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*The*  
**PASSENGER PIGEON**

A Magazine of Wisconsin Bird Study

*Published Quarterly By*

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



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VOL. XX NO. 1

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# *Destruction at the TV Tower . . .*

By CHARLES A. KEMPER

Although recent literature has many accounts of migrating bird casualties at TV towers, ceilometers and other structures, in August and September of 1957 there occurred at Eau Claire three television disasters of such proportion they should not go undocumented. I would like also to inject a few background comments regarding previous reports and my own experience. Then too, I would like to discuss briefly the significance of these disasters.

Overing, in a series of articles in the **Wilson Bulletin**, reported on the high mortality of birds in fall migration at the Washington Monument from 1936 to 1938. Walter Spofford in June, 1949, writing in the same journal, called attention to the mortality of birds at the Nashville Airport ceilometer. Numerous accounts followed of substantial numbers of birds killed at various locations: the Empire State building in New York, the 491-foot Philadelphia Savings Fund building and the WBAL Television Tower (450 ft.) in Baltimore in 1948. Other accounts have been documented by Tennessee observers: Tanner, Laskey, Gainier, West, Dunbar, Herndon, Coffey, etc. **Audubon Field Notes** has been noting reports. Tordoff and Mengel, in a University of Kansas publication, gave an outstanding report. Stoddard, in Georgia, has made interesting observations and so has Clarence Jung in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Stimulated by such reports, I have been making the rounds of local television and radio towers for the past four years. Until this fall I had been singularly unsuccessful and had concluded that such casualties were of no local significance. However, last summer saw the 500-foot television tower of WEAU superseded by an adjacent 1000-foot tower. Together these towers rise above the surrounding plain at a point not far from the junction of the Eau Claire and Chippewa Rivers.

Geographically, this is close to the edge of the Wisconsin western upland and in the Wisconsin central plain—about fifty miles from the Mississippi River (see figure 1). The western upland south of the Chippewa River is a region of ridges and coulees. The eastern margin of this region is bounded by an east-facing escarpment that extends northwest and southeast from Eau Claire to Tomah. This escarpment is 150 to 300 feet in height.

It is well known that bird migration tends to concentrate along rivers, shore lines and ridges. In this area birds would be expected to be migrating down the Eau Claire and Chippewa Rivers toward the Mississippi, and also along the eastern edge of the western upland south-eastward toward the Wisconsin River. Thus there is very possibly a convergence of flyways very close to the TV tower.

I was out of town on August 29, so am unable to give first hand a report of the first collision. However, an account in the Eau Claire newspaper makes interesting reading. About 10-11 p. m. a lady living close by the TV tower noticed that it was raining birds. They were coming down on her roof, garage and lawn. Her neighbors reported the same



phenomenon. The birds were reported to be mostly "orioles, thrushes and canaries." The local health officer, a physician, was notified and he made an investigation. Mystified, he collected a few specimens and sent them to the State Laboratory of Hygiene for analysis—for what I don't know—and ordered a detail of street department employees to bury the rest at the City Dump. Evidently he feared some case of avian plague possibly transmissible to humans. The local authorities also consulted biologists at the State Teachers College but apparently did not receive much enlightenment. One such faculty member still thinks all those birds must have been "poisoned or something." An estimated 300-500 birds were lost.

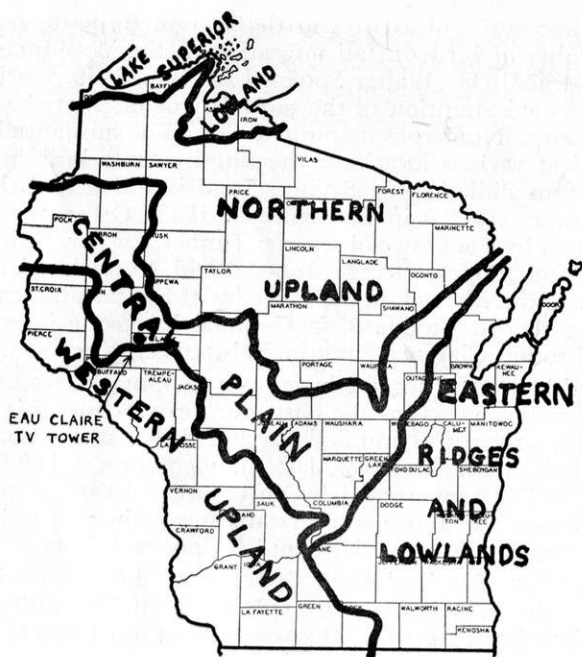


FIGURE 1

When one of my patients alerted me to this newspaper story, I at once contacted the local TV engineer and he graciously promised to inform me of any future accidents and to save me any specimens he might find. I didn't have to wait long. On September 3, collision #2 occurred. I was notified in mid-morning and was able to get on the scene by early afternoon. Three hours of thorough searching revealed over 100 salvageable specimens of 19 species. I estimated that about 300-400 birds altogether were killed. Also found were many decomposed cadavers, often too disintegrated for identification, from the previous disaster. While this was a substantial loss, I personally felt that it was not of great importance, at least conservationwise. The list of birds found and salvaged for museum skins is given in Table 1.

Table 1

Skins recovered on September 3, 1957

Sora .....	2	Magnolia Warbler .....	2
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher .....	3	Blackburnian Warbler .....	2
Alder Flycatcher .....	1	Chestnut-sided Warbler .....	8
Swainson's Thrush .....	17	Bay-breasted Warbler .....	2
Solitary Vireo .....	1	Ovenbird .....	8
Red-eyed Vireo .....	39	Northern Waterthrush .....	1
Black & White Warbler .....	2	Connecticut Warbler .....	4
Tennessee Warbler .....	8	Mourning Warbler .....	1
Nashville Warbler .....	3	Redstart .....	1
Yellow Warbler .....	1	Total .....	106

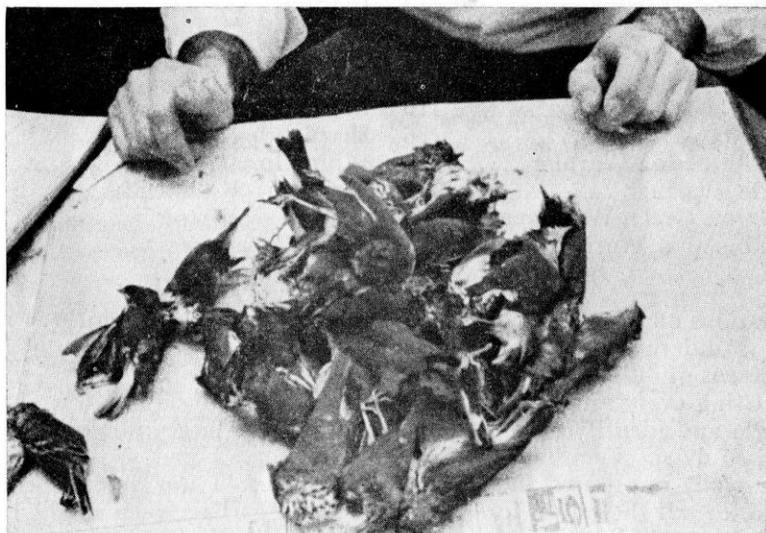


FIGURE 2

A BIRD MORGUE IS SET UP

PHOTO BY THE AUTHOR

On the morning of September 20, I was informed at 7:00 a. m. by the engineer going off duty that "it has happened again." I hurried over—a distance of twelve miles from my home. I had to be in surgery at 9:00 a. m. As I approached I could see, as far as 500 feet from the tower, birds lying on the highway crushed by passing vehicles. There were men, employees of the next door junk yard and neighboring businesses, raking up dead birds like leaves into piles. The carnage was appalling. The sight of thousands of warblers, thrushes, tanagers, strewn everywhere cannot be seen by anyone without a strong feeling of revulsion and regret. Along the north and west side of the tower, dead birds were as dense as one per 10 square feet. Although distribution was not uniform enough for accurate estimate, I think 20,000 dead birds would be a conservative guess. Later, I found that dead birds were even found on the High School grounds, which is almost three-quarters of a mile away. Unfortunately, I could examine but a fraction of the total area. With only an hour to work, I rushed to pick up as many as I could. With such

Table 2

Skins recovered on September 20, 1957

Mourning Dove .....	2	Chestnut-sided Warbler .....	129
Red-breasted Nuthatch .....	2	Bay-breasted Warbler .....	241
Catbird .....	2	Blackpoll Warbler .....	72
Swainson's Thrush .....	19	Palm Warbler .....	11
Gray-checked Thrush .....	4	Ovenbird .....	285
Ruby-crowned Kinglet .....	1	Northern Waterthrush .....	49
Solitary Vireo .....	11	Louisiana Waterthrush .....	4
Red-eyed Vireo .....	82	Connecticut Warbler .....	64
Philadelphia Vireo .....	25	Yellowthroat .....	14
Black & White Warbler .....	89	Wilson's Warbler .....	3
Tennessee Warbler .....	115	Redstart .....	89
Nashville Warbler .....	10	Baltimore Oriole .....	1
Parula Warbler .....	2	Scarlet Tanager .....	6
Yellow Warbler .....	6	Rose-breasted Grosbeak .....	9
Magnolia Warbler .....	110	Indigo Bunting .....	2
Cape May Warbler .....	6	Sharp-tailed Sparrow .....	1
Black-thr. Blue Warbler .....	1	White-throated Sparrow .....	1
Myrtle Warbler .....	11	Fox Sparrow .....	1
Black-thr. Green Warbler .....	26	Lincoln's Sparrow .....	1
Blackburnian Warbler .....	16	Swamp Sparrow .....	2
		Total .....	1525

limitations of time, and with only one human back with which to bend over, I did the best I could and still acquired by actual count 1,525 specimens of 40 species (see Table 2).

Using every minute of spare time the next two days, I was able to analyze and identify these specimens and save a large fraction for museum study specimens. Lacking adequate room, I had to dispose of a great many duplicates and damaged specimens. I was actually embarrassed, to tell the truth, for fear of what the garbage men might think about all the dead birds in my garbage can!

Of this list, some surprising findings are present. First, the preponderance of Ovenbirds. Note there are 24 species of warblers. Of these, the five most common are Ovenbirds, Bay-breasted, Chestnut-sided, Magnolia and Tennessee Warblers. Almost astonishing is the large number of 64 Connecticut Warblers. These had always been considered among the rarest of transient warblers; I have practically no previous substantial sight records of these in five years. One Black-throated Blue Warbler takes this species off my local hypothetical list. The large number of Red-eyed Vireos is not surprising, but look at the large number of Philadelphia Vireos! The prize specimen, I believe, is the Sharp-tailed (Nelson's Sparrow. This is a new one for the area and the first I have ever seen. Also unusual is the number of Yellow Warblers on this date.

There were a number of injured birds at the scene and I was able to catch eight of these for banding. Four of these died later; four were released, apparently recovered.

All in all, it was quite an experience to handle all of these warblers and a wonderful exercise in studying the fall and immature plumage of some of the birds.



This was the last disaster of the season. There was a rumor in mid-October that a number of geese collided with the tower. I could never confirm this, however. If it happened, undoubtedly the neighbors collected the specimens for culinary rather than ornithological reasons. One might expect that any evidence would vanish quickly.

I reported this to the Wisconsin Conservation Department, and they promised to study the situation. They, in turn, reported to the Bureau of Fisheries and Wildlife in Minneapolis and both agencies are allegedly checking on these disasters.

### **Boon or Disaster**

Now the question is: Are these accidents merely a scientific boon—a wonderful opportunity to study migration and collect specimens? Most observers contend that only a small, relatively insignificant fraction of the total number are lost. They may well be right. I certainly hope so. However, I have an uncomfortable feeling that this may be of more serious prognostic importance for the long-time survival of these species.

My reasons for feeling this way are based on several considerations. First, this substantial number of dead birds is taken from one locality among many localities across the continent, on only three instances from among what must be many instances. As the years go by, with more and higher man-made obstacles, can the species take these losses in addition to the encroachments of an ever spreading population of humans?

If one assumes that only a small number of birds, percentagewise, are lost, he must necessarily assume a wide dispersion of flight—from horizon to horizon—plus a tremendous number of migrating birds. If all the dead birds I saw were an insignificant percentage of the total, it must have been one astonishing myriad of migrants that night.

On the other hand, I have noticed among the injured birds at the tower that they flutter around in circles. They circle upward to a perch, often missing the perch and falling back to the ground as if they have lost their equilibrium.

It is my theory that as a flight of birds goes by in a huge flock, a small percentage will collide with a tall obstacle. Some of these will be stunned and a few will suffer concussion. A few, perhaps, will have hemorrhage in their equilibratory apparatus, the semi-circular ear canals, and circle around crazily just like the ones I watched. As they do so, they will draw other migrants by their chirping and circling. Birds have a strong flocking instinct, especially at this time of the year. So other birds who would have missed the tower are attracted and some of these collide with the tower. So spinning and circling out of equilibrium, more and more are drawn as if into a whirlpool. I can't prove this, but I suspect that sometimes a greater than relatively insignificant fraction of the flight is destroyed.

At any rate, if this is a significant loss, what can be done? My experience here would indicate that the extra 500 feet is the big factor in causing these accidents. When the old 500-foot tower was present, I had not discovered any casualties. Perhaps if television towers could be illuminated by flood lights on the ground, severe disaster could be averted.\*

\*The lights would have to be bright enough to illuminate the towers but not so bright as to dazzle or blind the birds.

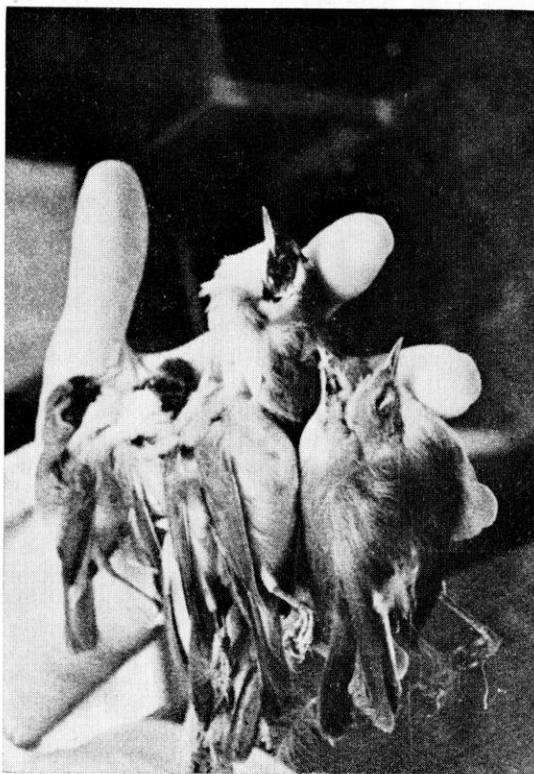


FIGURE 3 SOME SPECIMENS ARE SALVAGED  
PHOTO BY THE AUTHOR

It behooves all of us to get all the information we can about these tragedies. What are the circumstances, meteorological data, species involved, any behavior data observed at the site. A central group to handle and evaluate this data from scattered sources might be valuable. Until then, let us gather all the specimens we can, study and record their weights, sex, age when possible, plumage, moult, study for salvage skins, and skeletons. One interesting facet to be studied has not been touched upon here. Are some species less prone to accidents? For example, was it just chance that Red-eyed, Philadelphia and Solitary Vireos were killed, but no Warbling Vireos showed up? Likewise Swainson's and Gray-cheeked Thrushes were common,

but where were the other thrushes? A larger compilation of accidents and comparative data would be interesting.

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49:118-119

- Wilson Bulletin**—61:86-90

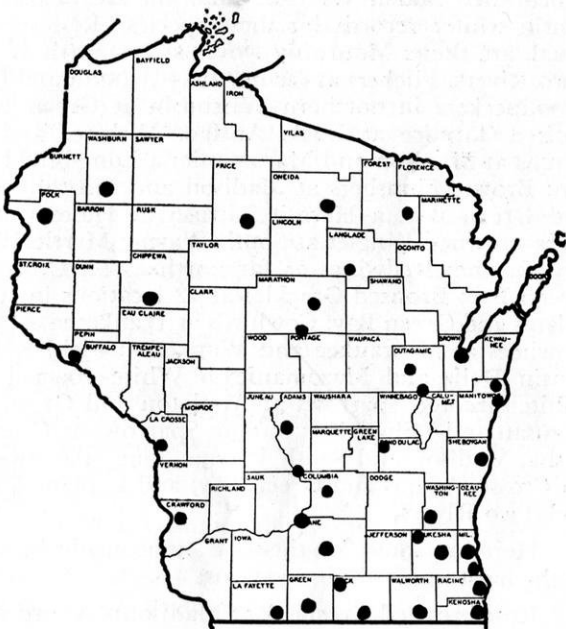
1954—Migrant—25:57-58

I am indebted

119½ Bridge Street  
Chippewa Falls

# THE 1957 CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT

By  
MARTHA  
and  
ROY  
LOUND



Generally favorable weather conditions from Dec. 21, 1957, to Jan. 1, 1958, the Christmas count period, helped to pile up the second highest species count in Wisconsin history. The 113 species recorded by 277 observers on 36 counts was surpassed only by the 1953 count when 239 observers on 45 counts recorded 116 species.

The cold polar air which closed most of the lakes and streams during the first half of December was replaced by mild weather from the 13th through the 27th, and some of the larger lakes again opened. Exceptionally mild temperatures prevailed on Dec. 22 and 23, with temperatures rising to the high 40's in the northern counties and the low 50's in the southern counties. 16 of the 35 counts were taken during this mild weather period. Colder temperatures returned on the 28th, but there was little precipitation until the 31st. All in all it was as favorable a count period, weatherwise, as we can expect in Wisconsin.



While the initial freezing of the lakes certainly drove out large concentrations of water birds, remnants of most species were still present. Both White-winged and Surf Scoters were reported on the Lake Geneva count, with White-winged Scoters also reported from Milwaukee. Horned Grebes from Lake Geneva, Great Blue Herons and a Blue-winged Teal from Adams, a Green-winged Teal from Hales Corners, Wood Ducks on the Adams and Wausau counts, and a Shoveler from Waukesha were among the more unusual records. Perhaps some of them were injured birds which were unable to make the southward flight when other of their species left.

Even more remarkable were records of some land birds that are rarely seen in Wisconsin in winter. The Rose-breasted Grosbeak and Short-billed Marsh Wren at Madison are believed to be the first Wisconsin winter records for these species. Less spectacular, yet quite unusual, are these: Mourning Doves as far north at Wausau, Mishicot and Two Rivers; Flickers as far north as Wausau and Green Bay; Red-bellied Woodpeckers in northern Wisconsin at Green Bay, Saronia and Luck; Tufted Titmice at Luck, Antigo, Mishicot and Two Rivers; Winter Wrens at Madison and Mazomanie; a Long-billed Marsh Wren at Madison; Brown Thrashers at Madison and Milwaukee; Robins at Appleton and Green Bay; a Hermit Thrush at Hales Corners; a Bluebird and Ruby-crowned Kinglet at South Wayne; Myrtle Warblers at Mazomanie and Racine; Redwings as far north as La Crosse; Rusty Blackbirds at Green Bay; Bronzed Grackles at 12 locations including Luck, La Crosse, Adams and Green Bay; Cowbirds at Waukesha, Madison and Mazomanie; Towhees at Milwaukee and Waukesha; Field Sparrows at Adams, Wisconsin Dells and Mazomanie; a White-crowned Sparrow at Madison; White-throated Sparrows at Appleton and Green Bay; Fox Sparrows at Wausau and Milwaukee; Swamp Sparrows at Green Bay, Kenosha, Waukesha, Madison and South Wayne; Song Sparrows as far north as Pepin, La Crosse, Adams and Green Bay; and Lapland Longspurs at Green Bay and Two Rivers.

Here are some "on-the-spot" notes made in conjunction with a few of the most unusual observations:

Rose-breasted Grosbeak at Madison: "A bird in plumage corresponding to that of the first year male as shown in the Pough Guide was seen in a thicket of box elders feeding on deadly nightshade berries. The thicket adjoined a dump on which were piled huge stacks of branches from the city's fall tree pruning program. We had time to return to our car for the Pough Guide and watch the bird through binoculars with the illustration from Eckleberry's plate before use." (Eugene Roark, Tom Ashman).

Short-billed Marsh Wren at Madison: "First heard giving its distinctive very hoarse chip from a clump of cat-tails just at dawn. The bird was not checked immediately, partly because of the dim light and partly because flocks of blackbirds needed to be counted as they left their night roosts; but half an hour later the wren was thoroughly investigated. Excellent views were obtained from distances as close as eight feet, disclosing crown stripes, the lack of a conspicuous eye line, and the short bill." (Sam Robbins).

Long-billed Marsh Wren at Madison: "Three of us were walking east of the sewerage disposal plant along the railroad tracks at about 8:30 a. m. On the south side of the tracks there were ten yards of rushes between the tracks and the drainage ditch. The wren was first seen flying, and he dove into a hummock of reeds. One member of the party made some whistling noise and the bird reappeared. The white eye line was very obvious, and so were the light colored stripes on the back. The bird was in plain view off and on for about ten minutes." (Andy Ragatz, Mr. & Mrs. Norris Sanders).

Myrtle Warbler at Mazomanie: "Near the base of Ferry Bluff, near Sauk City, I came upon a group of small birds that were so active and noisy that I scarcely knew which ones to look at first. Besides the usual chickadees, nuthatches and woodpeckers, I caught sight of a Winter Wren and heard the scolding of a Tufted Titmouse. But even these had to be neglected when I thought I detected the chip of a Myrtle Warbler. The bird was soon spotted flitting from one small branch to another in typical warbler fashion, and was then carefully observed at forty feet. The bird was in dull plumage, with only faint breast streakings and yellowish markings on and near the head; but the yellowish rump marking was quite distinct." (Sam Robbins).

(Editor's note: On-the-spot notes as these are invaluable to the person editing the field notes. We urge everyone to document their unusual observations in the field, and to send those notes along with reports to the field note editors.)

### High Counts of Individuals

This was definitely a winter finch year. The Redpoll flight was good, although it did not quite come up to the heavy 1955-56 flight. The flight of Evening and Pine Grosbeaks and White-winged Crossbills, however, exceeded anything Wisconsin has seen in recent years. The contrast between this year and last is striking: this year Evening Grosbeaks appeared on 16 counts, Pine Grosbeaks and Common Redpolls each appeared on 21 counts, and White-winged Crossbills were noted in 10 areas; a year ago Evening and Pine Grosbeaks and White-winged Crossbill each appeared on only one count, and no Redpolls were reported.

In fact, counts of quite a few species were remarkably high this year. The 13,500 Goldeneyes at Hales Corners and the 181 White-winged Crossbills at Madison received the distinction of being the highest counts of these species on any North American Christmas Bird Count. The 34 Bald Eagles at Adams and the 2074 Tree Sparrows at Mazomanie were close to the top.

When figures for 1957 counts are compared with those of previous years as published in earlier issues of **The Passenger Pigeon**, it will be seen that numerous records for high counts of individuals were broken, both for a single 15-mile-diameter count area and for the composite Wisconsin count (see tables on page 17).

In summary, 1957 produced a banner Christmas count. In total species it was surpassed by 1953, but in the total number of counts producing 50 or more species it far exceeded any prior year. 1957 produced six counts with 50 or more species as compared to two in 1956, three in

	Adams	Antigo	Appleton	Armstrong Creek	Beloit	Chippewa Falls	Dancy	Evansville	Green Bay	Hales Corners	Hartford	Kenosha	La Crosse	Lake Geneva	Luck	Madison	Mosmanville	Milwaukee
No. observers	12	20	9	1	19	5	8	4	11	4	5	4	5	12	1	37	10	18
No. species	50	22	29	6	41	23	19	31	44	48	22	27	36	50	23	78	61	58
Red-throated Loon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Horned Grebe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Pied-billed Grebe	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	1	..
Great Blue Heron	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada Goose	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Mallard	151	..	29	..	10	18	..	45	39	642	6	..	16	100	..	621	..	1680
Black Duck	173	..	277	..	..	..	..	..	60	168	..	..	..	58	..	298	..	106
Gadwall	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Pintail	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Green-winged Teal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blue-winged Teal	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
American Widgeon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shoveler	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood Duck	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Redhead	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	2	..	11	..	10
Ring-necked Duck	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Canvasback	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	600	..	..	202	..	120
Greater Scaup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1370	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	185
Lesser Scaup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	6	..	17	..	20	..	..	7	..	150
Common Goldeneye	12	..	294	..	..	28	..	..	65	13500	..	7	12	200	..	527	85	321
Bufflehead	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	691	4	..	..	7	..	..	21	..	269
Oldsquaw	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	354	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	166
White-winged Sooter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5
Surf Sooter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Ruddy Duck	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
Hooded Merganser	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	2	..	..	6	..	..
Common Merganser	5	..	10	..	..	..	..	129	26	12	42	..	35	..	..	253	11	210
Red-br. Merganser	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	10	..	16	..	..	2	4	28
Goshawk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sharp-shinned Hawk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Cooper's Hawk	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	5	3	1
Red-tailed Hawk	4	..	..	..	8	1	..	8	1	3	1	1	5	2	..	44	22	9
Red-shouldered Hawk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	3	2	1
Rough-legged Hawk	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	1
Bald Eagle	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	6	..
Marsh Hawk	2	..	..	..	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	7	..
Sparrow Hawk	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	..	1	..	1	..	6	3	13
Ruffed Grouse	5	..	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	3	..
Sharp-tailed Grouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bobwhite	5	..	..	..	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	..	..	..	11	34	..
Gray Partridge	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Pheasant	3	14	1	..	6	..	..	..	19	27	5	..	1	5	2	109	23	31
Coot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	451	..	..	80	..	..
Common Snipe	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Herring Gull	7	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	595	151	125	200	3	15	..	169	14	1615
Ring-billed Gull	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	18	63	..	50	..	478	..	41	1	2758
Bonaparte's Gull	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
Mourning Dove	47	..	1	..	74	..	2	4	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	87	41	19
Screech Owl	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Great Horned Owl	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	9	..
Snowy Owl	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barred Owl	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Long-eared Owl	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	22	..	1	..	1	..	9	..	24
Short-eared Owl	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..
Belted Kingfisher	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Flicker	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	1
Pileated Woodpecker	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	5	..
Red-bellied Wdpkr.	6	..	1	..	4	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	5	5	1	8	37	..



	Mishicot	Monroe	Oconomowoc	Pepin	Portage	Prentice	Racine	Rhineland	Ripon	Sarona	Seneca	Sheboygan	Shiocton	South Wayne	Two Rivers	Waukesha	Wausau	Wis. Dells
No. observers	10	6	3	5	1	1	8	2	2	1	1	3	2	2	3	26	20	1
No. species	29	23	33	26	30	13	45	10	23	11	18	20	18	42	19	56	38	41
Red-throated Loon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Horned Grebe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pied-billed Grebe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Great Blue Heron	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada Goose	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
Mallard	..	..	151	..	..	..	617	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	250	1
Black Duck	..	..	163	..	..	..	178	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	45	..
Gadwall	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pintail	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Green-winged Teal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blue-winged Teal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
American Widgeon	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shoveler	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Wood Duck	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Redhead	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ring-necked Duck	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canvasback	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greater Scaup	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Lesser Scaup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common Golden-eye	11	..	53	100	7	..	1472	10	7	..	..	25	..	..	15	15	4	2
Bufflehead	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oldsquaw	..	..	..	..	..	..	333	..	..	..	..	120	..	..	..	..	..	..
White-winged Scoter	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Surf Scoter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ruddy Duck	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hooded Merganser	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common Merganser	9	..	87	..	..	..	71	..	25	..	..	202	..	..	9	27	..	..
Red-br. Merganser	6	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Goshawk	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sharp-shinned Hawk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Cooper's Hawk	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Red-tailed Hawk	..	3	8	7	1	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	26	1	5
Red-shouldered Hawk	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rough-legged Hawk	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	6	..	..	4	1	..
Bald Eagle	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marsh Hawk	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	10	..	..	..
Sparrow Hawk	..	1	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	6	..	7	..	..
Ruffed Grouse	3	..	..	..	3	14	..	2	..	..	..	4	10	1	..	7	4	..
Sharp-tailed Grouse	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bobwhite	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..
Gray Partridge	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	4	6	..	..	..
Pheasant	5	2	..	..	3	..	53	..	48	..	..	6	3	15	15	22	11	5
Coot	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..
Common Snipe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Herring Gull	525	..	17	..	18	..	2439	..	50	..	82	600	1	..	306	130	..	8
Ring-billed Gull	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bonaparte's Gull	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mourning Dove	2	1	2	..	1	..	21	..	..	..	..	8	..	15	6	83	5	10
Screech Owl	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..
Great Horned Owl	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	3
Snowy Owl	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Barred Owl	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Long-eared Owl	..	..	2	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Short-eared Owl	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belted Kingfisher	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	2	..
Flicker	..	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	1
Pileated Woodpecker	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1
Red-bellied Wdpr.	..	1	..	9	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	3	..	3	..	9	..

	Adams	Antigo	Appleton	Armenia Creek	Beloit	Chippewa Falls	Dancy	Evanville	Green Bay	Hales Corners	Hartford	Kenosha	La Crosse	Lake Geneva	Luck	Madison	Marionville	Milwaukee
No. observers	12	20	9	1	19	5	8	4	11	4	5	4	5	12	1	37	10	18
No. species	50	22	29	6	41	23	19	31	44	48	22	27	36	50	23	78	61	58
Red-headed Wdpr.	9	..	..	..	1	5	1	..	4	..	..	..	6	6	3	12	18	..
Hairy Woodpecker	6	15	3	1	4	1	..	2	8	3	1	1	5	1	24	31	22	3
Downy Woodpecker	9	15	10	..	20	5	1	6	8	7	4	11	6	15	28	60	59	11
Horned Lark	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	34	..
Gray Jay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blue Jay	203	9	14	1	55	161	40	12	67	7	4	10	48	15	45	357	217	7
Raven	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crow	317	2	6	..	94	119	6	10	10	2844	3	13	5	99	2	543	280	228
Bl-cap. Chickadee	92	64	48	8	30	47	24	9	57	15	10	1	39	50	43	357	213	69
Tufted Titmouse	1	1	2	..	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	28	18	2
White-br. Nuthatch	34	6	7	..	14	16	3	3	26	4	4	3	25	35	12	102	71	18
Red-br. Nuthatch	1	1	2	..	1	10	..	..	3	2	2	..	12	..	5	52	1	14
Brown Creeper	3	..	4	..	1	..	..	1	2	1	..	1	6	5	..	31	1	9
Winter Wren	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Long-b. Marsh Wren	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Short-b. Marsh Wren	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Brown Thrasher	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1
Robin	..	..	7	..	1	..	..	1	2	2	8	..	15	1	..	8	1	1
Hermit Thrush	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bluebird	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Golden-cr. Kinglet	11	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	18	6	..	102	12	18
Ruby-cr. Kinglet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cedar Waxwing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	14	21	6	1	7	..
Northern Shrike	2	3	1	..	..	1	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	..
Starling	205	53	142	..	782	276	98	200	719	247	50	27	37	19	110	2594	198	354
Myrtle Warbler	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
House Sparrow	218	131	298	..	568	297	395	280	775	502	500	15	132	4	394	2803	1587	542
Eastern Meadowlark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	14	..	..
Western Meadowlark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..
Meadowlark (sp ?)	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Redwing	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	4000	..	..
Rusty Blackbird	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	7	..
Common Grackle	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	215	..	2
Cowbird	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	1	..
Cardinal	38	..	24	..	17	4	1	6	11	9	16	3	34	17	5	155	180	24
Rose-br. Grosbeak	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Evening Grosbeak	44	116	..	..	15	36	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	38	7	3	..	..
Purple Finch	..	1	..	..	13	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	10	6	..	61	108	1
Pine Grosbeak	6	15	2	..	7	3	34	..	17	12	..	..	1	..	50	4	58	..
Common Redpoll	718	143	..	..	7	27	101	..	15	..	..	6	4	11	25	3	29	2
Pine Siskin	..	4	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	57	..	22	2	13
Goldfinch	452	5	..	..	109	328	..	25	27	2	..	..	20	61	..	204	715	12
Red Crossbill	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..
White-w. Crossbill	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	11	181	..	12
Towhee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Slate-col. Junco	97	..	78	..	326	19	1	50	50	40	10	59	43	80	..	599	959	143
Oregon Junco	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	1
Tree Sparrow	63	3	25	..	485	3	5	200	22	245	24	10	48	80	..	1028	2074	23
Field Sparrow	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
White-crowned Sp.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
White-throated Sp.	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..
Fox Sparrow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Swamp Sparrow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	..
Song Sparrow	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	2	4	1	..	1	1	2	..	14	4	..
Lapland Longspur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	24	..
Snow Bunting	..	100	96	51	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	60	1	30	..	..
No. species 1956	42	13	21	..	41	19	..	29	37	36	21	18	21	42	21	70	39	55
No. species 1955	51	..	33	..	36	32	..	36	43	..	23	..	34	45	19	68	45	60

	Mishicot	Monroe	Oconomowoc	Pepin	Portage	Prentice	Racine	Rhineland	Ripon	Sarona	Seneca	Sheboygan	Shiocton	South Wayne	Two Rivers	Waukesha	Wausau	Wis. Della
No. observers	10	6	3	5	1	1	8	2	2	1	1	3	2	2	3	26	20	1
No. species	29	23	33	26	30	13	45	10	23	11	18	20	18	42	19	56	38	41
Red-headed Wdkr.	..	2	3	11	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	2	..	7	2	15
Hairy Woodpecker	1	2	1	3	1	4	2	..	1	10	..	2	..	5	..	14	9	11
Downy Woodpecker	4	..	7	9	13	2	14	..	5	7	1	7	1	7	4	35	14	9
Horned Lark	..	49	35	..	5	..	7	..	3	..	..	..	..	25	..	10	..	4
Gray Jay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blue Jay	4	9	24	144	9	1	4	3	6	7	13	16	3	8	..	108	87	158
Raven	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crow	2	23	58	91	225	..	9	..	6	..	4	9	..	100	..	1469	14	147
Bl-casp. Chickadee	41	16	23	69	10	73	7	29	3	28	10	29	3	15	24	143	230	89
Tufted Titmouse	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	4
White-br. Nuthatch	7	1	6	24	5	4	6	..	4	11	6	1	1	8	4	44	19	45
Red-br. Nuthatch	2	..	8	..	..	7	2	2	..	6	..	1	..	2	..	13	10	..
Brown Creeper	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..
Winter Wren	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Long-b. Marsh Wren	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Short-b. Marsh Wren	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brown Thrasher	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Robin	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	10	..	4	..	5	..	1
Hermit Thrush	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bluebird	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Golden-cr. Kinglet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	12	..	3
Ruby-cr. Kinglet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Cedar Waxwing	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	5	..	..
Northern Shrike	1	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	5	..
Starling	1537	250	289	208	21	..	477	2	24	..	38	92	50	500	15	994	67	213
Myrtle Warbler	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
House Sparrow	67	260	306	817	75	..	46	50	250	102	37	296	400	500	82	1381	611	385
Eastern Meadowlark	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	24	..	30	..	..	..	6
Western Meadowlark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Meadowlark (sp ?)	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Redwing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..
Rusty Blackbird	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common Grackle	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	..	1
Cowbird	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..
Cardinal	5	17	10	115	24	..	11	..	3	..	23	10	1	10	4	42	12	7
Rose-br. Grosbeak	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Evening Grosbeak	35	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	61	..	..	10	..	6	1	252	25	..
Purple Finch	4	..	39	..	12	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	28	2	3
Pine Grosbeak	10	..	21	..	7	1	..	10	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	29	186	2
Common Redpoll	6	..	54	265	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	37	1253	102
Pine Siskin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	34	..	43
Goldfinch	38	..	200	78	175	..	10	..	..	1	..	..	11	..	..	181	22	157
Red Crossbill	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
White-w. Crossbill	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	71	1
Towhee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Slate-col. Junco	33	31	238	67	..	..	106	..	20	..	9	68	..	40	22	345	12	55
Oregon Junco	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
Tree Sparrow	32	65	127	42	127	..	26	..	409	..	37	..	20	100	37	771	9	153
Field Sparrow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
White-crowned Sp.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
White-throated Sp.	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fox Sparrow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Swamp Sparrow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..
Song Sparrow	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	3	..	4
Lapland Longspur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..
Snow Bunting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	96	1
No. species 1956	..	27	22	..	..	..	42	..	27	..	19	24	16	41	20	45	19	28
No. species 1955	..	24	23	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	23	18	..	42	20	51	22	36



### Individual Count Record-Breakers

Species	1957 High	Previous High
Common Goldeneye .....	13,500 (Hales Corners) .....	6,466
Red-tailed Hawk .....	44 (Madison) .....	37
Bald Eagle .....	34 (Adams) .....	20
Marsh Hawk .....	15 (Madison) .....	10
Red-bellied Woodpecker .....	37 (Mazomanie) .....	15
Black-capped Chickadee .....	357 (Madison) .....	272
White-breasted Nuthatch .....	102 (Madison) .....	55
Red-breasted Nuthatch .....	52 (Madison) .....	16
Golden-crowned Kinglet .....	102 (Madison) .....	82
Redwing .....	4,000 (Madison) .....	1,917
Common Grackle .....	215 (Madison) .....	83
Cardinal .....	180 (Mazomanie) .....	139
Evening Grosbeak .....	252 (Wausau) .....	166
Purple Finch .....	108 (Mazomanie) .....	50
Pine Grosbeak .....	186 (Wausau) .....	85
White-winged Crossbill .....	181 (Madison) .....	25

### Composite Count Record-Breakers

Species	1957 High	Previous High
Common Goldeneye .....	16,972	8,859
Bald Eagle .....	46	36
Marsh Hawk .....	53	29
Sparrow Hawk .....	50	39
Long-eared Owl .....	71	56
Red-bellied Woodpecker .....	99	88
Black-capped Chickadee .....	2,618	1,532
White-breasted Nuthatch .....	579	421
Red-breasted Nuthatch .....	159	57
Redwing .....	4,042	2,287
Common Grackle .....	232	86
Cardinal .....	838	571
Evening Grosbeak .....	698	552
Purple Finch .....	297	209
Pine Grosbeak .....	476	102
Pine Siskin .....	190	129
White-winged Crossbill .....	317	25

1955, four in 1954 and two in 1953. Favorable conditions bringing both northern and southern species to our state are important, but so are organization and careful observation. Madison is a good example of what organization can do. In 1954 Bill Foster and Mrs. R. A. Walker reorganized the count. The 7½-mile area from the State Capitol was divided into sections, each having a team captain. Each captain was provided with a map, and additional observers were assigned as needed. The best spots, of course, received the highest coverage. Prior to 1954 the best count obtained was 61 species in 1952; since then the species count has risen to 78 in 1954, 68 in 1955, 70 in 1956 and 78 in 1957.

While the northern areas do not begin to have the number of observers which the southern areas can muster, they have the opportunity of adding to the list certain birds not present or comparatively rare in other parts of the state. For example, the Goshawk and Sharp-tailed Grouse were reported only from Prentice, the Gray Jay only from Sarona, and the Raven only from Antigo and Prentice; other northern species such as the Spruce Grouse and Brown-capped Chickadee were not recorded at all. That northern Wisconsin has many possibilities is vividly shown by the 38 species turned up by 20 avid Wausau observers this year.

It is encouraging to note that more counts are becoming established in the western and northern parts of the state. For several years, most of the counts were conducted within the confines of the Milwaukee-Madison-Green Bay triangle; in 1957, 15 of the 36 counts were northwest of a line connecting Green Bay with the southwest corner of the state. A goal for 1958 is to maintain all established counts and add some new ones. Good planning and organization will pay dividends.

#### Details of Individual Counts

**ADAMS**—Dec. 28. Clear; wind NW, 5-15 mph; temp. 12-20; 1 inch snow on ground; Wisconsin River frozen except below dams and creeks partly open. Area covered: circle  $7\frac{1}{2}$  mile radius centered 1 mile south of Dellwood, including Adams, Friendship, edge of Necedah and the Wisconsin River from Petenwell Dam to Castle Rock Dam. 12 observers in 4 parties; 7 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.; total miles 299 (25 on foot, 274 by car). 50 species, 3015 individuals.—Tom Ashman, Mr. & Mrs. N. R. Barger, Mr. & Mrs. Herman Denzin, Mr. & Mrs. Roy Lound, Sam Robbins, Josephine Walker, Mrs. R. A. Walker, Ray White, Dick Wills.

**ANTIGO**: Dec. 29. Clear; temp. 3. Area covered: circle  $7\frac{1}{2}$  mile radius of Antigo. 20 observers in 8 parties; daylight to dark. 22 species, 705 individuals.—Antigo Audubon and Junior Audubon Clubs.

**APPLETON**—Dec. 30. Snowy during morning; wind N to NE, 8-11 mph; temp. 6-14; 6 inches of snow on ground; river partly frozen, lake open only at mouth of river. Area covered: circle  $7\frac{1}{2}$  mile radius of Appleton. 9 observers in 3 parties; 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.; total miles 80 (10 on foot, 70 by car). 29 species, 1399 individuals.—Bruce & Dick Douglass, Lilas Lipske, Mrs. W. C. Rehbein, Mrs. Walter E. Rogers, Darul Tessen, Mrs. Fred Tessen. (Seen during count period: Pied-billed Grebe.)

**ARMSTRONG CREEK**—Dec. 29. Clear; little wind; 4 inches new snow on ground. Area covered: Armstrong Creek and vicinity. 1 observer; 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. 6 species, 62 individuals.—Raymond Stefanski.

**BELOIT**—Dec. 28. Clear; wind 5-15 mph; temp. 24-29;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches of snow on ground; river open, small streams and ponds frozen. Area covered: circle  $7\frac{1}{2}$  mile radius centered at the Creek Bridge north of Big Hill Park. 18 observers in 6 parties; 8 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.; total miles 234 (20 on foot, 214 by car). 41 species, 3510 individuals.—Bernice Andrews, Emma Borkenhagen, Charlotte Chamberlin, Roy Cole, Mr. & Mrs. David Cox, Jacqueline Cox, Frances Glenn, Dorothy Hammell, E. A. Hepler, Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Mahlum, David Metzger, Mrs. Ruth Metzger, Mildred Wenzel, Mr. & Mrs. H. Roy Williams. (Seen during count period: Belted Kingfisher, Golden-crowned Kinglet, Horned Lark, Fox Sparrow.)

**CHIPPEWA FALLS**—Dec. 22. Clear a. m., cloudy p. m.; windy early, but calm as sun rose; temp. 24-44; river partly frozen. Area covered: same as last year. 5 observers in 1 party; 6:10 a. m. to 4:50 p. m.; total miles 78 (2 on foot, 76 by car). 23 species, 1410 individuals.—C. A. Kemper, Cy Lamb, Elaine Miller, Ed & Neva Reifenhauer.

**DANCY**—Dec. 21. Partly cloudy; wind NW, 10-20 mph; temp. 22-35; 4-6 inches of snow on ground; Eau Pleine flowage frozen, Wisconsin River and creeks partly frozen. Area covered: circle  $7\frac{1}{2}$  mile radius centered 4 miles northwest of Dancy, including Mosinee, Knowlton, Moon, Halder and Milladore. 8 observers in 2 parties; 8 a. m. to 4 p. m.; total miles 219 (2 on foot, 217 by car). 29 species, 778 individuals.—Raymond Anderson, Donald Deering, Donna Deering, Jo Ann Gerlack, Marilyn Herrick, Willa Pacheko, Joyce Russ, Charles Welk. (See during count period: Mallard, Hairy Woodpecker, Snow Bunting.)

**EVANSVILLE**—Jan. 1. Clear in a. m., increasing cloudiness in p. m.; wind NNW, 10 mph; temp. -2 to 12; 4.5 inches snow on ground. Area covered: circle  $7\frac{1}{2}$  mile radius of Cooksville. 4 observers; 7:30 a. m. to 3:30 p. m.; total miles 52 (2 on foot, 50 by car). 31 species, 874 individuals.—Tom Ashman, Olga Porter, John Wilde, Jon Wilde.

**GREEN BAY**—Dec. 22. Partly cloudy; wind S, 8-12 mph; temp. 33-43; ground bare; rivers and creeks partly frozen, bay partly open. Area covered: Green Bay, De Pere, Town of Scott, Point Sauble and Allouez. 11 observers in 5 parties; 7 a. m. to 3:30 p. m.; total miles 132 (13 on foot, 119 by car). 44 species, 3905 individuals.—Bob Bethe, Bernard Chartier, Edwin Cleary, Gordon Delsart, Mr. & Mrs. Ray Hussong, Chester Krawczyk, Ed Paulson, Paul Romig, Mildred Van Vonderen, Mrs. Andrew Weber. (Seen during count period: Pied-billed Grebe, Canvasback, Marsh Hawk, Horned Owl, Eastern Meadowlark, Evening Grosbeak.)

**HALES CORNERS**—Dec. 30. Cloudy, rain, sleet and snow until noon; wind NNE, 8-22 mph; temp. 18-25. Area covered: same as last year. 4 observers in 1 party; 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. 48 species, 21009 individuals.—Ivy Balsom, Mary Donald, Nila O'Hearn, Karl Priebe. (Seen during count period: Mockingbird.)

**HARTFORD**—Dec. 23. Clear; wind SW 10-20 mph; temp. 10-45; no snow; lakes partly open. Area covered: Hartford, Pike Lake, Slinger and Cedar Lake. 5 observers; 7 a. m. to 3 p. m. 22 species, 796 individuals.—Grace Kroll, Mr. & Mrs. Earl Schmidt, Mrs. J. Shodron, Miss J. Strubing.

**KENOSHA**—Dec. 26. Cloudy; wind W; temp. 35; no snow. Area covered: woodlands, roadsides and lakefront of Kenosha Co. 4 observers; 8 a. m. to 1:30 p. m.; total miles 49 (4 on foot, 45 by car). 27 species, 617 individuals.—Mrs. Robert Craig, Mr. & Mrs. Howard Higgins, Mrs. Fred Pitts. (Seen during count period: Ring-necked Pheasant, Franklin's Gull, Bonaparte's Gull, Tufted Titmouse, Pine Grosbeak, Pine Siskin, Oregon Junco.)

**LA CROSSE**—Dec. 28. Clear; wind slight N; temp. 25-30. Area covered: Onalaska, Lake Onalaska, French Island, La Crosse. 5 observers; 7:15 a. m. to 3:45 p. m.; total miles 32 (5 on foot, 27 by car). 36 species, 679 individuals.—William Frisch, Dr. & Mrs. Paul C. Gatterdam, Mr. & Mrs. Alvin M. Peterson.

**LAKE GENEVA**—Dec. 22. Clear; wind S, 5-12 mph; temp. 35-50; no snow; Lake Geneva open, Lake Como frozen. Area covered: Lake Geneva and Lake Como. 12 observers in 2 parties; 7:15 a. m. to 4 p. m.; total miles 75 (12 on foot, 63 by car). 50 species, 2611 individuals.—Mr. & Mrs. Anderson, Earl Anderson, Karl E. Bartel, Margaret Lehman, Clarence O. Palmquist, Bob & Ronald Palmquist, Alfred H. Reuss, Jr., Carl Wilm, Helen Wilson, John Yandorf.

**LUCK**—Dec. 27. Clear morning, turning cloudy with snow in afternoon; calm; temp. 25-30; 2 to 5 inches snow on ground. Area covered: same as last year. 1 observer; total miles 54 (4 on foot, 50 by car). 23 species, 827 individuals.—Mrs. Lester M. Pedersen.

**MADISON**—Dec. 21. Clear; wind SSW 8-10 mph; temp. 30-40; slight snow cover in morning, largely gone by noon; Yahara River and most of Lake Mendota open, other lakes and streams mostly frozen. Area covered: circle  $7\frac{1}{2}$  mile radius centered at State Capitol. 37 observers in 16 parties; 5 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.; total miles 554 (60 on foot, 494 by car). 78 species, 16,355 individuals.—David Ahlgren, Tom Ashman, Mr. & Mrs. N. R. Barger, Buddy Barger, Mr. & Mrs. L. Wayne Brown, Joy DeLeon, Robert Ellarson, John Emlen, Steve Emlen, Mr. & Mrs. Bill Foster, Mr. & Mrs. Joe Hickey, Bill Hilsenhoff, Frank King, Mrs. Dorothy Lacey, Mr. & Mrs. Roy Lound, Robert McCabe, Tom Nichols, Howard Orians, Eleanor Peterson, Andrew Ragatz, Eugene Roark, Sam Robbins, Mr. & Mrs. Norris Sanders, A. W. Schorger, Mr. & Mrs. Fred Shepherd, Mrs. W. L. Stephens, J. G. Waddell, Mrs. R. A. Walker, Ray White, Dick Wills. (Seen during count period: Horned Grebe, Pintail, Snowy Owl.)

**MAZOMANIE**—Jan. 1. Cloudy; wind NW, 5-15 mph; temp. 0-15; 3 inches snow on ground; Wisconsin River half frozen, creeks mostly frozen. Area covered: circle  $7\frac{1}{2}$  mile radius centered  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles southeast of Witwen (same as last year). 10 observers in 5 parties, and 1 at feeder in Sauk City; total miles 331 (37 on foot, 294 by car). 61 species, 7279 individuals.—N. R. Barger, Buddy Barger, Edna Koenig, Mr. & Mrs. Harold Kruse, Mr. & Mrs. Roy Lound, Sam Robbins, Ray White, Dr. & Mrs. Howard Winkler.

**MILWAUKEE**—Dec. 22. Partly cloudy; wind S, 10-23 mph; temp. 34-52; ground wet. Area covered: same as last year. 19 observers; 6:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. 58 species, 9397 individuals.—Marion Allen, Ivy Balsom, Mr. & Mrs. E. L. Bastian, Harold Bauers, Dan Berger, Mrs. A. C. Bromm, Mrs. Arthur Bruss, Mrs. Ruth Cowen, Lisa Decker, Mary Donald, Mr. & Mrs. Carl Frister, Anna Hehn, Mrs. Harold Liebherr, Mrs. Lillian Loge-

man, Nila O'Hearn, Karl Priebe, Mrs. Amelia Simmons. (Seen during count period: American Widgeon, Hooded Merganser, Cedar Waxwing, Northern Shrike.)

**MISHICOT**—Dec. 29. Partly cloudy; calm; temp. 10-20; crusted snow on ground. Ten observers; 7 a. m. to 3:30 p. m.; total miles 35 (5 on foot, 30 by car). 29 species, 2400 individuals.—Allen Bayless, Mr. & Mrs. John Bayless, Bernard Brouchoud, Mr. & Mrs. Francis Mayor, Charlotte Messman, Ward Smith. (Seen during count period: Robin, Grackle, Snow Bunting.)

**MONROE**—Jan. 3. Wind light; temp. -12 to 0; 3 inches snow on ground. Six observers together; 4 hours afield; total miles 41 (1 on foot, 40 by car). 23 species, 749 individuals.—Neal Jacobs, Karen Jacobs, Ron Johnson, Mrs. James Weir, James Weir, Jr., Donald Weir.

**OCONOMOWOC**—Dec. 29. Clear to partly cloudy; wind NW, 8-10 mph; temp. 6-16; 2 inches snow on ground; much open water. Area covered: northwest corner of Waukesha Co., from county lines on north and west to highway 30 south and Pewaukee on east. 3 observers in 1 party; 7 a. m. to 3:45 p. m.; total miles 107 (2 on foot, 105 by car). 33 species, 1941 individuals.—Ed Peartree, R. Sharp, Nellis Smith. (Seen during count period: Robin.)

**PEPIN**—Jan. 1. Clear in forenoon, snowing in late afternoon; wind N, 5-30 mph; temp. -2 to 10; 3 inches snow on ground; rivers and ponds mostly frozen. Area covered: Pepin Co. 5 observers in 1 party. 26 species, 2074 individuals.—Nils Dahlstrand, C. A. Kemper, Elaine Miller, Ed & Neva Reifenauer.

**PORTAGE**—Dec. 27. Cloudy; wind 5-10 mph; 1½ inches snow on ground. Area covered: Portage, Briggsville and connecting rural areas. 1 observer; 8 a. m. to 3:15 p. m.; total miles 59 (5 on foot, 54 by car). 30 species, 829 individuals.—Donald E. Cors.

**PRENTICE**—Dec. 28. Clear; wind NW, 10 mph; temp. -2 to 7; up to 10 inches snow in woods, 2 inches on windswept fields. Area covered: Price Co. between Prentice and Ogema, within 2 miles of highway 13. 1 observer; 8:30 a. m. to 4:15 p. m.; total miles 40 (10 on foot, 30 by car). 13 species, 123 individuals.—Bill Hilsenhoff.

**RACINE**—Dec. 28. Clear; wind NW to W, 10-25 mph; temp. 20-25; 1 inch snow on ground; Lake Michigan open. Area covered: 7 mile radius of Racine, all in Racine Co. 8 observers in 6 parties; 7:30 a. m. to 5 p. m.; total miles 134 (16 on foot, 118 by car). 45 species, 6068 individuals.—Charles Buhro, Laura Du Four, Mrs. Frank Kranick, Mrs. W. A. Peirce, Edward Prins, George Prins, J. A. Simpson, B. L. von Jarchow. (Seen during count period: Golden-crowned Kinglet, Common Redpoll.)

**RHINELANDER**—Dec. 21. Cloudy; wind NW, 10-15 mph; temp. 26-29; 8 inches snow on ground; lakes frozen, rivers and creeks mostly open. Area covered: circle 7 mile radius centered at Section 27, Newbold Township, south central Oneida Co. 2 observers in 1 party; 8 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.; total miles 73 (½ on foot, 72½ by car). 10 species, 117 individuals.—Lois & Nils Dahlstrand.

**RIPON**—Dec. 28. Clear becoming partly cloudy; wind NW, 15 mph; temp. 15-25; 2 to 4 inches snow on ground; Green Lake and parts of Puckyan River open, all other lakes and streams frozen. Area covered: city and town of Ripon in Fond du Lac Co., Rush Lake area in Winnebago Co. and town of Brooklyn in Green Lake Co. 2 observers in 1 party; 8 a. m. to 4 p. m.; total miles 48 (3 on foot, 45 by car). 23 species, 879 individuals.—Lyle and Paul Cors.

**SARONA**—Dec. 27. Cloudy; wind N, 15 mph; temp. 18; 13 inches snow on ground. Area covered: Audubon Camp of Wisconsin grounds and surrounding farms. 1 observer; total miles 8½ by car. 11 species, 237 individuals.—Victor Laveau.

**SENECA**—Dec. 22. Clear in forenoon, overcast in afternoon; wind SE up to 10 mph; temp. 32-46; ground mostly bare but up to 2 inches snow in spots; rivers and streams partly frozen. Area covered: same as last year. 1 observer; 7:20 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.; total miles 42 (8 on foot, 34 by car). 18 species, 274 individuals.—Clarence Paulson.

**SHEBOYGAN**—Dec. 27. Cloudy; wind SE, 15-30 mph; temp. 32; ground bare. Area covered: 1½ miles Lake Michigan shore, Greendale, Black River and Oostburg. 3 observers; 8 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. 20 species, 1528 individuals.—Mrs. E. L. Fisher, Arelisle Quimby, Mrs. Richard Stelzenburg.

**SHIOCTON**—Dec. 22. Area covered: 15 mile diameter circle around Shiocton. 2 observers in 2 parties; total miles 126 (6 on foot, 120 by car). 18 species, 519 individuals.—Alfred S. Bradford, E. J. Schrage.

**SOUTH WAYNE**—Jan. 1. Area covered: South Wayne and vicinity. 2 observers. 42 species, 1502 individuals.—Ethel Olson, Lola Welch.

**TWO RIVERS**—Dec. 31. Snowstorm; strong NE wind; temp. 20-30; 5 inches snow on ground. Area covered: circle 7½ mile radius of Two Rivers, including Point Beach State Forest. 3 observers; 7:30 a. m. to 4 p. m.; total miles 45 (4 on foot, 41 by car). 19 species, 557 individuals.—Mr. & Mrs. John Kraupa, Harry Wilsman.

**WAUKESHA**—Dec. 22. Wind SSW, 15-20 mph; temp. 36-48; no snow; lakes and streams partly open. Area covered: 15 mile diameter circle including City of Waukesha parks, southwest to Kettle Moraine State Forest, along Fox River valley to Mukwonago Marsh, west to Saylesville, south to Mukwonago, north to south shore of Pewaukee Lake, west to Dousman. 26 observers in 7 parties; 6:30 a. m. to 5 p. m.; total miles 480 (52 on foot, 428 by car). 56 species, 6248 individuals.—Robert Adams, Fred Alyea, Clarence Anthes, June Butler, Peter Christiansen, Mr. & Mrs. Les Compton, Helen Kramer, Ron Cuthbert, Richard Gerstner, Mr. & Mrs. Paul Hoffman, S. Paul Jones, Juanita & Leonard Larson, Leonard Larson, Jr., Charles Nelson, Jr., Mary Nelson, E. R. & Mary Rutenber, Lydia Schwartz, Charles Sontag, Tom Soulen, Mary Sydow, Walter Wallman, Peter Weber, Ernest Zimmerman.

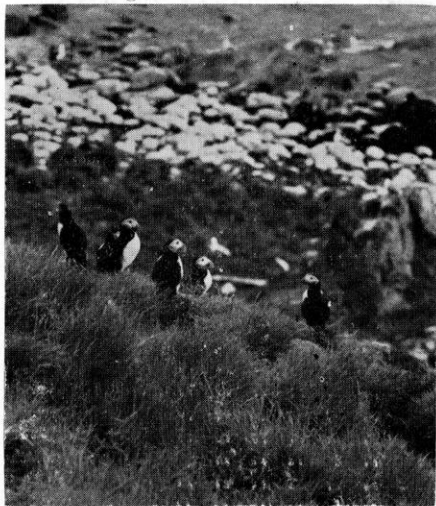
**WAUSAU**—Dec. 29. Clear; wind W, 5 mph; temp. -10 to 10; 5 inches snow on ground. Area covered: circle 7½ mile radius centered at Lenke St., Wausau. 20 observers in 7 parties; total miles 276 (30 on foot, 246 by car). 38 species, 3311 individuals.—Mr. & Mrs. Roy Andrews, Mr. & Mrs. David Bierbrauer, Otto Buerger, Mrs. James Colby, Cal Crocker, Fay Crow, Nora Englin, Florence Hensey, Dorothea Krause, Mr. & Mrs. Leroy Mattern, Mr. & Mrs. Sol Oestreicher, Bertha Pearson, Miss Steger, Hazel Taylor, Tom Utecht, Olive Wells. (Seen during count period: Redwing.)

**WISCONSIN DELLS**—Dec. 24. Clear; wind S, 5 mph; temp. 13-39; ground bare; Wisconsin River and most creeks open. Area covered: Lake Delton, Wisconsin Dells, east side of Wisconsin river north to Point Bluff bridge, fields and woodlands east to Big Spring. 1 observer; 6:45 a. m. to 4:15 p. m.; total miles 85 (5 on foot, 80 by car). 41 species, 1698 individuals.—Sam Robbins.

## IN THE LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN

By GORDON ORIAN

"Have you seen the midnight sun yet?" was the question asked Betty and me during our first week in Norway. Our answer was "yes" for on the first night at the little cabin which was to be our home for two weeks



CURIOUS PUFFINS WATCH US AS WE SCRAMBLE OVER THE STEEP SLOPES OF BLEIKSOYA

we had photographed the sun as it poured light through the windows at midnight. There, over two hundred miles north of the Arctic Circle, the sun never sets from late May until early August. We had anticipated trouble sleeping but generally by one or two in the morning we were so exhausted that we dropped into a sound sleep which usually lasted until eleven the following "morning."

In view of my prospective work in the Alaskan Arctic, my future teacher at the University of California had suggested that I spend some time in the European Arctic to give me a better idea of what to expect in Alaska



and to enable me to understand the differences more clearly. Fortunately my wife-to-be approved the idea enthusiastically, so late in June, after our wedding, we found ourselves heading north from Stockholm in a modern train through the vast coniferous forests of central Sweden. The following morning we were still in the forest but the trees were now smaller and more widely spaced. During the morning we crossed the Arctic Circle, marked by a long line of white stones with a large sign announcing the celebrated circle in Swedish, German, and English.

In the afternoon as we passed through the rich iron mining country of northern Sweden, we entered the subarctic birch forest, the last belt of woody vegetation before the open tundra. The snow was just melting and the Lapps had not left the low country for the high summer pastures. Small herds of Reindeer ran beside the train or browsed contentedly upon the newly exposed moss. Overhead Rough-legged Hawks soared, searching for the elusive Lemmings which had not appeared in numbers in northern Scandinavia for seventeen years.



SHAGS FLUSHED FROM THEIR NESTS REST ON A PROTRUDING ROCK. BLEIKSOYA.

Climbing higher into the ore-rich mountains our train passed through the last rugged timberline birches along the shores of Lake Tornetrask, largest lake in Swedish Lappland, to which we would return for study in two weeks. Crossing the watershed we were suddenly in Norway, winding through precipitous cliffs which rose magnificently from the deep blue waters of the long Narvik Fjord which extended for miles in the heart of the country. This railroad forms the only train service to northern Norway and over it most of the Swedish ore is carried to Narvik, bound for the factories of England and Germany.

In order to reach our destination, the island of Andoya, we rode on a coastal steamer and in two buses, one of which was twice ferried across deep channels. Herring, Lesser Black-backed, and Common Gulls were constant fellow travellers; in suitable places we saw Shags, Murres, Guillemots, and Eiders. From the bus on Andoya we saw Hooded Crows and

Magpies feeding in the fields, and even flushed a Willow Ptarmigan which was feeding at the edge of the road.

We had come to the village of Bleik at the northern tip of Andoya because we wished to see the fishermen in an area untouched by the ever increasing tourist trade, and because we knew that a few miles south of the village, in an extensive spongy tundra bog, a large colony of Parasitic Jaegers was breeding. An Oxford friend had visited the area in 1952 and kindly made arrangements for our stay in a tiny summer cabin in the scrubby birch woods on a mountainside two miles from the village. Equipped with bicycles provided by the village people we were free to explore the area for two matchless weeks.

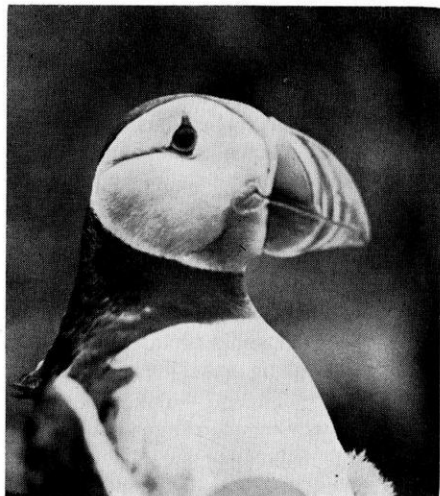
Directly behind our cabin in the birches along a tiny stream was a large nesting colony of Fieldfares, the most common breeding thrush of the European Arctic. Like our Robin, to which it is closely related, it nests in numerous places around human habitations, but unlike the Robin, the Fieldfare is very gregarious during the breeding season. Within the space of forty square yards there were about thirty nests most of which had large young, and others were already fledged. As it was an easy matter to climb the ten feet or so to the nests we placed aluminum bands, provided by the Stavanger Museum in south Norway, on many of the young. Other inhabitants of the riverside birch grove were Pied Flycatchers; Redpolls, who were already feeding young out of the nest; and Bramblings, a delightful finch with a black head and upper back, and orange breast and sides. I had seen them in winter in England and was now fulfilling my dream of following them to their northern breeding grounds.

From the door of our cabin we looked over scattered groups of birch trees down to a lake where the Black-throated Loons swam, and Common Sandpipers, the image of our Spotted Sandpiper but without the spots, teetered on the shore. Along the road beside the cabin leading from Bleik to the bog, the Wheatears were feeding young hidden in nests out of reach under the rocks, and Willow Warblers, Meadow Pipits and Redwings constantly sang in the trees. Occasionally, as we returned to the cabin after midnight, we flushed a Rough-legged Hawk from the meadows where it was presumably hunting mice.

The road to the bog led over a low gap between the two higher mountain ridges down a gentle valley through which the wind howled fiercely whenever there was an appreciable breeze. Where the valley approached the sea stood the few houses which comprised the village of Stave. Here Sky Larks and Pied Wagtails sang and Ringed Plovers laid their eggs in the gravel at the edge of the road.

The bog which began at Stave and extended southeast across the center of the island was a place of never ending adventure. As we walked across it we sank deep into the carpet of mosses, grass, and heather, flushing Meadow Pipits from their nests, and causing a great deal of commotion in the world of Whimbrels. Although we searched for days we never could discover any trace of the eggs or young or these magnificent shorebirds, but from their behavior we knew they must be there.

Scattered through the bog were shallow ponds visited by Horned Grebes, Red-throated and Black-throated Loons, and Red-breasted Mergansers. Redshanks, Dunlin, Northern Phalaropes, Wigeon, and Mallards



AN UNWILLING PUFFIN, REMOVED FROM ITS BURROW, POSES FOR HIS PORTRAIT.

BLEIKSOYA

were nesting there, and it was a source of amazement the way twenty-odd ducklings could hide effectively in very scant vegetation at the edge of a tiny pond so that patient searching failed to reveal a single one.

Gulls and jaegers loafed and Wheaters found crevices in the boulders for their nests on the rocky outcrops in the bog. From the outcrop which we selected for our observation post we could see the activities over most of the bog and we had a Wheatear's nest only ten feet away. At first she scolded vigorously but after a short time she returned to feeding five young in the crevice. These little fellows, nothing more than mouths with stomachs attached,

grew rapidly during our stay; before we left we were able to place bands on their legs.

The Parasitic Jaegers were, of course, the most spectacular inhabitants of the bog. Throughout the day they travelled to and from the sea and engaged in the swift aerial displays which form the dominant part of pair formation. As most color phases were represented by the birds within sight of our post, we could recognize many individuals at a distance. They joined forces to attack the Great Black Backed Gulls and White-tailed Eagles which occasionally hunted over their nesting grounds. Golden Plover, too, vigorously chased large birds away from their tiny youngsters, two of which we found near the road one afternoon.

Sitting on the little hill for hours we were able to spy into the private lives of many birds. One afternoon a mother Eider led her four newly hatched ducklings across the wide expanse of bog to the sea. At times the little ones disappeared behind hummocks and grass but soon they reappeared close behind their mother who could protect them from the hungry gulls. From the hills a lone Cuckoo uttered its familiar call, a sound more mechanical than animate. Lapland Longspurs established their nesting territories, and the season's first mosquitoes, advance party to a smothering host to follow, hovered in the lee of the hill. It was a picture of peace rudely broken each afternoon by the necessary long bicycle ride uphill against the wind to the cabin, where soon a blazing peat fire in the little stove promised a warm meal for weary watchers.

Frequently we cycled to Bleik to buy food or to accept one of the numerous invitations to have "coffee" at one of the homes. "Coffee" consisted not only of the hot brew but also a table groaning beneath cakes, cookies, open sandwiches of jam and goat's cheese, lefse, and other Norwegian delicacies. Frequently, comfortably filled from such a feast, we were taken to another house for a fish dinner. What we didn't eat they sent with us to the cabin. Fortunately there were no scales in the cabin.

Twice one of our fisherman friends, Erling Norheim, took us in his tiny craft to Bleiksoya, an amazing, conical island offshore from the village. On this tiny mountain rising from the waters of the Arctic Ocean were the most fabulous colonies of sea birds we had ever seen. As we approached the islands we flushed groups of Puffins and Murres from the water, gulls circled the boat, and jaegers, searching for some comfortably filled gull or tern to pester, passed us in swift flight.

Anchoring off the island we launched a rowboat for the last lap to the rocky island. Once ashore the magnitude of the breeding bird population became fully apparent. We had landed in the middle of a colony of several hundred pairs of Herring and Greater Black-backed Gulls. Dozens of Eiders tumbled from their eggs and bounced across the rocks to the sea. We carefully covered the eggs with the mass of down plucked from the mother's breasts to prevent the marauding gulls from discovering the eggs and eating them.



HERRING GULLS GATHER FOR A FEAST OF FISH REMAINS.  
THE MOUNTAINS OF ANDOYA RISE IN THE DISTANCE.

Under the numerous large flat rocks which rested on the slopes hundreds of Shags were nesting. Sometimes we peered under such a rock to be met by the wide open yellow-lined mouth of the parent Shag hissing loudly at us. The ungainly parents only reluctantly left the nests to reveal eggs or newly hatched black, reptile-like young.

Black Guillemots, Kittiwakes, Murres, and Razorbills were also nesting in small numbers but it was the Puffins that virtually smothered us with their hordes. Several years earlier a visiting Norwegian ornithologist had estimated that 120,000 Puffins bred on Bleiksoya and we were quite prepared to believe him. Clouds of them continually circled the island, disappearing in the mist only to reappear shortly on the other side of the island. Vast flocks gathered on the water to await the departure of our invading party. But it was the innumerable burrows which honeycombed the rocky soil of the island that were most amazing. The ground was so pitted with their circular entrances that it was virtually

impossible to walk. Every available burrow site had been utilized and from beneath our feet we could hear the muffled sounds of still thousands more birds deep in their dark recesses. Sometimes a Puffin would appear at the entrance to its burrow, retreating when it sighted us. Most of the burrows were too deep for us to reach to the end but in one Betty was able, by reaching in to her shoulder, to grasp, with a gloved hand, an unwilling Puffin and bring it to light for observation, photography, and banding.

The prevalent Arctic Sea mists began to close about our island and Herr Norheim, fearful that we should lose ourselves in a dense fog, suggested that we leave. Slowly the magical mountain with its Saturn ring of flying Puffins was devoured by the mist. Only the lone Puffin passing our boat heading towards it offered proof of its existence. Two days later as we left Bleik for the south it was still lost in mist and rain but we have carried memories of it with us to this day.

350 Berkeley Park Boulevard  
Berkeley 7, California

## *A Sparrow-Wren Puzzle . . .*

By EMMA HOFFMANN

About the end of May, 1955 we noticed that the wren box in our chicken yard northeast of our home was occupied. A House Wren was heard singing every day and appeared to be quite active around the box. On closer investigation we saw only one wren and a pair of House Sparrows. Soon a female House Sparrow was observed coming out of the box and later a wren. Placing the box under closer observation we saw the wren enter with an insect in its bill and come out without it. Later the female sparrow did the same. The box was then examined and, as we didn't care to increase the sparrow population, three baby sparrows were removed. Next the entrance hole was made smaller to keep the sparrows out.

During the ensuing week we saw a pair of House Sparrows carrying nesting material into a new box down the drive and west of our home. The wren was immediately in constant attendance at this new location, singing merrily. About mid-June we trapped a pair of House Sparrows and saw no more activity at the new nest. The nest and two eggs were removed.

The wren continued to sing back at the chicken yard and soon another pair of House Sparrows appeared and began building in a box on a power pole just south of our home. The wren soon diverted its energy to this box and these new sparrows. On June 30th the box was examined and in it we found a sparrow nest containing two eggs. We decided against disturbing this nest as our curiosity was by this time fully aroused and we were anxious to see what the wren would do. We watched the wren go in and out of this box and occasionally, when the male sparrow was around, saw him get chased. The female sparrow also came and went frequently but she did not bother about the wren. This was surely a triangle, but one devoid of either hatred or jealousy. Instead it seemed



to indicate that the wren was determed to raise a family—if not his own, then the sparrows'. He always stayed nearby and sang. On July 13th we once again peered into the box and saw that two eggs had evidently just hatched and there was still another or perhaps two unhatched eggs in the nest. The next day we saw the wren enter the box twice with food. The second time it was still in the box when the male sparrow entered and then both tumbled out. It was a fight—no less! The wren tumbled to the ground and hurried into the tall grass nearby, while the sparrow perched near the box and scolded lustily. Three days later, on the 17th, the wren was seen almost every time we looked for him, but now not at the sparrow box but back at the box in the chicken yard. On the 27th we finally found the reason for his desertion of the sparrows and the attraction at the chicken yard—we saw two wrens! Surely now our wren had found a mate. That would explain the enthusiasm we had detected in his voice when he first began to neglect the baby sparrows.

In the meantime the young House Sparrows were growing up. We checked them on the 27th and saw they were about ready to leave. The next day they left the box. We were now quite hopeful that the wrens would nest in the box at the chicken yard but heard no wren song on the 29th. The wrens had disappeared. A few days later the sparrow nest was removed. The wren had helped build it. It was about 50% sticks, many of these from nearby hawthorn trees as evidenced by the thorns, and 50% grass with a few feathers, typical house sparrow nesting material.

Route 4, Oconomowoc, Wisconsin

## NEWS . . .

Plans are completed for an outstanding summer campout at Point Beach State Park, just north of Two Rivers, on the weekend of June 21-22. Many of the participants will doubtless be arriving Friday evening, ready for the early Saturday morning field trips that will start from the park headquarters.

The fall campout will be held at Roche A Cri State Park in central Adams County on the weekend of September 6-7. Field trips will specialize on a study of fall war-

blers—birds that have been especially confusing to many observers.

The winter 1957 issue of *The Passenger Pigeon*, featuring articles about the use of toxic insecticides, is receiving wide distribution among city and county officials, Conservation Department personnel, heads of chemical companies, etc. Part of this issue has recently been quoted by Bruce Campbell of the British Trust for Ornithology in pointing out to Britishers that some of the same tragic results from poison sprays are occurring in England.

(more news on page 46)

## FIELD NOTE DEPARTMENT ENLARGED

Ever since the inception of the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology in 1939, the collecting, summarizing and permanent filing of field observations has been one of the major activities of the Society—and one of the most successful. It has now grown to such proportions that it can no longer be handled by one or two volunteers in their spare time. From now on, a team of six persons, headed by Harold Liebherr of Milwaukee, will handle the job together.

Harold Liebherr is the new Associate Editor. He will send out field note forms, and all correspondence about field observations should go to him. When notes for the spring season are assembled, Mr. Liebherr will

give them to Wallace MacBriar of the Milwaukee Public Museum staff, who will then write the summary of the spring season for **The Passenger Pigeon**. In similar fashion, Martha and Roy Lound will write up the summer season; Dr. Charles Kemper of Chippewa Falls will summarize the fall migration; and Dr. Howard Winkler will handle the winter season and the Christmas Bird Count.

After the seasonal summaries are prepared, the original notes will be returned to the Associate Editor and copied into permanent files. Begun in 1946, and kept up intermittently since then, these files contain individual cards for each species in each county. They show spring and fall arrival and departure dates, summer and winter status for each year. In time this file will become a very valuable source of basic information about all Wisconsin birds.

Important to the success of this new system is the promptness and thoroughness with which observers throughout the state cooperate. Promptness means sending notes to the Associate Editor immediately after the close of each season—within one week if possible. Thoroughness means including general comments on the season as a whole as well as dates for each species, and giving details about all rare species. The importance of detailed written accounts of rarities cannot be over-emphasized; once a record appears in print in a magazine like ours, it is generally accepted as a part of scientifically accurate data on which present and future ornithological knowledge is based. Thus field note editors must be scrupulously careful to weed out doubtful records; when records of rarities are not substantiated with detailed written accounts, editors have little choice but to discard such records.

All spring reports not already in the hands of the Associate Editor should be sent immediately to Mr. Harold Liebherr, 2150 West Marne Avenue, Milwaukee 9. Mr. Liebherr will gladly furnish additional field note forms on request.

## *By The Wayside . . .*

Edited by MARTHA and ROY LOUND

A "Big Ruddy Duck." On Oct. 25, 1957, a friend of mine called me to tell me he had been duck hunting on Long Lake, Chippewa Co., and had shot a Hooded Merganser. Did I want it? Yes, I was glad to get it to make into a study skin for the museum. He said he never liked mergansers since the time he saw one catching trout in a beautiful trout stream. I assured him that the mergansers are useful in fish management because they eat many rough fish that compete with trout. He said he had also bagged a Bluebill and an unusually large Ruddy Duck.

In the evening I stopped at his house to get the merganser. It was a female Hoody, but one glance at the "big Ruddy Duck" was enough to see that this was no Ruddy Duck. A characteristic knob on the middle of the beak, the brownish dark color, two light patches on the side of the head, and a white speculum on each wing identified at once the female White-winged Scoter. It is now in my possession and will be sent to the museum.

This is the first record of a White-winged Scoter for Chippewa Co., and it is indeed a rare bird in inland Wisconsin. Buss in his "Birds of the Lower Chippewa Valley" says that the White-winged Scoter is a casual visitor which is on his hypothetical list—one probable sight record of two birds on Lake Tainter near Menomonie being the basis for this.—C. A. Kemper, Chippewa Falls.

**Sight Record Prairie Falcon (*Falco Mexicanus*) In Wisconsin.** There is apparently no record of the Prairie Falcon for Wisconsin which makes the following observation noteworthy: On September 23, 1957, we were trapping and banding hawks near Cedar Grove. It was a good migration day; hawks were passing over at an average rate of one per minute. At 1:18 CDT we were agitating our lure pigeon in an attempt to attract a Sharp-shinned Hawk to our traps when a pale, brown falcon suddenly appeared low over the ground near the pigeon. We immediately began to pull the pigeon into the bow-net. The falcon turned sharply, struck at the pigeon, missed, and alighted on the ground forty yards from our blind. The bird was as large as an average male Peregrine Falcon, but its plumage was far too pale and sandy to be even a light colored individual of that species. It sat on the ground for about a minute, then took off and circled briefly over the area at a height of about a hundred feet. The dark axillary areas were extremely conspicuous.

We have observed Prairie Falcons in the field, in the hand, and in the museum on a number of occasions. We have also observed and examined a number of pale individuals of both the Peregrine Falcon and the Pigeon Hawk and feel certain of our identification. The bird appeared in good plumage, and although we could not determine whether or not it carried a band, it was definitely not wearing falconers' jesses.

Mr. Frank Kuhlman, of Lake Mills, shared in this observation.—Daniel D. Berger, Milwaukee and Helmut C. Mueller, Madison.

**Mourning Doves Nest Late.** A Mourning Dove nest was found in a thornapple tree on Sept. 24 in Maple Bluff, Dane Co. It contained two young birds approximately two inches in length. The birds used an old Robin's nest.—A. W. Schorger, Madison.

**A Krider's Hawk Observation.** On Sept. 10, 1957, I saw a beautiful Krider's Hawk circling over a corn field in Lafayette Township, Chippewa Co. Several years ago the N. R. Bangers and I saw a Krider's Hawk on a May Day count. Sam Robbins wrote me and asked for details as so few sight records of this species were available, but I wasn't of much help. Being psychologically prepared this time, I made on-the-spot notes. My attention was called to the bird by some crows which were flying after it and squawking at it loudly. It was mid-day, with a clear sky and ideal light. The bird flew in circles closer to me, overhead and off to the east southeast. I watched it for ten minutes. It was entirely white beneath—no trace of color on the belly or undertail coverts. The tail was brick or orange above. There was a black edging to the primary and secondary feathers, most pronounced at the wrists. The mantle of the wings was a dark gray, and at the wing tips there was black edging. The entire inner living of the wings as well as the body was a pure snow white. The underside of the head was also white.—C. A. Kemper, Chippewa Falls.

(Editor's note: The Krider's Hawk is the western-plains race of the Red-tailed Hawk. Kumlien and Hollister in their "Birds of Wisconsin" state that fine specimens were obtained in Dunn Co. and at Lake Koshkonong, but Dr. A. W. Schorger in his revision of the book states that no unquestionable specimen has been located.)



# FIELD NOTES

By MARTHA and ROY LOUND

Autumn Season

August 16 through November

The 1957 Autumn Season was a rewarding one—maybe not the best, but distinctly better than average. Topping everything else is the first known state record of the Prairie Falcon. A bird of this species was closely observed and nearly trapped at the Cedar Grove banding station on Sept. 23 by Dan Berger and Helmut Mueller as reported in "By the Wayside." Messrs. Berger and Mueller have had years of experience in observing, trapping and banding hawks, and their identification is undoubtedly correct.

Besides adding a new bird to the state list, some new county records are believed to have been established. John Kraupa stated that the White Pelican which lingered at Two Rivers from Nov. 7 to 23 is thought to be the first record for Manitowoc Co. Dr. C. A. Kemper's obtainment of specimens of both the White-winged Scoter and Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow removed both of those species from the hypothetical list in Chippewa County. And finally, John Wilde's Nov. 28 report of Pine Grosbeaks in Rock Co. and Dr. Kemper's Nov. 5 record of White-winged Crossbills in Chippewa Co. are thought to be firsts for those counties.

One of the most striking features of the season was the dearth of some herons. Perhaps the wandering north of certain types of this family after the nesting season did not extend into Wisconsin this year—at any rate, Common Egrets were comparatively scarce and there were no reports of Snowy Egrets or Little Blue Herons. The fact that large portions of Horicon Marsh were dried up may have been a contributing factor to the scarcity, as that was the favorite gathering spot for these birds in the previous two years.

The hawk migration at Cedar Grove was somewhat spotty. Dan Berger reported a good Goshawk flight but poor Rough-legged and Marsh Hawk flights. Snowy Owls were noted in only 4 counties. The shore-bird flight at Horicon Marsh was much lighter than it had been for years.

John Wilde reported that the Nighthawk flight in Rock Co. was thinly spread out from Aug. 17 to Sept. 16, with no large concentrations noted. There was an unusually early and heavy invasion of Red-breasted Nuthatches throughout the state. A good warbler flight was commented on by several observers, with a series of waves in most areas, and none of the likely species was missed. Evening Grosbeaks, Pine Grosbeaks, Common Redpolls and White-winged Crossbills were particularly numerous in many areas throughout the state, and there were an unusual number of reports of Harris' Sparrows.

Banding activities at Cedar Grove provided some interesting comparisons. From Sept. 12 to 16, a 5-day period, 412 Swainson's Thrushes but only 77 Gray-checked Thrushes were banded, appearing to offer some substantial evidence about the relative abundance of these two closely related species. From Sept. 9 to 15 only 18 Red-eyed Vireos were banded, but 11 Philadelphia Vireos were banded on just one day, Sept. 14. This comparison may mean little because the Red-eyed Vireo is essentially a tree-top bird while the Philadelphia Vireo frequents brushy woodland edges; nevertheless, it points to the fact that the Philadelphia Vireo is not as scarce as is commonly supposed, and Dr. Kemper's report of a large number of these birds being killed in Chippewa Co. on Sept. 20 supports such a conclusion.

Outstanding records for the period were a Western Grebe in Winnebago Co., the White Pelican in Manitowoc Co., a Krider's Hawk in Chippewa Co., a Swainson's Hawk at Cedar Grove, the Prairie Falcon at Cedar Grove, a Spruce Grouse in southwestern Oneida Co. where it was not known to exist, Knots at Milwaukee and Horicon Marsh, a Buff-breasted Sandpiper at Horicon Marsh, a Marbled Godwit at Cedar Grove, Parasitic Jaegers in Burnett and Oconto Counties plus two Jaegers unidentified as to species in Ozaukee Co., Saw-whet Owls in Milwaukee and Vernon Counties, a Black-backed Woodpecker in Outagamie Co., Bohemian Waxwings in Bayfield and Manitowoc counties, Hoary Redpolls in Adams Co., and the Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow in Chippewa Co.

### The Early Migration

Temperatures during the last half of August averaged slightly below seasonal. In general, precipitation exceeded the long-term means over the northern, southern and west central sections and was less than seasonal over the central and east central counties. There were many cool days and few warm days in September. The warmest days in most areas were the 1st, 2nd, 19th and 30th, while the especially cool periods were from the 4th to 9th and from the 20th to the 29th. Rains fell on many days during the first 3 weeks, but precipitation was light from the 22nd to the end of the month. In general during the month, the southeast and south central sections received less than an inch of rain, the east central, west central and southern sections received less than 2 inches, but the northern sections received from 3 to over 4 inches. The first hard freeze hit most state areas on Sept. 27-28, although frosts had occurred over many northern counties on Sept. 5.

Some migration of shorebirds was in evidence at the beginning of the season on Aug. 16, and it increased in tempo during the last half of



August and the first part of September; then it slackened off rapidly during the 10 day cool spell that commenced on Sept. 19. As usual, there was considerable landbird movement in progress by mid-August, but the bulk of the earlier migrants had either left or moved on quickly when the temperature dropped noticeably on Sept. 3. In Chippewa Co., peak flights, particularly of Vireos and Warblers, coincided almost exactly with the marked drop in temperatures on the nights of Sept. 3-4 and Sept. 19-20. At Cedar Grove, thrush, vireo and warbler activity was at a high point from Sept. 12 to 16 which fell between the 4th-9th and the 20th-29th cool periods.

### The Late Migration

October was mostly cool, sunny and dry, and most sections needed more rain. The few warm days on the 2nd, 15th, 16th, 22nd and 31st were separated by longer periods of below-seasonal temperatures. In general, precipitation ranged from slightly more than the long-term mean in the south to about half the long-term mean in the north, most of it coming at the end of the first week, at mid-month and from the 21st to 24th. Snow flurries occurred in a few southern areas and most central and northern areas on the 24th to 26th. There were strong winds over northern and central areas on the 8th, but no widespread storms developed during the month.

November temperatures were seasonal the first few days, but strong westerly winds on the 8th, following a cold-front passage, tumbled the temperatures far below seasonal. Warm weather returned on the 11th and continued to the 18th, but westerly winds on the 19th began another cold spell that continued to the 26th. The 27th was mild, followed by the coldest snap of the month. Rain or snow fell on many days, mostly from the 7th to the 19th. The first general snow fell on the 8th and 9th but most of it melted on the 11th. Rainy weather from the 13th to 16th was followed on the 18th and 19th by a heavy snowstorm in western and northern Wisconsin which swept in from the southwest.

Geese arrived about on schedule at Horicon Marsh the first part of October and remained there until the freeze-up. The duck flight was light throughout most of the central areas but was reported to be about normal along Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River. Red-breasted Nuthatches, which had flooded in earlier, were still present in good numbers late in November. Large numbers of Evening and Pine Grosbeaks

appeared in the northern counties in October and early November and rapidly spread over the southern areas. By early November, Redpolls were almost everywhere in the northern and central counties, later spilling over to a considerable extent into the extreme southern sections. The Pine Siskin flight in October was above par, and White-winged Crossbills started arriving in October and by November were much more numerous than in most year.



AN UNUSUAL INFLUX OF WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILLS WAS UNDER WAY BY EARLY NOVEMBER.

PHOTO BY C. A. KEMPER

A summary of the whole autumn season, which averaged cooler than normal, shows that most summer species departed generally on schedule while winter species arrived unusually early and in abundance.

Here are the highlights of the autumn season:

**Common Loon:** Still present on its breeding grounds in Forest Co., Oct. 22 (A. S. Bradford). First migrants noted in Dane Co., Oct. 5 (Dick Wills) and Milwaukee Co., Oct. 6 (Mary Donald); last reported in Brown Co., Nov. 16 (Ed Paulson) and Dane Co., Nov. 29 (Sam Robbins).

**Red-throated Loon:** First reported in Milwaukee Co., Oct. 6 (Mary Donald); only other report from Ozaukee Co., Nov. 3 (Dixie Larkin, Charles Wiese).

**Horned Grebe:** An early report from Dane Co., Aug. 26 (Dick Wills). and last noted in Ozaukee Co., Nov. 30 (Harold Bauers). Also reported from Brown Co., Sept. 20 to Nov. 6 (Ed Paulson); Forest Co., Oct. 22 (Nils Dahlstrand); Milwaukee Co., Oct. 7 (Mary Donald); Wood Co., Sept. 8 (Harold Bauers).

**Western Grebe:** Only report was from Lake Poygan, Winnebago Co., Oct. 31 (A. S. Bradford).

**Pied-billed Grebe:** Migration peaks reported from Winnebago Co., Sept. 22 (Mrs. Walter Rogers) and Brown Co., Oct. 17 (Ed Paulson). Last dates varied from Oct. 21 in Bayfield Co. (David Bratley) to Nov. 6 in Brown Co. (Ed Paulson) and Winnebago Co. (Mrs. Glen Fisher).

**White Pelican:** One bird appeared on the East Twin River in the city of Two Rivers on Nov. 7 and remained until Nov. 23. It was fed well by local commercial fishermen. The local paper honored it with a picture and daily articles. Thought to be the first record for the area. Seen by many observers. (John Kraupa).

**Double-crested Cormorant:** Last report was from Brown Co., Nov. 6, where the migration reached a peak on Oct. 17 (Ed Paulson).

**Great Blue Heron:** Mostly gone from the northern counties by the end of September and the southern counties by the end of October. Late stragglers were reported from Adams Co., Nov. 12 (Sam Robbins); Barron Co., Nov. 23 (Eugene Butler); Dodge Co., Nov. 3 (Harold Bauers).

**Common Egret:** Apparently much scarcer than in the previous year, with reports from only four counties: Columbia, Sept. 7 (Donald Cors); Dodge, last date, Aug. 25 (Harold Bauers); Rock, one bird on Sept. 5 (Frances Glenn, Bernice Andrews); Winnebago, Sept. 7 (Mrs. Glen Fisher).

**Green Heron:** Departed from most areas about on schedule, with no unusually late dates.

**Black-crowned Night Heron:** Reported to have left most areas by the end of September. The only later departure dates noted were in Brown Co., Oct. 17 (Ed Paulson) and Winnebago Co., Oct. 2 (Mrs. Walter Rogers).

**American Bittern:** Late reports from these counties: Bayfield, Oct. 1 (Martha Lound); Wood, Oct. 6 (Harold Bauers); Barron, Oct. 12 (Eugene Butler); Brown, Oct. 24 (Ed Paulson); Dane, Oct. 31 (Eugene Roark).

**Least Bittern:** Reports received only from these counties: Brown, Sept. 20 (Ed Paulson); Columbia, Sept. 8 (Donald Cors); Winnebago, Aug. 25 (Mrs. Glen Fisher).

**Whistling Swan:** The following reports were received: Brown Co., Oct. 20 to end of period (Edwin Cleary), with migration peak on Nov. 20 (Ed Paulson); Dane Co., Nov. 9 (Tom Ashman); Milwaukee Co., Nov. 6 to 9 (Charles Wiese) and Nov. 16 (Mary Donald); Outagamie Co., Oct. 12 & Nov. 11 (Mrs. Walter Rogers).

**Canada Goose:** Earliest arrival dates were Sept. 14 in Chippewa Co. (C. A. Kemper), Sept. 23 in Waukesha Co. (Mrs. Emma Hoffman), Sept. 24 in Milwaukee Co. (Mary Donald), Sept. 25 in Adams Co. (Sam Robbins), Dane Co. (Eugene Roark) and Marinette Co. (Raymond Stefanski), and Sept. 28 in Manitowoc Co. (John Kraupa). Peak flights reported were on Oct. 2 in Manitowoc Co. (John Kraupa) and Waukesha Co. (Mrs. Emma Hoffmann), Oct. 21 & 22 in Barron Co. (Eugene Butler), and Oct. 26 in Shawano Co. (Mary Staeger). Departure dates varied from Oct. 21 in Florence Co. (Nils Dahlstrand) to Nov. 8 in Dodge, Winnebago and Waukesha counties when temperatures dropped far below seasonal. Among the thousands of Canadas at Horicon Marsh, a number of birds were noticeably smaller. Some looked identical to the Common Canadas but were not much more than half as large while others were still smaller with shorter necks, bills and legs, suggesting the Lesser Canada and Richardson's subspecies. (Roy Lound).

**Snow and Blue Geese:** First reported from these counties: Outagamie on Oct. 11 (A. S. Bradford), Brown on Oct. 12 with a peak flight on Oct. 21 (Ed Paulson) and Dodge on Oct. 12 (Mrs. R. A. Walker). Last reported on Nov. 2 from Brown Co. (Ed Paulson) and Horicon Marsh (Roy Lound), and on Nov. 3 from Dane Co. (Tom Ashman).

**Ducks in general:** All of the more common species were reported during the season; most noticeably absent were the Surf and Black (American) Scoters. Since many species nest or summer or winter to some extent in the state, it is in many cases difficult to trace migration patterns from the scant data received. Some species are listed below because of factors which appear to be significant.

**Gadwall:** A fairly early date, Oct. 4, from Winnebago Co. (Mrs. Glen Fisher). Peak migration reported on Oct. 20 from Brown Co. (Ed Paulson), and present in large numbers on Nov. 3 at Horicon Marsh (Harold Bauers).

**Redhead:** An early date, Sept. 25, from Brown Co. (Ed Paulson) although the peak flight on Oct. 28 was about on schedule.

**Canvasback:** An unusually early record from Dodge Co. on Aug. 29 (Sam Robbins) and an early record from Dane Co. on Sept. 22 (Tom Ashman). There was no noticeable flight, however, until Oct. 11 when it was reported from Dane Co. (N. R. Barger) and Outagamie Co. (A. S. Bradford), with the main flight about on schedule from Oct. 20 to 30.

**Bufflehead:** A report of 3 birds in Dane Co. on Oct. 14 was quite early (Dick Wills), with other reports from Oct. 26 to the end of the period.

**Oldsquaw:** An early report of a bird shot on Sept. 30 in Adams Co. (Ed Thomsen), and noted in Dane Co. on Nov. 10 (Tom Ashman) and Nov. 17 (Martha Lound). The only other reports were from Brown, Milwaukee and Ozaukee counties, bordering Lake Michigan, where it is a common winter resident, arriving any time after the first part of October.

**White-winged Scoter:** Fairly uncommon inland from Lake Michigan, with only two such reports. A female bird was shot on Oct. 25 in Chippewa Co., the first known record for that county (C. A. Kemper), and 3 birds seen in Adams Co. on Oct. 29 (Sam Robbins), the first known for that area. Several reports from Manitowoc, Milwaukee and Ozaukee counties.

**Turkey Vulture:** Reports from only 4 counties: Sawyer, Aug. 30 to Sept. 3 (Mrs. Joseph Mahlum), Sheboygan, one bird at Cedar Grove, Sept. 23 (Dan Berger), Waukesha, Sept. 15 (Mrs. Emma Hoffmann), and Dodge, Oct. 14 (Mrs. R. A. Walker).

**Goshawk:** Present in Brown Co. from Sept. 12 to the end of the season (Ed Paulson); a good flight at Cedar Grove, with one bird seen each day on Sept. 30, Oct. 18, Oct. 25, Oct. 26 and Nov. 24 (Dan Berger); one bird seen on 5 successive days, Nov. 17 to 21, in Price Co. (Roy Lound).

**Sharp-shinned Hawk:** At Cedar Grove, 367 birds were seen on Sept. 23, 243 on Sept. 22, 98 on Oct. 17, 50 on Sept. 16 and 35 on Sept. 24; rather late were 2 birds on Nov. 22 and 1 bird on Nov. 30. 132 birds were trapped (Dan Berger).

**Cooper's Hawk:** The most seen at Cedar Grove were 7 birds on Sept. 23 and 5 birds on Oct. 17; a total of 10 being banded (Dan Berger). The peak flight in Outagamie Co. was on Oct. 20 (A. S. Bradford).

**Red-tailed Hawk:** At Cedar Grove the best was Nov. 24 when 35 birds were seen. 30 birds were caught—one a beautiful melanistic adult, and one banded last spring as a nestling in Washington Co. (Dan Berger).

**Krider's Hawk:** Dr. C. A. Kemper describes the sighting of this bird in "By the Wayside."

**Red-shouldered Hawk:** The most seen on one day at Cedar Grove was 17 birds on Nov. 24 (Dan Berger). The only other reports of this species were from Adams, Brown, Dane, Milwaukee, Winnebago and Wood counties.

**Broad-winged Hawk:** At Cedar Grove 32 birds on Sept. 15, 195 birds on Sept. 16, 483 birds on Sept. 22 and 384 birds on Sept. 23; none were banded (Dan Berger).

**Rough-legged Hawk:** Strangely enough, only two birds were seen at Cedar Grove all season, on Nov. 9 and Nov. 30 (Dan Berger), although it was reported during the same month from Barron, Brown, Columbia, Florence, Jefferson, Manitowoc, Marathon, Marinette, Milwaukee, Outagamie, Rock and Winnebago Counties.

**Bald Eagle:** Present in Adams Co. during the entire period (Sam Robbins). Other reports were from Barron Co., Sept. 7 (Eugene Butler), Dunn Co., Nov. 30 (R. S. Ager), Forest Co., Oct. 16 (Nils Dahlstrand), Marinette Co., Nov. 17 (Raymond Stefanski) and Vilas Co., Sept. 28 (A. S. Bradford).

**Marsh Hawk:** A poor flight at Cedar Grove, with 22 birds on Oct. 17, 15 birds on Sept. 23, 14 birds on Sept. 22 and 9 birds on Sept. 16; caught 13 (Dan Berger). Departure dates varied from early in October in the northern counties to mid-November in the southern counties.

**Osprey:** Reported from these counties: Adams, from Aug. 24 to Sept. 30 (Sam Robbins); Barron, Sept. 20 (Eugene Butler); Dane, Sept. 15 (Tom Ashman, Eugene Roark), Sept. 17 (Mrs. R. A. Walker) and Sept. 22 (Tom Ashman); Dodge, Aug. 29 (Sam Robbins); Sheboygan, 6 birds at Cedar

Grove on Sept. 3 (Dan Berger); Sauk, Sept. 6 (Bill Roark); Vilas, Oct. 11 (A. S. Bradford); Waukesha, Sept. 22 (Mrs. Emma Hoffmann); Wood, Sept. 7 (Harold Bauers).

**Peregrine Falcon:** Recorded at Cedar Grove on Sept. 3, 14, 21, 22 & 30 and on Oct. 17; a total of 10 birds were seen of which 3 were banded (Dan Berger). Only other reports were from Dodge Co. on Aug. 29 (Sam Robbins) and Bayfield Co. on Sept. 11 (David Bratley).

**Prairie Falcon:** A sight record of a Prairie Falcon at Cedar Grove on Sept. 23 is described by Dan Berger in "By the Wayside."

**Pigeon Hawk:** At Cedar Grove 3 birds were seen on Sept. 13, 6 birds on Sept. 16, 21 birds on Sept. 22, 13 birds on Sept. 23 and 5 birds on Oct. 17. 22 birds were caught (Dan Berger). Also reported from these counties: Adams, Oct. 3 (Sam Robbins); Brown, Sept. 12 to Oct. 10 (Ed Paulson); Racine, Sept. 14 (Sam Robbins); Outagamie, Sept. 28 (A. S. Bradford); Winnebago, Nov. 25 (Mrs. Glen Fisher), a very late date.

**Sparrow Hawk:** Peak flights reported from Barron Co. on Sept. 20 (Eugene Butler) and Brown Co. on Sept. 25 (Ed Paulson). General departure dates present a confused picture, but John Wilde stated that larger numbers than usual remained through November in Rock Co.

**Spruce Grouse:** A female bird was seen at close range in southwestern Oneida Co. on Oct. 4, the first record for that area for several years, and it was reported to the State Conservation Department (Roy Lound).

**Sharp-tailed Grouse:** Reported from Sawyer Co., Aug. 30 to Sept. 3 (Mrs. Joseph Mahlum); Vilas Co., Sept. 22, 5 birds (Mrs. S. W. Doty); Wood Co., Oct. 6 (Harold Bauers, Ed Peartree).

**Sandhill Crane:** Last seen on Adams Co. breeding grounds, Oct. 3 (Sam Robbins); 1 bird seen in Barron Co., Oct. 8 (John Marcon, fide Eugene Butler); 1 bird seen in flight in Chippewa Co., Oct. 1 (Mrs. Glen Fisher); reported from Columbia Co., Oct. 4 (Donald Cors); Green Lake Co., Oct. 5 (Ed Peartree) and Oct. 6 (Harold Bauers); 2 birds seen in Jefferson Co., Aug. 6, by Paul Kennedy & Eugene Parfitt (fide N. R. Barger); 4 birds seen in Marquette Co., Aug. 19, by Eugene Parfitt (fide N. R. Barger); reported from Outagamie Co., Oct. 1 (A. S. Bradford); seen in Wood Co., Oct. 6 (Harold Bauers).

**King Rail:** The only report was from Horicon Marsh, Aug. 17 (Mrs. R. A. Walker).

**Virginia Rail:** Just 4 reports for the season: Dane Co., Oct. 1 (Eugene Roark); Dodge Co., Aug. 17 (Mrs. R. A. Walker); Jefferson Co., Sept. 14 (Sam Robbins); Manitowoc Co., Oct. 2 (John Kraupa).

**Sora Rail:** Last departure date from Manitowoc Co., Oct. 10 (John Kraupa).

**Common Gallinule:** A very late date from Outagamie Co., Oct. 30 (A. S. Bradford).

**Semipalmated Plover:** Reported from Brown, Dodge, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Racine and Rock counties. The peak flight in Brown Co. was on Sept. 8 (Ed Paulson) and in Manitowoc Co. on Sept. 15 (John Kraupa); last departure date was Oct. 14 in Rock Co. (Frances Glenn, Bernice Andrews).

**Golden Plover:** Peak flights in Brown Co., Sept. 28 (Ed Paulson) and Manitowoc Co., Oct. 20 (John Kraupa). Also reported from Adams, Barron, Dane, Dodge, Oneida and Sheboygan counties.



**Black-bellied Plover:** Two late dates: Oct. 28, Bayfield Co. (David Bratley) and Nov. 3, Milwaukee Co., one bird (Charles Wiese). The peak flight in Manitowoc Co., Oct. 20 (John Kraupa) was later than usual. Reported also from Adams, Brown, Chippewa, Dane, Dodge and Racine counties.

**Ruddy Turnstone:** One late bird at Milwaukee on Oct. 7 (Mary Donald). Only other reports were from Brown, Marathon, Racine, Sheboygan and Winnebago counties.

**Woodcock:** A peak flight in Brown Co., Oct. 19 (Ed Paulson). Also noted in Clark, Columbia, Marinette, Outagamie and Waukesha counties.

**Upland Plover:** Reported only from Dodge Co. on Aug. 16 (Sam Robbins) and Brown Co. on Aug. 27 (Ed Paulson).

**Greater Yellowlegs:** A late straggler in Rock Co., Nov. 17-19 (John Wilde).

**Knot:** Only reports were from Milwaukee on Aug. 21 (Mary Donald) and Horicon on Sept. 22 (Harold Bauers, Ed Peartree, Nellis Smith).

**Pectoral Sandpiper:** A late straggler in Kenosha Co. on Nov. 18 (Mr. & Mrs. Howard Higgins); peak flight in Brown Co. on Sept. 20 (Ed Paulson).

**White-rumped Sandpiper:** Reported only from Horicon Marsh, Aug. 17 (Mrs. R. A. Walker) and Aug. 29 (Sam Robbins).

**Baird's Sandpiper:** Horicon Marsh produced the only records: Aug. 25 (Mrs. R. A. Walker), Aug. 29 (Sam Robbins), and Sept. 1 and 12 (Ed Peartree).

**Least Sandpiper:** A peak flight in Brown Co. on Aug. 20 (Ed Paulson). Only other reports were from Chippewa, Dodge and Winnebago counties.

**Dunlin:** Reported at its peak in Brown Co. on Oct. 19 (Ed Paulson). Only other reports were from Horicon Marsh and Waukesha and Winnebago counties.

**Dowitcher:** Reported from Horicon Marsh from Aug. 17 to Oct. 20 (many observers); Rock Co., Oct. 12 (John Wilde); Winnebago Co., Sept. 15 (Mrs. Walter Rogers) and Oct. 4 (Mrs. Glen Fisher).

**Stilt Sandpiper:** Quite a late report from Dane Co. on Sept. 29 (Mrs. R. A. Walker). The only other records were from Horicon Marsh, Aug. 29 to Sept. 22 (several observers).

**Buff-breasted Sandpiper:** The only record was from Horicon Marsh on Aug. 17 (Mrs. R. A. Walker).

**Marbled Godwit:** One bird seen at Cedar Grove on Nov. 24 (Dan Berger). A very late date for a very rare bird.

**Sanderling:** 5 birds were seen in Milwaukee on Nov. 3, a late record (Charles Wiese); otherwise quite common along the Lake Michigan shore until mid-October. The only inland records were from Horicon Marsh on Sept. 1 (Ed Peartree) and Sept. 22 (Harold Bauers).

**Northern Phalarope:** Dane Co. furnished the only records: Seen on Sept. 15 (Eugene Roark, Mrs. R. A. Walker); departed on Sept. 22 (Tom Ashman).

**Parasitic Jaeger:** A bird of this species was seen at Crex Meadows, Burnett Co., on Aug. 28-29. It was positively identified by Sandy Sprunt. Al Grewe and Nick Cuthbert of the Wisconsin Audubon Camp, and it

was photographed by Norman Stone who reported it. On Sept. 26, Carl Richter saw one bird flying over the Oconto River in Oconto Co.

**Jaeger (Species unidentified):** On Oct. 18 a bird was observed over Lake Michigan in Ozaukee Co. by Dick Wills. On Nov. 3 a bird was seen at close range in flight in Ozaukee Co., probably an immature (Dixie Larkin, Charles Wiese).

**Franklin's Gull:** One bird seen in Milwaukee on Sept. 19 (Mary Donald) and on Sept. 21 (Tom Soulen). An immature bird seen in Milwaukee on Oct. 6 and again on Nov. 6, and a mature bird seen there on Oct. 23 (Charles Wiese).

**Forster's Tern:** Reported from only 2 counties: Brown, Sept. 21 to Oct. 5, with a peak flight on Oct. 3 (Ed Paulson) and Outagamie on Oct. 7 (A. S. Bradford).

**Caspian Tern:** One bird in Adams Co., Sept. 20 (Sam Robbins); present in Brown Co. from Aug. 15 to Oct. 5 (Ed Paulson); reported from Columbia Co. on Sept. 22 (Eugene Roark); arrived in Manitowoc Co. on Aug. 25 (John Kraupa).

**Mourning Dove:** Reported present in Barron Co. until Nov. 23, late for that area (Eugene Butler). Still present to some extent in the more southern areas at the end of the season.

**Yellow-billed Cuckoo:** Reported from these counties: Brown, Sept. 22 (Ed Paulson); Dane, Sept. 22 (Martha Lound); Rock, Oct. 14 (Frances Glenn, Bernice Andrews). All rather late dates.

**Black-billed Cuckoo:** Last reported on Sept. 22 in Rock Co. (Mrs. Joseph Mahlum).

**Snowy Owl:** Reported from 4 counties: Manitowoc, Nov. 2 (John Kraupa); Milwaukee, Nov. 9 (Charles Wiese); Oconto, Nov. 11 (Carl Richter); Columbia, Nov. 23 (Mr. & Mrs. W. D. Brown).

**Short-eared Owl:** One at Horicon on Aug. 29, very tame, flying close by and twice landing on the Federal Dike less than 40 feet away (Sam Robbins); also reported from Manitowoc Co. on Nov. 16 (John Kraupa) and Rock Co. on Nov. 3 (John Wilde).

**Saw-whet Owl:** Reported only from Vernon Co. on Sept. 15 (Richard & Viratine Weber) and Milwaukee Co. on Sept. 22 (Mary Donald).

**Whip-poor-will:** One banded at Cedar Grove on Sept. 13 (Dick Wills); last reported from Brown Co. on Oct. 6 (Ed Paulson).

**Nighthawk:** Peak movement noted on Aug. 18 in Vernon Co. (Richard & Viratine Weber); Aug. 24 in Chippewa Co. (C. A. Kemper) and Washburn Co. (Beatrice Bailey); Sept. 1 in Dane Co. (Tom Ashman); Sept. 3 in Wauksha Co. (Ed Peartree). But in Rock Co. the migration was thinly spread out from Aug. 17 to Sept. 16 (John Wilde). The only October date was on the 13th in Brown Co. (Ed Paulson).

**Chimney Swift:** Tom Soulen reported 22 birds in Dane Co. on Oct. 16, the latest he has ever seen them; Dick Wills reported 3 birds from the same area on the same date.

**Ruby-throated Hummingbird:** Present well into September in many areas, but a late report from Brown Co. on Oct. 8 (Ed Paulson). 3 birds caught at Cedar Grove on Sept. 14 (Dick Wills).

**Flicker:** Large flocks on Madeline Island on Sept. 30 (R. B. Dryer); peak migration at Cedar Grove on Sept. 16 when around 200 birds were seen (Dick Wills).

**Yellow-bellied Sapsucker:** A late record on Nov. 26 in Brown Co. (Ed Paulson); an immature bird banded at Cedar Grove on Sept. 15 (Dick Wills).

**Black-backed (Arctic Three-toed) Woodpecker:** A bird of this species was observed working on trees for several hours on a lawn in Appleton, Outagamie Co., on Sept. 29 (Mrs. Walter Rogers).

**Yellow-bellied Flycatcher:** 4 birds were banded at Cedar Grove on Sept. 15-16 (Dick Wills).

**Trail's (Alder) Flycatcher:** 5 birds were banded at Cedar Grove Sept. 14-16 (Dick Wills).

**Least Flycatcher:** 8 birds were banded at Cedar Grove Sept. 14-16 (Dick Wills).

**Olive-sided Flycatcher:** Reported from 4 counties: Adams, Aug. 24-26 (Sam Robbins); Brown, Aug. 21 (Ed Paulson); Chippewa, Sept. 11 (C. A. Kemper); Outagamie, Sept. 1 (A. S. Bradford).

**Tree Swallow:** Peak migration on Sept. 15 in Dane Co. (Eugene Roark); last reported on Oct. 18 in Outagamie Co. (A. S. Bradford).

**Bank Swallow:** Some fairly late stragglers in Sheboygan Co., Sept. 15 (Harold Bauers), Waukesha Co., Sept. 12 (Ed Peartree) and Winnebago Co., Sept. 26 (Mrs. Walter Rogers).

**Rough-winged Swallow:** The lone report was on Sept. 2, Dodge Co. (Harold Bauers).

**Barn Swallow:** Latest reports were from Chippewa Co. on Sept. 23 (C. A. Kemper) and Brown Co. on Oct. 1 (Edwin Cleary).

**Cliff Swallow:** Last reported on Sept. 15 in Sheboygan Co. (Harold Bauers).

**Purple Martin:** Quite late reports from Brown Co. on Sept. 21 (Ed Paulson) and Chippewa Co. on Sept. 25 (C. A. Kemper).

**Gray (Canada) Jay:** Population seemed to be normal in Forest Co. from Sept. 30 to Oct. 3, but much less common than usual in northern Price Co. on Nov. 16-23 (Roy Lound). Also reported from Florence, Marathon, Oneida and Vilas counties.

**Raven:** Noted in Oconto Co. on Oct. 5 (A. S. Bradford); seen in Wood Co. on Oct. 6 (Harold Bauers, Ed Peartree) and a flock of 25 birds soaring high in the air west of Babcock on Oct. 26 (the Roy Lounds); 2 birds seen at Cedar Grove on Oct. 9 by Dave Seal (fide Dan Berger). Also reported from several northern counties where it is more common.

**Brown-capped Chickadee:** Seen in several areas from Sept. 30 to Oct. 3 in Forest Co., but it appears to be somewhat restricted to favored pockets. I have never been able to find this species in northwestern Wisconsin (Roy Lound).

**Tufted Titmouse:** The most northern reports this year were of 3 birds on Oct. 12 in Dunn Co. (R. S. Ager) and 2 birds on Nov. 30 in Barron Co. (Eugene Butler). It was not reported this year from Chippewa, Marinette and Polk counties where it was present in 1956.

**Red-breasted Nuthatch:** An unusually early and heavy flight throughout the state. Earliest dates were reported from these counties: Aug. 18, Green Lake (Dick Wills) and Waupaca (Tom Soulen); Aug. 20, Dane (Tom Ashman) and Milwaukee (Mary Donald); Aug. 21, Adams (Sam Robbins); Aug. 25, Waukesha (Tom Soulen). Here are some typical comments: Chippewa Co., the largest flight in 5 years (C. A. Kemper);

Forest Co., large waves passing through from Sept. 30 to Oct. 3 (Roy Lound); Madeline Island, over 100 birds seen on Sept. 30 (R. B. Dryer); Milwaukee Co., unusually common after mid-November (Harold Bauers); Oneida Co., a wave at Squirrel Lake on Oct. 12 (Mrs. Walter Rogers); Rock Co., several in the area during November (John Wilde).

**Brown Creeper:** A very early record in Adams Co. on Aug. 22 (Sam Robbins); no other reports until late in September.

**House Wren:** October reports from these counties: Adams on Oct. 3 (Sam Robbins); Brown on Oct. 2 (Ed Paulson); Dane on Oct. 7 (Dick Wills); Outagamie on Oct. 6 (A. S. Bradford); Rock on Oct. 8 (Mrs. Joseph Mahlum).

**Winter Wren:** Noted in Racine Co. on Sept. 14 (Sam Robbins) and in Waukesha Co. on Sept. 15 (Ed Peartree); reported from Brown Co. on Sept. 21 (Ed Paulson) and Milwaukee Co. on Sept. 23 (Mary Donald); present in Adams Co. from Sept. 30 to Oct. 7 (Sam Robbins); seen in family groups in several areas of Forest Co. from Sept. 30 to Oct. 3 (Roy Lound).

**Bewick's Wren:** Departed from Adams Co. on Sept. 20 (Sam Robbins); no other reports.

**Long-billed Marsh Wren:** Last reported from Outagamie Co. on Oct. 13 (A. S. Bradford).

**Short-billed Marsh Wren:** Several October reports from these counties: Adams, Oct. 3 (Sam Robbins); Chippewa, Oct. 11 (C. A. Kemper); Outagamie, Oct. 13 (A. S. Bradford); Rock, quite numerous on Oct. 20 and again on Oct. 27 (John Wilde); Wood, Oct. 6 (Harold Bauers).

**Catbird:** Last reported on Oct. 20 in Vernon Co. (Richard & Viratine Weber).

**Brown Thrasher:** Generally departed in September, but reported from Brown Co. on Oct. 2 (Ed Paulson), Oneida Co. on Oct. 6 (Nils Dahlstrand) and a late straggler in Rock Co. on Nov. 3 (John Wilde).

**Wood Thrush:** Late dates were reported from these counties: Brown, Sept. 29 (Edwin Cleary); Outagamie, Oct. 3 (Mrs. Walter Rogers) and Oct. 6 (A. S. Bradford).

**Hermit Thrush:** Principal migration was from Sept. 25 to Oct. 17 with peak flights reported from various areas all through the period. A bird was banded at Cedar Grove on Sept. 14 (Dick Wills).

**Swainson's Thrush:** Tom Soulen reported a tremendous audible migration over Madison just before dawn on Sept. 13. At Cedar Grove there was a heavy migration from Sept. 12 to Sept. 16; 252 birds were banded during that period, with a peak of 133 on Sept. 14. A late straggler was reported on Oct. 17 in Winnebago Co. (Mrs. Glen Fisher).

**Gray-cheeked Thrush:** At Cedar Grove the main migration took place on Sept. 12-16; during that five day period 77 birds were banded (Dick Wills). The last report was from Rock Co., Oct. 14 and again on Oct. 19 (Frances Glenn, Bernice Andrews).

**Veery:** 11 birds were banded at Cedar Grove on Sept. 14 (Dick Wills) which appeared to be the high point in the migration.

**Bluebird:** Numerous reports well into October, but none thereafter.

**Blue-gray Gnatcatcher:** Departed from Adams Co. on Aug. 24 (Sam Robbins) and Dane Co. on Aug. 30 (Tom Ashman), but reported from

Rock Co. on Sept. 16 (Mrs. Joseph Mahlum) and Outagamie Co. on Sept. 26 (Mrs. Walter Rogers).

**Golden-crowned Kinglet:** Noted in Forest Co. on Aug. 28 (Sam Robbins), but these may have been local birds instead of migrants. Next reports were on Sept. 25 in Adams Co. (Sam Robbins) and Brown Co. (Ed Paulson) and Sept. 26 in Barron Co. (Eugene Butler). Apparently these birds spend from 5 to 6 weeks moving from northern to southern Wisconsin according to a tracing of the peak flights. Large waves were moving through Forest Co. from Sept. 30 to Oct. 3 (Roy Lound); a wave was noted in Outagamie Co. on Oct. 20 (Mrs. Walter Rogers); peak migration in Vernon Co. on Oct. 31 (Richard & Viratine Weber); and the peak movement in Milwaukee Co. on Nov. 10 (Harold Bauers).

**Ruby-crowned Kinglet:** First reported on Sept. 8 in Waukesha Co. (Mrs. Emma Hoffmann) and Wood Co. (Harold Bauers); noted on Sept. 12 in Brown Co. (Ed Paulson); and a bird banded at Cedar Grove on Sept. 13 (Dick Wills). The migration pattern is not clear, but reports indicate peak movements during 3 periods, Sept. 20-23, Oct. 5-9 and Oct. 12-19.

**Water (American) Pipit:** Reported from these counties: Adams, Oct. 1 (Sam Robbins); Barron, Sept. 20 to Oct. 24 with a peak on Oct. 7 (Eugene Butler); Dodge, about 35 birds on Oct. 5 (Harold Bauers) and seen on Oct. 20 (Mrs. R. A. Walker); Milwaukee, Nov. 9, a late record (Harold Bauers).

**Bohemian Waxwing:** 2 reports during the period: A female bird, traveling with a flock of Evening Grosbeaks, was closely observed on Nov. 6 (John Kraupa); 1 bird seen in Bayfield Co. on Nov. 29 (David Bratley).

**Northern Shrike:** Reported on Oct. 20 in Outagamie Co. (A. S. Bradford); Oct. 26 in Milwaukee Co. (Mary Donald); and Oct. 27 in Dane Co. (Tom Ashman). November reports were received from Adams, Bayfield, Brown, Shawano and Sheboygan counties.

**Loggerhead Shrike:** Only 2 reports for the period: departed from Florence Co. on Oct. 21 (Nils Dahlstrand) and one seen in Juneau Co. on Oct. 28 (the Roy Lounds).

**Yellow-throated Vireo:** A bird was banded at Cedar Grove on Sept. 13 (Dick Wills). Departure dates varied from Sept. 16 to Sept. 25 in the 5 counties from which reports were received.

**Solitary Vireo:** 3 birds were banded at Cedar Grove on Sept. 14-15. An extremely late report on Nov. 4 in Fond du Lac Co. (George Henseler).

**Red-eyed Vireo:** Reported on Oct. 1 in Adams Co. (Sam Robbins) and Oct. 13 in Brown Co. (Ed Paulson); but the peak flight seems to have occurred from Sept. 9 to 15 when 18 birds were banded at Cedar Grove (Dick Wills).

**Philadelphia Vireo:** Dr. C. A. Kemper reported that a large number were killed in a collision with a TV tower in Eau Claire on Sept. 20; 11 birds were banded on Sept. 14 at Cedar Grove (Dick Wills); also reported from Adams, Bayfield, Jefferson, Milwaukee, Rock and Waukesha counties.

**Warbling Vireo:** Departure dates generally fell in the period from Aug. 29 to Sept. 9; Eugene Butler's Sept. 21 date in Barron Co. is very late, particularly for that area.



**Golden-winged Warbler:** Departed from most areas in August, but a bird banded at Cedar Grove on Sept. 13 (Dick Wills) and noted in Chippewa Co. on Sept. 20 (C. A. Kemper).

**Blue-winged Warbler:** A late report on Sept. 20 in Chippewa Co. (C. A. Kemper); all other departure dates were in August.

**Tennessee Warbler:** There were good waves in Barron Co. on Sept. 7 (Eugene Butler), Brown Co. on Sept. 12 (Ed Paulson) and Dane Co. on Sept. 21 (Martha Lound). Late records included Oct. 15 in Barron Co. (Eugene Butler), Oct. 22 in Adams Co. (Sam Robbins), Nov. 3 in Vernon Co. (Margarette Morse) and Nov. 6 in Dane Co. (Tom Ashman).

**Parula Warbler:** Individual birds were banded at Cedar Grove on Aug. 24 and Sept. 14 (Dick Wills); the only other reports received were from Chippewa, Dane and Florence counties. X

**Yellow Warbler:** Quite a few September departure dates, the latest being Sept. 20 in Chippewa Co. (C. A. Kemper), Sept. 26 in Fond du Lac Co. (George Henseler) and Sept. 28 in Vernon Co. (Margarette Morse).

**Magnolia Warbler:** First arrivals were reported on Aug. 22 in Adams Co. (Sam Robbins), Aug. 23 in Brown Co. (Ed Paulson), Aug. 26 in Dane Co. (Tom Ashman) and Aug. 31 in Outagamie Co. (A. S. Bradford). The peak varied from the last week in August to Sept. 22, depending on the area, but there were several reports up to Oct. 13 and a very late record on Nov. 11 in Winnebago Co. (Mrs. Glen Fisher).

**Cape May Warbler:** First arrivals were reported after Aug. 20, but the main flight occurred between Sept. 5 and 22. At Cedar Grove 1 bird was banded on Aug. 24 and 3 birds on Sept. 14 (Dick Wills).

**Black-throated Blue Warbler:** Reported from these counties: Adams, Sept. 25-30 (Sam Robbins); Chippewa, Sept. 20 (C. A. Kemper); Dane, Sept. 4 (Dick Wills) and Sept. 12 (Tom Ashman); Florence, Aug. 28 (Sam Robbins); Milwaukee, Sept. 23 (Mary Donald); Racine, Sept. 14-15 (Roy Lound); Sheboygan, Sept. 14 (Dick Wills); Waukesha, Sept. 22 (Mrs. Emma Hoffmann); Winnebago, Sept. 2 (Mrs. Glen Fisher). X

**Myrtle Warbler:** Birds were noted in some of the central counties by Aug. 25, and a bird was banded at Cedar Grove on Sept. 4 (Dick Wills). Waves were reported throughout the state in the period from Sept. 29 to Oct. 16; then the population tapered off, but stragglers were noted in Adams Co. on Nov. 26 (Sam Robbins), Brown Co. on Nov. 9 (Ed Paulson), Dane Co. on Nov. 20 (Tom Ashman), Sauk Co. on Nov. 4 (Mrs. Henry Koenig) and Vernon Co. (Richard & Viratine Weber) and Waukesha Co. (Ed Peartree) on Nov. 7.

**Black-throated Green Warbler:** Some early arrivals, but the main migration occurred in the first 3 weeks of September. Latest departure reports were on Oct. 3 in Adams Co. (Sam Robbins), Oct. 10 in Dane Co. (Tom Ashman) and Oct. 22 in Outagamie Co. (Mrs. Walter Rogers).

**Cerulean Warbler:** The only report was of a bird banded at Cedar Grove on Sept. 14, the first record of that species at the banding station (Dick Wills).

**Blackburnian Warbler:** First arrival report was on Aug. 24 in Adams Co. (Sam Robbins) and last departure report was on Oct. 14 in Outagamie Co. (Mrs. Walter Rogers). The main flight occurred between Aug. 28 and Sept. 20.

**Chestnut-sided Warbler:** First migrants were reported in Dane Co. on Aug. 16 (Dick Wills), and the last report was in Adams Co. on Oct. 3 (Sam Robbins).

**Bay-breasted Warbler:** First migrants noted in Adams Co. on Aug. 24 (Sam Robbins), Dane Co. on Aug. 26 (Dick Wills) and Manitowoc Co. on Aug. 29 (Sam Robbins); last reported on Madeline Island on Sept. 30 (R. B. Dryer), quite late for that area.

**Blackpoll Warbler:** First migrants reported in Adams Co. on Aug. 26 (Sam Robbins) and last reported from Dane Co. on Sept. 27 (Tom Ashman). 15 birds were banded on Sept. 14 at Cedar Grove (Dick Wills).

**Palm Warbler:** Strangely enough, it was reported from Rock Co. on Sept. 5 (Mrs. Joseph Mahlum) and Waukesha Co. on Sept. 6 (Mrs. Emma Hoffmann) although it was not noted until Sept. 7 in Washburn Co. (Beatrice Bailey), Sept. 8 in Brown Co. (Edwin Cleary) and Sept. 11 in Chippewa Co. (C. A. Kemper). Peak flights were reported on Sept. 20 from Barron Co. (Eugene Butler) and Chippewa Co. (C. A. Kemper). Quite late dates were Oct. 25 in Dane Co. (Roy Lound) and Oct. 29 in Milwaukee Co. (Mary Donald).

**Ovenbird:** 24 birds were banded at Cedar Grove on Sept. 13-14 (Dick Wills), and other reports indicate peak movement at that time. David Bratley's Oct. 6 report in Bayfield Co. is late for that area; other October dates were on the 3rd from Polk Co. (Mrs. Lester Pedersen) and on the 13th from Dane Co. (Tom Ashman) and Vernon Co. (Richard & Viratine Weber).

**Northern Waterthrush:** One bird reported in Dane Co. on Aug. 16 (Dick Wills), but not noted in most areas until the latter part of the month. Last dates were Oct. 7 in Adams Co. (Sam Robbins) and Oct. 29, very late, in Milwaukee (Mary Donald).

**Kentucky Warbler:** The only report was of a singing male on Aug. 27 in Dane Co. (Dick Wills).

**Connecticut Warbler:** First migrants were noted in Adams Co. on Aug. 22 (Sam Robbins) and at Cedar Grove on Aug. 24 (Dick Wills). 7 birds were banded at Cedar Grove on Sept. 13-14 (Dick Wills) and a large number were killed in a collision with a TV tower on Sept. 20 in Eau Claire (C. A. Kemper). The only other report was on Sept. 5 from Winnebago Co. (Mrs. Glen Fisher).

**Mourning Warbler:** A bird was banded at Cedar Grove on Sept. 14 (Dick Wills). The only other reports were from Brown Co. on Sept. 2 (Ed Paulson) and Chippewa Co. on Sept. 3 (C. A. Kemper).

**Wilson's Warbler:** Reports varied from Aug. 16 to Sept. 21, with no suggestion of peak movements. At Cedar Grove 2 birds were banded on Aug. 24 and 1 bird on Sept. 13 (Dick Wills).

**Canada Warbler:** All reports fell in the period from Aug. 22 to Sept. 22, with the bulk of them on Aug. 28-29.

**Redstart:** Last reported on Sept. 30 in Adams Co. (Sam Robbins). At Cedar Grove 106 birds were banded on Sept. 12 to 14 (Dick Wills).

**Yellow-headed Blackbird:** Only 2 reports: Aug. 30 in Winnebago Co. (Mrs. Glen Fisher) and Sept. 2 in Brown Co. (Ed Paulson).

**Baltimore Oriole:** A very late record, Sept. 20, in Chippewa Co. (C. A. Kemper); all other reports were over 2 weeks earlier.

**Rusty Blackbird:** C. A. Kemper reported that it arrived in Chippewa Co. on Sept. 26; there were no other reports until October.

**Cowbird:** A. S. Bradford's Nov. 17 date from Outagamie Co. was a month later than other dates.

**Scarlet Tanager:** Dick Wills reported 1 bird on Oct. 9; there were a number of late September dates.

**Rose-breasted Grosbeak:** Latest departure dates were Oct. 2 in Milwaukee Co. (Harold Bauers) and Oct. 13 in Waukesha Co. (Mrs. Emma Hoffmann), but there were a number of late September dates, even from far northern counties.

**Indigo Bunting:** Departed from Adams Co. on Oct. 1 (Sam Robbins) and Dane Co. on Oct. 15 (Tom Ashman). Very late.

**Dickcissel:** Reported only from Rock Co. on Aug. 31 (Frances Glenn, Bernice Andrews) and a late straggler in Outagamie Co. on Sept. 26 (Mrs. Walter Rogers).

**Evening Grosbeak:** The earliest report was of 16 birds in Bayfield Co. was extremely early; C. A. Kemper said they arrived in Chippewa the summer in this region. Mary Donald's Oct. 6 record in Milwaukee Co. was extremely early; C. A. Kemper said they arrived in Chippewa Co. on Oct. 11, earlier than usual; and A. S. Bradford reported a flock of about 12 birds in Outagamie Co. on Oct. 20, the earliest he had ever seen them. They were reported from most northern counties in October, and by the end of November they were reported from all sections of the state. Some evidence of the heavy flight was furnished by Dan Berger who reported that at Cedar Grove 12 birds were seen on Oct. 26, 35 birds on Nov. 9, 50 birds on Nov. 22 and 50 birds on Nov. 24.

**Purple Finch:** Reported from Dane Co. on Aug. 21 (Dick Wills) and Adams Co. on Aug. 22 (Sam Robbins), with reports from a number of areas early in September.

**Pine Grosbeak:** Oddly enough, it was first reported on Oct. 12 from Milwaukee (Mary Donald), then from Brown Co. on Oct. 13 (Ed Paulson), and then from Bayfield Co. on Oct. 26 (David Bratley). The flight was unusually heavy, and birds were reported from all areas by the end of November. Dan Berger reported seeing 60 birds on Nov. 22 and 50 birds on Nov. 24 at Cedar Grove; Harold Bauers stated that they were unusually common in Milwaukee after mid-November; and John Wilde reported that their arrival in Rock Co. on Nov. 28 was believed to be the first record for that area.

**Hoary Redpoll:** 2 birds seen at 40 feet, with 7X binoculars, feeding on weeds with about 300 Common Redpolls and Goldfinches. Lighter coloration noted while the birds fed, and light unstreaked rumps noted when they flushed. Observed in Adams Co. on Nov. 29 (Sam Robbins).

**Common Redpoll:** Earliest reports from these counties: Bayfield, Sept. 28 (David Bratley); Forest (Nils Dahlstrand) and Marinette (Raymond Stefanski) on Oct. 22; Barron (Eugene Butler), Brown (Edwin Cleary), Chippewa (C. A. Kemper) and Dane (Tom Ashman) on Oct. 25; Clark Co. on Oct. 26 (the Roy Lounds). During November they were reported from practically all areas.

**Pine Siskin:** Reported on Aug. 31 from Outagamie Co. (A. S. Bradford), Sept. 26 from Polk Co. (Mrs. Lester Pedersen) and on Sept. 30

from Adams Co. (Sam Robbins) and Dane Co. (Tom Soulen). Reported still present in Adams, Dane, Milwaukee and Waukesha counties late in November.

**Red Crossbill:** Reported from Dane Co. on Nov. 6 (Sam Robbins) and on Nov. 12 (Tom Ashman); observed in Wood Co. on Nov. 13 (Sam Robbins); 10 birds seen at Cedar Grove on Nov. 22 (Helmut Mueller).

**White-winged Crossbill:** Reported on Oct. 9 in Milwaukee (Mary Donald), Oct. 27 in Polk Co. (Mrs. Lester Pedersen) and on Oct. 31 in Manitowoc Co. (Mrs. Louis Ansorge et al.). November reports were re-received from Adams, Barron, Bayfield, Chippewa, Dane, La Crosse, Milwaukee, Polk and Waukesha counties. C. A. Kemper stated that the Chippewa Co. record on Nov. 5 was believed to be the first for the county.

**Towhee:** Departure dates were Sept. 21-26 in the more northern counties to Oct. 6-9 in the southern areas. Sam Robbins' Oct. 29 date in Adams Co. is 20 days later than any other.

**Savannah Sparrow:** Latest departure dates were Oct. 23 in Brown Co. (Ed Paulson) and Nov. 1 in Vernon Co. (Richard & Viratine Weber).

**Grasshopper Sparrow:** The only departure date reported was Sept. 8 in Brown Co. (Edwin Cleary).

**Henslow's Sparrow:** The only report was on Sept. 13 from Chippewa Co. (C. A. Kemper).

**Sharp-tailed (Nelson's) Sparrow:** C. A. Kemper reported that a bird was killed at a TV tower in Chippewa Co. on Sept. 20, thus taking this species off the county's hypothetical list. No other reports.

**Vesper Sparrow:** Most departure dates were between the 1st and 18th of October, depending on the area, but Sam Robbins reported one still present in Adams Co. on Nov. 21.

**Lark Sparrow:** Departure dates: Rock Co. on Aug. 16 (Mrs. Joseph Mahlum), Adams Co. on Aug. 24 (Sam Robbins).

**Slate-colored Junco:** Arrived in Milwaukee Co. on Sept. 5 (Mary Donald) and Vernon Co. on Sept. 7 (Margarette Morse), but not generally reported until after Sept. 22 with the peak flight in October.

**Oreganus-type Junco:** Reports were received from Dane Co. on Nov. 19 (Tom Ashman), Vernon Co. on Oct. 29 (Margarette Morse) and Oct. 31 (Richard & Viratine Weber) and Waukesha Co. on Nov. 20 (Mrs. Emma Hoffmann).

**Tree Sparrow:** A fairly good migration pattern, with late September reports from the northern counties, early October dates from several central counties, and late October reports from the southern areas.

**Chipping Sparrow:** Peak migration occurred in the first 3 weeks of September. Nils Dahlstrand's Oct. 23 departure date in Oneida Co. was quite late for that area and considerably later than others reported.

**Clay-colored Sparrow:** Reported as departing from Adams, Barron, Chippewa and Wood counties in September, but present in Vernon Co. Nov. 5-8 (Richard & Viratine Weber).

**Field Sparrow:** Most departure dates fell in the last 3 weeks of October, but a straggler was still present in Adams Co. on Nov. 26 (Sam Robbins).

**Harris' Sparrow:** Reported from these counties: Adams, one on Oct. 1 and two on Oct. 7 (Sam Robbins); Ashland 3 birds on Sept. 30 (R. B. Dryer); Barron on Oct. 6 (Eugene Butler); Bayfield, one bird on Sept. 28 (David Bratley) and two birds on Oct. 2 (Martha Lound); Chippewa, Oct. 9-19 (C. A. Kemper); Dunn on Oct. 12 (R. S. Ager); Milwaukee on Oct. 9 (Mary Donald) and one adult bird on Oct. 2-3 (Charles Wiese); Oneida on Oct. 12 (Nils Dahlstrand); Polk, one bird on Sept. 26-30 (Mrs. Lester Pedersen); Rock on Oct. 9 (Mrs. Joseph Mahlum); Shawano on Oct. 13-16 (Mary Staeger); Vernon, Oct. 19-31 (Richard & Viratine Weber); Vilas on Oct. 16 (Nils Dahlstrand); Washburn, Oct. 6-16 (Beatrice Bailey); Waukesha, a bird banded on Oct. 14 (Mrs. Emma Hoffmann); Winnebago on Oct. 17 (Mrs. Glen Fisher).

**White-crowned Sparrow:** Reported from 19 counties, with records ranging from Sept. 18 in Marinette Co. (Raymond Stefanski) to Oct. 31 in Rock Co. (Mrs. Joseph Mahlum) and Vernon Co. (Richard & Viratine Weber).

**White-throated Sparrow:** Reported from Forest and Langlade Counties on Aug. 28 (Sam Robbins), and a bird was banded at Cedar Grove on Sept. 1 (Dick Wills). In general, migrants commenced appearing in the northern counties on Sept. 6-7, in the central counties about Sept. 15 and in the southern counties about Sept. 22, with the peaks in each case occurring about 2 weeks later. Only stragglers remained after Oct. 25, but birds were still present in Adams, Brown, Dane, Fond du Lac, Marathon, Waukesha and Winnebago counties in the first part of November.

**Fox Sparrow:** First arrival dates were Sept. 20 in Chippewa Co. (C. A. Kemper), Sept. 21 in Barron Co. (Eugene Butler), Sept. 22 in Milwaukee Co. (Mary Donald), Sept. 25 in Adams Co. (Sam Robbins) and Sept. 26 in Dane Co. (Tom Ashman). Eugene Butler reported a peak concentration in Barron Co. on Oct. 9, and Tom Ashman reported the birds to be most numerous in Dane Co. on Nov. 10. There were many November reports, the latest being Nov. 24 in Dane Co. (Tom Ashman).

**Lincoln's Sparrow:** All reports fell between Sept. 15 and Oct. 15, with peak movement on Sept. 22 in Barron Co. (Eugene Butler) and Oct. 4 in Milwaukee Co. (Mary Donald).

**Swamp Sparrow:** Most birds departed early in October, but stragglers were reported on Nov. 12 in Adams Co. (Sam Robbins), Nov. 24 in Dane Co. (Tom Ashman) and Nov. 25 in Barron Co. (Eugene Butler).

**Song Sparrow:** Stragglers remained in some northern counties to the middle of November and in some southern areas to the end of the period.

**Lapland Longspur:** Reported from these counties: Adams, present from Sept. 25 to Oct. 18 (Sam Robbins); Barron, present from Sept. 24 to Oct. 25 (Eugene Butler); Brown on Oct. 21 (Ed Paulson); Florence on Oct. 8 (Nils Dahlstrand); Milwaukee, 1 bird seen on Sept. 20 (Charles Wiese).

**Snow Bunting:** First reported on Oct. 18 in Adams Co. (Sam Robbins) followed soon after by reports from Barron, Bayfield, Brown, Juneau, Marinette, Milwaukee, Portage, Vilas, Washburn and Winnebago counties.



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## MORE NEWS . . .

Target dates for the visible migration project begun last year are September 13-14 and September 20-21. These dates are chosen in cooperation with the nationwide hawk-counting project to coincide as closely as possible with the peak of the Broad-winged Hawk flight which is often spectacular. Wisconsin's project is under the direction of Mr. Helmut Mueller, Dept. of Zoology, University of Wisconsin, Madison 6. He will furnish reports froms upon request. It is hoped that many more observers will participate this year than did in 1957, that they will count hawks and all other migrating birds seen, and send the results to Mr. Mueller soon after the second target weekend.

The Cliff Swallow survey which was started by Dr. John T. Emlen in 1957 has been carried over into 1958. Any information on new colony locations or follow-up reports on colonies reported in 1957 should be sent by July 15 to Mr. Glenn Aumann, Birge Hall, University of Wisconsin, Madison 6.

The Shaub Ornithological Research Station (159 Elm St., Northampton, Mass.) continues to gather Evening Grosbeak data from all over North America. Because last winter was such a good one for Evening

Grosbeaks in Wisconsin, we hope that observers will send the Shaubs their 1957-58 data.

The death of Warner Taylor on March 15, after many years as Professor of English at the University of Wisconsin, brings back ornithological memories to many of the state's earlier bird students. Although not active in ornithological circles in recent years, Prof. Taylor was one of Madison's most active birders during the years of World War I and through the 1920's. His records stand as one of the most valuable contributions to Wisconsin field work.

Florida ornithologists are sounding the alarm that many of America's wading birds, including the Common Egret, are in grave danger as humans constantly encroach on their nesting areas in Florida. To combat efforts of real estate operators who are trying to cut 75,000 acres from the famous Everglades National Park, legislators have introduced in Washington bills that would preserve present park boundaries and thus afford added protection to endangered birds. The bills are S-1790, H.R.-6553 and 6641, and have the support of all of Florida's senators and representatives. Since this is national legislation, Wisconsin's senators and representatives will have a share in these decisions. Let's tell them how we feel.

## DATES TO REMEMBER

- June 15, 1958 (Spooner)**—First session of Wisconsin Audubon Camp begins.
- June 16, 1958 (State-wide)**—Spring arrival dates for nation-wide cooperative migration study should be sent to Mr. Chandler S. Robbins, Patuxent Research Refuge, Laurel, Maryland.
- June 21-22, 1958 (Two Rivers)**—W.S.O. summer camp-out at Point Beach State Park.
- June 29, 1958 (Spooner)**—Second session of Wisconsin Audubon Camp begins.
- July 13, 1958 (Green Bay)**—Green Bay Bird Club trip to Cedar Lake, leaving from the Neville Public Museum.
- July 13, 1958 (Spooner)**—Third session of Wisconsin Audubon Camp begins.
- July 15, 1958 (State-wide)**—Reports on Cliff Swallow nesting colonies should be sent to Mr. Glenn Aumann, Birge Hall, University of Wisconsin, Madison 6.
- August 3, 1958 (Spooner)**—Fourth session of Wisconsin Audubon Camp begins.
- August 10, 1958 (Green Bay)**—Green Bay Bird Club trip to Point Beach State Park, leaving from the Neville Public Museum.
- August 15, 1958 (State-wide)**—Field notes for June, July and half of August should be sent to Dr. Walter J. Breckinridge, Museum of Natural History, Minneapolis 14, Minnesota, for inclusion in "Audubon Field Notes."
- August 16-25, 1958 (State-wide)**—Field notes for June, July and half of August should be sent to Mr. Harold Liebherr, 2150 W. Marne Ave., Milwaukee 9, for inclusion in "The Passenger Pigeon."
- August 17, 1958 (Spooner)**—Final session of Wisconsin Audubon Camp begins.
- September 6-7, 1958 (Friendship)**—W.S.O. fall campout to Roche A Cri State Park.
- September 7, 1958 (Green Bay)**—Green Bay Bird Club trip to Horicon Marsh.
- September 13-14, 20-21, 1958 (State-wide)**—Target dates for state-wide visible migration project and nation-wide hawk-counting project.
- October 5, 1958 (Cedar Grove)**—W.S.O. hawk trip to Cedar Grove Wildlife Sanctuary.

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