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The PASSENGER PIGEON

VOLUME XI

April, 1949

NUMBER 2



IMMATURE YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO

MELVA MAXSON

A MAGAZINE OF WISCONSIN BIRD STUDY

Published Quarterly By

THE WISCONSIN SOCIETY FOR ORNITHOLOGY, Inc.

NEWS . . .

No doubt all members have received an announcement and registration card for the forthcoming convention by this time. The chance to meet ornithologists of the nation while attending our statewide convention is an opportunity that comes but once in a lifetime. Such an opportunity will be afforded by the Wilson Ornithological Club when it meets with us this year. Four solid days and three nights will be devoted to the exchange of ideas on a subject that has become your hobby!

Convenient and economical housing and boarding facilities will be provided; the University is catering to conferences such as ours this year as it is the Centennial Year, making possible many favors that normally could not be obtained; and the Wilson Club is carrying much of the financial burden.

You will become acquainted with what is on the market for bird enthusiasts—the latest books, binoculars and other field equipment, feeders, bird houses, pamphlets, charts, paintings, pictures, stationery and other merchandise. You will see a collection of the paintings being prepared for the forthcoming book on Wisconsin Birds by O. J. Gromme. You will take part in field trips. You will become acquainted with many of the latest techniques in wildlife study and management.

Friday Evening and Saturday Afternoon will be devoted exclusively to movie programs. The formal reception, tendered by the Kumlien Club, will fill Thursday Evening. Wisconsin ornithology will be featured on Saturday. Field trips will be held on Sunday with guides. The business meeting of the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology will be held on Friday Afternoon. And, lastly, papers and lectures will fill the program most of the day on Thursday, April 21 (the opening day), all day Friday, and Saturday Morning.

There will be no registration fee.

The Board of Directors of the Society met recently to discuss our current affairs

and progress. It was found that our membership has reached a new high.

Members of our society have cooperated well with our Supply Department. We now, are in position to exhibit a very complete line of goods, and will do so at the convention. Also, we will be prepared to ship your order to your home if you do not want to carry it with you during the convention. Although we do business on both a cash and credit basis, you had better start saving now—you will be glad you did when you see some of the newest things.

Our next issue of *The Passenger Pigeon* will contain a second installment of things pertaining to our tenth anniversary.

Don't forget to look for the yellow-headed blackbird this year. It is the subject of our year's range and population study project. Questionnaires will be sent to all members at the end of the season to collect this information. They will be similar to those sent out on the American egret last year.

May-Day Counts will be taken again this year as usual and the results published in *The Passenger Pigeon*.

A few maps showing where birds nest in the state, as provided by our new nesting study project, will be exhibited during the convention. Don't forget to write down all state breeding records you find this year so that they can be plotted on these maps.

A field trip has been planned for all society members, to be held on the 9,000 acres owned by Wallace Grange, near Babcock, Sunday, June 5, beginning officially at 8:00 a. m. Please bring picnic lunches as the trips will continue until about 5:00 p. m. There will be no restrictions as to time, however, so members may leave at any hour. This is a part of the society's educational program as directed by Walter Scott.

Your attention is directed, also, to a new study project as recommended by our Research Committee: "Counting Night Migrants." You will find details of this project on page 64.

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BIRD LIFE ON HAY RIVER

By LAWRENCE J. JOHNSON

Dunn County is in the west central portion of Wisconsin with only one county lying between it and Minnesota. My own particular locality, in which I spent twenty-five years, is thirty-five miles northwest of Eau Claire, in hilly and rolling country, once heavily timbered, drained by Hay River, and numerous small creeks. My farm and much of the township was once part of the great pinery, but, except for large blocks of second growth white pine, the forest is long gone, and sad to say, most of it was cut in recent war days and since. Elms, maples, and oaks still shade the river bottoms, and the hills are covered with dense scrub oak, hazel brush, and in more fertile areas, hard maples and red oaks. My familiar province roughly paralleled Hay River through two townships and the North Fork of Hay River into a third, and fishing, shooting, bird walks, and skiing took me into the country in all seasons and all weathers. The winters can be extremely cold. I once experienced -49°, and found juncos frozen to death, but I could never match the story of the Siberian traveler who observed birds frozen to death on the wing.

The finest birds of which the farm can boast are the ruffed grouse. From the house, in season, their drumming can be heard. Perhaps fifteen acres of the farm joins an area of rough hills, covered with brush and trees extending for five miles, unbroken except for an occasional small field or township road, and an occasional covey can be roused in that area. We seemed always to have about the same number of grouse about. At least I never saw any I thought to be diseased. In periods of heavy snow and cold I have sought them and flushed them from their burrows in the snow, and surmised from the quantity of droppings therein that they had spent hours there. I never saw a prairie chicken in the vicinity of the farm, though they once abounded. An elderly neighbor told me he had eaten so many at his parent's not so very bountiful table in his youth, that fifty years later the taste of one would still nauseate him. When I was a small boy some hundreds sojourned in a corn field for much of a winter season. They were still in the county in 1934, for I heard their booming in Sheridan township where I was cutting pulp wood that Spring. Quail exist precariously. My brother fed a covey at the farm in the winter of 1942-43.

My early school days were enriched by the work of several teachers who supplied us with the Audubon Society leaflets then in vogue, with excellent color plates of the birds described. Of them all, the wood duck appealed to me, and I thought I'd count it a happy day when I really saw one, but that day did not come until 1925, when I saw my first pair. I saw an occasional stray bird from then on, until in the late '30's they were with us in real numbers. From 1937 until I left for the service there were about 25 birds harboring on the place every year. They nested in hollow soft maples and elms about the river bottoms. I never found them particularly shy. Once, while walking, I came over a bank near the river, and for an instant was unobserved by a whole flock of wood ducks gobbling acorns. The instant did not last long.

One could never count on any abundance of ducks in that neighborhood, and for actual years I never saw one. But with the increase

of wood ducks other ducks appeared as well, though no others nested on the property. In 1938 and 1939 ducks appeared there in their greatest numbers in the fall, and I have records of spoonbills, pintails, mallards, teal, and mergansers. The presence of golden-eyes in the severest weather is a familiar sight to those living near large bodies of water, but it was not to me, and when a member of the family mentioned seeing a duck near the farm bridge one arctic morning, I sought it out, and was rewarded by the appearance of a golden-eye from under water in a black pool in the ice, brave and oblivious of the cold, and unaware of me as I watched triumphant and shivering.

The presence of any bird of the snipe family other than the killdeer passes unnoticed in that neighborhood, fortunately, perhaps, for I have rarely heard of jacksnipe and woodcock sought as game in my time. But in the game buyer's record book kept by the late Elisha Goff who settled there in 1865, I found that woodcock brought him 75c on the Chicago market. The book, still in the possession of his son, Peter Goff of Boyceville, Wisconsin, is quite a mine of information concerning weights of deer, and prices per haunch of venison. I think the local name of woodcock applied to the pileated woodpecker may mean an occasional tragedy.

I once had the privilege of keeping a jacksnipe as a household pet. Its fellows, crying in distress near a roadside marsh, led me to find one with an injured wing, obviously from shot. I carried it home, taped the wing, and released the bird on an unused screened porch. I provided a bowl of earth worms covered with soil, water, and grit, and a day had not passed before my guest was feeding. It was its practice to step into the bowl, do a little stamp on the soil, plunge in its beak, withdraw a worm, tip its head and toss the worm down. When it was full fed it meticulously washed its beak, and for a time would trot up and down the length of the porch. It grew tame enough to ignore my presence at the window, and finally to permit handling. The wing healed, and with late fall approaching I released the bird at the river edge.

A bird loving member of my family whose memories of the region go back to the early 1900's, tells me that in those days the pileated woodpecker was a rarity. Certainly from my first observant years until 1942 it was not. I estimated a nesting pair to approximately every mile of Hay River that was my fishing beat. Of nests I saw, the highest was in a dead elm stub about sixteen feet above ground, and another was no more than eight feet up, in a hollow soft maple. The latter nest was adjacent to a favorite fishing pool, and in the hottest weather, the three young woodpeckers hung their heads from the entrance hole, fairly gasping. I had the pleasure of seeing them on wing in the vicinity in late summer. Some writers describe the pileated as a very shy bird, but that has not been my experience. On the lawn at my old home there still stands an ancient oak. It was once afflicted with borers, and many times in spite of our presence a log cock has worked on it. My sister used to watch one from her kitchen window, as it pecked over the stove wood piled on the farmhouse porch. An old friend was alone in his house, and aroused very early in the morning by a commotion below stairs. As he entered his living room he rubbed his eyes to see a pileated woodpecker perched on the piano. Seeing him, the bird took off with a terrified squawk, and circled the room, luckily knocking nothing down.

He managed to grab it as it fluttered about, and holding it in his coat attempted to have a good look at the bird, but fearing its formidable bill, released it. It could only have fallen down the fireplace chimney.

Though we were farmers, and great raisers of poultry, there existed at our place, no particular animosity toward hawks and owls. Indeed, my late father used to chuckle at the clamor of the owls in the distance, and call them his chickens. I don't suppose in 25 years we lost a dozen fowl to such raptors, though they were plentiful. A remnant of an old pine forest, some thirty trees, still stands on a hill above the farm garden, and for three years great horned owls nested there, undisturbed. One might have wept at the waste of bird life that littered the ground



GREAT HORNED OWL

PHOTO BY CARL KINZEL

beneath the nesting tree. The only Virginia rails I ever saw were two I found there, dead. One spring I saw the young owls from this nest being shepherded toward the big woods, hobbling and tumbling over a muddy field, with the parent birds frantic at my presence. This from the front lawn! Large beasts of prey are long gone from that part of Wisconsin, but the hunting cry of the great horned owl as it shocks the silence of the sleeping night is something to raise one's hackles. It remained until this summer for me to see my first pair of saw-whet owls in a dense thicket on the home farm.

In the middle 'thirties occurred several shameful events sponsored by the local gun club, known as "pest hunts", and great was the slaughter of innocents, and many were the rarities then destroyed. I can only excuse my old friends and neighbors with a plea for their ignorance. I know that Wisconsin farmers are too busy and too prosperous now to take part in such folly, but those were drouth days, and strange. I saw the feet of various raptors turned in I was not then able to

identify, and do not know yet what rare hawks had been killed. The only goshawk I ever saw I found dead in midwinter. The great red-tailed hawk nests on the rough hills, and I do not think it is much persecuted. Only once in my life did I see a sparrow hawk there.

In a bank in my home town there probably still stands a mounted specimen of turkey vulture which a local farmer had shot and turned in to a taxidermist as an eagle, but the taxidermist returned it to him correctly labeled, much to the farmer's surprise. I have two personal records of turkey vultures in the vicinity. Various dusty mounted bald eagles adorn cigar stores and bars in the region, but they have been rarely seen in my day. I have only one record of my own that is positive, but I shall never forget the destruction of a huge White Rock cockerel, destined for Thanksgiving, near the farm buildings. Feathers were scattered well over a half acre, and the bird's carcass was headless, and partially eaten at the breast. We wondered at the audacity of the attack, and the evident ferocity and strength of it. I believe the mystery was probably cleared up when a neighbor told me a few days later of the huge hawk his mother cried out about as it raced the chickens around the yard. When he saw it, he pointed out its white head. I have reason to remember the date. It was December 7th, 1941.

I don't remember the drouth years of the 1930's with any pleasure, but they did bring the greatest concentration of purple finches and snow buntings I ever saw. The latter drifted about the snowless, weedy fields in vast numbers. I saw my first cardinal in the '30's, and it has long been established as a nesting species. The red-bellied woodpecker was a permanent resident at the same time.

One's childhood memories of birds and their relative abundance should count as little, I know, but when I was a small boy I looked forward to visits to friends some fifteen miles distant, because there I heard mourning doves and did not hear them at home, though I came to know them in droves in later years. I say this also of the whip-poor-will, a rarity in my childhood, and now a musical pest in the summer evenings at my old home. The variety of cuckoo that frequents that part of Wisconsin was an event on a day's fishing on the river, and later came to frequent the houseyard, and nest there. On the other hand, the shrike, or "butcher bird", as he was always known to us, as schoolboys, has surely been a rarity in my mature years.

When I was a very small boy the body of water now known as Tainter Lake which was formed by the damming of the Red Cedar River had only recently been impounded. I was taken there fishing several times in those days in the spring and remember the lake to be a vast heronry. It seemed to me that every drowned tree stub in sight held a nest, and the air was loud with the croaks and gabblings of the multitude of herons. As time progressed the stubs fell into the water and the rookery was abandoned. Years later when I read Doyle's "Lost World," his fanciful description of the nesting of pterodactyls reminded me of the weird sight and sound of the lake in my childhood. Herons were familiar birds along the river at home throughout the years, but I only once found another heronry, and only at the time of its destruction. This was in Sheridan township in 1934. The birds were nesting in a large grove of jack pines a mile or more from the North Fork of Hay

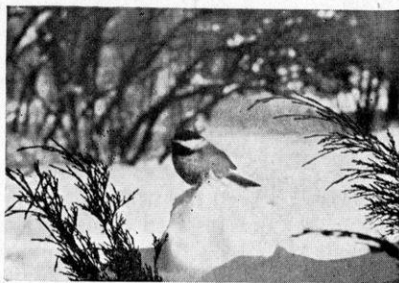
River, and the trees were being cut for pulp wood. Certain of the wood cutters had rifles, and amused themselves by shooting the adult birds and helpless young. The large blue eggs became souvenirs in many households, and littered the ground in fragments, with the bodies of the dead birds. The whole nesting area was destroyed and I do not know where the survivors found a haven. Once in particularly wet weather I was startled to see a blue heron in the barn yard at home! I saw a dozen egrets at Lake Menomin at Menomonie in 1942. I had first seen egrets near my present home in Indiana many years before.

The day after the great blizzard of November 11, 1940, a neighbor was running a trap line on Hay River, and found a heron on the river bank, crouched with its feathers encased in ice. He hustled the bird about in order to make it fly, but it did not. It was still there the next day, and responded only weakly to his urging. The third day he rushed at the bird with shouts, and flapping arms, and startled it finally into flight.

I concluded with a note from my record of those days, February 25, 1942: "There have been few chickadees around the house, but today while in the little grove of pines at the top of the knoll, I heard a flock approaching, and was soon surrounded by at least a dozen curious atoms. They chattered about me, and from the corner of my eye I was aware that one had perched on my cap for an instant, but so tiny was he I could not feel his weight nor even hear the rasp of his nails. Their companion was a red-breasted nuthatch which was as vocal as his friends, and as fearless."

Middleburg, Indiana

December, 1948



CHICKADEE

PHOTO BY MARY STAEGE

MOVING BIRD NESTS SUCCESSFULLY

By MRS. STERLING. H. CROSS

My husband, who is a foreman on a road construction crew for the Columbia County Highway Commission, has had to either destroy or move two bird nests, which were in the way of constructing a road. Many people believe that a bird's nest must never be touched or the parent birds will desert the eggs or young whichever the case may be. In my husband's case this was not so.

This is what happened: Sterle (my husband) was directing the stripping of a gravel pit using heavy tractors and scrapers to remove the sod. He noticed a pair of field sparrows going to and from a certain spot which would soon be in line for scraping the soil from the pit. Upon investigation he discovered a nest containing three baby field sparrows still in the downy stage. Taking a spade and selecting a spot a safe distance from the pit he dug out a round piece of sod approximately a foot in diameter. Then going slowly to the nest he dug a like piece of sod containing the nest. This he carried very slowly and in plain sight of the parent birds, who were flying frantically around, to the first hole. Then slowly moved back to the pit here he could watch to see if the birds would find and accept the nest in its new location. At first the birds swooped near the old location then back to the new place as if trying to realize what had happened to the nest and their three young. After about a half hour Sterle noticed one parent pick up an insect or worm and circle over the new location a few times. Then it dropped down and fed the young birds. After that, much to his relief and satisfaction both birds accepted the new home and in due time they reared their young to maturity.

The second instance was a robin who had a nest with four eggs, which she was incubating. The nest was in a crotch of a tree that stood in the right-of-way on a county road, and would have to be taken out. Sterle selected a tree about fifteen feet away, near a fence, which had a crotch about the same height from the ground as the nest was in the tree where the robin was setting. As he neared the nest the robin flew out and scolded continuously only a few feet away from him. Sterle carefully and very slowly removed the nest, and again holding the nest in plain sight as with the field sparrows, he walked over to the tree previously selected and carefully wedged the nest securely into the crotch of this tree. The female robin remained close to him through all of this procedure. He then left the nest and went back to the road where the men of the crew were preparing to pull the old tree out with heavy and very noisy machinery. Sterle watched the robin to see if she would go to her nest. In less than fifteen minutes she had settled on the eggs as if nothing had happened. Even the men and machinery, so close by, failed to upset her motherly instinct to hatch her eggs and rear her young.

Moving nests of birds may not always prove as successful, very likely depending upon the species and temperament of birds, but it is worth a try rather than to destroy the nest by necessity. Moving slowly and quietly and keeping the nest in plain sight of the parent birds seems to help them to understand that you are not trying to harm the nest, but to help them.

Sac Prairie Spring

By AUGUST DERLETH

17 March 1948: This evening along the brook the first redwing's *conqueree* rose into the moist, fragrant air. It came from among a little group of birds perched in the willows there, and the singer himself sat at the topmost branch of the highest tree. His *conqueree* was soon answered. Indeed, though not a solitary red-winged blackbird had been in the bottoms up to 3:30 this afternoon, by this hour—5:45—there were readily two dozen birds scattered from the brook to Hiney's Crossing, and the welcome sound of their calls, whistles, and songs rose steadily all along that distance for somewhat over half an hour, no less welcome for all that they were considerably later than last year's first birds. When I walked back from Hiney's Crossing within the hour, the range of the red-wings' songs, still rising into the quiet evening air, indicated that the arriving birds were beginning already to scatter, perhaps in that customary investigation of the familiar breeding ground to which red-wings are particularly given.

18 March 1948: Flocks of robins, killdeers, and red-wings came in from the south this afternoon just as I left the car at the Four Corners preparatory to walking in along the Yellowbanks road to Hiney's Crossing. The robins began to scatter along both sides of the road at once; the red-wings held to their flocks, flying from one place to another to acquaint themselves anew with the familiar places left last autumn; the killdeers drifted almost unnoticed apart. I thought that I heard a meadowlark sing several times, but I could not be certain, for all the to do of the flocked arrivals, from among which rose a tremendous voicing of birds—all the robins, killdeers, and red-wings, save the foragers, calling and singing, and the killdeers especially winging widely in small groups, making their wild crying.

This evening near the Spring Slough trestle, the year's first woodcock flew up, making the typical wing sound, but not yet in aerial dance, which led me to believe that the main body of woodcocks was not yet in, that only a few stragglers had arrived and that the mating dances had not yet begun. The bird started up in a softly falling rain, out of which flew a pair of jacksnipes also, calling softly and intimately to each other.

19 March 1948: The song sparrow's threnody rose in the marshes tonight, as pensive as always, rising as if indeed it had never been absent from this place, a sunlit early evening after rain, with the aromatic exhalation of the bottoms after rain invading the nostrils most pleasantly, a distillation of perfumes and pungences made all the more persuasive by the moisture and the warmth of the evening; of this the song sparrow's melody was an integral part. And to this first song, presently were joined the first songs of meadowlarks, rising against the red-wings' choir, the first voices of bronze grackles, and the first song of the swamp sparrow.

21 March 1948: At 6:27 this evening, while I stood beside a bonfire at the brook trestle, I heard the first woodcock rising in aerial dance, a sound wonderful to hear in its renewal. The bird rose out of the woods

to the west, across the neck of the Lower Meadow at its northern end. I saw its apparently awkward dark body hurtling up among the trees and watched the pattern of its dance, a sight which, after years of viewing it, is still one of the most exciting in nature, offering a share in a private ecstasy, which is always communicated in small part to the beholder.

25 March 1948: Wild geese flew northward in the deep dusk tonight; I heard their honking cries, low over the second or back river bridge. They were doubtless in some confusion because of the lights of Sac Prairie which reflected in the river for almost two miles to the north, and also on the low-hanging, close-pressing clouds; yet the geese went steadily northward, flying over the rising moon, across the brightness in the clouds where the moon pushed through.

27 March 1948: The year's first fox sparrow foraged in a little space of leaves which escaped last night's snowstorm. I watched him from the balcony of the studio, and observed that he seemed to find food with little difficulty, but what it was he devoured I had no way of knowing.

2 April 1948: Observed this afternoon the excellence of starling mimicry on occasion. One bird imitated a nighthawk's *peent* so ably that I instinctively began to look for a nighthawk before I realized the source of the cry I heard and found the mimicking bird readily enough in a tall cottonwood along the Wisconsin's edge.

7 April 1948: Walking along toward the Spring Slough trestle this early evening, I caught sight of an owl, evidently a barred owl, though small enough to suggest a long-eared swamp owl. It flew south across the trestle, perching high in a tree there and, seeing me, flew back to perch on the north side of the trestle, oddly enough facing into the bright light of the setting sun. A passing crow saw it on its flight into the north, and immediately set up a loud cawing, making a wide circle and sweep over the owl's head, but by the time it had found other crows and returned, the owl had flown farther up the Spring Slough and was secure in a tree at the water's edge, unseen by the crows.

8 April 1948: A brown creeper foraged industriously in the linden trees near the house this noon. I got up quite close to him before he noticed me, and, noticing, cocked an eye at me briefly, and went on about his foraging, no whit disturbed by my scrutiny.

9 April 1948: Saw the season's first purple martins today. But they had come in the fifth of this month, averred Hugh, seen in the harness shop. He had seen them in his neighborhood, though I had not, and one of his neighbors had seen them, too. The birds made a flux of conversation behind the harness shop throughout the afternoon.

17 April 1948: Walking in the marshes tonight at seven o'clock, I overheard the whickering notes of hawks drifting down from above and, looking up, saw nine broadwings circling under the pale moon there in the evening air, moving steadily, if slowly, northward. They circled in slow, lazy spirals, and were doubtless a migratory group, quite possibly a small group detached from a larger flock which had gone on.

18 April 1948: The anglers at the wing dam having given up and gone home, a lone loon flew in from the south and settled there, idling in the quiet water south of the old dam for some time before flying up

and going on, crossing the river and landing off Third Island, half a mile up-river.

At 7:30 this evening, as I stood at the brook trestle listening to the vociferous piping of a little group of peepers nearby, the first whippoorwill of the year sang briefly from the low hills along the Mazomanie road to eastward—a strong dominant song, several times repeated, but so surprising, in that it was three days earlier than the earliest previous record, that I could hardly credit my ears. Billy Knechtges, however, coming along from the direction of the Spring Slough, verified it readily enough; he had heard the call distinctly, and had been closer to it. Somehow that song imparted an added lift to the entire day gone by as well as to the evening of which it was a part. Though this first bird did not call again, another called late tonight, circa eleven o'clock, from along the Wisconsin at the Ferry Bluff, whither I had ridden with Froly and Louise solely to listen for the song.

26 April 1948: At the Spring Slough this evening I caught sight of a pair of wood ducks swimming leisurely in and out among the inundated alders and willows along the west shore of the slough north of the trestle. They were colorful in the late sunlight, and, being unaware of me, a pleasure to watch. However, swimming presently into more open water, they saw me and took to wing, flying northward.

3 May 1948: While at hunting morels along the Wisconsin today, I startled off their nest a pair of whippoorwills, and thereupon heard for the first time ever the song of the whippoorwill by day. Moreover, one bird quirted repeatedly and also made a kind of sound suggesting stertorous breathing, which I had never heard before. Later, I saw one of the birds watching Froly and me, and lo! it was perched not lengthwise on the limb, as customary, but crosswise, quite as any other bird, though the limb was quite a large one, and presumably supported the bird in this position as readily as in any other. Subsequently, returning along the path, I heard the bird call or sing approximately ten times, but whether in signal to its mate or not I could not ascertain.

4 May 1948: While hunting morels in the hills today, I spied a hen grouse sitting on her nest at the base of an oak tree. Her nest was among leaves there, and she was marvellously protectively colored. I walked toward her, coming within two feet of her; but so secure did she feel in her color pattern that she did not fly up; so I walked away again as leisurely as I had approached. Passing below her later, I felt her black eye upon me. In my absence, she had ruffled leaves up over her back, concealing all of herself but her beadlike eye. Over the hill to the north a grouse drummed steadily, all during the while I hunted that area.

9 May 1948: The warbler migration was in full swing this morning. In the oaks, cedars, lilacs, linden and hemlock trees around the house hundreds of warblers foraged. The greatest numbers were of palm, bay-breasted, and myrtle, though here and there a cerulean and a black-burnian bird was in evidence.

10 May 1948: From the west window of the studio this morning I observed a rose-breasted grosbeak feeding in the old oak tree. What he ate, I could not readily determine, even with the aid of bird glasses;

but it seemed to be part of the bud or blossom of the oak, now emerging. He hopped from limb to limb, but finally the robins nesting in that tree caught sight of him and, alarmed by his proximity, both of them set out after him and drove him quite easily into another tree to the west, after which the hen returned to her nest and the cock flew off after worms for her. The robins did not disturb a cerulean warbler hunting for insects quite near to the nest; apparently its size was in its favor.

18 May 1948: Watching a nighthawk sky-coasting over the low hills along the Mazomanie road east of the Spring Slough tonight, I observed that the bird dropped as much as a hundred feet before turning back up, though the length of the coast varied.

20 May 1948: Spent some time tonight counting whippoorwill calls when consecutively made, without a break. Three of us at Hiney's Slough counted 632 as tonight's maximum. The calls came rapidly, approximately one per second.



MRS. GATES FEEDING BOHEMIAN WAXWINGS
FOOD CONSISTED OF SEEDLESS RAISINS AND APPLES

BIRD WATCHERS COOPERATE

The Wisconsin Ornithological Society, through the efforts of its research committee, is attempting to set up a state-wide project for a quantitative study of the night migration of birds. It is hoped that this project will enlist and coordinate the efforts of Wisconsin bird enthusiasts and thereby get as complete and as comprehensive a picture of migration as is obtainable by the methods used. As the project is now planned, migration data will be collected chiefly by two methods: 1) Counting of the calls of birds migrating at night, and 2) Observing with the aid of a telescope and counting the birds flying across the moon.

"Chips" are quite characteristic of many migrating birds. By counting all calls heard within a given time data can be collected that should be of great interest when combined with the records of many

observers, and correlated with weather and other factors. From a study of bird calls one might determine when during the night the greatest number of birds migrate, or what changes take place in migration during a single night as observed from one station. Through weather correlations one might get indications as to what makes a good or a poor night for migrating birds. If enough observers are active in one locality it may be possible to locate migration pathways where birds tend to concentrate when passing through certain areas. The counting of bird calls requires no special equipment so that anyone interested can participate. Likewise it is not dependent upon the presence of a moon, and counts can therefore be made at all times during a month and in various kinds of weather.

Observation of the moon as a method of collecting migration data is unfortunately limited to those people who have a 20X to 40X telescope available. It is likewise limited in that the moon must be visible, and that observations must be made within three days before or after a full moon. Moon observations, however, will yield certain information that the counting of "chips" will not. Moon observers are able to determine the direction and, in certain situations, the altitude of flight of night migrants. Also, when observing the moon, one is counting the birds that pass before an area of known size, and from this knowledge an absolute measure of the intensity of migration can be computed. Another big advantage of this section of the study is that it is part of a nation wide project. George Lowery of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, has organized moon observers in many areas, and observation records are centralized at his office for analysis. Some W. S. O. members are already cooperating with him and it is hoped that more will be able to find the necessary equipment and sign up.

In order to make an effective, state-wide program of this quantitative night migration study, cooperators are needed throughout the state. If you are interested, the Wisconsin Ornithological Society would be glad to hear from you, and will send you further information. No equipment is needed for the counting of birdcalls so anybody that wishes can help. The more people that cooperate the better the program will be.

Address your correspondence to:

W. S. O. Research Committee
Zoology Department
University of Wisconsin
Madison, Wisconsin

BIRDS FREQUENTLY FLY INTO WINDOWS WITH SUFFICIENT FORCE TO KILL THEMSELVES. THIS PHOTO, TAKEN BY S. C. EHLERS AT THE HOME OF COL. AND MRS. GEORGE SHERMAN, WOODWARD'S GROVE, MADISON, SHOWS IN WHAT MANNER A BIRD STRUCK THIS WINDOW AS THE DUST WAS HEAVY ENOUGH TO RECORD ITS PATTERN. THE ACCIDENT WAS NOT WITNESSED NOR WAS THE BIRD FOUND.



1948 In Review

By S. D. ROBBINS

The efforts of more than 250 ornithologists produced a total of 280 different birds in Wisconsin in 1948. 277 species, one subspecies (prairie horned lark), and two hybrids (Brewster's warbler and Gambel's sparrow), make up the biggest total since yearly state lists were first assembled several years ago. While it might appear that a record total would indicate an unusually good year for birds, such was not actually the case. With the exception of the parasitic jaeger invasion during the fall, there was no marked influx of birds, singly or in groups, that would swell the total.

The General Picture

At the beginning of the year quite a number of the less hardy species were to be found, especially in Milwaukee and other southern localities. Cold weather soon set in, however, and continued steadily for about six weeks, during which time the ground was well covered with snow. This had its effect on bird life; population of the common wintering birds were down generally, and some of the less hardy species disappeared during that time. A surprising number survived the winter, however, including Wilson's snipe, mourning dove, flicker, red-headed woodpecker, mockingbird, brown thrasher, robin, hermit thrush, meadow lark, rusty blackbird, cowbird and white-throated, swamp and song sparrows. Other surprising winter records of birds usually preferring a warmer climate included winter wren in Madison on Jan. 1 (Mrs. Walker) and in Racine on Feb. 1 (von Jarchow); prairie marsh wren on Jan. 12 (Horicon, Mathiak); myrtle warbler on Feb. 6 (Sauk City, Edmunds); and yellow-headed blackbird on Feb. 15 (New Glarus, Richards). Winter finches were notably absent; winter and early spring produced only seven reports of evening grosbeaks, four of red crossbills, three of white-winged crossbills, two of redpolls, and no pine grosbeaks. Bohemian waxwings were seen more frequently than usual, but shrikes and snowy owls were scarce.

Warmer weather in the last two weeks of February melted much of the snow, and brought a scattering of early migrants to southern Wisconsin. It also brought a decided influx of cedar waxwings to a considerable portion of the state. Colder weather in March delayed the first major movement of migratory birds until March 19-21, and thereafter the migration proceeded normally through April. Cold, wet weather slowed the migration during the first half of May, and when the May migrating birds did come through—with a peak May 20-21—the flight was disappointingly small. The migration was virtually over by May 25. The duck and goose flight was surprisingly good; hawks and shorebirds were disappointing. The following record-breaking arrival dates were noted: horned grebe on April 1 (Appleton, Mrs. Rogers); blue goose on Mar. 17 (Milwaukee, Mrs. Larkin); sandhill crane on Mar. 21 (Madison, Barger et al); golden plover on Mar. 19 (Milwaukee, Gordon Orians); Bonaparte's gull on Mar. 28 (Mrs. Larkin-Mary Donald); Forster's tern on Apr. 27 (Sheboygan, Springer); crested flycatcher on Apr.

21 (Milwaukee, G. & H. Orians); yellow-bellied flycatcher on May 6 (Milwaukee, Mrs. Balsom); bank swallow on Apr. 4 (Milwaukee, Dr. Hehn); prairie marsh wren on Apr. 25 (Milwaukee, Mrs. Balsom); catbird on Mar. 9 (St. Croix Falls, Riegel) and on Apr. 11 (Kenosha, Mrs. Higgins); olive-backed thrush on Mar. 31 (Jackson County, Stone); migrant shrike on Mar. 22 (Milwaukee, Gordon Orians); blue-headed vireo on Apr. 27 (Two Rivers, Mrs. Smith); black and white warbler on Apr. 15 (Kenosha, Mrs. Higin); Tennessee warbler on Apr. 25 (St. Croix Falls, Heinsohn); Nashville warbler on Apr. 25 (Waukesha, Jones-Nelson); black-throated blue warbler on Apr. 30 (Milwaukee, Mrs. Balsom); black-throated green warbler on Apr. 19 (Milwaukee, Mrs. Balsom); palm warbler on Apr. 6 (Milwaukee, Doll-Campbell); Louisiana water-thrush on Apr. 4 (Milwaukee, Gordon Orians et al); Northern yellow-



IMMATURE KING RAIL FEEDING IN EARLY MORNING

PHOTO BY GEORGE PRINS

throat on Apr. 26 (Milwaukee, Mrs. Gimmmler); Baltimore oriole on Apr. 11 (Milton, Mrs. Maxson); chipping sparrow on Mar. 21 (Milwaukee, Mrs. Balsom); and field sparrow on Mar. 19 (Oshkosh, Mrs. Fisher).

The summer months produced nesting records of the American egret in Horicon, barn owls in Dane, Jefferson and Rock counties, and orchard orioles in Eau Claire and Two Rivers. In June egrets were also present in Racine, Columbia and Burnett Counties. There followed a very good flight of "white herons" after mid-July, bringing several little blue herons and snowy egrets along with many Americans.

A few shorebirds were migrating again by mid-July, but the shorebird migration as a whole was quite poor. The small land birds migrated early, a good share of them moving through from Aug. 29 through 31. By the last week in September all but a few late stragglers had left. Hawk flight, good; ducks, fair (see seasonal summary in this issue).

Again the end of the year came without snow or cold weather sufficiently severe to send all the birds south as will be noted in the seasonal report of this issue.

The Rarer Records

The size of the year's list for the state depends largely on the number of the rare records obtained. There are about 245 species that can be counted on to be seen each year within Wisconsin's borders. Each year brings a number of rarities in addition to this total; some are seen nearly every year, while others occur only once or twice in a great many years. Rather than recount all of the more unusual records for 1948, duplicating to a considerable extent material already published in the seasonal summaries of "The Passenger Pigeon", I have chosen to list only the most outstanding, which are birds that have been recorded in the state four or less times since "The Passenger Pigeon" began publication ten years ago.

Western Grebe: An individual was discovered on Lake Mendota in Madison on Apr. 30 (Mrs. Walker) and seen there by several other observers until May 4.

Snowy Egret: Seen only twice in the previous eight years, this species was reported in three localities in 1948: one in Racine County, Aug. 11 (Prins brothers); one in Crawford County, Aug. 11 (Albert Johnson); two in Kenosha County, Aug. 14 (Prins brothers), seen again on Aug. 29 (Higgins et al), with one still remaining on Sept. 4 (Prins).

Little Blue Heron: This species also was reported only twice in recent years, but was reported from five places in 1948: three in Kenosha County, Aug. 14 (Prins brothers), one of which was still present, Sept. 5 (Mrs. Higgins); six at Ixonia, Jefferson County, Aug. 15 (Mrs. Paulsen); two near Fort Atkinson, Aug. 28 (Robbins); at least one was seen at Milton, Sept. 9, and had been present earlier (Mrs. Maxson); one near Ferryville, Crawford County, Sept. 27 (Miss Morse).

White-fronted Goose: Two in Horicon Marsh, Mar. 24 (Mathiak). First record since 1941.

American Scoter: One discovered in Milwaukee, Dec. 11 (Mueller), seen by many observers for a week following. First known Wisconsin record in the past decade.

Hudsonian Curlew: Two birds were carefully watched in Milwaukee, May 18 (Howard and Gordon Orians).

Western Sandpiper: Although difficult to identify, a bird of this species was seen under favorable conditions in Milwaukee, July 28 (Mrs. Larkin-Gordon Orians).

Buff-breasted Sandpiper: The first record of recent years was obtained by the observation of a bird in Milwaukee, July 31 (Howard and Gordon Orians).

Marbled Godwit: One noted near Appleton, May 3-4 (Mrs. Rogers).

Hudsonian Godwit: This rarity was found in Wisconsin for the first time in recent years: in Waukesha County, May 29 (Jones-Nelson).

Parasitic Jaeger: Aside from a bird collected in 1945, there were no recent records of this species until the invasion along the Lake Michigan shore in late October and November. Details in seasonal report.

Burrowing Owl: This bird provided a treat for many Milwaukee birders. It was first discovered on Mar. 23 (Howard and Gordon Orians) and later photographed. After about a week the bird disappeared.

Bell's Vireo: One in Waupaca, May 16 (Mrs. Peterson); two in Pine Bluff, Dane County, July 4-5 (W. E. Scotts), and one at the same place, Aug. 31 (Robbins). All were heard singing, as well as seen.

Brewster's Warbler: Although we know of no specimens of this hybrid for Wisconsin, there have been several reliable sight records. One was seen under favorable conditions in Milwaukee on May 20 (Mary Donald).

Prairie Warbler: One in Reedsburg, May 17 (Miss Nott).

Gambel's Sparrow: This visitor from the West, a sub-species of our white-crowned sparrow, can be told with certainty only under the most favorable conditions of observation. Such opportunity came to Miss



AMERICAN MERGANSER

PHOTO BY H. L. ORIAN

Donald when one appeared at her feeding station in Milwaukee on May 10 and remained through May 14, during which time it was enjoyed by other observers.

Hypothetical List

Nearly every year there are observations of rare birds within the state that seem probable enough to deserve recognition, but about which there is still some element of doubt. In order to give observers all possible encouragement, and still maintain all possible scientific accuracy in the publication of reports of rare birds, we have established a policy of requesting that all reports of rarities be accompanied by a full account of the observation and identification—including conditions of observation, all field marks noted, behavior, habitat, song, etc. These accounts are needed not merely to satisfy a skeptical field note editor, but also to be filed away for permanent reference, so that someone many years hence

can read the account and say: "Yes, he certainly saw one of those birds." These accounts are most valuable when written "on the spot", or at least before the day is over. On several occasions reports of rare birds have come in without such an account, even after a special request, and such records have had to be omitted entirely; in other instances reports have not been complete and exact enough to establish the identification positively, and these become candidates for the hypothetical list:

European Widgeon: A bird of this species was reported in Madison on May 15 (Eugene and William Roark, Alan Keitt). The likelihood of a correct observation is strong, but evidence at hand is not absolutely conclusive.

Barrow's Golden-eye: One was recorded in Two Rivers, Nov. 29 (Mrs. Smith), where another was very carefully observed and reported in 1946. Like the previous bird, this individual did not associate with other golden-eyes on Lake Michigan but preferred a frozen pond nearby; and the peculiar face mark and back pattern were noted. Conditions of observation were not nearly as good as they were with the 1946 bird, however, and as no specimen for the state is known, and the identification is at best a difficult one; therefore it seems best to include the record here.

Laughing Gull: Wisconsin is far from the normal range of this species, so it is surprising to have still another sight record, after two hypothetical records for 1947. This was an adult, still in summer plumage, observed in Milwaukee on Oct. 23 under favorable conditions by Carl Frister. Most of the distinctive marks were noted, but when other observers tried to find the bird they were unsuccessful. Even so there is every likelihood that the observation is correct; this is an instance where a complete account written right at the time of the observation might have been sufficient to establish a definite record.

Nelson's Sparrow: A bird of this species was reported from Madison, May 11 (Mrs. Walker). Again sufficient details for a positive identification are lacking.

McCown's and Chestnut-collared Longspurs: If it should be proved that these residents of the great plains visit Wisconsin, it would make ornithological headlines. We know of no previous record for either species in Wisconsin. But during the latter half of March, Mrs. Glen Fisher had abundant opportunity to study flocks of longspurs on her farm near Oshkosh, and has furnished very strong evidence that among the flocks—mostly Lapland longspurs—were several chestnut-collared, a few McCown's, and possibly (not at all definite) a few Smith's. Distinctive head, throat, breast and tail markings were seen at close range, and a song was described fitting that of the chestnut-collared much better than the Lapland. Further observation, perhaps with photographs or collected specimens would be needed for absolutely authentic records, but the evidence is strongly favorable.

Improvement in State Coverage

One of the most encouraging developments in Wisconsin ornithology in 1948 was the increase in the number of observers and the consequent better coverage of the state. Undoubtedly this is the factor most responsible for the record-breaking total for the year's bird list. In 1947 we reported 18 "regular" reporters, 54 "occasional reporters, 63 Wisconsin Conservation Department personnel, and 49 others—a total

of 185 observers—from whom reports were received, indirectly or directly. In 1948 the number of "regular" reporters doubled, and is now 37; 60 others sent in occasional reports; occasional observations of 55 Wisconsin Conservation Department personnel were received; and observations from 114 others came through indirectly. This makes a grand total of 266 observers. While many of these have contributed only a very few records apiece, the doubling of the number of systematic, regular reporters is most encouraging.

The number of observers who kept and sent in their personal lists for 1948 also doubled. Here are their totals:

Mrs. Dixie Larkin, Milwaukee	233
Sam Robbins, Mazomanie	222
Mrs. A. P. Balsom, Milwaukee	211
C. E. Nelson, Waukesha	206
George A. Hall, Madison	192
Jack Kaspar, Oshkosh	187
Paul Cors, Ripon	187
Alan Keitt, Madison	183
Eugene Roark, Madison	176
Bernard Kaiman, Milwaukee	174
Miss Audrey Andrews, Milwaukee	174
Mrs. W. E. Rogers, Appleton	171
Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Roberts, Black River Falls	158
Mrs. Ethel Olson, South Wayne	143
Myron Reichwaldt, Kiel	139
Mrs. Winnifred Smith, Two Rivers	134
Mrs. Melda Maxson, Milton	128
Miss Lois Almon, Eau Claire	125
Mrs. Glen Fisher, Oshkosh	111
Edward Peartree, Oconomowoc	75
Harold Koopman, Plymouth	68
N. R. Peabody, Hammond	62
Miss Mary Staeger, Birnamwood	59
Mrs. Steve Klimowitz, Stevens Point	36
Mrs. N. E. Hughes, Stevens Point	34

Further evidence of increasing coverage of the state is indicated by the total number of species seen in each county during 1948, records of which are in our files. Of the 71 counties in the state, 37 reported 50 or more species in 1947, while three counties "drew blanks." In 1948, Kewaunee County only was unheard from, and 49 counties reported 50 or more species. Their totals:

Milwaukee	236	Rock	134
Dane	217	Iowa	133
Winnebago	204	Sauk	131
Manitowoc	171	Vernon	131
Sheboygan	157	Eau Claire	127
Clark	156	Fond du Lac	124
Jackson	150	Oconto	116
Outagamie	144	Brown	114
Waukesha	138	Oneida	110
Lafayette	138	Kenosha	98

Iron	95	Portage	63
Dodge	92	Door	61
Calumet	91	Grant	61
Waupaca	90	Marathon	61
Columbia	89	Adams	59
Jefferson	86	Buffalo	58
LaCrosse	84	Shawano	58
Green Lake	81	Crawford	56
Wood	81	Polk	56
St. Croix	79	Trempealeau	56
Racine	77	Waushara	56
Taylor	71	Juneau	55
Vilas	71	Richland	51
Bayfield	69	Rusk	50

Large areas of the state still are not covered by Wisconsin bird students, of course; but as long as more and more observers continue to join in the program, progress is being made. We are convinced that there are still many interested bird enthusiasts who have not yet begun to send in reports. It may be because they are able to get out in the field only seldom, and do not feel that much importance attaches to the observations they make, but it is our belief that the observations of all bird lovers, no matter how sketchy and incomplete, do help us in understanding more about Wisconsin birds. We look forward to another decided increase in the number of "regular" contributors in 1949, and thus a better and more comprehensive picture of Wisconsin bird life.

A HUMMING-BIRD BATHING

By ALMA H. PRUCHA

On foggy morning in May 1942, when every leaf held as many drops of water as would stay on it, I saw a ruby-throated hummingbird come slowly flying up among the top leaves of a patch of bush honeysuckle in Lake Park, Milwaukee. At each plant the bird seemed to grasp the tips of the stems with its feet, but as the plant did not furnish sufficient support, or so I thought, the bird kept fluttering its wings constantly. At the same time it kept ducking its head and breast into the tops of the leaves, with their load of condensed moisture. I was puzzled by its behavior for a while, but as it continued to thrust itself against the wet leaves, I perceived that it was bathing!

When the hummingbird had zigzagged across the entire patch of honeysuckle, facing me all the while, but apparently unaware of my presence, it rose to a small bare branch on a level with my eyes. There it sat with its back to me, so that I could no longer observe the live color on its throat that had fascinated me during the bathing procedure, and began to preen its plumage thoroughly. It drew one feather after another through its beak, and then shook itself to settle them all back into place. Then suddenly it was gone.

3052 N. Maryland Avenue
Milwaukee 11, Wisconsin

LEON JACOB COLE

LEON JACOB COLE

Leon Jacob Cole, honorary member of our society, died on February 17, 1948. He was one of the first pioneers in the field of genetics and an outstanding leader in biology.

Dr. Cole's interest in birds began in his early youth and increased during his scholastic career. In a letter addressed to W. E. Scott, he wrote* . . . "in grammar and high school, I strove to become better acquainted with the birds, but at the time had no one to help me except two or three friends, also interested but equally ignorant. . . . I found Coues' 'A Key to North American Birds,' Baird, Brewster, and Ridgway's manual, and two or three similar books, but these were of little help for field identification. . . . Along in the 90's, while we were in high school, we made the acquaintance of some older men who knew much more about the birds than we, and with their encouragement formed an organization called the Kent Ornithological Club (for Kent County in which Grand Rapids is situated) and which was shortly after transformed into the Michigan Ornithological Club. . . . My real ornithological experience began in the summer of 1899, when I was so fortunate as to be a member of the Harriman Alaska expedition . . . on this expedition were Dr. C. Hart Merriam, Dr. A. K. Fisher, Robert Ridgway, Charles Keeler, and John Burroughs. . . . Returning to the University of Michigan, my interests were directed into more general zoological lines, and since then my time has been pretty much taken up first with marine biology, then with animal behavior, and now for over three decades with genetics. My love of bird study has, nevertheless, always continued. . . . The question of bird migration always intrigued me, and as early as 1902 I suggested the possibility of securing definite information regarding migration by means of banding birds. It was not until 1908 that I had opportunity to put the plan into operation. I was then in New Haven, and with the active support of Dr. Louis B. Bishop, the New Haven Bird Club undertook cooperation in the banding of birds, mostly as fledglings. A year later, at the meeting of the American Ornithologist's Union in New York City, the American Bird Banding Association was formed, and banding was started on a national scale. The work of the Association was subsequently taken over by the U. S. Biological Survey, and under the guidance of Dr. Lincoln has reached its present broad development. . . . For 35 years now, I have been studying the genetics of pigeons, carrying the work along not as a major activity, but together with other duties. With the assistance of successive students, I think it may be said that we have made a real advance in this field and have published probably over 50 titles."

Dr. Cole was born June 1, 1877 at Allegany, New York. His higher education was received from Michigan Agricultural College, the University of Michigan, and Harvard University (Ph. D. secured here). Prior to his acceptance of his post at the University of Wisconsin in 1910, Dr. Cole taught at Yale and took part in various wildlife expeditions to distant parts besides the one to Alaska.

*This, and subsequent quotations are taken from a letter requested by W. E. Scott at the time when Dr. Cole was elected honorary member.

Dr. Cole founded the nation's first genetics department in the University of Wisconsin in 1910. Of his capacity as professor and researcher in this field, The Wisconsin State Journal says, among other things, "Dr. Cole brought prestige to the University of Wisconsin, gave wealth to the state's farmers, and contributed uncountable assistance to many fields of science outside his own original province in which he built the basis of genetics . . . initiated the theoretical work that led to development of commercial hybrid corn at the University . . . helped solve problems for the packing industry. . . . He was a member of a score of scientific organizations in this country and abroad and was an officer of many of them. In 1939 he was honored by the American Society of Animal Production which presented his portrait to the Saddle and Sirloin Club in Chicago in a ceremony participated in by many eminent scientists."

Michigan State College awarded him the honorary degree of Doctor of Science in 1945.

As a man he was exceedingly generous, kind, and had many friends.

THE BIRDS OF WISCONSIN

By L. KUMLIEN and N. HOLLISTER

With Revisions by A. W. Schorger

(Continued from last issue)

FAMILY CHARADRIIDAE: PLOVERS

***Squatarola squatarola* (Linn). Black-bellied Plover.**

Migrant, never very abundant, but occurring singly or in small flocks, both spring and fall. Generally visits southern Wisconsin about the middle of May, among the large flights of other shore birds, the great majority passing north about the first of June and returning late in August. If the weather is fine some remain until late into October. Numbers formerly remained, even in southern Wisconsin, the summer through, but we have no evidence of nesting; although Mr. Nelson seemed strongly to suspect that it did breed about Waukegan, Illinois, in 1876. That a few do nest not very far north of us is shown by the fact that young with the primaries still showing the remains of the "blood quills" used to be taken on Lake Koshkonong in August (Aug. 10, 2 specimens, Aug. 14 and 16, 1872, 1873). Older birds not in full breeding plumage also formerly occurred on Lake Koshkonong during June, July and August. During the past ten years the species has almost entirely disappeared. Mr. J. N. Clark considers it a very rare migrant in Dunn County, and has not seen a specimen since May 27, 1898.

***Charadrius dominicus* (Mull.). American Golden Plover.**

Formerly very abundant, both in spring and fall, on the Wisconsin prairies, if there were heavy rains arriving about April 15 and remaining until the first week in May or even later (May 10, 12, 13, 1867, Rock County). Returns from the north from the first to the middle of September, but is much more common in October. Formerly an occasional specimen was taken in summer, but it is very rare at this time as compared with the last. There are several Koshkonong records for June and

July, and a beautiful male in full breeding plumage was taken on Rock Prairie, Rock County, in June, 1892. Spring market shooting from Illinois southward and westward has so reduced its numbers that the golden plover is now almost rare in Wisconsin. A few are still found on the larger prairies in April and about the lakes in September and October. Late arrivals in spring are in almost perfect plumage. The numbers of these birds that frequented our prairies from 1840 to 1865 seem almost incredible to the younger generation. At that time the birds would scarcely get out of the way of the teams when the farmers were plowing, and followed, like chickens, in the furrow.

[This species has increased in recent years.]

[*Charadrius nivosus tenuirostris* (Lawrence). **Cuban Snowy Plover.**

A male was collected in Kenosha County, June 1, 1934, by E. R. Ford (*Auk* 53,1936:79).]

Aegialitis vocifera (Linn.). **Killdeer.**

A common summer resident in suitable localities over the entire state. An early arrival in the spring often occurring as early as March 15, and there are even February records for the southern counties. Breeds early and departs for the south as soon as the ice forms.

Aegialitis semipalmata (Bonap.). **Semipalmated Plover.**

Common migrant during May and first two weeks of June, and again during August and September. Numbers remain about the larger inland lakes and Lake Michigan during the summer. We procured the young **still unable to fly**, at Lake Koshkonong on one occasion. Specimens are often taken in August with the natal down still adhering to the feathers of the head and neck. Mr. Nelson believed that the species nested in northeastern Illinois in 1873, and near there at least in following years, and we are of the opinion that he was wholly correct in his surmises to that effect.

[Not known to breed south of Canada.]

Aegialitis meloda (Ord.). **Piping Plover.**

Not nearly as common in the interior of the state as the preceding species, but more frequent on Lake Michigan. Arrives earlier than the semipalmated. Formerly bred sparingly about Lake Koshkonong and near Sheboygan on the lake shore. At the present time the bird is too rare to get any definite information regarding its occurrence. From 1870 to 1900 this form did not frequent Lake Koshkonong and the surrounding lake country in such numbers as the next, or at any rate more specimens were procured with the complete "ring" than without. Dr. Hoy met with it only in fall and considered it uncommon, but at that date, 1852, did not of course recognize the two varieties. In June and July, 1873, the ring-necks were much more abundant at Lake Koshkonong than at any other time, before or since, of which we have record.

[One was taken at Lake Kegonsa, April 29, 1934, by John S. Main (*Auk* 52,1935:323), and another near Lake Barney, Dane County, April 30, 1938, by A. W. Schorger (*Auk* 56,1939:483). Two nests were found near Kenosha, May 28 and June 4, 1923, by H. L. Stoddard (*Yearbook Mil. Pub. Mus. for 1923*, 1925, p. 127).]

Aegialitis meloda circumcincta (Ridgw.). **Belted Piping Plover.**

What has been written in regard to the preceding variety applies equally to this form, except that **circumcincta** occurs in greater numbers.

For some unexplainable reason this species, in common with all waders, and even those kinds which are never hunted, has greatly decreased in numbers of late years. This sub-species once bred about Lake Koshkonong and other favorable lakes, but is now almost entirely absent, except a limited number during migrations.

[Not now considered distinct from *meloda*.]

FAMILY APHRIZIDAE: SURF BIRDS AND TURNSTONES

***Arenaria morinella* (Linn.). Ruddy Turnstone.**

Not an uncommon migrant, especially in spring. A few may be found in the large flocks of waders by May 20. These birds are in the full breeding plumage which they still retain when they return in August. Those procured in September begin to show the change to the winter dress. More common along the shore of Lake Michigan than in the interior. Small numbers remain about Lake Koshkonong until well into June, and a few in exceptional years remained all summer, but there was no evidence that they bred, as they very likely did not. We have seen these birds about Ontonagon, Michigan, in the latter part of July, and in Green Bay late in June; still they unquestionably breed only far north of us. Greatly reduced in numbers of late years.

ORDER GALLINAE: GALLINACEOUS BIRDS

FAMILY TETRAONIDAE: GROUSE, PARTRIDGES, ETC.

***Colinus virginianus* (Linn.). Bob-white.**

Formerly a very abundant resident in southern and central parts of the state. In most sections the quail gradually decreased in numbers until about 1885 they were entirely absent from many localities where they were once common. The clearing away of underbrush and the introduction of wire fences in place of the old-fashioned rails, with their weed covered space on each side, probably had as much to do with their disappearance as too close or lawless shooting. For the past dozen years different shipments of birds, mostly from Kansas, have been turned loose in various localities. In some of these places the introduced birds seem to thrive wonderfully, and having been constantly protected by law for a term of years there seems good reason to think that the quail will in many sections become common again. A great deal has been said and written in regard to the introduction of these birds from a more southern latitude—that they could not withstand the winters of Wisconsin, etc. We have observed them very closely and doubt that there is any cause whatever for alarm. With the abundance of feed that is nowadays left out in every field, careful observance of the laws, and constant vigilance over that class of pot-hunters who, if they had their way, would destroy every game bird and animal in a year's time, there is no reason why the birds should not thrive and multiply.

[The early history of this bird in the state has been traced by A. W. Schorger (*Trans. Wis. Acad. Sci.* 36, 1944:77-103).]

***Canachites canadensis canadensis* (Linn.). Canadian Spruce Grouse.**

Fairly common resident in the pine regions of the state, but so far as we can learn has never been found south of the pine belt. Appears to be disappearing at rather a rapid rate, just why is not easily answered. We have personally met this species in different portions of northern Wisconsin for the past twenty-five years, but in constantly decreasing

numbers. In some sections of our extreme northern counties many still remain.

[An excellent report on the status of this species has been made by W. E. Scott (*Pass. Pigeon* 5,1943:61-72). He estimated a possible population of 500 to 800 birds.]

***Bonasa umbellus* (Linn.). Ruffed Grouse.**

Common resident in favored sections of the south and central parts of the state, and almost abundant in some of the northern counties. The gradual clearing up of underbrush and tangled thickets, and the pasturing of woodland lots have driven the "partridge" from many of its old haunts. In the sections of northern Wisconsin where the grouse are still abundant, every subterfuge possible is practiced to evade the law in regard to shipments and the number each hunter is allowed to carry on the trains, and great quantities find their way into the city markets despite the strict and careful vigilance of the game wardens.

[In a recent paper J. W. Aldrich and H. Friedmann (*Condor* 45,1943:85) assigned the Ruffed Grouse of southern Wisconsin to *Bonasa umbellus medianus* Todd, and the northern birds to *togata*.]

***Bonasa umbellus togata* (Linn.). Canadian Ruffed Grouse.**

Typical *togata* is rare in Wisconsin. A number of grouse supposed to be of this form appear to be only intermediates, and typical *umbellus* occurs in the most northern counties. In the Milwaukee Public Museum, however, are several examples of the true Canadian ruffed grouse, one especially typical example collected by L. Kumlien at Hudson, St. Croix County. A careful search will doubtless show this form, but only as a rarity, in the northwestern part of the state. Mr. Wm. Brewster writes us that although the Wisconsin and Michigan grouse that he has examined are darker and grayer than those from New England, they appear to be nearer *umbellus* than to true *togata*, which almost invariably has the entire throat barred transversely with dusky markings, a feature not found in our birds.

***Lagopus lagopus* (Linn.). Willow Ptarmigan.**

Exceedingly rare straggler from the north. Two specimens were captured in a trap at Racine in December, 1846, by Dr. P. R. Hoy. His additional note, in his list of 1852, that it "nests in the tangle of evergreen swamps in the northwestern parts of the state" rested on information furnished him by Indians, as he himself informed us years afterward. Many years ago a well known friend of ours, and a reliable naturalist, Prof. W. F. Bundy, furnished us with a note to the effect that he procured a ptarmigan in Sauk County in 1876. We are at present unable to learn Prof. Bundy's address and can give no details of this capture. Some time in the fifties a land hunter from the northern part of the state brought a mutilated, frozen ptarmigan to Thure Kumlien to show that his assertion that these birds, well known to him in his native Norway, *did* exist in Wisconsin, as Kumlien had probably intimated that they did not. During our sojourn on Lake Superior we made repeated inquiries in regard to this bird and received some interesting information—such as it is. It is certain, however, that the ptarmigan occurs as a rare winter visitor in the northern peninsula of Michigan, and formerly at least reached Wisconsin during the severest weather.

***Tympanuchus americanus* (Reich.). Prairie Hen.**

Common resident in many parts of the state. The prairie chicken seems to have moved westward with the settlement of the country. In the early forties it was rather rare in southern Wisconsin, and at the present time has almost entirely replaced the next. The species thrives well in cultivated sections if reasonably protected. Sensible legislation has resulted in a marked increase in its numbers during the past ten to fifteen years, and on the prairies and large tracts of wild dry marsh land, where it is allowed to nest unmolested, it is still quite plenty.

[It is by no means certain that the Prairie Chicken will not become extinct in the state in spite of the great effort expended on its preservation.]

***Pedioecetes phasianellus campestris* (Ridgw.). Prairie Sharp-Tailed Grouse.**

Resident. The sharp-tails seem to be rapidly giving way to the prairie hen, a species better adapted for life in a settled country. Referring back to 1840, we find that this species was the common prairie grouse of southern Wisconsin, and was at that time extremely abundant. Thure Kumlien had been a resident of Wisconsin several years before he saw a specimen of what is now our common prairie chicken. Dr. Hoy in 1852 says, "formerly quite common near Racine, now seldom met with." Mr. J. N. Clark writes us from Dunn County, "quite common up to about 1885, but now (1902) becoming very rare. Saw it last in 1900. Have never found it in company with the pinnated grouse, which is common here now." A few sharp-tails were found about Stevens Point in 1898, and scattered records have been received from Markesan and other points in the north central part of the state. The last record we have for southern Wisconsin is near Janesville, October, 1869 (specimen preserved). At the present time it is found in any numbers only in isolated sections of the central and northwestern part, and is probably doomed to speedy extinction in the state.

[A memorandum left by Thure Kumlien shows that both species of grouse occurred at the time of his arrival, 1843. (A. W. Schorger, *Pass. Pigeon* 8,1946:16).]

***Perdix perdix perdix* (Linnaeus). Hungarian Partridge.**

This bird was introduced in 1908. (R. A. McCabe and A. S. Hawkins, *The Hungarian Partridge in Wisconsin. Am. Midl. Nat.* 36,1946: 1-75). There is no indication that it will ever become numerous.]

***Alectoris graeca chukar* (J. E. Gray). Chukar Partridge.**

This native of India was first released in Sheboygan County in 1936. Although 29,336 birds were released between 1938 and 1943, it is doubtful if this species has survived.]

FAMILY PHASIANIDAE: PHEASANTS, ETC.

***Meleagris gallopavo fero* (Vieill.). Wild Turkey.**

The wild turkey is to-day so rare in Wisconsin that it is safe to say that it is extinct. Authentic references are meagre and fragmentary. Dr. Hoy and others say it was abundant in southern Wisconsin prior to 1840. Several references, of which Hoy's is one of the most reliable, state that the winter of 1842 was practically fatal to them. The explanation as given is that "snow was yet two feet deep in March, with a stout crust, so that the turkeys could not get to the ground. They became so poor and weak that they could not fly, and thus became an easy prey to the

wolves, foxes, wild cats, minks, etc., which exterminated almost the entire race" (1). Dr. Hoy speaks of turkeys last being seen at Racine in November, 1846. A fine specimen was shot at Waukesha in 1847. Mr. Skavlem, of Janesville, tells us that the last known record for Rock County was in the town of Newark, in 1854. Thure Kumlien had no records for Lake Koshkonong later than 1842. Said to have been killed in some numbers in the southwestern part of the state as late as 1856-58.

(Continued in next issue)

BY THE WAYSIDE . . .

A Pigeon Hawk Goes Hunting. On September 4 an immature pigeon hawk was seen flying off with a small shorebird in its feet. Later in the day this hawk was seen again, just at the end of a dive after a green-winged teal. The teal dove into about eight inches of water, and remained under water for a minute or longer. The hawk, which was about two feet behind, just skimmed the spot where the duck dove, and disappeared in a steep climb from the power of its dive.—Edward Prins, Racine.

Raven Attacks Eagle. While deer hunting in Florence County, November 27, my attention was drawn to an approaching eagle, and soon thereafter to a raven coming from a different direction. The raven was flying faster, and soon overtook the eagle. After flying above the larger bird for a short distance, the raven dove at the eagle, causing the latter to swerve sharply to one side. Twice more the raven dove, and at least once, I believe, actually struck the eagle. The raven followed along for about a mile, then turned away and returned in the direction from which it had come. Probably this was the raven's territory.—Carl Richter, Oconto.

American Egrets Shot in Wisconsin. Twice in the last three years, egrets that visited our area have been slaughtered. We had many around here in 1946, but we found a number had been shot. In 1948 we were happy to see them back, and on July 25 we saw 24. Five days later we saw 30 and knew there were more on the other side of the slough. A few days later we went back and found eight dead ones. Some one had shot them. Later we saw 24 more floating on the surface of the water.—Mrs. Ethel Olson, South Wayne.

Editor's note: This report, plus the report of a white pelican that had been the target of some boys with their sling shots in Medford last fall, reminds us that conservation and bird protection requires our constant vigilance. The Wisconsin Conservation Department has a fine staff of wardens in the field who are doing their best to maintain this vigilance. But the job of conservation is everyone's job; those interested in protection of birds and other forms of wild life are urged to be alert, and to bring violations of this nature to the attention of their local game warden, and local newspaper, in order that they may work together for enlightenment of public opinion and prevention of future destruction of wild life.)

1. Hoy, "Large animals,—time of their disappearance." History of Walworth Co., Wis., 1882, p. 138.

The Fall and Early Winter Season . . .

(Field notes for the months of February, March and April should be sent to the field note editor, S. D. Robbins, Mazomanie, by May 10.)

With so many of the warblers and other small migrant land birds passing through the state during the last few days of August, it is not surprising that the continued migration in September was disappointing. Mrs. Higgins reported a peak in Kenosha, Sept. 18-19, and Robbins noted a moderate flight in Mazomanie on Sept. 23, but these have not been comparable to September flights of small land birds in other years. By September 25 virtually all of the early migrants had left, although, as is so often the case, a few late stragglers remained here and there. The later land bird migration proceeded normally. There were a very few early arrivals, but the bulk of the birds came through on schedule, and left on schedule.

Weather throughout the fall and early winter was not severe. Naturally some of the less hardy species were induced to remain into the winter months, but it seems surprising that so few birds like the flicker, sapsucker, robin, meadowlark, red-wing, rusty blackbird and song sparrow were reported in December and January. A notable exception is the red-headed woodpecker, which is reported in surprising numbers from many areas of the state.

The hawk migration in Wisconsin appears to have been unusually good. Hawk migration is influenced so completely by weather conditions that the big flights are often missed because observers do not happen to be in the right place at the right time; when observers do happen to hit the right time and place, it always seems that the hawk flight is bigger than in other years, when actually it may not be significantly different at all. It is worthy of note, however, that at Cedar Grove the following flights were noted by Gordon Orians et al: Sept. 18, about 75 hawks including a bald eagle and six duck hawks; Oct. 10, 260 hawks including 136 sharp-shinned, a remarkable total of 75 pigeon hawks, three duck hawks and three turkey vultures also two very white buteos that appeared to be Krider's hawks; Oct. 16, 70 hawks; Nov. 13, 750 hawks, mostly red-tailed, red-shouldered and rough-legged. Additional flights were noted with about 115 hawks in Racine, Sept. 18 (Prins); 70 over Adams, Sept. 19 (King); and 130 near Mazomanie, Sept. 22 (Robbins)—all mostly broad-winged hawks.

Milwaukee observers reported the shorebird migration to be one of the poorest in years. What few reports of shorebirds come in from other localities are hardly sufficient either to substantiate or to refute this pattern. Rarities, however, were almost absent. One of the outstanding features of the fall season was the big flight of jaegers along the shore of Lake Michigan. A jaeger of any species at any time in Wisconsin is outstanding; last fall is the first time in recent history that they have been reported in numbers. All those that were seen under conditions favorable enough for positive identification proved to be parasitic, but of course only a few of the birds could be thus positively determined.

The duck flight was not outstanding, but larger than it has been in some recent years. The goose flight was particularly heavy, with

hunters having better success than usual. As was true in 1947, the main part of the flight of northern ducks did not come through the state until after the close of the hunting season. Only in the Milwaukee area did they remain late, however. Inland bodies of water froze over in November and early December; the Madison lakes closed by Christmas. There were still good numbers of ducks of most species on Lake Mendota on Dec. 24 (Kiel), but they moved southward thereafter. Milwaukee harbor remained also entirely open until the end of January, however, and unusually large concentrations of most species were present throughout the period. Bonaparte's gulls remained in surprising numbers through December and most of January, but they and the gadwalls left Milwaukee at the time of a late freeze near the end of the month. Baldpate, pintails, shovellers, redheads, ring-necked ducks, canvas-backs, ruddy ducks and the three mergansers remained.

Winter visitors from the north were more in evidence this winter than during the winter of 1947-48, but it cannot be called a flight year for any of the northern species. Evening grosbeaks were fairly well represented over a considerable area of the state, but not in great numbers. Reports of redpolls, crossbills and pine grosbeaks were few and well scattered. More northern shrikes than usual were seen, but no Bohemian waxwings, and no positive reports of snowy owls.

Highlights of the fall and early winter period:

Loon: Remained in Two Rivers until Dec. 12 (Mrs. Smith), and in Hancock until Dec. 9 (Scott).

Red-throated Loon: One at Racine, Nov. 25 (Prins brothers), one in Milwaukee, Jan. 16 (Mueller, Kaiman, Andrews).

Horned Grebe: Last seen in Milwaukee, Dec. 24 (Gordon Orians).

Eared Grebe: An individual was found in Milwaukee, Oct. 30 (S. Paul Jones-Nelson); one seen in Milwaukee, Nov. 21 (Mrs. Balsom) may have been the same bird.

Pied-billed Grebe: Large concentration of 300 reported on Fremont Marsh, Waupaca County, Sept. 23 (King). Still present in Green Bay, Dec. 19 (Christmas bird count), and in Milwaukee, Dec. 24 (Gordon Orians).

White Pelican: A wounded bird landed on the Black River in Medford, Oct. 27, was captured the following day and sent to the game farm at Poynette (Wardens Marcon and Regenfuss).

Double-crested Cormorant: Stayed in Milwaukee through December 11 (Mueller).

Great Blue Heron: A bird was found dead near Madison, Jan. 9 (Mallow-Cors).

American Egret: Large concentrations were found in September in Buffalo, Columbia, Dodge and La Crosse Counties, with the highest being a count of 286 in Horicon, Sept. 9 (Mathiak). Three individuals lingered very late: one in Walworth County, Nov. 11 (Miss Jensen); one in Vernon County, Nov. 24 (Miss Morse); and one in Milton, Nov. 26 (Chester Skelly).

Snowy Egret: One of the Kenosha County birds was still present on Sept. 4 (Prins brothers).

Little Blue Heron: One of the Kenosha County birds was seen on Sept. 5 (Mr. and Mrs. Higgins); an immature was observed care-

fully in Crawford County, Sept. 27 (Miss Morse); on Clear Lake near Milton, an immature and what was very probably an adult of this species were seen on Sept. 9 (Mrs. Maxson).

Black-crowned Night Heron: An individual was found in Green Bay, Dec. 19 (Lintereur—the Hussongs).

Whistling Swan: First: Oconto County, Oct. 16 (Richter), and Appleton, Oct. 18 (Mrs. Rogers); highest count: 150 in Burnett County, Oct. 25 (George Atkins); last in Oconto County, Dec. 12 (Richter). Seen also at Lake Pepin, Two Rivers and Mercer. An outstanding winter record is that of six birds of this species in Green Bay in mid-January (Federal mid-winter census).

Canada Goose: The peak of the goose flight seemed to be around Oct. 21. A flock of 45 remained in Madison until Dec. 23, when they were seen leaving (Jim Zimmerman). The federal mid-winter census revealed counts of 10 in St. Croix County, 80 in Brown County, 700 in Waushara County, 5000 in the Rock-Walworth-Jefferson County area, all between Jan. 12 and 15.

Snow Goose: Good flights reported at several stations. Last seen in Madison, Dec. 3 (E. Roark), except for a single bird spending the winter in Milwaukee (many observers).

Blue Goose: An injured bird was still to be found in Manitowoc, Dec. 5 (King). A single bird spent the winter in Milwaukee; both this and the snow goose are exceptional winter records.

Mallard: The federal mid-winter census revealed wintering birds in Burnett, Brown and Door Counties, as well as at numerous points in southern Wisconsin, Jan. 12-15.

Black Duck: One in Langlade County, Jan. 21 (Bradle).

Baldpate: 12 found wintering in Dane County (federal census), besides the wintering group in Milwaukee.

Pintail: Besides wintering birds in Milwaukee, one has been seen off and on during the winter in Madison (Cors, Mallow et al); one was seen in Burnett County, Jan. 12-13 (Hartmeister).



PHOTOS BY B. J. BRADLE
NEST AND EGGS OF THE BLACK DUCK SHOWING HOW THE EGGS ARE COVERED
WHEN LEFT

Green-winged Teal: Seven were observed in Green Bay, Dec. 19 (Linterneur—the Hussongs).

Blue-winged Teal: Three were still in Madison, Dec. 27 (Saunders); one was present in Oconto County into January (Richter).

Wood Duck: Last reported from Madison, Dec. 22 (E. Roark).

Canvas-back: Two at Neenah, Jan. 2 (Mrs. Rogers); 150 in Green Lake County, in mid-January (Federal census).

Lesser Scaup Duck: Still present in Green Bay, Dec. 19 (Christmas Bird count); one in Burnett County, Jan. 12-13 (Hartmeister).

Bufflehead: 40 in Burnett County, Jan. 12-13 (Hartmeister).

Old-squaw: Individuals were found in hunters' bags at Horicon, Nov. 2 (Jim Beer), and at Lake Poygan, Winnebago County, Nov. 10 (King). Unusual away from Lake Michigan.

White-winged Scoter: Two in Oconto County, Oct. 19 (Richter); one at Two Rivers, Nov. 3 (Mrs. Smith); one at Cedar Grove, Jan. 1 (Orians-Treichel).

American Scoter: A female was discovered in Milwaukee on Dec. 11, and was seen and carefully observed by many other observers for about one week. First found by Helmuth Mueller.

Ruddy Duck: An unusual concentration of 100 reported in Winnebago County, Nov. 11 (Mrs. Rogers). Besides wintering birds in Milwaukee, one was seen at Port Washington, Jan. 1 (Treichel-Orians), and one in Madison, Jan. 9 (Cors-Mallow).

Hooded Merganser: Green Bay, Dec. 19 (Christmas bird count).

Turkey Vulture: Noted at Cameron, Sept. 21 (Hale); one in Vernon County, Sept. 27 (Miss Morse); three at Cedar Grove, Oct. 10 (Gordon Orians et al); one in Burnett County, Nov. 23 (Stone); one in Juneau County, Jan. 9 (Skilling-Wirtz).

Goshawk: Milwaukee, Jan. 9 and 22 (Mueller et al).

Sharp-shinned Hawk: Still migrating at Cedar Grove, Nov. 27 (Gordon Orians et al); one winter record in Waukesha County, Jan. 30 (Nelson).

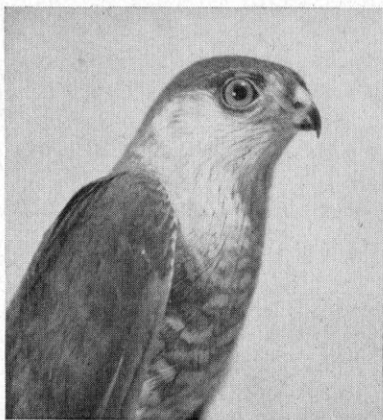
Cooper's Hawk: Wintering birds seen off and on in Madison (Emlen et al), and in Milwaukee (Mrs. Balsom, Mrs. Larkin et al). One was seen at Plymouth, Dec. 21 (Koopmann); another in Waukesha County, Jan. 29 (Nelson), and one in Winnebago County, Dec. 22 (Becker).

Red-shouldered Hawk: Winter records in Milwaukee (several observers), Racine County (Mueller et al), Ripon (Cors); possible winter residents or very late migrants seen in Viroqua, Dec. 5 (Miss Morse), and near Mazomanie, Dec. 6 (Robbins).

Golden Eagle: One observed in Jackson County, Jan. 16 (Searles).

Bald Eagle: Several wintering along the Wisconsin River near Mazomanie (Robbins et al); others noted in Washburn County, Nov. 19 (Hale); Mercer, Nov. 24 (Mrs. Sell); Florence County, Nov. 27 (Richter); Burnett County, Dec. 17 (Stone); Jackson County, Jan. 16 (Searles); and St. Croix Falls, Jan. 17 (Heinsohn).

Marsh Hawk: Wintering in Waukesha County (Nelson). Other winter birds in Oconto County, Dec. 12 (Richter); Horicon, Dec. 30 (Mathiak); Mazomanie, Jan. 1 (Barger-Robbins); and South Wayne, Jan. 1 (Mrs. Olson-Mrs. Welch).



SHARP-SHINNED HAWK
PHOTO BY PRINS BROTHERS

Duck Hawk: One in Milwaukee, Sept. 15 (Treichel); migrating at Cedar Grove from Sept. 18 to Oct. 16 (Gordon Orians et al).

Pigeon Hawk: Besides the tremendous flight at Cedar Grove on Oct. 10, migrants were seen there as late as Nov. 13 (Gordon Orians et al). Other migrants: Kenosha County, Sept. 4 (Prins brothers); Oshkosh, Sept. 25 (Kaspar); and Mazomanie, Oct. 20 (Emlen, Robbins, Brina Kessel). An unusual winter record is furnished by an individual carefully observed in Ozaukee County, Jan. 2 (Mrs. Larkin-Mary Donald).

Sparrow Hawk: Single birds seen on Jan. 16 in Sauk County (Barger) and in Fond du Lac County (Kaspar).

Canada Spruce Grouse: An encouraging comeback of this species indicated by the following records: seven noted in Blue Hills, Rusk County, in mid-October (Dugdale); four in Ashland County, Oct. 23 (Kehring); one in another part of Ashland County, Oct. 23 (Warden Markle); Oneida County, Nov. 28 (Mossman); one at Conover, Vilas County, Dec. 8 (E. W. Polzin); eight in Forest County, Dec. 20 (Bradle-Becker).

✓ **Sharp-tailed Grouse:** 52 counted in Florence County, Nov. 27 (Richter); 26 in Shawano County, Nov. 26 (Mary Staeger).

Bob-white: A covey of 20 birds seen off and on from Nov. 21 through the winter near Plover (Mrs. Hughes); another of 25 seen in Waupaca County, Dec. 8 (Mrs. Peterson).

Reeve's Pheasant: Two males observed in Kohler, Sheboygan County, Jan. 29 (Popple).

Pheasant: Single albino birds were seen during January in Madison (Kozlik-Saunders), and in Waushara County (Lemke).

Sandhill Crane: More observers saw the fall flocking of this species in central Wisconsin, and over a wider area: 29 in Marquette County, Sept. 21 (Shine); seen in Green Lake County on Oct. 8 (Mary Donald et al), and Oct. 17 (Bernard Kaiman-Miss Andrews); large flock in Adams County, Oct. 23 (E. Roark); and 46 in Waushara County, Nov. 5 (Hale). 40 migrants were seen over Horicon, Nov. 6 (Mathiak).

King Rail: Milwaukee, Sept. 5 (Mrs. Larkin).

Virginia Rail: Last seen in Fond du Lac County, Oct. 3 (Miss Donald), and in Madison, Oct. 22 (Cors).

Sora: Noted in Clam Lake, Burnett County, Oct. 17 (Hale); last seen in Madison, Oct. 24 (Cors).

Florida Gallinule: Remained in Madison until Oct. 6 (Emlen).

Coot: Wintering in Milwaukee and Port Washington (Gordon Orians et al); found in Dane, Rock and Walworth Counties in mid-January (Federal census).

Killdeer: 50 seen near Appleton, Nov. 12, an unusually late date for such flocking (Mrs. Rogers). Late migrants noted in Viroqua, Nov. 25 (Miss Morse); Ozaukee County, Nov. 27 (Mrs. Larkin et al); and Madison, Dec. 3 (Brina Kessel). The latter is the latest date on record.

Golden Plover: Noted in Milwaukee from Sept. 10 to Oct. 3 (Orians et al); Racine, Sept. 11 (Prins brothers); four in eastern Iowa County, Sept. 23 (Robbins); four in Dane County, Sept. 25 (Miss Kessel).

Black-bellied Plover: A few migrants were noted along Lakes Michigan and Winnebago in September, the latest at Two Rivers, Sept. 29 (Mrs. Smith), and at Oshkosh, Oct. 3 (Kaspar).

Ruddy Turnstone: Remained at Milwaukee through Oct. 8 (Gordon Orians).

Wilson's Snipe: Wintering in Madison (Ellarson); Milwaukee, Dec. 24 (Mueller-Orians); Waukesha County, Jan. 23 (Nelson).

Upland Plover: Noted in Milwaukee as late as Sept. 19 (Mrs. Balsom).

Solitary Sandpiper: Lingered in Vernon County until Oct. 24 (Miss Morse), and in Milwaukee until Nov. 4 (Mrs. Larkin et al).

Greater Yellow-legs: Late migrants in Oshkosh on Oct. 27 (Kaspar), and in Racine County, Nov. 5 (Orians-Treichel).

Lesser Yellow-legs: Last seen in Milwaukee, Oct. 31 (Kaiman-Miss Andrews).

Knot: None seen during the fall migration, but one turned up in Milwaukee on Dec. 11 (Mueller) and remained for nearly a month, being seen by many observers. Finally found dead on Jan. 8. A remarkable winter record.

Pectoral Sandpiper: Last noted in Racine County, Oct. 30 (Prins brothers).

White-rumped Sandpiper: Noted in Milwaukee, Oct. 30 (Jones-Nelson), and Nov. 6 (Gordon Orians).

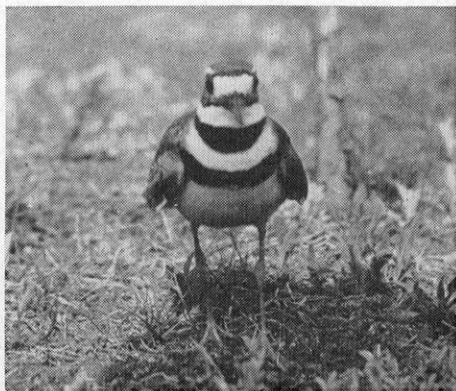
Red-backed Sandpiper: One in Kenosha County, Sept. 5 (Mrs. Higgins); present in Milwaukee until Nov. 17 (Mrs. Balsom).

Dowitcher: Ozaukee County, Sept. 18 (Mrs. Larkin-Mary Donald). Only fall date.

Sanderling: Seen along the Lake Michigan shore in Racine, Milwaukee and Sheboygan Counties through the fall; last seen in Milwaukee, Nov. 7 (Kaiman-Miss Andrews). One was seen near Oshkosh, Sept. 12 (Kaspar); rarely seen there.

Northern Phalarope: One seen in Milwaukee, Sept. 25 and Oct. 14 (Mrs. Larkin et al); one in Racine, Oct. 16 (Prins brothers).

Parasitic Jaeger: Several were seen at Wind Point, north of Racine, Oct. 16 and 23 (George Prins). First noted in Milwaukee, Oct. 22 (Treichel),



KILLDEER
PHOTO BY MARY STAEGE

and several could be seen in that area almost any time until late November. Last seen in Ozaukee County, Nov. 27 (Mrs. Larkin et al). A jaeger was seen at Manitowoc, Nov. 1, but its species was not definitely determined. (King).

Glaucous Gull: Milwaukee, Jan. 21 (Gordon Orians-Mueller).

Franklin's Gull: Seen at Cedar Grove, Oct. 2 (Mueller-Gordon Orians); a remarkably heavy flight of birds was seen migrating past Milwaukee, Nov. 6 (Mrs. Larkin et al); flocks went by all day long, keeping by themselves and not mixing with Bonaparte's gulls nearby. Last seen in Milwaukee, Nov. 16 (Gordon Orians).

Forster's Tern: Milwaukee, Oct. 30 (Treichel-Gordon Orians).

Common Tern: Lingered in Milwaukee until Nov. 10 (Gordon Orians). Latest date on record.

Caspian Tern: Door County, Sept. 7 (Frister); Cedar Grove, Sept. 17 (Treichel et al); Milwaukee, Oct. 6 (Mrs. Larkin-Mary Donald).

Black Tern: One was seen in Milwaukee on the very late date of Oct. 2 (Mrs. Balsom).

Mourning Dove: Two in Spooner, Nov. 25 (Hale) are unusually late for northern Wisconsin. December and January records are at hand for Brown, Manitowoc, Outagamie and Winnebago Counties in central Wisconsin, and for Milwaukee, Kenosha, Sauk, Dane (3 places) and Iowa (2 places) Counties in southern Wisconsin.

Yellow-billed Cuckoo: Birds in Viroqua, Oct. 10 (Miss Morse), and in Racine, Oct. 16 (Prins brothers), are both later than the previous state departure record.

Long-eared Owl: Present in Milwaukee from Nov. 7 on (Kaiman, Andrews et al); one in Cedar Grove, Jan. 9 (Mueller).

Short-eared Owl: Milwaukee, Oct. 11-Dec. 26 (Gordon Orians et al); Appleton, Nov. 20 (fide Mrs. Rogers); Cedar Grove, Nov. 17 (Mrs. Larkin et al); Iowa County, Dec. 6 (Robbins); six at Horicon, Dec. 30 (Mathiak); Black River Falls, Jan. 13 (Roberts); two at Two Rivers, Jan 30 (Lintereur).

Saw-whet Owl: One well seen at Appleton, Nov. 14 (Mrs. Tessen et al).

Whip-poor-will: Late records at Oconto County, Sept. 14 (Mrs. Balsom), and at Cedar Grove, Oct. 10 (Gordon Orians-Hunter).

Nighthawk: Last seen in Madison, Oct. 7 (Jim Zimmerman).

Chimney Swift: Last, Madison, Oct. 12 (E. Roark).

Ruby-throated Hummingbird: Remained later than usual at several points; last seen in Mazomanie, Oct. 16 (Robbins).

Belted Kingfisher: Late departures in Plymouth, Dec. 2 (Koopman), and in Madison, Dec. 11 (E. Roark); winter records in Sauk County, Jan. 8 (Steinke), and in Milwaukee, Jan. 15 (Frister).

Flicker: Few winter records. Noted on Dec. 26 in Oshkosh (Kaspar), and in Racine County, Dec. 26 (Treichel-Gordon Orians). Regular visitor at feeding station in Milwaukee (Mrs. Balsom).

Red-bellied Woodpecker: Two in Racine County, Nov. 27, (Mrs. Higgins); one in Friendship, Dec. 27 (Robert Brown). Other wintering birds in Viroqua, Loganville, Ripon, Mazomanie, and South Wayne.

Red-headed Woodpecker: A surprising number of winter records: 24 in Loganville, Jan. 2 (Kruse); at least ten wintering in Mazomanie, (Robbins); Green Bay, Dec. 19 (Christmas bird count); two in Shawano

County, Jan. 1 (Becker); one in Burnett County, Jan. 7 (Stone); one in Columbia County, Jan. 8 (E. Roark); wintering in Black River Falls (Roberts), Stevens Point (Mrs. Hughes), Waupaca (Mrs. Peterson), and Viroqua (Miss Morse).

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker: A female spent the winter in South Wayne, Lafayette County (Mrs. Welch-Mrs. Olson).

Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker: One in Vilas County, Sept. 8 (Keitt). Single individuals in Washburn County, Nov. 20 and 23 (Hale).

Eastern Kingbird: One in Langlade County, Sept. 7 (Gordon Orians); last seen in Viroqua, Sept. 19 (Miss Morse).

Acadian Flycatcher: One seen and heard in Waupaca, Sept. 23 (Mrs. Peterson).

Alder Flycatcher: Still present at Cedar Grove on Oct. 10 (Gordon Orians et al). Latest date on record.

Olive-sided Flycatcher: Viroqua, Sept. 5 (Miss Morse); Cedar Grove, Sept. 18 (Miss Donald et al).

Tree Swallow: Remarkably late birds in Madison, Nov. 14 (Hall), and in Cedar Grove, Nov. 27 (Mueller-Gordon Orians). Latest date on record.

Cliff Swallow: Last, Cedar Grove, Sept. 18 (Miss Donald et al).

Purple Martin: Lingerin migrant in Milwaukee, Oct. 17 (Mrs. Balsom). Latest date on record.

Canada Jay: Present in Mercer from Oct. 17 through early November, being especially numerous in late October (Mrs. Sell). Six seen in Forest County, Nov. 13-14 (Richter). Noted also in Burnett County, Nov. 23 (Stone).

Raven: Again recorded farther south than usual, in the wooded areas of the west central portion of the state: a few in Necedah Refuge, Juneau County, throughout the late fall (Wm. Hopkins); one in southern Clark County, Oct. 7 (Robbins); one in Jackson County, Nov. 25 (Mr. and Mrs. Roberts).

Crow: A fall migration peak was noted in Appleton on Oct. 23 (Mrs. Rogers). To areas reported crows during January where there usually are none present: seven in Two Rivers, Jan. 31 (Mrs. Smith); one in Burnett County, Jan. 26 (Stone).

Hudsonian Chickadee: Only record: three in Florence County, Nov. 22 (Richter).

Tufted Titmouse: Reported wintering in Viroqua, Mazomanie, Milton and South Wayne.

Red-breasted Nuthatch: Migrants noted in Oshkosh, Sept. 2 (Kaspar); Cedar Grove, Sept. 27 (Mueller-Gordon Orians); and off and on in Milwaukee from Sept. 21 to Dec. 26 (Gordon Orians et al).

Brown Creeper: Fewer reports of birds wintering in central Wisconsin than last year: winter residents reported only in Oshkosh, Appleton and Hudson. Some observers report this species more numerous in southern Wisconsin.

House Wren: Remained in Hammond through Oct. 12 (Peabody), and in Milwaukee Oct. 13 (Gordon Orians).

Winter Wren: Very few reports: Cedar Grove, Sept. 18-Oct. 10 (Gordon Orians et al); two in Oshkosh, Sept. 19 (Kaspar); one near Mazomanie, Sept. 21-22 (Robbins); Viroqua, Oct. 15-16 (Miss Morse).

Two unusually late migrants: Racine, Nov. 25 (George Prins), and South Wayne, Dec. 10 (Mrs. Olson-Mrs. Welch).

Prairie Marsh Wren: Remained at Wind Lake, Racine County, until Oct. 17 (Gordon Orians). A remarkable winter record is furnished by a bird discovered in Green Bay in late January (R. P. Hussong). The bird was in poor shape, easily captured; but when brought in to a warm place, the bird was found to be too weak to survive the first night.

Short-billed Marsh Wren: Lingered in eastern Iowa County through Oct. 14 (Robbins).

Mockingbird: Milwaukee, Sept. 9 (Gordon Orians).

Catbird: Late migrant in Madison, Nov. 8 (Emlen).

Brown Thrasher: Last seen in Milwaukee, Nov. 7 (Kaiman-Miss Andrews). One turned up at the feeding station of Mrs. Schaeffer in Kenosha, Jan. 25, and remained thereafter.

Robin: Late migrants for northern Wisconsin were reported on Nov. 21 in Mercer (Mrs. Sell), and in Solon Springs, Douglas County (L. M. Eslinge). A phenomenal concentration estimated at 400 has been spending the winter in LaCrosse (Gatterdam), where robins have been found to winter regularly. Other unusual wintering birds were in Superior (Mrs. Gates) and Kiel (Reichwaldt), but fewer birds are reported in areas of southern Wisconsin.

Wood Thrush: A lingering bird was found in Appleton, Oct. 25 (Mrs. Rogers).

Hermit Thrush: One was seen in Milwaukee, Dec. 26 (Mueller et al) and Jan. 14 (Mrs. Larkin-Treichel).

Olive-backed Thrush: 28 banded in Milton during migration (Mrs. Maxson); last seen in Milwaukee, Oct. 23 (Mrs. Balsom).

Bluebird: Late migrants in Juneau County, Nov. 23 (Barger); in Sheboygan County, Nov. 27 (Mueller-Gordon Orians); and an injured bird in Milton, Dec. 9 (Mrs. Maxson).

Gnatcatcher: The bird that appeared in Waupaca in August remained through Sept. 19 (Mrs. Peterson).

Ruby-crowned Kinglet: Early migrants appeared in Appleton, Sept. 2 (Mrs. Rogers), and in Waupaca, Sept. 8 (Mrs. Peterson).

Pipit: Noted in Columbia, Dane, Iowa, Vernon, Eau Claire and Manitowoc Counties between Sept. 14 and Oct. 29 (Robbins) et al). One in Milwaukee, Dec. 22-24 (Treichel et al) is another outstanding winter record.

Cedar Waxwing: Wintering birds seen in Columbia County, South Wayne, Milton and Milwaukee.

Northern Shrike: More reports than usual: one in Burnett County, Nov. 23 (Stone); one in Florence County, Nov. 26 (Richter); Black River Falls, Dec. 12 (Roberts); Green Bay, Dec. 19 (Paulson); Milwaukee, Jan. 25 (Gordon Orians).

Migrant Shrike: Iowa County, Sept. 12 (Robbins).

Blue-headed Vireo: Last seen in Viroqua, Sept. 28 (Miss Morse).

Philadelphia Vireo: Three reports: Madison, Sept. 10 (Robbins); Milwaukee, Sept. 19 (Mrs. Larkin); Cedar Grove, Sept. 19 (Gordon Orians et al).

Blue-winged Warbler: One in Mazomanie, Sept. 4 (Robbins).

Tennessee Warbler: Last, Milwaukee, Oct. 13 (Mrs. Larkin).

Orange-crowned Warbler: An early arrival was noted in Oshkosh, Sept. 4 (Kaspar); others seen in Milwaukee, Sept. 17 (Gordon Orians); Viroqua, Sept. 24-25 (Miss Morse); and Cedar Grove, Oct. 10 (Gordon Orians et al).

Nashville Warbler: Late migrant in Milwaukee, Oct. 14 (Gordon Orians).

Parula Warbler: Iowa County, Sept. 9 (Robbins); Madison, Sept. 19 (Keitt-W. Roark); Milwaukee, Sept. 19 (Frister).

Yellow Warbler: Rarely does this species stay until September, but one was still in Milwaukee, Sept. 10 (Mrs. Balsom), and one in Madison, Sept. 13 (Emlen).

Cape May Warbler: A remarkably late bird: Milwaukee, Oct. 22 (Gordon Orians). Latest date on record. Others seen in fall in Racine and Cedar Grove.

Black-throated Blue Warbler: More fall records than usual. Oshkosh, Sept. 12 (Kaspar); Plymouth, Sept. 18 (Koopman); Kenosha, Sept. 18 (Mrs. Higgins); two banded in Milton, Sept. 24 (Mrs. Maxson); Appleton, Sept. 22-Oct. 7 (Mrs. Tessen); Milwaukee, off and on until Oct. 10 (Mueller).

Black-throated Green Warbler: Last seen in Mazomanie, Oct. 22 (Robbins).

Blackburnian Warbler: Appleton, Sept. 19 (Mrs. Tessen); Madison, Sept. 25 (Emlen).

Black-poll Warbler: Definite records from Madison, Sept. 4 (Emlen), and from Milwaukee, Sept. 26 (Mrs. Larkin-Gordon Orians).

Pine Warbler: Last seen in Waukesha County, Oct. 8 (Jones-Mrs. Larkin).

Western Palm Warbler: Early arrival in Two Rivers, Sept. 2 (Mrs. Smith); last seen in Milwaukee, Oct. 17 (Mrs. Balsom).

Water-Thrush: Reports of both Grinnell's and Louisiana come in every spring and fall, and there is often room for doubt about positive identification, especially in fall. One, thought to be Louisiana, was seen in Milwaukee, Oct. 14 (Mrs. Larkin-Mrs. Gimmmler); one thought to be Grinnell's in Mazomanie, Oct. 16 (Robbins).

Kentucky Warbler: Mazomanie, Sept. 4 (Robbins), Eau Claire, Sept. 17 (Tasker-Miss Almon).

Connecticut Warbler: Milwaukee, Sept. 8 (Gordon Orians) and Sept. 15 (Mrs. Balsom); Iowa County, Sept. 22 (Robbins); one banded in Milton, Sept. 24 (Mrs. Maxson); Madison, Sept. 13 and Oct. 6 (Emlen).

Mourning Warbler: One in Ozaukee County, Sept. 16 (Mrs. Larkin-Treichel); one in Viroqua, Sept. 30 (Miss Morse). Latest date on record.

Yellow-breasted Chat: One remained in St. Croix Falls, Sept. 22-29 (Heinsohn).

Wilson's Warbler: More than the usual number of fall records: Appleton, Sept. 3 (Mrs. Tessen); one in Marquette County, Sept. 10 (Mrs. Fred Jones); one banded in Milton, Sept. 10 (Mrs. Maxson); Iowa County, Sept. 9-22 (Robbins); Viroqua, Sept. 19 (Miss Morse); Milwaukee, Sept. 22 (Gordon Orians).

Canada Warbler: Last, Milwaukee, Sept. 15 (Mrs. Balsom).

Redstart: One in Birnamwood, Shawano County, Oct. 9 (Miss Staeger, one found dead in Two Rivers, Oct. 20 (Mrs. Smith).

Bobolink: Last, Iowa County, Sept. 23 (Robbins).

Eastern Meadowlark: Surprisingly few winter records: five in Milwaukee, Dec. 11 (Treichel-Orians); two in Appleton, Jan. 2 (Mrs. Rogers).

Red-wing: Wintering birds in Dane, Dodge and Waukesha Counties.

Baltimore Oriole: Three late departures: Milwaukee, Sept. 19 (Mrs. Balsom); Cedar Grove, Sept. 19 (Treichel et al); Madison, Sept. 25 (Emlen).

Rusty Blackbird: Arrived early in Milwaukee, Sept. 21 (Gordon Orians); remained late in Green Bay, Nov. 25 (Mrs. Weber); one winter record in Waukesha, Jan. 23 (Nelson).

Brewer's Blackbird: Iowa County, Sept. 9 (Robbins); Oshkosh, Sept. 17 (Kaspar); Milwaukee, Sept. 23 (Mrs. Larkin); an outstanding winter record in Waukesha County, Dec. 26 (Jones et al).

Bronzed Grackle: Lingered in Two Rivers until Dec. 12 (Mrs. Smith). One spent the winter in Hudson (Mrs. Owen).

Cowbird: One winter record in Milwaukee, Dec. 26 (Christmas bird count).

Cardinal: Reported from Cable, Oct. 16 (Rausch). Fewer wintered in Hudson (Mrs. Owen), but in other localities there is indication of increased numbers, and some flocking. At St. Croix Falls the Heinsohns have been feeding 14; in Madison a flock of ten was seen flying over, Dec. 13 (Miss Kessel); 23 were counted in Loganville, Jan. 3 (Kruse); and more than 30 were seen in Crawford County, Dec. 18 (Robert Nero).

Indigo Bunting: Last, Viroqua, Sept. 28 (Miss Morse).

Dickcissel: Usually not to be seen after early August, this species remained in Jackson County until Sept. 7 (Roberts). One stray bird turned up at a feeding station in Milwaukee on Oct. 23 (Mary Donald). Both dates are later than the previous state record for departure.

Evening Grosbeak: First reported from Mercer, Nov. 14 (Mrs. Sell); seen subsequently in Bayfield, Florence, Manitowoc, Outagamie, Douglas, Racine, Shawano, Sheboygan and Waupaca Counties. The largest flock was one of 115 seen in northern Racine County, Dec. 30 (Treichel et al).

Purple Finch: Winter records from Madison, Mazomanie, Milwaukee, Loganville, Viroqua, St. Croix Falls.

Pine Grosbeak: Eight at a feeding station in Superior (Mrs. Gates); three in Washburn County, Nov. 19 (Hale); 10 in Washburn County, January (Mrs. Axley); three near Milwaukee, Dec. 30 (Gordon Orians et al); one female in St. Croix Falls, Jan. 17 (Heinsohn).

Redpoll: Flock of 50, Washburn, Bayfield County, Dec. 12 (Mrs. Axley). 75 in Green Bay, Dec. 19 (Christmas bird count); 20 in Dane County, Jan. 8 (Schorger), seen in Milwaukee, Jan. 31 (Frister), and in Cedar Grove around the same time.

Pine Siskin: 25 birds arrived early in Oshkosh, Oct. 3 (Kaspar); other fall migrants seen in Dane, Milwaukee, Iowa, Sheboygan, Outagamie, Waupaca and Washburn Counties. Seen occasionally during January in Madison, Milwaukee and Cedar Grove.

Goldfinch: A tremendous concentration estimated at 1500 was present in Cedar Grove, Nov. 27 (Mueller-Orians).

White-winged Crossbill: Barron County, Dec. 10 (Stone); three in Wood County, Jan. 17 (Searles).

Towhee: Three winter records: present throughout the period in Portage County, (Mrs. Peterson); Milwaukee, Dec. 19 (Mrs. Balsom, Mueller et al); Kenosha, Jan. 9 (Mrs. Higgins).

LeConte's Sparrow: One bird was present in eastern Iowa County, Sept. 23-Oct. 14 (Robbins).

Henslow's Sparrow: Last seen in Milwaukee, Sept. 26 (Kaiman-Miss Andrews).

Junco: Early arrival, Sept. 5, noted at Stevens Point (Mrs. Hughes).

Clay-colored Sparrow: Milwaukee, Sept. 14 (Gordon Orians); Wau-paca, Sept. 23 (Mrs. Peterson); Kenosha, Sept. 26 (Mrs. Higgins); Mercer, Sept. 10-Oct. 5 (Mrs. Sell); Eastern Iowa County, Sept. 9-Oct. 14 (Robbins).

Harris's Sparrow: Birnamwood, mid-September to Oct. 9 (Miss Staeger); Mercer, Sept. 15-27 (Mrs. Sell); Milwaukee, Sept. 30 to Oct. 8 (Mrs. Balsom-Gordon Orians); Two Rivers, Sept. 19 (Mrs. Smith); Viroqua, Sept. 28 (Miss Morse); Eau Claire, Oct. 8 (Miss Almon); Razorback Lake, Vilas County, Oct. 9 (Kaspar); Iowa County, Oct. 20 (Emlen et al). Most, if not all, were immatures.

White-crowned sparrow: For the second consecutive year, birds of this species remained in Milwaukee through December and early January; this time there were three (many observers).

White-throated Sparrow: Early arrival in Milwaukee, Sept. 2 (Mrs. Larkin); lingered until Nov. 27 in Cedar Grove (Gordon Orians et al), and until Nov. 28 in Appleton (Mrs. Tessen). Two birds, one of which was injured, were regular visitors to feeding trays in St. Croix Falls through the winter (Mrs. Morrow); and one turned up in Kiel, Jan. 9 (Reichwaldt).

Fox Sparrow: Arrived in Mercer by Sept. 15 (Mrs. Sell); still present in Appleton on Nov. 14 (Mrs. Rogers), in Cedar Grove on Nov. 26 (Gordon Orians et al), and in Milwaukee, Dec. 26 (Christmas bird count).

Lincoln's Sparrow: Individuals noted in Columbia and Iowa Counties, Mazomanie, Madison, Milwaukee, Cedar Grove, Racine and Viroqua between Sept. 8 and Oct. 17.

Swamp Sparrow: A bird that evidently suffered a broken wing stayed on near Heafford Junction, Oneida County, through December and January, but disappeared and probably succumbed to severe cold weather early in February (Mr. and Mrs. Schmutzler). A few wintered in Milwaukee.

Song Sparrow: Wintering birds in Milwaukee, Cedar Grove, Milton, South Wayne, Viroqua and Appleton.

Lapland Longspur: First noted in Oconto County, Sept. 9 (Mrs. Balsom); earliest arrival date on record. Noted in Iowa County irregularly from Oct. 14 to Dec. 6 (Robbins); Waukesha County, Jan. 23 (Nelson); and near Oshkosh in late fall (Mrs. Fisher).

Snow Bunting: Two birds flying over in eastern Iowa County, Sept. 23 (Robbins), are the earliest on record.

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Manuscript for The Passenger Pigeon

Articles of general interest on Wisconsin birds are published in **The Passenger Pigeon**. They should be based on original studies, that is, they should present some new angle of the subject treated. There is no limit to the number of aspects that may be treated, and there is probably no bird student in Wisconsin who could not write an article of interest.

Manuals, such as Hickey's "Guide to Bird Watching" and Pettingill's "Field and Laboratory Manual" may be consulted for suggestions on how to organize the material, as well as how to attack chosen problems.

Manuscript should be typed on one side of letter-size paper, double-spaced. Photographs should be included if possible, but they should be of excellent quality, clear, and of good contrast.