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The
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A Magazine of Wisconsin Bird Study

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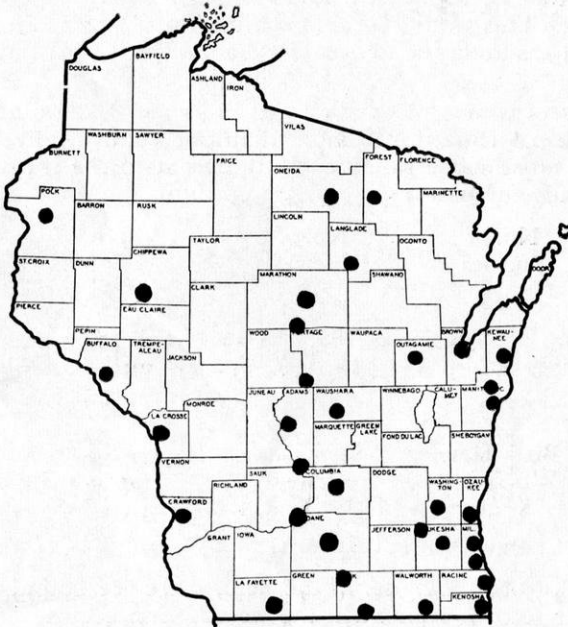
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THE 1958 CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT



By **HOWARD A. WINKLER**

The credit for a successful Christmas bird count depends upon a number of almost equally important variables: (1) an adequate number of competent field observers spending sufficient time in the field; (2) co-operation by our avian friends; and (3) favorable weather conditions. Many more factors could be added, but these three are certainly among the most significant.

The Christmas census of 1958 was not a spectacular one; it broke no records as far as the total number of species, individuals, or observers was concerned. There were no new birds added to the cumulative list which has already been compiled. It was notable, however, for the rather definite invasion of Bohemian Waxwings in many diverse parts of the state. In the past, occasional records were made; but this year fairly large flocks were observed, frequently outnumbering their more common relatives the Cedar Waxwings.

The weather was quite variable during the count period, but was preceded by a rather unusually long frigid spell which closed most of the smaller bodies of water and materially reduced the numbers of waterfowl. Despite this protracted period of cold polar air, there was no influx of the northern finches which delighted the ornithologists during the winter seasons of 1957-58 and 1955-56.

As in the past, the southern portion of the state received the most widespread coverage, but there were some reports from the northern tier of counties; these are most valuable. The species total for the entire count period would have been poorer by five, had not Roy Lound spent one day tramping around the forested areas of Forest County. A glance

at the map will show that there are still areas which are virtually untapped ornithologically. This would be a good time for observers from these sparsely covered areas to decide to organize a count next Christmas-time.

A total of 34 different counts was made by 256 observers (220 different bird-watchers, some participating in more than one count), tallying 106 different species. Statistics are rarely exciting except to the statistician, but a few comparing the past seven Christmas counts are indicated.

Year	No. of Species	No. of Observers	No. of Counts
1951	83	85	18
1952	111	180	34
1953	116	240	43
1954	112	226	41
1955	109	224	37
1956	111	268	37
1957	113	277	36
1958	106	256	34

Some Unusual Records

With such a force of ornithologists in the field, there are bound to be some unusual winter records even when the weather has been severe. Most species of waterfowl were represented by at least one or two individuals; the more remarkable included Pied-billed Grebes in Beloit and Lake Geneva, Great Blue Herons again wintering at Adams, Blue Geese at Green Bay, Pintail at Milwaukee, Shovelers at Madison and Racine, Green-winged Teal at Adams, American Widgeon at Racine, Wood Ducks at Wausau and Adams and Racine, Redhead at Lake Geneva, White-winged Scoters at Milwaukee and Lake Geneva, Ruddy Ducks at Cedarburg and Hales Corners, Hooded Merganser from Cooksville, and Coots from Buffalo County, La Crosse and Green Bay. One wonders how many of these are hunting casualties.

Hawks in general were not up to their usual numbers. The only Goshawk was seen at Hiles; Sharp-shinned Hawks were noted as far north at Wausau and Kewaunee, as well as three more southern locations; Cooper's Hawks were seen as far north as Mishicot and Bancroft (one trapped and banded at Bancroft); one northern report of the Red-shouldered Hawk was obtained at Chippewa Falls; Marsh Hawks were seen as far north as Shiocton and Kewaunee; and Sparrow Hawks were observed northward to Wausau, Shiocton and Green Bay.

Mourning Doves made a surprisingly strong showing; fully half the counts listed this species, with the remarkable combined total of 744 birds; most northerly reports were from central Wisconsin, at Dancy and Wausau. The Robin was also recorded on over half the counts, including northern stragglers in Buffalo County, Chippewa Falls, Green Bay, Kewaunee, Mishicot and Two Rivers. The Purple Finch made what is probably one of its strongest invasions in recent history; 27 of the 34 counts included this species, and in five of them the numbers were in the hundreds.



APPLE TREES PROVIDED FOOD FOR MANY BOHEMIAN WAXWINGS THIS SEASON.

Blackbirds were down in most areas. The huge Madison roost produced as well as it has in any recent year; but the grand total for other areas was only 71 Redwinged Blackbirds, 1 Rusty Blackbird, 9 Common Grackles and 3 Cowbirds. Song and Swamp Sparrows were also reduced from totals of previous years.

Other unusual records of southern birds were: Winter Wren at Beloit; Ruby-crowned Kinglet at Racine; Myrtle Warbler at Mazomanie (for the second consecutive year!); Towhee at Kenosha; Savannah Sparrow at Green Bay; Vesper Sparrows at Beloit and Waukesha;

Field Sparrows at Adams, Mazomanie, Beloit and Waukesha; Harris' Sparrow at Beloit; and White-throated Sparrows at Adams, Beloit and Milwaukee. While this list of rarities is shorter than that of other years, it is still surprising when one considers that these birds had already survived four weeks of cold weather.

Northern Visitors Are Scarce

There was but one report of a Snowy Owl. Northern Shrikes were few in number on southern Wisconsin counts, but ten birds counted at Wausau are more than usual. Evening Grosbeaks experienced another good flight—about on a par with the previous year. But the Pine Grosbeak, recorded on 21 of the 1957 counts, was noted on only five counts this year; the Common Redpoll representation dropped from 21 to ten counts, and numbers of individuals decreased even more sharply (but note the four Hoary Redpolls at Hiles!); Red Crossbills were recorded only at Bancroft; and the White-winged Crossbills, so widespread last winter, were noted only at Hiles this year.

Some Comments

John Wilde, in reporting on the Cooksville count wrote: "Of note perhaps is that the list could easily have been enlarged by species usually commonly seen in the area, such as Redwing, Pheasant, Gray Partridge, Sparrow Hawk, etc. The low count on hawks—especially the Red-tail—may be explained by the misty, poor visibility; but both Juncos and Tree Sparrows seem to be generally much less common in this area than is usual. Tufted Titmice continue to increase, although only nine were recorded on our count; I estimate 20-30 individuals in the city of Evansville alone. The single immature male Hooded Merganser seen on the Yahara River on the edge of Stoughton was perhaps the most unusual bird seen, considering season and area."

From Green Bay Ed Cleary dilates on the Bohemian Waxwing and Savannah Sparrow, neither of which had been recorded before at Green

Bay during a winter census. The group of Bohemians was spotted by Gordon Delsart in a tree in a cemetery in the Town of Scott; there were ten in the group, and their voice was much more nasal-like or rougher than the Cedar; he mentioned the chief field characteristics such as the chestnut-red under tail coverts, larger size, and the small amount of white appearing in the wing. The Savannah Sparrow was also described in detail, and was carefully observed by Mrs. Weber, Paul Romig, Mildred van Vonderen, Marie Wright and Myron Duquaine.

Hiles yielded several unusual birds, and Roy Lound added this commentary. The Goshawk was seen at close range flying over a frozen pond. The Boreal Chickadees were present only in certain favored spots, usually thick stands of balsam or spruce; they seem to prefer their own company, but often associate with Black-caps and Red-breasted Nuthatches; they were relatively easy to separate from the Black-caps by their distinctive coloration and voice. Four Hoary Redpolls accompanied by 40 Common Redpolls were seen at close range feeding in alder bushes.

A beautiful day was had in Kewaunee for their first Christmas bird count, and all on the trip agreed that it was time well spent and could become a continuing project. Roy Lukes reported that the area along the Kewaunee River was the best; it was here that they observed Pine Siskins feeding in a large hemlock tree expertly extracting the seeds from the cones. While examining a bog full of lush pitcher plants, the group saw the Sharp-shinned Hawk fly directly overhead less than ten feet above them.

Mary Donald on the Milwaukee count: "I feel that while the numbers were down due mainly to the extreme cold previous to the count period which made the waterfowl hard to estimate, that it was a splendid day all told. Titmice seem to be increasing in the area, and it was a good year for Purple Finches. The one Bohemian Waxwing was in with a flock of Cedar Waxwings in a birch tree."

Another note on the Bohemian Waxwing from John Kraupa at Two Rivers: "They were observed at close range through a 20x spotting scope while leisurely feeding on wild grapes and juniper berries."

Several suggestions are offered which may expedite some of the processing of records in the future. (1) All observers should report using the current A.O.U. order. Too many counts had the birds listed haphazardly, necessitating an extra expenditure of time, energy and assiduous peering to be sure that none was left out. Hawks were in with sparrows, ducks were with the woodpeckers. (2) More uniformity in the reporting of weather conditions is desirable. It might be useful to place a sample type of report in the issue of **The Passenger Pigeon** preceding the Christmas count. (3) Instead of saying "same as last year," please describe the area covered.

It has been proven that careful organization and planning generally provide far better coverage and produce more complete results. Such planning as has been done on several of the counts where specific areas are thoroughly developed could certainly be incorporated in more of the count areas.

Details of Individual Counts

ADAMS—Dec. 27. Clear; wind W, 2-10 mph; temp. 25-36; ground mostly bare; creeks and Wisconsin River partly open. Area covered: circle 7½-mile radius centered 1 mile south of Dellwood, including Adams, Friendship, Arkdale, Castle Rock and Petenwell Dams. 12 observers in 4 parties; 4:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.; total miles 230 (16 on foot, 214 by car). 53 species, 2781 individuals.—Mr. & Mrs. N. R. Barger, Mrs. Carl Lobenstein, Mr. & Mrs. Roy Lound, Tom Nicholls, Sam Robbins, Mr. & Mrs. Alan Rusch, Mary & Josephine Walker, Ray White.

ANTIGO—Dec. 21. Clear; wind calm; temp. —8; ground covered with snow. Area covered: circle 15-mile radius of Antigo, Langlade County. 15 observers; 6 a. m. to 6 p. m. 17 species, 442 individuals.

BANCROFT—Dec. 30. Clear; wind slight; temp. 0-21; ground mostly bare; creeks mostly frozen. Area covered: circle 7½-mile radius centered 3 miles west of Bancroft, including entire Buena Vista Marsh and surrounding woodland. 6 observers in 2 parties in a. m., 5 observers together in p. m.; 6:45 a. m. to 12:00, 2:00-4:15 p. m.; total miles 149 (2 on foot, 147 by car). 31 species, 1569 individuals.—Frances & Elva Hamerstrom, Gary Hampton, Elizabeth Kramer, Frank Renn, Sam Robbins.

BELOIT—Dec. 21. Overcast; wind E, 5-10 mph; temp. 14-22. Area covered: circle 7½-mile radius centered at creek bridge north of Big Hill Park. 23 observers in 7 parties; total miles 296 (26 on foot, 270 by car). 45 species, 4425 individuals.—Bernice Andrews, Mr. & Mrs. Robert Behrens, Charles Campbell, Roy Cole, Darrel Cox, Mr. & Mrs. David Cox, R. A. Dougan, Frances Glenn, Dorothy Hammel, E. A. Hepler, Mrs. Oscar Kidd, Mr. & Mrs. Joe Mahlum, Mr. & Mrs. Fred Mezger, Mr. & Mrs. Ralph Morse, Mr. & Mrs. David Stocking, Mr. & Mrs. H. R. Williams.

BUFFALO COUNTY—Jan. 1. Cloudy, some snow; wind slight; temp. 20-26. 4 observers together; total miles 59; 9 hours afield. 21 species, 2205 individuals.—C. A. Kemper, Elaine Miller, Ed & Neva Reifenaue.

CEDARBURG—Dec. 29. Cloudy; wind 0-15 mph; temp. 35-38; ground mostly bare; rivers and lakes frozen; Lake Michigan at Port Washington ice-rimmed along shore, harbor open. Area covered: circle 7½-mile radius centered in Cedarburg swamp, north to Fredonia, east to Port Washington, south to Cedarburg, west to C.T.H. "Y." 2 observers together; total miles 53 (4 on foot, 49 by car); 7:00 a. m. to 2:30 p. m. 23 species, 642 individuals; 1 unidentified buteo; flicker feathers found at Cedarburg swamp probably a recent predator kill.—Wallace & Barbara MacBrier.

CHIPPEWA FALLS—Dec. 28. Cloudy; wind SSE 8-12 mph; temp. 20-32. 5 observers together; total miles 80; 9 hours afield. 24 species, 866 individuals.—C. A. Kemper, Cy Lamb, Elaine Miller, Ed & Neva Reifenaue.

COOKSVILLE—Jan. 1. Cloudy, misty, intermittent light snow; wind calm in a. m., SW 5-15 mph in p. m.; temp. 29-33; 1-2 in. new snow on ground; rivers partly open. Area covered: circle 7½-mile radius centered at Cooksville. 4 observers together; total miles 62 (2 on foot, 60 by car); 7 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. 32 species, 953 individuals.—Lyell & Olga Porter, John & Jonathan Wilde.

DANCY—Dec. 20. Area covered: circle 7½-mile radius centered at Dancy. 9 observers in 2 parties; 7 a. m. to 4 p. m. 23 species, 669 individuals.—Don Helgen et al.

GREEN BAY—Dec. 21. Clear; wind NW, 4 mph; temp. —7 to 13; ½-inch snow on ground; rivers and creeks frozen. Area covered: Green Bay, DePere, Town of Scott, Point Sauble and Allouez. 18 observers in 5 parties; total miles 178 (11 on foot, 167 by car); 6:45 a. m. to 4:00 p. m. 41 species, 3069 individuals. Seen in area during count period: Great Horned Owl, Mourning Dove, Northern Shrike, Pine Siskin, Evening Grosbeak, Lapland Longspur, Snow Bunting.—Bernard Chartier, Ed Cleary, Gordon Delsart, Myron Duquaine, Mr. & Mrs. Al Holz, Mr. & Mrs. Ray Hussong, Chester Krawczyk, Ed Paulson, Jim Neuman Jr. & Sr., Paul Romig, Mr. & Mrs. Roy Marshall, Mildred van Vonderen, Mrs. Andrew Weber, Marie Wright.

HALES CORNERS—Dec. 29. Overcast; wind NW, 5-23 mph; temp. 33-36; ground bare. Area covered: same as 1957. 6 observers; 7:45 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. 39 species, 12461 individuals; seen during count period: Rough-legged Hawk.—Ivy Balsom, Mary Donald, Joe & Nila O'Hearn, Karl Priebe, Marion Urdan.

HARTFORD—Dec. 26. Clear in early a. m., then cloudy; wind SE, slight; temp. 22-38; 3-in. snow on ground; lakes frozen. Area covered: Hartford, Pike Lake, Slinger, Cedar Lake. 5 observers; 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. 19 species, 926 individuals.—Clara Patrick, Mrs. Rosenheimer, Mr. & Mrs. Earl Schmidt, Joe Strubing.

	Adams	Antigo	Benaroft	Beloit	Buffalo Co.	Cedarburg	Chippewa Falls	Cooksville	Danoy	Green Bay	Hales Corners	Hartford	Hiles	Kenosha	Kewaunee	La Crosse	Lake Geneva
No. observers	12	..	6	23	4	2	5	4	9	18	6	5	1	5	3	3	6
No. species	53	17	31	45	21	23	23	32	23	41	39	19	16	26	25	28	37
Pied-billed Grebe	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Great Blue Heron	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada Goose	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	375	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blue Goose	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mallard	102	..	..	64	..	..	..	40	..	150	206	..	..	..	..	22	4
Black Duck	82	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	3	400	39	..	..	..	..	..	15
Pintail	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Green-winged Teal	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
American Widgeon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shoveler	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood Duck	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Redhead	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Canvasback	..	..	..	11	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
Greater Scaup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	735	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lesser Scaup	1	..	..	..	150	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Common Goldeneye	36	..	..	..	14	9	128	..	14	134	1678	..	..	12	125	40	455
Bufflehead	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	628	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oldsquaw	..	..	..	..	48	..	..	..	..	128	..	..	330	..	..	..	..
White-winged Scoter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ruddy Duck	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hooded Merganser	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common Merganser	47	..	..	..	7	..	..	19	2	131	..	..	..	35	3	..	53
Red-br. Merganser	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	17	..	..	..	4
Goshawk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Sharp-shinned Hawk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Cooper's Hawk	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Red-tailed Hawk	3	..	1	8	2	3	1	5	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	2	3
Red-shouldered Hawk	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rough-legged Hawk	3	..	..	2	..	1	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Bald Eagle	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Marsh Hawk	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Sparrow Hawk	1	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Ruffed Grouse	10	1	2	..	2	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..
Prairie Chicken	..	..	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sharp-tailed Grouse	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bobwhite	51	..	9	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Pheasant	6	..	3	5	..	..	2	..	1	6	7	1	..	20	2	..	2
Gray Partridge	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	10	..	..
Coot	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	16
Common Snipe	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Herring Gull	..	..	..	..	201	..	..	..	..	54	2222	5	..	250	800	..	34
Ring-billed Gull	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	512	..	..	10	..	..	9
Mourning Dove	29	..	..	93	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Screech Owl	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Great Horned Owl	19	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Snowy Owl	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barred Owl	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Long-eared Owl	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	10	..	..	2	..	..	..
Short-eared Owl	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belted Kingfisher	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Flicker	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pileated Woodpecker	6	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Red-bellied Wdpr.	10	..	2	4	1	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	4	6
Red-headed Wdpr.	1	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	12
Hairy Woodpecker	14	1	3	7	4	3	6	4	5	16	2	1	1	..	..	..	5

	Luck	Madison	Marion	Mishicot	Milwaukee	Oconomowoc	Portage	Racine	Rhinslander	Seneca	Shiocton	South Wayne	Two Rivers	Waukesha	Wausau	Wautoma	Wisconsin Dells
No. observers	1	39	14	6	17	3	1	17	5	1	2	2	4	21	27	1	3
No. species	20	61	53	26	53	25	26	45	12	19	19	37	25	45	34	10	36
Pied-billed Grebe
Great Blue Heron
Canada Goose	3	..	..
Blue Goose
Mallard	..	830	2	..	4794	31	..	277	..	..	..	..	..	10	493	..	11
Black Duck	..	113	..	..	251	..	..	134	..	..	..	..	..	23	76	..	..
Pintail	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Green-winged Teal
American Widgeon	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shoveler	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood Duck	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Redhead
Canvasback	..	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greater Scaup	..	1	..	..	132	..	..	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lesser Scaup	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common Goldeneye	..	2	21	..	652	..	..	674	..	..	..	..	21	..	14	..	45
Bufflehead	125	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oldsquaw	175	..	..	223	..	..	..	1000	..	..	..	..	..
White-winged Sooter	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ruddy Duck
Hooded Merganser
Common Merganser	..	8	9	..	440	..	..	486	4	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..
Red-br. Merganser	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Goshawk
Sharp-shinned Hawk	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Cooper's Hawk	..	4	2	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Red-tailed Hawk	..	38	20	..	4	9	5	2	..	1	..	5	..	29	..	..	7
Red-shouldered Hawk	..	7	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..
Rough-legged Hawk	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	4	..	..	..
Bald Eagle	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Marsh Hawk	3	..	..	..	3	1	..	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sparrow Hawk	..	6	3	..	3	..	1	9	..	..	1	2	..	4	1	..	..
Ruffed Grouse	3	..	1	2	..	..	3	..	1	1	4	..	1	..	3	..	6
Prairie Chicken
Sharp-tailed Grouse
Bobwhite	39	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	43
Pheasant	4	72	1	2	85	3	10	69	..	..	25	5	3	22	9	..	7
Gray Partridge	18	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..
Coot	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common Snipe	..	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Herring Gull	..	1	..	..	411	5	..	630	..	..	4	..	133	..	..	..	..
Ring-billed Gull	39	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mourning Dove	..	169	250	..	39	19	29	16	..	..	1	5	11	11	..	..	74
Screech Owl	1	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Great Horned Owl	..	4	7	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	1	5	..	9
Snowy Owl
Barred Owl	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2
Long-eared Owl	..	6	..	..	6	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Short-eared Owl	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belted Kingfisher	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	4
Flicker	..	2	8	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Pileated Woodpecker	4	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Red-bellied Wdpkr.	4	7	36	..	..	..	1	4	..	1	..	2	..	4	..	1	12
Red-headed Wdpkr.	1	1	11	5	..	2	6	1	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	10
Hairy Woodpecker	15	17	25	2	5	1	5	2	1	1	2	3	..	32	22	3	14

	Adams	Antigo	Bancroft	Beloit	Buffalo Co.	Cedarburg	Chippewa Falls	Cooksville	Dancy	Green Bay	Hales Corners	Hartford	Hiles	Kenosha	Kewaunee	La Crosse	Lake Geneva
No. observers	12	..	6	23	4	2	5	4	9	18	6	5	1	5	3	3	6
No. species	53	17	31	45	21	23	23	32	23	41	39	19	16	26	25	28	37
Downy Woodpecker	18	13	3	21	14	..	10	5	..	35	12	5	13	1	4	14	11
Horned Lark	10	..	16	18	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Gray Jay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..
Blue Jay	194	19	82	63	51	33	85	6	43	66	5	11	..	6	24	47	35
Raven	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..
Crow	103	3	406	272	6	6	49	25	13	6	4530	6	..	38	..	5	52
Bl-cap. Chickadee	146	21	19	85	44	10	20	28	24	54	20	20	58	12	20	55	26
Boreal Chickadee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..
Tufted Titmouse	1	..	..	21	..	..	4	9	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
White-br. Nuthatch	54	16	9	25	14	6	21	8	..	24	11	5	..	3	1	16	18
Red-br. Nuthatch	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	17	1	6	..	..
Brown Creeper	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3
Winter Wren	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Robin	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	9	26	1	..	..	1	4	6
Golden-cr. Kinglet	13	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	14	8	..	..	2	..	..	4
Ruby-cr. Kinglet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bohemian Waxwing	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cedar Waxwing	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	15	..	..	..
Northern Shrike	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Starling	143	10	82	241	52	18	55	175	57	213	925	35	..	150	200	111	17
Myrtle Warbler	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
House Sparrow	280	131	185	2200	1039	92	228	150	387	1145	445	500	..	45	350	361	50
Eastern Meadowlark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Western Meadowlark	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meadowlark (sp?)	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Redwing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..
Rusty Blackbird	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common Grackle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cowbird	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cardinal	16	2	..	61	69	2	10	8	3	7	14	16	..	1	1	42	9
Evening Grosbeak	15	37	9	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Purple Finch	12	..	6	29	..	11	12	2	16	2	53	..	38	5	45	8	1
Pine Grosbeak	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
Hoary Redpoll	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
Common Redpoll	7	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	112	..	..	40	..	..	..	..
Pine Siskin	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115	..	30	..	..
Goldfinch	948	1	500	1	325	7	2	..	56	57	5	..	..	1	6	36	..
Red Crossbill	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
White-w. Crossbill	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	..	..	..	..
Towhee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Savannah Sparrow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vesper Sparrow	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slate-col. Junco	147	..	79	423	364	11	62	15	..	58	61	85	..	36	50	69	57
Oregon Junco	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tree Sparrow	102	1	55	643	166	20	23	20	8	148	8	225	..	50	2	113	61
Field Sparrow	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Harris' Sparrow	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
White-throated Sp.	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swamp Sparrow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Song Sparrow	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lapland Longspur	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Snow Bunting	1	125	4	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No. species 1957	50	22	..	41	..	..	23	31	19	44	48	22	..	27	..	36	50
No. species 1956	42	13	22	41	..	..	19	29	..	37	36	21	..	18	..	21	42

	Luck	Madison	Mosmanite	Mishicot	Milwaukee	Oconomowoc	Portage	Racine	Rhineland	Seneca	Shiocton	South Wayne	Two Rivers	Waukesha	Wausau	Wautoma	Wisconsin Dells
No. observers	1	39	14	6	17	3	1	17	5	1	2	2	4	21	27	1	3
No. species	20	61	53	26	53	25	26	45	12	19	19	37	25	45	34	10	36
Downy Woodpecker	26	63	36	11	27	3	3	17	..	1	..	5	4	66	12	4	22
Horned Lark	..	9	164	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	..
Gray Jay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blue Jay	21	198	185	18	19	9	42	13	5	4	5	8	5	117	82	6	130
Raven	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crow	3	404	40	35	341	37	321	148	..	11	..	50	1	2960	4	3	74
Bl-cap. Chickadee	60	267	132	42	69	8	32	19	23	4	1	10	7	126	172	18	39
Boreal Chickadee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tufted Titmouse	..	24	28	2	2	..	4	3	..	..	..	18	..	7	..	..	8
White-br. Nuthatch	14	107	58	4	21	8	7	10	3	6	1	4	..	68	38	4	59
Red-br. Nuthatch	..	6	1	..	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	5
Brown Creeper	..	17	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
Winter Wren	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Robin	..	9	3	6	39	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	17	3	..	..	1
Golden-cr. Kinglet	..	43	1	..	7	..	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	2	..	..	1
Ruby-cr. Kinglet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bohemian Waxwing	66	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	25	..	..
Cedar Waxwing	..	77	57	..	67	15	..	8	..	1	..	12	..	..	1	..	..
Northern Shrike	1	2	..	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	1	1	..	3	10	..	..
Starling	98	1352	611	517	397	183	76	613	47	57	50	100	15	1402	364	..	174
Myrtle Warbler	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
House Sparrow	121	2384	2180	93	764	360	62	832	64	23	500	100	77	2654	387	..	410
Eastern Meadowlark	..	22	..	..	..	6	1	5	..	..	..	50	..	10	..	..	..
Western Meadowlark	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Meadowlark (sp?)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Redwing	..	5000	6	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	50	..	2	1	..	..
Rusty Blackbird	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common Grackle	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
Cowbird	..	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Cardinal	4	121	173	3	41	6	12	19	..	5	2	30	..	68	13	4	31
Evening Grosbeak	40	3	9	116	2	..	..	..	42	..	..	..	46	9	255	..	2
Purple Finch	..	221	780	19	123	36	38	9	53	2	..	3	17	220	147	..	35
Pine Grosbeak	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	..
Hoary Redpoll	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common Redpoll	..	3	11	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	1	..	68	..	..
Pine Siskin	..	18	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Goldfinch	..	64	1465	51	26	235	261	10	..	2	..	2	20	83	176	..	390
Red Crossbill	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
White-w. Crossbill	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Towhee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Savannah Sparrow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vesper Sparrow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Slate-col. Junco	1	395	841	89	217	70	79	195	..	19	1	20	24	1608	2	28	259
Oregon Junco	..	2	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	1
Tree Sparrow	..	1238	981	4	210	49	54	39	..	75	1	25	..	2927	2	..	188
Field Sparrow	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Harris' Sparrow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
White-throated Sp.	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swamp Sparrow	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Song Sparrow	..	9	..	6	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..
Lapland Longspur	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Snow Bunting	..	..	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	40	152	..	..	..
No. species 1957	23	78	61	29	58	33	30	45	10	18	18	42	19	56	38	..	41
No. species 1956	21	70	45	..	60	23	..	42	..	19	16	41	20	45	19	..	28

HILES—Dec. 31. Clear; wind W, 0-10 mph; temp. 0-20; 6-in. snow on ground. Area covered: circle $7\frac{1}{2}$ -mile radius centered 5 miles n. e. of Hiles, Forest County, in the Nicolet National Forest. 1 observer; total miles 37 (11 on foot, 26 by car); 5:30 a. m. to 4 p. m. 16 species, 379 individuals.—Roy Lound.

KENOSHA—Dec. 28. Clear; wind SW; temp. 40-45. Area covered: Kenosha lake-front, Petrifying Springs County Park, yards, roadsides and conservation grounds in Kenosha County. 5 observers together; total miles 35 (5 on foot); 7:30 a. m. to 4:00 p. m. 26 species, 1069 individuals; seen during count period, Robin, Purple Finch.—Mrs. Robert Craig, Mr. & Mrs. Howard Higgins, Mr. & Mrs. George Ludwig.

KEWAUNEE—Dec. 28. Fog in early a. m., clear to partly cloudy after 9:00; wind S, 5-15 mph; temp. 35-45; ground bare; Kewaunee River frozen, some springs open. Area covered: circle $7\frac{1}{2}$ -mile radius centered at Kewaunee, including Lake Michigan shore and Kewaunee River area. 3 observers together; total miles 60 (20 on foot, 40 by car); 7 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. 25 species, 1642 individuals.—Elmer & Millie DeCreamer, Roy Lukes.

LA CROSSE—Dec. 25. Clear; wind calm; temp. 45-34. 3 observers; total miles 39 (12 on foot, 27 by car); 7:30 a. m. to 4 p. m. 28 species, 998 individuals; seen during count period: Belted Kingfisher, Pileated Woodpecker, Common Grackle.—William Frisch, Mr. & Mrs. Alvin Peterson.

LAKE GENEVA—Dec. 21. Cloudy; wind N, 3-5 mph; temp. 10-20; 3-in. snow on ground; half of lake open. Area covered: same as in 1957. 6 observers; total miles 58 (12 on foot, 46 by car); 7 a. m. to 5 p. m. 37 species, 1075 individuals (plus 800 ducks too far out to identify, and one unidentified hawk).—Earl Anderson, Karl Bartel, Margaret Lehmann, Clarence & Ronald Palmquist, Paul Schulze.

LUCK—Dec. 27. Cloudy; wind slight; temp. 26-28; 1-2 inches old snow on ground with some bare spots. 1 observer; total miles 47 (2 on foot, 45 by car). 20 species, 488 individuals.—Mrs. Lester Pedersen.

MADISON—Dec. 20. Partly cloudy; wind NW, 5-15 mph; temp. 8-18; 2-in. snow on ground; lakes frozen, Yahara River partly open. Area covered: circle $7\frac{1}{2}$ -mile radius centered at State Capitol. 39 observers in 16 parties; total miles 426 (65 on foot, 361 by car); 6 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. 61 species, 13473 individuals; seen during count period: Snowy Owl, Saw-whet Owl, Pileated Woodpecker, Fox Sparrow.—Tom Ashman, Mr. & Mrs. N. R. Barger, Elaine Barger, John Brenner, Mr. & Mrs. Wayne Brown, Robert Ellarson, Mr. & Mrs. Alfred Eynon, Bill Foster, Joe Hickey, Bill Hilsenhoff, Jack Kasper, Judson Kempton, Dorothy Lacey, Mr. & Mrs. Roy Lound, Robert McCabe, Elizabeth Middleton, Donna Nelson, Tom Nicholls, Howard Orians, Doris Platt, Eugene & William Roark, Sam Robbins, Mr. & Mrs. Norris Sanders, Stephen Sanders, Mr. & Mrs. Fred Shepherd, Tom Soulen, E. E. Steffani, Mrs. W. Stephens, Emil Urban, J. G. Waddell, Mary Walker, Ray White.

MAZOMANIE—Jan. 1. Overcast, snowing; wind SE, 0-5 mph; temp. 26-32; 2-in. snow on ground; Wisconsin River and creeks partly open. Area covered: circle $7\frac{1}{2}$ -mile radius centered $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles s. e. of Witwen, including Arena, Mazomanie, Sauk City, Prairie du Sac, Denzer, Leland and Blackhawk. 14 observers in 6 parties in a. m., 10 observers in 3 parties in p. m.; total miles 286 (23 on foot, 263 by car); 6:15 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. 53 species, 8250 individuals.—Tom Ashman, Mr. & Mrs. N. R. Barger, Buddy Barger, Alan Keitt, Mrs. Edna Koenig, Mr. & Mrs. Harold Kruse, Mr. & Mrs. Roy Lound, Tom Nicholls, Sam Robbins, Josephine & Mary Walker.

MILWAUKEE—Dec. 21. Cloudy; wind NW, 9-11 mph; temp. 5-20; snow on ground; harbor frozen. Area covered: same as 1957. 17 observers; 6:45 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. 53 species, 9625 individuals; seen during count period: Redwing, Common Grackle, Hooded Merganser.—Marian Allen, Ivy Balsom, Mr. & Mrs. E. L. Bastian, Harold Bauers, Mrs. A. C. Bromm, Mary Donald, Mr. & Mrs. Carl Frister, Anna Hehn, Lillian Logeman, Mr. & Mrs. Joe O'Hearn, Karl Priebe, Amelia Simmons, Marian Urdan.

MISHICOT—Jan. 4. Partly cloudy; temp. -15 to -5; 1-in. snow on ground. 6 observers. 26 species, 1065 individuals.—Mr. & Mrs. John Bayless, Bernard Brouhoud, Mr. & Mrs. John Kraupa, Clyde Raw.

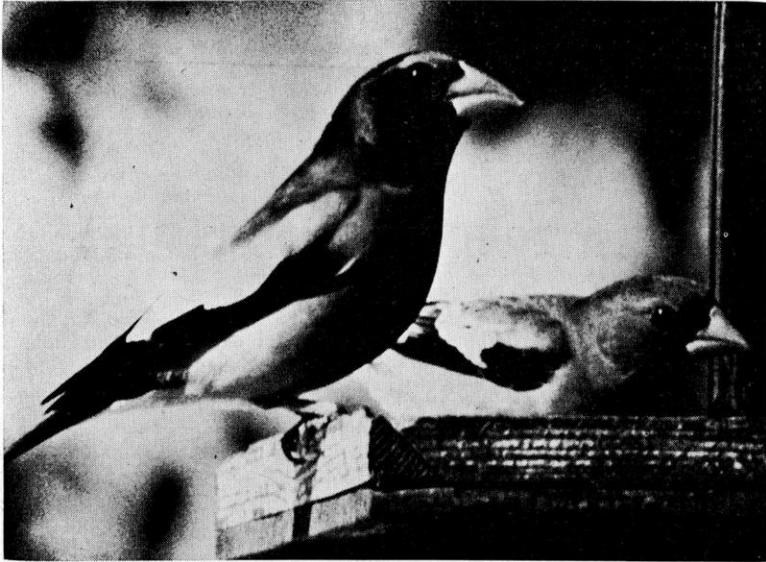
OCONOMOWOC—Dec. 27. Clear; wind SW, 14 mph; temp. 30-40; spots of old snow on ground. Area covered: n. w. corner of Waukesha County from county lines on north and west to highway 30 south and Pewaukee on east. 3 observers; 7 a. m. to 3 p. m. 25 species, 978 individuals; seen during count period: Sparrow Hawk, Red-bellied Woodpecker, Brown Creeper, Song Sparrow.—Ed Peartree, Richard Sharp, Nellis Smith.

PORTAGE—Dec. 27. Clear; wind S, 5 mph; temp. 25-40; 1-in. snow cover on north slopes; lakes and streams frozen. Area covered: Portage, Briggsville, Baraboo and Wis-

consin River bottom lands. 1 observer; 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. 26 species, 1089 individuals; seen during count period: Pileated Woodpecker, Horned Lark.—Donald Cors.

RACINE—Dec. 27. Partly cloudy; wind SW, 10 mph; temp. 35-41; 1-3 in. snow on ground; lake open. Area covered: circle 7-mile radius of Racine, including lake shore, city, woods, fields and ponds in Racine County. 17 observers in 8 parties; total miles 269 (23 on foot, 246 by car); 7:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. 45 species, 4570 individuals.—Charles Buhro, Ann Carlson, Laura duFour, Mrs. James Healy, Dorothy & Joy Joslyn, Mrs. Frank Kranick, Mrs. Walter Peirce, Edward & George Prins, Mrs. Burton Rowley, John Saetveit, Mrs. Arthur Schacht, Mr. & Mrs. E. R. Smale, B. L. von Jarchow, Elizabeth Whelan.

RHINELANDER—Jan. 1. Overcast, snowing in p. m.; wind E, 0-5 mph; temp. 9-24; 6-in. snow on ground. Area covered: circle 7½-mile radius centered in sec. 27 of Newbold Township, Oneida County. 5 observers together; total miles 60 (1 on foot, 59 by car); 8:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. 12 species, 257 individuals; seen during count period: Raven.—Freda & Werner Brunner, Lois & Nils Dahlstrand, Paul Dahlstrand.



EVENING GROSBEAKS WERE WIDELY REPRESENTED ON THE 1958 CHRISTMAS COUNTS.

PHOTO BY N. R. BARGER, JR.

SENECA—Dec. 28. 1 observer. 19 species, 217 individuals.—Clarence Paulson.

SHIOCTON—Dec. 28. Clear; wind calm; temp. 47; ground mostly bare. 2 observers; total miles 30 (5 on foot, 25 by car). 18 species, 646 individuals.—A. S. Bradford, E. J. Schrage.

SOUTH WAYNE—Dec. 26. Partly cloudy; temp. 18. Area covered: parts of Lafayette County. 2 observers; 5 hours afield. 37 species, 857 individuals.—Ethel Olson, Lola Welch.

TWO RIVERS—Dec. 30. Clear; wind slight; temp. 14-26; ground mostly bare. Area covered: circle 7½-mile radius centered at Two Rivers, including Point Beach State Park. 4 observers in 1 party; total miles 72 (12 on foot, 60 by car); 7 a. m. to 5 p. m. 25 species; 1466 individuals; seen during count period: Cardinal.—Roger Hoffman, John Kraupa, Roy Lukes, Harry Wilsman.

WAUKESHA—Dec. 21. Cloudy; wind NE, 10 mph; temp. 5-15; 2-3 inches snow on ground; very little open water. Area covered: circle 7½-mile radius centered near Saylesville, including Waukesha, Mukwonago, Dousman, and south shore of Pewaukee Lake. 21 observers in 8 parties; total miles 505 (55 on foot, 450 by car); 7 a. m. to 5 p. m. 45 species, 12689 individuals.—Robert Adams, Clarence Anthes, Helen Brown, June Butler, Peter Christiansen, Mr. & Mrs. Les Compton, Mrs. Ralph Compton, Roger

Gerstner, Mr. & Mrs. Paul Hoffmann, Leonard Larson Sr. & Jr., Juanita Larson, Charlotte & James McCombe, Charles & Mary Nelson, E. R. & Mary Rutenber, Phillip Runkel, William Schweder, Tom Shields, Charles Sontag, Mr. & Mrs. Tom Soulen, Mary Sydow, Peter Weber, Ernest & Verna Zimmerman.

WAUSAU—Dec. 28. Heavy hoar frost until 10 a. m.; wind slight; temp. 23-45; 2-in. snow on ground. Area covered: circle 7½-mile radius centered at Lemke Street in Wausau. 27 observers; total miles 338 (46 on foot, 292 by car); 5 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. 34 species, 2429 individuals.—Edna & Roy Andrews, Dave & Emily Bierbrauer, Mr. & Mrs. Otto Buerger, Mrs. Leigh Bugbee, Mrs. James Colby, Cal Crocker, Fay Crow, Nora Englin, Susie Gjetson, Florence Hensey, Mr. & Mrs. Merrill Hyde, Gertrude Koperski, Dorothea Krause, Leroy & Bertha Mettern, Sol Oestricher, Bertha Pearson, Mrs. Peter Portman, Mrs. R. E. Puchner, Earl Radechel, Harriet Steel, Tom Utecht.

WAUTOMA—Jan. 1. Cloudy, snowing; wind S, 5-15 mph; temp. 30; 1-in. snow on ground; lakes frozen, creeks partly frozen. Area covered: radius of four miles from Johns Lake in Mount Morris Township. 1 observer; total miles 17 (2 on foot, 15 by car); 10:30 a. m. to 4 p. m. 10 species, 90 individuals.—Mrs. Merwood Chipman.

WISCONSIN DELLS—Dec. 24. Clear in a. m., cloudy in p. m.; wind W, 0-5 mph; temp. 8-18; 1-in. old snow on ground; creeks mostly open, Wisconsin River mostly frozen. Area covered: circle 7½-mile radius centered 1½ miles east of Plainville, including Lake Delton, Wisconsin Dells, Big Spring, Wisconsin River north to Point Bluff bridge. 3 observers in 2 parties in a. m., 2 observers together in p. m.; total miles 96 (4 on foot, 92 by car); 6 a. m. to 4:15 p. m. 36 species, 2079 individuals.—N. R. Barger, Bernard Klugow, Sam Robbins.

A LATE WINTER BIRD COUNT

By N. R. BARGER

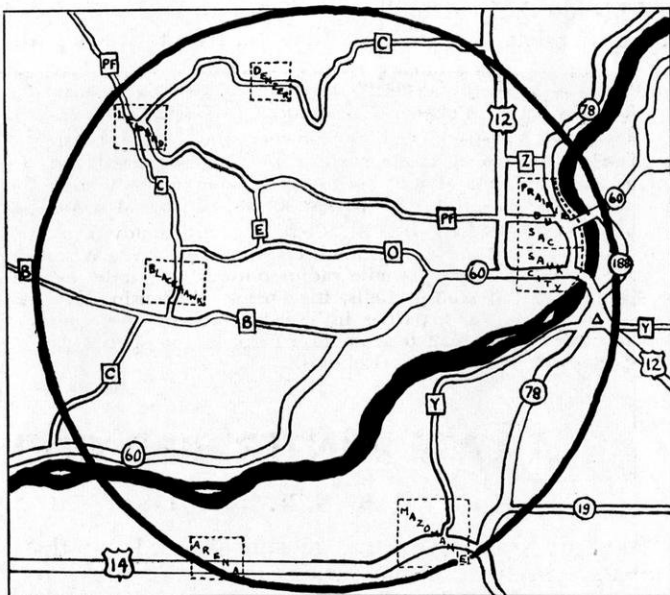
Twenty years ago Murl Deusing pointed out that systematic bird counts are needed for the various months of the year. The Christmas bird count and the May-Day count have provided valuable information for the months of December and May respectively. Why not have some systematic counts on a large scale during the other months of the year? A group of observers, headed by Sam Robbins, made a start in this direction this past winter when they decided to duplicate their Mazomanie-Sauk City Christmas bird count on February 14, 1959. Would the birds survive that long? Would they stay in the same places? Would the same number of species be seen? These were some of the questions raised.

To see what would happen, an effort was made to conduct the February 14 count under conditions as similar to those of the January 1 count as possible. The number of participants was identical: 13 observers worked in four parties, with one observer at a feeding station. 11 of the observers took part in both counts, covering the same general areas. Total party hours afield were nearly the same, dropping slightly from 35½ on January 1 to 34 on February 14. Deep snow on the latter date, however, made certain areas inaccessible, and cut in half the number of miles covered on foot; mileage by car was comparably increased.

Fortunately for the purposes of the count, weather conditions on the two dates were remarkably similar. On January 1 the sky was overcast with light intermittent snow most of the day; the wind was negligible; temperatures hovered close to 32°. On February 14 there was an early morning fog, clearing late in the morning, becoming cloudy in the afternoon; wind was slight at first, but became a deterring factor as it increased to 10-15 mph by late morning; temperatures remained close to 32°.

Much of the six-week period between the two counts was dominated by severe cold weather. Sub-zero temperatures were frequent, sometimes dropping to -30° . Snow cover was relatively light at first, but early February brought two major storms that resulted in an 18-inch snow cover by February 14.

SCENE OF
THE 1959
LATE-WINTER
COUNT IN
MAZOMANIE-
SAUK CITY
REGION

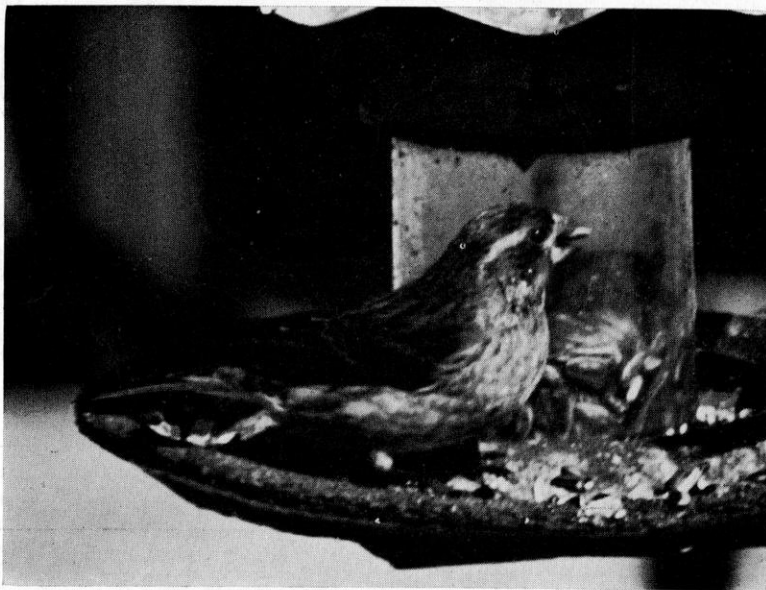


Half-Hardy Species Are Reduced

One of the interesting phases of winter bird populations concerns the species that normally winter to the south, but which are frequently represented by a few scattered individuals this far north. Table 1 shows a comparison of these species on the two counts.

	Jan. 1	Feb. 14
Sharp-shinned Hawk	2	1
Cooper's Hawk	2	1
Red-shouldered Hawk	2	1
Marsh Hawk	3	0
Sparrow Hawk	3	0
Common Snipe	6	2
Mourning Dove	250	73
Belted Kingfisher	1	1
Flicker	8	1
Robin	3	12
Myrtle Warbler	1	0
Meadowlark	1	28
Redwing	6	1
Rusty Blackbird	1	0
Pine Siskin	1	1
Field Sparrow	1	0
Lapland Longspur	11	7

This table indicates a reduction in numbers of most of our half-hardy wintering species, but no sweeping conclusions should be formed on the basis of but one year's experience. Who can say with certainty that the apparent reductions are real, rather than due to birds being "missed" on the second date? Who can say that the increase in Robins and Meadowlarks actually represents movement of birds into the area, or represents detection of birds that went unnoticed on the first count?



PURPLE FINCHES WERE PRESENT IN PHENOMENAL NUMBERS ON BOTH COUNTS.

PHOTO BY N. R. BARGER, JR.

Some Show Increases

Certain of the hardy wintering species showed decided increases between the two counts. Figures for these are shown in Table 2.

	Jan. 1	Feb. 14
Mallard	2	12
Bald Eagle	4	8
Pheasant	1	32
Red-headed Woodpecker	11	29
Horned Lark	164	439
Crow	40	577
Starling	611	1209
Junco	841	1524
Tree Sparrow	981	1507

Two things stand out in the above columns. First, it appears that the greater depth of snow on the latter date forced the Juncos and Tree Sparrows out to the roadside where they could be counted more readily. Second, it appeared that migration had already started by early February for the Horned Larks, Crows, and possibly Starlings.

Some Show Decreases

Table 3 lists species that apparently experienced a sharp decline between the January and February counts.

	Jan. 1	Feb. 14
Bobwhite	39	11
Red-bellied Woodpecker	36	22
Hairy Woodpecker	25	10
Downy Woodpecker	36	22
Black-capped Chickadee	132	76
Tufted Titmouse	28	12
Goldfinch	1465	238

If we can judge by past experience, the drop in numbers of Bobwhite was caused by the deep snow. The birds simply cannot survive continued deep snow conditions. As expressed during our meeting at the close of the day, "perhaps there is something pathetic as well as humorous in the Robbins party's sighting of a Bobwhite on top of a barn roof!"

Reduced time spent in river-bottom woodlands because of deep snow may explain all or part of the woodpecker reductions. But why the radical decline in numbers of Goldfinches? Was this simply accidental? Or did the snow cover up so much of the food supply for this species that the birds were forced to move out of the region?

Total Numbers About the Same

53 species were counted on January 1, while 48 were tallied on February 14. New on the latter date were Black Duck, Gray Partridge and Bohemian Waxwing. Missed on the latter date (but observed on the first count) were Marsh Hawk, Sparrow Hawk, Red-breasted Nuthatch, Golden-crowned Kinglet, Myrtle Warbler, Rusty Blackbird, Redpoll and Field Sparrow.

Total numbers of individuals counted showed an increase from 8,250 on January 1 to 8,641 on February 14. Undoubtedly this reflects some beginnings of migration. If one were to try to eliminate the migration factor by subtracting the increases in Horned Larks, Crows and Starlings, this would then leave a total of 7,331 individuals for the latter date, a decrease of about 11 per cent.

The data obtained from this experimental late-winter count are of very limited value standing alone. But if other groups can be persuaded to take similar late-winter counts in other areas in future years, the information from this February 14 count would take on added significance as results are compared.

4333 Hillcrest Drive
Madison 5, Wisconsin

NEWS . . .

Another honor has come to one of the WSO directors. Howard Young has been given a grant from the National Science Foundation for ornithological research for the next two years. This research will be carried on in the La Crosse area.

The Supply Department has decided to discontinue the branch that deals with feeders and bird houses. The present stock is being offered for sale at greatly reduced prices, so here is a good chance to pick up some real bargains. For details write to David J. Cox, 1905 Cottage Street, Beloit.

(more news on page 26)

Our Back Yard In July . . .

By MARY HAVEN NELSON

By the first of July wonderful spring is over, the season dearest to the hearts of most bird-watchers. The migration, finally arriving after a long winter, is long past. The spring wild flowers, dreamed of through February and March, only bloom in the mind's eye again. Even wild lupine, a late spring bloomer, is already forming its seed pods. Already answered are question about the next boxes: Will Crested Flycatchers again use the box on the Willow? Will Tree Swallows or Bluebirds get the choice location on the corner post? The excitement of having Yellow-throated Vireos nest in the same burr oak, almost on the same branch as they did two years ago, is now only a duly recorded fact.

In short, wonderful spring—so long anticipated—is over. Charlie and I have that slightly let-down feeling; nature's main show is past as we walk, on July first, to the point hoping to catch a glimpse of the Blue-winged Teal family. We had spotted the female with eight tiny ducklings on June 20th. As dusk is approaching Redwinged Blackbirds and Grackles are starting to gather in the marsh. There will be over a hundred swirling and settling, swirling and settling as darkness increases. This gathering has taken place every evening from early May till July. Why are all these birds flocking together during the nesting season? Wood Ducks nested here for 7 years from 1950 through 1956, but although adult Woodies were present in May both last spring and this, no females with young have been seen on the pond. The Teal family comes swimming out from the reeds, but there are now only five young bunched up behind the female.

Before we go back in the house we stop to give "Queenie" a last minnow feeding for the day. Queenie is an injured female Belted Kingfisher found near the house on June 29th.* Close by was a dead Kingfisher, also female. We attempt to reconstruct the accident. Had one female been trying to chase another out of her territory when they crashed into the picture window, killing one and injuring the other, or was Queenie, a young bird not able to fly well, being fed by the now dead mother? On June 29th she nipped our fingers very hard as we handled her, and pinched the dog's nose as well. This evening she is more docile as we force a minnow down her throat. We hope it means she is tamer, but fear that actually it is because she has become weaker in spite of the dozen or more minnows a day. We could scoop these up out of the pond, but to save time are buying them instead from a bait man for 25 cents a dozen. On explaining what we are using them for he throws in extra dead ones though it is plain to see that he thinks we are crazy to spend the money on a "fisherman's pest." I should have told him that in 1956 I saw a Kingfisher eating fall webworms.

July 3. Another female Blue-winged Teal appears on the pond followed by 8 young. They look newly hatched and very tiny compared to the 5 big ducklings swimming alone with their mother 200 or more feet

*Author has a permit to keep injured birds in captivity.

away. A male Wood Duck is feeding alone, apparently sucking in duckweed from the surface of the water.

Trouble With Squirrels

Today with much reluctance we set up traps to catch squirrels, the ones near the house. Fifteen at one time, fourteen Greys and one Fox, took over the bird feeders last winter and with a new crop of young to add to the number, all getting bolder by the day, something must be done. Especially as they are now drinking the sugar water put out to attract Hummingbirds. Yesterday was the final aggravation that hardened my heart when I found they were gnawing the metal tubes off the pole and had also smashed the purchased glass Hummingbird feeder.

We are still putting out food on an old log for the birds although not in the quantity that we do in the winter. Although Chickadees and Nuthatches nest in our woods they rarely come for food in July. Squirrels, chipmunks, Blue Jays and Grackles dominate the log. The last two are crazy for meat scraps and hardboiled duck eggs, eating out the yellow first, caring less for the white. As our two pet Pekin ducks are continuing to lay their strong flavored eggs there is a constant supply. Laying them along the shore with little protection as they do, it is surprising that more of them are not eaten by wild life before I pick them up. I believe the shell is rather tough for a Blue Jay to open. The Jays have learned to cling to the suet feeder and get suet, and both Jays and Grackles eat peanut butter put on the log. I like to think that feeding them this necessary protein may protect some of the eggs and young birds from their predation. The Downies and Hairies and our one pair of Red-headed Woodpeckers are bringing their young to the suet. This gives us an opportunity to observe the appearance and behavior of the young birds. Some of the young Downies and Hairies have dull-red patches on the top of their heads, not the red nuchal patch of the adult males. We are probably correct in assuming these are the males, although Bent says occasionally young females also may show some color in the crown.

July 7. Today I found sawfly larvae on five of our white pines. These cream-colored worms with black heads and two rows of black spots running the length of their bodies appear in clusters of 25 or more at the tips of white pine and proceed to eat the needles. As they have a voracious appetite, completely denuding a branch and then moving on to another, a few clusters of larvae can kill a small tree by depriving it of its needles, for pines need their needles to draw up water from the roots. Last year I sprinkled chlordane on the clusters of larvae, but with Dixie Larkin's expose of the dangers to wildlife of such poisons I am picking them off by hand and dropping them into a pail of water. As they almost immediately sink to the bottom I assume they have drowned but take the precaution of carrying them back to the driveway before dumping them out. You can imagine my horror and surprise when I notice later that they have thoroughly revived and are slowly crawling towards the grass. By any chance can they find their way to some as yet uncontaminated pines about fifty feet away? My interest in protecting the trees is greater than my interest in science at this moment so I crush them with my feet. However, by experiment later, I conclude that though they have no instinct to crawl toward white pine when placed near it, once they reach

it they do not leave. They will not eat oak leaves or yew, and are dead in 36 hours if given only that. I expected the same results with red pine needles as I have never found the larvae on red pine, though their branches almost touch some afflicted white pine. But much to my surprise, they are eating the red pine needles with relish! By leaving them in water for varying lengths of time I find they survive for at least one and one-half hours but are drowned in four hours. Apparently a hard rain will not bother the larvae at all.

Queenie died this morning. We had kept her in a large box open at the top during the day so that she was always free to go if able or could have been fed by a parent bird. Both male and female Kingfishers were seen nearby fishing over the pond, but paid no attention to Queenie in her box even when she "rattled"—which she did infrequently. We have searched in vain for a nest hole in the bank. Her diet of minnows, supplemented with ground beef, always had to be forced down her throat. Whether a dietary lack or internal injuries caused her death we shall never know.

Some Orphan Ducklings

July 12. Eight teal ducklings are grouped together on the pond with no adult in sight. It seems strange that the mother would leave them alone out in the open, especially as it is still daylight. The water is low and shorebirds are visible in an opening on the far side.

A female teal with five half-grown young, presumably the ones hatched June 20th, moves out from the concealing reeds as the sun reaches the west horizon.

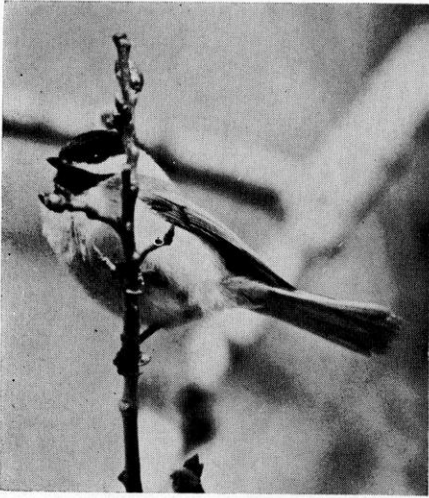
July 13. The eight smaller teal ducklings are still alone in the middle of the pond so now my fears of yesterday seem confirmed—the mother must have been killed, leaving eight orphans about eleven days old, assuming they had just hatched July 3, the day I first spotted them. How in the world can they possibly survive with Crows, hawks, turtles, mink and goodness-knows-what-else about that might relish a duckling for dinner!

The water is even lower than yesterday with mudflats in view. Our binoculars reveal many birds: Killdeer, Redwings, Cedar Waxwings, Spotted Sandpipers, Lesser Yellowlegs, Pectoral Sandpipers and two unidentified rusty-breasted long-billed shorebirds. We have never seen shorebirds here so early in the summer before, and in such numbers.

As we approach the martin house the birds seem unusually excited, swooping and calling. Two young martins are perched in the bittersweet vine below the house so we hurry the dog out of the vicinity and notice that the adult martins subside immediately.

July 14. Young martins are flying with the adults but one young is still sitting in the bittersweet.

The whole Red-headed Woodpecker family, two adults and three young, came to the hanging suet feeder today. At first the young, easy to identify because of their brownish-black heads and dark lines in the white wing patches, clung to the trees and were fed suet carried to them by their parents; but soon one young flew to the suet and pecked out a piece for itself. They don't seem to mind that it is wormy.



ALTHOUGH CHICKADEES NEST IN THE WOODS, THEY DO NOT COME TO THE FEEDERS IN JULY.

PHOTO BY PRINS BROS.

July 15. We have found that the great sudden drop in the water level of the pond is not due to the drought as we had first thought but to a leak in the spillway, and this morning the road crew are dumping sand and gravel in to plug up the hole. Knowing that in a few days the mudflats will be under water we hurry over to see what birds are taking advantage of the exposed insects on the drying coontail and other water weeds. With the aid of a spotting scope we find that the rusty-breasted shorebirds are Dowitchers. All the species of July 13 are here plus many Solitary Sandpipers, two Greater Yellowlegs, and two immature Green Herons who are also eating something on the mudflats. A large snapping turtle is fully exposed on the mud as he

moves toward the remaining channel. The eight motherless teal are still unharmed and are only about six feet away from the female teal with her five young. "Why don't they join up with her so they will have someone to teach them what all young ducklings need to know?" I say to Paul and Em Hoffmann who walked over to the point with us this evening. As if understanding my words the orphans move closer to the other ducks. Yes, they are definitely planning to join with them, swimming the last feet with speed. Surely the mother teal will not object. But she does, swimming around to get herself between her own brood and the orphans and then lowering her head, stretching her neck and rushing at them. The orphans are not easily discouraged however, and try again and again to follow behind the teal family, but the mother teal repeats the same performance until finally the orphans retreat. The orphans are noticeably smaller than her ducklings being about two weeks younger. One wonders if they had been the same size if the mother would have allowed them to tag along.

July 16. 11 A. M. The eight orphan teal are feeding out in the open, the other teal of course—knowing correct behavior for ducks who want to live—are not in sight. About 11:30 A. M. they climb up on a mud flat to rest. A middle-sized snapping turtle starts to climb up on the same flat. The ducklings do not seem to be frightened, but slowly move away from the waters edge two or three feet. Will the snapper go after them? He lifts himself out of the water but does not move toward them and finally retreats. Shorebirds and Redwings, picking up insects close by, do not seem disturbed either by the turtle's presence.

July 18. 8 P. M. One, two, three, four, yes all the ducklings are still alive and some distance from them the female teal with her five young are busy feeding. The mother teal flies about 50 feet from her young,

showing that she is not yet in molt. In about ten minutes she returns to them. Many shorebirds are still feeding on the mudflats although the water is rising and their feet in most cases are covered with water. By 8:30 P. M. as it is getting dark, they do a great deal of calling back and forth, first the peeping coming from one mudflat and then, as if in response, from another. A Solitary Sandpiper looks in distress, fluttering and sinking in the water. Has a snapper got ahold of its foot? No, it is only bathing and steps out onto a mudflat to preen. The orphan teal close by who watched the performance move to the same spot, splash in the water vigorously and start to preen too. It seems too late for it but I hear "pee-awee-awee" in the oak over my head, followed by the song of a Long-billed Marsh Wren seen clinging to a reed at the ponds edge. Just as approaching darkness causes us to rise from our log seats to start back to the house, movement is seen on the old pilings, the remains of a right of way that once crossed the Scuppernong Creek at the spot just before it widens into the pond. Eleven Wood Ducks swim into view, two of them male and the rest appear to be fully grown young. It is too dark to see colors distinctly but the white facial pattern of the males is unmistakable. If there is a female among the others I am not sure of the eye ring. Sometimes they are bunched up and sometimes swimming in line with a male in the lead. Why have we not seen them earlier this month? Perhaps they were raised farther up the creek, might be from more than one brood, and now that they are grown have gathered here.

July 19. Two Monarch butterflies, the first for the year, appear today. So much milkweed grows here we should have hundreds of Monarchs. Common milkweed, true to its name, is most numerous, but there is also plenty of swamp milkweed, whorled milkweed, and the most beautiful of all, butterfly weed. Except for the dainty whorled milkweed they are all in full bloom now. So are the black-eyed susans, spiderworts, and lili michiganense. (I called the last turks cap lilies before learning that turks caps are not native to Wisconsin.) My lilies look spindly as they are too shaded by a grove of poplars. I would like to move them over in the sun by the pond, but when I have tried it they get eaten off—I suspect by muskrats. The extreme drought is proving too much for some wildflower seedlings I am nurturing. I find if I try to refresh them with pond water they are apt to be dug up. I suspect it is the work of some animal who smells the pond water and thinks a belated turtle has just deposited her eggs.

The male Redwings are no longer taking their positions in the marsh—a sign that nesting is over for the year.

Song Sparrow Nest

Some of our Song Sparrows are very confiding birds. One incubating two feet from the ground in a small spruce allows me to get within 3 feet of her. She seems to look me right in the eye but does not flush. Even our little dog can come close to the tree without disturbing her. She seems to know that the dog is only looking for small mammals in the tall grass. I am busy these days raking in chara, a rooted alga, from the pond. When this dries we carry it up to help mulch and enrich the garden. (I am surprising some of Aldo Leopolds X, Y, or Z atoms by reversing the process and having them die higher than they lived.) While I am

raking a Song Sparrow often comes within a few feet of me to eat the insects on the piled up Chara. She seems to follow me along as I rake it in. The frogs, seeming to be spaced about 25 feet along the shore, are also surprisingly tame. They sit motionless, not budging from their places near the shore unless I actually touch them with the rake!

July 21. 4 P. M. The orphan teal are bathing and playing. They look large now, almost full grown as they dart at one another bobbing up and down in the water, but I can see their wings are still very tiny as they lift them while splashing. Seven of them get out on some matted reeds and start preening, but—except for one—soon drop back into the water and move away a few feet. The one left alone walks along the edge of the reeds and when he has to cross the water in order to reach the others he hurries very fast as if he is afraid to be in the water alone. Now they bunch together and start to swim across the pond. One duckling seems to be leading the others as they move rapidly toward the center without pausing to eat. When they reach the current they all practically run across the top of the water, slowing down immediately once they get across it and start to feed on reaching the reedy shore. What are they afraid of in the current, and how have they learned this without the guidance of a mother?

A young Cowbird is following a Song Sparrow around the yard. It picks up food for itself and then demands whatever the Song Sparrow can find. The Cowbird cries constantly, staying within a foot of its foster parent.

July 22. Scarlet bergamot which I have naturalized close to the pond is in full bloom now. The Hummingbirds are deserting the sugar water feeders to come down here to sip nectar from the flowers. At 7:30 P. M. a male Hummer appears, soon followed by a female. On her arrival the male goes into the "pendulum act" above the female making a tremendous arc about ten feet from side to side which is about the length of the bergamot bed. It seems late in the season for such courtship display.

7:45 P. M. A Black Duck and two Mallards fly off the pond at my approach. I can count only seven orphan teal this evening.

July 23. Although no Baltimore Orioles were seen here in June, and the nearest singing male was across the pond, three young or one female and two young Orioles appear today. Even though the sugar water bottles are painted orange they do not seem to see them, but one bird sits on top of the wire suet feeder and eats a little suet.

The Red-headed Woodpeckers are still coming daily to the suet and occasionally take a little seed too. Today an adult Red-head drank out of the ground birdbath and then put its head in but did not take a real bath. After he leaves a young Red-head goes to the bath, drinks and then hops in and thoroughly bathes, splashing water everywhere. A House Sparrow hops in and then one of the Orioles, the three birds bathing companionably together. The Oriole and Sparrow have no difficulty flying away but the Red-head cannot fly when he gets out of the bath. He solves the problem by hopping to an oak about six feet away and climbing up the trunk. When he reaches the first limb he shakes his feathers.

July 24. The Orioles have now found the sugar water and come frequently for a drink. The bottles are fastened to a bar which they use for a perch. Other birds—a Catbird, Chickadee, and even a Blue Jay—occasionally take a sip too. A Hummer will sometimes feed at an adjacent bottle even though a larger bird is sipping at one a foot away.

A young Cardinal is seen at the seed feeder today. His tail is quite red but the head and bill are a brownish grey. His dark bill is proof to me that he is young and not a mature female. Our adult male appears soon, and it looks as if he is trying to drive the youngster from the feeder. Is it the appearance of red in his plumage that causes the adult to drive his young away?

Early this morning a flock of over 90 Redwings, Starlings, and Grackles settle down in the watered, mowed part of our yard. They are picking up something out of the grass. I go out to see what it is but find nothing.

Three young teal are feeding on one side of the pond and four about 200 feet away. They look the same size and I assume they are the orphans who have separated. Never again do I see all seven together.

July 26. The flock of Wood Ducks appear on the pond again! They are bunched up so it is difficult to count them but it looks like at least ten. We hurry back to the house to get the spotting scope but it is too late, they don't wait for us and only one male Wood Duck is in view when we get back to the point.

Our purple prairie clover is now in bloom. Most of the other plants are wilting with the extreme drought but the prairie clover doesn't seem to mind it at all. Nothing about the plant looks like a clover, least of all the tiny cut leaves. The flower heads remind me of Mexican hats with high gray crowns and lavender brims, the tiny flowers blooming in a circle, and as the season progresses, moving on up the crown and fading below so the hat continues to have a lavender brim, but the crown becomes shorter and shorter. We are happy to see that, now the cows are kept out, many new patches of purple prairie clover are appearing. White spurge even in this sandy soil is surviving the drought well too.

July 29. I am still removing sawfly larvae from our white pines, about 50 trees out of 300 being afflicted. I am placing some of the larvae in a container today with only red pine needles to see if they will pupate. (On August 5th elliptical brown five-sixteenth of an inch pupal cases appeared in the bottom of the container with the dry needles and droppings. On August 23 sawflies emerged from these. They seem perfectly healthy so I believe they can digest red pine needles just as well as white pine needles. Why then are they not found on red pine? Is it because the female finds the twig harder to pierce with her ovipositor?)

The water level is back to normal now so Charlie and I paddle up the Scuppernong in the canoe to see if we can find where the Wood Ducks are hiding. From the point on the water is only two or three feet deep. Many carp, some with their fins out of water, scurry ahead of us making a loud splash and stirring up the muck as they move. Although we search in many coves and inlets we see only one Wood Duck, a male flying above us. Redwings move away in the cattails above our heads, and we frequently hear a Swamp Sparrow or Marsh Wren sing and spot a Yellowthroat. A startled Green Heron flaps away toward the tamaracks. We

do find three new wild flowers for the area, however—steeplebush with a white flower, shrubby cinquefoil, and square-stemmed monkey-flower.

Goldfinch Nest

July 30. A Goldfinch is incubating five pale blue eggs in a nest five feet up in a red pine. The female leaves the nest if I approach within 25 feet, not at all like the Song Sparrow who is still sitting tight on her low nest in the spruce. I have found another Song Sparrow nest. This one is fourteen inches from the ground in a white pine and this bird also allows me to approach within two feet of her rather than expose her three eggs. Although these birds are in the infected area, I have not seen them eat any of the sawfly larvae. The latter smell like pine needles when I crush them. Perhaps Southern Wisconsin birds do not care for a piney diet. Wallace Grange tells me too many sawfly larvae are an indication that there are not enough mice in the area as mice eat the pupal cases in the winter.

Two of our boxes contain young House Wrens, one with six and the other with seven newly-hatched babies. At this time of year many of our "bluebird" boxes are taken over by wrens but eggs are only laid in a few of them.

Whorled milkweed, the last one of all, is now blooming and still monarch butterflies are very scarce.

July 31. Three young have hatched in the Song Sparrow nest in the little spruce with one egg remaining.

Two of the compartments in the Martin house still have one young in them. I see a female bringing food to one who comes part way out of the opening. It seems strange that there are still young in the house when two young birds were seen below the house on July 13.

We have trapped and released in woods three or more miles away seven squirrels and fourteen chipmunks this month. We were surprised to find we had that many chipmunks living near the house. Our trapping will soon end for this year, as we do not want to remove them once they have started storing food for the winter. I have heard squirrels scold many times of course, but some of these actually cried when I pulled out of the driveway with them in the back of the station wagon.

8 P. M. A male Wood Duck closely followed by a female swims into the reeds close to the point. Now they are out of sight but in a few minutes the female swims into view this time followed by two males, the one closest to her showing some slight antagonism to the one in the rear. These birds are not yet in eclipse plumage. Now there are four ducks, as a young teal comes out from behind the reeds. The teal is feeding by running its bill sideways through the water. The birds are not aware of my presence and move off slowly, the female Wood Duck shagged closely by the young teal with one of the male Wood Ducks behind. The other male turns in another direction.

The moon is full tonight and we study it with the binoculars and spotting scope before we go back into the house. It is a pleasant surprise to find we can see the craters, "seas," and rays radiating across the moon very plainly. It is easy to pick out Tycho, one of the volcanoes.

This is the last day of July, a month without May's glamor perhaps, but with a charm all its own. The opportunity it offers to observe young birds is scarcely duplicated the rest of the year. So we are looking forward with anticipation to other Julys, hoping again to observe close at hand a few of nature's wonders, and perhaps find answers to some of our questions.

Dousman, Wisconsin

The Robin Project . . .

Note the questionnaire on Robins included with this issue. This is for the 1959 WSO cooperative research project, and is one in which observations of bird-lovers who are confined to back-yard birding will count just as much as those of the most active field man. The success of the project depends on widespread cooperation from observers from all parts of the state. With widespread participation, this project can yield valuable factual information about how Robin populations are faring in communities where DDT-spraying is now going on, and in areas which remain unsprayed.

No WSO-sponsored project was ever more timely. There have been filed with the Wisconsin Conservation Department this spring intentions of spraying for over 30 cities in southern and eastern Wisconsin, from the Illinois line on the south, Madison on the west, through the Fox River Valley as far north as Green Bay. Both the immediate and the long-range effects of this spraying on bird life needs careful study.

MORE NEWS . . .

Educational Chairman Chester Krawczyk has recently sent copies of the card check-list, along with information about the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology, to biology instructors in 68 Wisconsin high schools. This is the beginning step in what is hoped will be a greatly expanded program of education work of the Society. Future

contacts will be made with other school instructors, leaders of Junior Audubon groups in this state, and boy and girl scout leaders.

Keep patronizing those who advertise in **The Passenger Pigeon** whenever possible. And remember to mention that you saw their ads in these pages.

(more news on page 33)

WISCONSIN'S FAVORITE BIRD HAUNTS

Chippewa Falls

In Northwestern Wisconsin Chippewa County is set peacefully, a gently rolling plain of prosperous farmlands, prairie, woodlands in the south and west, and a heavily forested hilly, terminal moraine area to the north, dotted with multitudinous muskegs, potholes, tamarack bogs, and glacial lakes. Bisecting and dominating the topography of the county is the Chippewa River.

Perhaps the earliest authentic bird record of this county is a Bald Eagle which was taken as a nestling by an Indian and traded to Dan McCann, a white farmer living near Jim Falls, ten miles north of Chippewa Falls. This eagle was brought to Eau Claire in 1861 and presented to Company C as a mascot. "Old Abe" he was named, and he became

ROBIN QUESTIONNAIRE

Please fill out as fully as possible, and return before September 1, 1959, to Prof. Howard F. Young, Department of Biology, Wisconsin State College, La Crosse, Wisconsin.

Study Area

1. Urban..... Suburban..... Rural.....
2. Size (number of blocks, number of acres: give careful estimate if size is not known):
3. Location (city, section of city, give street where possible):
4. General Description (approximate percentage of mowed lawns, shrubbery, trees; presence of homes and other buildings):
5. Number of elm trees:
6. Is Dutch Elm disease known to be present?

Spring Migration

7. Arrival date for first males:
8. Arrival date for first females:
9. Peak migration dates:
10. Comparison with other recent spring migrations (give statistics):

Nesting

For each nest located, give the following information, using separate sheets as needed (include nests which are destroyed or deserted before clutch is completed).

11. Dates between which nest contained eggs and/or young:
-
12. Number of eggs laid:
13. Number of eggs hatched:
14. Number of young fledged:

Spraying

15. Was your study area sprayed prior to 1959? (definite information may be available through local officials):
-
16. Dates of 1959 spraying:
-
17. Type of spraying (hydraulic or mist-blower, DDT or methoxychlor; seek information from local officials):
-
-

Mortality

18. List birds found dead in your study area:

Dates:

Species:

No. Individuals:

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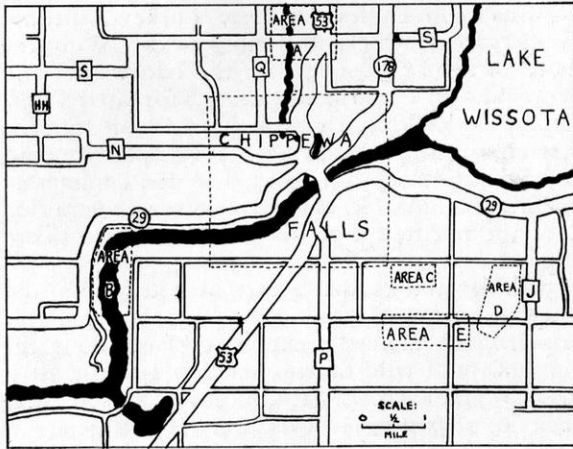
19. List birds seen displaying symptoms of poisoning (loss of balance and coordination, convulsions):

Dates:

Species:

No. Individuals:

.....
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.....
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.....



famous as he inspired his regiment through 38 battles of the Civil War, a living symbol of courage and heroism in the midst of battle.

Today there are no known nesting eagles in this county but they are apt to be seen any season of the year flying over the river in migration or feeding on dead fish below the dams.

500 - acre Irvine Park (Area A) is a magnificent forest of

mature red and white pines mixed with oak and maple. There is no doubt that this has been one of the most rewarding birding spots in our section of the state. Unfortunately the tornado of June 4, 1958 tore through the park on a night that no one around will ever forget, the results almost unbelievable. Almost every pine tree in the park was destroyed or damaged. It looks like nothing so much in my experience as the south end of Okinawa after the battle was over. Such devastation will no doubt bring many changes in the avifauna. Probably the nesting Pine Warblers, which have always been numerous, will be restricted to the very north end of the park where a few undamaged pines remain. Another bird, the Louisiana Waterthrush, whose thrilling spring song always announces his arrival in late April, has regularly made his home in the wooded ravines, cleverly hiding his nest under the upturned root of some tree. If he doesn't miss the canopy too much, he may be more at home than ever before. Spring is the most exciting time to visit Irvine Park. One can often see every transient warbler, sometimes in great numbers. There are records of the Blue-winged, Prothonotary and Brewster's. The Golden-winged, Cape May, Parula and Canada are not uncommon. Mingling with the warblers may be waves of kinglets and vireos, chickadees and titmice. Other interesting birds generally seen here the year around are the Pileated and Red-bellied Woodpeckers, Barred Owl, Cooper's, Red-shouldered and Red-tailed Hawks. The Yellow-bellied Flycatcher, Crested Flycatcher, Olive-sided Flycatcher, Scarlet Tanager, Black-billed Cuckoo, Veery, Wood, Swainson's and Gray-checked Thrushes, Winter Wren and Pine Siskin are but a few of the 100 or more species that can be seen in a few hours in mid-May on a leisurely walk through the park.

The Rough-winged Swallows nest in the dells below Glen Lock Dam as do, of course, the Phoebes.

Area B, the deciduous wooded river bottom between Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire is another excellent birding area. There is an old abandoned railway right of way that can be followed. During migration I have witnessed thousands of Robins pass by in a few minutes. This is a

minor flyway for hundreds of thousands of Grackles, Redwings, blackbirds and swallows, as well as Bald Eagles, Ospreys, Turkey Vultures, Cormorants, geese, Swans, mergansers, ducks and shore birds. Along the sand spits any type of shore bird may turn up. In the backwaters and the woods, the Pileated Woodpecker, Wood Duck, Yellow-throated Vireo, Scarlet Tanager, the Least and Alder Flycatcher, Orchard Oriole and the Louisiana Waterthrush are among the interesting nesting species. Four immature Saw-whet Owls were captured and banded in the summer of 1958 near the south end of this area. An old abandoned gravel operation, now a sandy windy field, at the north end of this area is a place to see Horned Larks and Lark Sparrows.

Area C is an 80-acre wildlife refuge that serves as a trapping and banding station. It is an upland area, 50% wooded with oak and maple second growth and 50% open fields. There is extensive brush along the edges with abundance and variety of wild berries and hazel brush. It is a sure site for nesting Clay-colored Sparrows. At almost any season there are great numbers and varieties of passerine birds. The Harris' Sparrow invariably turns up here with the White-crowned and countless White-throats. Whip-poor-wills nest here. Among the many species that were trapped here in 1958 was the first recorded Mockingbird for Chippewa County. Dickcissels are found some years in Area C.

Area D is an extensive marshy and grassy area—a place to find Savannah Sparrows, Short-billed Marsh Wrens, Blue-winged Teal, shore birds in season, American Bitterns, rails, Marsh Hawks, Henslow's Sparrows, Bobwhite and Pheasants. The Upland Plover also may nest in this area.

Area E, the Lafayette public hunting grounds, an extensive marsh, is another rewarding spot. Here in the spring evening the Woodcocks dance, while in the early morning the Common Snipe makes his winnowing flight. If the water is high the Yellow-headed Blackbird adds his jeering note to the chorus of interesting marsh sounds. Both the American and Least Bittern have nested here. The Marsh Wrens (both species), the Alder Flycatcher, Henslow's Sparrow, Yellowthroat, along with the Virginia Rail and Sora are sure bets. The Marsh Hawk is lord of this domain from March to October. In winter and early spring the Snowy Owl and the Short-eared Owl have been found here.

There are many other areas, too numerous to describe, that are quite interesting. These are among the best.

Directions

Area A is reached easily by following 53 to the north side of Chippewa Falls. The highway runs right past Irvine Park which can be entered from the north, east, south or northwest.

Area B is accessible from many places. I would suggest starting at Canal St. on the south side of Chippewa Falls and following this street to its west end, following the river to the road end and parking one's car at the farm house. The owners would have no objections to bird-watchers doing this. Then by working westward along the bank through the woods he can pick up an old railroad right of way or simply follow along the river in a general direction through the woods.

Areas C, D, and E can be reached by turning off Highway 53 at the junction with County Trunk P and going east.—Charles A. Kemper.

WISCONSIN'S FAVORITE BIRD HAUNTS

Fish Lake

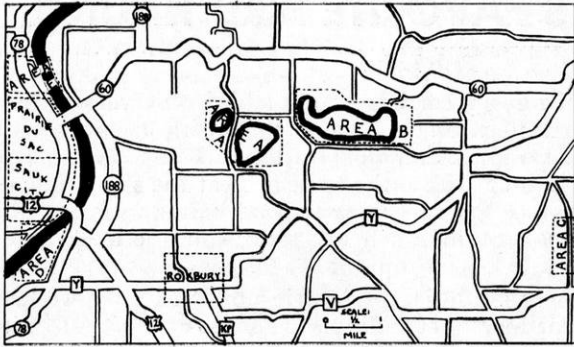
Fragmentary notes from my earliest years of bird observation show that my first visit to Fish Lake came on July 22, 1937, with Pectoral Sandpipers, Pied-billed Grebes, and a Common Gallinule being seen. Now, more than twenty years later, a trip to the same area at the same time of year would probably produce the very same species, because some of the Fish Lake area has been kept in much the same condition as it was formerly.

Fish and Crystal Lakes are adjacent prairie ponds in northwestern Dane County, 22 miles northwest of Madison, five miles east of Sauk City and Prairie du Sac. Town roads leading toward the lakes from the south and southwest pass fields where the Dickcissel holds forth in summer, and substantial farm woodlots where the Red-tailed Hawk frequently nests. These roads are being used with increasing frequency by fishermen who find the fishing excellent on these lakes, and numbers of waterfowl have thereby decreased at some seasons. Nevertheless these lakes, with their tall grasses along the edges in spots, and mud flats in other spots, provide attractive birding from the time the lakes first open in early April until late in the fall.

Fish Lake (Area A) is an unusually good vantage point for studying waterfowl, shore birds and marsh birds. A town road runs between the lake proper and a smaller inlet; this inlet is maintained as a refuge and kept free of fishermen. Most of the surface-feeding ducks can be seen here in season, and a few ducks—Ruddy Ducks in particular—have spent the summer in this inlet. Red-necked and Eared Grebes have been seen here. Rails, Coots and Common Gallinules frequent the rushes bordering the lake, and Least Bitterns and Yellow-headed Blackbirds are summer residents there. There are years when the water level in the inlet is too high to afford the mud flats that are favorable to shorebirds in spring and fall migration. But when mud flats are exposed, they may teem with Yellowlegs, Pectoral, Least and Semipalmated Sandpipers. Common Snipe are often seen, and on occasion some of the rarer species—Golden and Black-bellied Plover, Dowitchers and Hudsonian Godwits—have been noted.

Crystal Lake (Area B) has sometimes been a stopping place for Whistling Swans on their northward journey in early April, and is attractive to diving ducks in spring as well as to concentrations of teal in spring and fall. Like Fish Lake, Crystal Lake is an unusually good vantage point; a road runs close along the south shore of the lake with numerous observation points giving wide vistas of the water. Black Terns are common here, and Forster's and Common Terns and Bonaparte's Gulls are rarely seen in small numbers. Near the height of the land bird migration, the trees and bushes bordering this lake teem with warblers, flycatchers and sparrows. This is especially true near the southeast corner of the lake, both close to the lake and across the road in a large farm woodlot.

An even more outstanding patch of woods, however, is Area C—three miles southeast of Crystal Lake. This is one of the few remaining places



where the Least Flycatcher, Golden-winged and Chestnut-sided Warblers can be found in Dane County in summer. Scarlet Tanagers, Rose-breasted Grosbeaks, Indigo Buntings, Wood Pewees, Black-billed Cuckoos, Ruby-throated Hummingbirds, Ovenbirds and Redstarts are numer-

ous. Some of the more southern species—Tufted Titmice, Red-bellied Woodpeckers, Blue-gray Gnatcatchers—will be seen and heard. But perhaps the most unusual song to be heard is that of the Cerulean Warbler which appears to summer in this area each year.

West of Fish and Crystal Lakes one soon comes to the Wisconsin River near Sauk City and Prairie du Sac, and there are interesting birding areas just north and south of these cities. Area D is a region of marshes and wooded bottomlands just southwest of Sauk City; it is bisected by a little-used railroad track that can be walked either from C.T.H. "Y" near the junction with "78" or from the outskirts of Sauk City across the river. The marshes teem with Short-billed Marsh Wrens, Yellowthroats and Yellow Warblers, with the Traill's Flycatcher frequently seen and heard. The Yellow-breasted Chat has been seen in the scrubby vegetation at the edge of the marsh on a number of occasions; but the song birders will listen for most intently is the soft warble of the Bell's Vireo that frequents the southwest sector of the marsh nearly every year. When one gets into the wooded bottomlands near the river, one listens for the Prothonotary Warbler.

Area E centers around the short road leading down a long slope to the base of the Prairie du Sac dam. Unlike the other areas described here, the dam area stands out best in winter. There is always open water below the dam, and if there are waterfowl present in the winter, they will be seen here. One or more of the Bald Eagles that winter between Prairie du Sac and Mazomanie occasionally fly in to look for fish just below the dam. Mature spruce and pine trees line the road leading to the dam; Christmas bird counts nearly always turn up something in these trees—winter finches, Red-breasted Nuthatches, a Cooper's or a Sharp-shinned Hawk.

For winter birds in this region, mention should be made of one of the outstanding winter feeding stations in Wisconsin: at the Henry Koenig home at 215 Jackson Street, just a block from the downtown section of Sauk City. Purple Finches and Evening Grosbeaks sometimes winter here by the hundreds.

Directions

To reach Area A, take Highway 60 east out of Prairie du Sac across the Wisconsin River, and after three miles turn south on a road that goes

right by Fish Lake after one mile. A road going east from the north end of Fish Lake leads directly to Area B, and by turning right and then easing to the left after approaching Crystal Lake, one can drive along the south shore of the lake and get many fine views of the water.

Area C can be reached by town roads from Crystal Lake, but because there are several confusing forks, the area can be reached most surely by proceeding west on C.T.H. "V" from the junction with Highway 113. After one mile turn north, and this road goes through the richly wooded Area C.

The junction of Highway 78 and C.T.H. "Y" is the starting point for Area D. One can park by the railroad crossing 200 yards west of this junction, and walk north along the tracks for a mile.

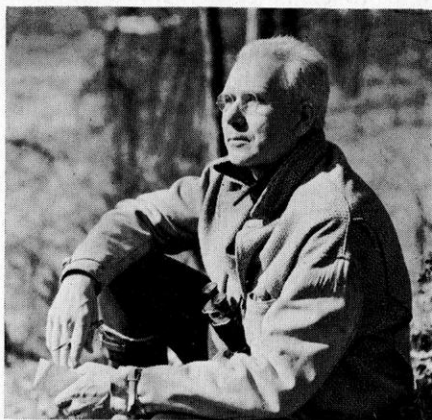
To reach Area E, take "78" north out of Prairie du Sac for a mile, and take the first right turn. Almost immediately another right turn takes one down to the water's edge below the dam. It is along this sloping road that the grove of conifers is found.—Sam Robbins.

IN MEMORIAM

S. Paul Jones of Waukesha, a past-president of the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology, died on January 26, 1959 after a short illness. His passing will be deeply felt by many bird students who enjoyed his company in the field and respected him as one of Wisconsin's best amateur ornithologists.

Jones was born at Sandy Lake, Pennsylvania, on November 24, 1886. He graduated from Pennsylvania State University and came to Wisconsin in 1914 to direct the Waukesha County Y.M.C.A. Later he engaged in general insurance business except for a little over two years during World War II (1943-1945) when he served as a biologist for the Wisconsin Conservation Department as manager of their Horicon Marsh project.

His interest in studying birds began in 1916, and his migration records date from that time—42 years of data! During World War I he was a sergeant in a supply outfit in the 86th Division, and it was while serving in France in 1918 that he met Herbert Stoddard, Sr. Recalling that meeting and the life-long friendship that resulted, Stoddard has written in his "Memories"; "Towards the last of our stay at Camp Hunt I met a kindred spirit named S. Paul Jones from Waukesha, Wisconsin. He was as much interested in bird life and nature as myself. We had many trips together around camp, and many more later in Wisconsin. Waukesha is only eighteen miles from Milwaukee, and we got together for birding as



S. PAUL JONES
1886-1959

frequently as possible from 1920 to 1924, during the period that I worked again for the Milwaukee Museum. We remain close friends to this day, but see each other all too infrequently during recent years. 'Jonsey' is a real naturalist and a very fine fellow. Too bad we live so far apart!"

Clarence Jung tells the story that he and Herbert Stoddard had an early morning date to study birds in the "Calhoun Woods" and Jones was to meet them there. It was most unusual for Jones not to be there on time, but when he finally arrived about noon, he apologized for being late—because his son was born that morning! This was typical of Jones, for he so loved to study birds afield that he would search for a single bird by the hour and regularly follow not only the migration seasons but also the nesting and winter birds.

Dixie Larkin reports that Jones took copious notes and always insisted on seeing the bird himself before he would make it a record. He was in the habit of recording every bird seen on every trip. Owen Grome of the Milwaukee Public Museum states that any birds recorded by Jones are "simply unquestionable," and his many years of careful field records and special studies will be invaluable for use in the forthcoming **Birds of Wisconsin**.

Jones' field studies took him to many parts of Wisconsin. He led trips to the Sauk City-Mazomanie-Spring Green area each spring; he participated in a number of May-Day counts in Adams County with Dixie Larkin and Sam Robbins; he frequented the Lake Michigan shore from Milwaukee to Cedar Grove; he roamed the Kettle Moraine and Lake Koshkonong regions. He always left home a bit early for some birding en route to the annual WSO conventions, commenting (regardless of the scene of the convention): "the shortest line between any two points always goes through Goose Pond in Columbia County."

His most concerted work, of course, was close to home in Waukesha County. He regularly made a nesting study of "Foster's Woods" near Waukesha, discovering the nesting of the Cerulean Warbler. He led a study of nesting on Beaver Dam Lake with special attention to the Yellow-headed Blackbird colony. He had the third state record for the Starling (June 13, 1926) and the first nesting record (June 19, 1926). He had plans for publishing a book on the birds of Waukesha County.

In spite of his many records, he published very little besides special field notes in **The Passenger Pigeon**. In 1922 his article on "Winter Birds in Southern Wisconsin" appeared in the **Wilson Bulletin**. In 1958 he prepared a new "Wisconsin Birds Checklist" based on the 1957 A.O.U. list, and made these available to interested bird students at cost. At the time of his death he was collaborating with Howard Young on a paper, "The Winter Birds of Waukesha County."

Jones made a greater contribution as an enthusiastic educator—for he inspired many others to study natural sciences through organized bird study classes, field trips and hobby groups. Besides teaching bird study classes at the Waukesha Vocational School, he worked with young people in the Y.M.C.A., Boy and Girl Scout groups, and in the Benjamin F. Goss Bird Club which he was instrumental in founding. Among the leaders and educators he helped train are: Clarence Anthes (Waukesha conservationist), Prof. John T. Curtis (U. W. Dept. Botany), Charles E. Nelson, Jr. (past-president, W.S.O.), Vernon C. Rossman (Y.M.C.A. Camp

Director, Blainstown N. J.), Thomas K. Soulen (U. W. Asst. in Biochemistry), and Prof. Howard Young (Dept. Biology, Wis. State College-La Crosse).

A charter member of W.S.O., Jones worked continuously to support the new organization's purpose to encourage the study of Wisconsin birds. He served four years on the Board of Directors as a Member-at-Large (1940-41), Vice-President (1942-43 and 1947-48) and as President (1948-49). He was in charge of arrangements for the 1948 convention at Carroll College in Waukesha, and the record 10th anniversary meeting at Madison with the Wilson Ornithological Society was held when he was president in 1949. Jones also was a member of the American Ornithologists' Union since 1920, Wilson Ornithological Society since 1921, Cooper Ornithological Society since 1929, and the Wildlife Society since 1938.

In their recent tribute to Jones, the **Waukesha Freeman** commented editorially that to him "the things of nature were as chapters in a book. He read and reread them for the sheer joy of gleaning a new bit of information here and little more there. . . . He was so outstanding an authority on the phenomenon of nature that in his quiet, unassuming manner he unconsciously influenced others to learn and to understand." It is significant that available photos of him were taken out-of-doors on the field trips he loved so well and that he was not Solomon Paul Jones to his many friends, but only "Paul." It also is most fitting that a memorial fund for purchase of natural history books has been established in his name at the Waukesha Public Library.—Walter E. Scott.

MORE NEWS . . .

Clara Husson's nature column in Green Bay newspapers has been well known in Wisconsin for years. This winter a nature column was started in a Chippewa Falls paper by Charles Kemper, and has shown

wide reader interest. Columns such as these make many friends for WSO.

After three years of splendid service as Circulation Manager, Mrs. Eleanor B. Miles has resigned from this position. Her place is being taken by Mrs. Raymond Roark, 101 Roby Road, Madison 5.

(more news on page 46)

FIELD TRIP NEWS

Past Trips

March 8, Milwaukee. The annual Milwaukee lake shore trip took place in cool and snowy weather. 28 hardy souls assembled from Milwaukee, Wauwatosa, Oconomowoc and Madison; the trip was necessarily limited to observers from southeastern Wisconsin, for in other parts of the state bird-watchers were still digging cars out after one of the heaviest blizzards in many years. The hard, cold winter was reflected in the lack of many of the usual species of waterfowl. 25 species of birds were observed, including a Rusty Blackbird on the ice at Juneau Park, several Long-eared Owls and some Red-breasted Nuthatches.

April 12, Milton. The number of observers was considerably larger for a spring visit to the Milton area. 69 persons from 15 cities being present. The number of birds seen was also larger. Among the 54 species were early Myrtle and Palm Warblers, a Bonaparte's Gull, some shorebirds, and many waterfowl. Many thanks go to the trip leaders, Chester Skelly and Melva Maxson.

Future Trips

June 20-21, Wyalusing Park. This year's summer campout is in the nature of a return visit to the site of WSO's first campout: to Wyalusing Park, just south of Prairie du Chien, where the Wisconsin River joins the Mississippi (see 1952 Pass. Pigeon 127-137). This is one of Wisconsin's most unique ornithological areas—the only place in the state where such birds as the Acadian Flycatcher and the Kentucky Warbler can be called numerous. The bird life is exciting; the scenery is spectacular; the park is historic, made more so by the Passenger Pigeon Monument erected there by WSO. Many birders will be pitching tents in the camping area on Friday evening, to be ready for field trips throughout the park on Saturday and Sunday.

September 12-13, Dodgeville. The fall campout will feature an exploration of one of Wisconsin's newest ornithological areas: the Governor Dodge Park in Iowa County, near Dodgeville. There is a newly created lake here, and to date very little ornithological exploration has taken place.

By The Wayside . . .

Edited by MARTHA and ROY LOUND



ADULT MOCKINGBIRD



AND YOUNG, CONSTITUTING WISCONSIN'S FIRST NESTING RECORD.

PHOTOS BY RALPH MORSE

Mockingbirds with Young in Rock County. On July 13, while Marguerite and I, together with June and Rudy Ohm and some members of the Ned Hollister Bird Club of Beloit, were birding east of Avon, we saw some Mockingbirds. We could hardly believe our eyes at first, but long and close observations, plus Peterson's Bird Guide, proved it to be true. There was at least one pair of adult birds in the meadow, and I believe there were more at the farther end. I found two young birds in a wild currant or gooseberry bush. There was no doubt that the young birds belonged to the pair of Mockingbirds in the nearby tree, for, when I caught one of the young birds, the old ones came screaming down and almost alighted on my head. The young birds couldn't fly much but fluttered and ran across the ground to other shelter.

We not only watched the birds with glasses but also heard them sing from several trees around the brushy meadow. I took several

color slides of the birds and later made black and white negatives and prints from them.—Ralph Morse, Rockton, Ill.

Western Kingbird in Washburn County. The morning after the severe tornadoes struck northwestern Wisconsin (June 5), I saw a Western Kingbird in our pasture. I didn't have field glasses, but I followed it for some time and noted all markings except the white edging on the tail. At first I thought it was a Crested Flycatcher, but I noted no crest and thought the grassy field habitat strange. The head reminded me of a young shrike. The yellow underparts and dark tail showed up more brightly in flight. After looking in Peterson's Field Guide, I'm sure it could have been no other bird. I last saw it following some Eastern Kingbirds, with which it had the same mannerisms.—Beatrice Bailey, Sarona.



FIELD NOTES

By MARTHA and ROY LOUND

Summer Season

June 1-August 15, 1958

Winter finches were the big news during the summer season of 1958. The Evening Grosbeak, Purple Finch, Pine Grosbeak, Pine Siskin, Red Crossbill and White-winged Crossbill were all reported during July. Add to that late June or July reports of the Saw-whet Owl with young, Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker, Yellow-bellied Flycatcher, Boreal Chickadee, Red-breasted Nuthatch, Winter Wren, Mockingbird with young, Swainson's Thrush, Golden-crowned Kinglet, Ruby-crowned Kinglet, Solitary Vireo, Tennessee and Connecticut Warblers, and LeConte's and Lincoln's Sparrows, and it points up how tremendous the summer season really was.

Never before in the history of **The Passenger Pigeon** have so many birds whose nesting status is uncertain in Wisconsin, or established but confined to northern areas, been reported during one summer season. Does this indicate an increase in Wisconsin summer bird population, or a change in the nesting range of certain species? We believe not. It is our belief that the increased number of reports of the rarer summer residents is due to the larger than usual number of competent observers who did field work, especially in the northern counties. Richard Gordon reported the largest number of unusual summer records; his reports were all from the Menominee Indian Reservation, an area from which no reports had previously been received.

Mr. Gordon's records from that area include the Evening Grosbeak, Red Crossbill, White-winged Crossbill and Lincoln's Sparrow. Kumlien

and Hollister's **Birds of Wisconsin** as revised by A. W. Schorger contains the following notations about these species:

Evening Grosbeak: "There is very little information on the nesting of this species in the state."

Red Crossbill: "It is uncertain which subspecies, and whether one or two subspecies, have nested in Wisconsin." At least two different subspecies were collected by H. H. T. Jackson on Outer Island in July, 1919.

White-winged Crossbill: "A winter visitant."

Lincoln's Sparrow: "A rather common migrant, but its status as a breeding bird is uncertain."

It is true that few nests or young birds were found for the species not normally associated with a Wisconsin summer. But the presence of these species in late June and July creates a presumption of nesting. Much more work needs to be done, especially in northern Wisconsin, to definitely establish breeding records. Some northern areas have been fairly well explored, but many other areas have not. Thus, the presence during the summer of various species in localized areas may have been missed. For instance, Mr. Gordon quoted a Wisconsin Conservation Department employee as telling him that he found crossbills quite regular in the woods from Wausau and Shawano north for about 50 miles but seemingly absent elsewhere in the state.

Nesting Records

C. A. Kemper of Chippewa Falls continues to be practically the only person in the state who methodically keeps and reports nesting data. Interesting comments from his reports, including the effects of the four tornadoes which cut swaths through the northwestern part of the state on June 4, follow:

Bobwhites appear numerous; have apparently had a successful nesting season."

"I have data on 39 Mourning Dove nests. These produced a total of 44 young which were banded and believed to have successfully fledged. No less than 6 nests were destroyed in the tornado, and 5 nests were robbed by predators (in one instance a cat, others uncertain). The nests ranged from ground level to 26 feet above ground."

"A Black-billed Cuckoo nest, with two young, was found in a spruce tree. Unfortunately, two days later, the young had disappeared—probably victims of predators. Although these birds are not exactly rare, this is my only actual nesting record to date for the county."

"Three young Saw-whet Owls were banded on June 19; a fourth, I was unable to capture. These birds are rare in winter and completely unexpected in mid-summer."

"Tree Swallows appeared up in numbers in early summer but disappeared almost completely after successfully raising the first brood by mid-June."

"Bank Swallows are one of the few species that have directly benefited by new road building operations and gravel digging. As a result, some tremendous colonies have sprung up."

"Eight Robin nests were sampled, which produced 21 fledglings. One nest with four young was destroyed in the tornado. Seemed to be a very

successful season. Thirty per cent more birds were banded this year than last season."

"Bluebirds are going down in numbers. Banded 55 in 1956, 44 in 1957 and 38 to date this year."

"A colony of Yellow-headed Blackbirds, seemingly well established in a local marsh after being present the three preceding years, was conspicuously absent this summer."

Early Migration

The unusually dry weather in southern Wisconsin created some exceptional shorebird areas, especially at Chub Lake, Dodge Co., and near Marshall, Dane Co. Tom Soulen estimated an absolute minimum of 2,000 shorebirds at Chub Lake on July 27, with Killdeers, Yellowlegs and Pectoral Sandpipers by far in the majority.

On the other hand, Horicon Marsh, which has in the past produced great numbers and varieties of water and shore birds, was noticeably down. How the drainage practices during the past several years have practically desiccated the northern part of the marsh is graphically illustrated in the following table submitted by Tom Soulen. On each day, approximately the same area was covered and the same amount of time spent.

	8-16-58	7-28-57	8-13-55	8-19-54
Pied-billed Grebe	2	5	10	35
Common Egret	8	45	47	37
Ducks	150	225	160	760
Common Gallinule	0	3	150	120
American Coot	0	0	500	1500
Killdeer	8	20	40	100
Total Shorebirds	35	60	100	550

Just a trickle of migrant land birds was reported up to the time the summer season ended on August 15. Of chief interest were the Tennessee Warblers in Sauk and Waukesha Counties in late July, the Swainson's Thrush and Nashville, Cape May and Blackburnian Warblers in Adams Co. and the Blackburnian Warbler and Northern Waterthrush in Madison, Dane Co.

Documenting Records

Failure of observers to adequately document unusual records frequently necessitates the omission of these observations from the published reports. Many adult observers could profit from the example set by Phillip Runkel, an 11 year old Waukesha boy. Here are some of the facts he reported about his Mockingbird observation on July 20: "Seen on Co. Hwy. I, eight miles south of Waukesha. Observed at a distance of 50 feet with 7X35 binoculars. Saw it both perched on a telephone wire and flying. Particularly noted was the uniform light gray except for white patches on wings and tail, lighter gray on breast." Phillip checked his observation in Peterson's Field Guide and further stated: "This bird couldn't have been a kingbird because of its size (10-11 in.) and lack of contrast between light and dark. It couldn't have been a shrike because of its uniform grayness without the darker wings and streak across the eye." His

observation was subsequently confirmed by three local bird watchers: S. Paul Jones, Robert Adams and Peter Weber.

How about following Phillip's fine example the next time you see an unusual bird or one that isn't commonly found during the particular season involved? Nothing can take the place of on-the-spot documentation of rare or unusual observations.

A species listing of the more interesting records follows:

Common Loon: A nest with two eggs was found in Vilas Co., July 7 (Wm. Hilsenhoff); reported as common throughout the season in Vilas Co. (A. S. Bradford); present on Madeline Island, Ashland Co., July 7 (the R. B. Dryers); several in Bayfield Co., July 3-5 (the Roy Lounds). One seen near Oconomowoc, Waukesha Co., June 21 (Nellis Smith).

Double-crested Cormorant: Reported only from Adams Co., where there has been an active rookery for several years on the Petenwell Flowage (Sam Robbins).

Common Egret: Down in numbers at Horicon Marsh, at least in those areas accessible by road (Tom Soulen); noted in Rock Co., July 20 (Mrs. Joseph Mahlum) and Vernon Co., July 25 (Margarette Morse).

Lease Bittern: Only reports were from Adams Co., June 16 (Sam Robbins) and Columbia Co., June 17 (Donald Cors).

Glossy Ibis: Harold Steinke of the Wisconsin Conservation Department reported a bird of this species at Rush Lake, Winnebago Co., on June 27 (fide N. R. Barger). This, plus the birds at Horicon in the summer of 1956 (see **1956 Pass. Pigeon 152-154**) are the only modern records for this southern straggler in Wisconsin.

Blue Goose: Two birds were still present in Bayfield Co. on June 3 (David Bratley).

Gadwall: Seen in Horicon Marsh, July 19 (N. R. Barger) and July 21 (Sam Robbins); one bird, believed to be a migrant, was reported from near Sun Prairie, Dane Co., Aug. 3 (Dick Wills).

Pintail: Two birds were still present at Goose Pond, Columbia Co., on June 2 (Wm. Hilsenhoff); one bird, believed to be summering, was reported from Adams Co. on June 16 (Sam Robbins); one bird was seen at Chub Lake, Dodge Co., on Aug. 9 (Tom Soulen).

Green-winged Teal: Present throughout the summer in Adams Co. (Sam Robbins); noted in Bayfield Co., June 4 (David Bratley); seen in Horicon Marsh, July 19 (N. R. Barger) and July 21 (Sam Robbins).

American Widgeon: Believed to be summering in Adams Co. as it was seen on June 16, and noted in Horicon Marsh on July 21 (Sam Robbins).

Redhead: Present in Horicon Marsh on July 19 (N. R. Barger).

Canvasback: Present at Goose Pond, Columbia Co., on June 2 (Wm. Hilsenhoff) and in Horicon Marsh on July 26 (N. R. Barger).

Common Goldeneye: Seen in Adams Co. on June 16, presumably summering (Sam Robbins); departed from Bayfield Co. on June 3 (David Bratley); one male present in Oconto Co., Aug. 1-4 (H. Zell).

Hooded Merganser: Present throughout the season in Bayfield Co. (David Bratley, Wm. Hilsenhoff); seen in Outagamie Co., June 1 (A. S. Bradford).

Common Merganser: Present all summer in Bayfield Co. (David Bratley) and Vilas Co. (A. S. Bradford).

Red-breasted Merganser: Several family groups seen near the Apostle Islands in Ashland Co. in mid-June (Edward Beals).

Turkey Vulture: Seemingly becoming more common in the northern part of the state: seen in southern Bayfield Co. on four different dates (Wm. Hilsenhoff); noted for the first time near Port Wing in northern Bayfield Co. by Harry Jardine who has spent his whole life in that area (fide Roy Lound); one bird seen in Langlade Co., July 11 (Sam Robbins); one bird seen in Price Co., June 8 (Wm. Hilsenhoff); a pair noted in Oconto Co., Aug. 13 (H. Zell). Reported as present all summer in Waukesha Co. (Mrs. Paul Hoffmann).

Goshawk: Nest found on Madeline Island, Ashland Co., on June 15 (Edward Beals).

Sharp-shinned Hawk: A pair with three young which had left the nest were seen in Bayfield Co. on July 5 (the Roy Lounds); also reported from Columbia Co., July 1 (Donald Cors); Vilas Co., June 23 (A. S. Bradford); Ashland Co., June 22 (Edward Beals); and Rock Co. (Mrs. Joseph Mahlum).

Red-shouldered Hawk: A pair nested in an oak tree between our house and a neighbor's and successfully raised one young. The young bird frequently drank and bathed in the bird baths near the houses (the Roy Lounds).

Broad-winged Hawk: Summer records came from Adams, Bayfield, Dane, Price and Vilas Counties.

Swainson's Hawk: A flock of 36 birds believed to be this species, was seen circling high over South Twin Island, Ashland Co., on June 18 (Edward Beals). Never before has this species been reported from Wisconsin in such numbers, and a flock of hawks of any species at that season is most unusual.

Bald Eagle: Reported as common in Vilas Co. (A. S. Bradford, Wm. Hilsenhoff); a pair with two young observed near their nest on Aug. 14 near Lakewood, Oconto Co. (H. Zell).

Osprey: Seen in Waukesha Co., June 26 (Mrs. Paul Hoffmann) and in the Menominee Indian Reservation, Shawano Co., July 13 (Richard Gordon); one bird, believed to be migrant, in Dodge Co., Aug. 9 (Sam Robbins); fairly numerous throughout the summer in Vilas Co. (A. S. Bradford, Wm. Hilsenhoff, Bernice Andrews, Frances Glenn); seen almost daily during August in Oconto Co. (H. Zell).

Peregrine Falcon: The only report was from Bayfield Co. on July 17 (Wm. Hilsenhoff).

Sharp-tailed Grouse: A female with six half-grown young were seen in Bayfield Co. on July 5 (the Roy Lounds); reported from Oconto Co. on June 8 (A. S. Bradford).

Sandhill Crane: Present all summer in Adams Co. (Sam Robbins).

Semipalmated Plover: Last spring migrant reported from Bayfield Co. on June 5 (David Bratley); first fall migrant reported from Adams Co. on July 23 (Sam Robbins).

American Golden Plover: One bird in near spring plumage was seen at Dunn's Marsh, Madison, on Aug. 15 (the Tom Souless, Dick Wills).

Upland Plover: Reported from Adams, Bayfield, Dodge, Fond du Lac, Outagamie, Price and Rock Counties.

Solitary Sandpiper: The earliest fall migrant was reported on July 10 from Price Co. (Wm. Hilsenhoff).

Willet: One bird heard and seen flying over Lake Monona, Dane Co., on July 26. "I was not familiar with the two-syllabled call note, but the large size, light underparts and black and white wing pattern identified it" (Dick Wills). Another one was observed at Marshall Pond, Dane Co. on Aug. 9 (N. R. Barger, Sam Robbins).

Greater Yellowlegs: Present in Bayfield Co. until June 3 (David Bratley); first fall migrants reported from Horicon Marsh on July 19 (N. R. Barger).

Lesser Yellowlegs: First fall report was from Horicon Marsh, July 19 (N. R. Barger); many at Chub Lake, Dodge Co., July 27 (Tom Soulen).

Pectoral Sandpiper: First fall migrants reported from Horicon Marsh, July 19 (N. R. Barger); at Chub Lake, Dodge Co., a large number on July 27 (Tom Soulen) and an estimated 150 birds on Aug. 9 (Sam Robbins).

White-rumped Sandpiper: 18 were present in Bayfield Co. until June 6 (David Bratley); one fall migrant seen in Dodge Co., Aug. 9 (Sam Robbins).

Least Sandpiper: Fall migrants first noted at Horicon Marsh, July 19 (N. R. Barger) and in Adams Co., July 21 (Sam Robbins).

Dunlin: Late spring reports came from Goose Pond, Columbia Co., 2 birds on June 2 (Wm. Hilsenhoff) and Bayfield Co., 7 birds until June 5 (David Bratley).

Dowitcher: Reported from Horicon Marsh on July 26 (N. R. Barger) and 2 birds on Aug. 3, one of which was identified as the short-billed (Dick Wills); also one bird at Marshall Pond, Dane Co., on Aug. 3 (Dick Wills).

Stilt Sandpiper: Reported from Rock Co., July 26 (Mrs. Joseph Mahlum); Chub Lake, Dodge Co., Aug. 9 (Sam Robbins, Tom Soulen); 5 birds at Horicon Marsh, Aug. 16 (Tom Soulen).

Semipalmated Sandpiper: Last spring report was from Bayfield Co., June 6 (David Bratley); first fall report was from Dane Co., July 8 (Wm. Hilsenhoff).

Wilson's Phalarope: Two were present in Bayfield Co. until June 3 (David Bratley); only fall report was from Dodge Co., July 21 (Sam Robbins).

Bonaparte's Gull: Reported from Bayfield Co. on June 5 and Aug. 1 (David Bratley) and one bird on July 4 (the Roy Lounds).

Forster's Tern: Reported only from Bayfield Co., June 4 (David Bratley); Columbia Co., June 3 (Wm. Hilsenhoff); Dane Co., Aug. 15 (Dick Wills).

Common Tern: Seen in Vilas Co., June 1 (A. S. Bradford); Adams Co., July 21 (Sam Robbins); Dane Co., 15 migrants on Aug. 15 (Dick Wills).

Caspian Tern: One bird reported present in Bayfield Co. until June 3 (David Bratley); one bird seen in Adams Co. on June 14 (Sam Robbins).

Long-eared Owl: One seen on Rocky Island, Ashland Co., on June 18 (Edward Beals).

Saw-whet Owl: The only report was of the nest with young found in Chippewa Co. on June 19 (C. A. Kemper).

Comon Nighthawk: 3 nests which produced 4 young were found in Chippewa Co. One nest was on the ground; the other two on roof-tops (C. A. Kemper).

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker: Apparently a fairly common nester in the northern areas: 10 birds, including a pair with young in a nest, were reported from Madeline Island, July 7 (the R. B. Dryers); common all summer in Price Co. (Wm. Hilsenhoff); abundant locally in the Menominee Indian Reservation, with an estimated peak of 15 in any one area (Richard Gordon); also reported from Bayfield Co., July 4 (the Roy Lounds) and Forest Co., June 24 (Tom Soulen).

Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker: One seen and heard on Oak Island, Ashland Co., on June 22 (Edward Beals).

Western Kingbird: One bird was seen at Sarona, Washburn Co., on June 5 by Beatrice Bailey (see By the Wayside).

Eastern Phoebe: A pair built a nest on a small ledge on the side of our house in Madison; they raised one young cowbird in June but in July were successful in raising 3 young of their own kind (the Roy Lounds); a pair raised 4 young in June and 3 young in July in Price Co. (Wm. Hilsenhoff).

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher: Seen on Bascom Hill, Madison, June 8 (Tom Soulen); one bird heard and seen near Port Wing, Bayfield Co., July 4 (the Roy Lounds); two noted on Madeline Island for the second successive summer, June 15 (Edward Beals).

Rough-winged Swallow: One nest was found in a bank on the edge of Lake Wissota, Chippewa Co., on July 16. The nest contained 6 fully feathered young, all covered with leaches on head and nape. The leaches were removed and the birds banded (C. A. Kemper).

Raven: Widely distributed over the northern third of the state: present all summer in Bayfield and Price Counties (Wm. Hilsenhoff); at least 6 birds noted in Forest Co., June 24 (Tom Soulen); pair, with young also believed to be present, Menominee Indian Reservation, July 20 (Richard Gordon); several in Oconto Co., but not as common as 10 to 20 years ago (H. Zell); reported from Vilas Co., June 1 (A. S. Bradford).

Boreal Chickadee: One bird was both heard and seen in a spruce bog in northern Oneida Co. on June 23-24 (the Tom Soulen).

Red-breasted Nuthatch: An unusual number of summer records: 4 birds were reported from Madeline Island, Ashland Co., July 7 (the R. B. Dryers); several in Bayfield Co. on July 4, including a pair which had a nest in a hole in a dead balsam tree (the Roy Lounds); present in Point Beach State Park, Manitowoc Co., where the summer campout was held; present all summer in Price Co. and noted on July 7 in Vilas Co. (Wm. Hilsenhoff); noted in Forest Co. on June 24 (the Tom Soulen); seen in Marathon Co. during June (Mrs. S. W. Doty); present in the Menominee Indian Reservation during July (Richard Gordon). Two unusual southern records: a pair nested in a wren house in Vernon Co. (Margaret Morse); one bird seen on a suet feeder in Waukesha Co., July 4 (Nellis Smith).

Winter Wren: Found in Bayfield Co., July 4 (the Roy Lounds); 8 different birds were recorded during July in the Menominee Indian Reservation, all in large hemlock forests (Richard Gordon).

Bewick's Wren: Present in Adams Co. until June 16 (Sam Robbins).

Mockingbird: One bird observed in Waukesha Co. on July 20 (Philip Runkel, and later by S. Paul Jones, Peter Weber & Robert Adams); at least one pair of adults and 2 young were seen in Rock Co. on July 13 by Ralph Morse (see *By the Wayside*).

Hermit Thrush: Reported from Vilas Co., June 12 and July 28 (A. S. Bradford); Oneida and Forest Counties, heard singing, June 23-24 (the Tom Souless); Bayfield Co., July 4 (the Roy Lounds); Menominee Indian Reservation, 6 individuals, July 12-20 (Richard Gordon).

Swainson's Thrush: 10 individuals were recorded during 5 days of birding in the Menominee Indian Reservation between July 12-20 (Richard Gordon); a fall migrant in Adams Co., Aug. 15 (Sam Robbins). Noted in forested areas in the Apostle Islands, Ashland Co., in mid-June (Edward Beals).

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher: Only report was from Adams Co. where it was present throughout the season (Sam Robbins).

Golden-crowned Kinglet: At least 3 birds in an Oneida Co. spruce bog, June 23-24 (the Tom Souless); several in northern Bayfield Co., July 4 (the Roy Lounds); one bird in a spruce swamp in the Menominee Indian Reservation, July 14-19 (Richard Gordon); several on Madeline Island, Ashland Co., in mid-June (Edward Beals).

Ruby-crowned Kinglet: Two birds were seen in Oneida Co. on June 23-24 by the Tom Souless. The birds seemed irritated by the presence of humans and exposed their color patches.

Bell's Vireo: A nest containing 4 eggs, located 6 feet high in a thorn-apple tree, was found in the University Arboretum, Madison, on July 12 (Wm. Hilsenhoff); the male was still singing on Aug. 2 (Tom Souless).

Solitary Vireo: Present in northern Bayfield Co., July 4 (the Roy Lounds); 2 singing males were observed in the Menominee Indian Reservation, July 13 (Richard Gordon).

Black-and-white Warbler: A fairly common summer resident in northern and central areas; reported from Adams, Ashland, Bayfield, Marathon and Price Counties.

Blue-winged Warbler: Reported as a summer resident in Dane, Vernon and Waukesha Counties. Of particular interest is the Waukesha County record, as the species is common only in the southwestern part of the state.

Brewster's Warbler: One bird seen in company with a female Golden-winged Warbler in the northeast corner of Adams Co. on June 16 and again on July 23. "The bird's plumage was much like that of the Golden-wing (whose song he sang), even to the point of having no yellow on the breast, but the throat area was pure white" (Sam Robbins).

Tennessee Warbler: Several, apparently summer residents, noted on Stockton and Oak Islands in mid-June (Edward Beals); summer records are very scarce. Very early reports of returning migrants on July 23 in Sauk Co. (Harold Kruse) and July 26 in Waukesha Co. (Tom Souless).

Nashville Warbler: Reported as a common summer resident in Bayfield, Forest and Oneida Counties. A returning migrant noted in Adams Co. on Aug. 15 (Sam Robbins).

Parula Warbler: In Bayfield Co., reported as common (Wm. Hilsenhoff) and plentiful in the Port Wing area where one nest was found (the Roy Lounds); several recorded in Forest and Oneida Counties on June

23-24 (Tom Soulen); also noted in Shawano Co. on July 14 (Richard Gordon) and Vilas Co. on July 7 (Tom Soulen).

Magnolia Warbler: Two birds noted on June 24 in Forest Co. (Tom Soulen); a pair seen and heard on July 4 in Bayfield Co. (the Roy Lounds); two birds seen on July 7 on Madeline Island (the R. B. Dryers).

Cape May Warbler: A returning migrant recorded on Aug. 15 in Adams Co. (Sam Robbins).

Black-throated Blue Warbler: Noted in mid-June on Oak and Sand Islands, Ashland Co. (Edward Beals).

Myrtle Warbler: Several seen and heard singing in Bayfield Co. on July 4 (the Roy Lounds); 3 birds recorded in Oneida Co. on June 23-24 (Tom Soulen); reported from Vilas Co. on July 20 (A. S. Bradford).

Black-throated Green Warbler: Reported by a number of observers as common in Bayfield, Forest, Langlade, Oneida and Vilas Counties. Quite common at Point Beach State Park, Manitowoc Co., where the June campout was held. "Far and away the most common singer of the warblers in the Menominee Indian Reservation" (Richard Gordon). "Probably the most common breeding bird of the Apostle Islands" (Edward Beals).

Cerulean Warbler: Reported from Adams Co., June 16 (Sam Robbins); Vernon Co. (Margarette Morse); Waukesha Co., again rather common (Bob Adams, Tom Soulen, Peter Weber).

Blackburnian Warbler: Several noted in Florence and Oneida Counties, June 23-24 (Tom Soulen); present in southern Bayfield Co. (Wm. Hilsenhoff) and quite common in the Port Wing area, northern Bayfield Co., on July 4 (the Roy Lounds); also present in Manitowoc Co. on June 21-22 (summer campout) and in Vilas Co. on July 7 (Wm. Hilsenhoff).

Chestnut-sided Warbler: Reported to be common in Bayfield and Price Counties (Wm. Hilsenhoff); fairly common in Forest and Oneida Counties on June 23-24 (Tom Soulen).

Pine Warbler: Present in Adams Co. (Sam Robbins) and Point Beach State Park, Manitowoc Co. (Ed Peartree); a singing male on June 23 in Forest Co. (Tom Soulen); at least 2 singing males on July 3 in Wood Co. (the Roy Lounds); one bird on July 13 in the Menominee Indian Reservation (Richard Gordon).

Northern Waterthrush: One bird on July 13 in the Menominee Indian Reservation (Richard Gordon); migrants noted in Adams Co. on Aug. 13 (Sam Robbins) and Dane Co. on Aug. 14 (Dick Wills).

Connecticut Warbler: A late north-bound migrant in Madison on June 1 (Peter Weber); one heard in Forest Co. on June 23-24 (Tom Soulen); one on Madeline Island, June 15 (Edward Beals).

Mourning Warbler: Noted in Madison on June 2 (Tom Soulen); one singing in Adams Co. on June 16 (Sam Robbins); quite common in Forest and Oneida Counties (Tom Soulen); common in northern Bayfield Co. on July 4-5 (the Roy Lounds).

Yellow-breasted Chat: Two birds heard but only one seen, June 8, Rock Co. (Ned Hollister Bird Club); two pairs present (one probably nesting) in Waukesha Co. (Tom Soulen).

Hooded Warbler: A male bird singing in Sauk Co. on June 6 (Harold Kruse).

Canada Warbler: A singing bird on June 16 and a fall migrant on Aug. 15 in Adams Co. (Sam Robbins); a singing male on July 16 in Bayfield Co. (Wm. Hilsenhoff); present and probably nesting during June in Price Co. (Wm. Hilsenhoff); common in the Apostle Islands in mid-June (Edward Beals).

Yellow-headed Blackbird: Reported from Adams Co. (Sam Robbins), Bayfield Co. (David Bratley) and Dodge Co. (several observers).

Orchard Oriole: Reported only from Vernon Co. (Margarette Morse).

Brewer's Blackbird: Now an abundant summer resident in Chippewa Co. although rare 10 years ago (C. A. Kemper); also reported from Adams, Bayfield, Langlade, Oconto, Outagamie, Price and Waukesha Counties.

Scarlet Tanager: Summer resident in Adams, Ashland, Bayfield, Columbia, Dane, Outagamie, Vernon, Vilas and Waukesha Counties.

Cardinal: The only northern report was of one bird in Vilas Co. on July 23 (Bernice Andrews, Frances Glenn).

Blue Grosbeak: A male bird reported to have been closely observed by Neva Riefenauer and Elaine Miller on May 25 in Rusk Co. The bird and its song were described in detail (fide C. A. Kemper).

Dickcissel: Reported only from Rock Co. (Bernice Andrews, Mrs. Joseph Mahlum) and Vernon Co. (Margarette Morse). For the second straight year it was absent from Chippewa Co., although present for four consecutive preceding years (C. A. Kemper).

Evening Grosbeak: Two males and one female were seen in the center of the village of Neopit, and a very tame male was picking gravel at the north end of Neopit Flowage on July 13 in the Menominee Indian Reservation. These birds could feed in an area but nest miles away, as they are known to do in the Michigan upper peninsula (Richard Gordon).

Purple Finch: An unusual number of reports, due no doubt to the fact that more birders are visiting the northern counties: Ashland Co., July 5 (the Roy Lounds); Bayfield Co. (Wm. Hilsenhoff) and on July 4 (the Roy Lounds); Marathon Co. (Mrs. S. W. Doty); Marinette Co., July 11 (Sam Robbins); Price Co., common (Wm. Hilsenhoff); Shawano Co., common, especially in Neopit (Richard Gordon).

Pine Grosbeak: A male, feeding in low shrubs, watched for at least 5 minutes, July 7, Madeline Island (the R. B. Dryers).

Pine Siskin: Two reports from Bayfield Co., 2 birds seen on June 2 (David Bratley) and both heard and seen near Port Wing on July 4 (the Roy Lounds).

Red Crossbill: One seen and heard singing in the Menominee Indian Reservation on July 20 (Richard Gordon).

White-winged Crossbill: On the Menominee Indian Reservation, 4 birds were seen on July 14, and 7 birds were definitely counted in a different area on July 20 although many more were undoubtedly present (Richard Gordon). Two birds flew over, near Goodman, Marinette Co., July 11 (Sam Robbins).

Grasshopper Sparrow: Although a fairly common summer resident, it was reported only from Adams, Langlade, Rock and Vernon Counties.

LeConte's Sparrow: One seen on Madeline Island, Ashland Co., on June 14 (Edward Beals).

Lark Sparrow: A summer resident in Adams Co. (Sam Robbins).

Slate-colored Junco: One bird seen each day on July 19-20 in the Menominee Indian Reservation (Richard Gordon).

Clay-colored Sparrows: A summer resident in Adams Co. (Sam Robbins); one bird seen on Madeline Island, Ashland Co., July 7 (the R. B. Dryers); common in Bayfield Co. (the Roy Lounds); noted in Marinette Co., July 11 (Sam Robbins); a common nester in Oconto Co. (C. H. Richter); one bird singing in Shawano Co. (Richard Gordon).

White-throated Sparrow: Reported from many northern counties where it is quite common in favored localities. The most southerly reports were from Marathon and Shawano Counties.

Lincoln's Sparrow: On July 15, in a dry sedge marsh, Shawano Co., a pair were seen, with one in full song at sunset (Richard Gordon).

DATES TO REMEMBER

May 16-24, 1959 (State-wide)—Annual May-Day count period.

May 31, 1959 (State-wide)—Field notes for April and May should be sent to Mrs. Anne Dodge, Museum of Natural History, Minneapolis 14, Minnesota, for inclusion in "Audubon Field Notes."

June 1-10, 1959 (State-wide)—Field notes for March through May should be sent to the Associate Editor.

June 14, 1959 (Green Bay)—Green Bay Bird Club trip to Door County, including brunch at Potawatomi State Park and supper at Ridges Sanctuary.

June 14-27, 1959 (Spooner)—First camping period for Wisconsin Audubon Camp.

June 15, 1959 (State-wide)—Results of the nocturnal chip project should be sent to Dr. C. A. Kemper, Chippewa Falls.

June 15, 1959 (State-wide)—Spring arrival dates for the nation-wide cooperative migration project should be sent to Mr. Chandler S. Robbins, Patuxent Research Refuge, Laurel, Maryland.

June 20-21, 1959 (Prairie du Chien)—W.S.O. summer campout at Wyalusing State Park.

June 28-July 11, 1959 (Spooner)—Second camping period for Wisconsin Audubon Camp.

July 12, 1959 (Green Bay)—Green Bay Bird Club trip to Three Falls, Marinette County.

July 12-25, 1959 (Spooner)—Third camping period for Wisconsin Audubon Camp.

August 2-15, 1959 (Spooner)—Fourth camping period for Wisconsin Audubon Camp.

August 16-29, 1959 (Spooner)—Final camping period for Wisconsin Audubon Camp.

September 1, 1959 (State-wide)—Questionnaires for the 1959 cooperative research project dealing with Robin populations should be sent to Prof. Howard Young, Wisconsin State College, La Crosse.

September 12-13, 1959 (Dodgeville)—W.S.O. fall campout, at Governor Dodge State Park.

A FOOTNOTE TO "THE DOWITCHER PROBLEM"

In response to a request for clarification about the call notes of the Short-billed and Long-billed Dowitchers (see 1958 Pass. Pigeon 100), Ludlow Griscom of Massachusetts has written the following in correspondence dated February 25, 1959:

"It is perfectly true that the call notes of the two Dowitchers are very distinct in the field, and the discovery was first made, to my knowledge, by the late Charles A. Urner of New Jersey, but I cannot recall whether or not he published on it. I know that he was checked in the field by Peterson. To my ear, the eastern Dowitcher has a very familiar double-syllabled chuckle, which is replaced by a single clear note in the Long-billed."

MORE NEWS . . .

Recently there came to the editor's desk Volume I, Number 1, of "The Prairie Chicken"—a quarterly publication of the Prairie Chicken Foundation. The Foundation is a branch of the Dane County Conservation League. The bulletin states: "Our purpose is to save the chicken by promoting land purchases in the Buena Vista Marsh of Central Wisconsin for the 'grasslands reserve.' This is a scatter pattern of 40's under the plan evolved by the Wisconsin Conservation Department and under the direction of Fred and Fran Hamerstrom and Ossie Mattson. We think we can acquire lands by acquainting people with the bird, its problems, its pre-

carious future." It is encouraging to know that additional people are being enlisted in the effort to save the Prairie Chicken!

It is good news that a sanctuary for the endangered Wood Ibis has been established in central Florida. 90% of the North American population of this species is found in Florida, and it is estimated that there has been a decline of 85% over the past ten years because of drought, drainage, and human encroachment. The sanctuary has been established on some phosphate mining property where a nesting colony of 500 pairs was recently discovered, through the cooperation of mining officials and the Florida Audubon Society.

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A memorial fund for S. Paul Jones has been started by some of his friends, and the treasurer is keeping a separate account for this fund. WSO directors expressed the hope recently that this fund might grow to a size large enough to purchase land that might be made into a sanctuary. Contributions to this fund should be sent to the WSO treasurer.

It is hoped that a representative number of observers (or listeners) are participating in the "nocturnal chip" project this spring. The purpose of the project is partly to gather information that can be corroborated with television tower casualties, should any occur this spring; it is partly to give some picture of how widespread night migrations are over the state on any one given night. See 1958 *Pass. Pigeon* 172-173 for details of the project.

The period for this year's May-Day counts is May 16-24. All-day counts should be taken during one day of this period, and the results should be sent to the Associate Editor by early June.

The Audubon Camp of Wisconsin begins another year of operation on June 14. There will again be five two-week periods, open to anyone over 18 years of age who want to learn more about nature and wise conservation. The cost for a two-week period is \$105, and includes meals, housing, and all field trips. Those interested in at-

tending should contact the National Audubon Society, 1130 Fifth Avenue, New York 28, N. Y.

Another interesting educational opportunity is being offered at "The Clearing" in Door County this summer. Among various study groups sponsored by the Wisconsin Farm Bureau at this location is one on "The Upper Mississippi Valley Country: America in Microcosm," to be taught by John Kuony and Virginia Eifert. The dates: July 12-18. The cost: \$55. For information write Mertha Fulkerson, Resident Manager, The Clearing, Ellison Bay, Wisconsin.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors, board members signed a petition expressing personal opposition to the invasion of any part of Bascom Woods on the University of Wisconsin campus, for purposes of constructing additional buildings. Others who are interested can obtain information from James H. Zimmerman, 2114 Van Hise Avenue, Madison 5, and are urged to communicate their views to Governor Nelson.

Wisconsin ornithologists are invited to the annual meeting of the American Ornithologists Union, to be held in August at Regina, Saskatchewan, with headquarters at the Saskatchewan Museum of Natural History.

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