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IMMATURE RED-SHOULDERED HAWK

PHOTO BY GEORGE PRINS



# *The* PASSENGER PIGEON

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# IN THIS ISSUE

Page

<b>The Dowitcher Problem.</b> A careful analysis of the differences between the Long-billed and the Short-billed Dowitchers is made by Richard Wills .....	95
<b>The 1958 May Migration—A Backyard Odyssey.</b> An analysis of daily field records by Richard J. Gordon shows shorebirds way up, warblers and vireos way down, and describes Wisconsin's first sight record of an apparently wild Mute Swan .....	105
<b>The 1958 May-Day Count.</b> Wallace N. MacBriar, Jr., summarizes 17 counts producing 225 species, including Yellow-crowned Night Herons in two places, lingering Evening Grosbeaks, and Prairie and Hooded Warblers .....	112
<b>Introducing a New Life Member.</b> Dr. Theodora Nelson, Associate Professor at Hunter College in New York, is welcomed as a new life member .....	114
<b>Calling All Members!</b> Membership Chairman Olive Compton calls for help of all members to boost W.S.O. membership over 1000 in this our 20th anniversary year .....	115
<b>In Memoriam.</b> Walter Scott pays tribute to Mrs. Walter E. Rogers, charter member of W.S.O., who has been an active Society officer .....	116
<b>Book Review.</b> "The Warblers of America" is reviewed by the editor .....	117
<b>By the Wayside.</b> Sight records of a Blue Grosbeak, European Widgeon, Yellow-throated Warbler and Hudsonian Godwit are included in this feature .....	120
<b>The Spring Season.</b> Wallace N. MacBriar, Jr., describes a season that was remarkably late in spite of favorable Wisconsin weather, due to unfavorable weather south of our borders .....	121
<b>Other Features.</b> Elsewhere in this issue are "Dates to Remember," announcements about the forthcoming spring convention, news of past and future field trips, advertisements, and other news items.	

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# The Dowitcher Problem . . .

By RICHARD G. WILLS

The exact position of North American Dowitchers, genus *Limnodromus*, has presented a complex problem for ornithologists for many years, and is by no means completely solved today, although much work has been done recently to clarify the situation greatly. "The literature on dowitchers, especially that dealing with the western half of the North American continent, and their nomenclature, was an almost inextricable confusion of records." (Pitelka 1950)

"In 1931 the A.O.U. Check-list divides the species *Limnodromus griseus* into eastern and western races, *L. griseus griseus* the Short-billed Dowitcher, and *L. griseus scolopaceus* the Long-billed form, respectively. In the following year, Rowan helped greatly to clarify the still existing confusion by describing an inland population, *L. griseus hendersoni*, characterized by larger size, reduced ventral spotting, and more extensive buffiness ventrally in comparison with the nominate race in eastern Canada. He also held that *L. g. scolopaceus* was a specifically distinct species. Peters (1934), in his *Check-list of Birds of the World*, did not consider *L. g. hendersoni* or Rowan's proposed new species *L. scolopaceus* recognizable, and his treatment of the dowitchers agrees with that of the A.O.U. Check-list in all essentials.

"Since 1932, the distinctness of the inland race *L. hendersoni* has been upheld by Brooks (1934), Swenk (1940), Conover (1941), van Rossem (1945), and Aldrich (1948). Most other students of the dowitchers have recognized only the two races defined by the A.O.U. Check-list and by Peters.

"At the time Rowan introduced the question of a recognizable inland race, the occurrence of a short-billed form of the dowitcher on the Pacific coast was already under study. Increasing awareness of this fact is evidenced by a series of papers appearing in the period 1925-1940. . . . Before these studies it was the practice to call all western dowitchers *L. scolopaceus* (Long-billed). Brooks (1934:23) maintained, and for the first time openly, that short-billed dowitchers occur commonly on the Pacific coast. In fact, Orr (1940:63) concluded that the "eastern" or short-billed form *L. griseus* outnumbers the long-billed form in California by about 5 to 1, thus upsetting the concepts of regional representation of races held at least as recently as 1934.

"Throughout the time that the foregoing questions have been under study the specific distinctness of *scolopaceus* has been questioned; only Rowan (1932), Brooks (1934), Conover (1941), and van Rossem (1945) among recent authors have held to the opinion that *L. scolopaceus* is distinct.

"Thus, several more or less discrete problems are presented by the dowitchers, and simultaneous study of various of them over the last fifty years, with the use of limited material, has as often confused as clarified the answer to any one of them. It is worth while to enumerate these problems now." (Pitelka 1950)

1. The existence of a western form, *L. scolopaceus* (Long-billed), distinct from *L. griseus* (Short-billed).
2. The specific distinctness of *L. scolopaceus*.
3. The existence of an inland form, *L. g. hendersoni*, distinct from *L. griseus griseus* and *L. scolopaceus*.
4. The occurrence on the Atlantic coast of both *L. scolopaceus* and a ventrally buffy, light-spotted dowitcher larger than typical *L. griseus* later found to be *L. g. hendersoni* and confused by many with somewhat similar *L. scolopaceus*.
5. The lack of conclusive information concerning the breeding grounds of dowitchers east of Hudson Bay.
6. The occurrence of Short-billed Dowitchers on the Pacific coast.
7. The racial status of the latter.

Pitelka (1950) has collected and presented all known information and data in such a thorough manner that all the previous mentioned statements, with the exception possibly of number seven, can be considered settled conclusively. Pitelka presents these answers to the above questions:

1a. *L. scolopaceus*, the western Long-billed Dowitcher, is distinct from *L. griseus*.

2a. *L. scolopaceus* is a separate species.

3a. *L. g. hendersoni* is an inland subspecies distinct from *L. g. griseus* and *L. scolopaceus*.

4a. *L. g. griseus* and *L. g. hendersoni* both occur frequently on the Atlantic coast, the former occurring more commonly north of Chesapeake Bay and the latter is more frequent south of Chesapeake Bay. *L. scolopaceus* occurs only rarely on the Atlantic coast.

5a. A large breeding area belonging to *L. g. hendersoni* is known to exist west of Hudson Bay.

6a. *L. griseus caurinus* is the most common Short-billed Dowitcher on the Pacific coast. (This is a new form described by Pitelka in 1950.)

7a. There is more evidence supporting this as a distinct race than there is evidence denying it.

My only attempt in this paper will be to present most of the essential information needed to help simplify this complex dowitcher problem for the reader. Since no significant works have followed Pitelka's thorough incorporation of all previous information into his study, I relied heavily on his work which was so completely presented. A personal check of all skins at the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, and Chicago museums have agreed completely with the conclusions drawn by Pitelka.

Recently (1954), however, the A.O.U. in their 29th supplement to the A.O.U. Check-list have suppressed the Eastern subspecies *L. griseus griseus* without giving any reference or reason for their decision. Evidently the committee considered the physical differences and breeding ranges too closely integrated with *L. g. hendersoni* for recognition as a distinct subspecies. It is interesting to note that Pitelka, who made a consummate study of the dowitchers and recognized three subspecies of *L. griseus*, was on the check-list committee. The A.O.U. now recognizes two species of dowitchers *Limnodromus scolopaceus*, the Long-billed Dowitcher; and *L. griseus*, with two subspecies *L. g. hendersoni* (Rowan),

the Inland Short-billed Dowitcher, and *L. g. caurinus* (Pitelka), the Alaskan Short-billed Dowitcher.

Although the recent A.O.U. check-list does not recognize *L. g. griseus*, I will include its description for completeness because it seems its characters are distinct and different in their own breeding grounds which may represent one end of a gradient with *L. g. hendersoni* on the other end. *L. g. caurinus* is also included in the text, although there are no records east of the Rockies. It seems that it is just as difficult to sepa-

Table 1

**A COMPARISON OF ADULT PLUMAGES OF DOWITCHERS  
FOR USE ON SPRING AND EARLY FALL MIGRANTS**

	<i>L. scolopaceus</i>	<i>L. g. griseus</i>	<i>L. g. hendersoni</i>
Ventral Coloration	Typically entirely salmon, comparatively redder (from g.).	Reddish color usually paler. Lower breast, belly, flanks and under tail coverts whitish, only slightly tinged with salmon (from s. & h.).	Entirely salmon colored, perhaps some white on center of abdomen & vent (from g.).
Ventral Markings	Typically dense markings confined to throat and upper breast, usually taking the form of short bars; bars most characteristic if present on upper breast.	Typically very heavy, confined to throat and upper breast (from h.); in form of dots (from s.).	Typically very sparse (from s. & g.); widely scattered, not concentrated on chest; in form of dots (from s.). Can be absent.
Sides of Belly and Breast	Heavily barred.	Typically heavier barred than h., but less so than s.	Typically very light (from s. & g.).
Dorsal Coloration	Plumage dark (from g. & h.) due to buff edgings and barring of feathers which are much narrower and redder.	Plumage lighter, buff edgings and barrings without distinct pattern on feathers; buff intermediate between s. & h.	Plumage lighter than s.; buff edging and barrings very wide with distinct pattern on feathers.
Tail Feathers	Darker; light barrings being narrower, dark bars wider (overlaps with g.).	Much lighter, light barrings wider, dark bars narrow.	Intermediate between s. & h.
Adults in Winter	Very dark gray.	Very light gray.	Intermediate.

rate *L. scolopaceus* from various forms of *L. griseus* as it is to separate the races of *griseus* themselves. This is due to a certain degree of overlap in almost all characteristics, and this should certainly be kept in mind when deciding on what name to give a bird. All forms of dowitchers are included in one plumage chart rather than describing them in the text, so if there is an overlap in one character it can readily be compared with the other characters in the chart. This is by far the most convenient and simplest way to present the descriptions of adult dowitchers in breeding plumage.

"The following are the linear measurements take from skins: (1) wing, the cord; (2) length of bill, from upper basal margin of culmen on

the forehead to tip of bill; (3) tarsus, from joint between tibio-tarsus and tarso-metatarsus behind to the distal margin of the scute covering the central articulatory prominence (trochela)." (Pitelka) See the accompanying chart.

Table 2

**MENSURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF LONG-BILLED  
AND SHORT-BILLED DOWITCHERS (in millimeters)**

	<b>L. Scolopaceus</b>			<b>L. Griseus</b>		
<b>Wing</b>	<b>Min.</b>	<b>Max.</b>	<b>Ave.</b>	<b>Min.</b>	<b>Max.</b>	<b>Ave.</b>
Female Ad.	138	— 156	about 144	133	— 153	144 +
" Im.	137	— 156	" 143.5			
Male Adult				133	— 151	140 or 141
" Im.	127	— 147	" 139			
<b>Culmen</b>						
Female	64.2	— 80.8	71.6 — 72.2	54.8	— 69	60 — 61 +
Male	54.4	— 69.6	about 62	50.5	— 64	56 +
<b>Tarsus</b>						
Female	37.0	— 44.9	41 to 41.5	31.3	— 40	35 +
Male	34.9	— 41.4	about 38	33.2	— 40.2	35
<b>Weight</b>						
Male			99.9 gr.			108 gr.
Female			114.7			114.8

From the chart we can see that the minimum culmen length of female Long-bills is usually longer than the maximum measurements for any other form. The female Short-billed and the male Long-billed have remarkably similar culmen measurements. The male *L. griseus* has the shortest bill. The bill lengths for the two species of the same sex overlap. Extreme tarsus and wing lengths are greater in *L. scolopaceus*, but there is too much overlap for use as a distinct feature.

Besides the separation of the forms of dowitchers on the characters of plumage and measurement, there are other means to distinguish *L. scolopaceus* from *L. griseus*, at least. Some of the most useful are the breeding grounds, ranges, and migration routes of the various forms; these are best presented by the use of maps which follow.

### Geographical Distribution

From the map it is found that *L. scolopaceus* breeds in northern and western Alaska; it migrates along the Pacific coast, through interior Canada, and over the whole of the United States, becoming less common eastward. In the light of the most recent field work in the East, the Long-billed migrates commonly along the coast in the fall, and much less commonly in the spring. *L. g. griseus* breeds in Eastern Canada mostly on the Ungava Peninsula, and migrates southward along the Atlantic coast to Peru and Brazil. *L. g. hendersoni* is a resident of interior Canada, mostly east of Hudson Bay. It occurs as a migrant through the Mississippi Valley and along the Atlantic coast, occasionally north to New Hampshire and south to the northern and northwestern coasts of South America. The only known breeding grounds of *L. g. caurinus* lie in southern Alaska, and it occurs as a migrant along the Pacific coast south probably to the coasts of Ecuador and Peru.

The type of habitat selected by the dowitchers is another excellent criterion which can be used to distinguish the two forms in coastal areas. Specimens from California were tabulated by type of habitat in which they were collected. "The results showed that in the Long-billed Dowitcher, 90.9 per cent of a total of 638 specimens were obtained at fresh water sites. In the short-billed forms, 93.2 per cent of a total of 398 specimens were obtained in salt or brackish water sites. Thus a remarkable degree of ecological segregation is shown to occur." (Pitelka, 1950)



FIGURE 1  
GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF DOWITCHERS

The arrival of migrants can also be used to separate the two species of dowitchers. "From analysis of specimens collected in New England, California, and Nebraska there is similar agreement that no difference occurred in the time of spring migration. Fall records of Short-bills in Nebraska were scarce, but seemed to support the finding in California which showed that most Short-bills migrated by September 15, whereas no Long-billed was collected before September 15, with the majority of

Long-bills coming in the middle of October in Nebraska.” (Pitelka, 1950) Urner’s work on the shorebirds of New Jersey (1949) also supports these findings. His arrival dates in fall for the Short-bill are mainly between July 6 and August 25; for the Long-billed, between September 6 and October 27. For Wisconsin we have no specimens of Short-bills after September 9, and no Long-bills before September 4. Caution should be used with this criterion until more specimens are obtained to verify these observations.

### Call Notes

One aspect of this dowitcher problem is still far from solved: the difference, if any, between the flight and call notes of the two forms. Authoritative writers have both asserted and denied that the two species can be separated by their notes.

Peterson (1947), states that “the call notes of the two species are said to be quite distinct. That of the eastern Short-billed is a trebled **tu-tu-tu**, metallic and slightly Yellow-legs-like. The most common note of the Long-billed is a single thin **keek**, occasionally trebled.”

The only other reference I could find concerning the Long-billed note is from N. T. Lawrence in the **Birds of Massachusetts**. He says, “in fall, a deep chirp; a whistled note much louder and clearer than that of the Short-billed.”

Bent (1927) in the **Life Histories of North American Shorebirds** quotes John T. Nichols as describing the flight note of the Short-billed as resembling that of the Lesser Yellowlegs’ whistle and usually suggesting the bird’s name: **dowitch**, or **dowitcher**. Mr. Bent says the flight song on the east coast is a loud sibilant whistle of run-on combinations of notes resembling **tidilee**, **tichilee**, **tscha**, etc. There are many other descriptions of **whew-whips**, **chups**, and **chips** listed which comprise the varied repertoire of the Short-billed.

John T. Nichols, whom Bent describes as “one of the best authorities on shore bird notes,” states “the chances are there is no significant difference in calls of the two races.” Bent also says “the differences in the notes are probably due to individual variation in a somewhat varied vocabulary.” In the same paragraph Bent includes the paradoxical statement that “the gunners along the east coast are said to distinguish the two forms by their notes.”

Obviously confusion still reigns in analyzing the call notes of dowitchers. The confusion stems partly from a lack of attention on the part of observers, partly from the existence of different races of **L. griseus** in different sections of the continent, and partly from the propensity of humans to describe identical bird sounds in remarkably divergent ways. An analysis of actually recorded call notes of the different forms of dowitchers would go far toward clearing up this confusion. Until more incontrovertible evidence is at hand, I would discourage the use of flight or call notes in trying to distinguish the two species in the field.

### Sexual Dimorphism

In mensural characters of corresponding sexes the degree of sexual dimorphism differs in the two forms. If the average dimensions of **griseus**

are considered as 100 per cent, and are compared with those of *scolopaceus*, the differences between adults of *scolopaceus* are as follows:

Females: wing,—2.9%; Culmen,—16.0%; tarsus,—9.9%.

Males: wing,—4.6%; culmen,—9.0%; tarsus,—4.1%. (Pitelka, 1950)

Thus in bill length, for example, females of *scolopaceus* are 16.0 per cent larger than females of *griseus*, whereas in males this difference amounts to only 9.0 per cent. If differences between females (100 per cent) and males of the two forms are compared the results are as follows:

*L. scolopaceus*: wing, 3.6%; culmen, 14.0%; tarsus, 7.9%.

*L. griseus*: wing, 1.9%; culmen, 8.4%; tarsus, 2.8%. (Pitelka, 1950)

Thus it is shown that males are considerably smaller in all dimensions than the females of both species, the significant point lies in the fact that the difference of sexual dimorphism is greater in *scolopaceus*.

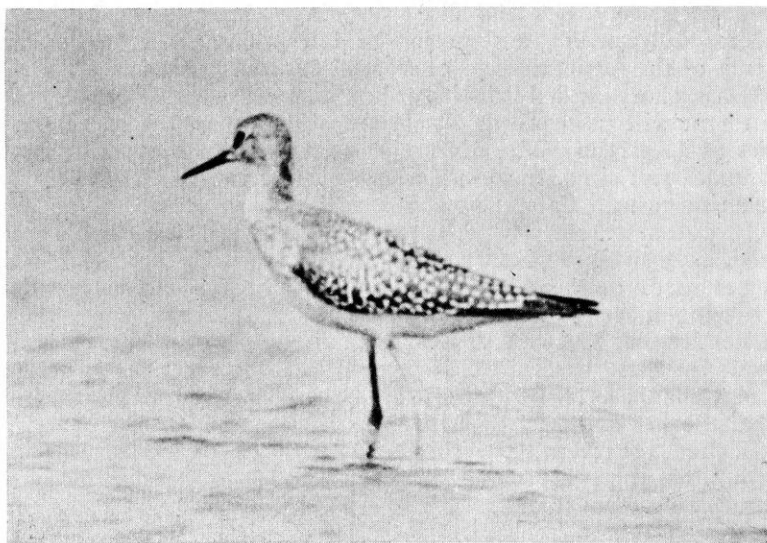


FIGURE 2

THE GREATER YELLOWLEGS IS A FREQUENT COMPANION OF DOWITCHERS IN SPRING AND FALL MIGRATION IN WISCONSIN.

PHOTO BY PRINS BROTHERS

With the limited information provided above, it is hoped the following argument (in abbreviated form) proposed by Pitelka (1950) for the separation and distinctness of *L. scolopaceus* can be followed. His argument is based on at least three well founded points:

1. "Not only do bill, wing, and tarsus differ in average size, but the differences are of opposing sign. Whereas the bill and tarsus are longer in *scol.* than in *griseus*, the wing is shorter. These differences are apparently correlated with dissimilarities in habitat and feeding behavior. *Scolopaceus* is known to inhabit chiefly fresh-water areas, and its longer bill and longer tarsi represent adaptations whereby the area of water-covered pond margin that can be explored effectively for food is increased." Also the plumages of the juvenal and downy young are quite distinct in themselves.

2. "A second argument for the specific distinctness of *scolopaceus* is afforded by the marked difference between that form and *griseus* in sexual dimorphism of mensural characters. Sex for sex, there appears to be no real difference in variability of *scolopaceus* and *griseus*; but greater disparity in size between males and females of *scolopaceus* means greater variability in total population. This again seems to be significant in the adaptive trend displayed by that form.

3. "A third argument for the specific distinctness of *scolopaceus* is the absence of undoubted intermediates or hybrids between that form and *griseus* in the extensive collections (2,908 skins) examined in this study." It can thus be concluded that *L. scolopaceus* does not interbreed with forms of *L. griesus* to any pertinent degree.

These specific points when combined with differences in color tone and color pattern in all plumages, in size, in extent and rate of post-juvenal molt, in prenuptial molt, and in ecological distribution, geographical distribution, and period of fall migration, offer convincing evidence of the distinctiveness of *scolopaceus* and *griseus*.

Having satisfactorily distinguished *L. scolopaceus* from *L. griseus*, an attempt will be made to clarify the situation in regard to the subspecies of *L. griseus*. The divergence of *L. griseus* appears as a trans-continental size cline, the large extreme occurring in Alaska, the small extreme in eastern Canada; and as a variation in ventral color from a heavily spotted, extensively white extreme in eastern Canada to a sparsely spotted, extensively buff extreme in interior Canada. Both of the latter extremes occur in the Alaskan population which is characterized by a longer wing, more heavily and densely spotted and more white ventrally than *hendersoni*, and not so heavily spotted nor so white ventrally as *griseus*. On these bases, Pitelka recognizes three races: *L. g. griseus* of eastern Canada, *L. g. hendersoni* of the interior and *L. g. caurinus* of Alaska, the last is newly described by Pitelka in his 1950 paper. The A.O.U. check-list committee recognizes *L. scolopaceus* as a separate species but combines the subspecies *L. g. griesus* and *L. g. hendersoni* into the once race *L. g. hendersoni*.

### Wisconsin's Dowitcher Specimens

I have been able to examine personally only thirteen dowitcher skins from Wisconsin. I will only briefly describe these and one other known specimen. Seven Long-billed Dowitchers and one Short-billed could be recognized with assurance at the Milwaukee Public Museum. There is another skin at the museum which could not be located. The file card for this bird states that it is *L. griseus*: it had previously been checked by two eminent ornithologists, Wetmore and Friedman. I agree with their identification of a Long-billed and the other Short-billed. These two birds, plus two other ones, were the only four specimens whose labels agreed with my diagnosis. That is the reason I am reluctant to accept any identification without first checking it out personally in the light of the most recent information. Therefore, this bird should remain in question until it can be reexamined.

One early fall migrating Short-billed collected on July 16 near Madison in spring plumage, was discovered in the University of Wisconsin Wildlife Management collection. Dr. A. W. Schorger's collection also

**Table 3**  
**DOWITCHER SPECIMENS FROM WISCONSIN**

Name	Locality	Collector	Date	Sex	Culmen	Tarsus	Wing	Location of Skin
<b>L. scolopaceus</b>	L. Koshkonong	T. Kumlien	Sept. 1896	F	7.55	3.9	14.65	Milwaukee Public Museum
"	"	"	May 1888	M	6.2	3.6	14.0	"
"	Golden Lake	Perkins & Gromme	Oct. 1, 1932	M	6.55	4.0	14.55	"
"	"	"	"	F	7.5	4.2	14.5	"
"	"	"	"	M	6.6	3.9	13.85	"
"	"	"	"	F	7.1	4.15	14.2	"
"	Unknown	Listed in Pitelka's paper as from Wisconsin						
"	Unknown	Unknown	Sept. 4, 1940	M	6.1	3.55	14.6	"
<hr/>								
<b>L. griseus</b>	Cedar Grove	Jung	Aug. 6, 1922	F	5.85	3.8	14.0	"
"	L. Koshkonong	T. Kumlien	Aug. 7, 1886	F	Measurements not taken, but previously checked by Wetmore & Friedman. This should be re-examined			
"	Jefferson Co.	"	Aug. 22, 1879	M	5.5	3.5	13.5	U. of Wis., Birge Hall
"	"	"	Sept. 9, 1877	F	6.3	3.8	14.9	"
<b>L. griseus h.</b>	Madison, Dane Co.	A. W. Schorger	May 16, 1915	F	6.3	3.8	.....	A. W. Schorger
"	Goose Pond, Columbia Co.	"	May 12, 1940	M	5.5	3.35	.....	"
"	L. Barney, Dane Co.	John Main	July 16, 1939	M	5.5	3.6	.....	U. of Wis. Wildlife Management Collection

yielded two spring plumaged Short-bills from the Madison area. The University of Wisconsin Zoology museum contained two more Short-bills in fall plumage.

These specimens, plus one additional Long-billed which Pitelka has listed from Wisconsin, constitute all the evidence I have been able to discover concerning the status of these two species for this state. The only conclusion which I am willing to draw from this information is that both species are present in Wisconsin. Therefore, I suggest that the former inclusive species, *Limnodromus griseus*, listed for Wisconsin be formally modernized by adding its newly sanctioned companion *Limnodromus scolopaceus* to the state list.

We should not conclude that these are rare birds, just because only 15 skins have been located as representing about 100 years of collecting activity for this state. Very probably there are other Wisconsin skins which I have not located. Present-day field activity shows that dowitchers are regular migrants in Wisconsin in both spring and fall, although usually in relatively small numbers. The number of dowitchers seen in Wisconsin at the peak of the migration season certainly does not compare with the number occurring in coastal areas; but dowitchers cannot be considered as really rare in this state.

Since the specimens examined represent such a small sample, we should not assume that the dowitchers are present in Wisconsin in migration in approximately the same ratio as listed. We can merely hope that more light can be thrown on the distribution and abundance of these two species by additional discriminative and accurate field work by Wisconsin ornithologists.

It should be emphasized that it is possible to distinguish these two species in the field only after much time and study has been spent in becoming intimately familiar with both species. And even then, if their identification cannot be positive, it is essential that the birds be called just "dowitchers." I would be interested in learning about additional dowitcher specimens and records from Wisconsin, in order to clear up the existing vacancies in information.

This paper was originally prepared for an ornithology course under Dr. John T. Emlen at the University of Wisconsin, and was subsequently modified slightly for this publication. I would like Mr. Owen Gromme and Mr. Warren Dettman to know I appreciate their help and cooperation in making available specimens at the Milwaukee Public Museum. Also, Dr. A. W. Schorger was very kind in permitting me to examine his skins.

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2901 Barlow Street  
Madison, Wisconsin

(Editor's note. The author's name has appeared in the pages of **The Passenger Pigeon** with increasing frequency in the past few years, as he was fast becoming one of Wisconsin's most active field observers. This is his first major publication, and it is a pity that it must be published posthumously. Mr. Wills was killed in a tragic car accident less than two weeks after this manuscript was submitted for publication, before a few possible minor revisions could be made. Thus the above article is offered substantially as originally written.)

## THE 1958 MAY MIGRATION— A BACK YARD ODYSSEY

By RICHARD J. GORDON

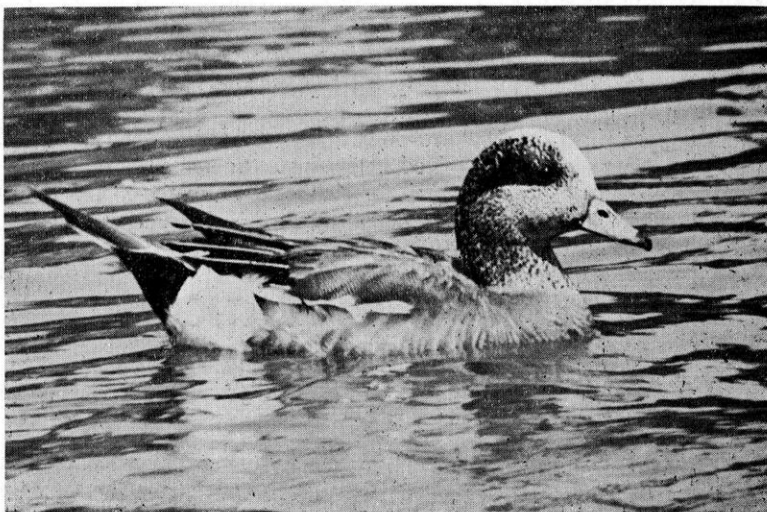
This report covers Kenosha and surrounding counties in southeastern Wisconsin and northeastern Illinois during my vacation period of May 5 through June 4, 1958. In earlier years I birded this area quite a bit, but having been out East much of the time in recent years, this is simply a return to familiar—if slightly more civilized—haunts.

I birded 28 days during this 31-day period, averaging 6½ hours of birding and four miles of walking per day. I birded alone, due partly at least to the fact that I don't know any physically active birders in this area who had the time to bird with me in such an intensive way.

About two-thirds of the area I covered was in Wisconsin. This included various areas close to home in Kenosha County: the harbor, Petri-fying Springs Park, an area of gently rolling cultivated prairie west of the park known as "manure pile area," Paris Marsh; Wind Point, Spring Lake, and the Yellow-crowned Night Heron nesting area in Racine County; Milwaukee harbor; Cedarburg Swamp in Ozaukee County; Beaver Dam Marsh in Waukesha County; Scuppernong Flats, Whitewater Lake, and other areas in the lower Kettle Moraine State Forest in southeastern Jefferson and northwestern Walworth Counties. The vast majority of time was spent within twenty miles of my home.

One-third of the area was in Illinois—Lake and Cook Counties. Particularly interesting to Wisconsin birders, being just a few miles south of Wisconsin's borders, is an area we call the "Public Service Plant." East of Waukegan is a two-mile stretch of lakeshore containing no roads; it is

bounded on the west by harbor slips, heavy industries, and a garbage dump. The area is seldom visited by people, and is surprisingly wild. It contains wide sandy beaches, shallows, little creeks (polluted), wet sand-flats, mudflats, sloughs, a cattail marsh, and a large inland pond. Although it takes about four miles of walking to cover it thoroughly, one is rewarded in season by large concentrations of bay and marsh ducks (male American Widgeon nested successfully with female Mallard), all kinds of rare gulls, nesting terns, and superb concentrations of beach and mud-loving shorebirds. An average May day would probably find about a dozen species, and 300 or more individual shorebirds in the area; but it takes a lot of hard walking to cover, so it isn't birded too often.



AT THE PUBLIC SERVICE PLANT PONDS NEAR WAUKEGAN, ILLINOIS, A MALE AMERICAN WIDGEON MATED WITH A FEMALE MALLARD, REARING AT LEAST TWO YOUNG.

PHOTO BY GEORGE PRINS

The weather was uniformly clear from May 5 to May 30—no rain, and above normal temperatures on the average. We had easterly lake breezes 21 days during May, and often a cold front would bring in warmer air (near the lake) than what it replaced! Humidity generally was low, with very little buildup of low clouds, or locally high winds, during the day. Very strong steady northeast winds prevailed from May 4 through May 7; then a southwest shift on May 10 brought a small wave on the 11th. Prior to this, almost no May migrants had appeared. A warm front arrived on the 14th, causing the big wave of the spring on the 15th. Steady southwest winds and fine visibility hurried the landbirds through, so that by May 19 only a small number of migrant land birds remained. Strong northeast to northwest winds slowed things up thereafter, until a shift to southwest late on the 24th. Note the temperature variation that day: at Kenosha, 32 to 62; at the South Kettle Moraine State Forest Headquarters, 24 to 75! There followed a flight on the 25th, with great variety but no great numbers of individuals. A few migrants trickled through until June 1, giving unspectacular—but very steady—birding for

17 days after the big wave. Three of the four best warbler days fell on Sundays this spring.

### Birds Unusually Scarce

The following species seemed unusually scarce to me during this month-long period of intensive birding.

**Pied-billed Grebe:** Recorded only seven times.

**Wood Duck:** Noted three times. Only one breeding (?) pair seen: in the Yellow-crowned Night Heron nesting area in southern Racine County.

**Red-tailed Hawk:** Seven observations.

**Marsh Hawk:** Seen 11 times, but only one or two a day.

**Sparrow Hawk:** Observed seven times. There seem to be mighty few hawks around.

**Caspian Tern:** Seen only twice; once in Wisconsin, at Milwaukee on May 10.

**Nighthawk:** Generally scarce.

**Flycatchers:** Except for Kingbird, generally scarce, Phoebe especially so.

**Cliff Swallow:** Seen only three times, all single birds at the Public Service Plant near Waukegan.

**Robin:** Relatively uncommon this year, with no real spring flight. The first spring arrival was incredibly late: heard early on the morning of March 29.

**Bluebird:** Common in the South Kettle Moraine State Forest; but very rare—seen only three times—elsewhere.

**Cedar Waxwing:** Only one bird seen, May 27, at Baker Lake at Barrington, Illinois.

**Myrtle Warbler:** First recorded this spring on May 9! Only 13 individuals recorded all spring!

**Blackpoll Warbler:** Only 12 individuals recorded, and only one seen in spring plumage; a great number of warblers this spring seen mainly in fall plumage, especially Blackpoll and Bay-breasted.

**Louisiana Waterthrush:** Formerly fairly common migrant and occasional nester (I found a nest in June 1948) at Southport Creek at the south edge of Kenosha. But no more. Trees have been cleared, the creek drained, and now only a sewer-pipe is present.

**Mourning Warbler:** Only three individuals recorded.

**Wilson's Warbler:** Very scarce; only 14 individuals.

**Dickcissel:** Recorded only three times.

**Savannah Sparrow:** Only eight times, by ones and twos.

**White-crowned Sparrow:** Observed three times.

Blackbirds were anything but scarce! There were Grackles, Red-wings and Cowbirds all over the place. A lot of mama Yellow Warblers are going to have ulcers this summer!

### Unusual Records

The birding was amazingly successful—specieswise—for the most part, for various reasons. (1) Being alone, I spent no time sitting around and talking. (2) I never ate while out birding. (3) There is a remarkable variety of habitats close by, into which birds are jam-packed by the surrounding pressures of civilization. (4) I spent very little time driving,

nearly all of the time actually outdoors. (5) There were two exceptional shorebird areas temporarily having just the right water levels. (6) There were almost no mosquitoes. (7) The foliage appeared to be 2-3 weeks later than usual. (8) Swamps and marshes were easily penetrable due to dry sod. (9) Complete lack of rain until the afternoon of May 30.

The following summary of the more unusual records includes only the birds seen in the Wisconsin part of the area.

**Common Egret:** One seen flying east over Petrifying Springs Park, Kenosha County, at 7 p. m. on May 20.

**Yellow-crowned Night Heron:** Pair seen at the same nesting site near the Racine-Kenosha County line where these birds have nested for several years.

**Mute Swan:** At Wind Point, just north of Racine, an immature bird believed to be of this species was seen on May 8. The bird was fairly tame when first seen, but swam rapidly away from me in heavy surf. There was a slight curving of the neck, sometimes—but not always—noticeable; there was gray on the head and neck; the bill was pink, with black outline around the base and a small dark knob. There is no question in my mind about the identification. Thinking of the possibility of escaped tame birds, I inquired about two neighboring flocks of tame swans and learned that none were missing. Spring being a restless time of year for birds, and immature birds being most likely to wander from home, and the date of observation being preceded by three days of steady, strong, northeast winds, I suspect that this bird may have wandered from a healthy and prospering colony of Mute Swans located at Elk Lane in northwest Lower Michigan. A coastguardsman at Wind Point told me that the bird flew in on the morning of the 8th, and was seen flying off to the north late that same day.

**Blue Goose:** A flock of about 20 birds flew north over Lake Michigan late on the afternoon of May 5.

**Snow Goose:** At least two in the flock of Blue Geese.

**Shoveler:** One pair at Spring Lake, Racine County, throughout the period, perhaps nesting.

**Ruddy Duck:** One pair at Spring Lake on June 4.

**Hawks:** Only hawk flight observed was on May 20 over the ridges above Palmer Creek Tamarack Swamp, Kenosha County: 4 Sharp-shinned, 1 Cooper's, 3 Red-tailed, 3 Red-shouldered, 4 unidentified buteos, 2 Marsh, and 1 Pigeon.

**Gray Partridge:** Up to six seen at once through May at the manure pile area in Kenosha County.

**Sandhill Crane:** Two heard at Deer Creek Marsh, Jefferson County, May 31. After 5 hours 20 minutes of silence, birds were heard at 7:00, 8:05, 8:35, 8:45, 8:49 and 8:52 a. m. Then silence.

**Golden Plover:** Flock of six seen in the manure pile area on May 26; the birds stayed in the grassy fields and did not associate with Black-bellies.

**Ruddy Turnstone:** In addition to lake shore birds, this species was fairly common in inland fields from May 20 through June 4.

**White-rumped Sandpiper:** Two birds seen on Paris Marsh, Kenosha County, May 17-18.

**Baird's Sandpiper:** One at Whitewater Lake, Kettle Moraine State Forest, on May 24.

**Dowitcher:** One at Paris Marsh on May 15 believed to be the short-billed species; one at Paris Marsh on May 20 appeared chunkier than the short-billed, a trifle larger-bodied than some Black-bellied Plovers with which it flew, and is believed to have been a Long-billed Dowitcher.

**Hudsonian Godwit:** One on May 30 flying over grass and reeds of grown-over lake bed at Beaverdam Marsh, Waukesha County. Very large, thick neck, noticeable but not spectacular white wing stripe, striking white rump, long fairly thin bill not noticeably recurved; silent during considerable period of flying around.

**Wilson's Phalarope:** Two at Paris Marsh, Kenosha County, May 11; three at Whitewater Lake, Walworth County, May 24; one at Beaverdam Marsh, Waukesha County, May 30.

**Bonaparte's Gull:** About ten still present at Port Washington on June 10.

**Short-eared Owl:** One at Petrifying Springs Park, Kenosha County, May 5; one at Oak Creek Electric Power Company, south of Milwaukee, May 10.

**Acadian Flycatcher:** One just west of Petrifying Springs Park, May 18.

**Red-breasted Nuthatch:** Last seen on May 15, two at Petrifying Springs Park.

**Winter Wren:** One extremely tame bird at Spring Lake, Racine County, on May 10.

**Gray-cheeked Thrush:** One in full song at dusk, May 27.

**Loggerhead Shrike:** One pair nesting in osage-orange bushes at the manure pile site. On June 4 I found a Grasshopper Sparrow recently decapitated and impaled on a thorn near the nest; when I de-impaled the sparrow, then turned my back briefly to watch one shrike, the other bird must have come in behind me and hidden it, for it was gone when I turned around again!

**Philadelphia Vireo:** One on May 11 at Petrifying Springs Park; extremely tame.

**Prothonotary Warbler:** One male near Petrifying Springs Park, May 15.

**Golden-winged Warbler:** Three singing males heard fairly near one another in a tamarack swamp near Goose Lake, Jefferson County, on May 30. No migrants recorded that day, so these birds probably represent potential nesting pairs. The birds were fairly high in the tamarack trees, all near large muskeg-like openings deep in the swamp. The birds were in a heavy swamp forest of tamarack, maple, big yellow birch, and some beech.

**Blue-winged Warbler:** One singing male on the same day and in the same general area as the above Golden-wings, also probably representing a nesting pair. But the Blue-wing was in completely different habitat; it was heard in an area of heavy brush, with fairly dry matted ground; among the swamp thickets were tamaracks and scrawny poplar and yellow birch, but the vegetation had a very open crown contrasted with the closed crown of the Golden-wing area.

**Orange-crowned Warbler:** At Petrifying Springs Park on the morning of May 11, one was seen in fall plumage in company with Ruby-crowned Kinglet, Tennessee, Nashville and Canada Warblers; in the Yellow-crowned Night Heron nesting area on the same afternoon, a fine spring-plumaged individual was seen.

**Cape May Warbler:** Unusually common, especially in the orchards.

**Black-throated Blue Warbler:** Scarce. Near Petrifying Springs Park a female was seen on May 14, and a male on May 15.

**Black-throated Green Warbler:** Two singing males may be possible nester at Cedarburg Swamp, Ozaukee County, June 1.

**Cerulean Warbler:** Male noted near Petrifying Springs Park on May 15; two singing males near headquarters for the South Kettle Moraine State Forest on May 24.

**Kentucky Warbler:** One at Petrifying Springs Park on May 11; another west of there on May 15.

**Yellow-breasted Chat:** One at Yellow-crowned Night Heron nesting site on May 11.

**Orchard Oriole:** A male at Whitewater Lake, Walworth County, May 24.

**Summer Tanager:** I got a fairly close, long look at a male among a large flock of Scarlet Tanagers at Petrifying Springs Park on May 15; the bird was entirely dull red, not at all brilliant and almost salmon-colored, faint dark streakings on wings and tail. A singing male was seen in the same area on May 23, 1952.

**Pine Siskin:** Two at Spring Lake, Racine County, May 15.

**Clay-colored Sparrow:** Two seen together on May 24 at Scuppernong Flats, Kettle Moraine State Forest, on a University of Wisconsin prairie study area; perhaps nesting.

**Harris' Sparrow:** On May 16 an extremely tame individual was seen near a water hole on a farm near Kansasville, Racine County; at one time a Lincoln's Sparrow joined the Harris' Sparrow at the water hole, and was promptly chased off.

**Lapland Longspur:** A flock of 20 was present at the manure pile fields in Kenosha County through May 11.

### Some Comparisons

The last bit of concentrated birding I have done in the same general territory at a similar time of year was in 1952, when I was in the field for 25 days between April 26 and June 4. Comparative figures are given below for shorebirds, vireos and warblers, for the combined Wisconsin-Illinois territory.

There was a lack of good shorebirding areas in 1952. But this year I have a fabulous list of spring shorebirds. Nearly all the more uncommon birds were seen, quite tame, at close range. My first Stilt Sandpiper ever seen in spring plumage (an Illinois bird) was quite a thrill. The peak period was from May 11 through May 20, but with steady fine birding from May 25 through June 4—the latter an exceptional day. These figures are cumulative totals of daily estimates, not to be taken precisely.

	1952	1958		1952	1958
Dunlin .....	53	1035	Semipalmated .....		
Black-bellied Plover ....	355	664	Sandpiper .....	28	412

	1952	1958		1952	1958
Spotted Sandpiper .....	168	337	Pectoral Sandpiper .....		9
Killdeer .....	288	274	Greater Yellowlegs .....	3	7
Semipalmated Plover ....	4	245	Golden Plover .....		6
Ruddy Turnstone .....	43	184	Woodcock .....		5
Least Sandpiper .....	3	117	Common Snipe .....	2	4
Sanderling .....	21	69	Upland Plover .....	7	1
Lesser Yellowlegs .....	21	63	Hudsonian Godwit .....	1	1
Solitary Sandpiper .....	38	20	Long-billed Dowitcher .....		1
Wilson's Phalarope .....	2	16	Piping Plover .....		1
White-rumped Sandpiper .....		12	Stilt Sandpiper .....		1
Baird's Sandpiper .....	3	11	Western Sandpiper .....		1
Short-billed Dowitcher .....		10	Total Species .....	17	26
			Total individuals .....	1040	3506

Vireos were very late in arriving this year, and were remarkably scarce as migrants. Warbling Vireos seemed normally common as summer residents, but resident Red-eyes are decidedly down. A general lack of singing birds this spring may explain the disparity partially.

	1952	1958		1952	1958
Red-eyed Vireo .....	426	44	Bell's Vireo .....	1	
Warbling Vireo .....	359	44	White-eyed Vireo .....	1	
Yellow-throated Vireo ..	20	3	Total Species .....	7	5
Philadelphia Vireo .....	9	1	Total Individuals .....	827	94

About the same amount of time was spent "warblering" both years in the same general areas. In 1958 warblers were almost non-existent before May 11, and there was very little singing. There was good variety this year—often ten species in one tree on the best days—but the number of individuals was way down. Especially was this true of warblers that winter in this country! The Prairie Warblers listed are those known to be resident each year in the Waukegan Dunes in northern Illinois.

	1952	1958		1952	1958
Redstart .....	839	408	Myrtle .....	463	13
Common Yellowthroat .....	825	313	Blackpoll .....	158	12
Tennessee .....	1068	307	Blue-winged .....	1	7
Magnolia .....	945	306	Parula .....	37	5
Chestnut-sided .....	445	297	Louisiana Waterthrush ..	27	4
Cape May .....	334	283	Connecticut .....	10	4
Yellow .....	243	272	Cerulean .....	3	4
Bay-breasted .....	582	139	Mourning .....	134	3
Palm .....	875	125	Black-throated Blue .....	12	2
Ovenbird .....	204	114	Kentucky .....	4	2
Nashville .....	530	104	Yellow-breasted Chat .....	3	2
Canada .....	166	91	Orange-crowned .....	1	2
Black-and-White .....	374	88	Prairie .....	1	2
Black-throated Green ..	279	86	Pine .....	9	1
Blackburnian .....	294	58	Prothonotary .....	3	1
Northern Waterthrush ..	28	29	Worm-eating .....	1	
Golden-winged .....	25	17	Total species .....	34	33
Wilson's .....	281	14	Total individuals .....	9213	3115

528-72nd Street  
Kenosha, Wisconsin

# THE 1958 MAY-DAY COUNT

By WALLACE N. MacBRIAR, JR.

The 1958 May-Day Count took place throughout Wisconsin between May 10 and 18 when seventeen individuals or groups went into the field to observe the annual spring migration. 225 species were recorded by these observers—considerably below the 1956 record of 242 species, but five species greater than last year's 220. In "The Spring Season" it was noted by many observers to be a late and poor season especially for warblers. However, during this May-Day count period all the warblers that could be expected to be viewed in Wisconsin except the Orange-crowned Warbler were noted together with such rarities as the Prairie, Hooded, Yellow-throated, and the Yellow-breasted Chat.

Of the 17 counts taken, the final weekend was the most popular. Five counts were made on May 17 and four on the 18th. Three counts were taken on May 10, two on May 15, and one each on May 11, 14 and 19. (The latter taken outside the specified count period but is included here because it was adjacent to the dates authorized.)

The Green Bay Bird Club came away as the most keen-sighted and probably the most persevering observers with 156 species which bettered its 1957 record by four species, but was twelve species under its 168 species 1956 listing.

Rare and interesting species observed during the counts other than the warblers listed above were: Common Egret, Yellow-crowned Night Heron, Turkey Vulture, Barn Owl, Evening Grosbeak, Sharp-tailed Sparrow, Harris' Sparrow, and the Lapland Longspur.

## Summary of the Counts

**GREEN BAY-DE PERE AREA:** 156 species. This record number of species for 1958 was reported by members of the Green Bay Bird Club when they were in the field from 5:00 a. m. to 6:00 p. m. on May 18. Areas covered in the count were DePere and Allouez, Fairland, Town of Scott, and the west Bay shore and vicinity. Unusual birds seen included the Wilson's Phalarope, the Black-bellied Plover, Evening Grosbeak, Sharp-tailed Sparrow, Prairie Warbler, Yellow-breasted Chat. 24 species of warblers were recorded. Reported by Edwin Cleary.

**MILWAUKEE AREA:** 150 species. Close behind the Green Bay group were the Milwaukee birders when they took their count the same day, May 18. They were in the field from 4:00 a. m. to 6:00 p. m. This count was one species better than last years but again fell far short of their 1956 record-breaker of 170 species. Partly cloudy dry weather prevailed with the temperature between 63° and 70° and a moderate wind out of the southwest. 27 species of warblers were sighted. Among the more interesting observations were the Dowitcher, Western Sandpiper, and the Hooded Warbler. Reported by Mary Donald.

**ADAMS COUNTY:** 145 species. This count was taken on May 17 between 3:30 a. m. and 8:00 p. m. by Dixie Larkin, S. Paul Jones, and Sam Robbins. The day was partly cloudy with occasional showers, the temperature ranging from 60° to 75° with varying winds from slight to strong southwesterly. This report equals their 1956 report and was four

greater than last year's 141. Interesting species: Prairie Chicken, Sandhill Crane, Ruddy Turnstone, White-rumped Sandpiper, Henslow's Sparrow, Lark Sparrow, and Lapland Longspur. 23 species of warblers were noted. Report by Sam Robbins.

**RACINE AREA:** 142 species. A group of Racine birders took the first count in the eastern portion of Racine County on May 17. The weather was warm and sunny except for a few sprinkles and a very strong westerly wind in the afternoon which caused the disappearance of almost all migrants. Good records for this area were: Yellow-crowned Night Heron, Blue Goose (evidently once injured), Red-bellied Woodpecker, Brewer's Blackbird, and Canvasback. Scarlet Tanagers were more abundant than ever seen before. 20 species of warblers were seen. Report by Edward Prins.

**BELOIT AREA:** 120 species. The Ned Hollister Bird Club surveyed on May 11 during a rather warm day with temperatures going from 64° to 81°. The sky was partly cloudy with the wind moving from the southwest to the northeast. A Baird's Sandpiper was noted, along with 19 warbler species. Reported by Mrs. Joseph Mahlum.

**WAUSAU AREA:** 118 species. 128 man-hours were used by members of the Wausau Bird Club to count the 4,260+ individuals during the count taken on May 18. The territory covered was a 15 mile radius from Lemke Street in Wausau, 240 miles in this area was driven, 55 miles on foot. Area included 50% woodland, 30% field, 18% urban, and 2% water. The temperature ranged from 38° to 68°, the wind calm to moderate. Interesting species included Ruddy Duck, Evening Grosbeak, and 18 species of warblers. Report by Duane Corbin.

(Ed. note—Most complete and detailed report received.)

**CHIPPEWA FALLS AREA:** 118 species. Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Barger, son Buddy, Dr. C. A. Kemper, Neva Resfevaus, and Elaine Mills were in the field on May 17 from 3:30 a. m. to 10:00 p. m. They encountered occasional showers but the temperatures were relatively mild (58°-65°), and the wind was light. A warbler wave was lacking, but 17 species were observed. Highlights: Woodcock, Upland Plover, Hooded Merganser, Screech Owl, Virginia Rail, many Whip-poor-wills, Cliff Swallow, Red-breasted Nuthatch, Pine Siskin, Henslow's Sparrow, Lark Sparrow, Harris' Sparrow, and Lincoln's Sparrow. Reported by Dr. C. A. Kemper.

**LAFAYETTE COUNTY:** 112 species. A ten-species increase was made on May 10 by Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Barger, son Buddy, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Lound, Helen Northup, and J. Allan Simpson over last year's 102 species in the Yellowstone Lake Area. The weather was clear and hot with only a light wind blowing. Interesting records: Blue Goose, Dowitcher, Wilson's Phalarope, Yellow-throated Warbler, and Henslow's Sparrow. 16 species of warblers noted. Report by N. R. Barger.

**LAFAYETTE & DANE COUNTIES:** 108 species. This count was made on May 19, one day after the count period, but is included here because it is adjacent to the authorized days. Eight hours were spent in the field to observe 977 individuals. Interesting sightings: Wilson's Phalarope, Tufted Titmouse, Loggerhead Shrike, Prothonotary Warbler, Yellow-headed Blackbird, Dickcissel. Sharp-tailed Sparrow, and Lark Sparrow. 13 warblers observed. Report by Lola Welch and Ethel Olson,

**LA-CROSSE AREA:** 106 species. La Crosse, Onalaska and vicinity were covered on May 17 between 5:30 a. m. and 8:00 p. m. on a cloudy, occasionally rainy day. The wind was brisk, southerly, with the temperature ranging from 60° to 80°. Area covered by Myrtle Trowbridge, Leo Egelberg, Howard Young, William Frisch, and Mr. and Mrs. Alvin M. Peterson. Interesting observations included: Yellow-crowned Night Heron, Orchard Oriole, Bell's Vireo, Cerulean Warbler, Prothonotary Warbler, and Bewick's Wren. Reported by Alvin M. Peterson.

Other important reports contributed to the May-Day Count were from Dr. & Mrs. R. B. Dryer at Wyalusing State Park (97 species); the Antigo Audubon Club, Langlade Co. (89 species); Mrs. Earl Schmidt, Washington Co. (88 species); Harold and Flora Bauers, Waushara Co. (86 species); Melva Maxson, Rock Co. (75 species); Jeanne Hopwood, Milwaukee Co. (58 species); and Mrs. Gordon Bly and Mrs. Werner Klecha, Bayfield Co. (46 species).

## INTRODUCING A NEW LIFE MEMBER



DR. THEODORA NELSON  
PHOTO BY CHARLES BLAIR

Although a new life member, Dr. Nelson has been a member of W.S.O. since 1948.

Dr. Nelson is Associate Professor at Hunter College of the City of New York. (Teaches courses in comparative anatomy, human anatomy for nurses, vertebrate natural history, and general zoology.)

A brief sketch shows the following: Born, New Brunswick, New Jersey; B. A. University of Wisconsin (parents' alma mater); M. A., Ph. D. University of Michigan (dissertation, *The Biology of the Spotted Sandpiper, *Actitis macularis**). Assistant in Ornithology, University of Michigan Biological Station, 1925-1940; Investigator in Ornithology since. Author, *The History of Ornithology at the University of Michigan Biological Station*.

Besides being a life member of W.S.O. she holds a life membership in the following organizations: The Linnaean Society of New York, New York Academy of Sciences, A. O. U., Wilson Ornithological Club, Michigan Audubon Society, American Society of Mammalogists. Annual member of Cooper Ornithological Society, National Audubon Society, A.A.A.S. (Fellow), Torrey Botanical Club.

What is in the white sack hanging to the strap of her knapsack? Snakes. The picture was snapped during an August shore-bird migration at Duncan Bay, Lake Huron.

# CALLING ALL MEMBERS!

By OLIVE COMPTON

1959 will be the Twentieth Anniversary of the W.S.O.! As wedding anniversaries go, that's china. Probably no one has bothered to figure out what it would be for an organization such as ours. So we decided to do something about it. Maybe you've guessed. **NEW MEMBERS.**

What with "The Committee of a Thousand" doing a terrific job on the poison spray deal, it would be wonderful if our organization could swell its membership to a thousand. If every member enlisted one member, we'd do that easily with better than a couple hundred over.

**HOW:**—Tell your friends and acquaintances about the Society. Show them **The Passenger Pigeon**. Perhaps you could lend them a copy with a "Please return to—" on it. (We know you won't part with a copy.) Tell them about the conventions, field trips, camp-outs, Christmas and May-Day counts, and the opportunity to contribute field notes and articles.

The classes of membership and amount of dues are listed at the bottom of page 94. The prices are still the same. The Society hasn't allowed inflation to hit. If you have done such an excellent job of salesmanship that your prospect is willing to part with the money right then and there, don't loiter. Take it and send it, with the desired class of membership and name and address of the prospective member, to the treasurer: Mrs. Alfred O. Holz, 125 Kolb Street, Green Bay. If you prefer that the membership chairman send an invitation to join, just drop a card to Mrs. L. E. Compton, R. #1, Box 21, Waukesha, and she will send an invitation, brochure and membership blank either to you or your interested friend, as you prefer.

## Library Memberships

The Benjamin F. Goss Bird Club, of Waukesha, has voted to donate **The Passenger Pigeon** to the Waukesha Public Library, Carroll College, the two public high school libraries and Catholic Memorial High School Library. Perhaps some of the other bird clubs might like to do something along that line.

Individual members could, also, contact their local libraries and interest them in the "Pigeon." Subscriptions are only \$1.50 per year. The magazine is in the library of quite a few well-known universities and colleges all over the country. It goes to several foreign countries.

## NEWS . . .

Did you get a Christmas bonus, or some other "Christmas money" this year. Bird photography is an exciting hobby, and "The Dark Room" is well equipped to supply your needs. They have recently opened a new outlet at 8841 W. North Ave., Milwaukee. Always remember to mention **The Passenger Pigeon** when dealing with our advertisers.

Be sure to keep up your bird feeding program this winter. Once a winter feeding program is started, birds come to depend on it that would otherwise have gone elsewhere for their food supply; the birds have come to depend on you, and could be in for troubled times should you discontinue the feeding. One of our advertisers, the Germantown Feed and Supply Company, will be glad to keep you supplied with feed.

(more news on page 119)

## IN MEMORIAM



MRS. WALTER E. ROGERS

1886 — 1958

PHOTO BY F. J. PECHMAN

On January 4, 1958 Mrs. Walter E. Rogers, affectionately known by her many friends as "Nell," died in Appleton after a short illness. Ornithology had been her primary hobby for over 35 years and she was responsible for encouraging many others to appreciate and enjoy bird study as a form of outdoor recreation and nature appreciation. She was born in Decatur, Illinois, and came to Appleton about 40 years ago when her husband became biology professor at Lawrence College.

Mrs. Rogers had been a member of the Wilson Ornithological Club since 1931 and of the American Ornithologists Union since 1932, attending their meetings whenever possible. When the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology was formed in 1939, she became one of the charter members along with Professor Rogers. At the Society's 1947 convention in Madison, Cleve-

land P. Grant spoke of them as one of Wisconsin's ten husband-and-wife "teams" interested in nature study. In 1935, Professor Rogers significantly dedicated his excellent book, "Tree Flowers of Forest, Park and Street," to "N. M. R."

Mrs. Rogers played an important role in W.S.O. affairs over almost two decades. She served two terms as Secretary in 1941-42 and 1942-43, was Vice-President in 1946-47 and a Director-at-Large in 1947-48. Besides these services on the Council, she served as a Director in Charge of Memberships in 1947-48, (and on this committee other years) and as Chairman of the Committee on Sanctuaries. During her term as Vice-President, the Society's meeting at Appleton not only was successful but also broke the banquet attendance record to that date with 241 present to hear W. J. Breckenridge. She organized a Junior Audubon Society for girls at Appleton in 1942 with 56 girls and seven adults and assisted in teaching bird study classes for both Boy and Girl Scouts and Lawrence College groups. In 1951, with the assistance of Mrs. H. L. Playman, she organized the Appleton branch of the National Audubon Society of which she was a long-time member. The W.S.O. had 35 members in Outagamie County in 1949—largely due to her enthusiastic interest. Both her sons, Kay and Luther, were trained to be good bird observers.

As a field ornithologist Mrs. Rogers produced many good records and several important "finds." For almost a decade before W.S.O. was

organized hed groups reported Christmas Bird Census data from Appleton. Both in 1948 and 1950 she rated 12th highest in the state for the number of birds seen with a record of 198 in the latter year. Even in the last several years she was reporter and compiler of both May-Day and Christmas counts.

The following tribute, quoted from a letter by her close friend and field study companion, Mrs. H. L. Playman, aptly characterizes the contribution of Mrs. Walter E. Rogers to Wisconsin ornithology and the Society: "The W.S.O. has lost a very loyal member in her passing. Her keen interest in ornithology, her willingness to share her knowledge, her kindness of heart and gentleness of spirit is an influence that lingers on, and we her friends miss her greatly. Many of us, young and old, owe our interest to her."—W. E. Scott

## BOOK REVIEW \*

**THE WARBLERS OF AMERICA.** Edited by Ludlow Griscom and Alexander Sprunt, Jr. Illustrated by John Henry Dick. New York: Devin-Adair Co. 1957. Pp. xii, 356. 35 color plates. \$15.00.

A book that carries a \$15 price tag, that has received raves of pre-publication publicity, and that boasts among its authors ornithologists of such stature as Griscom, Sprunt, W. W. H. Gunn, Roger Tory Peterson, Josselyn Van Tyne, Emmet Blake and Alexander Skutch, ought to be an outstanding volume.

It is outstanding, for a variety of reasons. Nearly everyone will be interested in the colored illustrations by John Henry Dick, who sought out and painted from life every North American warbler, and who then added paintings (from skins) of the known Central and South American warblers. The drawings look natural and the color reproduction faithful for the most part; the most noticeable exception being the back color of the Northern Waterthrush on plate 23. There is too much brown in the back coloration of the Pine and Black-throated Green Warblers on plate 18, and on the immature Chestnut-side on plate 20; but as a whole the paintings are so well done that for some this is worth the price of the book alone.

Beginners just learning about our native warblers will profit from the main body of the book, giving brief descriptions and simplified life-history information of each North American warbler. These are obviously written with the amateur in mind; most are done by Sprunt, with other experts writing on certain particular species. The advanced well-read student will find little that is new here; others will find these brief write-ups helpful and interesting. Some may be surprised to learn (p. 166) that the Chestnut-sided Warbler was a rare bird at the time of Audubon and Wilson, before the heavy cutting of virgin forests took place; or to read (p. 186) that the Palm Warbler was thought for 100 years to breed in the mountains of the West Indies instead of migrating through North America. Some Wisconsin birders may be surprised to find that certain species they see only in migration en route to Canada and northern Wisconsin (Magnolia, Black-throated Blue, Black-throated

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

Green, Blackburnian, Northern Waterthrush, Canada) also nest in the Appalachians as far south as the Carolinas and Georgia.

Included with each North American species is a small map showing each breeding range. These are exceptionally well done for Wisconsin. This reviewer's only serious difference of opinion arises over the Parula Warbler, shown on the map as a breeder throughout the state, but which—according to present-day field work—would seem to be limited only to the northern third. The map for the Prairie Warbler includes southwestern Wisconsin within the breeding range, which the reviewer considers unlikely. We know of no Wisconsin nesting records for the Tennessee, Bay-breasted and Wilson's Warblers, but the maps may be correct in including a tiny band of northern Wisconsin within the breeding range, for these birds are known to breed in northern Michigan not far from our borders. Taken as a whole, these distributional maps are surprisingly accurate for Wisconsin.

Another important feature of the book is the picture of warbler life outside the United States. James Bond has written chapters about the West Indies; Alexander Skutch gives the picture for Central America; Emmet Blake writes of South America and Mexico; Eugene Eisenmann has a chapter on Panama; Frederick Lincoln tells about warbler life in Alaska; and chapters about parts of Canada are written by J. A. Munro, W. E. Godfrey, R. C. Clement and W. W. H. Gunn. Some will read these chapters and whet their enthusiasm for travel; others will be fascinated just to read of the goings and comings of the birds when they are not with us.

For the more advanced ornithological student, Griscom has two challenging chapters: one on classification, describing some bewildering complexities that have confronted—and still bother—those who try to examine and classify the huge group of wood warblers; and one on "Techniques of Warbler Study," showing how continued warbler study at all seasons can continue to yield further knowledge.

Perhaps the most interesting section of the book to this reviewer was that relating to warbler songs, since this has been a personal hobby for 20 years. In addition to the traditional description of songs in the write-up of each species, there are two separate chapters: one by Gunn and Borror, attempting to give phonetic phrasing to songs of many eastern North American warblers on the basis of actual tape-recordings; the other by Griscom, attempting a song key based on pitch, tempo and musical quality. The song of each Wisconsin warbler is thus described in different ways. They are well done, in that a person already familiar with the song can tell that the written descriptions fit the songs he already knows. But the beginner will be disappointed if he expects to identify many unfamiliar songs by referring to the key or the phonetic description. Human language does not approach warbler language close enough to suggest the same phonetic sounds to most humans. And what seems to Griscom to be "non-musical" may suggest a "musical" quality to another listener. The reviewer tried out Griscom's key by covering up the species names and guessed the right species about 75% of the time, although he can readily recognize in the field the songs of all but three of the species in Griscom's key. The limitations of such a key for identification purposes came home to the reviewer 15 years ago when he tried

to devise a key along similar lines, but eventually felt forced to discard it, partly because of the individual variations of songs within a given species, and partly because of the difficulty of describing songs in musical terms that have objective interpretations.

When the first advance publication releases of this book were received, the reviewer hoped he might find a solid, helpful chapter on identification of warblers in their confusing fall plumages, but in this he was somewhat disappointed for fall plumages are dealt with only on a species-by-species basis, with inadequate bases for comparison. Perhaps this can be the subject of a future book; and perhaps also a future book can give more attention to warbler chips that can be diagnostic in certain species.

\$15 is a lot of money to spend for one book. But in this case it is well worth it!—Sam Robbins

## 1958 SUMMER CAMPOUT

A very successful campout was held at Point Beach State Forest on Saturday and Sunday, June 21 and 22. The success was due partly to the fine facilities that had been prepared for us. When campers began arriving Friday afternoon, they found a nice area set aside for us by the Point Beach manager Orville Coenan, who is to be awarded a plaque this fall from the National Campers and Hikers Association for his progressive conservation practices and cooperation with campers.

Success was due partly to capable leadership. John Kraupa, who was to be trip leader, was hospitalized. But a fine job of pinch-hitting was done by Winnifred and Fran Mayer, and special thanks is due all of them. Under their direction, Saturday morning trips were taken by various groups on the trails in the forest. The afternoon featured a trip to Winghaven and surrounding areas north of the forest. On Sunday morning hikes were taken across the ridges to the lake shore and back.

Success was due partly to some very interesting botanical and ornithological observations. Point Beach State Forest is famous for its plant life, as well as its birds. Nests of the Least Flycatcher and Ruffed Grouse were found. Observers from southern Wisconsin were interested in birds not usually found in their areas in summer: Bluck-throated Green, Blackburnian and Pine Warblers, Hermit Thrush, and Red-breasted Nuthatch. At Winghaven we saw and heard an Orchard Oriole, a shed with 12 nesting pairs of Barn Swallows, and a Cliff Swallow colony. A few of the campers had an added treat: an Acadian Flycatcher. The composite campout list totaled 73 species.

Success was due partly to a fine group of avid campers. The 42 persons present came from scattered points like Milwaukee, Waukesha, Oconomowoc, Beloit, Racine, Madison, Two Rivers and Green Bay.—Ed Peartree

## MORE NEWS . . .

The suggestion has come from several W.S.O. members that field notes would be more meaningful to readers if they

were published near the beginning of the comparable season of the following year, instead of during an off-season period. Thus, if notes for the summer season were to be published in April or May, it would

help readers to know what to look for in the summer ahead, and to know how usual or unusual some of their observations are. Beginning with the first issue of 1959, our publication of field notes will be revised along these lines.

This will mean that the final issue for 1958 will carry no field note summary as such. But it is planned to have one or two articles that are very much of a field note nature for this issue.

As a memorial to Wakelin McNeel, popularly known among children as "Ranger Mac," the Board of Directors voted to give a collection of nature field guides to Camp Upham Woods near Wisconsin Dells.

The Shaub Ornithological Research Station (159 Elm St., Northampton, Mass.) is continuing to gather data on the

movements of Evening Grosbeaks. We hope that Wisconsin observers will keep data on the birds they see this winter, and send in their data to the Shaubs. Arrival and departure dates, fluctuations in numbers at different times during the winter, percentages of males and females at different times, presence of banded birds—all this information is desired.

The annual late-winter W.S.O. field trip to the Lake Michigan shore at Milwaukee is scheduled for Sunday, March 8, with observers gathering at McKinley Beach, Milwaukee, at 8:00 a. m. Wisconsin could be very much in the throes of winter at that time, or there could be a touch of spring; but this trip always produces interesting birds.

(more news on page 138)

## *By The Wayside . . .*

Edited by WALLACE N. MacBRIAR, JR.

**European Widgeon in Rock County.** On Thursday afternoon, April 10, 1958, we were investigating the many small ponds north of Janesville, searching for ducks, geese and early shorebirds. Late in the afternoon (4:30 P. M.) we arrived at Grass Lake, which had water in it for the first time since last fall, due to the heavy weekend rains. The lake was teeming with ducks . . . Pintails, Mallards, Blue-winged Teal, Green-winged Teal and American Widgeon. Among all of these ducks we spotted one with a cinnamon red head and on first look it appeared to be a Redhead. Closer examination showed us that the bird had a cream-colored pate. This was a species that we had never seen before. Peterson's Guide showed us that it was an European Widgeon. The bird was observed by all of us for about a half hour with two Balmscopes (20x and 30x). There was never any question in our minds that this might have been some other species, since the light conditions at this time of the day were perfect and we were able to compare the bird with the American Widgeon, one of which was always near by.—Dorothy Hammel, Hildegard & Harold Liebherr, Milwaukee.

**Blue Grosbeak in Walworth County.** On May 14, 1958, while looking for something else, I caught sight of a dark bird about the size of a Cowbird feeding in the very top of a tall elm in our yard. From below he looked black, but occasionally there seemed to be a glint of blue. This was in mid-morning and the weather was fair and mild. Although I saw him several times, I was not able to get a better view. The next day, May 15, my experience was the same. But on the third day, May 16, I saw him in the same tree, still high up, but on a branch where he caught the full sunlight. Then he showed up a brilliant deep blue with brown on his wings. I did not hear him utter a sound on any of these days.—Mrs. W. W. Morgan, Williams Bay.

**Hudsonian Godwit in Bayfield County.** On May 1st one Hudsonian Godwit was observed near the mouth of Fish Creek, which is between the

cities of Ashland and Washburn, with many Greater and Lesser Yellow-legs. The Godwit was slightly larger than the Greater Yellow-legs, with a long, slightly upturned bill, and with an over-all brown coloration. Except for a couple of small dark blotches on its belly, which looked dull reddish at times, it had no rusty on its breast. As it flew it showed a broad white wing stripe and a white rump which confirmed the identity of this species. On May 27 and 29 another single Hudsonian Godwit was observed again at the mouth of Fish Creek. This bird was the same size as the first Godwit observed on May 1st. It had a long, slightly upturned bill and it showed the broad white wing stripe and white rump as it flew. It also had a rusty breast which the first Godwit lacked.—David Bratley, Washburn.

**Another Sight Record for the Yellow-throated Warbler.** On May 10, 1958, I was invited to accompany Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Barger, their son Buddy, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Lound and Miss Helen Northup on their annual May-Day bird count at Yellowstone Lake in Lafayette County. Going through an abandoned apple orchard, I saw what I first thought was a Black-and-White Warbler; but almost at once it changed its position so that a yellow throat and upper breast were clearly visible, as well as a solid dark color on top of the head. The yellow throat was not tinged with orange as in the female Blackburnian Warblers I have seen; it was more of a lemon yellow. I did not see the eye stripe well enough to be sure if it was yellow or white, so am not positive if the bird was the Yellow-throated Warbler of the east, or its interior subspecies the Sycamore Warbler. The bird flew before others could get a good look at it, and I regret that my identification could not be checked by the others. But I know the bird well, having seen many of them in southern Indiana where I go almost every year, and at Rockport, Texas, where I have made eight visits.—J. Allan Simpson, Racine.



# FIELD NOTES

By WALLACE N. MacBRIAR, JR.

Spring Season

March-May 1958

A noticeably late migration was noted by most observers, and winter residents and transients tended to linger longer than usual into the period. Evening Grosbeaks were noted to the last day of May in Ashland County and even lingered in the southern part of the state (Sauk County) until May 23. However, Common Redpolls were last noted in Polk, Burnett, and Washburn counties on March 25. They were noted in 1957 in Brown County as late as May 3.

Sam Robbins, Adams County, commented "... my impression was that the season was quite consistently behind schedule through March, April and the first half of May. It was not until April 4 and 5 that I saw the March migrants in any numbers; the first Myrtle Warbler, usually expected in the first week of April, was not seen until April 19..."

C. A. Kemper at Chippewa Falls reports that "March and April were quite backward. Migration was delayed. The first half of May also was slow, but there was a good influx the latter part of the month. The best flight according to night listening for chips was May 16-17."

Howard Winkler on a trip to Wyalusing the weekend of May 9-11 noted "the number of warblers was disappointing both in total number of species and in total numbers. There were only scattered representatives. The foliage was quite verdant and the majority of identifications was on song." He is "unable to explain this apparent deficiency unless it is the dry weather, cold spells and drainage of certain key marshes."

Alfred Bradford at Appleton adds to this same impression of the migration. He says the "migration in Outagamie County was slow and poor. The same thing applies to Vilas County. I missed the warbler flight entirely although I checked my favorite spots frequently."

From Evansville John Wilde noted a "generally cool, dry May with predominantly high pressure weather pattern caused the migration of warblers to be very poor in the area. Though most of the usual species were seen, many species were represented by only one or two individuals."

In Washburn County, Diane Feeney, wrote that "warm, sunny weather in March cleared the ground of snow and started birds migrating. A heavy snow on Holy Saturday and Easter Sunday slowed the flight. Alternating cold rains and hot, dry spells this spring retarded plant growth and slowed the migration, especially warblers."

One favorable comment about the warbler migration came from Mary Donald on May 10 at Virmond Park, Ozaukee County. "Between 12 and 1... we saw 26 warblers, maybe 1000 individuals, and four vireos. Cape Mays were in great numbers along with lots of Myrtles, Palms, Black-throated Greens and Black-and-Whites. More than usual Golden-wings, a Blue-wing, a Black-throated Blue, and several Wilson's were present also. 91 species in a few hours. Now all is quiet again."

The most complete report for May came from Rich Gordon of Kenosha who was in the field almost daily from May 5 into June. His observations are given in detail elsewhere in this issue (see pp. 105-111), so only the barest facts will be repeated here. He found the major wave of the spring occurring on May 15, with lesser waves on May 11 and 25.

Mr. and Mrs. David Cox and Sam Robbins got in on some of the same major wave on May 15 in the Beloit area.

So it goes. The migration was definitely behind schedule consistently until the middle of May; and even including the best days in May, the migration as a whole did not measure up to that of most Wisconsin springs. Migrants, retarded by the unseasonably cold spring in states to the south of us, probably flew directly over Wisconsin to their nesting grounds when the southern states' icy grip finally relented.

Weather-wise, Wisconsin experienced one of the coldest Februarys in recent history (-40 at Gordon, -37 at Long Lake Dam, Mellen, and Danbury during the extended cold wave that started on February 6 in

the northwest, covering all of Wisconsin by the 16th and not subsiding in the northwest until after the 20th.) After this "freeze" the weather broke into mild (for February) weather with temperatures in the upper 40s and lower 50s not uncommon by the end of the month. Precipitation for February was 1.18 inches below normal in what was later to prove to be the driest spring in years for the southern and central portions of the state. Snowfall during the month ranged from 16.7 inches at Gurney in north central Wisconsin to but a trace at numerous stations elsewhere in the state.

While our weather here was turning to typical spring temperatures, though dry, Wisconsin observers were perplexed at the slowness of the migration. The answer was some 700 miles south of the Wisconsin border. In Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama the birds were arriving on schedule. But there they stayed. One of the severest winters and early springs held an icy grip on an area that should have been mild. Birds found no southerly flow of air heading north to encourage their continued migration to the nesting ground. So after the crossing of the gulf or a flight along the Mexican-Texas coast the birds stopped and were reluctant to continue their passage to the north.

Wisconsin birders were in the field daily or on weekends, binoculars ready, searching bush and tree, field and sky for the birds that were slow in coming. They did their birding in average temperatures in March as much as  $4.3^{\circ}$  above normal,  $2.7^{\circ}$  above in April and  $3.0^{\circ}$  in May. It seemed the further north the warmer it got. The highest temperature for March was recorded on the 31st in Marinette ( $61^{\circ}$ ). It was  $87^{\circ}$  on April 18 also in Marinette. And River Falls and Chilton on May 10 and 17 respectively logged an  $89^{\circ}$ .

The Weather Bureau in Madison reports that "in the first three months of 1958 precipitation averaged but a fraction of the long-term mean (1931-55)." Compared to this long-term mean the various sections of the state reported only 16% to 38% of this expectancy. The state conservation department reports showed 11,934 acres burned in the first four months of 1958, only one per cent short of the total of 12,057 acres burned during all of 1957.

It was not until May 30 and 31 that the dry spell was dissipated with a substantial shower in most localities. Again the Weather Bureau summarizes May: After this rain on the last two days of the month "crops and pastures revived, small stream flow was renewed, and the falling water table stabilized." "Three tornado days were reported. On the 17th . . . (a tornado) cut a swath through Wausaukee with one person injured. On the 24th at mid-afternoon a tornado swept out of Minnesota past Hudson to Plum City, injuring five persons and damaging considerable property. On the 31st tornado damage was reported near Darlington and a funnel at Monroe."

With this as the background for the spring season for 1958 here is how W.S.O. members observed the migration:

**Common Loon:** Earliest reports from Marthon County, Apr. 1 (Mrs. Spencer Doty); Apr. 3 sightings in Columbia, Dane, and Waukesha Counties (Howard Winkler, Dick Wills, Ed Peartree). Didn't arrive in Marinette County (Raymond Stefanski) until Apr. 18 with a peak flight on the 23rd.

**Red-throated Loon:** Reported in Milwaukee Mar. 4 (Mary Donald); 40 sighted in Ozaukee County, Apr. 25 (Dixie Larkin, Sam Robbins).

**Horned Grebe:** Apr. 3 earliest report, Columbia Co. (Howard Winkler); most reports Apr. 12 to 20. Last reported in Adams Co., May 1 (Sam Robbins), and Dane Co., May 3 (Wm. Hilsenhoff). In the north last seen in Bayfield Co., May 20 (David Bratley).

**Eared Grebe:** Only one report of this rare species this year: Columbia Co., Apr. 30 (Dr. & Mrs. R. B. Dryer).

**Pied-billed Grebe:** Earliest reports: Lafayette Co., Feb. 8 (Lola Welch, Ethel Olson); Dane Co., Mar. 7 (Dick Wills). Both records indicate possible winter residents. Most first observations occurred in April.

**White Pelican:** 4 individuals were sighted by a Conservation Department warden in Chequamegon Bay, Ashland Co., Apr. 24 (Donald Thompson).

**Double-crested Cormorant:** 15 reported in Lafayette Co., Apr. 1 (Lola Welch, Ethel Olson); Columbia Co., Apr. 3 (Howard Winkler). All other reports after Apr. 12, arriving in Bayfield Co., Apr. 18 (David Bratley).

**Great Blue Heron:** Earliest migration date from Dane Co., Mar. 22 (N. R. Barger). 75-80 individuals noted May 14 in Kenosha Co. (Mrs. Howard Higgins).

**Common Egret:** Eight counties reporting this spring. Burnett Co., Apr. 3 (Norman Stone); Milwaukee, Apr. 18 (Mrs. John McEwans); Dodge Co., Apr. 25 (Dr. & Mrs. R. B. Dryer); La Crosse, May 4 (Leo Egelberg); Grant Co., May 8 (Howard Winkler); Columbia Co., May 18 (Eugene Roark); Kenosha Co., May 20 (Rich Gordon); Vernon Co., May 31 (Eugene Roark).

**Little Blue Heron:** Sauk Co., Apr. 11 (Harold & Carla Kruse). Spring records of this species are very scarce.

**Green Heron:** Arrival generally very late, with only one April report: Columbia Co., Apr. 25 (Howard Winkler). Next reported in Waukesha Co., May 5 (Ed Peartree), and in Dane Co., May 7 (Dick Wills). Not reported in northern counties until the middle of the month.

**Black-crowned Night Heron:** Arrival date in Dane Co. on Apr. 7 (Wm. Hilsenhoff)—the same arrival date as in 1957.

**Yellow-crowned Night Heron:** Seen at La Crosse on Apr. 27 and May 17 (Leo Egelberg); and at Milwaukee, Apr. 27-30 (Mrs. Max Schmitt). Rich Gordon and Ed Prins report birds again present at their Racine Co. nesting grounds.

**American Bittern:** Earliest report for southern Wisconsin was from Lafayette Co. on Apr. 1 (Lola Welch, Ethel Olson); noted in northern Wisconsin on Apr. 22 in Burnett Co. (Norman Stone) and on Apr. 27 in Marinette Co. (Raymond Stefanski).

**Least Bittern:** Noted only in Kenosha Co., May 15 (Rich Gordon), and in Waukesha Co., May 17 (Ed Peartree).

**Mute Swan:** An immature of this species was carefully observed at Racine on May 8 by Rich Gordon. Conditions of observation were good, all important field marks were noted. Because coastguardsmen saw the bird fly in early in the day and fly off again in late afternoon, it is unlikely that this was an escaped tame bird. May 8 would be a very late date for a Whistling Swan in this part of the state. No previous state

record for the Mute Swan in a wild state is known. See page 108 for further details.

**Whistling Swan:** Arrival dates: Columbia Co., Mar. 20 (Dr. & Mrs. R. B. Dryer); Dane Co., Mar. 23 (Eugene Roark); Winnebago Co., Mar. 23 (Mrs. Glen Fisher); Milwaukee, Mar. 26 (Mary Donald); Waukesha Co., Mar. 29 (Ed Peartree); Outagamie Co., Mar. 30 (Alfred Bradford); Manitowoc Co., Apr. 3 (John Kraupa); Dodge Co., Apr. 5 (Ed Peartree); and Bayfield Co., Apr. 13 (David Bratley).

**Canada Goose:** Many reports from state. First migrant noted at Milwaukee, Mar. 3 (Mary Donald); Columbia Co., Mar. 7 (Donald Cors); and Waukesha Co., Mar. 9 (Charlotte McCombe). Peak flights were observed in Rock Co., Mar. 22-23 (John Wilde); Sauk Co., Mar. 23 (Mrs. Henry Koenig); Columbia Co., Mar. 22-30 (Eugene Roark); Vernon Co., Apr. 2 (Richard & Viratine Weber); Outagamie Co., Apr. 11 (Alfred Bradford); and Marinette Co., Apr. 18 (Raymond Stefanski).

**White-fronted Goose:** One reported on the Mississippi near La Crosse on Apr. 14 (Clarence Smith, Larry Jahn).

**Snow Goose:** Reported first in Columbia Co., Mar. 30 (Howard Winkler); subsequent April records in Burnett, Fond du Lac, Milwaukee, Washburn and Waukesha counties; first noted in Bayfield Co. on May 6 (David Bratley); last reported from Bayfield Co. on May 22 (Bratley, Wm. Hilsenhoff).

**Blue Goose:** First noted in northwestern Wisconsin: Washburn Co., Apr. 13 (Diane Feeney), and Burnett Co., Apr. 15 (Norman Stone). Last noted in Columbia Co., May 3 (Wm. Hilsenhoff); Kenosha Co., May 5 (Rich Gordon); Lafayette Co., May 10 (N. R. Barger); Racine Co., May 17 (Ed Prins et al.); and Bayfield Co., May 22 (Wm. Hilsenhoff). These and other reports indicate that the species was rather late in passing through the state.

**Gadwall:** First date from Dane Co., Mar. 12 (Dick Wills); last noted in Adams Co., May 17 (Sam Robbins).

**Pintail:** Earliest from Milwaukee, Mar. 3 (Mary Donald); last migrant reported from Bayfield Co., May 22 (David Bratley).

**Green-winged Teal:** Reported first in Dane Co., Mar. 30 (Wm. Hilsenhoff), and in Burnett Co., Mar. 31 (Norman Stone). This species was noted a good half month earlier in 1957.

**Blue-winged Teal:** Earliest reports from Ashland Co. on Mar. 30 (Charles Wiberg), and Columbia Co. on Apr. 1 (Howard Winkler); and plentiful in southern Wisconsin by mid-April.

**Cinnamon Teal:** Male carefully observed at Crex Meadows, Burnett Co., on Apr. 21 (Richard Hunt, Lawrence Jahn); details will appear in next issue.

**European Widgeon:** Two reports of this rare species: at Pardeeville on Mar. 30 (Howard Winkler), and in Rock Co. on Apr. 10 (Dorothy Hammel, the Harold Liebheers). See "By the Wayside."

**American Widgeon:** First noted in Dane Co., Mar. 12 (Dick Wills); other arrival dates spread out from Mar. 23 to May 3.

**Shoveler:** First reported from Columbia Co., Mar. 23 (Dr. & Mrs. R. B. Dryer); other arrival dates indicate that this species was late in arriving. Noted in Racine Co. throughout May (Rich Gordon).

**Wood Duck:** Only two March dates reported: Lafayette Co., Mar. 23 (Lola Welch, Ethel Olson); Burnett Co., Mar. 24 (Norman Stone). Most other first reports between Apr. 1 and 10.

**Canvasback:** Racine, May 17 (Ed Prins et al.).

**Oldsquaw:** One inland report of this open water species: Lafayette Co., Mar. 1 (Lola Welch, Ethel Olson).

**White-winged Scoter:** Milwaukee Co., Mar. 4 (Mary Donald); Bayfield Co., Apr. 9 (David Bratley); and 20 observed in Lake Michigan, Ozaukee Co., Apr. 25 (Dixie Larkin, Sam Robbins).

**Ruddy Duck:** First noted Milwaukee Co., Mar. 4 (Mary Donald); a flock of 12 sighted in Washington Co., Apr. 25 (Sam Robbins); still present in Racine Co. on June 4 (Rich Gordon).

**Hooded Merganser:** Mar. 2 is earliest date reported for the state from Milwaukee County (Mary Donald); Dane Co., Mar. 22 (Eugene Roark & Wm. Hilsenhoff), and Adams Co., Mar. 24 (Sam Robbins) are the only other March dates.

**Turkey Vulture:** Continued to be noted over a great portion of the state. First reported from Chippewa Co., Apr. 9 (C. A. Kemper). Also noted on Apr. 20, Oconto Co. (Mrs. Howard Higgins); May 4, Outagamie Co. (Alfred Bradford); May 4, Adams Co., (Bernard Klugow); and 7 were observed in Waukesha Co., May 12 (Mrs. Paul Hoffman).

**Goshawk:** Just one report for the state from Bayfield Co., May 30 (David Bratley).

**Sharp-shinned Hawk:** First noted in Rock County, Mar. 23 (Frances Glenn, Bernice Andrews), but the next report did not occur until Apr. 14 at Washburn Co. (Diane Feeney). Late migrant noted in Kenosha Co. on May 20 (Rich Gordon).

**Broad-winged Hawk:** First noted in Columbia Co., Apr. 17 (Howard Winkler). A peak flight was recorded on May 4 in Marinette Co. (Raymond Stefanski).

**Osprey:** First arrival date from Portage Co., Apr. 8 (Daniel Berger); next date from Burnett Co., Apr. 11 (Norman Stone).

**Peregrine Falcon:** Reports from three counties: Burnett Co., May 3 (Norman Stone); Milwaukee Co., Apr. 22 (Mary Donald), and May 10 & 18 (Wallace MacBriar); and Bayfield Co., May 27 (David Bratley).

**Pigeon Hawk:** This species was reported in six counties with the earliest date from Winnebago Co., Apr. 3 (Mrs. Glenn Fisher). Late migrant in Kenosha Co. on May 20 (Rich Gordon).

**Sandhill Crane:** Following reports received: Outagamie Co., Mar. 29 (Alfred Bradford); Rock Co., Mar. 30, 8 flying (John Wilde); Adams Co., Apr. 3 (Mr. & Mrs. Herman Denzin); Burnett Co., Apr. 4 (Norman Stone); Columbia Co., Apr. 27 (Donald Cors); Wood Co., May 3 (Mrs. Stocking, Mr. & Mrs. David Cox, Ed Peartree); Marquette Co., May 25 (Eugene Roark); two heard at the Deer Creek Marsh, Jefferson Co., May 31 (Rich Gordon).

**King Rail:** Only report from Burnett Co., May 9 (Norman Stone).

**Virginia Rail:** First reported in Burnett Co., Apr. 16 (Norman Stone). Only other April report from Outagamie Co., Apr. 20 (Alfred Bradford). May dates for Adams, Chippewa, Kenosha, and Waukesha counties.

**Sora:** Earliest, Burnett Co., Apr. 18 (Norman Stone).

**Common Gallinule:** First noted in Columbia and Winnebago counties, May 1 (Howard Winkler, Wm. Hilsenhoff). Many were noted on May 31 in Dodge Co. by Ed Peartree.

**Piping Plover:** One record of the species noted at Goose Pond in Columbia County on May 1 by Howard Winkler.

**Semipalmated Plover:** No April reports. First sighted May 1 in Bayfield County (David Bratley) and Columbia County (Howard Winkler). Peak flights noted on May 13-15 in Columbia County (Ed Peartree, Wm. Hilsenhoff), and May 19 in Rock County (Frances Glenn, Bernice Andrews).

**Killdeer:** First reports from Dane & Lafayette Co., Mar. 7 (Wm. Hilsenhoff & Lola Welch, Ethel Olson). Most other dates indicated that the species overspread the state after the 20th.

**Golden Plover:** 13 noted in Columbia Co., May 3 (Wm. Hilsenhoff); last reported in Dane Co., May 30 (N. R. Barger).

**Black-bellied Plover:** First sighted in Columbia Co., May 6 (Dr. & Mrs. R. B. Dryer). Also reported in Bayfield, Burnett, Dane, Kenosha, Racine, Door and Winnebago counties.

**Ruddy Turnstone:** First reported in Winnebago Co., May 12 (Mrs. Glenn Fisher). Other reports: Adams Co., May 17, 2 birds (S. Paul Jones et al.); Rock Co., May 19 (Frances Glenn, Bernice Andrews); Racine Co., May 21 (Wallace MacBriar, Murl Deusing); Winnebago Co., May 27, 5 birds (Wm. Hilsenhoff). Last reported from Adams Co., May 27, (Sam Robbins); and still present in Kenosha Co. into June (Rich Gordon).

**Woodcock:** Earliest reports: Adams Co., Mar. 28 (Sam Robbins); Dane Co., Mar. 30 (N. R. Barger).

**Common Snipe:** Earliest: Columbia Co., Apr. 3 (Howard Winkler); Dodge and Waukesha Co., Apr. 5 (Ed Peartree). Another species that seemed to arrive late; in past years it has been noted in March.

**Upland Plover:** Earliest, Vernon Co., Apr. 1 (Richard and Viratine Weber). Next, Sauk Co., Apr. 9 (Harold and Carla Kruse). Most other reports were in May.

**Spotted Sandpiper:** Arrived in Milwaukee Co., Apr. 22 (Mary Donald). Arrived in Marinette Co., May 3 (Raymond Stefanski) and Bayfield Co., May 6 (David Bratley).

**Solitary Sandpiper:** First reports: Winnebago Co., Apr. 16 (Mrs. Glenn Fisher). Next report: Waukesha Co., Apr. 30 (Ed Peartree). Other reports followed soon after.

**Willet:** More reports than usual: Dane Co., Apr. 27 (N. R. Barger), with eight seen on Apr. 28 (John Wilde); Columbia Co., Apr. 30-May 4 (Howard Winkler et al.); seven in Ozaukee Co., May 4 (Mary Donald).

**Greater Yellowlegs:** First: Rock Co., Apr. 9 (Frances Glenn, Bernice Andrews). Many reports soon after.

**Lesser Yellowlegs:** Earliest: Mar. 31 from Rock Co., (Frances Glenn, Bernice Andrews); Apr. 5 from Dodge and Waukesha Co. (Ed Peartree). Most observations after Apr. 12.

**Pectoral Sandpiper:** Early first reports from Columbia Co., Mar. 27 (Howard Winkler and Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Dryer). Next seen on Apr. 13 from Rock County where it was reported as unusually common through May 11 (John Wilde).

**White-rumped Sandpiper:** Six counties reported sightings: Columbia Co., May 11 and 15 (Wm. Hilsenhoff, Howard Winkler); Adams Co., May 17 (Sam Robbins et al.); Sheboygan Co., May 17 (Dick Wills, Pete Weber); Kenosha Co., May 17-18 (Rich Gordon); Racine Co., May 21 (Wallace MacBriar, Murl Deusing); Dane Co., May 24 (Sam Robbins); and Bayfield Co., May 30 (David Bratley).

**Baird's Sandpiper:** 3 in Rock Co., May 11 (John Wilde); Columbia Co., May 18 (Howard Winkler); one at Whitewater Lake, Walworth Co., May 24 (Rich Gordon).

**Least Sandpiper:** Among many reports are three April dates, two being remarkably early: Outagamie Co., Apr. 12 (Alfred Bradford); Chippewa Co., Apr. 19 (C. A. Kemper); and Lafayette Co., Apr. 29 (Lola Welch, Ethel Olson).

**Dunlin:** Arrival noted in Columbia Co., May 3, with a peak in migrants on May 27 and still present at the end of the report period on May 31 (Wm. Hilsenhoff et al.). Other peaks noted at Manitowoc Co., May 17 (John Kraupa) and in Racine Co., May 21 (Wallace MacBriar, Murl Deusing).

**Dowitcher:** Earliest: Columbia Co., May 1 (Howard Winkler); also observed in Columbia Co., May 3 (Wm. Hilsenhoff, Dick Wills); Rock Co., May 3-4 (Mrs. Joseph Mahlum et al.); Kenosha Co., May 15 and 20 (Rich Gordon); Door Co., May 17 (Charlotte McComb); Milwaukee, May 18 (Mary Donald); Bayfield Co., May 20 (David Bratley); La Crosse Co., May 20 (Leo Egelberg); Manitowoc Co., May 20 (John Kraupa); and Racine Co., May 21 (Murl Deusing, Wallace MacBriar). Last noted in Bayfield Co. on May 30 (David Bratley).

**Stilt Sandpiper:** Seen in Rock Co., May 2 (Frances Glenn, Bernice Andrews); and in Columbia Co. on May 2, 3, 4 & 13 (many observers).

**Semipalmated Sandpiper:** C. A. Kemper reported a very early bird in Chippewa Co. on April 19; other arrival dates were in May, with birds still present at the end of the month in several locations.

**Western Sandpiper:** Two birds were reliably reported on May 18: one at Goose Pond, Columbia Co. (Howard Winkler); and one at Granville, Milwaukee Co. (Mary Donald et al.).

**Hudsonian Godwit:** One in Bayfield Co., May 1 (David Bratley); one in Columbia Co., May 15-16 (Wm. Hilsenhoff, Dick Wills, Mrs. R. A. Walker); four at Fish Lake, Dane Co., May 16 (Sam Robbins); one at Beaver Dam Marsh, Waukesha Co., May 30 (Rich Gordon); again seen in Bayfield Co., May 27 and 29 (David Bratley).

**Sanderling:** Inland records: Burnett Co., May 11 (Norman Stone); four in Columbia Co., May 21 (Wm. Hilsenhoff); Winnebago Co., May 29 (Mrs. Glenn Fisher). Also noted along Lake Michigan in Kenosha, Milwaukee and Manitowoc Counties.

**Wilson's Phalarope:** An unusually early date from Dane Co., Apr. 20 (John Wilde); Lafayette Co., May 10 (N. R. Barger et al.); two in Kenosha Co., May 11 (Rich Gordon); Green Bay, May 18 (May-Day Count); three in Walworth Co., May 24 (Rich Gordon); Rock Co., May 29 (Frances Glenn, Bernice Andrews); Bayfield Co., May 29 (David Bratley); one in Waukesha Co., May 30 (Rich Gordon).

**Northern Phalarope:** The only observation was one made in Dane Co., May 30 (N. R. Barger).

**Franklin's Gull:** One report: Milwaukee, Apr. 13 (Howard Winkler).

**Bonaparte's Gull:** Observed between Apr. 12 and May 21 in Bayfield, Columbia, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Outagamie, Ozaukee, Racine and Winnebago Counties.

**Forster's Tern:** Earliest report from Columbia Co., with seven birds on Apr. 19 (Ed Peartree); observed next on Apr. 29 in Bayfield (David Bratley) and Milwaukee (Mary Donald) Counties; May observations came from Dane and Waukesha Counties; still present in Columbia Co. on June 2 (Wm. Hilsenhoff).

**Common Tern:** First report: Door Co., Apr. 20 (Charlotte McComb); many thereafter. Dick Wills observed an estimated 1300 birds in Sheboygan County on May 17.

**Caspian Tern:** Manitowoc Co., Apr. 17, very early (John Kraupa); Bayfield Co., May 6 (David Bratley); La Crosse, May 17 (Leo Egelberg); Milwaukee, May 10 (Rich Gordon) and 18 (Mary Donald).

**Black Tern:** First and only April report from Columbia Co., Apr. 24 (the R. B. Dryers). Arrivals regular after May 1.

**Mourning Dove:** Again this year many winter reports and sightings in early March were probable winter birds. By Apr. 1 birds were reported as "common" in Portage County (Daniel Berger).

**Yellow-billed Cuckoo:** Arrivals: Kenosha Co., May 13 (Mrs. Howard Higgins); La Crosse Co., May 15 (Leo Egelberg); Adams Co., May 17 (Sam Robbins); Dane and Milwaukee Co., May 18 (Eugene Roark, Mary Donald). Several other reports after May 20 in Burnett, Columbia, Dodge, Rock, Waukesha and Winnebago Counties.

**Black-billed Cuckoo:** Earliest report: Grant Co., May 8 (Howard Winkler). General arrival after May 17.

**Barn Owl:** Only record from Wyalusing in Grant Co., May 8 (Howard Winkler).

**Snowy Owl:** Last in Lincoln Co., Mar. 28 (Mrs. Spencer Doty).

**Short-eared Owl:** One in Kenosha Co. on May 5, and one at Milwaukee on May 10 (Rich Gordon); one flying at dusk at the Madison airport, May 24 (Sam Robbins).

**Saw-whet Owl:** Waukesha Co., Apr. 15 (Pete Weber).

**Whip-poor-will:** Very early date in Marinette Co., Apr. 15 (Raymond Stefanski). Next date from Adams Co., May 1 (Sam Robbins).

**Nighthawk:** Though several observers noted the arrival of this species as "late" or "very late" an early bird was observed in Dane County on May 3 (Tom Soulen). General arrival after the 12th.

**Chimney Swift:** Earliest again reported from Dane Co., Apr. 21 (Dick Wills). Many reports after this date.

**Ruby-throated Hummingbird:** Earliest report from most northeastern county, Marinette Co., May 10 (Raymond Stefanski). All other reports for the state after May 13.

**Flicker:** Reported as a winter resident in La Crosse Co. (Leo Egelberg); and early dates for Vernon Co., Mar. 9 (Richard and Viratine Weber) and Lafayette Co., Mar. 11 (Lola Welch, Ethel Olson) would seem to indicate that these wintered not too far to the south. The bulk of the arrivals were in April.

**Pileated Woodpecker:** Mrs. Howard Higgins reports an individual at Mark Hansen's bird bath in Bristol (Kenosha Co.) Apr. 23. Mr. Hansen says the bird visited him last year, too.

**Red-bellied Woodpecker:** More evidence of a northward extension of range is shown by a bird reported this spring in Ashland Co., May 11 (David Bratley). Many reports from the southern parts of the state.

**Yellow-bellied Sapsucker:** Apr. 1 was the earliest arrival date for this species, in Lafayette Co. (Lola Welch, Ethel Olson). Noted as unusually common between Apr. 13 and 30, Rock Co. (John Wilde).

**Eastern Kingbird:** First reports: Dane Co., May 3 (Wm. Hilsenhoff); Rock Co., May 5 (Mrs. Joseph Mahlum); and Walworth Co., May 6 (Mrs. W. W. Morgan). Bulk of arrivals from May 9 through 12.

**Western Kingbird:** This rare visitor from the west was seen at Poynette, Columbia Co., May 14 (R. B. Dryer, Howard Winkler).

**Crested Flycatcher:** Earliest in Grant Co., May 8 (Howard Winkler). Many reports during next several days.

**Phoebe:** Earliest: Columbia Co., Apr. 3 (Howard Winkler). Many observations of arrivals thereafter, covering most of the state by the 20th.

**Yellow-bellied Flycatcher:** Reports from Rock Co., May 15 (Mr. and Mrs. David Cox, Sam Robbins), May 31 (Frances Glenn, Bernice Andrews), and June 1 (Mrs. Joseph Mahlum); Columbia Co., May 16 (Howard Winkler); and Dane Co., May 16 (Sam Robbins).

**Acadian Flycatcher:** Grant Co., May 8 (Howard Winkler); Kenosha Co., May 18 (Rich Gordon); Dane Co., May 30 (Dick Wills); and Rock Co., May 31 (Frances Glenn, Bernice Andrews).

**Traill's Flycatcher:** Was not observed in the state until after the middle of May, late compared to past years. Dane and Milwaukee Co., May 18, were the first reports (Wm. Hilsenhoff, Mary Donald), arriving in the north, Bayfield Co., May 30 (David Bratley) and Vilas Co., May 31 (Mrs. Spencer Doty).

**Least Flycatcher:** Earliest: Dane Co., May 3 (Dick Wills) with most reports throughout the state before May 16.

**Wood Pewee:** General arrival noted from May 15 through 18, with 14 observers reporting in this period.

**Olive-sided Flycatcher:** First date for southern Wisconsin: Dane Co., May 10 (Tom Soulen); for northern Wisconsin: Bayfield Co., May 22 (Wm. Hilsenhoff).

**Horned Lark:** Nest and four eggs observed on Apr. 1 in Sauk Co. (Harold and Carla Kruse).

**Tree Swallow:** Early northern record, Marinette Co., Apr. 2 (Raymond Stefanski). Arrival in the southern counties: Columbia Co., Apr. 3 (Howard Winkler); Milwaukee Co., Apr. 3 (Mary Donald).

**Bank Swallow:** Earliest date Apr. 25 in Dane Co. (Wm. Hilsenhoff) and Lafayette Co. (Lola Welch, Ethel Olson).

**Rough-winged Swallow:** Columbia Co., Apr. 17 (Howard Winkler).

**Barn Swallow:** First: Sauk Co., Apr. 15 (Harold and Carla Kruse).

**Cliff Swallow:** Columbia Co., May 1 (Howard Winkler).

**Purple Martin:** Several early April dates lead with reports from Rock Co., Apr. 3 (Mrs. Joseph Mahlum); Chippewa Co., Apr. 5 (C. A. Kemper); Dane Co., Apr. 7 (Wm. Hilsenhoff); and Sauk Co., Apr. 7 (Mrs. Henry Koenig). Generally spread throughout the state by the end of April.

**Gray Jay:** Noted in Marinette Co., May 11 (Raymond Stefanski); Forest Co., May 22 (Nils Dahlstrand); and reported throughout the season in Vilas Co. (Alfred Bradford).

**Red-breasted Nuthatch:** Reported in 19 counties and last noted in the state in Dane Co., May 18 (Wm. Hilsenhoff).

**House Wren:** Another late arriving species. Only April date from Dane Co., Apr. 30 (Wm. Hilsenhoff). Many reports next few days.

**Winter Wren:** First report from Kenosha Co., Apr. 9 (Mrs. Howard Higgins). Also reported through May 11 from Adams, Grant, Columbia, Dane, Marinette, Racine and Milwaukee Counties.

**Bewick's Wren:** Sauk Co., Apr. 30 (Harold and Carla Kruse); Beloit, singing May 15 (Mr. and Mrs. David Cox, Sam Robbins); La Crosse, May 17 (Alvin Peterson et al.); Adams Co., May 29 (Sam Robbins).

**Long-billed Marsh Wren:** Not observed until May 7 in Kenosha Co., (Mrs. Howard Higgins). Arrivals thereafter noted in Adams, Columbia, Dane, Dodge, and Milwaukee Counties.

**Short-billed Marsh Wren:** Earliest dates: Dane Co., May 3 (Wm. Hilsenhoff); Adams Co., May 7 (Sam Robbins); Chippewa Co., May 10 (C. A. Kemper); Columbia Co., May 15 (Howard Winkler). All other arrival dates after the 20th.

**Mockingbird:** Three reports this spring: Kenosha and Burnett Co., May 7 (Mrs. Howard Higgins, Mrs. H. Wallis, and W. S. Feeney); Adams Co., May 24 (N. R. Barger, Howard Winkler, Mrs. Chidester).

**Catbird:** May 3 earliest for state, Dane Co. (Wm. Hilsenhoff). Most reports of first arrival logged before May 14.

**Brown Thrasher:** First report: Milwaukee Co., Apr. 20 (Mary Donald). Second: Dane Co., Apr. 21. Only four other reports for April (27th and 29th) from Chippewa, Lincoln, Rock, and Sauk counties.

**Robin:** Spring arrivals reported on Mar. 12 from Rock Co. (Mrs. Joseph Mahlum); Mar. 13, Milwaukee Co. (Mary Donald), and Waukesha Co., (Charlotte McComb). Arrival in far north at Bayfield Co., Mar. 29 (David Bratley); Marinette Co., Apr. 1 (Raymond Stefanski); and Ashland Co., Apr. 4 (Charles Wiberg).

**Wood Thrush:** First reported from Kenosha Co., May 4 (Mrs. Howard Higgins). Not noted in Bayfield Co. until May 30 (David Bratley).

**Hermit Thrush:** First report from southern county, Lafayette Co., Apr. 1 (Lola Welch, Ethel Olson); arriving in Outagamie Co., Apr. 27 (Alfred Bradford); and in northern Marinette Co., May 4 (Raymond Stefanski).

**Swainson's Thrush:** First arrived on May 3 in Dane Co. (Dick Wills) and Rock Co. (Mrs. Joseph Mahlum). Arrival in Winnebago Co., May 17 (Mrs. Glenn Fisher). No reports from far north.

**Gray-cheeked Thrush:** First arrivals noted on May 1, Kenosha Co. (Mrs. Howard Higgins) and Winnebago Co. (Mrs. Glenn Fisher). David Bratley reports it in Bayfield Co. on May 22; one still present, in full song, in Kenosha Co. on May 27 (Rich Gordon).

**Veery:** Confusing mixture of dates showing no particular pattern. Earliest for southern Wisconsin in Columbia (Howard Winkler) and Dane (Wm. Hilsenhoff) counties on May 8, but observed in Marinette Co. (Raymond Stefanski) on May 4.

**Bluebird:** Many reports. Arrival in northern counties: Marinette Co., Apr. 3 (Raymond Stefanski); and Forest Co., Apr. 14 (Nils Dahlstrand). Birds didn't arrive in southern counties until Mar. 18, Lafayette Co. (Lola Welch, Ethel Olson).

**Blue-gray Gnatcatcher:** May 3 dates from Columbia (Howard Winkler), Milwaukee (Mary Donald), and Rock counties (Mrs. Joseph Mahlum). Most northerly report from Adams (Sam Robbins, N. R. Barger).

**Golden-crowned Kinglet:** None noted in state after one in Dane Co. May 3 (Sam Robbins).

**Ruby-crowned Kinglet:** First arrival date was Apr. 7 in Rock Co. (Frances Glenn, Bernice Andrews). Last date observed was May 11 in Bayfield Co. (David Bratley) and Dane Co. (Wm. Hilsenhoff).

**Water Pipit:** Only four reports: Columbia Co., May 1 (Howard Winkler); Adams Co., May 7 (Sam Robbins); Marinette Co., May 10 (Raymond Stefanski); and again in Columbia Co., May 13 (Sam Robbins).

**Bohemian Waxwing:** One bird present on Mar. 1 in Polk County (Mrs. Lester Pedersen).

**Gray Shrike:** Last dates: Polk Co., Mar. 2 (Mrs. Lester Pedersen); Chippewa Co., Mar. 11 (C. A. Kemper); Adams, Mar. 16 (Sam Robbins).

**Loggerhead Shrike:** Earliest: Waukesha Co., Mar. 26 (Ed Peartree).

**White-eyed Vireo:** Columbia Co., one singing on May 14 at Pardeeville (Howard Winkler).

**Bell's Vireo:** Reported again this year in La Crosse Co., May 16 (Leo Egelberg); and for the third consecutive year in the University of Wisconsin Arboretum at Madison on May 21 (Dick Wills).

**Yellow-throated Vireo:** First reported in Grant Co., May 8 (Howard Winkler). Reported as far north as Washburn Co., May 15 (Diane Feeney) and Price Co., no date given (Wm. Hilsenhoff).

**Solitary Vireo:** Earliest date: Grant Co., May 8 (Howard Winkler).

**Red-eyed Vireo:** Earliest: Grant Co., May 8 (Howard Winkler); Milwaukee Co., May 9 (Mary Donald). Most reports after mid-May.

**Philadelphia Vireo:** All arrival dates reported within one week: Kenosha Co., May 11 (Rich Gordon); Marathon Co., May 13 (Mrs. Spencer Doty); Columbia Co., May 14 (Howard Winkler); Washburn Co., May 16 (Diane Feeney); Kenosha Co., May 17 (Mrs. Howard Higgins); Waukesha Co., May 17 (Ed Peartree); Milwaukee Co., May 18 (Mary Donald); and Rock Co., May 18 (Frances Glenn, Bernice Andrews).

**Warbling Vireo:** Earliest report from Vernon Co., May 5 (Margarette Morse). Arrival into the northwestern corner of the state within a week: Burnett Co., May 11 (Norman Stone); Ashland Co., May 12 (Charles Wiberg); and Washburn Co., May 13 (Diane Feeney).

**Black-and-White Warbler:** Arrival noted on May 2 in Dane (Dick Wills) and Kenosha Co. (Mrs. Howard Higgins). Many other reports with all reporting counties accounted for by the 16th.

**Prothonotary Warbler:** Grant Co., May 8 (Howard Winkler); Kenosha Co., May 15 (Rich Gordon); La Crosse Co., May 15 (Leo Egelberg); Adams Co., May 23 (Sam Robbins) and May 24 (N. R. Barger); and Iowa Co., May 24 (Sam Robbins).

**Golden-winged Warbler:** First reported in Dane Co., May 3 (Dick Wills). Was not recorded in Chippewa Co. until May 28 (C. A. Kemper).

Three singing males in a tamarack swamp in Jefferson Co. on May 30 may have been summer residents (Rich Gordon).

**Blue-winged Warbler:** Earliest report from Grant Co., May 8 (Howard Winkler). Most northerly reports were from Fond du Lac Co., May 11 (Wallace MacBriar) and Adams Co., May 12 (Sam Robbins). Other reports from Dane, Jefferson, Milwaukee, Sauk, and Vernon Counties.

**Tennessee Warbler:** First in southeast from Waukesha Co., May 4 (Charlotte McComb); in south central from Dane Co., May 3 (Dick Wills) and in the southwest from Grant Co., May 8 (Howard Winkler). Last noted in the state on May 30 in Dane Co. (N. R. Barger).

**Orange-crowned Warbler:** First: Adams Co., May 1 (Sam Robbins). Last: Vernon Co., May 18 (Richard and Viratine Weber). Also reported in Bayfield, Columbia, Dane, Kenosha, Milwaukee, Racine, and Rock Counties.

**Nashville Warbler:** Earliest: Columbia Co., May 2 (Howard Winkler); Milwaukee Co., May 3 (Mrs. John McEwans); and Adams Co., May 4 (Ed Peartree, Mr. and Mrs. David Cox, Sam Robbins). Reached Marathon Co., May 10 (Mrs. Spencer Doty) and in the far north in Bayfield Co., May 13 (David Bratley).

**Parula Warbler:** Recorded in Dane Co. on May 7 (Dick Wills); reached Oneida Co. by May 23 (Nils Dahlstrand).

**Yellow Warbler:** Twice reported in Dane County on May 3 (Wm. Hilsenhoff and Dick Wills); Wills reported five individuals on this date. Also noted on the same day in Waukesha Co. (Sam Robbins).

**Magnolia Warbler:** Dick Wills was the first to observe this common migrant in Dane Co., May 7.

**Cape May Warbler:** Earliest: Adams Co., May 4 (Ed Peartree, Mr. and Mrs. David Cox, Sam Robbins).

**Black-throated Blue Warbler:** Very few reports of this species. Manitowoc Co., May 10 (John Kraupa); Milwaukee Co., May 10 (Mary Donald); Dane Co., 3 singing males on May 11 (Tom Soulen); Dane Co., 2 on May 15 (Dick Wills); and Kenosha Co., May 14 and 15 (Rich Gordon) and May 17 (Mrs. Howard Higgins).

**Myrtle Warbler:** Generally covering the state by the end of April except in the north central and northeast: Vilas Co., May 2 (Nils Dahlstrand); Marinette Co., May 3 (Raymond Stefanski); and Outagamie Co., May 4 (Al Bradford). Earliest arrival in state was logged in Columbia Co., by Howard Winkler on Apr. 3.

**Black-throated Green Warbler:** Two May 1 dates: Columbia Co. (Howard Winkler) and Dane Co. (Dick Wills). Reached Vilas Co., May 19 (Nils Dahlstrand) and Bayfield Co., May 22 (David Bratley).

**Cerulean Warbler:** Howard Winkler reports it in Grant Co., May 8; also observed in Adams, Columbia, Dane Iowa, Kenosha, La Crosse, Milwaukee, Sauk and Waukesha counties between May 10 and 25.

**Blackburnian Warbler:** In Milwaukee Co., May 7 (Mary Donald). Covering the rest of the state between May 8 and 17.

**Yellow-throated Warbler:** One carefully observed near Yellowstone Lake, Lafayette Co., May 10 (J. Allan Simpson). See "By the Wayside."

**Chestnut-sided Warbler:** Earliest from three counties: Dane Co. (Wm. Hilsenhoff, Dick Wills), Milwaukee Co. (Mary Donald), and Rock

Co. (Frances Glenn, Bernice Andrews) on May 10. Erratic pattern of arrival dates in other counties.

**Bay-breasted Warbler:** May 10 was the earliest arrival date for this species, too. Reported on this date in Dane Co. (Wm. Hilsenhoff, Dick Wills) and Milwaukee (Mary Donald). In all other reporting counties by May 23.

**Blackpoll Warbler:** First arrivals noted on May 10 in Dane Co. (Wm. Hilsenhoff, Dick Wills), Milwaukee (Mrs. John McEwans), and Polk Co. (Mrs. Lester Pedersen).

**Pine Warbler:** Late in arriving. First noted in Adams Co. on May 1 (Sam Robbins); other reports from Chippewa, Milwaukee, Vernon and Walworth Counties.

**Prairie Warbler:** One carefully seen at Point Sable, Door County, on May 18 (Ed Paulson).

**Palm Warbler:** Earliest: Columbia Co., Apr. 15 (Howard Winkler).

**Ovenbird:** Arrivals between May 3 and 21: the May 3 date from Dane Co. (Dick Wills).

**Northern Waterthrush:** First arrivals noted on May 8 in Grant Co. (Howard Winkler), and on May 9 in Vernon Co. (Margarette Morse)—late for a bird that is sometimes seen in the last week of April. Had arrived generally by May 15.

**Louisiana Waterthrush:** Two April dates: the Apr. 16 date in Adams Co. is about on schedule (Sam Robbins); also reported from Lafayette Co. on Apr. 29 (Lola Welch, Ethel Olson).

**Kentucky Warbler:** Grant Co., May 8 (Howard Winkler); Rock Co., May 11 (Frances Glenn, Bernice Andrews); Kenosha Co., May 11 and 15 (Rich Gordon); and Columbia Co., May 18 (Donald Cors).

**Connecticut Warbler:** May 15 marked the first date from Kenosha Co. (Rich Gordon); other reports from Adams, Dane, Milwaukee, Sauk and Waukesha Counties.

**Mourning Warbler:** First in Dane Co., May 11 (Eugene Roark).

**Yellowthroat:** Earliest date from Adams Co., May 1 (Sam Robbins).

**Yellow-breasted Chat:** One in Racine Co., May 11 (Rich Gordon); one at Green Bay, May 18 (Bernard Chartier, Bob Bethe); one near Arena, Iowa Co., May 24 (Sam Robbins).

**Hooded Warbler:** One seen at close range at Milwaukee, May 18 (Mr. & Mrs. Elmer Bastian, Mrs. Carl Frister).

**Wilson's Warbler:** In Chippewa Co. on May 8 (C. A. Kemper); in Bayfield Co. on May 18 (David Bratley).

**Canada Warbler:** First noted in Dane Co. on May 10 (Dick Wills).

**Redstart:** May 3 was the earliest date, from Dane Co. (Wm. Hilsenhoff).

**Bobolink:** Arrival in southern counties noted on May 3 in Dane (Wm. Hilsenhoff) and Columbia (Dick Wills) Counties; in northern areas noted on May 14 in Oneida Co. (Nils Dahlstrand), and on May 17 in Marinette Co. (Raymond Stefanski). It is unusual when this species is not recorded in late April.

**Yellow-headed Blackbird:** Reported from 12 counties; first sighted in Dodge Co., Apr. 17 (Dr. & Mrs. R. B. Dryer).

**Orchard Oriole:** Seven observations in six counties: Rock Co., May 11 (Mrs. Joseph Mahlum); Chippewa Co., May 16 (C. A. Kemper); La

Crosse Co., May 16 (Leo Egelberg); Dane Co., May 18 (Wm. Hilsenhoff); Walworth Co., May 24 (Rich Gordon); Vernon Co., May 29 (Margarette Morse); Rock Co., May 31 (Frances Glenn, Bernice Andrews).

**Baltimore Oriole:** First: Sauk Co., May 3 (Harold & Carla Kruse).

**Rusty Blackbird:** No early records, and only two observations in March: Rock Co., Mar. 25 (Frances Glenn, Bernice Andrews); and La Crosse Co., Mar. 29 (Leo Egelberg).

**Brewer's Blackbird:** Most arrivals occurred in April.

**Cowbird:** Wintered in Dane Co. (Eugene Roark), but not generally noted in the state until after March 29.

**Scarlet Tanager:** First arrival noted in Grant Co. on May 8 (Howard Winkler), spreading northward slowly until reaching Marinette Co. by May 25 (Raymond Stefanski) and Burnett Co. by May 28 (Norman Stone).

**Summer Tanager:** Male seen in Kenosha Co. on the day of the big wave, May 15, in company with a large flock of Scarlet Tanagers (Rich Gordon).

**Rose-breasted Grosbeak:** A May 2 date from Dane Co. (Dick Wills); birds had spread north to Ashland Co. by May 20 (Charles Wiberg).

**Blue Grosbeak:** Present at Williams Bay, Walworth Co., May 14-16 (Mrs. W. W. Morgan). See "By the Wayside."

**Indigo Bunting:** First seen by Sam Robbins in Adams Co. on May 10; many other observations within the next few days.

**Dickcissel:** First reported from Kenosha Co. on May 14 (Rich Gordon); followed on successive days by Sam Robbins' observations in Rock Co. on May 15, Dane Co. on May 16, and Adams Co. on May 17.

**Evening Grosbeak:** Present well into May except for extreme southern and east central counties. Last seen in Ashland Co., May 31 (Charles Wiberg). Peaks were noted in Outagamie Co., Mar. 31 (Alfred Bradford); Columbia Co., Apr. 10 (Dr. & Mrs. R. B. Dryer); and Marinette Co., May 4 (Raymond Stefanski).

**Pine Grosbeak:** Last noted in the state in Columbia Co., Apr. 19 (Dr. & Mrs. R. B. Dryer)—a very late date.

**Hoary Redpoll:** Sam Robbins noted one at 25 feet with 7x binoculars feeding on weed seeds in a flock of 200 Common Redpolls in Adams Co., Mar. 15. Mrs. Lester M. Pedersen (Polk Co.) had 5 as winter residents who apparently departed on Mar. 20 when last seen.

**Common Redpoll:** None seen after March 25 when William Hilsenhoff noted large flocks in Polk, Burnett and Washburn Counties.

**Pine Siskin:** Earliest from Dane Co., Mar. 5 (Tom Soulen). Lingered at Friendship until May 29 (Sam Robbins).

**Red Crossbill:** Two were last noted by Bratley and Charles Wiberg ten miles west of Washburn on Decoration Day, May 30.

**White-winged Crossbill:** Last seen in Bayfield Co. on Apr. 10 (David Bratley). Also noted in Polk Co., Mar. 1 (Mrs. Lester Pedersen); and Dane Co., 3 on Mar. 16 (Tom Soulen) and Mar. 21 (Dick Wills).

**Towhee:** First on Apr. 7 in Columbia Co. (the R. B. Dryers) and Milwaukee Co. (Mrs. John McEwans). Most other arrivals in April with the exception of the extreme north where it arrived during the first ten days of May.

**Savannah Sparrow:** Arrival on Apr. 14 in Winnebago Co. (Mrs.

Glenn Fisher). Most other reports occurred during the next month.

**Grasshopper Sparrow:** First and only April reports from Lafayette Co. (Lola Welch, Ethel Olson) and Sauk Co. (Harold & Carla Kruse), Apr. 19. Next reported from Rock Co., May 9 (Mrs. Joseph Mahlum).

**Henslow's Sparrow:** First: Dane Co., May 3 (Dick Wills). Next. Lafayette Co., May 10 (N. R. Barger).

**Sharp-tailed Sparrow:** Seen and heard singing near Suamico, Brown Co., on May 18 (the Ray Hussongs), also carefully noted in Lafayette Co., May 19 (Ethel Olson).

**Vesper Sparrow:** First noted in a northerly county: Outagamie Co., Apr. 1 (Alfred Bradford). Next listing from Rock Co. (Mrs. Joseph Mahlum) and Sauk Co. (Harold & Carla Kruse), Apr. 8.

**Lark Sparrow:** Reported from four counties. First: Lafayette Co., 2 on Apr. 15 (Lola Welch, Ethel Olson). Sam Robbins in noting his arrival date for the species in Adams Co. as Apr. 21 comments: "more numerous than usual, seen at 15 locations." Other dates come from Chippewa Co., May 17 (C. A. Kemper) and Dane Co., May 24 (Sam Robbins).

**Slate-colored Junco:** Last noted in Marathon Co., May 13 (Mrs. Spencer Doty).

**Oregon Junco:** Waukesha Co., Mar. 30 (Mrs. Paul Hoffman); Kenosha Co., Apr. 9 (Mrs. Howard Higgins).

**Tree Sparrow:** Last observation in Chippewa Co., May 6 (C. A. Kemper); in Bayfield Co., May 2 (David Bratley).

**Chipping Sparrow:** Kenosha Co., Apr. 9 (Mrs. Howard Higgins); Polk (Mrs. Lester Pedersen) and Winnebago (Mrs. Glenn Fisher) Counties on Apr. 11.

**Clay-colored Sparrow:** Earliest: May 1, Adams Co. (Sam Robbins) and Burnett Co. (Norman Stone). Other reports between May 10 and 24 from Ashland, Bayfield, Chippewa, Jefferson, Sheboygan, Rock and Washburn counties.

**Field Sparrow:** Earliest: Apr. 2, Burnett Co. (Norman Stone) and Vernon Co. (Richard & Viratine Weber).

**Harris' Sparrow:** Observed between May 10 and 21 (most reports May 10-11) in Chippewa, Dane, La Crosse, Racine, Vernon and Washburn counties.

**White-crowned Sparrow:** First: Burnett Co., May 5 (Norman Stone), Last: Marathon Co., May 21 (Mrs. Spencer Doty). Two individuals identified as Gambel's Sparrow: Dane Co., May 10 (Dick Wills) and Rock Co., May 15 (Mr. & Mrs. David Cox, Sam Robbins).

**White-throated Sparrow:** Several individuals wintering. First migratory date from Lafayette Co., Apr. 10 (Lola Welch, Ethel Olson).

**Fox Sparrow:** First noted in Columbia Co., Mar. 16 (Donald Cors). Most other dates were in April.

**Lincoln's Sparrow:** First May 3, Winnebago Co. (Mrs. Glenn Fisher). Last May 24, Adams Co. (Howard Winkler) and Chippewa Co. (C. A. Kemper).

**Swamp Sparrow:** Rock Co., Apr. 15 (Frances Glenn, Bernice Andrews). Late!

**Lapland Longspur:** Largest flock reported (1000+) in Columbia Co., Apr. 19 (Ed Peartree). Last, Columbia Co., May 21 (Wm. Hilsenhoff).

**Snow Bunting:** Left Florence Co., Mar. 28 (Nils Dahlstrand).

## DATES TO REMEMBER

- December 20, 1958-January 1, 1959 (State-wide)**—Christmas Bird Count period.
- January 7, 1959 (Madison)**—Audubon Screen Tour, with Murl Deusing speaking on "Adventure in Africa," at West High School auditorium at 7:30 p. m.
- January 11, 1959 (Green Bay)**—Annual banquet of the Green Bay Bird Club.
- January 14, 1959 (Beloit)**—Audubon Screen Tour, with Murl Deusing speaking on "Adventure in Africa," at Beloit College Chapel.
- January 15, 1959 (State-wide)**—Christmas Bird Count reports should be sent to Mr. Harold Liebherr, 2150 W. Marne Ave., Milwaukee, for inclusion in "The Passenger Pigeon," and to the National Audubon Society, 1130 Fifth Ave., N. Y., for inclusion in "Audubon Field Notes."
- January 15, 1959 (Madison)**—Madison Audubon Society meeting, at the U. W. Bacteriology Building at 7:30 p. m.
- January 18, 1959 (Milwaukee)**—Field trip with Chicago area ornithologists, meeting at McKinley Beach at 9:00 a. m.
- January 29, 1959 (Manitowoc)**—Audubon Screen Tour, with Charles Mohr speaking on "Outdoor Almanac," at Washington J. H. S. auditorium at 8:00 p. m.
- February 4, 1959 (Milwaukee)**—Audubon Screen Tour, with George M. Sutton speaking on "Eskimo Year," at Shorewood auditorium at 8:00 p. m.
- February 5, 1959 (Madison)**—Audubon Screen Tour, with George M. Sutton speaking on "Eskimo Year," at West High School auditorium at 7:30 p. m.
- February 19, 1959 (Madison)**—Madison Audubon Society meeting, at the U. W. Bacteriology Building at 7:30 p. m.
- March 1-10, 1959 (State-wide)**—Field notes for December, January and February should be sent to the Associate Editor.
- March 8, 1959 (Milwaukee)**—W.S.O. field trip along the Lake Michigan shore meeting at McKinley Beach at 8:00 a. m.
- March 24, 1959 (Manitowoc)**—Audubon Screen Tourn, with Bartram Cadbury speaking on "Pastures of the Sea," at Washington J. H. S. auditorium at 8:00 p. m.
- March 25, 1959 (Milwaukee)**—Audubon Screen Tour, with Bartram Cadbury speaking on "Pastures of the Sea," at Shorewood auditorium at 8:00 p. m.
- March 31, 1959 (State-wide)**—Field notes for December through March should be sent to Mrs. Anne Dodge, Museum of Natural History, Minneapolis 14, Minnesota, for inclusion in "Audubon Field Notes."
- April 12, 1959 (Milton)**—W.S.O. field trip, meeting at 8:00 a. m. on the main street opposite school and park.
- April 25-26, 1959 (Plainfield)**—W.S.O. field trip to observe Prairie Chick-en booming; advance reservations must be made with Mr. Edward Peartree, Oconomowoc.
- May 8-10, 1959 (Green Bay)**—W.S.O. annual convention, combined with annual meeting of Inland Bird Banding Association.

## MORE NEWS . . .

Note that all Christmas Bird Counts should be reported by January 15. This is the deadline for the National Audubon Society, and we hope that most counts are being taken according to N.A.S. specifications with results sent to them. Send copies of your counts to the Associate Editor at the same time, so that these can be summarized promptly and published in an early issue of **The Passenger Pigeon**. Be sure to include weather factors and a description of area covered. Valuable time is lost when reminders must be sent out to some observers, and when information is incomplete.

We think it would be a splendid project for observers to follow up the Christmas Bird Count with a second "late winter count" in the first half of February. Individuals or bird clubs could do this by enlisting the same number of observers, dividing up the territory just as it was for the Christmas count, and spending the same amount of time in the field. How stable in our winter population? How many of the half-hardy wintering birds of the south can survive a Wisconsin winter? What changes take place in the populations of winter finches? A late-winter count, taken five to six weeks after the Christmas count, could give valuable data on these and other questions. If you do

take such a count, write it up similar to the Christmas count, and send it to the Associate Editor.

The "spraying issue" of **The Passenger Pigeon** (Vol. XIX, No. 4, winter 1957) has been listed in the U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service publication "Wildlife Review," and requests have continued to come in from far and near until the supply of copies is now nearly gone—although 400 extra copies were printed. The same issue of "Wildlife Review" lists six other articles dealing with the effect of spraying on wildlife, five of which sound strong notes of caution and need for further research.

Thanks to Harold Kruse, W.S.O. had an exhibit at the popular Farm Progress Field Days, held at Yellowstone Lake in Lafayette County in late September.

There now hangs in the editor's home a beautiful mounted drawing of a Redwing by Fran Kowiak, bearing this inscription: "Presented to Rev. Samuel D. Robbins in recognition of the excellent work he is doing for the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology, April 26, 1958." This was presented by the committee in charge of the Milwaukee convention last spring, and bears the names of thirty committee members. Psychologists may argue how a person can be proud and humble at the same time, but the editor feels both proudly and humbly grateful as he takes this opportunity to say "Thank you!"

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## MORE NEWS . . .

Plans for the 20th annual W.S.O. convention are proceeding under the guidance of vice-president Ray Hussong. The convention is to be held at Green Bay, May 8-10, 1959, with the members of the Inland Bird Banding Association meeting jointly with us. The banquet speaker is to be Mr. William A. Dyer of Union City, Michigan, who has done splendid bird photography of nesting warblers and other birds in northern Michigan.

Mr. Hussong is now calling for papers that W.S.O. members may wish to present at the convention. If you have a paper to offer, please contact Mr. Hussong (332 E.

Beaupre St., Green Bay) before March 1, stating title, time needed, visual equipment desired, etc. Or if you know of someone who might have material for a paper, suggest his name to Mr. Hussong.

It is hoped that more can be done with exhibits of various types at the coming convention. Photographs, paintings, wood carvings, maps showing favorite bird haunts in the state, maps showing distribution of certain species of birds in the state at different seasons, maps showing continental or world-wide migration routes—all these are possibilities. What suggestions do you have? Send them to our vice-president and convention chairman, Ray Hussong.

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