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The passenger pigeon. Vol. XXII, No. 4 Winter 1960

Madison, Wis.: Wisconsin Society for Ornithology, Winter 1960

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The PASSENGER PIGEON

A Magazine of Wisconsin Bird Study

Published Quarterly By

THE WISCONSIN SOCIETY
FOR ORNITHOLOGY, INC.



WINTER ISSUE
VOL. XXII NO. 4

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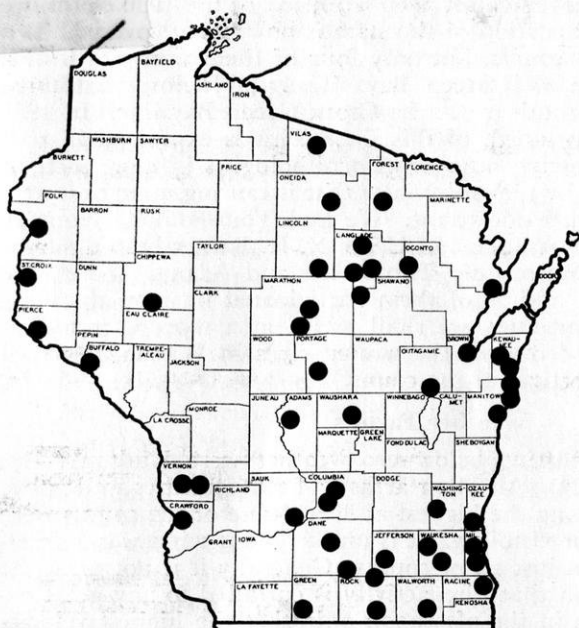


Volume XXII, Number 4

Winter (October-December)

THE PASSENGER PIGEON, official publication of the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology, Inc., is published quarterly at 101 Roby Road, Madison 5, Wisconsin. Classes of membership and annual dues: Active \$2.00 (Students under 18 years \$1.50). Husband-and-Wife \$3.00. Sustaining \$5.00. Life \$75.00. Patron \$100 or more. At least \$1.75 of each annual membership (\$1.50 in the case of student membership and Wisconsin library subscriptions) is set aside to cover subscription to The Passenger Pigeon. Send membership dues to the treasurer, Mrs. Alfred O. Holz, 125 E. Kolb St., Green Bay, Wisconsin. Send change of address to Mrs. Raymond Roark, 101 Roby Road, Madison 5, Wisconsin. Send manuscripts to the editor, Eugene M. Roark, 513 N. Franklin Ave. Madison 5, Wisconsin.

Second class postage paid at Madison, Wisconsin.



THE 1960 CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT

By HOWARD A. WINKLER

Most of the ingredients for a successful census were present in the Wisconsin 1960 Christmas Bird Count: a record-breaking number of observers; the most complete state coverage ever obtained, although a few gaps still exist; a surprising lack of snow cover; and the unseasonably mild weather that prevailed not only during the count period itself, but also for most of the winter.

There were 47 different counts recorded, exceeding by four the previous high which was reached in 1953. 104 species were seen (consolidating all meadowlark records into "meadowlark, sp."), with an additional six species recorded during the count period: Pintail, Green-winged Teal, Barn Owl, Mockingbird, Catbird and Pine Warbler.

One of the most gratifying features of this year's count was the marked improvement in coverage: 25 areas which reported in 1959 did so again in 1960, but in at least eight of these (Appleton, Beloit, Chippewa Falls, Hales Corners, Hiles, Lake Geneva, Oconomowoc and Rhineland) the number of parties afield increased, affording more complete coverage. Enlargement or revision of territory caused the re-naming of three other counts taken in 1959 and 1960: Pardeeville-Portage, Alma-Nelson, St. Croix Falls-Luck. New areas heard from this year were Aniwa, Antigo, Boulder Junction, Ellsworth, Fort Atkinson, Hudson, Langlade, Lodi, Milton, Mishicot, Stevens Points, Summit Lake and Two Creeks. Lost this year were Bancroft, Kenosha, Marinette County and Wisconsin Dells. The Viroqua, Antigo, and Manitowoc-Two Rivers-Mishicot-Two Creeks areas were overcounted; separate counts were made in contiguous geographical areas and might be better consolidated—although no appreciable duplication was manifested.

If we compare the coverage for 1960 with that of the 1950 count, we note that a much larger portion of the state is now being covered. Ten years ago there were 28 counts, but only four of them were north of a line between La Crosse and Green Bay. The year before that there were but 13 counts, all south of the La Crosse-Green Bay line. In 1960 18 of the 47 counts were north of this line. This is explained in part by the presence of a growing number of ornithologists in more sections of the state, and in part by the enthusiasm that is causing more observers to take part in more than one count. We find Tom Soulen's name in Waukesha, Aniwa, Summit Lake and Hiles; N. R. Barger helped survey the birds in Madison, Mazomanie, Pardeeville and Adams. In all, 340 bird-watchers took part, and 34 of them participated in more than one count! If this trend continues, we shall arrive at a more accurate—as well as more complete—census of the winter birds in Wisconsin, which is one of the prime objectives of the count.

Weather Factors

The only areas reporting below-zero weather were Hudson (-4°) and St. Croix Falls (-12°). All other areas had temperatures well above zero, with Antigo reporting the highest at 36° . None of the counts were hampered by fog or poor visibility. It is unlikely that wind was a deterring factor in more than just a few counts. Generally it is not until the wind approaches 15 mph that bird activity is curtailed to any great extent, and generally it is in the afternoon only that the highest velocity is reached. In only 15 of the 47 counts was the minimum wind velocity as high as 10 mph, or the maximum up to 15. The most remarkable weather feature was the lack of snow over nearly the entire state. Major exceptions were Boulder Junction with five inches and Hiles with four inches; elsewhere the ground was completely bare or had only a light covering. Observers differed in their estimate of the effect of the lack of snow on their counts; some felt it helped, while others thought it hindered.

Few Unusual Birds

Despite the relatively favorable weather, and the size of the task force in the field, there were few outstanding bird records. The most spectacular was the Pine Warbler seen during the count period (missed on the day of the count) at Lake Geneva. This is not one of the state's commonest warblers, being locally common in spring and summer only in selected pine areas in central and northern Wisconsin. But it is somewhat more hardy than other birds of this family: it is one of the earliest to arrive in spring, it normally winters as far north as Tennessee, and it is occasionally noted in winter along the eastern seaboard as far north as New York and Massachusetts. Since the latest previous date for a fall departure in Wisconsin was Oct. 15, this Lake Geneva observation on Dec. 26 must be considered remarkable.

Less spectacular, but still a record-breaker, is the Barn Owl seen during the count period, also at Lake Geneva. Dec. 16 is 11 days later than the previous latest date on record. The Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker made its first appearance on the Wisconsin Christmas Census this year; although by no means common in northern Wisconsin, this species is sufficiently regular in small numbers so that it was only a

question of time before the combination of observers of the caliber of the Roy Lounds and territory of the caliber of the Argonne Forest in Forest County would pay off. Rarely seen in Wisconsin in winter are the Black-crowned Night Heron, Pigeon Hawk and Brewer's Blackbird, all recorded on the Appleton count.

Of merely academic interest is the listing of birds reported in 1959 and not in 1960, and also of those seen in 1960 but not in 1959.

1959 Only

Pied-billed Grebe
Whistling Swan
Snow Goose
Blue Goose
Blue-winged Teal
White-winged Scoter
Prairie Chicken
Saw-whet Owl
Bewick's Wren
Hermit Thrush
Bluebird
Hoary Redpoll
Towhee

1960 Only

Horned Grebe
Black-crowned Night Heron
Pintail
Green-winged Teal
Shoveler
Pigeon Hawk
Barn Owl
Short-eared Owl
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker
Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker
Winter Wren
Catbird
Pine Warbler
Brewer's Blackbird
White-crowned Sparrow

Of more significance are the relative populations of various species as they fluctuate from year to year. These observations may be made:

Waterfowl: The large flocks of wintering Canada Geese at Milton and Green Bay are a yearly event now. Many of the species of ducks were represented, but only in small numbers due to the freeze-up of the large lakes at Madison and Lake Geneva before the counts were taken. Adams did not have its usual monopoly on wintering Great Blue Herons, having to share the limelight with Hudson, Milton and Wautoma.

Hawks: Buteos were striking this year. Huge numbers of Rough-legged Hawks were encountered by many observers, the high single count being 30 from Fort Atkinson and Madison, and Beloit running a close third with 28. Table 1, comparing counts for various species in ten established areas over a five-year period, indicates a very noticeable increase in this species in southern Wisconsin. It might be mentioned here that some observers were somewhat puzzled by the frequent observation of the dark phase Rough-legged Hawk. This bird has many plumages, but when it is in the complete dark phase it is unlike any of our common hawks and may confuse the novice. Table 1 also indicates that there was a sharp increase in Red-tailed Hawks wintering in the southern Wisconsin farmland. High Bald Eagle counts were 32 at Adams and 11 at Mazomanie; the Adams population appears to indicate an increase of 11 over 1959, but this not necessarily accurate, since the size of the roost count depends partly on the time of day the count is made, and partly on the amount of open water in the Wisconsin River over which the birds could disperse. Marsh Hawks made a remarkable showing, with 75 birds recorded on 23 counts, as far north as Ellsworth, Chippewa Falls, Merrill and Kewaunee.

Comparative Christmas Bird Count totals for 12 key species are listed here for ten areas where Christmas Counts have been taken with reasonable constancy from 1956 through 1960. There are variations--in miles afield, hours afield, and weather conditions--from year to year, but the variations are only minor.

Adams	Cooksville	Green Bay	Madison	Mazomanie	Milwaukee	Racine	Two Rivers	Waukesha	Wausau	Adams	Cooksville	Green Bay	Madison	Mazomanie	Milwaukee	Racine	Two Rivers	Waukesha	Wausau
6	3	2	11	13	2	1	..	28	..	1956	1	..	..	1	1	2	..	5	..
4	8	1	44	22	9	2	..	26	1	1957	2	2	2	4	1	1	2	..	4
3	5	..	38	20	4	2	..	29	..	1958	3	3	2	4	..	11	1	..	4
2	2	..	8	26	3	..	..	26	..	1959	2	7	1	..	2	1	..	4	..
5	5	..	51	24	16	2	..	57	..	1960	..	1	4	30	2	3	4	..	12
RED-TAILED HAWK										ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK									
5	3	11	87	106	12	37	..	142	..	1956	36	8	17	148	67	64	26	19	90
47	4	..	87	41	19	21	6	83	5	1957	92	9	57	357	213	69	7	24	143
29	4	..	169	250	39	16	5	11	11	1958	146	28	54	267	132	69	19	7	126
..	1	..	44	8	5	11	..	4	40	1959	94	11	34	291	209	113	69	53	173
..	2	5	92	135	61	13	9	5	103	1960	53	12	41	131	82	87	2	22	95
MOURNING DOVE										BLACK-CAPPED CHICKADEE									
..	2	..	19	2	1	..	..	2	..	1956	6	6	15	48	33	16	1	..	20
1	1	..	28	18	2	..	1	..	..	1957	34	3	26	102	71	18	6	4	44
1	9	2	24	28	2	3	..	7	..	1958	54	8	24	107	58	21	10	..	68
1	2	..	19	16	..	2	..	6	..	1959	23	2	10	161	82	18	8	6	37
..	2	12	14	10	..	..	..	..	..	1960	13	9	9	51	41	11	4	..	60
TUFTED TITMOUSE										WHITE-BREADED NUTHATCH									
..	55	52	45	18	..	1	..	88	..	1956	43	6	11	113	94	32	18	2	36
..	1	..	36	1	..	1	..	..	..	1957	38	6	11	155	180	24	11	4	42
..	5	..	24	1	..	5	..	10	..	1958	16	8	7	121	173	41	19	..	68
..	2	..	28	..	..	..	..	1	..	1959	35	5	5	134	149	34	21	7	20
..	2	..	8	..	..	..	..	1	..	1960	8	4	3	86	238	34	14	6	41
MEADOWLARK										CARDINAL									
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1956	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	..	..	7	3	..	..	6	1	252	1957	718	..	15	3	29	2	..	..	37
15	..	..	3	9	2	..	46	9	255	1958	7	..	112	3	11	..	..	1	..
185	..	..	..	..	28	..	23	..	219	1959	155	..	8	51	1	12	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	..	1960	..	..	20	..	..	6	..	..	38
EVENING GROSBEAK										COMMON REDPOLL									
240	1	144	58	656	..	..	12	151	35	1956	103	15	80	548	478	82	64	6	914
452	25	27	204	715	12	10	..	181	22	1957	97	50	50	599	959	143	106	22	345
948	..	57	64	1465	26	10	20	83	176	1958	147	15	58	395	841	217	195	24	1608
55	5	1	56	150	30	15	..	107	36	1959	29	45	13	451	938	90	178	8	162
229	..	4	42	18	19	3	15	56	33	1960	87	7	27	456	467	156	128	20	323
GOLDFINCH										SLATE-COLORED JUNCO									

Table 1

Grouse, etc: Equally striking--by their absence--were the Bobwhite and Gray Partridge. Time was when the Gray Partridge could be found in winter almost anywhere along the Lake Michigan shore, and often westward as far as Beloit; only at Green Bay could any be found on the 1960 counts, and even there the tally was smaller than it has been for years. For a while it appeared to the editor that the Bobwhite would be completely missed on the 1960 Wisconsin Christmas Count, for the Dancy and Wautoma reports were two of the last to be received. Other years this species could be expected on at least half a dozen different reports.

Doves-Woodpeckers: Mourning Doves made a strong showing, being found as far north as Hudson, Chippewa Falls, Wausau and Green Bay, with 50 or more birds reported from eight locations. Note in Table 1 how the wintering population at Wausau has been increasing steadily.

A Flicker as far north as St. Croix Falls on a sub-zero day and a count of 18 at Lake Geneva show that this species is attempting to winter in above-normal numbers in the state. There is nothing in this year's count to indicate a further range extension of the Red-bellied Woodpecker, or any marked change in population, but Robbins' comments on the number found in the Ellsworth region indicate how well established this species has become in more than the southwestern corner of the state. The 12 Snowy Owls reported on eight counts, plus two additional reports within the count period, constitute an all-time Wisconsin record.

Jays-Warblers: The counts of Gray Jays and Boreal Chickadees at Hiles make us wonder how large a wintering population northern Wisconsin would prove to have, if more of the suitable habitat could be covered. Because several observers reported on the scarcity of Black-capped Chickadees—particularly at feeders—this species has been tabulated in Table 1; note that 1960 figures are not only lower than 1959, but also are lower than 1958 and 1957 as well. There appears to be a drop in the Tufted Titmouse population over the past two years (see Table 1), but why the sudden influx at Green Bay? Eight of ten established areas (Table 1) suggest a decline in the White-breasted Nuthatch. Are these declines real, or do they merely reflect the openness of the winter with birds preferring to stick to the woods where they were more easily overlooked? The open winter did not induce unusual wrens to remain. Of the five wrens previously reported on Christmas counts, never have more than three been seen in any one year; this year only the Winter Wren was found. It was a rather ordinary year for both species of waxwings, except for the western border of the state where good numbers of Cedar Waxwings were reported from Alma and Hudson. This is the fourth consecutive year that Myrtle Warblers have been found on Wisconsin Christmas counts; the presence of as many as four birds in the tamarack swamp area described by Palmquist makes one wonder if this species could be a regular winter resident in that area.

Blackbirds: Note the poor showing of meadowlarks in Table 1; we wish that more later-wren recounts could be made after there was more snow cover, to indicate whether birds are just spread out on open fields, or are truly absent. The presence of a sizable blackbird roost in Madison has been well known for years; more surprising is the large flock found at Ellsworth, and the more modest group at Pardeeville. Also surprising is the finding of Grackles as far north as Green Bay, Langlade and Antigo.

Finches: Table 1 again deserves study here. Five of the ten established areas showed the lowest Cardinal population in five years; yet Mazomanie had the whopping total of 238—by far the largest tally ever obtained for this species on a Wisconsin Christmas count. How to explain this oddity? This was really a drought winter for Evening Grosbeaks in this state; not a single bird was reported from the southern part of the state, and only limited numbers from the north. Even Wausau, where numbers have held up the past three years when other sections of the state received few birds, was short-changed. Similarly the data says quite vividly that this is not a redpoll winter for any part of the state. Goldfinches were seen in modest numbers by some observers, but it is significant that six of the ten established areas report their lowest populations in five years. In fact, it must be said that the only win

ter finch that made a stronger-than-usual showing in southern and central Wisconsin was the Red Crossbill; this species showed up on 18 counts representing all but the western section of the state. If one wanted to see finches at Christmas-time one had to visit the forests of northern Wisconsin. Look at the numbers of Purple Finches, Pine Siskins, Red and White-winged Crossbills at Aniwa, Boulder Junction, Langlade, Rhineland, Summit Lake and Wausau. Look especially at Hiles, and think of the enjoyment to be had in seeing those many hundreds of finches. But before anyone rushes up there next winter with high hopes, look at the finch tally on the 1959 Hiles count: one lone Pine Grosbeak—nothing else. It is one of those strange ornithological paradoxes that a given area can be teeming with birds at one time, and be devoid of birds on another and seemingly comparable occasion. This much can be said: northern Wisconsin had lots of Siskins and crossbills at Christmas-time 1960.

Sparrows: A few unusual sparrows are recorded on each Christmas count. This year's list included a Vesper at Beloit; Field Sparrows at Beloit and Wautoma; White-crowned at Beloit and Milton; White-throats at Ellsworth, Mishicot, Two Creeks, Madison, Milton, Milwaukee and Racine; Fox Sparrows at Hudson, Madison, Milton and Lake Geneva; Swamp Sparrows at Madison, Cooksville, Waukesha and Racine; and Song Sparrows as far north at Kewaunee, Appleton, Dancy and Seneca. Table 1 shows that this was a mediocre year for Juncos—not the worst, but far from one of the better ones.

Comments from Compilers

From Appleton: Daryl Tessen states, "The numbers and species of birds seen on field trips prior to the Christmas Bird Count were most disappointing. Birds seemed to be usually scarce this winter. Other bird-watchers were of the same opinion; therefore the numbers observed on the day of the count surprised all. Hawks were uncommonly abundant, there being a total of 23 individuals of five species. Tree Sparrows were also unusually abundant, more so than they have been in previous years. Goldeneyes were also up considerably from the previous years. In contrast Purple Finches, Pine Siskins, redpolls, Evening and Pine Grosbeaks were absent from this year's count. The three latter have not been seen in this area during the fall or early winter periods. Chickadees were so scarce this year that we had to work hard for them."

Nils Dahlstrand from Boulder Junction: "This I believe is the first Christmas Bird Count made in Vilas County since 1953. The large numbers of Pine Siskin and American Goldfinch were quite unexpected."

John Wilde from Cooksville: "A day of unusual inactivity. One of those seemingly birdless days. No hawks were seen soaring; each one was seen either on the ground, on a post or a tree. When hawks were flushed they seemed reluctant to fly, this possibly because of calm air. Lack of snow caused road observation to be very poor and hard work was necessary to stir up the species seen. Most marked was the scarcity of Slate-colored Juncos, and relatively few Tree Sparrows. I do believe that Red-tailed and Rough-legged Hawks are much more numerous than our count indicates in this area."

Sam Robbins from Ellsworth: "It was my hope during this Christmas Bird Count period to help establish a series of counts along the

Mississippi and St. Croix Rivers. . . . One of the purposes was to get some idea of the winter eagle population on the upper Mississippi-St. Croix Rivers areas so the Pierce County Count was chosen to include the dam that is a few miles above Hager City. As far as eagles went our counts flopped rather badly. While we had one at St. Croix Falls, we found that the most likely area for them was a bit outside our circle; missed them entirely at Hudson, partly because a sizeable stretch of the St. Croix River had just frozen over the night before, and partly because I haven't discovered the right vantage point to see them. . . . We did better on blackbirds. Almost all of these were together in one huge flock in a cornfield near an open creek, and we succeeded in inducing them to fly to nearby trees gradually enough to give us a reasonably careful estimate of numbers. The White-throats surprised us as did the number of Red-bellied Woodpeckers; there is wonderful Red-belly country there and we feel that with added observers in the field we could have tripled our number."

Scarcity of Pheasants, Gray Partridge

Mrs. Elizabeth Degner from Fort Atkinson: "We were surprised not to find a Pheasant at all through the count period. Our biggest surprise was the number of Rough-legged Hawks. One Great Blue Heron is wintering in the creeks a few miles south of us."

Edwin Cleary from Green Bay: "The Christmas Bird Count of The Green Bay Bird Club did not approach previous years' records, yet considering the unusual lack of birds noted in the last month, it surpassed expectations. The lack of snow cover may have caused a wider dispersal of the birds, and as a consequence it took a great deal of rigorous searching this year to secure the list we managed to tally. When we took our 1959 Count we were unable to find any large flocks of Tree Sparrows, redpolls, Goldfinches, waxwings, etc. This year we experienced the same thing. In the case of the Goldfinch we did not even sight one individual. This is the first time we failed to have this species on the list in the 22 years we have been taking the Christmas Count. The following species are usually on the Christmas Count but not a single individual was observed this year: Bohemian Waxwing, Cedar Waxwing, Pine Grosbeak, Pine Siskin, Screech Owl, Red-breasted Nuthatch, Winter Wren, Song Sparrow, Northern Shrike, Swamp Sparrow, meadowlark, and Goldfinch. Only one flock of Gray Partridge was observed, and only three Pheasant were recorded. It is apparent to us that these species are getting scarcer than ever. . . . In general the most significant fact about the count as a whole, appears to be in the enormous reduction in many of our common species of birds. The 1960 total of 11,051 individuals although one of the largest we ever secured, is misleading unless we analyze the reasons—2000 Black Ducks, 5260 Starlings and 2205 House Sparrows."

Clarence Palmquist from Lake Geneva: "The Christmas Census at Lake Geneva was good this year but not our best. I think we could have set a new record if it could have been held on Dec. 26 at which time the lake was half open water. We decided to try the tamarack swamp which was loaded with birds, most of which we could not get near to because of racket we made getting through the underbrush; we saw enough to whet our appetite, and therefore gave it pretty good

coverage. The part of the swamp we were in is but a small fraction of the tamarack area, and if a real coverage could be made, we would probably be amazed at the birds that are wintering there. The Myrtle Warblers we saw totalled four, but we believe there are several more. The Pine Warbler was with two Myrtle Warblers we saw together."

Paul Woodcock from Langlade: "Pine Siskins, Goldfinches, and Red Crossbills traveled in mixed flocks. Numerous flocks were seen flying high overhead. In previous years Pine Grosbeaks and Snow Buntings were seen in this area but they were absent this year, probably due to lack of snow."

Mary Donald of Milwaukee: "The only odd species, and we have had them in previous counts, are the Brown Thrasher and Yellow-bellied Sapsucker. We have had lots of Snowy Owls all around us. It has been years since we have had as many Short-eared Owls. We have had lots of Red-tailed Hawks and Cooper's Hawks. Rough-legged Hawks about normal. I have not been able to find any White-winged Scoters for a long time and the loons have deserted Loon Bluff."

Bernard Brouchard of Mishicot: "Lack of Crows, Hairy Woodpeckers, Evening Grosbeaks, Purple Finches, Mourning Doves, hawks, and Gray Partridges. Most interesting was the large flock of Red Crossbills and the three Belted Kingfishers."

Ed Peartree from Oconomowoc: "Junco and Tree Sparrow more in usual numbers this year. Good variety of hawks, blackbirds, etc., due to fairly mild and open winter to date."

Good Count in Rhinelander

Nils Dahlstrand from Rhinelander: "This was the most successful Christmas Bird Count we have had at Rhinelander. It was 50 per cent greater than in 1959, and 100 per cent greater than the 1957 count as far as species are concerned. A number of factors, I believe, contributed to the success of this year's count. First, more observers were participating. In previous counts only one party was in the field on the count day. This year we had three parties in the field plus three observers at feeding stations. With this number of participants it was possible to cover the more productive areas more thoroughly, and not have to rush from one place to another. Second, very little snow. On past counts there was usually 12-18 inches of snow on the ground. Snowshoes were needed to do any walking in the woods and swamps. This year we had only two inches of snow so it was possible to walk or drive to all the areas within the circle. In addition the lack of snow may have kept the birds in this area later than in other years. Third, more people in the city and surrounding area are feeding birds during the winter. It is hard to say what effect an extensive feeding program has on bird populations but I believe that we would not have the relatively large number of individuals and species if it were not for the winter feeding. All told everyone thought it was an enjoyable and successful day. We are looking forward to an even better count next year."

Tom Uttech from Wausau: "This was our best bird count so far for species but only an average year for individuals. Most of the birds were found deeper in the woods. There are very few birds in the fields or along the roads. The turnout at the yard bird-feeders was smaller than usual or hoped for. The best places seemed to be the thick woods,

mainly balsam and other conifers. Probably the most striking feature of the count was the record of 103 Mourning Doves."

Mrs. Clarence Marks of Wautoma: "The water birds are wintering in Pine River near Wild Rose. The river at this point is actually a creek and has been open all winter. The Great Blue Heron has been at a nearby marsh all winter."

Details of Individual Counts

ADAMS: Dec. 31. 7:00 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Sky overcast. Wind NW and light. Temperature 24°-26°. One inch snow on ground. Rivers, streams and marshes partly open. Area: circle 7½ mile radius centered one mile south of Dellwood. 4 observers in 2 parties. Total party miles 150, 10 on foot, 140 by car. Total party hours 17, 5 on foot, 12 by car. Total species 30, individuals 2616. Observers—N. R. Barger, compiler, Tom Nicholls, Josephine Walker, Mrs. R. A. Walker. (1959-38 species, 1635 individuals)

ALMA: Jan. 1. 7:00 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Sky clear. Wind NW at 5 m.p.h. Temperature 15°-22°. ½ inch snow on ground. Lakes frozen, river open below dam. Area: circle 7½ miles radius centered 4 miles east of Alma, 6 observers in 2 parties. Total party miles 250, 15 on foot, 235 by car. Total party hours 18, 9 on foot, 9 by car. Total species 29, individuals 3492. Observers—Charles Kemper, Jon Kemper, Clarence Kube, Elaine Miller, Ed Reifenuer, Neva Reifenuer. (1959—no count)

ANIWA: Dec. 31. 6:30 a. m. to 12:00 noon. Sky overcast. Light snow falling. Wind NE at 0-10 m.p.h. Temperature 15°-22°. Less than 1 inch snow on ground. Lakes frozen, streams partly open. Area circle 7½ miles radius centered 2½ miles north of Aniwa. Open farmland 45%, deciduous woods 30%, coniferous swamps 20%, residential 5%. One observer. Total miles 80, 1 on foot, 79 by car. Total hours 5½, 1½ on foot, 4 by car. Total species 17, individuals 262. Observer—Tom Soulen. (1959—no count)

ANTIGO (E-W): Dec. 30. 6:00 a. m. to 6:00 p. m. Sky clear. Temperature 36°. ture 20°. Ground bare. Area from 10 miles NE of Antigo to selected areas just south and west of the city. 10 observers in 6 parties. Total species 13, individuals 204. Observers—Mr. and Mrs. F. Drozlik, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Holman, Mr. and Mrs. R. Lehman, Mrs. C. McLean, Mr. and Mrs. James Prosser, Althea Waite. (1959—no count)

ANTIGO (E-W): Dec. 30. 6:00 a. m. to 6:00 p. m. Sky clear. Temperature 36°. Little snow on ground. Area: city of Antigo and 2 miles east and west of the city. 9 observers in 7 parties. Total species 15, individuals 174. Observers—James Brush, Robert Dana, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lehman, Max Morehouse, Don Tomany, Douglas Tomany, Oscar Utneher, William Wesley. (Antigo Junior Audubon Bird Club) (1959—no count)

APPLETON: Dec. 26. 7:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m. Cloudy early in the morning, clear the remainder of the day. Wind NW at 5-13 m.p.h. Parts of Fox River open, also small part of Lake Winnebago and Lake Butte des Morts. Area: circle 7½ miles radius centered on Appleton, covered to the NW, south, and east, and including Greenville, Neenah, Menasha, and Kaukauna. 12 observers in 5 parties. Total party miles 157, 6 on foot, 151 by car. Total party hours 22, 8 on foot, 14 by car. Total species 39, individuals 2341. Observers—Mr. and Mrs. C. Defferding, Mr. and Mrs. J. Green, Mrs. F. Guenther, Mrs. V. Lipke, Mrs. R. Lipske, John Teeple, Mr. and Mrs. F. Tessen, Mrs. J. Tibbetts, Daryl Tessen (compiler). (1959-33 species, 1259 individuals)

BELOIT: Dec. 26. 7:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Sky cloudy with snow flurries. Temperature 26°-28°. One inch snow on ground. Small streams and ponds frozen. Area: same as last year. 29 observers in 10 parties. Total party miles 547, 18 on foot, 529 by car. Total party hours 77, 12½ on foot, 64½ by car. Total species 41, individuals 12,475. Observers—Bernice Andrews, Bob and Marie Behrens, Charlotte and Harriet Chamberlin, Roy Cole, Darrel, David and Hazel Cox, Raymond and Gladys Ellefs, Mrs. J. Fisk, Mrs. C. E. Gardner, Mrs. Ed Gerth, Frances Glenn, Dorothy Hammel, A. E. Hepler, Joe and Gyda Mahlum, Ralph and Marguerite Morse, Rudy and June Ohm, Jim Sipe, Dave and Marion Stocking, Melva Maxson, David and Ruth Mezger. (1959-33 species, 7475 individuals)

BOULDER JUNCTION: Dec. 31. 7:30 a. m. to 4:00 p. m. Overcast sky with light snow in morning, clear in afternoon. Wind NE at 0-5 m.p.h. Temperature 10°-18°. 5 inches snow on ground. A few fast-flowing streams open. Area: circle 7½ miles radius centered on village of Boulder Junction. Northern coniferous and deciduous

	Adams	Alma	Aniwa	Antigo (NE)	Antigo (E-W)	Appleton	Beloit	Bldr. Jet.	Cedar- burg	Chip. Falls	Cooks- ville	Dancy	Ellsworth	Ft. Atkinson	Green Bay	Hales Corners	Hartford	Hiles	Hudson	Kewaunee	Lake Geneva	Langlade ✓	Lodi ✓	Madison ✓
Red-throated Loon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Horned Grebe	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Great Blue Heron	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bl-c. Night Heron	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada Goose	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
Mallard	53	6	..	..	9	152	..	..	..	34	1	2	..	32	130	80	*	..	240	..	2000	..	320	1416
Black Duck	11	1	..	..	324	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	4	2000	61	..	..	..	..	250	..	..	129
Gadwall	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pintail	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gr-winged Teal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amer. Widgeon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Shoveler	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Wood Duck	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Redhead	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Ring-necked Duck	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Canvasback	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4
Greater Scaup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	121	..	..	..	..	..	155	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lesser Scaup	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1
Common Goldeneye	68	15	..	..	224	7	..	..	155	1150	18	..	..	6	7	450	..	27	40	10	..	..	..	..
Bufflehead	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1
Oldsquaw	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	135	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ruddy Duck	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..
Hooded Merganser	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..
Common Merganser	51	5	..	..	9	..	..	..	87	..	15	..	..	37	10	..	..	..	30	*	3	..	..	2
Red-Br. Merganser	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sharp-sh. Hawk	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cooper's Hawk	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Red-tailed Hawk	5	3	..	..	9	33	..	..	..	1	5	..	4	9	..	16	3	..	1	1	15	..	51	..
Red-sh. Hawk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Rough-leg Hawk	..	..	..	..	6	28	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	30	4	1	..	..	2	1	3	..	30	..
Bald Eagle	32	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marsh Hawk	..	..	..	1	4	5	..	..	..	3	1	4	1	2	..	5	..	..	1	..	*	..	..	16
Pigeon Hawk	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sparrow Hawk	1	..	..	..	3	10	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	8
Ruffed Grouse	..	..	..	6	12	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	5	..	..	5	..	10	..	..	..	..
Bobwhite	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ring-n. Pheasant	..	..	..	..	2	7	..	..	..	4	5	..	..	..	3	20	9	..	1	1	5	..	39	..
Gray Partridge	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..
American Coot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	..	10	..
Common Snipe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Herring Gull	..	..	..	..	4	33	..	..	158	..	..	..	..	1	51	1150	14	..	1	400	1	..	..	..
Ring-billed Gull	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	7	3800	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Mourning Dove	..	..	..	..	19	275	..	3	5	2	3	3	..	..	5	..	..	38	*	3	..	..	92	..
Barn Owl	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..
Screech Owl	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*	*	..	*	..	..
Gr. Horned Owl	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	..	5	..	3	15	..	..	1	..	..	2
Snowy Owl	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	2
Barred Owl	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Long-eared Owl	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	23	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..
Short-eared Owl	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Belted Kingfisher	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Yell-shaft. Flicker	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	18	..	..	..	..

Pil. Woodpecker	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	*	4	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	*
Red-b. Woodpecker	..	36	..	1	..	2	1	7	..	1	..	4	2	..	..	..	2	5	2	4
Red-h. Woodpecker	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	9
Y.-b. Sapsucker	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hairy Woodpecker	3	11	3	1	11	..	1	5	10	2	15	8	1	6	2	..	2	1	5	14
Downy Woodpecker	5	45	6	7	31	4	2	16	17	2	15	7	7	2	9	3	6	5	5	64
Bl.-bk. tr-toe Wdrpr...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Horned Lark	..	150	..	2	..	1	..	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gray Jay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blue Jay	3	86	3	2	9	15	5	22	93	6	10	59	135	5	203	13	2	11	11	19
Common Raven	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common Crow	10	1042	..	17	248	16	6	167	1046	..	80	..	11	3	22	*	8	2	6	5
Blk-cap. Chickadee	43	82	8	23	87	43	14	63	20	5	2	83	73	13	47	78	23	22	12	9
Boreal Chickadee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tufted Titmouse	..	10	..	2	..	..	2	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
W.-br. Nuthatch	6	41	4	13	11	4	6	34	29	2	4	10	27	4	14	2	1	..	8	15
Red-br. Nuthatch	..	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brown Creeper	..	2	1	2	6	1	..	4	..	..	5	9	..	1	2	..	..	*	4	9
Winter Wren	..	1	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mockingbird	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Catbird	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brown Thrasher	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Robin	..	..	..	1	16	..	..	*	1	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	*
Golden-cr. Kinglet	..	6	2	3	5	1	1	21	4	..	..	1	2	..	10	7	1	..	..	18
Bohemian Waxwing	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	*
Cedar Waxwing	..	36	..	..	26	..	..	2	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	10
Northern Shrike	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Starling	260	472	38	24	1159	1202	90	578	220	*	543	75	53	54	183	4	77	7	95	160
Myrtle Warbler	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pine Warbler	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
House Sparrow	257	1646	271	250	897	76	150	1214	268	30	500	173	658	32	635	3	80	197	125	1961
Meadowlark Sp.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Red-wing Blkbd.	..	2	..	..	*	..	..	4	249	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Rusty Blackbird	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brewer's Blackbird	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common Grackle	..	..	..	1	*	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brn.-hd. Cowbird	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Cardinal	3	238	..	26	34	3	1	13	22	..	14	..	8	7	16	..	2	6	12	4
Evening Grosbeak	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	1	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	46
Purple Finch	..	44	..	30	9	..	..	12	3	..	..	96	10	..	..	19	..	..	..	65
Pine Grosbeak	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
Common Redpoll	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	38
Pine Siskin	..	50	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	12	11	..	..	..	..	..	10
Am. Goldfinch	..	18	5	*	19	93	1	6	135	..	3	42	44	13	84	*	4	15	2	56
Red Crossbill	..	..	..	15	32	..	2	2	..	..	35	..	..	..	64	18	..	..	..	10
White-w. Crossbill	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	1
Vesper Sparrow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slate-col. Junco	13	467	..	256	156	8	..	269	122	2	128	15	5	21	49	..	11	20	15	6
Oregon Junco	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Tree Sparrow	30	889	..	320	23	2	50	324	87	..	35	..	30	55	102	4	4	37	25	1283
Field Sparrow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
White-cr. Sparrow	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wh. throat. Sparrow	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Fox Sparrow	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swamp Sparrow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Song Sparrow	1	3	..	*	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	2
Lapland Longspur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Snow Bunting	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	54	..	7	28	..	*	300	..	..	..	..	25

forests 99% (including aspen, balsam fir, maple, pine, spruce, tamarack swamp, pine plantations, small open areas), built-up areas 1%. 3 observers in 1 party. Total party miles 90, 2 on foot, 88 by car. Total party hours 8½, 2 on foot, 6½ by car. Total species 15, individuals 408. Observers—Nils P. Dahlstrand (compiler), Paul Dahlstrand, F. T. Ratliff. (1959—no count)

CEDARBURG: Dec. 28. 6:45 a. m. to 2:00 p. m. Sky clear at sunrise becoming partly cloudy during day. Wind calm, becoming moderate from NW. Temperature 9°-25°. Ground generally bare but sprinkled with thin layer of powdery snow. Lakes, ponds and rivers frozen, Lake Michigan open. Area same as in previous years. 2 observers in 1 party. Total party miles 96, 3 on foot, 93 by car. Total party hours 7¼, 2½ on foot, 4¾ by car. Total species 23, individuals 1266. Observers—Barbara MacBriar, Wallace M. MacBriar, Jr. (compiler). (1959—18 species, 893 individuals)

CHIPPEWA FALLS: Dec. 26. 7:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m. Sky partly cloudy. Wind NW at 5-15 m.p.h. Temperature 16°-21°. Ground bare. Lake frozen, river open below dam. Area: same as last year. 7 observers in 2 parties. Total party miles 220, 10 on foot, 210 by car. Total party hours 20, 10 on foot, 10 by car. Total species 25, individuals 3338. Observers—Charles and Jon Kemper, Clarence Kube, Cy Lamb, Elaine Miller, Ed and Neva Reifenauer. (1959—22 species, 705 individuals)

COOKSVILLE: Jan. 1. 7:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m. Sky overcast. Wind light from west. Temperature 17°-29°. Ground mostly bare. Yahara River mostly frozen, Badfish open. Area: circle 7½ miles radius centered at Cooksville, including Stoughton, Evansville, Fulton. 3 observers in 1 party. Total party miles 55, 7 on foot, 48 by car. Total party hours 9, 6 on foot, 3 by car. Total species 32, individuals 425. Observers—Olga Porter, Jonathan Wilde, John Wilde. (1959—32 species, 953 individuals)

DANCY: Dec. 21. 7:00 a. m. to 4:00 p. m. Sky clear in morning, partly cloudy in afternoon. Wind NW at 3-10 m.p.h. Temperature 10°-23°. Ground mostly bare. Area: same as last year. 10 observers in 2 parties. Total party miles 202, 2 on foot, 200 by car. Total party hours 16, 2 on foot, 14 by car. Total species 23, individuals 1164. Observers—Bonnie Beauchaine, Ronald Cummings, James Frederick, Don Helgerson, Donald Hoehn, Bob Lehnhen, Janet Markee, Gary Mauritz, Randall Meyer, Wayne Rogers. (1959—23 species, 795 individuals)

ELLSWORTH: Dec. 30. 6:15 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Sky partly cloudy. Wind SW at 5-10 m.p.h. Temperature 14°-38°. Ground mostly bare. Creeks partly open, Mississippi River mostly frozen. Area: circle 7½ miles radius centered 3 miles south of Ellsworth and including Ellsworth and Mississippi River from Diamond Bluff to Bay City. 2 observers in 1 party. Total party miles 75, 3 on foot, 72 by car. Total party hours 9, 2 on foot, 7 by car. Total species 30, individuals 3011. Observers—John Butler, Sam Robbins. (1959—no count)

FORT ATKINSON: Jan. 2. 7:00 a. m. to 11:15 a. m. and 12:30 p. m. to 4:30 p. m. Sky partly cloudy in morning, cloudy in afternoon. Wind NW at 3 m.p.h. Temperature 26°-32°. Ground had light snow cover; flurries fell. Small creeks open, Rock River open below dam at Jefferson. Area: circle ½ miles radius centered at Fort Atkinson. 4 observers in 1 party. Total party miles 87½, 1 on foot, 86½ by car. Total party hours 8, ½ on foot, 7½ by car. Total species 22, individuals 931. Observers—Mrs. Elizabeth Degner, Harry Degner, Mrs. Jerry Hausz, Mrs. Margaret Walters. (1959—no count)

GREEN BAY: Dec. 26. 6:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Snow flurries in forenoon, clearing skies in afternoon. Wind NW at 10-18 m.p.h. Temperature 19°-24°. Trace of snow on ground. Rivers and creeks frozen. Area: Green Bay and De Pere, Town of Scott, Point Sauble and Allouez. 19 observers in 4 parties. Total party miles 197, 9 on foot, 188 by car. Total party hours 26½, 17½ on foot, 9 by car. Total species 38, individuals 10,953. Observers—Bert Baeten, Mrs. Bert Baeten, Joe Bader, Bernard Chartier, Mrs. Dora Cleary, Edwin Cleary, Margaret Crabb, Gordon Delsart, Ellen Disch, Ruth Heisel, Mrs. Haywood Hunter, Ray Hussong, Mrs. Ray Hussong, Ed Paulson, Paul Romig, Elmer Strehlow, Florence Vander Bloemen, Mildred Von Vonderen, Mrs. Andrew Weber. (1959—46 species, 878 individuals)

HALES CORNERS: Dec. 29. 7:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Sky partly cloudy. Wind WSW at 12-21 m.p.h. Temperature 25°-31°. Ground covered with small amount of snow, light snowfall early in day. Lake Michigan open, parts of streams open. Area: same as 1959: Lake Michigan shore 10%, parks 40%, open fields 20%, woodlots 10%, shrubby fields 20%. 5 observers in 2 parties. Total party miles 165, 13 on foot, 152 by car. Total party hours 17, 6 on foot, 11 by car. Total species 38, individuals 24,054. Observers—Ivy Balsom, Mary Donald (compiler), Joseph O'Hearn, Nila O'Hearn, Karl Priebe. (1959—43 species, 6634 individuals)

HARTFORD: Dec. 30. 8:00 a. m. to 4:00 p. m. Sky clear. Wind SW, very slight. Temperature 21°-35°. Ground partly bare, up to 1 inch snow in places. No open water. Area: same as 1959; Hartford, Pike Lake, Slinger, Cedar Lake. 5 observers in 1 party. Total species 19, individuals 740. Observers—Clara Paitrick, Wilbert Roemer, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Schmidt, Marie Hulbert. (1959—16 species, 461 individuals)

HILES: Jan. 1. 6:15 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Sky cloudy in morning, light snowfall and clearing in afternoon. Wind from west at 0-10 m.p.h. Temperature 10°-20°. 4 inches of snow on ground. Streams mostly frozen. Area: circle 7½ miles radius centered 9 miles north of Hiles, Nicolet National Forest. 3 observers in 2 parties. Total party miles 82, 9 on foot, 73 by car. Total party hours 13½, 9 on foot, 4½ by car. Total species 24, individuals 2597. Observers—Tom Soulen, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Lound. (1959—11 species, 1230 individuals)

HUDSON: Jan. 2. 6:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Sky partly cloudy in morning, snow squall in afternoon. Wind from west at 2-10 m.p.h. Temperature -4°-8°. Ground bare. St. Croix River mostly frozen, Kinnickinnic River open. Area: semicircle 7½ miles radius centered at south end of Lake St. Croix, including east side of St. Croix River, from north of Kinnickinnic River north to North Hudson. One observer. Total miles 84, 3 on foot, 81 by car. Total hours 9½, 3 on foot, 6½ by car. Total species 35, individuals 2471. Observer—Sam Robbins. (1959—no count)

KEWAUNEE: Jan. 2. 7:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Sky partly cloudy in morning and clearing in afternoon. Wind from west at 5 m.p.h. Temperature 20°-25°. Ground about one-half snow covered. Open water in Kewaunee harbor and along lakefront. Area: circle 7½ miles radius centered at Kewaunee; open fields, woodlands, hemlock woods, marsh, and lakefront. 7 observers in 2 parties. Total party miles 83, 3 on foot, 80 by car. Total party hours 8, 3 on foot, 5 by car. Total species 30, individuals 905. Observers—Elmer DeCramer, Helen Hunter, Hy Hunter, Tony Kotyza, John Kraupa, Adolph Lukes, Roy Lukes. (1959—20 species, 789 individuals)

LAKE GENEVA: Jan. 2. 7:15 a. m. to 4:00 p. m. Sky overcast in morning, clearing in afternoon. Wind NW at 5-10 m.p.h. Temperature 15°-26°. Ground covered with 1-3 inches of snow. Spring fed creeks and small lakes open. Area: tamarack swamps, open fields, pasture, deciduous woods, marsh and swamp, heavy thickets and lakefront. 10 observers in 4 parties. Total party miles 130, 20 on foot, 110 by car. Total party hours 34, 26 on foot, 8 by car. Total species 47, individuals 2771. Observers—Earl Anderson, Bertha Bannert, Karl Bartel, John Beckman, Margaret Lehmann, Clarence Palmquist, Paul Schulze, Roy Smith, Charles Westcott, Helen Wilson. (1959—37 species, 906 individuals)

LANGLADE: Dec. 27. 8:45 a. m. to 4:00 p. m. Sky clear. Wind SW and slight. Temperature 8°-16°. Ground covered by ¼ inch snow. Rivers mostly frozen. Area: 7½ miles radius centered at junction of CTH WW and Highway 55, including parts of the Nicolet National Forest and Menominee Indian Reservation in Langlade and Oconto Counties. 3 observers in 1 party. Total party miles 84, 4 on foot, 80 by car. Total party hours 8, 4 on foot, 4 by car. Total species 17, individuals 162. Observers—Archie Woodcock, John Woodcock, Paul Woodcock. (1959—no count)

LODI: Jan. 2. 7:00 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Sky cloudy, some sunshine at noon. Wind from west at 5 m.p.h. Temperature 20°-28°. One inch snow on ground. Wisconsin River and bays frozen, creek in Lodi open. Area: neighborhood, Park Hill, and woods near city limits, along Wisconsin River within 7 miles radius. 2 observers in 1 party. Total party miles 45, 5 on foot, 40 by car. Total party hours 8, 4 on foot, 4 by car. Total species 13, individuals 777. Observers—Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Thompson. (1959—no count)

MADISON: Dec. 26. 6:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m. Sky partly cloudy. Wind from west at 3-14 m.p.h. Temperature 15°-28°. Trace of snow on ground. Lakes virtually closed, streams mostly open. Area: circle 7½ miles radius centered on Capitol as in past years. 30 observers in 13 parties. Total party miles 672, 56 on foot, 616 by car. Total party hours 93, 56 afoot, 37 by car. Total species 57, individuals 9343. Observers—Tom Ashman, Norv and Bud Barger, Fern Bell, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Brown, Joyce Ann Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Eynon, Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Hickey, Bill Hilsenhoff, Francis Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Koenig, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Lound, Tom Nicholls, Eleanor Peterson, Martha Porter, Gene Roark, Bill Roark, Sam Robbins, A. W. Schorger, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Shepherd, Steve Stefani, Josephine and Mary Walker, Ray White. (1959—62 species, 6546 individuals)

MANITOWOC: Dec. 27. 7:00 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Sky clear. Wind light. Temperature 10°-20°. Ground mostly bare. Streams and lakes frozen, except Lake Michigan.

Area: in and around Manitowoc. 8 observers in 1 party. Total party miles 86, 16 on foot, 70 by car. Total species 25, individuals 1361. Observers—Mrs. Louis Ansoerge, Mrs. Roy Elfner, Mrs. Ray Hallisy, Lois Sanders, Mr. and Mrs. Norris Sanders, Stephen Sanders, Mrs. Frank Turgason. (1959–24 species, 669 individuals)

MAZOMANIE: Jan. 2. 7:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m. Sky cloudy in morning, clear in afternoon. Wind still in morning, NW at 10 m.p.h. in afternoon. Temperature 20°–29°. About 1 inch snow on ground. Parts of rivers, streams, and marshes open. Area: circle 7½ miles radius centered 1½ miles SE of Witwen. 15 observers. Total party miles 296, 16 on foot, 280 by car. Total party hours 29, 13 on foot, 16 by car. Total species 39, individuals 5610. Observers—Tom Ashman, Bud Barger, Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Barger (compiler), Joyce Ann Brown, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Brown, Carolyn Carpenter, Francis Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Koenig, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Kruse, Martha Porter, Mrs. R. A. Walker. (1959–49 species, 7670 individuals)

MERRILL: Jan. 1. 10:30 a. m. to 5:00 p. m. Sky overcast, trace of snow in morning. Wind 5 m.p.h. One inch snow on ground. Wisconsin River open only below dam. Area: city and city parks, Council Grounds State Forest. 2 observers in 1 party. Total party miles 60, 2 on foot, 58 by car. Total species 20, individuals 428. Observers—Mr. and Mrs. Alan Rusch. (1959–13 species, 275 individuals)

MILTON: Jan. 2. Sky clear in morning, overcast in afternoon. Wind slight. Temperature 24°–30°. ½ inch snow on ground. Some streams partly open. Area: vicinity of Milton. 5 observers in 1 party. Total party miles 64, 4 on foot, 60 by car. Total party hours 8½, 4½ on foot, 4 by car. Total species 31, individuals 6518. Observers—Dorothy Hammel, Melva Maxson, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Ohm, Chester Skelly. (1959—no report)

MILWAUKEE: Dec. 26. 6:00 a. m. to 6:00 p. m. Sky partly cloudy. Wind from north and NE at 15–21 m.p.h. Temperature 28°–32°. Slight snow cover. Harbor frozen, but lots of loose ice near shore; parts of river open. Area: same as in 1959. 21 observers in 8 parties. Total party miles 311, 32 on foot, 279 by car. Total party hours 56, 20 on foot, 36 by car. Total species 51, individuals 16,598. Observers—Marion Allen, Ivy Balsom, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Basten, Mr. and A. Bromm, Mr. and Mrs. John Campbell, Mary Donald (compiler), Mr. and Mrs. Carl Frister, Dr. Anna Hehn, Clarence Jung, Lillian Logeman, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph O'Hearn, Karl Pribe, Amelia Simmons, Marian Urdan, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Weideman. (1959–54 species, 25,975 individuals)

MISHICOT: Dec. 31. 7:00 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Sky overcast. Wind moderate from NW. Temperature 25°–35°. Ground mostly bare. Area: selected areas within 3 miles of Mishicot, north to Tisch Mills. 5 observers. Total species 23, individuals 1518. Observers—Mrs. John Bayles, Mr. and Mrs. Brouhard, Robert Hess, John Schultz. (1959—no count)

MONROE: Jan. 2. 7:00 a. m. to 2:00 p. m. Sky overcast, occasional light snow. Temperature 25°. 1½ inches of snow on ground. 5 observers. Total party miles 60, 5 on foot, 55 by car. Total species 17, individuals 346. Observers—Donald Weir, Glen Weir, James Weir, Dr. J. R. Weir, Tim Weir. (1959–18 species, 363 individuals)

OCONOMOWOC: Dec. 26. 7:20 a. m. to 3:45 p. m. Sky cloudy and snowing lightly, then clearing. Wind NW 5–20 m.p.h. Temperature 22°–30°. Trace of snow on ground. Lakes and streams mostly frozen. Area: circle 7½ miles radius centered on Highway 67, 2 miles north of Oconomowoc; typical farm country, woodlots, tamarack swamps, etc. 14 observers in 2 parties, plus 2 feeder counts. Total party miles 276, 12 on foot, 264 by car. Total party hours 26, 6 on foot, 20 by car. Total species 36, individuals 2939. Observers—Art Gauerke, Lucy Gauerke, Mary Louise Gauerke, Gordon Hammel, Ed Peartree, Bess Ritchey, Gladys Sauer, Shirley Sauer, Mary Sharp, Richard Sharp, Mabel Sharp, Robert Sharp, Tom Sharp, Nellis Smith. (1959–25 species, 978 individuals)

PARDEEVILLE: Dec. 29. 5:30 a. m. to 5:15 p. m. Sky partly cloudy to cloudy. Wind WNW at 5–10 m.p.h. Temperature 19°–31°. ½ inch snow on ground. No open water except in very small creeks. Area: circle 7½ miles radius centered 2 miles NW of Poynette in Dekorra. 8 observers in 4 parties. Total party miles 326, 11 on foot, 315 by car. Total party hours 37, 3 on foot, 34 by car. Total species 35, individuals 2485. Observers—Elaine Barger, Norval Barger, Norma Cross, Sterling Cross, Miriam Dryer, Dr. Raymond B. Dryer, Dr. and Mrs. Howard A. Winkler. (1959—no count)

PESHTIGO: Dec. 31. 8:00 a. m. to 4:00 p. m. Sky overcast, light snow falling most of day. Wind from north at 2–15 m.p.h. Temperature 15°–24°. Light snow cover on ground, many bare spots. Peshtigo River open for 1½ miles below Peshtigo. Area:

Peshtigo, along river and bay shore. One observer. Total miles $68\frac{1}{4}$, $3\frac{1}{4}$ on foot, 65 by car. Total hours 8, $1\frac{1}{2}$ on foot, $6\frac{1}{2}$ by car. Total species 11, individuals 154. Observer—Harold Lindberg. (1959—12 species, 304 individuals)

RACINE: Dec. 31. 7:00 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Sky overcast. Wind NW at 10-15 m.p.h. Temperature 30° . Ground mostly bare, Lake Michigan open. Area: lakeshore, city, and country, all within 7 miles radius of Racine. 16 observers in 6 parties. Total party miles 171, 17 on foot, 154 by car. Total party hours 30, 17 on foot, 13 by car. Total species 39, individuals 7443. Observers—Ann Carlson, Laura Du Four, Robert Fiehweg, Dorothy and Jay Joslyn, Mrs. Frank Kranick, Mrs. Walter Peirce, George, David and Edwin Prins, Mrs. John Rohan, John Saetveit, Mrs. Arthur Schaet, J. Allan Simpson, Mary Elizabeth Whelan. (1959—31 species, 2255 individuals)

RHINELANDER: Dec. 26. 7:45 a. m. to 5:00 p. m. Sky partly cloudy, snow flurries. Wind from north at 5-8 m.p.h. Temperature 10° - 25° . 2 inches snow on ground. Wisconsin River only open water. Area: circle $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles radius centered at intersection of Stevens and Davenport Streets. 12 observers in 3 parties, plus 3 feeding stations. Total party miles 191, 3 on foot, 188 by car. Total party hours 25, 10 on foot, 15 by car. Total species 21, individuals 900. Observers—Freda Brunner, Werner Brunner, Claire Calkins, Lois Dahlstrand, Nils Dahlstrand (compiler), Sadie Dahlstrand, Grace Lassig, Lillian Lassig, Evelyn Ratliff, F. T. Ratliff, Mrs. Arno Teschendorf, Cedric Vig. (1959—13 species, 335 individuals)

ST. CROIX FALLS: Dec. 21. 7:00 a. m. to 4:00 p. m. Sky partly cloudy. Wind NW at 10-20 m.p.h. Temperature -12° - 0° . Ground mostly bare. St. Croix River open only below dam, creeks frozen. Area: circle $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles radius centered 3 miles north and 1 mile west of Centuria, including St. Croix Falls, Balsam Lake, Luck, and Cushing. 3 observers in 2 parties. Total party miles 197, 2 on foot, 195 by car. Total party hours 16, 2 on foot, 14 by car. Total species 28, individuals 1170. Observers—Charles Kemper, Mrs. Lester Pederson, Sam Robbins. (1959—no count)

SENECA: Dec. 26. 8:00 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Sky partly overcast. Wind from north at 2-10 m.p.h. Temperature 22° - 26° . One inch of snow on ground. Very little open water. Area: Seneca, SW toward Mississippi River and along river and river bottoms. One observer. Total miles 52, 9 on foot, 43 by car. Total hours $8\frac{1}{2}$, $6\frac{1}{2}$ on foot, 2 by car. Total species 17, individuals 222. Observer—Clarence Paulson. (1959—15 species, 218 individuals)

STEVENS POINT: Dec. 28. 1:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Sky overcast. Wind SW at 5-15 m.p.h. Temperature 10° - 24° . Ground mostly bare. Rivers mostly frozen. Area: circle $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles radius centered on the State College campus. 17 observers in 4 parties, plus 6 at feeders. Total party miles 306, 17 on foot, 279 by car. Total party hours 34, 15 on foot, 19 by car. Total species 26, individuals 1433. Observers—Ray Anderson, John Barnes, George Becker, Mrs. Glen Bratz, W. J. Demmerely, Mrs. F. S. Eastwood, Mr. and Mrs. Arol Epple, Mr. and Mrs. William Hanson, Nelis Kampenga, Mrs. L. L. Lampert, Lorin Leitner, Mrs. Paul Parkinson, Edgar Pierson, Harold Roberts, Mrs. T. R. Stoner, Kenneth Swedberg, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Whitmere, Bernard Wiewel, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Yambert. (1959—no count)

SUMMIT LAKE: Dec. 30. 6:30 a. m. to 4:00 p. m. Sky overcast, intermittent light snow in afternoon. Wind NW at 5-10 m.p.h. Temperature 24° - 34° . One inch of snow on ground. Streams partly open, lakes frozen. Area: circle $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles radius centered $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Summit Lake. One observer. Total miles 93, 4 on foot, 89 by car. Total hours $9\frac{1}{2}$, 4 on foot, $5\frac{1}{2}$ by car. Total species 21, individuals 575. Observer—Tom Soulen. (1959—no count)

TWO CREEKS: Dec. 28. 7:30 a. m. to 4:00 p. m. Sky cloudy to partly cloudy. Wind NW at 15 m.p.h. Temperature 8° - 24° . $\frac{1}{2}$ inch snow on ground. Small patches of open water on streams. Area: Mishicot east to Point Beach State Forest, north along Lake Michigan shore to Two Creeks, west to western edge of Gibson Township. 2 observers in 1 party. Total party miles 52, 3 on foot, 49 by car. Total party hours 8, $2\frac{1}{2}$ on foot, $5\frac{1}{2}$ by car. Total species 21, individuals 246. Observers—John Woodcock, Archie Woodcock. (1959—no report)

TWO RIVERS: Dec. 29. 7:00 a. m. to 12:00 noon, 1:00 p. m. to 4:30 p. m. Sky cloudy. Wind WSW at 9 m.p.h. Temperature 25° - 28° . One inch snow on ground. Lake Michigan and harbors open, rivers closed. Area: circle $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles radius centered on Two Rivers. 7 observers in 2 parties. Total party miles 61, 6 on foot, 55 by car. Total party hours $8\frac{1}{2}$, $5\frac{1}{2}$ on foot, 3 by car. Total species 21, individuals 948. Observers—Mrs. Charles Altmann, Mrs. Kehman Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. John Kraupa, Roy Lukes, Norris Sanders, Harry Wilsman. (1959—34 species, 3882 individuals)

VIROQUA (North): Dec. 31. 9:00 a. m. to 3:30 p. m. Sky overcast, mist at times. No wind. Temperature 25°-30°. One inch snow on ground. Open springs and pools in creeks. Area: local cemetery, roadsides, fields and woods, Esofea Park, feeders. One observer. Total miles 39, 3 on foot, 36 by car. Total hours 5, 3 on foot, 2 by car. Total species 18, individuals 330. Observer—Margarette Morse. (1959—16 species, 162 individuals)

VIROQUA (West): Dec. 31. 7:00 a. m. to 12:00 noon, 4:00 p. m. to 5:00 p. m. Sky overcast. Wind NE and light. Temperature 22°-30°. ½ inch snow on ground. Very little open water except in creek rapids. Area: farm field, wooded hillsides, and creek valley. One observer. Total miles 3, all on foot. Total hours 6, all on foot. Total species 15, individuals 250. Observer—Viratine Weber. (1959—no count)

WAUKESHA: Dec. 26. 7:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m. Sky cloudy. Wind from west at 16 m.p.h. Temperature 26°-28°. Ground bare. Creeks open, rivers and lakes mostly open. Area: circle 7½ miles radius centered near Genesee, including Waukesha, Mukwonago, Kettle Moraine State Forest, Dousman and south shore of Dousman Lake. 23 observers in 7 parties. Total party miles 55, 67 on foot, 488 by car. Total party hours 52, 21 on foot, 31 by car. Total species 47, individuals 6034. Observers—Robert Adams, Clarence Anthes, Robert Barndt, Mrs. Helen Brown, Peter Christiansen, Les Compton, Olive Compton, Roger Gerstner, Nancy Hall, Paul Hoffman, Juanita Larson, Charlotte McComb, Leonard Larson, James McComb, Charles Nelson, Jr., Mary Nelson, Philip Runkel, E. R. Rutenber, Roger Rutenber, Tom Soulen, Lydia Schwartz, Peter Weber, Ernie Zimmerman. (1959—48 species, 4582 individuals)

WAUSAU: Jan. 8. 6:00 a. m. to 4:45 p. m. Sky cloudy. Wind NW at 10-20 m.p.h. Temperature 10°-22°. Trace of snow on ground. Wisconsin River open in spots. Area: circle 7½ miles radius centered in Wausau. 24 observers in 7 parties. Total party miles 225, 22 on foot, 203 by car. Total party hours 67. Total species 37, individuals 1803. Observers—Mr. and Mrs. Roy Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. David Bierbrauer, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Buerger, Fay Crow, Nora Englin, Florence Hennsey, Mr. and Mrs. Merrill Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Kann, Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Mattern, Mr. and Mrs. Sal Oestricher, Bertha Pearson, Irma Staeger, Hazel Taylor, Tom Uttech, Olive Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Ernst Witzel. (1959—29 species, 3018 individuals)

WAUTOMA: Jan. 2. 7:30 a. m. to 4:00 p. m. Sky cloudy. Wind SW at 20 m.p.h. Temperature 15°-20°. Ground bare. Lakes frozen, streams open. Area: circle 7½ miles radius centered at Mt. Morris, including Wautoma, Wild Rose, and Redgranite. 3 observers in 2 parties. Total party miles 132, 8 on foot, 124 by car. Total party hours 18, 7 on foot, 11 by car. Total species 26, individuals 424. Observers—William Boose, Mrs. Merwood Chipman, Mrs. Clarence Marks. (1959—13 species, 232 individuals)

NEWS . . .

Walter Scott has discovered a state record "big tree" on the Honey Creek Nature Preserve, an unusual distinction and one that provides further evidence of the botanical value of this tract. The tree, a Blue Beech or American Hornbeam, *Carpinus caroliniana*, was found to be approximately 20 inches in circumference at the standard tree-size measurement point of 4½ feet above the ground. The old record, a tree Scott measured in Parfrey's Glen in 1958, was only 15 inches around at the same point. Thank you, Walter!

A news item from Prairie du Sac, which appeared in *The Capital Times* of Madison, might cause some disturbance among W.S.O. members concerned with the education of young people and the proper appreciation of the roles played by all wildlife in the natural course of things. The

story reported that "A total of 6,400 birds and animals which the U. S. Department of Agriculture labels as pests to farm crops have been destroyed by vocational agricultural students at the high school here." Of the "pests," 844 were House Sparrows (or at least "sparrows"), 1,019 were pigeons, 298 were Starlings, and 96 were Crows. There were also 220 rats, 1,883 mice, two weasels, 24 foxes, and 14 moles. The story goes on, "The USDA charts assert that the birds and animals destroyed would have eaten or contaminated \$16,388 worth of food if allowed to live." The students were divided into two competing teams, with a picnic for the winners at the losers' expense, and prizes were given to the top "destroyer" of each species. Few of us have any great love for Starlings or House Sparrows, but is this a proper way to "teach" ecology, wildlife management, or — for that matter — anything?

An Unruffled Grouse . . .

By NILS P. DAHLSTRAND

It isn't very often that one has a chance to see an "unruffled" grouse. We did, and it was quite an experience. The grouse is not unruffled any more, though. I guess you could call him (or her) a Memorial Day traffic fatality. But that's getting ahead of the story.

Werner Brunner, Francis Ratliff and I were birding on the morning of Saturday, May 28. About 7:30 a. m. we stopped along the Wisconsin River on the River Road about two miles west of Rhinelander. Birds were quite active. Up to this time we had had the pleasure of seeing and hearing a Veery, a number of Rose-breasted Grosbeaks, White-throated Sparrows and a number of other birds. While on the River Road we spent about 15 or 20 minutes watching for birds in the adjoining woods. Most of our attention was directed away from the river for there was more activity on that side of the road.

After we had satisfied ourselves we turned our attention to the trees along the river. Suddenly Francis froze. He pointed toward the road ditch and said "Look!" There, not 20 feet away, was a Ruffed Grouse walking slowly toward us. We stood like statues and watched as it came closer. In a few minutes it was within three feet of Francis, eyeing him curiously, pecking at the gravel along the road, and occasionally biting



FRANCIS RATLIFF AND THE UNRUFFLED GROUSE

PHOTO BY NILS P. DAHLSTRAND

off a dandelion head or chasing an insect. After watching for about five minutes, during which time the bird was never more than eight or ten feet from us, we relaxed and squatted down. This movement and our conversation, carried on in low tones, didn't bother the bird a bit. In fact, it became more curious and stood looking at us from two or three feet away. Francis slowly reached his hand toward the grouse. It stood erect, backed up a step or two, stood its ground, and then rushed in and pecked his finger!

At this point we wished we had a camera with us. I decided to take a chance and get up, sneak away without scaring the bird, and drive home and get my camera. This I did. It didn't bother the bird a bit when I left.

I returned in about 15 minutes. It was quite a sight to see two grown men sitting in the road, not exactly in the middle, but far enough out so passing cars had to slow down and turn out of the way.

In order to get a picture of the bird I had to walk around Werner and Francis and then walk back toward them. As I slowly circled them Werner told me that the grouse had at one point flown into Francis' lap and pecked at his sleeve. When I was just about set to take the first picture of my two companions and the bird, the grouse took an interest in me and ran toward me. Here, I thought, was my chance to get a close-up. But I couldn't. The bird was too close for me to focus on it! When I backed up in order to focus the camera, it followed me. Finally I decided I had to lure it back to Werner and Francis, and while they kept it occupied, I could snap a picture. By this time we were talking in normal tones. I walked over to them, and while I did the bird pecked at my heels. I finally did get some pictures. Shortly after this the grouse decided it had had enough and walked into the underbrush from which it had first appeared.

An Explanation and the Outcome

The Ruffed Grouse had been with us for about an hour. It was in good physical condition from all appearances. It could walk and fly, and seemed to have a normal appetite. When, then, should this timid bird of the wild act like a domestic fowl?

Our question was partially answered right after the grouse departed. A young lady, walking down the road, told us that grouse started following her father during the snow storm on the weekend of May 7-8. On that weekend it began snowing on Friday afternoon and continued until Sunday noon. A total of ten inches fell. Ever since that time the bird had been very tame, coming up to their house, which was but a short distance away. They thought it probably had a nest nearby.

In the afternoon Francis and his family drove out to see the grouse. They didn't have to wait long at the viewing spot before it appeared. It acted very much like it did that morning. Francis reported that they had difficulty in keeping it away from the car wheels when leaving, and that it chased the car a short distance down the road as they drove off. We had a similar experience when my family paid it a visit on Sunday afternoon, at which time I took some more pictures.

Monday afternoon, Memorial Day, Werner and his family drove out to get some pictures. When they arrived, the grouse was still there. It was in the road, not strutting and running as we had seen it, but in-

stead a lifeless heap with feathers scattered around. It was an uncounted Memorial Day traffic fatality. We had talked of this possibility when we first encountered this peculiar bird. Now it was an actuality.

Though the bird is now dead we will always remember the enjoyable moments we had in a front-row seat in nature's outdoor theater.

814 Birch Street
Rhinelander, Wisconsin

THE 1960 MAY-DAY COUNT

By WALLACE N. MacBRIAR, JR.

Fourteen May-Day Counts were received from those who pursue the big count during the height of the spring migration. The observers checked off a total of 215 species during the period. Of particular note were the sightings of Golden Plover at Madison, Mockingbird at Green Bay, Bell's Vireo at Madison and in Sauk County, Hooded Warbler in Sheboygan County, Orchard Oriole at Green Bay and in Sheboygan County, Sharp-tailed Sparrow at Green Bay, and Lark Sparrows at Madison and in Chippewa County. These northern species were still present during the count period: Snowy Owl, Green Bay; Red-breasted Nuthatch, Oconomowoc; Evening Grosbeak, Wausau; Red Crossbill, Wausau; and Rusty Blackbird at Antigo.

Sunday, May 15, was the popular day for the count this year. Eight of the 14 counts were made on that date. There were three counts made on May 22 and one each on May 17 and May 21; one report was not dated.

Green Bay was finally topped for having sighted the most species; the honor goes this year to Sam Robbins in his check of northern and western Adams County. He tallied 157 species. He comments that this was the largest personal day's list he has ever had in Wisconsin and only the second time he has ever reached the 150 mark. However high this score may be it does not approach the high of 171 in 1959; it is, though, one higher than the 1958 top tally of 156.

The next highest scores go to the Madison Audubon Society with 155 species and then the Green Bay Bird Club with 150.

Summary of the Counts

ADAMS COUNTY: 157 species. One observer made this high score in the northern and western sections of this county from 4:30 a. m. to 1:00 p. m., May 17. Interesting observations include the Red-bellied Woodpecker, Water Pipit, and Henslow's Sparrow. 27 warblers were observed. Reported by Sam Robbins.

DANE COUNTY: 155 species. Members of the Madison Audubon Society made this count in the vicinity of Madison. They were in the field from 7:30 a. m. to 7:30 p. m., May 15. Several interesting observations were made: Golden Plover, Tufted Titmouse, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, Bell's Vireo, Prothonotary Warbler, Henslow's and Lark Sparrows. 27 warblers were listed. Reported by Mrs. R. A. Walker.

GREEN BAY-DE PERE AREA: 150 species. 25 members of the Green Bay Bird Club probed the areas of Point Sauble and Town of Scott, the West Bay shore, De Pere and Allouez, and Fairland. They

were in the field from 5:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m., May 15. These observations are of interest: Gray Partridge, Wilson's Phalarope, Mockingbird, Prothonotary Warbler, Cerulean Warbler, Yellow-headed Blackbird, Orchard Oriole, and Sharp-tailed Sparrow. A Snowy Owl was still present in the area during this count. 25 warblers are on this list. Reported by Edwin D. Cleary.

BELOIT-JANESVILLE AREA: 139 species. Ned Hollister Bird Club members made their count on May 15. Included in this report are the observations of a Mockingbird and Prothonotary Warbler. A Rough-legged Hawk and Tree Sparrow were still present at this late date. 25 warblers were observed. Reported by Mrs. Joseph Mahlum.

CHIPPEWA COUNTY: 129 species. The reporter and several others were in the field on May 21 between 5:00 a. m. and 9:00 p. m. Of note from this count are the Henslow's and Lark Sparrows. 21 warblers were observed. Reported by Charles A. Kemper.

APPLETON AREA: 119 species. May 15, 5:30 a. m. to 8:00 p. m., two observers, 7½ mile radius of Appleton, clear sky, calm to 10 m.p.h. wind, temperature 50°-87°. A Tufted Titmouse and Yellow-headed Blackbird are on this list. 23 warblers tallied. Reported by Daryl Tessen.

OCONOMOWOC AREA: 122 species. Three observers of the S. Paul Jones Bird Club were in the field on May 15 from 5:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Weather: partly cloudy to clear; wind calm to southwest 10 m.p.h.; temperature 54° to 68°. Best records: Red-breasted Nuthatch, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, and Henslow's Sparrow. 22 warblers. Reported by Ed Peartree.

WAUSAU AREA: 112 species. 25 observers of the Wausau Bird Club spent 114 man-hours in the field on May 22. They drove 247 miles, travelled by boat for three miles, and walked 45 miles. They were hampered by high water and bad roads. The area covered was within 15 miles of Lemke Street in Wausau. The temperature ranged from 40° to 65°; the wind calm to 15 m.p.h. The area covered included 50% woodland, 30% fields, 18% urban, 2% water. Ten Evening Grosbeaks and a Red Crossbill were still present when the count was made. This group observed 15 warblers. Reported by Tom Uttech. (Editor's note—This group should be commended again for the thoroughness and completeness of the reporting.)

ANTIGO AREA: 101 species. Ten members of the Antigo Bird Club checked an area of 15 mile radius of Antigo from 6:00 a. m. to 6:00 p. m. on May 15. The day was clear, the temperature was from 40° to 58°. Included in the observations are 30 Dickcissels and two Henslow's Sparrows. 14 warblers were also observed. (Reporter not indicated.)

The following counts were also received: Honey Creek-Leland-Loganville Area, Sauk County (92 species); Antigo Area (91 species); Sheboygan County (70 species); Luck Area, Polk County (66 species); and Sheboygan County (48 species).

MORE NEWS . . .

A new twist in travel advertising shows up in a recent Canadian Government Travel Bureau ad in *Newsweek*, which

asks, "Bird-watching, anyone?" The ad then promises that "Canadian birds do everything but say 'cheese' when they see a pair of binoculars. . . ." Perhaps because they've just migrated across Wisconsin, where the "cheese" is so good?

The Cattle Egret Comes to Wisconsin . . .

Editor's note: These two reports constitute, as far as is known, the first and second authentic observations of the Cattle Egret in Wisconsin.

Get out your headline type, I did it today (April 21, 1960); Wow! It may be a new record for the state as I have not been able to find any reports of it from W.S.O. Field Notes of recent years. I suppose it was only a matter of time until one was seen as it has been spreading over the country.

Yes, a Cattle Egret, 200-250 feet from me in an open marshy area, standing completely exposed on a grassy spit in shallow water. The first thing I noticed about the bird was its yellow bill, small size (about Little Blue Heron or less), a tawny (light tan) crown and upper breast. Its legs were a light olive color. It obliged me by twice scratching its head so that I could see its feet which were the same color as the legs.

I watched it with my 20x Balscope for an hour. Then I dashed into town to get a friend, Allan Dunwiddie, Jr., to come out to see it. Actually I had no no idea what it was as I had only read about Cattle Egrets briefly, never expecting to see one up here.

On the way out I described the bird to him and he said, "It must be a Cattle Egret." He had also read about it, remembering certain details I had forgotten. After watching it again I came home, collected all my **Auks** and **Audubon Magazines**, and now have no doubt that what we saw was a Cattle Egret.

I notified some of the other birdwatchers about the discovery. They and some Beloit people also observed the find.

The bird was discovered on Kennedy Road north of the Town Line Road about three miles from where I live in Janesville.—J. Harwood Evans, Janesville. (Editor's note—Also reported by Mrs. Joseph Mahlum, Melva Maxson, and Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Ohm.)

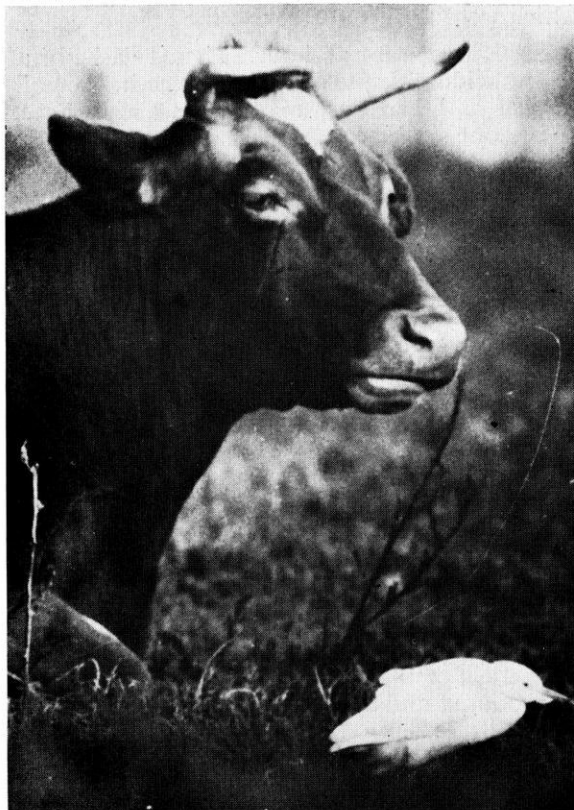
On Nov. 7, 1960 at about 9 a. m. I looked out of our living room window and saw a white bird walking among the herd of cows that pasture in the field about 100 feet away. It was easy to see that the long-necked bird was an egret, too small to be a Common Egret, and as the bill was yellow, the legs dark, and a little buff was visible on the crown, it had to be an immature Cattle Egret—as far as I know the first of the species to seen in Waukesha County and the second record for the state. The first was seen near Janesville by J. H. Evans, Melva Maxson, et al., April 21-27, 1960. See **1960 Audubon Field Notes**, 389. Fortunately Charlie and I had become acquainted with this bird in Florida and had discussed with Alexander Sprunt, Jr., our guide on an Audubon tour, the fact that immature Cattle Egrets have dark legs rather than yellow. As the bird is not in Petersen's Eastern Field Guide and as a description

of the immature Cattle Egret is not given in Sprunt's **Florida Bird Life** I would otherwise have been hesitant to identify it.

I hastily called other members of the Benjamin F. Goss Bird Club who hurried out that morning to see it. The haste was unnecessary as the bird stayed through Nov. 19 and could be seen in the same field almost all day long every day during that time. Hundreds of bird watchers from Waukesha, Oconomowoc, Milwaukee, Madison, and smaller nearby communities came out to see it, and its photograph was snapped many times. Also people who had never looked at a bird before in their lives were intrigued by the newspaper item "Rare Bird from Africa" and stopped to see the egret.

Feeding and Roosting Habits

By watching through a spotting scope we concluded that the egret was eating grasshoppers and crickets. Due to the cold weather, (over an inch of snow had fallen and melted on Nov. 6), these insects were semi-dormant. At this season the cows were fed in the barn and are in the pasture only a few hours each day. The Cattle Egret appeared to find plenty of food without the cows being present, but when they came out



of the barn it walked among them, feeding close to their heads and legs. Our Wisconsin cows, not used to such a companion, curiously muzzled the bird who then would side-step a bit and continue feeding. When the cows lay down the egret often sat close to them. The egret was very fond of a rail fence dividing our yard from the field and would return to it for resting and preening. On several occasions it occupied itself thus for three - quarters of an hour at a time.

At night the Cattle Egret roosted in a clump of red cedar trees in the "night pasture" about 50 feet from the machine shed and barn—the closest it could roost to the barn and still have the protection of cedars. It went to roost about

OBVIOUSLY, A CATTLE EGRET!

MILWAUKEE JOURNAL PHOTO
BY GEORGE P. KOSHOLLEK, JR.

sundown. On Nov. 10 the sunset was at 4:33 p. m. and the egret went to roost at 4:43 p. m. Although we were not always able to catch it coming out of its roost in the morning the few times we did seem to indicate it stayed in the cedars longer on cold morning.

Nov. 11—temperature 32 degrees—flew out of roost at 8:40 a. m.

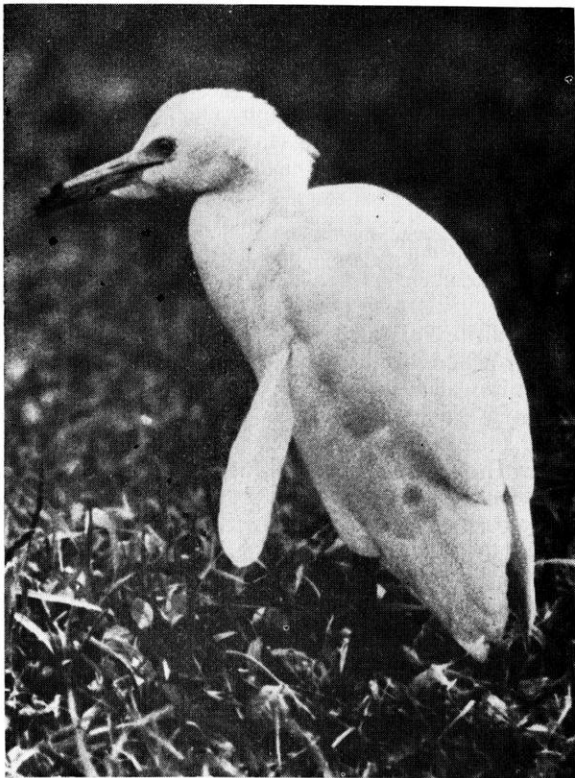
Nov. 14—temperature 50 degrees—flew out of roost at 7:15 a. m.

Nov. 17—temperature 31 degrees—flew out of roost at 8:20 a. m.

Nov. 18—temperature 40 degrees—flew out of roost at 7:10 a. m.

Except for its night's roost the Cattle Egret only once was observed perching in a tree, and that for but a moment. It preferred the open field for feeding to the "night pasture" which has oaks and cedars spaced about 25 ft. apart. Only young stock were in the night pasture while the egret was here.

Once or twice a day the bird flew 150 feet from the pasture to a pond for a drink. Twice we saw it alight close to our four white Pekin ducks. Perhaps these ducks, possibly looking from a distance like egrets, were the reason this rare bird chose our farm for a visit. The bird stayed but a short time at the pond and at no time was observed fishing there.



THE BROKEN WING FEATHER

MILWAUKEE JOURNAL PHOTO
BY GEORGE P. KOSHOLLEK, JR.

On Nov. 19 the egret wandered to other fields for feeding throughout the day. Several times it took some scouting on our part to locate it for visitors. At 4:15 p. m. it walked all over the pasture without stopping to eat much—as if it was looking for food but couldn't find any. Shortly after sundown it arose, circled the field and over the house, and headed north to the barn as if to alight in its usual roost but instead flew over and beyond the cedars. We could not see it after that. Perhaps it landed in the field on the other side for a last snack. This was the last time we saw the bird. On Nov. 19 the temperature was mild and remained so for another week so it did not leave because of colder weather. In spite of all the visitors, there was no indication that the bird

left because of too frequent stalking for a closer look or a better picture. It was far tamer than our native Great Blue or Green Herons. Perhaps a bird that associates with cattle is thereby used to people and expects no harm from them. In Africa and South America it is regarded as extremely beneficial in its eating habits and therefore not molested by man. I believe the egret left because the supply of grasshoppers and crickets was giving out. One feather in the left wing was broken and hanging down. This did not seem to hamper the bird when flying. But some observers expressed the opinion that the egret might hesitate to undertake a long migratory flight because of this feather.

Ever since the Cattle Egret was first seen in Florida in 1952, biologists have predicted the spread of this foreign bird over the entire country. Roger Tory Peterson in **Wild America**, published in 1955, agreed with this prediction, but he said "Somehow I would not expect it to breed in the northeastern states, nor in the upper Midwest, even though there are plenty of cows." All bird watchers should be on the alert for this bird next summer, and for a possible nest, as Peterson might be wrong. —Mary Haven Nelson, Dousman.

By The Wayside . . .

White Pelican Near Ashland. On May 28, 1960, Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Dryer of Poynette and I observed one White Pelican sitting on a sandbar along the mouth of Fish Creek in Chequamegon Bay of Lake Superior (Bayfield County). The bird was very large and white with a long and massive orange bill. The legs and feet were also orange. In flight the primaries were black. This was unmistakably a White Pelican.

Dr. Dryer reported that he observed the bird in almost the same location on May 29 and 30. He observed the bird with a 30x telescope.—David A. Bratley, Washburn.

European Teal Admitted to the Spring Listings as a Hypothetical Observation due to Poor Visibility. On Saturday, April 16, I accompanied Hazel and David Cox to Goose Lake (Arlington Refuge), near Highway 51 in Columbia County. Before turning down the Goose Lake road we stopped to scan a fairly large cornfield pond to the east of 51. Although it was the middle of the day, it was snowing and the visibility was not perfect. The pond was swarming with waterfowl, taking off and landing in large flocks, many of them Blue-winged Teal and American Widgeon. Hazel, in the front seat, with a 20x Balscope attached to the window, pointed out six of what she first took to be Green-winged Teal, directly opposite us on the far side of the pond, between 100 and 150 yards from the car.

I scanned the whole pond carefully, with my identical scope on the rear window, looking for the characteristic vertical shoulder line, but saw none at all. I then looked through Hazel's scope and saw the six teal with conspicuous **horizontal** white lines along their sides. A check with Peterson and Pough revealed them to be European Teal. It seemed to me that the only other duck we might confuse with the Teal would be the American Widgeon, but on the six birds we observed the green head panel had dark above as well as below and they were clearly teal-

shaped and smaller than the Widgeon. The Teal continued to paddle quietly on the far side of the pond while we checked and re-checked with the books, until the snow became too thick for clear vision. When we checked the pond a half hour later, after visiting Goose Lake, we were unable to find them. Ed Peartree was similarly unsuccessful when he looked for them on the following day.—Marion K. Stocking, Beloit.

American Eider in Two Rivers Harbor. On March 24, 1960, at about 5:00 p. m. I saw a bird in the Two Rivers harbor (Manitowoc County) which I believe was an immature male American Eider. It was quite a bit larger than the Goldeneye ducks and its head was brown similar to the female Goldeneye. The bill was yellow extending far up the forehead with the profile of the Canvasback. The back was dark. There was no white on the head or back. The breast was white with a narrow faint band of dark dividing it like a low necklace. There was a small white patch on the side toward the tail at the waterline. I did not see the bird fly but had a good look at it through 7x35 binoculars at close range. It was seen again on March 26 by Bernard Brouhard and three students. Kortright in his **Ducks, Geese and Swans of North America** does not list this plumage. The profile of the head and bill leads me to believe that it was not a King Eider.—John Kraupa, Two Rivers.

Yellow Rail Discovered in Marinette County. On the forenoon of May 14, 1960, we went to a marsh in Marinette County, where Carl H. Richter of Oconto has found the Yellow Rail nesting in previous years. Almost immediately after we reached the right habitat, we heard a bird call. The note is a sort of "tic-tic" or "tic-tic-tic," very un-bird-like. The bird kept calling, so we surrounded it and managed to flush it after almost stepping on it. It was quite yellowish. We noted the white wing-patch as it flew away. Later on we heard at least two birds calling, one of which may have been the one we flushed. Mr. Richter is well acquainted with the Yellow Rail. He has found several nests in previous years, the only person who has found nests in Wisconsin.—Roy and Martha Lound, Madison.

Two State Observations of the Piping Plover. On May 7, I visited a flooded area near Norway Grove in Dane County in a driving snow storm. The wind was out of the northwest at 20 m.p.h., the temperature was 34°F., and although it was snowing hard, the snow melted as it hit the warm ground. After flushing a large flock of Pectoral Sandpipers, several Lesser Yellowlegs, and a few Semipalmated Plovers, I flushed a small, very pale plover. I thought a Snowy Plover would have been very appropriate, but close investigation showed this bird to have a complete ring around the breast and light colored legs, the field marks of the Piping Plover.—William Hilsenhoff, Madison.

One bird was seen on the shore of Lake Superior at Herbster, Bay-field County, on May 22. It was accompanied by three Semipalmated Plovers and four Dunlins. It was about 2:00 p. m., and the day was sunny. I watched the birds running back and forth along the shore for at least ten minutes, and could have watched them all afternoon if I had wanted to. In contrast to the Semipalmated Plovers, the Piping Plover was a light tannish gray, the color of dry sand. The black patch on the forehead stood out clearly between the white face and the light sandy top of the head. In flight it resembled a Sanderling. Its whistled note was accented on the first syllable; the Semipalmated Plovers were also

calling, but their calls were higher on the second note. I have seen Piping Plovers before in Texas.—Roy Lound, Madison.

A New North American Record Placed on the Hypothetical List When Howard Winkler Discovered a Spotted Redshank at Horicon. Perhaps the most outstanding discovery of the season was the Spotted Redshank seen at Horicon on April 28. I should like to repeat the details. Peg and I had covered the marsh area fairly well and had done quite well generally. We had on our list a Swainson's Hawk and a White-fronted Goose along with Blue Geese and Snow Geese and some shorebirds. While studying some shorebirds in a small pond on the east side of the marsh Peg called my attention to a shorebird with which she was not familiar. The following notes were taken on the spot but my first reaction when I saw it was that it was either a Redshank or a Spotted Redshank. This I felt would be impossible as I knew of no other reports of this European species in this country. I had a slight advantage in having had opportunities to see these birds when I was in Europe.

The bird we were observing was feeding in the flooded area together with some Lesser and Greater Yellowlegs but stood out from them, appearing noticeably larger and chunkier. Perhaps the most outstanding feature was the brilliant orange legs. This with the equally brilliant orange red bill, which darkened at the tip, led to the "Spotted" diagnosis. The chest and upper belly were jet black and the lower abdomen was relatively clear with splotches along the flanks. We studied the bird for at least 20 minutes through the 30x Balscope and my 16x50 binoculars. I was then anxious to see its flight pattern which is distinctive. I got out of the car and approached the bird, getting to within 20 yards before it flew. It uttered no call but revealed the white patch running vertically from the tail and part way up the back, no definite wing stripe and nothing remarkable in the tail. The legs trailed beyond the tip of the tail. It landed in a far field and all efforts to relocate it failed. Apparently there were no other observations of this bird but there can be no doubt as to what it was despite the fact that there are no prior sight records for the bird. Correspondence with Dr. Rand at the Chicago Museum confirmed our diagnosis. He expressed regret that the specimen could not have been collected.—Howard Winkler, Pardeeville.

Laughing Gull at Goose Pond. May 28 was a cloudy day, with light rain during the early part of the morning and a temperature of about 60°F. I visited Goose Pond in Columbia County about 10:30 that morning to observe shorebirds. After about an hour, I was heading back to the car when I noticed an unusual bird flying toward me about 50 feet above the water. The head of this bird was entirely black, with the rest of the body and tail white, contrasting sharply with the wings. The flight was rather flopping and tern-like, with the bird wheeling and gliding only occasionally. My first impression was a Franklin's Gull, but when the bird wheeled and the mantle became visible it proved to be a uniform dark gray color with a white border along the back edge. I watched this gull for 15 minutes, during which it maintained about the same altitude. Sometimes it flew directly overhead. The tail was rounded and the undersides of the wings were pale gray with some black at the very tip of the wings. Once this gull almost collided in flight with a male Shoveler. It appeared to be exactly the same size. Because of the size, and the lack

of any contrasting markings on the mantle, I feel convinced that the bird I observed was a Laughing Gull.—William Hilsenhoff, Madison.

Observation of a Summer Tanager in Appleton. The Summer Tanager was not in its full plumage (a uniform red). Instead it was a mixture of color—red, yellow and green—suggesting that this was possibly a young male (probably last year's) which had not yet acquired its complete adult plumage. The upper part of the head, and part of its back, were green. The lower part of the head and the breast and belly were yellow. The wings were red, as well as the lower part of the back and the tail. A few patches of red were also visible on the head and breast. There were no wing bars, and the bill was shorter and thicker, not like the longer and thinner bill of the Baltimore Oriole. It did not have a crest, or even the slightest suggestion of one, and there was no suggestion at all of a dusky or black coloring on the wings or tail. It was observed twice on May 10, both times with 7x50 binoculars at very close range, sometimes as close as five to seven feet from us.—Daryl Tessen, Appleton.

FIELD TRIP NEWS

HONEY CREEK TRIP

The annual May trip to our own Honey Creek Nature Preserve will be held on Sunday, May 28. We hope that many members will be able to visit and see for themselves the breath-taking beauty of our valley and bog. The highlight of the trip is the rugged and beautiful 2½ mile hike up the valley to the natural waterfall at its head. There is also plenty to be seen at the bog or on the ½-mile of W.S.O. land at the foot of the valley, for those unable or unwilling to try the more rugged jaunt. The Honey Creek Preserve may be reached from Highway 12-13 at Prairie du Sac by turning west on County Trunk Highway "PF," continuing on "PF" for 14.3 miles to a town road, and going west on the town road for just a short distance. The turn from "PF" to the town road will be marked with a sign.

1961 SUMMER CAMPOUT

The Summer Campout will be held June 17 and 18 at Horicon Ledges, a Dodge County Park. Horicon Marsh will be the particular area to be studied, and there is a great deal of fine habitat for songbirds as well. The park is located on Raesches Hill road, which can be reached from Horicon on Highway 28, from Mayville on 28 and County Trunk "TW," and from the south on Highway 33 and "TW." Camping sites will be located in the upper portion of the park.

MILWAUKEE LAKESHORE TRIP

Mild weather on March 5 brought out 58 observers for one of our best-attended Lakeshore trips. Birders came from Beloit, Wauwatosa, Milwaukee, Hales Corners, Madison, Oconomowoc, Ixonia, Sussex, and Randolph, and gathered at McKinley Beach parking area. The group proceeded south along the lake, stopped for lunch at South Shore Park's pavilion, and continued on to Grant Park. Highlights among the 29 species observed were the Snowy Owl, banded and painted, seen on the McKinley breakwater, and the Long-eared Owls and Red Crossbills at Grant Park.



FIELD NOTES

By WALLACE N. MacBRIAR, JR.

Spring Season

March-May 1960

"Weather! Everybody talks about it, but nobody seems to do anything about it!" This is not quite true when it comes to the many thousands of enthusiastic bird watchers throughout this country and particularly to the 64 W.S.O. members who were on the alert in 47 of Wisconsin's counties this spring. These compilers of ornithological migration data are well aware of the weather in their pursuit of the birds that are scheduled to appear in our state sometime during this period. Year after year, season after season, professional bird men and lay bird watchers try to make some correlation with the weather picture and its direct or indirect effect on the migration picture of North American bird life. Evidences of this weather-migration relationship are found in the pages of **Audubon Field Notes**. The serious student of migration should subscribe to this important digest of ornithological data. It is within its pages that you will find an attempt to correlate the entire country's bird population, its movement, and its variance with the weather.

It is important to read about more than just the spring migration season for our particular area. It is equally important and extremely interesting to read about the areas directly to the south of us. Many times the answer to the perplexing problem of why are the birds late in arriving can be found in the summaries for the states directly south of Wisconsin. Of special interest is the account of the Esso catastrophe in the Central Southern Region report for this spring. Here is an account of birds attracted to a burning flame on top of a vertical stack at an oil refinery at North Baton Rouge, Louisiana. This flame, 250 feet in the air, and fanned out for 150 feet by a southeasterly wind, attracted night migrants to a fiery death. Over a thousand carcasses were counted the following morning.

This is but one of the many instances that might have some effect on the migration within our own state. In order to best understand the arrival pattern of birds coming from the south, W.S.O. members should have a copy of the **Audubon Field Notes** in hand as they read the reports from this area.

Meteorologically, Wisconsin had it rough in the spring of 1960. State climatologist Marvin W. Burley makes this statement for March, after one of the worst Februaries on record: "Persistent cold weather was the dominant feature of the month. Conditions typical of midwinter pre-

vailed over the state until the 27th. Temperatures below zero were general in all sections during this period. Several stations reported the coldest day of the winter on the first. As late as the 26th, 9 below zero was reported in Madison. The month ended with relatively warm air moving across the state." For April Burley summarizes in part: "The period April 15 to 17 began with a series of thunderstorms, high winds, and heavy rain and ended by blanketing southern and eastern sections with up to 4 inches of snow. Hail from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter fell on La Crosse late on the afternoon of the 15th. The ground was covered with hail from 6 to 8 inches deep near buildings. Door County was hard hit by snow and high winds. . . . The period 22nd-25th was a stormy one for the northwestern counties. Hail fell and lightning struck a number of communities in the area. Hail covered the ground to a depth of one inch in Winter. A tornado did minimum damage in Flambeau River State Forest. Record and near record amounts of rain fell on the northern part of Douglas, Bayfield, Ashland, and Iron Counties, resulting in one of the worst floods in years." Rain and below normal temperatures persisted through May.

Comment from Loganville

Here are comments about the bird migration by some of the state's observers. N. R. Barger of Madison said, "Spring migration generally late this year." Harold and Carla Kruse, Loganville: "The most important general observation concerns the very late arrival of the first migrants. We usually look for Killdeer, Bluebirds, Redwings, Robins, and meadowlarks in early March, but this year not a single bird appeared until the end of the month. Some of the northern birds, Juncos, Purple Finches, and White-throated Sparrows, remained in this area beyond their usual times." From Evansville, John Wilde reports, "The severe cold and heavy snow of March definitely delayed the early migration: Killdeer, March 27; Common Grackle, March 29; Robin, March 31; Redwing, March 31; Bluebird, April 2."

Sam Robbins' summary of the spring season for Adams County would probably fit well into the general picture throughout the state: "March was not a month of heavy snow in Adams County, but the heavy snows that occurred farther south helped to keep the weather rather consistently cool. Migration was so thoroughly discouraged by the snow and cold farther south, that, aside from the usual early movement of Crows and Horned Larks, the only definite migrants to be noted before March 29 were a Lapland Longspur on March 20 and a Rusty Blackbird on March 28.

"March 29 brought the first influx of March migrants; during the last three days of the month a few individuals of most of the March migrants could be found (even including a Phoebe on March 30), but it was purely a case of a small early vanguard—no real numbers of any migratory species.

"(April): The first strong influx of migrants occurred on the morning of April 2. Weather reports indicated a strong low moving eastward through Iowa that morning, and we had strong warm southerly winds here until noon, when the weather again turned unfavorable. But during the morning hours over 1500 Canada Geese were counted as flock after flock went over, and Robins, Killdeer and the normally expected

blackbirds were moving in good numbers. The influx even included a flock of 15 Tree Swallows, and a surprising Common Egret.

"The next noticeable period of movement was April 11-14, with first arrivals of Flickers, Sapsuckers, Purple Martins, Winter and Bewick's Wrens, both Kinglets, Myrtle Warblers, Louisiana Waterthrushes, Brewer's Blackbirds, Savannah, Field, Fox and Swamp Sparrows.

"April 20 was another warm, windy day, and among the arrivals noted by then were the earliest Gnatcatcher and the earliest Lincoln's Sparrow I have ever seen.

"April 23 and 24 were warm days, probably inducing migration, but I was unable to be in the field. The only new arrival noted was an early House Wren.

May Migration in Adams County

"(May): Another modest wave occurred May 3-5, with 18 species of warblers recorded on the 5th, but the birds seen during that period were merely the ones one would normally expect in the first week of May.

"It started raining early Thursday afternoon, May 5, and continued raining (or snowing) without a moment's let-up until Sunday morning, May 8—66 consecutive hours. This ushered in what must have been one of the wettest Mays in weather bureau history. Flooding occurred in many places, with several county trunk highways under water at various points. If I had been able to cover all the flooded fields in the next few days, I might have garnered some new county records for large shorebirds.

"The passerines that were not recorded by May 5 were delayed until May 14, with good movement taking place May 14-17. In the early part of this four-day period the birds that normally arrive in the second week of May arrived, and by the 17th they were joined by the later May migrants—all that could be expected except the late flycatchers—Yellow-bellied, Traill's, and Olive-sided. In fact, May 17 was quite a day: nine hours afield between 4 a. m. and 1 p. m. produced a tally of 157 species (See "1960 May-Day Count"). The big share of the warblers during this period were brightly plumaged singing males.

"May 20 was another good day, but thereafter I did no field work. The May passerine migration as a whole was not exceptional, but I would rate it as least average or better. If there were any outstanding rarities, however, I missed them."

Eau Claire TV Tower Kills

Indication of migration intensities can be gleaned from the television tower kills at Eau Claire as reported by Charles Kemper: "May 4, 28 species, 104 individuals; May 20, 18 species, 87 individuals; May 21, 20 species, 56 individuals; May 25, 5 species, 19 individuals; May 29, 9 species, 43 individuals; and May 30, 9 species, 32 individuals."

Rare species were observed during the period in the state and the most significant are documented elsewhere in this issue. Through most of these records do not need amplification here it should be pointed out that two represent new records for the state and one of these a new record for the country. It was only a matter of time before the Cattle Egret showed up in Wisconsin as its spread across the country has been checked at many points. The first report for this species in the state was from near Janesville on April 21.

Howard Winkler made the other really exceptional observation when he and his wife saw a Spotted Redshank at Horicon Marsh on April 28. Winkler, having had previous experience with the species in Europe, was able to be dead sure of his observation. However, since a specimen has never been collected on this side of the Atlantic this observation must necessarily be relegated to the hypothetical list. Be sure to read the details in "By the Wayside."

The Season

In the spring of 1960, W.S.O. members saw the season thusly:

Common Loon: Later than usual first reports; April 3 in Dane (William Hilsenhoff), Adams (Sam Robbins) and Waukesha Counties (Ed Peartree). On April 5 it was observed in Polk County (Mrs. Lester Pederson) and Columbia County (Howard Winkler). General arrival during the rest of the month.

Red-throated Loon: Three reports for the state. Sheboygan County, March 27, when eight were observed by Tom Soulen; April 22 through May 6 in Adams County (Sam Robbins); and in Milwaukee County, April 28 (Harold Bauers).

Horned Grebe: First, April 1, Marathon County (Mr. and Mrs. David Bierbrauer). Noted in Rock County (Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Ohm) and Winnebago County (Daryl Tessen) on April 3 and in Milwaukee County on April 7 (Harold Bauer). Departure early in May with the last one noted on May 8 in Marathon County (Mrs. Spencer Doty).

Pied-billed Grebe: Dane County, March 12 (Keith Brown); Brown County, March 27 (Edwin Cleary). Most other arrivals by the middle of April.

White Pelican: One bird observed by David Bratley and Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Dryer at the mouth of Fish Creek, Chequamegon Bay, Lake Superior (Bayfield County) from May 28 through May 30. (See "By the Wayside").

Double-crested Cormorant: Observed in Dane, Brown, Winnebago, Adams, Juneau and Burnett Counties. April dates include Adams County (Sam Robbins) on the 3rd, Dane County (Thomas Ashman) on the 20th, and Burnett County (Norman Stone) on the 22nd.

Great Blue Heron: First, March 9, Rock County (Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Ohm). John Wilde checked a rookery located ten miles southwest of Evansville in Green County, in late May. He counted 20 nests and observed young birds.

Common Egret: A fairly well observed species in the southern part of the state. First sighted this year in Adams County on April 2 (Sam Robbins); Dodge County on April 3 (Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Dryer); and Crawford County on April 13 (Marion Stocking).

Cattle Egret: J. Harwood Evans, Allan Dunwiddie, Jr., Mrs. Joseph Mahlum, Melva Maxson, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Ohm, and many members of the Ned Hollister Bird Club observed one individual of this species on the Kennedy Road about three miles north of Janesville between April 21 and 27. (See "By the Wayside").

Little Blue Heron: Two reports. One observed at Horicon Marsh (Dodge County) on April 28 by William Schultz of the Milwaukee Public Museum staff. Another individual was present in an undisclosed lo-

cality in Waukesha County between May 2 and 12 (John Bielefeldt, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Nelson).

Green Heron: Showed up initially in Milwaukee County (Mary Donald) on April 23. The next day it was present in Waukesha County (John Bielefeldt), Rock County (Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Ohm), and Columbia County (Howard Winkler).

Black-crowned Night Heron: Ed Cleary's persistent observations turned up the first report of this species for the state in Brown County on March 26. Next reported in Columbia County on April 3 (Howard Winkler). The species was reported in Rock County (Frances Glenn, Marion Stocking) and Dane County (James Zimmerman) on April 10.

Yellow-crowned Night Heron: Four reports: May 3, Dane County (Keith Brown); May 13-14, Grant County (Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Dryer, Howard Winkler); and May 8 through 12, Columbia County (Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Dryer).

American Bittern: The first spring arrival was spotted in Burnett County by Norman Stone on April 13. Next in Columbia County on April 14 (Howard Winkler) and on the 15th in Brown County (Ed Cleary) and Chippewa County (Charles Kemper).

Least Bittern: Observed in Dane County on May 7 by William Hilsenhoff.

Whistling Swan: Arrived on Lake Winnebago on March 27 (Daryl Tessen) and noted in Waukesha County on March 29 (Mrs. Earl Sauer). Last noted in southern Wisconsin on April 27 (Columbia County—William Hilsenhoff). After a noticeable concentration of this species in Green Bay opposite Marinette County on April 22, the last of these birds was observed on May 1 (Harold Lindberg).

White-fronted Goose: Howard Winkler observed one in Dodge County on April 28.

Snow Goose: Though reported as wintering in Rock County (Frances Glenn) it was not observed as a migrant until April 13 when it arrived in Burnett County (Norman Stone). On April 18 this species arrived in Outagamie County (Alfred Bradford). Also reported in Oconto, Dane and Dodge Counties.

Blue Goose: First sighted in Burnett County on April 13 (Norman Stone). It was in Outagamie County on April 18 (Alfred Bradford), Adams County on April 20 (Sam Robbins), Brown County on April 22 (Ed Cleary), and in Marinette County on April 25 (Harold Lindberg). It was still present at Crex Meadows in Burnett County at the end of the period.

Gadwall: A winter bird leads off the period with William Hilsenhoff's report from Dane County. The first migrant was noted in Winnebago County on March 27 (Daryl Tessen). Other southern county data indicates the migration for the species started on April 2 in Waukesha County (Ed Peartree), and on April 9 in Columbia County (Howard Winkler).

Pintail: Frances Glenn reports one as present from the winter period into spring in Rock County. Next: March 29, Chippewa County (Charles Kemper); March 31, Columbia County (Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Dryer) and Jefferson County (Emil Stock). Charles Kemper made the last observation for this species in the state on May 21 in Chippewa County.

European Teal: Due to the unusualness and rather poor visibility

during observation, the report of six individuals of this species observed by Marion Stocking and Hazel and David Cox on April 16 in a cornfield pond near Goose Lake in Columbia County is admitted as a hypothetical listing. (See "By the Wayside").

Green-winged Teal: March dates: March 17, Columbia County (Howard Winkler) and March 29, Waukesha County (John Bielefeldt). General arrival after the middle of April.

Blue-winged Teal: Very early date in Milwaukee County, March 6 (Ivy N. Balsom). Next observation in Winnebago County on March 27 (Daryl Tessen) and Rock County on March 28 (Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Ohm). Several reports on March 29 and in the first week of April.

American Widgeon: Two March dates: March 29, Milwaukee County (Mary Donald); March 31, Columbia County (Howard Winkler). Many reports follow during the next few days.

Shoveler: Earliest: March 27, Columbia County (Thomas Ashman), Winnebago County (Daryl Tessen), and Dane County (Mary Walker).

Wood Duck: A carry-over from the winter season was one observed by Harold Bauer in Milwaukee County. The arrival in Jefferson County was noted on March 27 (Emil Stock). The species arrived in Brown County on April 1 (Ed Cleary) and in the far northern counties of Burnett (Norman Stone) and Iron (Norman Pripps) on April 19.

Redhead: Milwaukee County, March 10 (Harold Bauers); Dane County, March 11 (William Hilsenhoff); Outagamie County, March 15 (Alfred Bradford); and Brown County, March 16 (Ed Cleary). Last noted in the state on May 10 in Dane County (Keith Brown) and in Marathon County (Mrs. Spencer Doty).

Ring-necked Duck: The first bird to arrive evidently completed its migratory flight into the state in Dane County on March 11 (William Hilsenhoff). General arrival as indicated from the reports was during the last week of March and the first week of April.

Canvasback: Mary Donald had a bird of this species under observation in Milwaukee County which was probably the same one seen on March 6. Next ones checked off in Dane County on March 18 (William Hilsenhoff) and in Winnebago County on March 31. Individuals observed in all sections of the state up to May 3 when it was last noted in Dane County (Keith Brown).

Bufflehead: Last noted: May 15, Brown County (Ed Cleary).

Oldsquaw: Last date: April 12, Milwaukee County (Ivy Balsom).

American Eider: This unusual bird is place on our hypothetical list of Spring observations. John Kraupa, Bernard Brouhard and three students observed an immature male in Two Rivers harbor on March 24 and 26 (Manitowoc County). (Details in "By the Wayside").

White-winged Scoter: Sheboygan County, March 8 (Sam Robbins); Milwaukee County, April 7 (Harold Bauers); only observations.

Ruddy Duck: Entered southern Wisconsin on March 19 in Rock County (Frances Glenn and Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Ohm). Was as far north as Brown County by April 1 (Ed Cleary).

Hooded Merganser: First noted in state in Manitowoc County on March 27 (John Kraupa) and Outagamie County on March 28 (Alfred Bradford).

Turkey Vulture: Marathon County, April 2 (Mr. and Mrs. David Bierbrauer); Adams County, April 6 (Sam Robbins); Waukesha County,

April 10 (John Bielefeldt). Other reports from Dane, Columbia, Milwaukee, Oconto, Grant, Washburn, Chippewa, Sauk, Crawford, Richland, and Vernon Counties.

Goshawk: One observation: Iron County, April 7 (Norman Pripps).

Sharp-shinned Hawk: Earliest observed in Rock County, March 15 (Frances Glenn).

Red-tailed Hawk: A Krider's Red-tail (a subspecies) was observed by Norman Stone, B. L. Dahlberg, Ernest Swift, Wayne Truax, and Harry Stroebe in the Upper Hay Creek dike area at Crex Meadows (Burnett County) on April 21. The bird was observed in good light, sitting in a tree at possibly 150 feet. The light plumage, or partially albinistic characteristic, and the pinkish tail, were checked by the observers. Stone saw another bird, or the same bird, circling in typical Red-tail fashion over Dike #5 on May 9. A careful examination of its markings was made with 7x50 binoculars in good light at 100 feet.

Broad-winged Hawk: Late in arriving. First noted in Rock County, April 5 (Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Ohm). Next in Washburn County (Diane and W. S. Feeney) and Dane County (William Hilsenhoff) on April 16. All further reports after April 20.

Swainson's Hawk: This buteo was seen on the eastern edge of Horicon Marsh (Dodge County) near the Main Dike on April 28 by Howard Winkler. The wing positioning, the buffy dark breast band contrasting with the light belly, and the contrasting light and dark pattern of the lower and upper feathers were clearly observed.

Rough-legged Hawk: Last observation for the state this spring was on May 14 in Dodge County (Tom Soulen, Keith Brown).

Bald Eagle: These observations: Milwaukee County, April 21 (Harold Bauers); Outagamie County, May 30 (Alfred Bradford); noted as common throughout the period in Vilas County (William Hilsenhoff); Rock County, March 17 (Chester Skelley); Iron County, April 5 (Norman Pripps); Adams County (Sam Robbins); two in Vilas County, May 30 (John Wilde); and one in Oneida County, May 30 (John Wilde).

Osprey: No March reports. Washburn County, April 14 (Diane and W. S. Feeney); Rock County, April 15 (John Wilde); Waukesha County, April 18 (John Bielefeldt). Also observed during the period in Vilas, Columbia, Sauk, Iron, Adams and Vernon Counties.

Peregrine Falcon: Dane County, April 26 (Keith Brown); Washburn County, May 4 (Diane and W. S. Feeney); Adams County, May 13 (Sam Robbins); and Grant County, May 13 (Howard Winkler); only reports.

Pigeon Hawk: Dane County, April 18 (Keith Brown); Winnebago County, April 26 (Daryl Tessen); Waukesha County, April 27 (Ed Pearce); and Adams County, May 3 (Sam Robbins).

Prairie Chicken: This resident species was again this year reported only in Sam Robbins' summary from Adams County, but was known also to be present in the Buena Vista area of Portage County.

Sharp-tailed Grouse: Tallied in Oconto County (Alfred Bradford); Iron County (Norman Pripps); and Burnett County (Norman Stone).

Gray Partridge: Recorded in Milwaukee County (Ivy Balsom); Columbia County (William Hilsenhoff, Howard Winkler); Rock County (Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Ohm); and in Dane County (Sam Robbins and Tom Soulen).

Bobwhite: Several comments from conscientious observers show that

this species has not made an appreciable recovery from heavy losses in recent years. Harold and Clara Kruse indicate that this bird is "still scarce due to hard winters" in Sauk County. John Wilde reporting from Rock County says, "No birds seen or heard this spring in the area indicating they have made little, if any, recovery from the winter of '58-'59." The species was observed, however, in Dane (Thomas Ashman), Adams (Sam Robbins), Vernon (Viratine and Richard Weber), and Columbia (Howard Winkler) Counties.

Sandhill Crane: These observations were sent in: March 29, Outagamie County (Alfred Bradford); April 14, Adams County (Sam Robbins) and Burnett County (Norman Stone); and April 24, Columbia County (Donald Cors).

King Rail: Sam Robbins was able to ferret out this species in two counties, tabulating the only records of the spring: Dodge County on April 29 and Adams County on May 5.

Virginia Rail: An exhausted individual was captured in Milwaukee County by Leon Weissgerber of the Museum staff on April 14. On April 16 this bird was banded and released by Wallace MacBriar. The species was next observed in Burnett County, April 21 (Norman Stone) and in Adams County, April 22 (Sam Robbins). General arrival completed by May 10.

Sora: First seen April 14, Dodge County (Howard Winkler) and April 15, Brown County (Ed Cleary). Most other arrivals between April 23 and the first week in May.

Yellow Rail: This elusive, secretive bird was flushed in a marsh in Marinette County by Roy and Martha Lound, and Carl Richter, on May 14. (See "By the Wayside").

Common Gallinule: Arrived in Winnebago County on April 21 (Daryl Tessen) and in Dodge County on April 28 (Howard Winkler). All other observations in May.

Piping Plover: Two well documented observations at opposite ends of the state. William Hilsenhoff observed an individual in a driving snow storm in a flooded area near Norway Grove (Dane County) on May 7. The other bird was seen on the shore of Lake Superior at Herbster (Bayfield County) on May 22 (For more details on both records see "By the Wayside").

Semipalmated Plover: First sighted on same date as reported last year, May 3, Dodge County (Howard Winkler); next on May 7, Dane County (William Hilsenhoff). All other reports of earliest arrival are after May 15.

Golden Plover: First arrivals noted in Rock (Frances Glenn), Dodge and Fond du Lac Counties (Sam Robbins) on April 29. Last observed on the last day of the period, May 31, in Dane County (Mary Walker).

Black-bellied Plover: Passed through the state in 13 days. Arrived May 14 in Columbia (Roy and Martha Lound) and Dodge County (Tom Soulen). Last observed on May 23 in Dane, Columbia and Winnebago Counties (William Hilsenhoff).

Ruddy Turnstone: First seen May 17, Adams County (Sam Robbins). General arrival May 21, 22, and 23. Still present at the end of the period in Dane County (Mary Walker).

Woodcock: First reported March 29, Milwaukee County (Mary Donald). Again this year Tom Soulen reports finding "an individual high

and dry on the University of Wisconsin campus (Madison, Dane County), this time right in front of Bascom Hall on March 30." John Kraupa (Manitowoc County) reports findings a Woodcock on its nest on May 14.

Common Snipe: Only two March dates. March 29, Rock County (Frances Glenn) and March 30, Dane County (William Hilsenhoff). Mary H. Staeger of Birnamwood, Shawano County, discovered a nest of this species with four eggs, on May 22. On May 31 she saw an adult with young at the same location.

Whimbrel: Documented observations of this species made by Roy Lound at the edge of Lake Superior at Washburn, Bayfield County, on the morning of May 21; and by James B. Hale and his wife, who saw two individuals on a beach at Whitefish Bay, Door County, May 27.

Upland Plover: Milwaukee County, April 20 (Mary Donald); Winnebago County, April 21 (Daryl Tessen); Brown County, April 23 (Ed Cleary); La Crosse County, April 24 (Leo Egelberg); and Waukesha County, April 24 (William Hilsenhoff). Most other arrivals in May.

Spotted Sandpiper: First arrivals on April 20, Dane County (Thomas Ashman), Brown County (Ed Cleary), and Adams County (Sam Robbins). William Hilsenhoff relates an interesting observation during a snow storm on May 7 at a flooded area near Norway Grove in Dane County; "... during this snow storm, I saw a Spotted Sandpiper perch on a barbed wire fence. This bird hung precariously to the wire for fully two minutes before flying to a safer perch on the ground. This is the first time I have ever observed a shorebird on a fence."

Solitary Sandpiper: Arrived April 24, Dane County (Keith Brown); Chippewa County (Charles Kemper), and Outagamie County (Daryl Tessen). Last date May 23, Milwaukee County (Harold Bauers) and Rock County (Frances Glenn).

Willet: One observed by Sam Robbins in a flooded field near Brandon, Fond du Lac County, on April 29.

Greater Yellowlegs: Rather late in appearing. The first one appeared in the report of Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Dryer in Dodge County on April 13. Next, April 15, Dane County (Thomas Ashman) and April 20, Chippewa County (Charles Kemper). Last date was May 21 in Dane County (Keith Brown), Chippewa County (Charles Kemper), and Manitowoc County (John Kraupa).

Lesser Yellowlegs: First reported April 3, Rock County (Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Ohm); April 13, Dodge County (Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Dryer); and April 15, Chippewa County (Charles Kemper). Last; May 22, Adams County (Sam Robbins).

Spotted Redshank: Howard Winkler's opportunity to observe this species in Europe provides excellent evidence that the bird he and his wife saw at Horicon Marsh on April 28 was this species. However, since this bird has never before been recorded on the North American continent it will have to go on the hypothetical list. (Read the exciting account of this record in "By the Wayside").

Pectoral Sandpiper: Mary Donald in Milwaukee County and Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Dryer in Columbia County recorded the earliest date for this species in the state on April 20. Sam Robbins noted it in Adams County on April 24. Other observations tallied until its evident departure on May 21, Dane County (Keith Brown) and Chippewa County (Charles Kemper).

White-rumped Sandpiper: This species was checked off the field lists of observers in Dane, Columbia, La Crosse, Chippewa, and Juneau counties with the earliest date from La Crosse, April 29 (Leo Egelberg). Last seen in the state in Columbia County when Tom Soulen observed four on May 29. Just the day previous William Hilsenhoff recorded 14 in Columbia County.

Baird's Sandpiper: All observations fell between May 15 and May 31. First reported from Rock County, May 15 (Marion Stocking, David and Hazel Cox). Observed in Adams County on May 17 (Sam Robbins); in Dane County, May 19 and 21 (Keith Brown); and in Columbia County on May 23 (William Hilsenhoff), May 25 (Thomas Ashman), May 29 (Roy and Martha Lound), and May 31 (Howard Winkler).

Least Sandpiper: First seen April 28, Dodge County (Howard Winkler); next April 29, Chippewa County (Charles Kemper). All other observations from May 4 to May 23 when William Hilsenhoff noted the last bird recorded in the state in Columbia County.

Dunlin: First tallied in Dane County (William Hilsenhoff) and Brown County (Ed Cleary) on May 12. Last date May 30, Racine County (Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Ohm, Dorothy Hammel).

Dowitcher: Earliest, April 30 (Howard Winkler) and latest, May 23 (William Hilsenhoff), both records from Columbia County. William Hilsenhoff was able to identify the **Short-billed** variety by its call in observations made in Dane and Columbia Counties: "I was fortunate this spring in being able to produce a vocal response from all the dowitchers I saw, and all were Short-billed based on the soft double or treble note which reminds me of a combination of the Lesser Yellowlegs, Greater Yellowlegs and Wilson's Phalarope. In the spring of 1959 the first dowitcher I saw was a single Long-billed, which I chased two or three times, and each time the bird flew it produced one or two single, high pitched, loud notes. Although I have chased about 50 dowitchers since then I have heard only the notes of the Short-billed and have come to the conclusion that the Long-billed is much less common, at least in the spring migration. I might add that although the note of the Short-billed is usually double or treble, I have heard it uttered in series up to fifteen notes." This species was also recorded in Dane, Milwaukee and Rock Counties.

Stilt Sandpiper: Jefferson County, May 8 (Emil Stock); Milwaukee County, May 17 (Mary Donald); and Columbia County, May 23 (William Hilsenhoff) and May 24 (Howard Winkler). The only observations.

Semipalmated Sandpiper: First observation from Outagamie County on May 1 (Alfred Bradford); next from Dane County, May 12 (William Hilsenhoff). Hilsenhoff noted 50 in Columbia County on May 23 which is the last observation received for the spring season.

Western Sandpiper: One record for the state: Columbia County, May 31 (Howard Winkler).

Marbled Godwit: Two observations at Goose Pond in Columbia County were possibly the same bird. On May 13 the Lounds observed an individual and on May 24 Howard Winkler made his identification. The bird was flushed in each instance for verification.

Hudsonian Godwit: Three records: Columbia County, April 30 (Howard Winkler); Juneau County, May 14 (Sam Robbins); and Dane County, May 18 (N. R. Barger, H. L. Orians).

Sanderling: Recorded only during a period of eight days. First sighting in Adams County, May 17 (Sam Robbins); Dodge County, May 19 (Howard Winkler). Last May 24, Juneau County (Sam Robbins). Also recorded in Milwaukee, Dane, Bayfield, and Winnebago Counties.

Wilson's Phalarope: Two exceptionally early dates by two independent observers: April 14, Dodge County (Howard Winkler); April 16, Columbia County (William Hilsenhoff). Previous earliest date was April 19, 1936, when the species was observed by J. S. Main.

Northern Phalarope: Three observations: Dane County, May 21 (Sam Robbins); Columbia County, May 28 (William Hilsenhoff); and Columbia County, May 31 (Howard Winkler).

Laughing Gull: William Hilsenhoff's account of the observation of this species near Goose Pond in Columbia County on May 28 is documented in "By the Wayside."

Bonaparte's Gull: First, April 12, Milwaukee County (Ivy Balsom); April 14, Manitowoc County (John Kraupa). Still present in Milwaukee County on May 30 (Ivy Balsom) and Racine County on this date (Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Ohm, Dorothy Hammel).

Forster's Tern: May 8 is the earliest recorded for this species this spring: Dane County (William Hilsenhoff, Mary Walker) and Winnebago County (Daryl Tessen).

Common Tern: First report from Winnebago County, April 22 (William Hilsenhoff).

Caspian Tern: Two reports on April 14: Brown County (Ed Cleary) and Manitowoc County (John Kraupa). John Wilde states that the observation he made on this species at Leota Pond, Evansville, Rock County, on April 22, constitutes the first record for this area. Other observations in Dane, Marinette, Oconto, Winnebago, and Grant Counties.

Black Tern: Arrived in the southern part of the state very early. Columbia County, April 23 (Howard Winkler); Rock County, April 24; and Dane County, April 26. Well established on the nest areas by the third week in May.

Mourning Dove: Reported in all areas of the state by the first week in April.

Yellow-billed Cuckoo: Perhaps the early record established by Viratine and Richard Weber of April 24 in Vernon County can be accounted for by the exceptional migratory flight of April 23, which resulted in early arrival dates for many species. Not noted again, however, until May 20, when Melva Maxson noted the species in Rock County. Many other observations followed this.

Black-billed Cuckoo: This species was also observed at a very early date in Vernon County; April 26 (Viratine and Richard Weber). William Hilsenhoff noted this species in Dane County on May 14 and for the next few days most observers recorded this bird.

Barn Owl: One at Barn Owl Pond in Ozaukee County on May 11 (Mary Donald).

Great Horned Owl: Ed Peartree noted a nest with two young on April 9 in Waukesha County.

Snowy Owl: These observations during the spring season: Dane County, March 2 (Thomas Ashman); Dodge County, March 11 (Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Dryer); Rock County, March 30 (Mrs. Joseph Mahlum); Co-

lumbia County, April 6 (Howard Winkler); Brown County, May 15 (Ray Hussong, Ed Cleary); and Door County, May 29 (Harold Wilson).

Long-eared Owl: Reported during the period in Columbia (Thomas Ashman), Milwaukee (Ivy Balsom, Harold Bauers, Mary Donald, Mrs. Norman White), Dane (Keith Brown), and Rock (Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Ohm) Counties.

Short-eared Owl: Last noted April 28 in Columbia County (Howard Winkler). Other reports from Milwaukee, Rock, Dane, and Burnett Counties.

Saw-whet Owl: Only reports from Dane County: March 27 (Thomas Ashman, Mary Walker) and April 2 (Tom Soulen).

Whip-poor-will: Apparent arrival into the state on April 24, Dane County (Thomas Ashman, Roy and Martha Lound).

Nighthawk: Earliest arrival date May 4, Milwaukee County (Mary Donald) and Dane County (William Hilsenhoff). All other arrival dates range from May 13 through 26.

Chimney Swift: In contrast with last spring's exceptionally early arrival, this species didn't make its appearance in the state until April 21 this year; Columbia County (Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Dryer, Howard Winkler) and Dane County (William Hilsenhoff). Many other reports followed in the next few days.

Ruby-throated Hummingbird: First reports from Dane County, May 12 (Roy and Martha Lound); Grant County, May 13 (Howard Winkler); and Adams County, May 14 (Sam Robbins). Arrival in the central counties was noted on May 18, Chippewa County (Charles Kemper) and on May 21, Marinette County (Harold Lindberg). In the far north on May 24, Bayfield County (Roy Lounds).

Red-bellied Woodpecker: Most northerly report in the west during the period was from Polk County (Mrs. Lester Pederson). Reported as far north as Juneau and Adams Counties in central Wisconsin (Sam Robbins) and to Outagamie and Brown Counties in the east (Daryl Tesen, Ed Cleary). Far northern reports of the species again were absent.

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker: First arrival noted in Dane County, March 29 (Tom Ashman). It was checked in Marathon County, April 2 (Mrs. Spencer Doty). Last noted in southern Wisconsin on May 3, Dane County (William Hilsenhoff) and in central Wisconsin on May 17, Adams County (Sam Robbins).

Eastern Kingbird: First report from Columbia County (Donald Cors) and Rock County (Mrs. Joseph Mahlum) on April 23. It was observed in far northern Oneida County on April 24 (Nils Dahlstrand). Most arrivals tallied in the first ten days of May.

Crested Flycatcher: Very early in Marinette County, April 23 (Harold Lindberg). Eight reports of arrivals between May 4 and 8.

Phoebe: Earliest arrival on March 27, Dane County (Mary Walker) and Rock County (Marion Stocking). Sam Robbins noted this species in Adams County on March 30.

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher: Rock County, May 13 (Frances Glenn); Chippewa County, May 14 (Charles Kemper); Milwaukee County, May 15 (Mary Donald); and Grant County, May 15 (Howard Winkler). Also reported in Columbia, Waukesha, Dane, Sauk, Bayfield, Adams, Outagamie, and Waukesha Counties. The one in Waukesha County was banded by Ed Peartree on May 28.

Acadian Flycatcher: These reports only: Grant County, May 13 (Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Dryer) and May 15 (Howard Winkler); Brown County, May 15 (Ed Cleary); Outagamie County, May 20 (Daryl Tessen); and Dane County, May 29 (William Hilsenhoff).

Traill's Flycatcher: Very early report in Dane County on May 3 (Keith Brown). Next noted in Brown County on May 15 (Ed Cleary). All other reports follow this date.

Least Flycatcher: Earliest, May 3, Rock County (Melva Maxson).

Wood Pewee: In contrast to the several April dates of this species last year it was not reported until May 12 this year, and that report came from Burnett County (Norman Stone). Many reports the next few days.

Olive-sided Flycatcher: Keith Brown reported this species first from Dane County on May 15. Next reported from Dodge County, May 19 (Howard Winkler) and Adams County, May 20 (Sam Robbins). Other reports from Milwaukee, Sheboygan and Rock Counties.

Horned Lark: John Wilde gave these interesting road counts in his report of this species from Rock County: They arrived in numbers about February 10. On February 29 he counted 74; on March 6, 80; March 13, 89; March 20, 70; March 27, 64; and April 3, 54. Declined to regular summer population about mid-April.

Tree Swallow: Earliest dates: March 29, Columbia County (Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Dryer) and Winnebago County (Daryl Tessen); March 30, Milwaukee County (Mary Donald). Reached the northern part of the state by April 16, in Bayfield County (David Bratley).

Bank Swallow: The first two reports come from northeastern counties: Brown County, April 2 (Ed Cleary) and Marinette County, April 14 (Harold Lindberg). Most other reports during last week in April and first week in May.

Rough-winged Swallow: An exceptionally early date from Ed Pearce in Waukesha County, April 3. Next report April 15, Milwaukee County (Ivy Balsom) and another April 16, Columbia County (Howard Winkler). Many reports follow for the remainder of the month and into May.

Barn Swallow: Earliest report was from Brown County, April 12 (Ed Cleary).

Cliff Swallow: Appeared first in the far north: Oneida County, April 14 (Nils Dahlstrand) and Ashland County, April 23 (Charles Wiberg). It was recorded first in southern counties on April 24, Dane County (Keith Brown) and Rock County (Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Ohm).

Purple Martin: Many first sightings follow the first reports: April 2, Brown County (Mrs. Andrew Weber, Ed Cleary) and Rock County (Mrs. Joseph Mahlum).

Gray Jay: Noted during period in three northern counties: Vilas (Alfred Bradford), Oneida (Nils Dahlstrand), and Iron (Norman Pripps).

Raven: Observed in these counties during the spring: Vilas, Bayfield, and Iron.

Tufted Titmouse: Most northern in Marathon County (Mrs. Spencer Doty).

Red-breasted Nuthatch: A better representation of observations this spring than last. The species noted in Columbia, Outagamie, Bayfield, Dane, La Crosse, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Walworth, Rock,

and Outagamie Counties. Latest observation during the period from Outagamie County, May 24 (Daryl Tessen).

Brown Creeper: For the second year in a row Sam Robbins has reported this species as scarce. Last noted in southern Wisconsin on April 23, Dane County (William Hilsenhoff).

House Wren: Arrival April 15, Milwaukee County (Mrs. Norman White). Many reports of arrival six days later and after: three reports on April 21, six on April 22, five on April 23, and eight on April 24.

Winter Wren: William Hilsenhoff reports the earliest sighting, April 2, Dane County. Sam Robbins reports the species "summering" in Adams County.

Bewick's Wren: Adams County, April 13 (Sam Robbins); Dane County, April 18 (James H. Zimmerman); and Columbia County, May 10 (Howard Winkler) were the only reports.

Carolina Wren: One report: Adams County, March 21 (Sam Robbins).

Long-billed Marsh Wren: Two April 24 reports were the earliest—Brown County (Ed Cleary) and Winnebago County (Daryl Tessen). Next, April 29, Dodge County (Sam Robbins). Most other reports during first three weeks in May.

Short-billed Marsh Wren: Chippewa County, May 4 (Charles Kemper). All other reports between May 10 and May 27.

Mockingbird: Present during the period in these counties: Milwaukee (Ivy Balsom, Mrs. Norman White), Outagamie (Mr. and Mrs. P. Menning, Daryl Tessen), Dane (Keith Brown), Marinette (Harold Lindberg), Racine (Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Ohm, Dorothy Hammel), and Waukesha (Mrs. Earl Sauer).

Catbird: First, April 29, Rock County (Mrs. Joseph Mahlum). General arrival between May 2 and May 15.

Brown Thrasher: Most arrivals logged before the end of April. The earliest was April 16, Columbia County (Howard Winkler).

Wood Thrush: No April dates. John Bielefeldt observed the first one for the state on May 1 in Waukesha County. Many reports during the next few days.

Hermit Thrush: Very early report on March 12, Dane County (Mary Walker). March 27, Jefferson County (Emil Stocking) and March 30, Manitowoc County (John Kraupa) were other March dates. Appeared in far northern counties on May 8, Bayfield County (David Bratley) and Oneida County (Nils Dahlstrand).

Swainson's Thrush: Earliest, April 24, Milwaukee County (Ivy Balsom). Checked throughout the month of May in most areas up through June 2 in southern Dane County (James Zimmerman) and June 7 in central Outagamie County (Daryl Tessen).

Gray-cheeked Thrush: Arrived in three counties on May 4: Chippewa (Charles Kemper), Outagamie (Daryl Tessen), and Columbia (Howard Winkler). Last date for the state from Outagamie County, May 27 (Daryl Tessen).

Veery: Earliest arrivals: Dane County, May 3 (James Zimmerman); La Crosse (Leo Egelberg), Rock (Melva Maxson), and Outagamie (Daryl Tessen) Counties, May 4.

Eastern Bluebird: Perhaps indicative of a species in trouble are the statements of "very few," "scarce," "seemed very scarce," in many of the

reports. Also indicative is the lateness of the dates when the Bluebird was first found in the state. It took experienced, seasoned observers to find these first birds on March 29; Harold and Carla Kruse in Sauk County and Sam Robbins in Adams County. It would be well for all observers to analyze the status of this species in their areas in their reports during future seasons. Here is where W.S.O. members can possibly contribute in heading off disaster to one of the state's important birds.

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher: Two April dates: April 20, Adams County (Sam Robbins) and April 21, Dane County (Thomas Ashman). A pair was recorded nesting in Vernon County on May 14 (Viratine and Richard Weber). For the second year Charles Kemper reports this species in Chippewa County on May 11. Last year's bird was the first ever recorded in his county.

Golden-crowned Kinglet: Earliest reported March 20, Outagamie County (Daryl Tessen). Next on April 2, Waukesha County (John Bielefeldt), Milwaukee County (Wallace MacBriar), and Rock County (Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Ohm). May 15 is the last date for the state, Brown County (Ed Cleary) and Milwaukee County (Mary Donald).

Ruby-crowned Kinglet: Very late in making an appearance. Didn't show up until April 3 in Dane County (William Hilsenhoff) and Sauk County (Harold and Carla Kruse). Remained in Milwaukee County through May 27 (Harold Bauers).

Water Pipit: Adams County, May 3 (Sam Robbins); Rock County, May 8 (John Wilde); Dane County, May 12 (Tom Soulen); Sheboygan County, May 14 (Tom Soulen); Bayfield County, May 21 (Roy Lound); and a very late report from Columbia County, May 31 (Howard Winkler).

Bohemian Waxwing: Two reports: Marathon County, April 5 (Mr. and Mrs. David Bierbrauer); Milwaukee County, three observed on March 13 (Mary Donald).

Northern Shrike: Only one report for the reason: Bayfield County, March 24 (David Bratley).

Loggerhead Shrike: First noted in Rock County, March 29 (Frances Glenn). Arrived in Outagamie County, April 10 (Alfred Bradford). Also reported in Columbia, Dane, Brown, and Dodge Counties.

White-eyed Vireo: One report from Rock County, and exceptionally early, April 23 (John Wilde); two reports from Dane County, May 9 (Thomas Ashman) and one singing May 12 (Roy and Martha Lound); one in Columbia County, May 16 (Howard Winkler).

Bell's Vireo: Outside of several observations made in Dane County, possibly the same individuals, between May 18 and May 22 (Thomas Ashman, Keith Brown, William Hilsenhoff, Sam Robbins, and Tom Soulen), the only report was one discovered by Mary Donald in Monches Woods in Washington County, May 19.

Yellow-throated Vireo: Earliest noted in Dodge County, May 2 (Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Dryer).

Solitary Vireo: The first appearance in southern counties was on April 30 in Dane County (Roy and Martha Lound); remained until May 24 in Adams County (Sam Robbins). Roy Lound, in visiting Bayfield County in the far north, found the species on its breeding grounds on May 21.

Red-eyed Vireo: Generally quite late in arriving; the first ones noted

May 4 in Dane County (Keith Brown), the next May 10 in Rock County (Melva Maxson). The bulk of the arrival dates in other counties were from May 13 through May 20 with a peak on May 15.

Philadelphia Vireo: Earliest arrival, Dane County, May 3 (Keith Brown). Last noted in the state on May 28, Outagamie County (Daryl Tessen). Also reported during the period in Milwaukee, Grant, Rock, Adams and Columbia Counties.

Warbling Vireo: Earliest, April 28, Dane County (Keith Brown). General arrivals started May 2 but no heavy influx indicated from the reports.

Black-and-white Warbler: William Hilsenhoff noted this species on April 23 in Dane County. It appeared next in Dodge County on May 2 (Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Dryer), and was as far north as Marinette County on May 4 (Harold Lindberg).

Prothonotary Warbler: Reports from Grant County on May 13 (Howard Winkler); from Dane County, May 15 (Thomas Ashman, Mary Walker) and May 21 (Keith Brown); from La Crosse County, May 19 (Leo Ebelberg); and from Rock County, May 22 (Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Ohm).

Worm-eating Warbler: Two reports: Kletsch Park, Milwaukee County, May 8 (Mary Donald) and Wyalusing State Park, Grant County, May 15 (Howard Winkler).

Golden-winged Warbler: Arrival noted on May 1 in Dane County (William Hilsenhoff); followed by Sam Robbins' report from Adams County, May 3; Daryl Tessen's report from Outagamie County, and Howard Winkler's report from Columbia County, May 4. Moderate number of reports from other sections of the state throughout the period.

Blue-winged Warbler: May 5 is earliest report, Dane County (Keith Brown). Bulk of the arrivals on May 13, 14, and 15.

Brewster's Warbler: Two reports of this hybrid from Dane County. On May 12 observed by Thomas Ashman and on May 15 by Mary Walker.

Tennessee Warbler: Two April reports. Two individuals observed in a pine tree in Virmond County Park, Ozaukee County, April 24 (Wallace MacBriar). The other April observation was made in Outagamie County on April 27 (Daryl Tessen). General arrival before May 15 in other areas. Was still present at the end of the period in Dane County (Keith Brown).

Orange-crowned Warbler: Mary Donald noted this species on April 21 in Milwaukee County to tally the earliest report. It remained in the state through May 24 when it was last noted by Daryl Tessen in Outagamie County.

Nashville Warbler: Speculating that the appearance of this species on April 24 may have been due to the preceding warm days, Ivy Balsom reported one from Milwaukee County. Other April dates include: April 26, Dane County (Keith Brown) and April 29, again in Milwaukee County (Mary Donald). This species was in Outagamie County, May 2 (Daryl Tessen) and Washburn County, May 4 (Diane and W. S. Feeney).

Parula Warbler: Earliest, May 5, Adams County (Sam Robbins). Several reports on May 13 with a scattering thereafter.

Yellow Warbler: Eight April reports with the earliest April 24, Dane County (Thomas Ashman). Was as far north as Marathon County in

central Wisconsin on May 8 (Mrs. Spencer Doty) but arrived on May 4 in more northerly Washburn County (Diane and W. S. Feeney).

Magnolia Warbler: Dodge County, May 2 (Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Dryer). Next, Outagamie County, May 5. There were indications of a heavy flight of this species into the state on May 15, as 15 arrival reports for this date were received.

Cape May Warbler: The first birds seemed to over-shoot southern counties. Observed first in Burnett County (Norman Stone) and Outagamie County (Daryl Tessen) on May 3. Equally northern is the report from Marathon County on May 5 (Mrs. Spencer Doty). Last date for the state was May 24 from Bayfield County (Roy Lound) and Outagamie County (Daryl Tessen).

Black-throated Blue Warbler: Present between May 11 and 22 in Waukesha County (John Bielefeldt, Ed Peartree). Single reports from Brown County (Ed Cleary) and Milwaukee County (Wallace MacBriar) on May 15; Adams County, May 17 (Sam Robbins); Outagamie County, May 27 and 28 (Daryl Tessen); and Sheboygan County, May 28 (Wallace MacBriar).

Myrtle Warbler: First arrival, April 7, Columbia County (Howard Winkler).

Black-throated Green Warbler: One April report: Milwaukee County, April 29 (Mary Donald). Frequently observed in other sections of the state from May 3 on.

Cerulean Warbler: Showing an extension of the species' range and being the first individual arrival reported, is the bird that was discovered by Charles Kemper among the television tower kills on May 4 at Eau Claire. Dr. Kemper noted that this was the first Eau Claire County record for this species. Most other arrivals noted on May 13, 14, and 15. The species was also observed during the period in Dane, Milwaukee, Grant, Manitowoc, Sauk, Adams, and Waukesha Counties.

Blackburnian Warbler: Earliest May 2, Vernon County (Viratine and Richard Weber). On May 3 it was reported in Dane County (Kenneth Brown, William Hilsenhoff, James Zimmerman), Adams County (Sam Robbins), and Outagamie County (Daryl Tessen). Last seen in the southern part of the state on May 27, in Outagamie County (Daryl Tessen).

Chestnut-sided Warbler: Good flights of this species noted in most areas with some counts indicating abundance. Earliest, May 2 in Outagamie County (Daryl Tessen). Many reports thereafter.

Bay-breasted Warbler: Arrived May 4, Dane County (Kenneth Brown); May 5, Outagamie County (Daryl Tessen). Arrived in Bayfield County May 22 (Roy Lound). Was last seen in the state on May 28 in Waukesha County (John Bielefeldt) and Bayfield County (David Bratley).

Blackpoll Warbler: First May 5, Outagamie County (Daryl Tessen); next May 13, Grant County (Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Dryer). Observations continued until the end of the period.

Pine Warbler: Columbia County, April 28 (Donald Cors); Dane County, May 3 (Kenneth Brown); Adams County, May 3 (Sam Robbins); Chippewa County, May 12 (Charles Kemper).

Palm Warbler: Earliest, April 20, Dane County (Kenneth Brown). Last date in the state May 25, Rock County (Frances Glenn).

Ovenbird: Its presence first observed on April 23, Outagamie County

(Alfred Bradford); April 26, Dane County (William Hilsenhoff). Most arrivals between May 8 and 18.

Northern Waterthrush: Detected first on April 23 in Dane County (William Hilsenhoff) and Jefferson County (Emil Stock).

Louisiana Waterthrush: A very early arrival checked by Sam Robbins, April 14, Adams County. On April 24 it was observed in Milwaukee County (Ivy Balsom), Sauk County (Carla and Harold Kruse), and Waukesha County (Ed Peartree).

Kentucky Warbler: Eight observers recorded this species in four counties. Grant County, May 13 (Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Dryer, Howard Winkler); Fox Point, Milwaukee County, May 15 (Mary Donald); Dane County, May 19 and 22 (Kenneth Brown, Tom Soulen); and Sauk County, May 22 (Harold and Carla Kruse).

Connecticut Warbler: Rather late in arriving; May 13 was the first day in Rock County (Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Ohm). Last date May 30, Waukesha County (John Bielefeldt).

Mourning Warbler: Manitowoc County, May 14 (Daryl Tessen); Rock County, May 15 (Frances Glenn); Adams County, May 17 (Sam Robbins). Several arrivals on May 19 and thereafter.

Yellowthroat: Early arrival in Waukesha County, April 24 (John Bielefeldt); next in Dane County, May 2 (Thomas Ashman).

Yellow-breasted Chat: Charles Kemper trapped and banded one on May 19, in Chippewa County. Other reports from Rock County, May 20 (Melva Maxson); Waukesha County, May 21 (Tom Soulen); and in the University of Wisconsin Arboretum, Dane County, May 28 (Roy and Martha Lound).

Hooded Warbler: Observed in two counties: Dane County, May 4 (Tom Ashman), possibly nesting with an individual singing from May 19 through May 30 (Keith Brown, Tom Soulen); and Sheboygan County, May 15 (Howard Koopman).

Wilson's Warbler: First noted in Chippewa County, May 9 (Charles Kemper). Last date, June 1, Milwaukee County (Harold Bauers).

Canada Warbler: Appeared on the same date, May 15, in Dane, Brown, Milwaukee, and Outagamie Counties. Arrived in Marinette County, May 21 (Harold Lindberg). However, migration was slower in the western counties: Chippewa County, May 21 (Charles Kemper); Bayfield County, May 28 (David Bratley) and Ashland County, May 28 (Charles Wiberg).

American Redstart: Earliest, May 3, Dane County (Thomas Ashman, Keith Brown).

Bobolink: An extremely early observation, April 12, Polk County (Mrs. Lester Pederson); another early date April 23, Waukesha County (John Bielefeldt). General arrival after May 1.

Yellow-headed Blackbird: Eleven counties reported this species. The first sighting was in Dodge County, April 14 (Howard Winkler).

Orchard Oriole: Spring reports from Rock County, May 13 (Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Ohm); La Crosse County, May 16 (Leo Egelberg); and Chippewa County, May 25 (Charles Kemper).

Baltimore Oriole: Earliest, April 28, Dane County (Tom Ashman). Next, April 29, Marquette County (Sam Robbins). Many reports during the first few days in May.

Rusty Blackbird: First observed March 17, Columbia County (How-

ard Winkler). Next observation on March 27 in Sauk County (Harold and Carla Kruse). It was in Marinette County on April 7 (Harold Lindberg). Last date noted April 22, Adams County (Sam Robbins).

Brewer's Blackbird: Wintering birds were noted on into the spring season in Waukesha County (John Bielefeldt). Earliest elsewhere was March 27 in Rock County (Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Ohm), April 7 in Marinette County (Harold Lindberg) and April 20 in Burnett County (Norman Stone).

Common Grackle: Nesting activity noted on April 23 in Milwaukee County (Wallace MacBriar).

Brown-headed Cowbird: Two March dates of arrival; March 27, Outagamie County (Daryl Tessen) and March 31, Columbia County (Howard Winkler). By April 13 it had reached Marinette County, (Harold Lindberg), by April 17, Bayfield County (David Bratley), and Oneida County on April 22 (Nils Dahlstrand).

Scarlet Tanager: Earliest date in the south May 1, Dodge County (Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Dryer). Arrived in Iron County in the north on May 26 (Norman Pripps).

Summer Tanager: A bird identified as a young male of this species was observed within a distance of five to seven feet on May 10, by Daryl Tessen in Outagamie County, rather far north of other Wisconsin records. (See full report in "By the Wayside").

Rose-breasted Grosbeak: May 1 was earliest report, Dane County (Keith Brown). Many arrivals reported up through May 15.

Indigo Bunting: Reported simultaneously on May 3 in Milwaukee County (Mary Donald) and Adams County (Sam Robbins). It was noted one day later, May 4, in the north in Washburn County (Diane and W. S. Feeney).

Dickcissel: Reported as early on May 4 in Dane County (N. R. Barger). Equally early and just as interesting is the report from Charles Kemper of finding this species among the TV tower kills at Eau Claire on May 4. On May 11 it was observed in Rock County (Mrs. Joseph Mahlum). Also observed in Sauk, Vernon, Racine, Adams, and Columbia Counties.

Evening Grosbeak: During the spring period observers noted this species still present in the state in Marathon, Brown, Manitowoc, Rusk, Polk, Adams, Eau Claire and Shawano Counties, with the latest date tallied by Tom Uttech in Marathon County on May 22.

Pine Grosbeak: Two spring dates: March 18, Rock County (Melva Maxson); March 20, Marathon County (Mr. and Mrs. David Bierbrauer).

Hoary Redpoll: Howard Winkler noted this species on March 19 about two miles north of Pardeeville. It was among a flock of Common Redpolls, Tree Sparrows and Goldfinches. Commenting on the observation, Winkler stated: "The Hoary stood out clearly, perhaps somewhat smaller than the Common Redpoll and more silvery. The bird would dart and fly and then rest and feed. During the short bursts of flight the clear white rump was apparent."

Common Redpoll: Very late report from Brown County, where this species was observed by Ed Cleary on May 10.

Pine Siskin: Of the nine reports received on this species the earliest observation was March 31 in Columbia County (Howard Winkler) and the latest May 24 in Adams County (Sam Robbins).

Red Crossbill: Spring dates include March 13, Dane County (Tom Soulen); May 3, Adams County (Sam Robbins); May 12, Chippewa County (Charles Kemper); May 22, Marathon County (Tom Uttech).

White-winged Crossbill: Two observed in Brown Deer Park, Milwaukee County, on March 6 and 7 by Mary Donald were the only spring reports.

Rufous-sided Towhee: Noted in Rock County first on March 29 (Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Ohm). It was next observed in Dane County, April 3 (Mary Walker, Tom Ashman). It was in Outagamie County, April 6 (Alfred Bradford). Most reports would indicate the bulk of the migration took place during the last two weeks of April.

Savannah Sparrow: First, April 2, Vernon County (Viratine and Richard Weber); next, April 10, Outagamie County (Alfred Bradford).

Grasshopper Sparrow: April 24 arrival date for Waukesha County (John Bielefeldt), Adams County (Sam Robbins), and Columbia County (Howard Winkler). Scattered dates up through the middle of May.

Henslow's Sparrow: Observed on April 24 in Adams County (Sam Robbins) and Columbia County (Howard Winkler). Also reported in Waukesha, Dane, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Chippewa and Portage Counties.

Sharp-tailed Sparrow: Only report was a dead bird found at the television tower at Eau Claire by Charles Kemper on May 4, and another during the May-Day Count in Brown County, May 15 (Ed Cleary).

Vesper Sparrow: Arrival noted in Columbia County on April 5 (Howard Winkler); April 6, La Crosse (Leo Egelberg); and April 7, Waukesha County (John Bielefeldt). Greatest number of arrival reports were for mid-April.

Lark Sparrow: Sam Robbins noted this species in Adams County on April 24 and in Green Lake County on April 29. Also checked in Dane, Chippewa, Jackson and Columbia Counties.

Black-throated Sparrow: To keep the record complete on this species that had been in Madison since December 23, William Hilsenhoff reports that the bird was last seen on March 12. (See 1960 Passenger Pigeon 22-23, 154).

Oregon Junco: Reported during the period in Marathon, Waukesha, Rock, Waupaca and Adams Counties.

Tree Sparrow: May 8 was the last date noted for the state: Chippewa County (Charles Kemper) and Winnebago County (Daryl Tessen).

Chipping Sparrow: Earliest, March 31, Dane County (Keith Brown). Next, April 12, Waukesha County (Mrs. Paul Hoffman). Many reports thereafter.

Clay-colored Sparrow: Earliest, April 28, Milwaukee County (Mary Donald). This species was in Bayfield County when Roy Lound was there on May 18.

Field Sparrow: The two that Sam Robbins observed on March 8 probably wintered in Marquette County. Next noted by Howard Winkler in Columbia County on March 31. A few reports in early April but the bulk in the middle of the month.

Harris' Sparrow: May 7 and 10, Marathon County (Mr. and Mrs. David Bierbrauer); May 9, Vernon County (Viratine and Richard Weber); May 11, Washburn County (Diane and W. S. Feeney); May 13, Chip-

pewa County (Charles Kemper); May 15, Rusk County (Kenneth Parejko).

White-crowned Sparrow: Harold Bauers' report of this species in Milwaukee County from April 24 through May 24 represents the earliest and latest dates from among the many observations made throughout the state.

White-throated Sparrow: March 31, earliest date reported, Dane County (Tom Ashman, Roy and Martha Lound). The bulk of the arrivals were noted during the last two weeks of April.

Fox Sparrow: First, March 27, Rock County (Melva Maxson). Last, May 15, Brown County (Ed Cleary).

Lincoln's Sparrow: Logged into the state on April 15, Manitowoc County (John Kraupa). Checked out May 26, Milwaukee County (Ivy Balsom).

Swamp Sparrow: Wintering birds carried into the spring season in Dane and Outagamie Counties. The first migrants were noted in Waukesha County on March 31 (Ed Peartree). An erratic pattern of arrivals from other areas.

Song Sparrow: March 8, Milwaukee County (Ivy Balsom), Rock County (Frances Glenn, Melva Maxson), and Sheboygan County (Sam Robbins).

Lapland Longspur: An estimated 1000 individuals were recorded in Columbia County on April 10 by Tom Soulen. Last report in the state was on May 18, Dane County (N. R. Barger, H. L. Orians).

Snow Bunting: Latest date May 8, Outagamie County (Alfred Bradford). This species was last observed in the far north in Iron County on April 25 (Norman Pripps).

CLUB PAGE

Oneida Wildlife Society Organized

A number of Rhinelander people had been mulling over the idea of starting a bird or nature club for quite a while. In September Cedric Vig, Francis Ratliff, Werner Brunner and I met to discuss the possibility of forming such a club. It was our feeling that a number of people in this area would be interested in and would support such an organization. As a result, an invitation to attend an informational type meeting in October was sent to as many people as we could think of. A slate of temporary officers was elected to draft a constitution to be presented at the next meeting. In November this constitution was adopted and the Oneida Wildlife Society came into existence.

Officers of the Society are: Francis Ratliff, president; Nils Dahlstrand, vice president; Werner Brunner, secretary; Claire Calkins, treasurer; and Cedric Vig and Donald Kemmeter, directors.

The objectives of the Society are (1) to promote an interest in birds and other wildlife in northern Wisconsin; (2) to study the interrelationships that exist between plants, animals and man, and their environment; (3) to encourage the feeding of birds in winter; and (4) to compile and publish at various times data on bird populations in Oneida county, and other animals and plants of the county which the Society may select for study.



MEMBERS OF THE NEW ONEIDA WILDLIFE SOCIETY. FROM LEFT, DONALD KEMMETER, MRS. EVA PETERS, MRS. OLGA DAHLSTRAND, MISS SADIE DAHLSTRAND, FRANCIS RATLIFF, AND PAUL, LOIS, AND NILS DAHLSTRAND.

The Oneida Wildlife Society has about 40 members. Each monthly meeting consists of a wildlife or conservation movie, a featured speaker, a "Little Feature" of five minutes by a member on a subject of his choice, and refreshments.

Society members participated in two Christmas Bird Counts. 21 species were recorded at Rhinelander. The previous high had been 13 in 1959. The other bird count was at Boulder Junction in Vilas county where 15 species were noted. More field trips are planned in the spring.

A number of our members also belong to W.S.O. O.W.S. hopes W.S.O. will have a future annual convention in Rhinelander so we may share our northern Wisconsin birding experiences.—Nils Dahlstrand.

MORE NEWS . . .

Robert Hanlon, a biology teacher at St. Augustine's College at Nassau in the Bahamas, and a former student of Dr. Arthur A. Allen at Cornell University, will be the director of the Audubon Camp of Wisconsin this summer. He is a native of Faribault, Minnesota, and was active in bird clubs in that state. National Audubon is very enthusiastic over his decision to accept the job. We hope he likes Wisconsin and has a full camp all summer!

Anyone who observed Canada Geese marked with pink plastic neck bands this spring, or last fall, is urged to report their sightings to Charles D. MacInnes, Department of Conservation, Fernow Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. MacInnes banded 686 Geese over the past two breeding seasons, on the west shore of Hudson Bay. He needs to know, for his migration studies; where and when the birds were seen, the number of marked birds seen and the number in the entire flock, and whether the marked birds seemed to stick together as if in a family.

BOOK REVIEW*

BINOCULARS AND SCOPES AND THEIR USES IN PHOTOGRAPHY. By Robert J. and Elsa Reichert. The Modern Camera Guide Series. Chilton Company, Book Division, Philadelphia, 1961. 128 pp., \$2.95 cloth, \$1.95 paper.

The Reicherts have distilled into this little volume a great deal of the knowledge and experience they have acquired in 37 years of selling and repairing binoculars and scopes. Within its limits, it appears to be an exhaustive and honest treatment. As they state these limits: "We have avoided any theoretical or mathematical analyses. Specifications of binoculars and scopes are given from the point of view of their effect on performance in the field, with clues on how to detect misrepresentation." They have succeeded in defining such important optical quantities as resolution in a unique and ingenious manner. Their "clues" on how to read advertising and how to test instruments before purchase show a keen insight into the business.

The book is divided into three sections: Binoculars, Scopes, and Photography. Each section covers the spectrum of equipment currently available, the mechanics and optics of good performance, and operation of the instruments. Particularly helpful are their comparisons of the various qualities of instruments, based on the premise that one gets what he pays for. The authors have assumed the responsibility of stating, by manufacturer, what are good and what are bad instruments, a responsibility too often neglected, and have specified the circumstances under which lower quality instruments will perform satisfactorily.

The section on photography covers a field into which the authors ventured most recently, and while adequate, leaves to implication one important point: Photographs taken through a binocular or scope cannot compare in quality to those taken with high-quality telephoto lenses. The disparity in cost, however, will force most to decide in favor of the binocular or scope.

This book is intended as a reference work, and persons interested in purchasing binoculars or scopes, or in photographing through them, would be wise to consult it. However, its contents can be mastered with sufficient ease that it does not appear to be an indispensable part of the library of any person just casually interested in these occupations.—Robert J. Williams.

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

DATES TO REMEMBER

May 28, 1961 (Leland)—W.S.O. Spring Field Trip to Honey Creek Nature Preserve.

May 28, 1961 (Rhinelander)—Oneida Wildlife Society field trip to Dells of Eau Claire River.

May 31, 1961 (Statewide)—Field notes for April and May should be sent to Mrs. Mary Lupient, Museum of Natural History, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis 14, for inclusion in **Audubon Field Notes**.

June 1-10, 1961 (Statewide)—Field notes for March 1 thru May 1 should be sent to the Associate Editor.

June 4, 1961 (Lake Mills)—Milwaukee Audubon Society Ann and field trip to Faville Prairie Preserve and Audubon Foundation Prairie adjacent to it.

June 11, 1961 (Bailey's Harbor)—Wisconsin Nature Conservancy to The Ridges Sanctuary, led by Arthur Fuller and Joseph J.

June 17-18, 1961 (Mayville)—W.S.O. Summer Campout, Horicon County Park. See details in this issue.

June 18, 1961 (Sarona)—First session of Wisconsin Audubon Camp

July 2, 1961 (Sarona)—Second session of Wisconsin Audubon Camp

September 9-10, 1961 (Cassville)—W.S.O. Fall Campout, Nelson State Park. Details to be announced.

MORE NEWS . . .

A recent issue of the **Wisconsin Conservation Bulletin** gave our Wisconsin Audubon Camp a very nice "plug," a three-page article with pictures. The text described the program, staff, facilities, history, and scholarship possibilities involved in this fine conservation and nature study institution.

Don't forget the Yellow-headed Blackbird study outlined in the last issue. Some interesting reports have been received, but Bob McCabe, research committee chairman, urges all members to send in any nesting colony data—however fragmentary—they may have in their records, or be able to distinctly recall. This promises to be a worthwhile investigation, especially if every member who can participate chooses to do so.



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