a bit more than half the size of Ring-bills and was noticeably smaller than Bonaparte's. Comparisons were direct, as the birds were next to each other.

Other observations: 1) Hood evident but just coming. Forehead was white, hood ran to the nape of the neck. Did not cover the eyes, but ear spots were evident. 2) Bill was black and slender, somewhat down-curved. Brown feathers at base of bill. 3) Mantle and wing coverts were gray, ventral portions were white. Tail had a narrow black band, otherwise white. 4) Primary feathers dark (brownish-black). The color formed a distinct W pattern when the bird stretched its wings or flew.

This was a Little Gull in first-summer plumage; bird still present at



Figure 1. This photo by Dick Verch provides a side-by-side comparison of Little Gull (right) and Bonaparte's Gull (left). Photographed on 23 June 1999 at Maslewski Beach, Ashland County, Wisconsin.

8:00 AM on 24 June.—*Dick Verch*, 906 Ellis Ave., Ashland, WI 54806.

LESSER BLACK-BACKED GULL
(*Larus fuscus*)

1 June, 1999, Wind Point, Racine County—Larger than nearby Ring-billed Gulls, but not as obviously so as Herring Gulls. Bird was thin and trim-looking with very long primary extension. Ring-bills looked bulky by comparison. When bird dipped head in water, wing tips pointing up gave swallow-tailed effect. Also stood out from neighboring birds as the only nonadult (or nearly so) gull. Though the head, neck, and underparts were quite white, the mantle and wings were a light chocolate brown. The pale fringes of those feathers gave the bird a neat, scaly look, not at all unlike a calidrid sandpiper. In this contrasty appearance, it also reminded me of the "salt and pepper" description of the immature Great Black-backed Gull. The calidrid effect was accentuated by light barring on the flanks and especially on the underside of the tail, which was mostly white with a dark, wavy terminal band.

The bird flew between a pier and the nearby water a couple of times, so I could see the open wing. The primaries were solidly dark brown, and a mottled brown bar extended the length of the trailing edge of the inner wing. It was a darker, more uniform pattern than on an immature Ring-billed or Herring Gull, with no discernible gray areas coming in on wing or mantle. There was light brown streaking on the hindneck and top of head with a dark patch behind the eye. Legs were flesh-colored.

Bill color was *not* solidly black; only so on the outer half. This and the whitish underparts argue for a second-year, not a first-year, gull, even though the field guides say some of the adult coloration should be coming in the upper parts by this time. I didn't see that.

Bird seemed relatively flat-headed, and the smallness of the head and bill gave it a somewhat dovelike appearance in the water. Photograph #280 (p. 270), in the 2nd edition of *Gulls* by P. J. Grant, looks much like what I saw (except for the bill color) on the water. It strongly reminded me of other Lesser Black-backs I've seen over the years, though they were usually adults.—*Karl David*, 4054 Knoll Place, Racine, WI 53403.

SCISSOR-TAILED FLYCATCHER
(*Tyrannus forficatus*)

24–25 July 1999, Highway 10 and Grayson Road, Portage County—Body was robin-sized, but more slender. Color was a muted grey. My friend, Rachel Jepson, saw the pinkish wash on the underbelly when it flew. Seemed to be a darker grey streak through the eye. Underside of tail was light with darker tips. Bird's posture was upright. We observed it flycatching from telephone wires.

The length of the tail is what caught my eye. It was longer than any species I had ever seen compared to its body size. But upon looking in the book and comparing, it seemed not quite so long as an adult's, more like a juvenile as pictured in the Golden Guides' *Birds of North America*.—*Julie Wilking*, 3202 Dixon Street, Stevens Point, WI 54481.

PRAIRIE WARBLER
(*Dendroica discolor*)

4–5 July 1999, The Barrens, Florence County—At the State Natural Area just south and west of Spread Eagle known as “The Barrens,” I heard this warbler singing in the rain about 7:00 AM on 4 July. Since it continued to rain with thunder and lightning, I didn’t attempt to locate the bird. Then, on the following morning, I heard the bird singing again at the same spot. It was singing from an exposed lower branch of a small dead tree about 50 yards off the road. I walked into the area, approached the tree to within 20 yards, and saw a bright yellow breast with black streaks along the sides of the breast. There was an eye line going directly through the eye, with a black marking under the eye, making a circular form under the eye. The back was unstreaked olive-green. The two wing bars were faint yellowish. The tail often pumped as I observed the bird singing continually for about 15 minutes. The song was a series of upward buzzes.—*Kay Burcar, 5136 Enchanted Valley Rd., Cross Plains, WI 53528.*

10 and 17 June 1999, Oconto County—First heard on 10 June at one of my morning stops on my way into work. Heard singing in shrub/tree alongside a field line. Was back from road about 100 feet. Then, on 17 June, I was able to hear it much closer and pished it to within 15 feet. Had great looks: male, yellow breast with black striping down sides. Greenish/yellow back color, double wing bars. Black eye line and another black angular line below and on side of face, which was yellowish.—*Jerry Smith, 6865 Fredrickson Rd., Lena, WI 54139.*

14 and 15 June 1999, Silver Creek Park, Manitowoc, Manitowoc County—For the second year, a Prairie Warbler has been found in Silver Creek Park. This bird was heard singing “on territory” in an area close to where an individual was found last year [in spring]. The song was rather weak, but the main components were present. The black markings (eye line and “cheek loop” and streaking on the side) were highlighted by the yellow of the throat, breast, and belly. The green crown continued through the back and included red streaking on the back. Light yellowish wing bars marked the dark green wings. The bird poorly responded to pishing, in fact stopped singing in response to pishing the first day.—*Charles Sontag, 801 N. 4th Street, Manitowoc, WI 54220.*

WORM-EATING WARBLER
(*Helmitheros vermivorus*)

26 June 1999, Devil’s Lake State Park, Sauk County—Having failed to find the Worm-eating Warbler after two trips to Baxter’s Hollow and Hemlock Draw earlier this year, I decided to try the Pine Glen Natural Area location mentioned in *Wisconsin’s Favorite Bird Haunts*, 1989 revision, p. 271. I could not find the abandoned logging road, but with my compass worked west from Burma Road and found the creek. In less than half a mile, while hiking down the creek bed, I heard the call among the calls of a couple of Chipping Sparrows. Finally, after several years, I think I can separate the Worm-eating song which is “drier” and consistent in its “chip” rate as opposed to the many variations given by Chipping Sparrows. Nonetheless, it is important for me to see the bird, so I climbed the steep cliff

above the creek bed and within 15 minutes located the warbler when it moved to a mid-height limb on a nearby tree. I saw the buffy breast, olive-brown upperparts, and the black and buff stripes on the head. It was a spirited singer and its tail shook while it sang. It was

in view for only about 90 seconds, and soon left the area or stopped singing. I continued watching a little longer and was treated to the view of a pair of Blackburnian Warblers.—*Thomas C. Wood, W166 N9162 Grand Ave. #7, Menomonee Falls, WI 53051.*

WSO Records Committee Report— Summer 1999

The WSO Records Committee reviewed 10 reports involving five species from the summer 1999 season.

ACCEPTED

Black-necked Stilt—

#99-020 *Dodge Co.*, 6, 10, 14 June 1999, Tessen; 26 June 1999, Wood; 15 July 1999, Strelka (3 birds).

These tall shorebirds exhibited a black crown, hindneck, back, and wings with a white throat, foreneck, breast, rump, and tail. Red-orange legs trailed behind them in flight. These shorebirds stood taller than adjacent yellowlegs.

Laughing Gull—

#99-038 *Sheboygan Co.*, 27 June 1999, Wood.

#99-039 *Manitowoc Co.*, 22 June–8 July 1999, Sontag.

These were adult birds, slightly smaller than Ring-billed Gulls in size. They had a dark gray mantle; a black hood; two white eyelid crescents; a slightly longer, dark red-black bill, which drooped at the tip; black legs;

and black primary tips. No white was seen in the primary tips.

Lesser Black-backed Gull—

#99-040 *Racine Co.*, 1 June 1999, David.

This gull was intermediate in size between a Ring-billed and Herring Gull. The mantle was chocolate brown with a distinctive scaling pattern created by pale fringes to the mantle feathers, reminiscent of the pattern on a first-year Great Black-backed Gull. The tail had a thin, dark terminal band. The primary tips extended farther beyond the tail than other gulls. The primary tips were solid dark brown, with dark brown extending across the distal edge of the secondaries, and not broken as it is in Herring Gulls. The legs were flesh-colored. The bill was dark on the distal half. Overall, the head and underparts were white, but there was light brown streaking on the head and a noticeable amount on the flanks.

Scissor-tailed Flycatcher—

#99-042 *Portage Co.*, 24–25 July 1999, Wilking.

This slender, robin-sized bird was generally gray. Also reported was a

pink wash to the belly and a dark gray streak through the eye. The tail was unusually long, but not as long as expected for an adult bird. It was observed sitting upright on telephone wires and seen hawking insects.

NOT ACCEPTED

White-tailed Kite—

#99-041 *Outagamie Co.*, 21 June 1999.

Two observers reported seeing two individuals, flying relatively high overhead. Initial impressions of Ring-billed Gulls gave way to some sort of raptor, based on the head shape and longer, narrower tail. The birds were white except for black primary tips. The amount of black exceeded what they expected for the wing tips of a harrier, but some field guides do underrepresent the extent of the black primary tips. Neither observer noted the diagnostic black carpal patches. Given the otherwise thorough descriptions, the spots should have been very apparent, and thus are concluded not to have been present.

The identity of these two birds is uncertain, but Ring-billed Gull—with perhaps some alteration in shape depending on the impact of wind on their flight—is still a consideration. An adult Northern Harrier male is also within the realm of this description. These birds can appear very white. Any tail markings or dark secondary edging could be washed out by the bright sunlight. The hawklike head shape and long, narrow, straight-tipped tail would also fit.

Black-necked Stilt—

#99-020 *Dodge Co.*, 15 July 1999.

Although these are almost undoubtedly the stilts seen at Horicon, the limit of the description to “the black and white color pattern of the stilts” is not descriptive of what was actually observed. The documentation needed a reference to size and shape of the birds in addition to the location of the black and white plumage to convince the reader that the identification was correct. The “black and white color pattern of the stilts” assumes the identification without offering “evidence.”

Jim Frank

WSO Records Committee Chair

Notices and Advertisements

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING OF THE WISCONSIN SOCIETY FOR ORNITHOLOGY

5 JUNE 1999,
FOND DU LAC, WISCONSIN

President Jim Anderson called the 60th annual business meeting of the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology (WSO) to order at 1:35 PM, 5 June 1999, at the University of Wisconsin-Fond du Lac, in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.

Jim welcomed attendees to the 60th annual convention of WSO and thanked the event's host organizations, the Owen J. Gromme Bird Club and the Fond du Lac County Audubon Society, for exceptional work, led by the efforts of Jeff Baughman, Tom Schultz, and Kerry and Dave Schloff.

Jim also extended thanks to Mel Riley, Director of the New London Public Museum, and John Groat, Museum Assistant, for providing and interpreting a special exhibit that honors WSO's 60th anniversary. The museum had loaned excerpts of reports on, and mounted displays of, the once abundant Passenger Pigeon.

Minutes of the last meeting were approved by committee (comprising Judie Pfarr, Tom and Andy Kimball, and Christine Reel) and were available for review at the convention. The president appointed a reading committee (Anita Carpenter and Bob Smidt) to review the minutes of the 1999 WSO business meeting. Duplicated minutes, when approved, will be available in an

upcoming issue of *The Passenger Pigeon* and at the 2000 WSO annual convention.

[A copy of the complete minutes, excerpted here, are available from WSO Secretary Jane Dennis.]

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE OFFICERS

President—James S. Anderson—The past year has been a period of growth and revitalization for the WSO Board of Directors with the creation of one committee and its chair and the appointment of two other committee chairs. Mark Korducki, whom you all recognize as a keeper of the WSO Hotline, eagerly agreed to head the new Ethics Committee. A chair vacancy for the Honey Creek Committee was filled by Mike Mossman, a dedicated biologist and ecologist who lives and breathes in the Baraboo Hills. Finally, Mary Dykstra, Associate Editor for *Birder's World* magazine, has accepted the challenge of being our Education Chair. I welcome these excellent people to our leadership (and Mary Dykstra to our Board) and thank them in advance for the time and talents each will offer during the upcoming years.

In the interest of saving time, you will note that many reports of the officers and committees are in written form. Please take the time to review these documents. Each member of the board takes pleasure and satisfaction from the work they do for WSO. Some reports will offer a compilation of successful projects during the past year;

others will tempt us with what to expect in the future. In either case, their work collectively represents countless hours of dedication to making sure WSO is on the cutting edge and remains a strong, financially sound organization that focuses on all aspects of Wisconsin's birdlife.

After four years of serving on the WSO Board as your Vice President and President, it is time for me to turn the gavel over to a person who offers new vitality to your Board of Directors. Sumner Matteson is no stranger to members of WSO. In recent years, he has written several historical biographies for *The Passenger Pigeon*, including a wonderful glimpse into the life of our own Sam Robbins. As President, Sumner also will play an important role as direct liaison with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, where he is employed as an avian ecologist. I know we can all look forward to an exciting and productive two years with Sumner at the helm.

I may be stepping down, but don't look for me to step away because WSO is working hard on a proposal to bring the Midwest Birding Symposium back to the central Midwest. A group of planners is gathering after this business meeting to discuss the perfect symposium location in Wisconsin for the years 2001 and 2003. I suspect I'll be quite active with this steering committee, already consisting of Greg Butcher of *Birder's World*, representatives from Eagle Optics, and several members of WSO. We will need more assistance in the future. If you have a desire to serve on the symposium committee, please let me know.

Finally, let me thank all members of the board and you, the members of WSO, for your assistance and support

over the last four years. The opportunity has been a wonderful experience for me and I hope that at least one of my contributions to WSO has affected each one of you personally. Thank you all.

Vice President—Sumner W. Matteson—

Next year's annual convention will be held in Baraboo on 19–21 May 2000, and will be sponsored by the International Crane Foundation. Our annual convention in 2001 will be held in Stevens Point on 18–20 May, and will be sponsored by the Stevens Point Audubon Society and the Wausau Bird Club.

Mary Dykstra, as many of you know, is the new WSO Education Chair. Mary, among many other things, will be working on the WSO video/slide bird show initiated by former WSO Education Chair Laura Erickson. I am looking forward to working with many of you in the years ahead as we begin the new millennium building on WSO's record of accomplishments and storied past. Have a great convention!

Treasurer—Alex Kailing—For Statement of Revenue and Expenses, see Tables 1 and 2.

For Balance sheet, as of 31 December 1998, see Table 3.

Historic Asset Growth:

1998	\$204,054
1997	177,838
1996	180,862
1995	177,838
1994	166,254
1993	164,632
1992	159,690
1991	151,170
1990	142,721
1989	128,697
1988	125,697
1987	121,107

1986	107,333
1985	100,838
1984	98,773
1983	103,132
1982	95,806
1981	82,176

For Special Fund Totals as of 31 December 1998, see Table 4.

Additional Comments:

Atlas—Due to the magnitude of the Wisconsin Breeding Bird Atlas, it is maintained as a separate profit/loss financial center and a separate monthly financial report is prepared. A summary from its start in late 1994 through 1998 follows.

Income:

WSO	11,160
Foundations	73,500
Governmental	125,000
Matching grant	25,000
Individuals	13,970
WSO Members	19,680
Clubs	6,090
Businesses	4,500
Interest	4,520
Sales	610
Meetings	980
Total	\$285,001

Expenses:

Data center	52,970
Coordinator	14,000
Field specialists	109,000
Maps	4,920
Publicity matls.	12,920
Data collection	5,250
Phone/postage	7,090
Computer equip.	13,850
Data center equip.	4,000
Total	\$224,030
Balance	\$60,971

In 1998, the WBBA received significant financial assistance commitments from the following organizations plus

many other individuals, businesses, and clubs. A total of 60 species have been adopted. Major contributors include:

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

Zoological Society of Milwaukee County

Citizens Natural Resources Assoc.

Wisconsin Nature Conservancy

Consolidated Paper Foundation

U.S. Bureau of Land Management

Society of Tympanuchus Cupido Pinatus

The Donald Foundation

Special Grants—During 1998, the Society made special grants awards and commitments as following:

Passenger Pigeon 50th Memorial Event

Milwaukee Raptor Meeting

Prairie Poster

UW-SP Wildlife Society Meeting

Prairie-Chicken Informational Signs

American Bird Conservancy 1997 Membership

A Boone Youth Grant

ABA Youth Grant

Secretary—Jane Dennis—I have taken minutes at the quarterly board meetings (except for one snow day, with which Christine Reel nicely assisted). Compiling these notes of oral presentations with written outlines and other documents provided by participating board members, I mail to each board member a detailed review of issues discussed. The WSO minutes are prefaced with a list of pending “action items,” which call for the attention of individual board members. Formal decisions of action approved by the WSO Board of Directors are reported quarterly in the *Badger Birder*.

Table 1. WSO Statement of Revenue.

Revenue	1996 Total	1997 Total	1998 Total
Bookstore	3,320.89	3,312.54	2,926.27
Slides	55.00		
Dividends			
Interest	1,098.24	1,412.63	986.97
Investments		1,250.59	
Convention	1,058.61	911.40	2,168.22
Advertising		624.50	905.50
Passenger Pigeon			
Back copies	36.00	31.00	6.00
Subscrip.	789.00	728.00	902.00
Membership			
Dues	22,470.50	26,585.50	26,212.80
Life	1,910.00	1,645.00	2,050.00
Mbr. list		6.00	
Contributions			
Endowment	1,067.50	1,479.00	283.00
Scholarship	2,600.79	3,923.26	640.86
Honey Creek	1,772.50	1,367.00	1,167.50
Birdathon	2,876.86	1,968.48	4,910.95
Memorials	4,000.00	5,445.00	
Bequests			
Special Projects	2,190.00	2,190.00	125.00
Anniv. Print			
Tours			
Video Project		5,000.00	100.00
Robbins Fund			280.00
Seminar	2,125.00	3,370.00	1,488.00
Atlas	67,433.41	74,167.35	100,218.21
Total Revenue	\$115,165.80	\$132,945.52	\$147,308.87

Similarly, I took minutes at the annual WSO business meeting, held last year in Eau Claire, Wisconsin, 23 May 1998, combined notes on verbal discussion with written information, and sent copies of the statement to the editor of *The Passenger Pigeon* and to the chair of the next year's convention committee.

During 1998–99, in summary, I participated in the discussions of the WSO Board of Directors, recorded the details of board decisions and debates, and responded to any other action requested. Enjoying it all, thank you.

The Passenger Pigeon Editor—R. Tod Highsmith—My first year as editor of

The Passenger Pigeon has been a very enjoyable one. Many thanks are due to former editor Becky Isenring, whose apt tutoring helped me up and over an often steep learning curve. Putting out the journal is very much a group effort and would not be possible without the hard work and contributions of Associate Editor Daryl Tessen; Field Note Compilers Tom Soulen, Jerry Smith, Mark Peterson, and Ken Lange; Records Committee Chair Jim Frank; and Art Editor Cary Reich. Special thanks also go to Mary Dykstra, whose assistance with proofreading and copy editing has been invaluable.

Getting the journal back on schedule continues to be a challenge, although progress has been made. The

Table 2. WSO Statement of Expenses.

Expenses	1996 Total	1997 Total	1998 Total
Administration	294.03	459.66	541.66
Assoc. Editor	598.45	768.52	1,225.18
Awards	189.95	145.93	48.84
Badger Birder			
Printing	6,009.07	7,780.50	8,894.85
Mailing	1,984.33	2,054.70	2,037.71
Misc.	64.53	314.02	449.68
Convention			
1994			
1995/96/97	677.48	400.00	725.00
Bookstore			
Insurance	277.00	126.00	250.00
Misc.	300.00	340.00	370.00
Slides			
Education			
Field Trips		312.50	120.00
Honey Creek			
Taxes	1,269.90	1,110.48	736.19
Insurance	1,380.00	1,381.00	1,380.00
Upkeep	635.29	1,746.91	878.45
Hotline	229.88	281.10	256.30
Membership			
Misc.	3,453.98	2,469.35	2,362.24
Passenger Pigeon			
Printing	17,170.37	20,784.16	18,732.16
Mailing	1,884.88	1,602.26	1,907.19
Misc.	374.98	378.16	393.07
President		218.55	32.00
Vice President			
Publicity	200.00	218.55	483.90
Birdathon	177.15	100.56	142.42
Records	186.40	175.88	154.69
Grants	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Special Projects	1,465.00	4,249.95	2,363.73
Seminars	227.26	5,200.15	
Secretary			
Printing	4,425.95	61.72	965.87
Treasurer	290.51	124.05	129.72
Baraboo book			4,000.00
Cats Project			591.40
Prairie Poster		1,000.00	250.00
Atlas	48,716.65	72,092.33	74,844.22
Total Expenses	\$97,626.82	\$128,613.10	\$122,526.51

final issue of Volume 60 (Winter 1998) should be ready for mailing by the end of June. This means that, between November 1998 and July 1999, subscribers will have received four issues (totaling approximately 415 pages) within a period of about eight months. A healthy

supply of manuscripts is in hand for Volume 61 and the coming year. I am particularly excited about a special issue, already in preparation, based on articles by speakers at the WSO Wetland Birds Symposium, held in February 1999 at Stevens Point.

Table 3. WSO Balance sheet, as of 31 December 1998.

	1996	1997	1998
Liquid Assets			
Cash	1,788.93	2,279.20	859.43
Savings Accounts			
General Savings	16,883.58	15,108.68	8,222.60
Endowment	11,045.49	14,793.43	17,532.68
Atlas	4,006.42	30,617.15	20,966.14
Investments			
Atlas	25,000.00		40,000.00
Endowment	35,021.06	35,021.06	35,021.06
Savings	957.38	957.38	957.38
Grants	15,300.00	15,300.00	15,300.00
Inventories			
Bookstore			
Cash	2,672.63	2,336.63	3,574.02
Inventory	22,118.81	14,955.54	14,929.51
Slides			
Cash	4,728.11	5,022.39	5,441.14
Inventory	1,312.98	1,734.58	1,518.40
Membership			
Cash			
Inventory			
Fixed Assets			
Equipment	7,131.82	7,418.74	7,369.10
Land and Building			
Prairie-Chicken	1,491.39	1,491.39	1,491.39
Honey Creek			
Land	21,475.86	21,475.86	21,475.86
Buildings	8,927.88	8,927.88	8,927.88
Total Assets	\$180,862.34	\$177,838.37	\$204,053.59

Table 4. WSO Special Fund Totals, as of 31 December 1998.

	1995	1996	1997
Endowment	46,238.55	49,814.49	52,553.74
Grant	38,021.94	42,024.59	42,050.43
Honey Creek	870.58	[32.33]	3,051.48
Baraboo Hills	367.80	408.60	
Atlas	29,025.42	30,617.15	60,991.14
Habitat-NFWF	545.00	545.00	545.00
Fledgling		500.00	662.00
Bird Video		5,000.00	5,100.00

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE CHAIRS

Associate Editor—Daryl Tessen—The volume of seasonal and count returns continued at a good pace during 1998.

Especially outstanding were the record 95 Christmas counts submitted. Responses to Big Day counts for each of the 12 months varied. May Big Days were down, but this undoubtedly was due to the lackluster May migration. For other months, the response ranged

from fair to good. May Day counts continued low. Remember to send your results for Big Day counts on a single day checklist form when the seasonal reports are due (10 DAYS AFTER THE CONCLUSION OF THE PERIOD.)

The 1999 mailings for seasonal, Big Day, May Day, and Christmas counts occurred during October, totaling about 140. All seasonal sightings and counts received were analyzed and sent to the appropriate editor for their articles. Rare/unusual sightings were forwarded to the Records Committee chair for analysis. Significant seasonal sightings were summarized for the ABA *Field Notes*.

The seasonal/count editorial staff for 1998 included Ken Lange (winter), Jerry and Karen Smith (spring), Tom Soulen (summer), Mark Peterson (fall), Bill Hilsenhoff (Christmas), and Jim Frank (Big and May Day). A BIG THANK YOU for their OUTSTANDING efforts during the past year!!!

For 1998, 86 of 92 BBS routes were conducted. Twelve routes required replacements for 1999.

The fourth edition of *Bird Haunts* is in progress; that is, the 80+ authors are currently working on their articles. The due date for them, as well as for the artwork that will grace this next edition, is February 1, 2000. Obviously 2000 promises to be a busy year with a hoped-for publication by late 2000 or early 2001.

Wisconsin Breeding Bird Atlas—Bettie Harriman—[from WSO minutes] Bettie explained that she had not submitted a written report to the convention committee because “the Wisconsin Breeding Bird Atlas (WBBA) is a living thing” and she would not know until the last minute what was best to say.

Bettie said that WBBA had hired paid atlasers for this last year of collecting data. She urged that if you had volunteered to do a promised block, “at whatever stage you may be, get this to the finished stage by the end of this summer,” for WBBA will finish gathering data at the end of this year.

The data-gathering records of this final year will be processed at the end of the year. Then work begins on the Atlas book. “It’s going to take a while,” Bettie said, “to get the book in hand. WBBA appreciates all the work you are doing.”

Will the termination of WBBA data gathering efforts affect the future of the Atlas web site (<http://wso.uwgb.edu/wbba.htm>)? Once WSO is established in its new home (see Bob Howe’s report below), the web site will be housed there. Bettie reported that a Casual Observation Form for WBBA is posted on the web site. You may enter up to five species observations on this form, and you can send in a casual form for records anywhere in the state.

Badger Birder Editor—Jennifer Nieland—Experts have begun calling the times in which we are living “the Information Age.” That assessment can be applied to our WSO newsletter, *The Badger Birder*. While the look of *The Birder* hasn’t changed that much, the quality, timeliness, and production of it have. As another year passes, I have to thank the membership of WSO who continue to provide me with articles, information, and photographs. Those who make regular contributions are also owed my gratitude: Daryl Tesen and Mark Korducki provide us with monthly synopses of the birding highlights in Wisconsin. Bettie Harriman keeps us all up-to-date on the Wisconsin

sin Breeding Bird Atlas project. Our bookstore managers, Don and Christine Reel, keep us abreast of the latest publications, computer software, and travel information we use to enhance the way we learn, document, and enjoy birds in our life. When there is a conservation issue to take a stand on, Noel Cutright lets us know where, when, and what we need to do to let our voice be heard. Finally, bringing young birders into our ambit is Steve Kupcho, bringing the joy and fun of youthful birding.

In 1998, *The Badger Birder* was pleased to include the work of Bob Domagalski, who allowed us to see for the first time the work of those of us who are "listers." Thanks to Bob, who takes the time to compile the lister's data into Wisconsin Life Lists, Wisconsin County Life Lists, and Wisconsin Year Lists. At the time of this writing, the 1998 results were being printed in the May 1999 *Birder*. The listing aspect of birding has a place in the WSO and *The Badger Birder*.

Production of *The Birder* is still enjoyable for me. The greatest change in 1998 has come through the increased use of email to communicate with WSO members and contributors. I would estimate that over 80% of the contributions for *The Birder* come from email or arrive to me on computer disk. As editor, I would have to say that this is the preferred way to receive documents, but don't let that stop you if you are still using pen and pencil—I am pleased to get contributions in any format! If you do use email, remember to write "BIRDER" in the subject line—that really helps me identify mail for WSO. Also be sure you receive confirmation from me that the article was received. With the "information age" comes new responsibilities; I wouldn't

want a story to slip through the cracks. For the coming year, I will purchase a scanner to include more photos in *The Birder*.

I am looking forward to hearing from the membership for guidance and direction as to what they want *The Badger Birder* to be for them. It is your newsletter. Thank you for letting me provide the editing services. Thanks to Alex Kailing who prints and mails *The Birder* every month. Thanks to Jim Williams, editor of *Minnesota Birding* (MOU newsletter), for his editing help and advice. And, finally, thanks to Jim Anderson for his friendship and continued encouragement on *The Birder*.

Bookstore—Don and Christine Reel—

Sales in 1998 totaled \$17,110, with 1998 convention sales of \$3,490, and 1999 symposium sales of \$3,770. In addition, we provided books for sale at the recent Horicon Marsh Bird Festival, sharing profits with the Friends of Horicon Marsh.

So we can be of greater service to WSO members, we have begun a policy of not asking members to pay shipping and handling charges on orders that are shipped in the usual manner. Free shipping, in addition to a 10% discount off list price, means that members can support the bookstore without paying unduly high prices.

We have also established an email address, providing a convenient way for people to contact us with inquiries and orders (dcreel@execpc.com). In a related move, although not actually a function of WSO, we have begun to collect payment for and distribute the decals that identify members of Wis-BirdNet.

We published the WSO Bookstore Catalog during April 1999, and it re-

flects our attempts to focus on current items about birds, birding, and related topics while continuing to offer classic works. We have added numerous outstanding items throughout the year, and we communicate with members regarding them through monthly articles in the *Badger Birder*. The WSO Bookstore catalog is also available as part of the WSO web site, which contains a link to our email address.

Although not listed in the catalog, we have added a category of discounted items, marked at about 75% of list price. We also continue to offer our usual sale items, marked at about 25% of list price. And we have nature-related items on the donation table, with people donating what they wish for the items and the funds going into the WSO scholarship fund (we gladly accept items from members for this table).

We are happy to be serving the organization, and we are always glad to hear about ways we can better serve WSO members. We appreciate your support throughout the year. Even though we routinely offer credit to everyone who places an order, we only rarely need to remind people to send payment. Thank you for your reliability!

Conservation—Noel Cutright—I attended all Board meetings and remained active with the Atlas project. I was active with the following conservation issues. For many, letters were written on behalf of the WSO, emails were sent, conversations were held with the appropriate parties, or meetings were attended and comments offered.

- Sustainable forestry criteria and indicators—WDNR

- Master plans for state and federal forests—WDNR and USFS
- Horseshoe crab protection—NJ and VA governors
- Raptor control for pheasant stocking—PA Game Commission
- Wind-avian interactions—WDNR, PSCW, utility wind developers
- Peregrine Falcon delisting proposal—USFWS
- Teaming With Wildlife and OCS legislation—Congress
- Stewardship Fund renewal—State Legislature
- Mourning Dove and Sandhill Crane hunting—WDNR
- Whooping Crane reintroduction—WDNR and USFWS
- Cormorant control—USFWS
- Control of “Light” geese—USFWS
- Milwaukee’s Harbor Island—WDNR
- Mute Swan control—WDNR and *Wild Bird* magazine
- Banding of Loggerhead Shrikes—WDNR
- Scientific collecting of wild birds in WI—WSO members
- Wisconsin’s bird “Watch List”—National Audubon Society
- Oakhill Correctional Institute’s fence erection impacts on birds—WDOC
- Manitowoc Harbor’s efforts to scare gulls—City of Manitowoc
- Wolf River land purchase—WDNR Board
- Badger Army Ammunition Plant—various
- Support for CREP (Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program)—thanks to Kent Hall for help

Other activities included:

- Served on WSO’s Ethics Committee
- Coordinated Honey Creek Birdathon/Bandathon—raised about \$2,400 in 1998

- Quoted in several media stories about birds and bird issues

I am working on bird issues related to a Brooklyn Wildlife Area management plan at the request of a WSO member. Please bring other local issues to my attention for possible action on behalf of the WSO.

Membership—Alex Kailing—For membership status as of 1 May 1998, see Table 5.

New memberships are due mainly to the WBBA and WSO web sites and to the referrals from the Wisconsin Bird-watching Network email discussion list. These three sources have helped significantly with Society name recognition. Retention of existing members is also a positive factor.

Environmental Organization Listing: The 1999 revision (4th) of Wisconsin organizations is now available. It lists the addresses of 368 organizations, along with phone, email, and contact individual in eight categories. Copies

are available at the convention at no charge.

Field Trips—Tom Schultz and Jeff Baughman—WSO field trips have continued to be extremely popular and well attended. We have been using the Family Band Radios that WSO purchased just over a year ago, and they have proved to be very useful, both on foot and in vehicles. The radios allow everyone to find out almost instantly about any interesting birds that are spotted, and they minimize the need for shouting to get the word out. Other big advantages of using radios include communicating directions, reporting traffic delays, warning others about potentially dangerous situations (like passing cars and approaching deer), and making requests for rest room stops! Many field trip attendees have purchased their own radios, allowing more individuals to participate in the “on-the-air” communication. We would encourage anyone coming on field trips to bring along a few batteries

Table 5. WSO membership status, as of 1 May 1998.

Category	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Senior	62	61	63	50	48	49	46	48	50	51	37
Regular	598	601	598	616	610	672	679	663	638	622	669
Family	318	349	376	346	321	349	358	336	330	335	318
Sustaining	73	105	112	91	88	84	86	84	58	48	55
1/4 Life	10	14	5	6	10	7	9	3	7	8	9
Life	69	71	82	86	87	93	98	105	108	110	117
Patron	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Honorary	7	8	8	7	7	7	6	6	6	5	4
Board	5	5	4	2	2	4	3	5	9	8	7
Library	48	45	48	46	40	44	47	44	45	42	37
Exchange	43	44	43	36	40	41	43	44	50	48	47
Total	1239	1309	1346	1292	1259	1356	1381	1344	1306	1283	1306
Deceased	4	2	4	5	6	9	5	3	8	11	3
Non-renew	99	119	130	189	237	172	177	191	200	166	150
Lib. Drop	7	5	2	2	3	1	0	4	2	4	8
New Members (for the calendar year):	140	171	176	180	163	134	147	120	130		

(a radio uses three AAs) to help defray costs.

Next year we are planning to offer birding tours to exciting destinations outside of Wisconsin. Tentatively planned for 2000 are trips to Costa Rica and the Texas Coast. Watch for word on these opportunities in the coming months!

Publicity—Bettie Harriman—Since the 1998 WSO Convention in Eau Claire, the following publicity activities have occurred:

- A press release about the Scholarships and Grants recipients was sent to two state newspapers and several local hometown papers of the recipients, and an article appeared in the *Badger Birder*.
- Distribution of the *Cats Indoors!* brochure, published by the American Bird Conservancy, was made to the small animal clinics (230) of the Wisconsin Veterinary Medical Association, the humane societies in the state (50), and to interested individuals who requested the brochure. Almost 4,500 brochures have been distributed.
- Arrangements were made for co-sponsorship of an event during Birds in Art at the Leigh Yawkey Woodson Museum. This year's presentation was by Nina Leopold Bradley, on Saturday, 17 October.
- The publication of a *Media Guide* on wild birds and birding in Wisconsin was completed, and the guide was sent to all the newspapers and television stations in the state. This booklet contains a listing of about 70 individuals who can talk with reporters about birds and many bird-related issues. I would like to extend a special

"thank you" to Nancy Davantes for formatting the booklet.

- I appeared on the Channel 2 Noon Show (Green Bay) to talk about WSO.
- The Wetland Birds Symposium was held on 26–27 February 1999 at SentryWorld in Stevens Point with about 200 attending. A special thanks goes to Kent and Sue Hall for arranging the local help for setup and registration. They did an excellent job, both before (Kent) and during (Sue). Many of the presentations from the symposium will appear in a special issue of *The Passenger Pigeon*.
- An article for the ABA magazine, *Birding*, on producing a Media Guide has been written and is scheduled to appear in the August issue.
- Letters announcing WSO field trips were sent to appropriate newspapers.
- Presentations were given at the BRAW annual meeting, Lakeland Audubon, Wausau Bird Club, Kitz and Pfeil Lecture, Riveredge Bird Club, and Mosquito Hill Nature Center.
- The WSO Display was provided for the second Horicon Marsh Bird Festival and the Mosquito Hill Nature Center Warbler Weekend.
- I served on the Ethics Committee and attended all the WSO Board meetings.
- Publicity received for WSO through the Wisconsin Breeding Bird Atlas included an Atlas display at the annual meeting of the Society of Tympanuchus Cupido Pinnatus, articles in the *Wausau Daily Herald* and *Wisconsin Trails* magazine, grant requests to numerous foundations, and announcements for hiring paid atlasers.

Research—Robert W. Howe—My activities during 1998–99 included super-

vision of the data management center for the WBBA, further development of a standardized method for bird point counts in the Great Lakes region, and organization of results from the annual Nicolet National Forest (NNF) Bird Survey. Most notable outcomes include finalized plans for a permanent WSO archives room in the new academic building at the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay, where the computers of the Breeding Bird Atlas [and WSO web site] will be housed beginning in fall 2000 or 2001, depending on construction progress. Ground breaking for the new building is scheduled for fall of this year. Data from the NNF Bird Survey through 1998 have been organized into a computer CD, which is being used by the U.S. Forest Service for information and planning. The standard method for point counts, developed jointly with scientists in Minnesota and Canada, has been published in *The Passenger Pigeon* and reprinted in the *Loon*.

Records—Jim Frank—The WSO Records Committee evaluated the following number of records for the 1998 birding year:

Season	Records Evaluated	Records Accepted
Winter 1997–98	47	41
Spring 1998	58	53
Summer 1998	26	21
Fall 1998	71	58
Total	202	173

Of special note this year were the third state records for Glaucous-winged Gull and Anna's Hummingbird, the first hypothetical records of Black-bellied Whistling-Duck, the first

and second state records of Eurasian Collared-Dove, and the first state record of a Green Violet-Ear. The state list now stands at 408 species.

The Records Committee was composed of Randy Hoffman, Jeff Baughman, Janine Polk, Dennis Gustafson, and Jim Frank (chair). Bob Domagalski replaces Randy Hoffman on the committee for the coming year.

Scholarships and Grants—Janine Polk—Seven awards have been given from eight applications in 1999. Two Nelson Awards (\$1,000) were given for the second year each to Kara Peterson for *Paternity and Male Parental Care in the Common Yellowthroat*, a Neotropical Migrant of Wetland Habitats, and to Kevin Thusius for *Breeding Biology of a Declining Neotropical Migrant, the Common Yellowthroat*. The Nelson Award goes for research related to wetland habitat.

Five WSO Scholarships were given from the \$1,000 available: William P. Mueller for *The Biogeography and Recent Decline of the Red-headed Woodpecker in Wisconsin*; William E. Stout for *An Urban Cooper's Hawk Nesting Study in the Metropolitan Milwaukee Area*; Mary Stapleton for *Repeatability of Extra Pair Mate Choice in Tree Swallows*; Alan M. Sherkow and Debra Hartmann for *Establishing a MAPS Station at Riveredge Nature Center*; and Matthew J. Solensky for *Merlin Nest Site Reoccupancy in North Central Wisconsin*.

The reading committee for these grant applications is Noel Cutright, Michael John Jaeger, and Janine Polk, chair.

Web Site Coordinator—Jennifer Davis—The WSO web site has grown tremendously in the last 12 months. The following describes the main sections

of the site (and subsections where applicable):

Birding News: articles from the *Badger Birder* or WSO board members that I feel may be of interest to birders who are not currently WSO members (and thus may be considered potential members). Also in this section are the Hotline Reports (statewide, Madison, Horicon Marsh, Green Bay) received from WisBirdNet and instructions on how to join WisBirdNet.

Important Dates: from the Dates to Remember section of the *Badger Birder*. For larger events, links to more information about the event are included. Also, Month-by-Month Birding (from the Media Guide), which indicates WSO sponsored trips/events in each month and the species of birds to best look for during that month.

Society Benefits: the bulk of the information in this section is taken directly from the WSO membership brochure. Subsections include Periodicals, Research, Education, Conservation, Bookstore, Publications, Hotlines, and Lands. In Periodicals, table of contents for *The Passenger Pigeon*. In Research, Small Grants Program information and application; Wisconsin Birds Checklist (taxonomic order and banding order); WSO Forms (copies of all report and count forms for downloading). In Education, links to web sites of national environmental organizations, list of Wisconsin organizations (bird clubs, nature centers, state organizations, rehabilitation centers), and miscellaneous birding web sites; list of Birding Contacts (from Media Guide); Youth Grant Program information and application. In Conservation, information about WSO's role in the ABA's "Cat's Indoors!" program; WSO Code

of Ethics. In Bookstore, complete WSO Bookstore Catalog.

Membership Application: information about membership categories and where to send membership application. Also, descriptions of additional special funds to which members can donate.

Officers/Chairs: list of all WSO board members and committee chairs with phone number and email address (if available).

Youth Education Coordinator—Steve Kupcho—The 1998–99 year found me in attendance at all the WSO board meetings. Youth education materials continued to be disseminated at *One Bird-Two Habitats* workshop (August, Milwaukee County Zoo), Wisconsin Association for Environmental Education Spring Workshop (May, Wausau School Forest), Horicon Marsh Bird Festival (May, DNR Office-Horicon), and the Madison Bird-Fest (May, Eagle Optics). Participants in these workshops received many educational and informational materials for use with students and youth. Monies from the YEC budget are used in the purchasing and printing of these workshop materials, and they are distributed free of charge to the educators/participants.

Badger Birder articles continue to appear bimonthly relating to youth oriented activities. The three Fledgling Fund recipients submitted summaries of their projects to the newsletter on *Birding in Richland County*, *Bird Songs in the Wild*, and *Chimney Swift Roost Counts*. Two proposals were rejected in the fall of 1998 time slot due to technicalities with filing the forms according to grant standards.

The spring grants for 1999 were awarded to three projects in bird research:

- Jason Petrella—\$120 for *Bluebird Nest Box Study*
- Nelson Goering, Nick Berres, Adam Lese—\$200 for *Chimney Roost-Phase 2*
- Shelly Hafner, Jamie Lese—\$250 for *Bird Habitat Preferences*

Correspondence with the grant winners and follow-up to unaccepted proposals were issued in a timely fashion. Of note, the *Bluebird Nest Box Study* was a resubmitted proposal that met the requirements in its second draft. Efforts continue to be made to get the forms for grant proposals into the hands of more educators in the state so that they can be passed on to their students.

The youth birder spotlight for 1999 focused upon Mike Van Handel of the Fox Valley Bird Club. Mike also received a complimentary one year's membership to WSO through the YEC budget. This practice was voted on at the spring board meeting and will continue with future spotlight recipients.

NEW BUSINESS **[FROM THE WSO MINUTES]**

Christine Reel, chairperson for the nominating committee, thanked the committee members, Marilyn Bontly and Kathy Sneider. As nominees, the committee selected four WSO officers who had agreed to be nominated to serve another year. The fifth nominee,

Bill Brooks, is a lifelong birder who lives near Montello and is a professor of ornithology and ecology at Ripon College. He has agreed to be nominated for a two-year term as WSO vice president, possibly to continue serving for another two years as WSO president.

Christine moved to accept the selected slate of officers: Tod Highsmith, editor; Alex Kailing, treasurer; Jane Dennis, secretary; Bill Brooks, vice president; and Sumner Matteson, president. The motion was seconded and carried by voice vote.

Retiring president Jim Anderson thanked all members for making WSO the organization that it is. As well, he thanked his new wife of four years for sharing the first years of their marriage with WSO. Jim said that the time has come to turn to younger blood, and asked for a nice welcome for the new president, Sumner Matteson.

Sumner thanked Jim for the introduction and asked all of WSO to thank Jim for his active service as vice president and president of the Society.

Sumner announced that an ad hoc meeting to discuss WSO sponsorship of the Midwest Birding Symposium in 2001 and 2003 would be held after the paper sessions, which immediately followed the business meeting.

The meeting concluded with the recollection of Carl P. Frister, one of the charter members of WSO. Frister, aged 91, had passed away the day before the convention began.

ABOUT THE AUTHORS AND ARTISTS

Jack R. Bartholmai is an amateur wildlife photographer and wood sculptor. His current focus is photographing the birds of Dodge County, his stomping grounds since 1972. His photos appear frequently in local newspapers, travel brochures, calendars, and maps.

Ryan Brady is currently a naturalist at the Northern Great Lakes Visitor Center near Ashland, Wisconsin. He recently received a B.S. degree in Biology from Northland College and has been casually studying raptor migration for the past five years.

Robert C. Domagalski is an avid state birder who has kept track of Wisconsin record arrival and departure dates since 1993, Wisconsin rare bird records since 1999, and Wisconsin state and county lists since 1997.

Jim Frank has been one of WSO's most active contributors to Seasonal Field Notes. He now assists WSO by compiling and summarizing the annual May Day Counts, Big Day Counts, and Migration Day Counts and is the Records Committee Chair. He is a veterinarian

in Milwaukee with an interest in avian medicine.

Steve Lubahn graduated from the Milwaukee Institute of Art and Design in 1994. He has always been a nature lover, but recently became interested in birding and a member of WSO. He is currently working with acrylics, painting bird images in large format at his Milwaukee home.

Dennis Malueg is a serious amateur bird and wildlife photographer. Currently, he is working from his backyard photo studio, prairie, and 80-acre forest to capture images of birds native to Waushara County.

Sumner W. Matteson is an avian ecologist working in the non-game program of the Bureau of Endangered Resources of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. He is a regular contributor to *The Passenger Pigeon*.

Sam Nottleman is an internationally acclaimed bird carver, whose lifelike reproductions are produced by Loon Lake Decoy Company, Wabasha, Minnesota. He began chasing albino Red-tailed Hawks in 1989, following a

chance roadside meeting with Philip Whitford at a site where a white Red-tail had been seen.

Jerry H. Smith is a wildlife biologist/wetland ecologist for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in Green Bay. He received a B.S. in Wildlife Management in 1974 and did graduate work until 1977. When not engaged in wetland regulatory work, he does breeding bird surveys, operates a MAPS banding station, conducts long-term research on Northern Saw-whet Owls, and compiles the spring field notes for *The Passenger Pigeon*.

Thomas K. Soulen is one of WSO's hardworking Field Note Compilers

and a frequent contributor to WSO activities. An expatriate Wisconsinite, now a Professor in the University of Minnesota's Botany Department, Tom has remained active in Wisconsin ornithology.

Philip Whitford is a professor of biology at Capital University in Columbus, Ohio, though he still views Wisconsin as home. A frequent contributor to *The Passenger Pigeon* and other ornithological publications, he received a Ph.D. in zoology from UW-Milwaukee, where he studied vocal and visual communication and other social behavior of Giant Canada Geese.

INDEX TO VOLUME 61

A

Acadian Flycatcher, 109, 185, 308, 313, 409, 442, 472
 Alder Flycatcher, 109, 185, 315, 333, 409, 442, 472
 American Avocet, 102, 107, 115, 116, 176, 181, 211, 402, 429, 436
 American Bittern, 101, 177, 279, 302, 304, 333, 353, 368, 397, 430, 466
 American Black Duck, 81, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 105, 178, 226, 333, 353, 432, 469
 American Coot, 81, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 106, 181, 224, 228, 351, 353, 365, 435, 466
 American Crow, 65, 66, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 98, 186, 224, 254, 303, 315, 333, 443, 455, 456
 American Golden-Plover, 106, 181, 436
 American Goldfinch, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 99, 192, 220, 234, 333, 453
 American Kestrel, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 180, 224, 227, 393, 434
 American Pipit, 188, 222, 232, 412, 446
 American Redstart, 102, 189, 303, 308, 315, 333, 343, 415, 448
 American Robin, 71, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 98, 188, 221, 222, 224, 232, 243, 303, 308, 315, 333, 342, 445
 American Swallow-tailed Kite, 429, 433, 460
 American Tree Sparrow, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 190, 220, 224, 232, 416, 449
 American White Pelican, 103, 177, 215, 353, 365, 391, 392, 397, 430, 468
 American Wigeon, 80, 94, 104, 178, 224, 226, 265, 300, 353, 432, 460, 463, 469
 American Woodcock, 72, 81, 102, 183, 404, 438, 466
 Ancient Murrelet, 407
 Anderson, Jim, It's the (Unwritten) Law!, 1; Fond Farewell and Bright Beginnings, 137
 Anhinga, 28, 397
 Anna's Hummingbird, 176, 185, 206, 209, 214, 408, 498
 Arctic Tern, 49, 407

B

Baird's Sandpiper, 108, 182, 221, 228, 403, 437, 471
 Baird's Sparrow, 417
 Bald Eagle, 81, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 105, 155-159, 180, 224, 227, 272, 275, 301, 302, 304, 312, 315, 316, 333, 353, 390, 391, 434, 455, 456, 469
 Baltimore Oriole, 72, 97, 99, 192, 303, 307, 333, 342, 419, 453
 Bank Swallow, 102, 186, 353, 411, 444
 Barn Owl, 66, 131
 Barn Swallow, 72, 96, 98, 186, 221, 231, 243, 333, 343, 353, 411, 444
 Barred Owl, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 98, 184, 224, 440
 Barrow's Goldeneye, 72, 81, 95, 176, 179, 199, 211, 227, 241, 399
 Baumann, Ty, "By the Wayside," 125
 Bay-breasted Warbler, 112, 189, 415, 448
 Bell's Vireo, 4, 110, 410, 443, 473
 Belted Kingfisher, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 98, 102, 185, 230, 315, 333, 353, 441
 Belter, Dan, "By the Wayside," 116-117, 122-123, 201, 205

Bewick's Wren, 411
 Black-and-white Warbler, 102, 189, 315, 333, 415, 448, 475
 Black-backed Woodpecker, 96, 98, 102, 109, 176, 185, 231, 429, 441, 466, 472
 Black-bellied Plover, 106, 181, 401, 436, 470
 Black-billed Cuckoo, 102, 184, 307, 345, 407, 440, 466
 Black-capped Chickadee, 3, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 98, 187, 224, 333, 444
 Black-chinned Hummingbird, 463
 Black-crowned Night-Heron, 80, 101, 178, 349, 351, 353, 368, 431, 469
 Black-headed Grosbeak, 418
 Black-headed Gull, 176, 183, 195, 200, 211, 405
 Black-legged Kittiwake, 176, 183, 195, 201, 212, 216, 221, 229, 235, 239, 243, 244, 406, 429, 439, 461
 Black-necked Stilt, 402, 429, 436, 460, 466, 467, 470, 479, 485, 486
 Black Rail, 277, 279-281, 288, 289
 Black Scoter, 179, 220, 226, 399, 433
 Black-tailed Gnatcatcher, 463, 464
 Black Tern, 102, 109, 184, 249, 303, 348-350, 368, 407, 440, 466, 467
 Black-throated Blue Warbler, 112, 163, 189, 414, 447, 474
 Black-throated Gray Warbler, 414
 Black-throated Green Warbler, 112, 125, 189, 333, 414, 447, 474
 Black-throated Sparrow, 417
 Black Turnstone, 403
 Black Vulture, 69, 398
 Blackburnian Warbler, 112, 189, 414, 447, 466, 484
 Blackpoll Warbler, 49, 112, 189, 415, 448, 475
 Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, 110, 187, 315, 412, 445, 463, 464, 473
 Blue Grosbeak, 418
 Blue-headed Vireo, 110, 186, 410, 443, 473
 Blue Jay, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 98, 159, 186, 231, 315, 333, 342, 443
 Blue-throated Hummingbird, 167, 217
 Blue-winged Teal, 80, 94, 178, 197, 265, 266, 268-270, 300, 332, 333, 353, 432, 467
 Blue-winged Warbler, 111, 188, 343, 345, 413, 446, 474
 Bobolink, 103, 191, 332, 333, 342, 343, 345, 419, 452, 467
 Bohemian Waxwing, 96, 98, 102, 104, 110, 115, 124, 188, 222, 232, 391, 413, 446, 462
 Bonaparte's Gull, 49, 81, 95, 108, 183, 200, 201, 202, 211, 212, 216, 221, 229, 391, 439, 461, 466, 481
 Bontly, Marilyn, "By the Wayside," 120-121, 199
 Boreal Chickadee, 96, 98, 110, 187, 231, 429, 444, 473
 Boreal Owl, 230, 408
 Brady, Ryan, Spring Hawk Watching on Chequamegon Bay, Lake Superior, 389-394; "By the Wayside," 455-456
 Brambling, 419
 Brant, 398
 Brewer's Blackbird, 97, 99, 102, 192, 224, 233, 333, 452, 462, 466
 Brewster's Warbler, 413, 429, 446, 474
 Bridge, Peter, "By the Wayside," 200, 235

Broad-winged Hawk, 80, 105, 180, 333, 390, 391, 393, 400, 434, 470
 Brown Creeper, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 98, 102, 110, 187, 222, 231, 333, 444, 473
 Brown-headed Cowbird, 97, 99, 192, 224, 233, 303, 311, 314, 315, 317, 333, 342, 353, 452, 467
 Brown-headed Nuthatch, 411
 Brown Pelican, 215, 397
 Brown Thrasher, 96, 98, 102, 188, 232, 333, 341, 345, 446
 Buff-breasted Sandpiper, 176, 182, 404, 466, 471
 Bufflehead, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 105, 179, 198, 203, 224, 226, 353, 433, 469
 Bullock's Oriole, 419
 Burcar, Kay, "By the Wayside," 483
 Burrowing Owl, 408

C

California Gull, 406
 Canada Goose, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 104, 143-145, 148, 150-153, 178, 196, 210, 223, 224, 225, 235, 300, 333, 353, 359, 364, 365, 367, 369, 391, 392, 431
 Canada Warbler, 113, 190, 333, 416, 449, 466
 Canvasback, 80, 94, 105, 179, 224, 226, 300, 301, 353, 432, 469
 Cape May Warbler, 112, 189, 333, 414, 447, 474
 Carolina Wren, 96, 98, 102, 110, 111, 176, 187, 222, 231, 429, 444, 466, 473
 Caspian Tern, 40, 65, 109, 183, 353, 406, 439, 472
 Cattle Egret, 27, 28, 104, 177, 397, 431, 469
 Cedar Waxwing, 59, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 124, 125, 188, 220, 224, 232, 315, 333, 391, 446
 Cerulean Warbler, 3, 112, 313, 315, 317, 340, 343, 345, 415, 448, 475
 Chestnut-collared Longspur, 418
 Chestnut-sided Warbler, 188, 315, 332, 333, 413, 447
 Chimney Swift, 184, 353, 408, 441, 499
 Chipping Sparrow, 63, 80, 190, 333, 417, 450, 474, 483
 Chuck-will's-widow, 408
 Cinnamon Teal, 80, 176, 178, 195, 197, 398
 Clark's Nutcracker, 411
 Clay-colored Sparrow, 190, 333, 345, 417, 450
 Cliff Swallow, 68, 66, 67, 69, 186, 333, 353, 411, 444
 Common Eider, 215, 399
 Common Goldeneye, 81, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 105, 179, 199, 203, 211, 213, 224, 227, 236, 241, 433, 469
 Common Grackle, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 99, 192, 224, 233, 333, 343, 353, 452, 462
 Common Ground-Dove, 407
 Common Loon, 80, 94, 103, 177, 195, 196, 209, 210, 215, 223, 224, 249, 251, 253, 254, 256-258, 333, 391, 392, 430, 466
 Common Merganser, 81, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 102, 179, 224, 227, 433, 469
 Common Moorhen, 106, 181, 351, 352, 401, 435, 470
 Common Nighthawk, 102, 184, 333, 408, 441, 467
 Common Raven, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 98, 102, 186, 231, 333, 391, 443, 473
 Common Redpoll, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 99, 192, 222, 234, 420, 453
 Common Snipe, 81, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 102, 183, 224, 228, 333, 438, 466, 467
 Common Teal, 175, 176, 179, 195, 197, 209, 210
 Common Tern, 109, 184, 221, 230, 333, 406, 439, 472
 Common Yellowthroat, 190, 232, 315, 332, 333, 342, 353, 416, 449, 498
 Connecticut Warbler, 4, 112, 189, 415, 449, 467, 475
 Cooper's Hawk, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 106, 180, 227, 391, 434, 498
 Curlew Sandpiper, 404, 429, 438, 460

Curve-billed Thrashers, 35
 Cutright, Noel J., Attracting Birds Using Tapes or Compact Discs, 3-5; "By the Wayside," 120

D

Dark-eyed Junco, 3, 71, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 99, 113, 191, 233, 451, 476
 David, Karl, "By the Wayside," 455, 482
 Dickcissel, 62, 63, 68, 113, 191, 340, 344, 345, 419, 452, 467, 476
 Diehl, Scott, "By the Wayside," 206
 Domagalski, Robert, Wisconsin Record Arrival and Departure Dates, 395-425; "By the Wayside," 116, 118, 237-238, 238, 239, 240
 Doolittle, see Matteson, Sumner, Eric Epstein, Julie Van Stappen, Thomas Doolittle, and Joel Trick
 Double-crested Cormorant, 80, 94, 101, 156, 158, 177, 225, 249, 259, 260, 302, 333, 353, 391, 392, 430, 466, 467
 Dovekie, 263, 407
 Downy Woodpecker, 3, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 98, 185, 224, 315, 317, 333, 441
 Dunlin, 108, 119, 182, 199, 211, 333, 353, 404, 437, 455, 460, 471
 Dusky Flycatcher, 409

E

Eared Grebe, 103, 176, 177, 225, 348, 349, 353, 396, 429, 430, 466, 468
 Eastern Bluebird, 96, 98, 187, 207, 214, 224, 231, 445
 Eastern Kingbird, 186, 333, 409, 442, 467
 Eastern Meadowlark, 103, 191, 452, 476
 Eastern Phoebe, 185, 315, 333, 409, 442, 461
 Eastern Screech-Owl, 3, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 98, 102, 184, 230, 440, 466
 Eastern Towhee, 96, 99, 190, 232, 342, 449
 Eastern Wood-Pewee, 185, 315, 333, 342, 409, 442
 Eckstein, Ron, The Osprey in Wisconsin, 271-275
 Elias, Joan E. and James E. Meeker, Plant Communities and Birds of Six Lake Superior Coastal Wetlands, 323-336
 Epstein, Eric, see Matteson, Sumner, Eric Epstein, Julie Van Stappen, Thomas Doolittle, and Joel Trick
 Eskimo Curlew, 402
 Eurasian Collared-Dove, 102, 103, 109, 115, 120-122, 129, 130, 176, 184, 195, 204, 213, 407, 498
 Eurasian Wigeon, 398, 429, 432, 460, 462
 European Starling, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 188, 224, 232, 446, 457, 462
 Evening Grosbeak, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 99, 102, 192, 222, 234, 333, 391, 453, 466, 477

F

Ferruginous Hawk, 400
 Field Sparrow, 96, 113, 190, 342, 345, 450, 455, 475
 Fork-tailed Flycatcher, 409
 Forster's Tern, 109, 184, 367, 368, 407, 440, 461, 472
 Fox Sparrow, 96, 99, 190, 232, 418, 451
 Fox, Timothy J., see Knutson, Melinda G., Randy K. Hines, Colin M. Sveum, Timothy J. Fox, and Carl E. Korschgen
 Frank, James C., WSO Records Committee Report-Summer 1998, 129-131; WSO Records Committee Report-Fall 1998, 209-217; WSO Records Committee Report-Winter 1998-1999, 241-245; WSO Records Committee Report-Spring 1999, 459-464; WSO Records Committee Report-Summer 1999, 485-486; "By the Wayside," 124, 240

Franklin's Gull, 108, 176, 183, 221, 228, 405, 438, 471, 480
 Fulvous Whistling-Duck, 398

G

Gadwall, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 104, 178, 197, 224, 225, 265, 267, 268, 300, 353, 432, 469
 Gatti, Ron, Wisconsin's Prairie Ducks: Traits and Trends, 265-270
 Gibson, Marge, "By the Wayside," 124-125
 Glaucous Gull, 81, 95, 109, 120, 183, 229, 237, 439
 Glaucous-winged Gull, 406, 498
 Glossy Ibis, 65, 397, 459
 Golden-crowned Kinglet, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 98, 110, 187, 231, 332, 333, 445, 473
 Golden-crowned Sparrow, 418
 Golden Eagle, 81, 95, 176, 180, 227, 391, 400, 429, 434
 Golden-winged Warbler, 102, 188, 332, 333, 413, 446, 474
 Gostomski, Theodore J., The Common Loon in Wisconsin, 253-258; Gostomski, Theodore J., and Sumner W. Matteson, Bald Eagles Nest in Heron Rookery in the Apostle Islands, 155-159
 Grasshopper Sparrow, 113, 190, 417, 450, 467, 475
 Gray Catbird, 188, 333, 342, 446
 Gray-cheeked Thrush, 187, 412, 445
 Gray Jay, 96, 110, 186, 221, 231, 443, 473
 Gray Partridge, 81, 95, 105, 181, 228, 434, 470
 Gray Vireo, 410
 Great Black-backed Gull, 72, 81, 95, 102, 109, 115, 119, 176, 183, 229, 238, 471, 482, 485
 Great Blue Heron, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 155-158, 177, 223, 225, 249, 301, 302, 303, 304, 313, 314-316, 333, 353, 365, 391, 430, 459
 Great Crested Flycatcher, 185, 303, 333, 409
 Great Egret, 101, 177, 301, 302, 353, 365, 367, 368, 397, 430, 466
 Great Gray Owl, 98, 214, 215, 230, 235, 240, 243, 244, 429, 440, 461, 466, 468, 472
 Great Horned Owl, 69, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 102, 131, 184, 224, 301, 333, 349, 351, 353, 440
 Great-tailed/Boat-tailed Grackle, 462
 Greater Prairie-Chicken, 81, 95, 106, 181, 228, 337, 435, 470
 Greater Scaup, 81, 95, 105, 179, 226, 353, 432, 469
 Greater White-fronted Goose, 72, 80, 94, 176, 178, 220, 223-225, 398, 431
 Greater Yellowlegs, 107, 181, 221, 228, 402, 436, 470
 Green Heron, 177, 304, 315, 316, 353, 397, 431, 467
 Green-tailed Towhee, 416
 Green Violet-ear, 141, 167, 169, 171-173, 175, 176, 184, 195, 204, 205, 209, 213, 217, 378, 408, 498
 Green-winged Teal, 80, 94, 101, 179, 197, 198, 209, 210, 224, 226, 265, 268, 300, 353, 432, 466
 Groove-billed Ani, 407
 Gustafson, Dennis K., "By the Wayside," 121, 205-206, 238-239
 Gyrfalcon, 176, 180, 243, 400

H

Hairy Woodpecker, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 98, 185, 224, 315, 333, 343, 441, 463, 467
 Hale, Karen Etter, The North American Waterfowl Management Plan, 295-297
 Hall, Kent D., "By the Wayside," 122
 Hansen, Ellen, see "By the Wayside," 116
 Harlequin Duck, 72, 81, 95, 176, 179, 226, 429, 433
 Harris's Hawk, 400
 Harris's Sparrow, 49, 72, 96, 99, 191, 418, 451

Henslow's Sparrow, 113, 190, 339, 343, 417, 450, 467, 475
 Hermit Thrush, 96, 98, 102, 187, 231, 332, 334, 445, 474
 Hermit Warbler, 414
 Herring Gull, 8, 9, 49, 68, 81, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 102, 120, 156, 158, 183, 201, 212, 216, 224, 229, 237-239, 240, 242-244, 254, 334, 351, 353, 368, 439, 461, 466, 480, 482, 485
 Highsmith, R. Tod, Catching Up, Color Photos, and Righting a Wrong, 141-142; A Special Issue on Wisconsin's Wetland Birds and Habitats, 251; see Matteson, Sumner W. and R. Tod Highsmith
 Hilsenhoff, William L., The 1998 Wisconsin Christmas Bird Counts, 71-100
 Hines, Randy K., see Knutson, Melinda G., Randy K. Hines, Colin M. Sveum, Timothy J. Fox, and Carl E. Korschgen
 Hoary Redpoll, 420
 Hoefler, Jim, The Crex Meadows Wildlife Area, 319-321
 Hooded Merganser, 81, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 102, 179, 224, 227, 433, 469
 Hooded Warbler, 3, 112, 177, 190, 313, 416, 449, 475
 Horn, Charles S., "By the Wayside," 197
 Horned Grebe, 80, 94, 177, 203, 225, 430, 468
 Horned Lark, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 98, 186, 222-224, 231, 391, 443
 Houle, Michael J., "By the Wayside," 197
 House Finch, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 99, 113, 192, 233, 453, 474
 House Sparrow, 37, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 99, 192, 234, 453
 House Wren, 187, 411, 444, 465
 Hudsonian Godwit, 107, 182, 211, 403, 437

I

Iceland Gull, 109, 176, 183, 212, 229, 235, 237, 238, 242, 244, 406, 429, 439
 Indigo Bunting, 191, 222, 233, 308, 315, 334, 419, 452
 Ivory Gull, 221, 230, 235, 240, 243, 406

J

Jacobs, Eugene A., see Jacobs, John P. and Eugene A. Jacobs
 Jacobs, John P. and Eugene A. Jacobs, The Red-shouldered Hawk in Wisconsin, 291-293
 Johnson, Robbye, "By the Wayside," 195, 199-200, 201-202

K

Kentucky Warbler, 112, 177, 189, 415, 448, 475
 Killdeer, 81, 95, 102, 181, 224, 228, 353, 436, 474
 King Eider, 176, 179, 195, 198, 210, 215, 399
 King Rail, 102, 106, 176, 181, 277, 279, 280, 282, 287, 288, 352, 367, 400, 429, 435, 470
 King, Richard S., Avian Communities of the Necedah Wildlife Management Area and Yellow River, 337-346
 Kirtland's Warbler, 5, 102, 112, 115, 125, 126, 130, 414
 Klicka, John, see Zink, Robert M. and John Klicka
 Knutson, Melinda G., Randy K. Hines, Colin M. Sveum, Timothy J. Fox, and Carl E. Korschgen, Floodplain Forest Songbirds of the Upper Mississippi River, 307-310
 Korducki, Mark, "By the Wayside," 119, 125-126, 235-236, 236-237, 238
 Korschgen, Carl E., see Knutson, Melinda G., Randy K. Hines, Colin M. Sveum, Timothy J. Fox, and Carl E. Korschgen
 Kuecherer, Dennis, Green Violet-ear Visits La Crosse, 167-169; "By the Wayside," 197-198

L

- Lange, Kenneth I., *The Winter Season*: 1998-99, 219-234
 Lapland Longspur, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 99, 191, 222, 233, 418, 451
 Lark Bunting, 417
 Lark Sparrow, 113, 417, 450, 475
 Laughing Gull, 405, 438, 471, 479, 480, 485
 Lawrence's Warbler, 111, 413, 429, 446
 Lazuli Bunting, 419
 Le Conte's Sparrow, 102, 113, 190, 334, 417, 467, 475
 Least Bittern, 104, 177, 279, 302, 304, 334, 351, 352, 367, 397, 430, 468
 Least Flycatcher, 102, 185, 315, 334, 345, 409, 442
 Least Sandpiper, 108, 117, 118, 182, 353, 403, 437, 471
 Least Tern, 407, 429, 440, 461
 LeConte's Sparrow, 332, 450
 Lesser Black-backed Gull, 72, 81, 95, 176, 183, 195, 200, 212, 229, 235, 238, 242, 244, 406, 429, 439, 460, 466, 471, 479, 482, 485
 Lesser Scaup, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 105, 179, 198, 224, 226, 300, 353, 432, 469
 Lesser Yellowlegs, 107, 119, 129, 181, 334, 402, 436, 460, 470
 Lewis's Woodpecker, 408
 Lincoln's Sparrow, 113, 191, 334, 418, 451, 476
 Little Blue Heron, 397, 466, 468
 Little Gull, 108, 176, 183, 202, 405, 429, 438, 471, 479-481
 Loggerhead Shrike, 110, 395, 410, 429, 442, 472, 473, 495
 Long, Charles A. and Claudine F., "By the Wayside," 456-457
 Long, Claudine F., see Long, Charles A. and Claudine F.
 Long-billed Curlew, 27, 402
 Long-billed Dowitcher, 108, 182, 404, 438, 471
 Long-billed Murrelet, 175, 176, 184, 195, 202, 203, 209, 213
 Long-eared Owl, 96, 98, 184, 230, 440, 472
 Long-tailed Jaeger, 200, 405
 Louisiana Waterthrush, 112, 189, 415, 448, 475
 Lubahn, Steven, "By the Wayside," 195-196, 196, 202-203, 208, 236, 237, 239

M

- Maercklein, Robin, *Bird Monitoring in the St. Croix National Scenic Riverway*, 311-317
 Magnificent Frigatebird, 397
 Magnolia Warbler, 111, 189, 334, 414, 447, 466
 Mallard, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 178, 197, 210, 224, 226, 235, 241, 265, 266, 268-270, 300, 334, 352, 432
 Manthey, Patricia F., *Mute Swans in Wisconsin: The Rise and (Projected) Fall of an Exotic Feral Species*, 261-263
 Marbled Godwit, 102, 107, 403, 437
 Marsh Wren, 110, 187, 334, 352, 411, 445, 473
 Masked Duck, 399
 Matteson, Sumner, *Carrying WSO's Legacy Into the New Millennium*, 138-139; *Assessing Our Wetland Birds and Habitats*, 249-250; *Rare Gems: Ludwig's Ledgers*, 377-378; Matteson, Sumner W. and R. Tod Highsmith, John T. Emlen Jr.: *A Naturalist For All Seasons, Part 3: Final Adventures (1960-1989)* and *Lasting Tributes*, 7-70; Matteson, Sumner W., Paul W. Rasmussen, Kenneth Stromborg, Thomas I. Meier, Julie Van Stappen, and Eric Nelson, *Changes in the Status, Distribution, and Management of Double-crested Cormorants in Wisconsin*, 259-260; Matteson, Sumner, Eric Epstein, Julie Van Stappen, Thomas

- Doolittle, and Joel Trick, "By the Wayside," 115-116; see Gostomski, Theodore J., and Sumner W. Matteson
 Meeker, James E., see Elias, Joan E. and James E. Meeker
 Meier, Thomas I., see Matteson, Sumner W., Paul W. Rasmussen, Kenneth Stromborg, Thomas I. Meier, Julie Van Stappen, and Eric Nelson
 Merlin, 81, 95, 105, 180, 227, 334, 391, 434, 455, 456, 470, 498
 Mew Gull, 229, 235-237, 241, 405
 Mississippi Kite, 215, 216, 400, 429, 433, 460, 463
 Mountain Bluebird, 176, 187, 195, 206, 207, 214, 412, 429, 445, 461
 Mourning Dove, 37, 81, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 120-123, 130, 184, 204, 213, 230, 341, 353, 440, 495
 Mourning Warbler, 112, 189, 334, 415, 449, 475
 Mueller, William, "By the Wayside," 239
 Mute Swan, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 104, 178, 225, 249, 261, 262, 334, 431, 469, 495

N

- Nashville Warbler, 102, 188, 315, 332, 334, 335, 343, 413, 446, 474
 Nelson, Eric C. and Laurie B. Wlosinski, *Wetland Birds of the Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife and Fish Refuge*, 299-305; see Matteson, Sumner W., Paul W. Rasmussen, Kenneth Stromborg, Thomas I. Meier, Julie Van Stappen, and Eric Nelson
 Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow, 177, 190, 417, 429, 450, 466, 475
 Neotropical Cormorant, 131
 Northern Bobwhite, 80, 81, 95, 106, 181, 220, 228, 435, 470
 Northern Cardinal, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 99, 113, 191, 233, 243, 315, 317, 343, 451, 476
 Northern Flicker, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 98, 185, 231, 307, 334, 441, 467
 Northern Goshawk, 81, 95, 105, 180, 227, 391, 434, 470
 Northern Harrier, 81, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 115, 180, 224, 227, 332, 334, 353, 391, 434, 467, 486
 Northern Hawk-Owl, 230, 407
 Northern Mockingbird, 102, 110, 188, 232, 429, 446, 466, 474
 Northern Parula, 111, 188, 334, 413, 447, 474
 Northern Pintail, 80, 94, 105, 178, 224, 226, 251, 265, 266, 268, 353, 432, 469
 Northern Raven, 254
 Northern Rough-winged Swallow, 186, 411, 444, 467
 Northern Saw-whet Owl, 96, 109, 184, 224, 230, 440, 472
 Northern Shoveler, 80, 94, 101, 178, 224, 226, 265, 266, 300, 353, 432, 466
 Northern Shrike, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 98, 186, 222, 231, 410, 443
 Northern Waterthrush, 112, 126, 130, 189, 332, 334, 415, 448, 475
 Notleman, Sam, see Whitford, Philip C. and Sam Notleman

O

- Oldsquaw, 81, 95, 179, 226, 399, 433
 Olive-sided Flycatcher, 109, 185, 334, 409, 442, 472
 Orange-crowned Warbler, 49, 188, 446
 Orchard Oriole, 113, 419, 453, 476
 Osprey, 105, 157, 180, 249, 271-275, 313, 353, 391, 399, 433, 456, 469
 Ovenbird, 102, 189, 308, 334, 342, 415, 448, 467

P

- Pacific Loon, 176, 177, 195, 196, 209, 210, 215, 396
 Painted Bunting, 419
 Palm Warbler, 112, 126, 189, 332, 335, 414, 447, 474
 Parasitic Jaeger, 49, 176, 183, 199, 211, 216, 405
 Pectoral Sandpiper, 108, 119, 129, 182, 403, 437, 471
 Peregrine Falcon, 72, 81, 95, 105, 180, 228, 271, 391, 434, 460, 463, 470, 495
 Peterson, Jesse, "By the Wayside," 127
 Peterson, Mark S., The Fall Season: 1998, 175-193; "By the Wayside," 118, 123, 126, 205, 236
 Phainopepla, 413
 Philadelphia Vireo, 102, 110, 115, 124, 186, 443
 Pied-billed Grebe, 80, 94, 177, 223, 224, 348, 349, 430
 Pileated Woodpecker, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 98, 185, 224, 334, 441, 477
 Pine Grosbeak, 50, 97, 99, 192, 233, 477
 Pine Siskin, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 99, 114, 192, 222, 234, 391, 429, 453, 476
 Pine Warbler, 67, 69, 102, 189, 315, 334, 414, 447, 474
 Piping Plover, 102, 107, 115-117, 401
 Polk, Janine, "By the Wayside," 204
 Pomarine Jaeger, 176, 183, 195, 199, 211, 216, 405
 Prairie Warbler, 112, 115, 126, 130, 414, 429, 447, 474, 479, 483
 Prothonotary Warbler, 112, 303, 307, 308, 313, 315, 317, 345, 415, 448, 475
 Purple Finch, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 99, 102, 192, 222, 233, 334, 429, 453, 466
 Purple Gallinule, 401
 Purple Martin, 102, 186, 353, 411, 443, 467
 Purple Sandpiper, 81, 102, 108, 115, 117, 118, 129, 176, 182, 195, 199, 211, 228, 404
 Putnam, Michael S., "By the Wayside," 123-124
 Putz, Shaun, "By the Wayside," 201

R

- Rasmussen, Paul W., see Matteson, Sumner W., Paul W.
 Rasmussen, Kenneth Stromborg, Thomas I. Meier, Julie Van Stappen, and Eric Nelson
 Red-bellied Woodpecker, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 109, 185, 230, 303, 315, 441, 472
 Red-breasted Merganser, 81, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 105, 180, 227, 334, 433, 469
 Red-breasted Nuthatch, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 98, 110, 187, 231, 334, 343, 444, 473
 Red Crossbill, 97, 99, 113, 192, 222, 234, 430, 453, 476
 Red-eyed Vireo, 124, 186, 308, 315, 334, 342, 411, 443, 465
 Red-headed Woodpecker, 57, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 102, 185, 230, 307, 342, 343, 345, 441, 467, 472, 498
 Red Knot, 108, 182, 403, 437
 Red-necked Grebe, 103, 177, 321, 348, 349, 396, 430, 468
 Red-necked Phalarope, 102, 108, 176, 183, 216, 404, 438
 Red Phalarope, 216, 405
 Red-shouldered Hawk, 95, 105, 180, 227, 249, 251, 291-293, 301, 303, 307, 313, 315, 316, 343, 391, 392, 434, 470
 Red-tailed Hawk, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 115, 180, 224, 227, 379, 380-385, 388, 391, 434
 Red-throated Loon, 177, 195, 209, 396, 430
 Red-winged Blackbird, 67, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 99, 191, 223, 224, 233, 332, 334, 342, 352, 367, 452
 Redhead, 94, 101, 179, 198, 224, 226, 265, 266, 267, 268, 300, 352, 364, 432, 469
 Regan, John, "By the Wayside," 202
 Ribic, Christine A., Rails in Wisconsin, With a Focus on Sora and Virginia Rail, 277-289

- Ring-billed Gull, 67-69, 71, 81, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 183, 200, 202, 212, 216, 220, 223, 224, 229, 236-239, 242, 243, 334, 353, 439, 440, 461, 471, 480-482, 485, 486
 Ring-necked Duck, 80, 95, 101, 179, 224, 226, 268, 300, 353, 432, 466
 Ring-necked Pheasant, 81, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 102, 181, 228, 435, 466
 Robbins, Sam, "By the Wayside," 115
 Rock Dove, 81, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 122, 130, 184, 230, 440
 Roseate Spoonbill, 398
 Rose-breasted Grosbeak, 103, 191, 233, 308, 334, 451
 Ross's Goose, 176, 178, 196, 197, 220, 225, 241, 398, 429, 431, 459
 Rough-legged Hawk, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 180, 224, 227, 391, 434
 Royal Tern, 406
 Ruby-crowned Kinglet, 80, 96, 98, 110, 187, 334, 411, 445, 473
 Ruby-throated Hummingbird, 185, 205, 206, 308, 334, 408, 441, 463
 Ruddy Duck, 95, 105, 180, 224, 227, 265, 268, 352, 433, 469
 Ruddy Turnstone, 81, 108, 118, 182, 221, 228, 403, 437, 471
 Ruff, 102, 108, 115, 119, 404, 429, 438, 460
 Ruffed Grouse, 81, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 105, 142, 181, 224, 334, 340, 435
 Rufous Hummingbird, 206, 408
 Rusty Blackbird, 97, 99, 191, 224, 233, 452

S

- Sabine's Gull, 176, 183, 201, 212, 216, 217, 406
 Sage Thrasher, 412
 Sanderling, 108, 182, 216, 403, 437, 471
 Sandhill Crane, 71, 72, 81, 95, 106, 181, 221, 224, 228, 249, 321, 334, 340, 345, 353, 391, 392, 401, 435, 470, 495
 Saur, Edward, "By the Wayside," 235
 Savannah Sparrow, 49, 63, 190, 232, 244, 245, 332, 334, 417, 450
 Say's Phoebe, 409, 427, 429, 442, 459, 461
 Scarlet Tanager, 190, 208, 308, 342, 416, 449, 467
 Schaefer, Thomas, "By the Wayside," 127
 Schaufenbauer, Joe, "By the Wayside," 122
 Schultz, Thomas R., A Remarkable First Wisconsin Record: Streak-backed Oriole, 161-166
 Scissor-tailed Flycatcher, 409, 466, 472, 479, 482, 485
 Scott's Oriole, 419
 Sedge Wren, 72, 96, 98, 102, 187, 244, 334, 342, 343, 345, 411, 445, 467, 473
 Semipalmated Plover, 49, 106, 116, 181, 401, 436, 470
 Semipalmated Sandpiper, 108, 117, 119, 182, 334, 353, 403, 437, 471
 Sharp-shinned Hawk, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 105, 180, 224, 227, 391, 393, 434, 470
 Sharp-tailed Grouse, 81, 95, 106, 107, 181, 228, 345, 435, 470
 Sharp-tailed Sparrow, 177, 190, 321, 417, 429, 450, 466, 475
 Short-billed Dowitcher, 108, 182, 404, 438, 471
 Short-eared Owl, 81, 96, 109, 184, 230, 391, 392, 440
 Smith, Jerry H., The Spring Season: 1999, 427-454; "By the Wayside," 118-119, 483
 Smith's Longspur, 49, 418
 Snow Bunting, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 99, 191, 222, 233, 391, 418, 451
 Snow Goose, 80, 94, 102, 104, 178, 196, 210, 224, 225, 235, 241, 261, 383, 431, 459, 460, 466, 469
 Snowy Egret, 102, 104, 176, 177, 397, 431, 466, 468

Snowy Owl, 96, 98, 184, 230, 407, 440
 Snowy Plover, 401
 Solitary Sandpiper, 107, 119, 182, 334, 402, 436, 470
 Song Sparrow, 63, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 99, 190, 224, 232, 315, 332, 334, 342, 451
 Sontag, Charles, see "By the Wayside," 117-118, 119-120, 199, 238, 480, 480-481, 483
 Sooty Tern, 407
 Sora, 4, 102, 181, 277, 279, 280, 282-284, 286-289, 302, 334, 352, 368, 400, 435
 Soulen, Thomas K., The Summer Season: 1998, 101-114; The Summer Season: 1999, 465-477
 Spotted Sandpiper, 102, 118, 182, 334, 343, 402, 436, 455
 Spotted Towhee, 416, 464
 Spruce Grouse, 50, 72, 81, 95, 102, 105, 176, 181, 228, 429, 435, 466, 470
 Stewart, John, see Taft, Amber, John Stewart, and Jeffrey Wilson
 Stilt Sandpiper, 108, 119, 182, 404, 438, 471
 Stover, Barbara R., "By the Wayside," 198, 206-207
 Streak-backed Oriole, 141, 161, 162, 164, 165, 167, 419, 459, 462
 Strelka, Jean M., "By the Wayside," 121, 479
 Stromborg, Kenneth, see Matteson, Sumner W., Paul W. Rasmussen, Kenneth Stromborg, Thomas I. Meier, Julie Van Stappen, and Eric Nelson
 Summer Tanager, 102, 113, 115, 127, 177, 190, 243, 416, 429, 449
 Sundell, Roger H., "By the Wayside," 203-204
 Surf Scoter, 49, 179, 226, 399, 433
 Sveum, Colin M., see Knutson, Melinda G., Randy K. Hines, Colin M. Sveum, Timothy J. Fox, and Carl E. Korschgen
 Svingen, Peder, "By the Wayside," 237
 Swainson's Hawk, 102, 105, 115, 176, 180, 391, 392, 400, 429, 434
 Swainson's Thrush, 110, 187, 412, 445, 474
 Swainson's Warbler, 415
 Swallow-tailed Kite, 399, 429, 433, 460
 Swamp Sparrow, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 99, 191, 232, 334, 342, 352, 451

T

Taft, Amber, John Stewart, and Jeffrey Wilson, "By the Wayside," 456
 Tennessee Warbler, 49, 111, 188, 413, 446, 474
 Tessen, Daryl D., "By the Wayside," 126, 200, 204-205, 207, 235
 Thayer's Gull, 72, 81, 95, 109, 176, 183, 229, 406, 429, 439, 466, 471
 Three-toed Woodpecker, 49, 408, 463
 Townsend's Solitaire, 231, 412, 429, 445, 461
 Townsend's Warbler, 414
 Tree Swallow, 186, 221, 231, 303, 315, 334, 342, 353, 411, 444, 498
 Trick, Joel, see Matteson, Sumner, Eric Epstein, Julie Van Stappen, Thomas Doolittle, and Joel Trick
 Tricolored Heron, 102, 104, 129, 397, 431, 459
 Trumpeter Swan, 94, 104, 176, 178, 224, 225, 249, 261, 263, 312, 320, 334, 429, 431, 469
 Tufted Titmouse, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 98, 110, 187, 231, 444, 473
 Tundra Swan, 64, 94, 178, 224, 225, 261, 300, 304, 391, 431, 466, 469
 Turkey Vulture, 80, 115, 178, 220, 223, 225, 391, 398, 431

U

Upland Sandpiper, 102, 182, 402, 436, 466

V

Van Stappen, Julie, see Matteson, Sumner, Eric Epstein, Julie Van Stappen, Thomas Doolittle, and Joel Trick; see Matteson, Sumner W., Paul W. Rasmussen, Kenneth Stromborg, Thomas I. Meier, Julie Van Stappen, and Eric Nelson
 Varied Thrush, 96, 98, 232, 412, 429, 446
 Veery, 187, 332, 334, 345, 412, 445
 Verch, Richard L., "By the Wayside," 198, 481-482
 Vesper Sparrow, 63, 190, 450
 Vine, Lawrence E., see Wheeler, William E. and Lawrence E. Vine
 Virginia Rail, 80, 95, 102, 181, 228, 277, 279, 280, 284-289, 302, 304, 334, 352, 368, 400, 435, 466
 Volkert, William K., Wetland Habitats and Their Ecology: The Horicon Marsh Case History, 355-369

W

Warbling Vireo, 102, 186, 303, 307, 308, 315, 334, 345, 410, 443
 Western Grebe, 72, 80, 94, 102, 103, 176, 177, 321, 348, 349, 350, 353, 396, 429, 430
 Western Kingbird, 102, 109, 115, 123, 176, 186, 409, 466, 472
 Western Meadowlark, 113, 191, 452, 476
 Western Sandpiper, 102, 108, 115, 117, 176, 182, 403, 437
 Western Tanager, 177, 190, 195, 208, 214, 215, 416
 Western Wood-Pewee, 409
 Wheeler, William E. and Lawrence E. Vine, Spring Staging Chronology, Distribution, and Habitat Use by the Mississippi Valley Population of Canada Geese in Wisconsin, 143-153
 Whimbrel, 102, 107, 176, 182, 334, 402, 437, 466, 471
 Whip-poor-will, 102, 184, 408, 441, 466
 White-breasted Nuthatch, 3, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 98, 187, 231, 315, 444
 White-cheeked Pintail, 398
 White-crowned Sparrow, 49, 66, 97, 99, 102, 113, 115, 127, 191, 232, 451
 White-eyed Vireo, 80, 102, 110, 221, 231, 410, 429, 443, 466, 472
 White-faced Ibis, 398, 429, 431, 459
 White Ibis, 28
 White Pelican, 41, 103, 177, 215, 353, 365, 391, 392, 397, 430, 468
 White-rumped Sandpiper, 108, 182, 353, 403, 437, 471
 White-tailed Kite, 400, 486
 White-throated Sparrow, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 99, 113, 191, 232, 332, 334, 451, 476
 White-winged Crossbill, 97, 99, 114, 192, 222, 234, 391, 430, 453
 White-winged Scoter, 81, 95, 179, 220, 226, 399, 433
 White-winged Tern, 407
 Whitford, Philip C. and Sam Nottelman, An Update on the Albino Red-tailed Hawks of the Wisconsin-Minnesota Border Region, 379-388
 Whooping Crane, 401, 495
 Wild Turkey, 81, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 102, 106, 181, 228, 340, 435
 Wilking, Julie, "By the Wayside," 482
 Willet, 102, 107, 182, 402, 436, 466, 471
 Willow Flycatcher, 109, 185, 409, 442, 472
 Willow Ptarmigan, 400
 Wilson, Jeffrey, see Taft, Amber, John Stewart, and Jeffrey Wilson

Wilson's Phalarope, 108, 183, 404, 438, 471
 Wilson's Warbler, 113, 190, 334, 416, 449, 475
 Winter Wren, 96, 98, 110, 187, 231, 335, 444, 473
 Wood Duck, 94, 102, 178, 224, 225, 268, 269, 300, 335, 353, 432
 Wood Stork, 398
 Wood, Thomas C., "By the Wayside," 125, 126-127, 196-197, 479-480, 480, 484
 Wood Thrush, 71, 72, 96, 98, 188, 221, 231, 243, 308, 314, 335, 343, 345, 412, 445
 Worm-eating Warbler, 102, 112, 415, 448, 466, 475, 479, 483

Y

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher, 109, 185, 332, 335, 409, 442, 472
 Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, 98, 109, 185, 231, 315, 335, 441, 472
 Yellow-billed Cuckoo, 109, 184, 315, 316, 407, 440, 472

Yellow-breasted Chat, 4, 113, 416, 449, 466, 475
 Yellow-crowned Night-Heron, 102, 104, 176, 178, 397, 429, 431, 466, 469
 Yellow-headed Blackbird, 113, 191, 352, 452, 466
 Yellow Rail, 106, 277, 279-282, 288, 289, 321, 335, 400, 429, 435, 470
 Yellow-rumped Warbler, 96, 98, 112, 189, 232, 332, 335, 447, 462, 466
 Yellow-throated Vireo, 110, 124, 186, 335, 410, 443, 473
 Yellow-throated Warbler, 4, 112, 115, 125, 130, 222, 223, 232, 414, 429, 447, 462, 474
 Yellow Warbler, 188, 308, 335, 342, 413, 447

Z

Ziebell, Thomas J., The Nesting Waterbirds of Rush Lake, 347-353
 Zink, Robert M. and John Klicka, The Green Violet-ear Hummingbird Specimen From Wisconsin: A Museum Report, 171-173

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CONTENTS

Volume 61	Winter 1999	Number 4
-----------	-------------	----------

Cover Artwork (Black-necked Stilt at Horicon Marsh) <i>Jack Bartholmai</i>		
President's Statement <i>Sumner W. Matteson</i>		377
An Update on the Albino Red-tailed Hawks of the Wisconsin-Minnesota Border Region <i>Philip C. Whitford and Sam Nottleman</i>		379
Spring Hawk Watching on Chequamegon Bay, Lake Superior <i>Ryan Brady</i>		389
Wisconsin Record Arrival and Departure Dates <i>Robert C. Domagalski</i>		395
The Spring Season: 1999 <i>Jerry H. Smith</i>		427
"By The Wayside" <i>"Black-billed" Field Sparrow, Spotted Sandpiper dives underwater to avoid Merlin, attempted Fisher predation on a Bald Eagle nest, bullheads deposited in a birdbath by American Crows</i>		455
WSO Records Committee Report—Spring 1999 <i>Jim Frank</i>		459
The Summer Season: 1999 <i>Thomas K. Soulen</i>		465
"By The Wayside"—Summer 1999 <i>Black-necked Stilt, Laughing Gull, Little Gull, Lesser Black-backed Gull, Scissor-tailed Flycatcher, Prairie Warbler, and Worm-eating Warbler</i>		479
WSO Records Committee Report—Summer 1999 <i>Jim Frank</i>		485
Notices and Advertisements		487
About the Authors and Artists		501
Index to Volume 61		503
