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A MAGAZINE OF WISCONSIN BIRD STUDY



The Wisconsin Passenger Pigeon

Fall 1973

VOLUME 35, NO. 3

WOOD DUCKS
Illustration by
W. C. Breckenridge



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Birds of Chippewa, Eau Claire, and Neighboring Counties

An Annotated Checklist by Charles A. Kemper

(SECOND OF TWO INSTALLMENTS)

Veery, *Catharus fuscescens*, is a common migrant and a fairly common summer resident. It likes moist brushy, partly open woods. Average arrival date (20 years) was May 11 (earliest April 27, 1959). The average departure date was September 22; the latest, October 3, 1962. The peak of abundance is in the middle weeks in May and the middle weeks in September.

RELATIVE ABUNDANCE OF THRUSHES

	Wood Thrush	Hermit Thrush	Swainson's Thrush	Gray-cheeked Thrush	Veery	All
Total Birds Banded	7	400	720	172	213	1512
% of Total Banded	0.46	26.46	47.62	11.38	14.09	100.00
Total TV Tower Casualties	25	12	822	339	504	1702
% of Total TV Tower Casualties	1.47	0.71	48.30	19.92	29.61	100.00
Grand Total of All Records (banding and TV) in Numbers	32	412	1544	511	717	3214
in Percentage of Total	1.00	12.81	48.04	15.90	22.31	100.00

Eastern Bluebird, *Sialia sialis*, is a common summer migrant and a common summer resident. It is a bird of open country with scattered trees. Its numbers fluctuate remarkably. A few years ago it was way down in numbers. But it has been making a comeback in recent years. It ar-

rives quite early, a little later than the Robin, in late March (average date of arrival, April 3) and is usually gone by November 1. It has not yet wintered in the Chippewa - Eau Claire County area, but was reported on a Buffalo County Christmas Count on January 1, 1970.

Townsend's Solitaire, *Myadestes townsendi*. Accidental. I have one spring sight record for this bird on the river bottoms of the Eau Claire River near Big Falls, Eau Claire County, on April 10, 1963.

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, *Polioptila caerulea*, is a southern species which, like the Cardinal, Tufted Titmouse, Mockingbird, Acadian Flycatcher and the Red-bellied Woodpecker, has pushed its way northward along the river bottoms into the Chippewa and Eau Claire area. There are a few birds that do nest in our area, particularly in the Chippewa River flood plain. They like stands of tall deciduous trees. Numbers and records are too sparse to give any accurate date for arrival and departure. They are most apt to be seen in May, June and July. In southern Wisconsin they are expected to arrive in late April and remain into early September.

Golden-crowned Kinglet, *Regulus satrapa*, may be a very common migrant. Its numbers vary from year to year. It nests north of here. There are no summer records for this area, but a few occasionally winter. Its peak of arrival is in early April — throughout April, and its peak abundance in the fall is throughout October.

Ruby-crowned Kinglet, *Regulus calendula*, is a common migrant. It does not nest, to my knowledge, in the Chippewa - Eau Claire area. We have but one winter record for this bird. One was seen by Sam Robbins on December 20, 1969, near Augusta. It arrives as early as April 6 (1967), remains through most of May. One was sighted on June 10, 1972, by Dennis Folcysk. It returns in the fall in early September, departs in October (latest, October 28, 1970 and 1958). Its peak abundance in migration in the fall is from mid-September until mid-October.

Water Pipit, *Anthus spinoletta*. This is an uncommon migrant. It may be seen the last part of April and early May or in the fall from mid-September until mid-October. I have no TV tower records.



BOHEMIAN WAXWING

Bohemian Waxwing, *Bombycilla garrulus*. This is an uncommon winter visitor. While uncommon and irregular, some winters (about one in eight or ten), it appears in surprising numbers. It can be seen from mid-October until mid-March and occurs occasionally in company with the Cedar Waxwing.

Cedar Waxwing, *Bombycilla cedrorum*. This is certainly an abundant summer resident, and an abundant migrant. While uncommon in winter, it may be seen any time of the year. It arrives in late May, and flocks are again usually seen in early September throughout October.

Northern Shrike, *Lanius excubitor*, is probably a regular migrant whose numbers fluctuate. It arrives anytime from mid-October and remains until late March (latest record, March 28, 1956). It has never been common.

Loggerhead Shrike, *Lanius ludovicianus*. This is now an uncommon summer resident that has declined alarmingly in recent years. As late as 1955 it was a fairly common summer resident. We have one odd record, December 20, 1971, on a Christmas Count, a Loggerhead Shrike was identified in Eau Claire County, near Augusta, by Sam Robbins.

Starling, *Sturnus vulgaris*, a European transplant, is an abundant permanent resident. It did not reach this area until November, 1928, when Mrs. Leon Snyder found it near Colfax. It has perhaps reduced the number of cavity nesting birds.

White-eyed Vireo, *Vireo griseus*. On the morning of June 11, 1973, I found a single male in Hallie Township. His distinctive song was recorded. He sang persistently until noon and has not been seen or heard since then. This is my only record.

Bell's Vireo, *Vireo bellii*. No records in the immediate vicinity. While it has not yet been recorded in Eau Claire or Chippewa Counties, it comes close. It is regular in southern Trempealeau County, and has been recorded as far north as Merillan, Jackson County, by Chan Robbins, and at Hudson, St. Croix County (Sam Robbins).

Yellow-throated Vireo, *Vireo flavifrons*, is a fairly common summer resident and migrant. It arrives about the first week in May, and may linger into October (latest, Oct. 9, 1965). It likes the area of tall deciduous trees along river bottoms, roadsides, occasional woodland areas and orchards. It generally avoids pine trees and prefers mature stands.

Solitary Vireo, *Vireo solitarius*. This is an uncommon but regular migrant. It can be expected between May 5 and 25, and from August 25 to early October (latest record date, October 11, 1963). 1965 was a vintage year when I banded twenty-six. It is barely possible this bird may nest in northern Chippewa County. I have no summer records. Sam Robbins found one in Jackson County on June 13, 1972.

Red-eyed Vireo, *Vireo olivaceus*, is a regular breeder, easily the most abundant vireo and one of our most abundant birds. It generally arrives



RED-EYED VIREO

in mid-May (earliest, May 9, 1965). It has lingered until October 12, 1969 and 1970, but peaks about September 20 - 25. The Red-eyed Vireo's habitat is in almost every type of deciduous woods — second growth of mature oaks are particularly popular. This bird winters in South America. It has a tremendous homing instinct which surpasses anything shown by homing pigeons. I have one summering bird that was originally banded in August, 1965. I recaptured it in four of seven subsequent summers, most recently in 1972.

Philadelphia Vireo, *Vireo philadelphicus*, is a fairly common fall migrant, but uncommon in spring. It arrives in the Eau Claire area about May 9, the earliest date, and it has usually departed by about the 26th of May. In fall it is to be looked for from September 1 through early October (latest, October 12, 1969). The bird I saw on Aug. 4, 1954, was the earliest fall migrant so far recorded in Wisconsin.

Warbling Vireo, *Vireo gilvus*. This has been a fairly common summer resident and migrant. It has been decreasing in recent years. Its decline may be related to the increase in Dutch Elm disease in the last decade. Elm trees are apparently an important nesting habitat for Warbling Vireos. This species arrives about May 1, and the latest I have seen it is September 26. Peak flight is the middle weeks of May and from August to September 5. It very rarely is a TV tower casualty. This is in sharp contrast to the other vireos which suffer severe casualties at TV towers. This peculiar fact is partly explained by its early fall departure and the fact that there are not too many of this species to the north of us.

Black-and-white Warbler, *Mniotilta varia*. This is a fairly common summer resident and common migrant. It is one of the first warblers to arrive. The earliest date that I have is about April 27, and the latest date in fall is October 12. Peak migration of the Black-and-white Warbler is the middle weeks in May, and the peak fall migration is from August 20 through September 20.

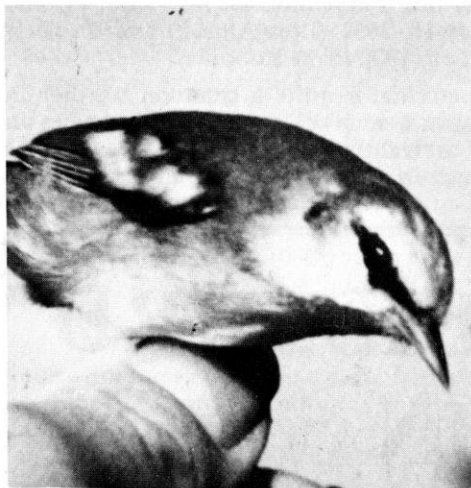
Prothonotary Warbler, *Protonotaria citrea*, is accidental in our Chippewa area. I have one sight record in twenty-three years and that was May 18, 1953, in Irvine Park in Chippewa Falls, in the brush along O'Neil Creek that runs through the Park. This bird is fairly numerous in the Mississippi River bottoms in Buffalo County.

Golden-winged Warbler, *Vermivora chrysoptera*, is a common transient, and common summer resident. The earliest date of arrival that I have for this bird is May 5, 1962. The latest date of departure, October 1, 1965. The peak of migration in the spring is May 10 - 25, and in the fall the peak is from August 20 to September 10.



BLUE-WINGED WARBLER

Blue-winged Warbler, *Vermivora pinus*, is reaching the northern limits of its range when it gets into Eau Claire and Chippewa Counties, and is being seen with increasing frequency. The earliest I have seen it is May 18, 1953 - the latest date I have for it is September 20, 1957.



BREWSTER'S WARBLER

Brewster's Warbler, *Vermivora leucobronchialis*. This is not a recognized distinct species. Because Chippewa County lies at the very northern fringe of the Blue-winged Warbler's territory there is not too much hybridization in our area. However this bird is to be looked for and it has been recorded. I have collected Golden-winged Warblers with yellowish backs and breasts both at the TV tower and in my banding activities (August 13, 1967; August 15, 1967). Lois Almon recorded one near Eau Claire on May 31, 1949. The

Lawrence Warbler, *Vermivora laurencii*, is the recessive hybrid of the Blue-winged and Golden-winged. I have no records for this rare hybrid.

Tennessee Warbler, *Vermivora peregrina*, is certainly one of the most abundant of all the migrating warblers. I have seen it from May 4 to June 6, most often between May 15 and 25. It is one of the earliest of the migrating Warblers to return to our area. Oddly southward migration begins in July. The earliest return in the fall has been July 17, the latest date I have for departure is October 20, 1968. The early fall migrants generally are moulting at time of capture at my banding station.

Orange-crowned Warbler, *Vermivora celata*, is an uncommon spring migrant in our area. The earliest date of arrival that I have is April 30, 1970; the latest spring departure is May 25. This bird is far more common in late fall. It may be more common than realized since in the field it is easily mistaken for a Tennessee Warbler. Its earliest date of arrival in the fall is September 7, 1965, and the latest date of departure I have is October 20, 1960. It is found most often between May 5 and 15, and from September 25 to October 10.

Nashville Warbler, *Vermivora ruficapilla*, is a common migrant and fairly common summer resident. Its earliest date of arrival is April 30, 1970, and the latest date of departure is October 20, 1965. I have seen it more in Chippewa County than in Eau Claire County. It is really a bird of northern and central Wisconsin. Robbins has found it widespread in the jackpine country of Jackson County. Its peak is between the second and third week of May. The fall peak is the last few days in August and the first half of September.

Northern Parula Warbler, *Parula americana*, is in my experience an uncommon migrant. It generally arrives about the first week in May and may be expected between the first week and the middle of May. In fall, I have found it between September 6 (1965) and October 11 (1970),

usually in the September 10 - 20 period. There have been two exceptional records: one in Eau Claire on July 13, 1951 (Lois Almon) and an early fall arrival near Stanley on August 13, 1972 (Sam Robbins).

Yellow Warbler, *Dendroica petechia*, is quite a common warbler in our area. It likes to nest in wet areas, such as swamps and marshes in willow brush. The earliest date of arrival that I have is May 3, 1959 — the average date of arrival that I have is May 12. The latest departure date

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that I have on record is October 12, 1969. It has a peak migration from May 10 - 25, and in the fall from August 10 to 25. It has been suggested that local birds depart by about September 10, and that later birds are probably of another race.

Magnolia Warbler, *Dendroica magnolia*, is another common migrant. The earliest that I have had it arrive is May 7. Its latest date of departure is May 28. The earliest date of return that I have is July 30, 1969, but the average date is August 25. And its latest date of departure — October 14, 1959. The peak of Magnolia migration is similar to the Nashville Warbler, about May 10 through May 25, and its peak in the fall is between September 1 and September 25.

Cape May Warbler, *Dendroica tigrini*, is an irregular migrant; some seasons you don't see it at all, and some seasons it is relatively common. The earliest I have seen it is May 6, 1957, and the latest I have seen in the spring is about May 25, 1967. The earliest I have seen it in the fall is August 16, 1964, but Sam Robbins had an unusual August 2, 1970 bird. My latest, October 12, 1969.

Black-throated Blue Warbler, *Dendroica caerulescens*. I would agree with Buss that it is a very uncommon migrant in our area. My records are too few to establish an arrival pattern. I have seen it in the spring on two occasions, on May 22, 1967, and on May 29, 1968. Robbins saw one on May 18, 1969. The earliest arrival I have seen in the fall is September 3, 1969 and 1972, and the latest date October 6, 1969. This species is more common in eastern Wisconsin.

Yellow-rumped Warbler, *Dendroica coronata*, formerly called Myrtle Warbler, is unquestionably our most abundant migrant warbler. It probably nests in the Chippewa - Eau Claire area, and is the first warbler to arrive in the spring. The earliest date of arrival that I have in my records is April 9, 1954 and 1956. Its latest spring date is May 26, 1963. We have twice recorded it on summer censuses at Lake Eau Claire, near Augusta. Sam Robbins reported a pair northwest of Cornell on June 12, 1972. In the fall, the earliest arrival date I have is August 24, 1955, and an unusually early influx was noted by Robbins on August 12-13, 1972. The latest departure is November 22, 1963. This bird is usually the last warbler to leave. The peak of migration is April 20 through mid-May, and in the fall from about September 8 through October 25.

Black-throated Green Warbler, *Dendroica virens*. This is a less than common resident. The bird arrives as early as May 1 (1971) and remains throughout May, tapering off toward the end of the third week. A few summer records are present for northern Chippewa County, in evergreen forest habitat. Fall migration starts about August 10, 1972, and the latest date I have is October 12, 1969.

Cerulean Warbler, *Dendroica cerulea*, is a southern warbler, which just barely reaches into this area as a rare summer resident. It probably nests in small numbers. It is a tree-top warbler which is partial to large deciduous trees, and it might be seen in old river bank woodlands. If one has good ears and can hear the higher notes, he can find this bird more readily. It may be more common than I have recorded, but I have only a half a dozen observations in twenty years for this species. I collected

one May 4, 1960, at the TV tower; the latest spring date I have is May 26, 1963. September 12, 1926, is my latest fall record.

The Blackburnian Warbler, *Dendroica fusca*, is a less than common warbler. My earliest date of arrival is May 5, 1953 and 1964, and the latest spring date is June 2, 1954. In fall it has been found between August 13 (1964) and October 11 (1970) but most migrants are concentrated in the August 25 - September 20 period. It does nest in northern Wisconsin, but not in our area. Some years it seems to be almost common in migration, but overall it is certainly not one of our more common warblers.

Chestnut-sided Warbler, *Dendroica pennsylvanica*, is an abundant migrant and a fairly common resident in our area. The earliest arrival date is May 4 (1953, 1960, 1964) and the latest departure date is October 12. The peak of migration in the fall is from August 15 to September 15, and the peak in the spring is about May 5 to May 25.

Bay-breasted Warbler, *Dendroica castanea*, is a common migrant. It is not common in the spring, but it is almost abundant in the fall. The earliest date of arrival is May 6, 1964. It is one of the late arriving spring warblers. The latest date that I have for it is May 31, 1968. My earliest fall date is August 18, 1972. The latest departure date is October 20, 1969. The peak of migration in the fall is throughout September.

Blackpoll Warbler, *Dendroica striata*. This is a common migrant. It is generally one of the later migrating warblers. In spring my earliest arrival date is May 6 (1953) and the latest is June 2. In fall my extreme dates are August 14 (1960) and October 12 (1969). It is not quite as common as the Bay-breasted Warbler, and its numbers are far more in the fall than they are in the spring. Ian Nesbit (*Bird Banding*, Vol. 41, No. 3, pp. 207-240, July, 1970) made an extensive report on the autumn migration of this species. A good deal of data from the Eau Claire TV tower kills was used in combination with other regional data. He demonstrated that the Blackpoll Warbler in its autumn flight migrates in an ESE direction to the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast area. From there it flies directly over the Atlantic to northern and northwestern South America to spend the winter.

Palm Warbler, *Dendroica palmarum*. This is an abundant spring and fall migrant. The earliest arrival that I have is April 22, 1960, and the latest spring date, May 23, 1956. The earliest fall record is August 26, 1970; the latest departure, October 31, 1963. In migration both in the spring and fall, this bird migrates in numbers that rival the Myrtle Warbler. The peak migration dates are April 25 to May 15, and September 15 to October 15.

Pine Warbler, *Dendroica pinus*, is a nesting warbler in the Chippewa-Eau Claire area, wherever there are stands of mature pine trees. It seems



PINE WARBLER

to like white pines, and with the diminution of this species of tree, the Pine Warbler seems to have regressed in numbers. It used to be a common nesting bird in Irvine Park in Chippewa Falls, before the tornado of 1963 when a great many of the white pine trees were blown down. This bird, while regular, in my experience is one of the least common of our warblers. The earliest date that I have in twenty years is April 25, 1955, and the latest date of departure, October 1, 1965. My experience with this bird is

somewhat different than most writers who describe it as fairly common. I would not regard it as common in this area. I have very few banding records and very few TV tower records.

Ovenbird, *Seiurus aurocapillus*, is a very common summer resident in this area. It resides in the woodlands, particularly bottomland hardwoods and thickets along the Chippewa River and other rivers. It arrives in early May (earliest, May 2, 1969). The latest date of departure is October 19, 1968. The Ovenbird arrives and departs about the same time as the Chestnut-sided Warbler, and its peak flights are about the same time. Its peak migration is between about May 5 and May 25, and September 1 through the first twenty-five days in September. The secretive nature of this woodland bird belies its abundance. This and the Red-eyed Vireo, both species of the deep woods, are the leading casualties at the TV tower. They are about equally abundant.

Northern Waterthrush, *Seiurus noveboracensis*, is a fairly common migrant, but rare summer resident. It is found in wet woodlands, river bottom lands particularly. May 1, 1960, is my earliest date. Average arrival is May 8. The latest date of departure that I have — October 12, 1969. Although nowhere nearly as common or abundant as the Ovenbird, its migration is quite parallel with the Ovenbird's. Some July records may represent early fall migrants.

Louisiana Waterthrush, *Seiurus motacilla*, is interestingly also found in this area which is at the extreme northern edge of its range. It is far less common and arrives earlier than the Northern Waterthrush, arriving as early as April 14, 1972 (Robbins). It is gone usually by September 1 (Robbins). I myself have no reliable records. It has an affinity for heavily wooded ravines. A favorite location formerly was Irvine Park. I have not seen these since 1957. Robbins reported a June 7, 1969, record from near Bruce in Rusk County.

Connecticut Warbler, *Oporornis agilis*. This bird is more common than has been realized by previously published works. The earliest date of arrival that I have is May 15, 1961, and the latest date for the spring is May 31, 1968. Its earliest fall arrival is August 23, 1963, and my latest departure record is October 12, 1969. The Connecticut Warbler is uncommon in the spring and in my experience is almost common and regular in the fall.

Mourning Warbler, *Oporornis philadelphia* is a fairly common migrant and summer resident. It is more common than the Connecticut Warbler. My earliest record of arrival is May 14, 1961. The latest departure date that I have for it is October 3, 1969. It is generally a late arriver and fairly early departer.

McGilvray's Warbler, *Oporornis tolmii*. No hard fast established records to date. However I did catch a live male specimen and photographed it (8mm movie) in the hand in the fall of 1964. This bird possessed a complete gray hood with an apron of black crepe on the upper breast where the hood meets the yellow. It also had a beautiful broken eye ring. I committed the ornithological misdemeanor of not collecting this specimen nor of getting critical measurements of wing, tail, bill lengths, etc. So this is what we call a hypothetical record. It might be looked for in the future. Its normal range is western United States, western Canada, and southern Alaska. There are no positive records of this species anywhere in Wisconsin.

Common Yellowthroat, *Geothlypis trichas*, is a common migrant and common summer resident. This species arrives generally in early May—the earliest arrival date that I have for it is April 27, 1970, average date, May 12, and the latest departure date, October 10, 1961. It nest particularly in swales, brushy areas and marshes. It is more common in prairie areas than forests. Its peak fall flight could be expected in the very last days of August, throughout September, and the first few days of October. Its peak flight in the spring is expected to be from about May 10 to May 21.

Yellow-breasted Chat, *Icteria virens*, is a rare summer resident in southern Wisconsin. It accidentally reaches the Chippewa-Eau Claire area. I have two records for the Yellow-breasted Chat. One was May 19, 1960, and the other July 30, 1963. Both of these birds were banded. The first was an adult and the second was immature. I suspect in future years that the Yellow-breasted Chat will be more often seen and will extend its range northward into our area.

Wilson's Warbler, *Wilsonia pusilla*, is a fairly common migrant. The earliest date of arrival I have is May 3, 1969. The latest spring departure—May 30, 1970. It arrives in the fall usually after August 16—the earliest

observation I have for it in the fall is an adult male banded on July 30, 1969, and the latest fall departure October 11, 1970. The peak flight in the spring is from May 7 until about May 25, and in the fall about September 1 until September 11.

Canada Warbler, *Wilsonia canadensis*, is a fairly common migrant and uncommon summer resident. The first date of arrival that I have is May 11, 1956, the latest departure date in spring is June 8, 1962. I banded an adult male on July 8, 1969. Robbins has a few summer records for Chippewa, Eau Claire, Rusk and Jackson Counties. The earliest fall arrival that I have is August 9, 1963, and the latest departure date is October 3, 1968. Its peak spring flight is from about May 14 to May 29. Its peak fall flight is from about August 25 to September 10.

American Redstart, *Setophaga ruticilla*. This is one of our most abundant warblers. The earliest date of arrival I have is May 3, 1969, and the latest day on record is October 12, 1969. The Redstart is not only an abundant migrant, but it is a fairly common summer resident. The peak spring flight is about May 10 to 28, and the fall flight is heaviest from August 27 to September 21. It seems to like hardwood forests.

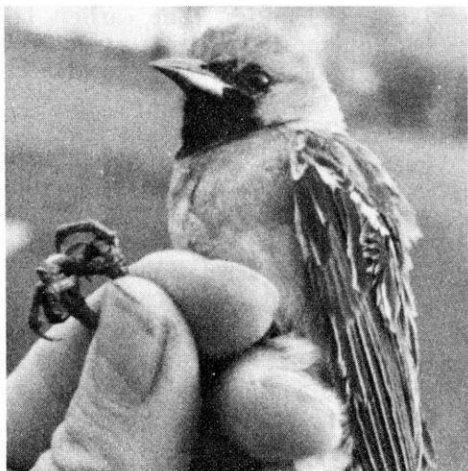
House Sparrow, *Passer domesticus*, is an abundant year-round resident. With the decline of the horse it is not as abundant as it once was. It is most numerous around barns and grain elevators. In the city it is the most common bird around feeders in the wintertime. I was told by his son, that Mr. J. N. Clark (Circa 1890, exact date unknown) once walked from his home in Meridean to Eau Claire with his gun to collect his first specimen of this "new bird".

Bobolink, *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*, is a fairly common summer resident. It generally arrives the first week in May. Earliest date, May 2, 1962. It nests in grassy fields and seems to vanish in early September on its way to the Argentine pampas.

Eastern Meadowlark, *Sturnella magna*, is a common migrant, common summer resident and an uncommon winter resident. The peak spring flight takes place about mid-March through mid-April. The fall peak flight is throughout October. It has almost identical phenology as the Western Meadowlark, *Sturnella neglecta*, which is also a common migrant and common summer resident, and an uncommon winter resident. The Eastern Meadowlark prefers open areas in the forest and along the rivers and unplowed pastures; the Western Meadowlark is more common in the glaciated prairie areas, and agricultural lands. The Chippewa River seems to act as a rough dividing line in the breeding range between the Eastern and Western Meadowlark, so that west of the Chippewa River the Western Meadowlark is more common, and east of the river the Eastern Meadowlark is more common.

Yellow-headed Blackbird, *Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*, is an uncommon and irregular summer resident in our area. It likes very wet cattail marshes particularly. It is usually a late spring arrival, arriving in early May. Birds usually disappear in early August but have been recorded into early October. Some years it seems almost common, but some years it is not seen at all. The bird is seemingly extending its range eastward.

Red-winged Blackbird, *Agelaius phoeniceus*, is the most abundant summer resident of all birds in our area. It is rarely seen in the winter-time. Generally it arrives with the Robins in mid-March, and its peak flight is about the third week in April. The male arrives first, a week or two earlier than the females. It has been quite successful and has extended its habitat from marshes to pastures. The fall flight of Red-winged Blackbirds occurs throughout October and the first half of November.



ORCHARD ORIOLE

Orchard Oriole, *Icterus spurius*, is certainly an uncommon summer resident has been less common in the past ten years than it was in the previous ten years. When seen, it has generally been along the bottom lands of the Chippewa River. It frequently nests in tall hardwood trees on the edge of forested areas. We are a little too far north to see it regularly. Dates for the Orchard Oriole are from May 10, 1955, and into June. I have no fall sightings. Mrs. Lois Almon reported a nest with young birds in Eau Claire, June 23, 1947.

Northern Oriole, *Icterus galbula*, (formerly called Baltimore Oriole), is a very common migrant and summer resident. The earliest date of arrival I have is May 3, 1964, and the last day of departure, October 1, 1965. Most are gone by September 10. It nests preferably near the end of overhanging limbs of elm trees. It will also nest in other trees: poplar, maple, and I actually have one most unusual record of a Baltimore Oriole nesting in a Scotch Pine tree. A lone bird was seen at a suet feeder in early January, 1972. It succumbed to the extremely low temperature apparently, and was found dead in late January, 1972, at Lake Wissota. This is the only winter record I know of for this area.



BALTIMORE ORIOLE

Rusty Blackbird, **Euphagus carolinus**. This is a fairly common migrant, and a very rare winter resident. I would agree with Buss, that this bird is probably more common than his and my records would indicate, since it occurs in migration with other Blackbirds, and can easily be overlooked. It seems to stay a little closer to the woods (particularly swampy areas) than most blackbirds. It arrives in mid-March, about the time the Red-winged Blackbirds arrive. Its peak flight is about March 15 to April 25. It does not nest in our area; it returns in large numbers from September 25 through November 10.

Brewer's Blackbird, **Euphagus cyanocephalus**, is a western blackbird, that has been extending its range eastward. It is a bird of the prairies and pastures, nesting on the ground — often near the top of dikes and the edge of channels. And it is interesting that this would be a bird that would likely nest on the levees on the river. However, it does like open country, so maybe it would not nest on the levees along the wooded bottom lands. The bird arrives a little later than the other blackbirds, usually around mid-April, with its peak flight in the last half of April or the first week of May. The fall peak flight is the last half of August and the first ten days of September. By the time the Rusties arrive around September 25, nearly all the Brewer's have departed.

Common Grackle, **Quiscalus quiscula**, is an abundant resident. It nests not only in pine and spruce trees, residential and park areas, but it is quite fond of nesting in the framework of bridges over the Chippewa River. It is fond of water; it forages on open lands, such as lawns and gardens; and probably consumes a number of grubs feeding in the lawn. It is not above occasionally seizing smaller birds, such as House Sparrows and attacking nests of other birds. It is a frequent enemy of Blue Jays, sometimes nesting in the same areas and scrapping over nest sites. The Grackle very rarely stays over winter. It usually arrives about the same time as the first Robins and Red-wings. In early March there is a heavy flight of Grackles, and through late April, and again from mid-September through mid-October.

Cowbird, **Molothrus ater**, is an abundant summer resident. Since we are in a dairy area, the Cowbird has plenty of favorable habitat. It arrives as early as April 2 (1958) and remains through early November. Although it has been reported in southern Wisconsin, I have no winter records for this immediate area.

Scarlet Tanager, **Piranga olivacea**, is a fairly common summer resident. It is common in deciduous forests, particularly fond of oak groves. If one is familiar with its call notes and song, it is much more readily noted. The bird arrives early in mid-May (earliest date is May 12, 1963). Most are gone by late September (latest record is October 10, 1961). The peak flight is in the last half of May, and in the fall the peak flight is the last days of August and early September.

Cardinal, **Cardinalis cardinalis**, is a bird which is increasing in numbers as it extends its range northward. It is a year-round resident, quite frequently observed around feeders in the wintertime. It has extended its range primarily along the river bottom deciduous areas, along

streams and edges of lakes and rivers and also around farm yard corn cribs in winter. The bird feeds very early and late in the day. Its mating song begins in late February or early March. Forty years ago it was unknown in Chippewa Falls. We now are on the northern edge of the area where the bird changes abruptly from common to uncommon. In 1972, the Christmas census turned up 62 Cardinals in Nelson, 53 in Durand, 31 in Chippewa Falls, and 1 in Holcombe.

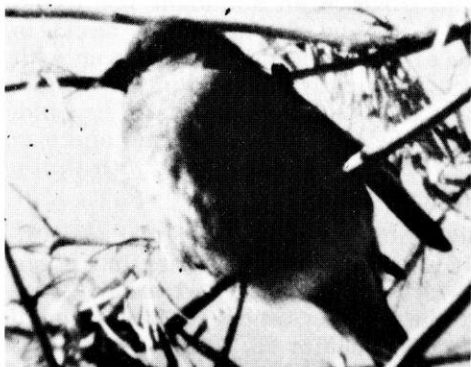
Rose-breasted Grosbeak, *Pheucticus ludovicianus*, is a common migrant and summer resident. The earliest date of arrival I have for this area (three weeks earlier than normal) is April 14, 1953, and the latest date of departure, October 1, 1965. Its peak flight is between May 4 - 28, and in fall the peak is between September 3 - 27. The Rose-breasted Grosbeak makes a rather sloppy nest in birch, oak, pine and alder trees. It is also fond of red elderberry, and in suitable habitats is quite common.

Indigo Bunting, *Passerina cyanea*. This is a very common migrant and summer resident. It is very fond of raspberry brambles and thickets. The main flight occurs between May 15 and 30 and between September 3 and 27. I have no earlier date of arrival than May 12, 1961. The latest date that I have is October 11, 1970, but the bird generally has departed by the end of September.

Dickcissel, *Spiza americana*, is an irregular summer resident in our area, but an abundant bird, when it does come. I generally don't see it until June (earliest sight record May 30, 1970). I have two extraordinary TV tower records, May 4, 1960, and May 19, 1961. It seems to be fairly common in June and July, becomes inconspicuous in August. There is an occasional September date.

Evening Grosbeak, *Hesperiphona vespertina*, has become more common in recent years. There seem to be some winters when it is downright abundant. But it is very irregular. Some winters we formerly didn't see it at all, but it has been present every winter now since 1967. It seldom arrives before the middle of October. Sam Robbins made the rather startling sight observations in Cadott on August 19 and 27, 1972. It will remain occasionally as long as May 16, 1954, but usually has disappeared by the last part of April. Banding data on the Evening Grosbeak shows an east-west type of migration. I have recoveries from Saskatchewan east to Maine. Interestingly birds banded in the east have a south-north migration as well.

Purple Finch, *Carpodacus purpureus*, another winter finch, is another fairly common migrant, and an uncommon to rare summer resident. It is quite variable in the wintertime, very abundant some winters, scarcely seen in other winters. It is like the Evening Grosbeak in this respect. The major flight for the Purple Finch is throughout April or early May, and in the fall throughout September and October.



PINE GROSBEEK

Pine Grosbeak, *Pinicola enucleator*, is certainly among the rarer of our winter finches. The winter of 1971-72 was the greatest year for Pine Grosbeaks that I have seen. I have no summer records. The earliest I have seen it has been in November. The latest I have seen it has been late March. Occasionally it may be expected to stay through the first days of April.

Hoary Redpoll, *Acanthis hornemanni*. This is very rare. In years of what we call good Redpoll years, if one seaches all the Redpolls, he is frequently rewarded by seeing this little bird with the white rump. It is definitely lighter all over and has a more frosted appearance than the ordinary Redpoll. But the data on this bird are too few to give a definite phenology. It probably is about the same as the Common Redpoll. Mr. J. N. Clark collected thirty specimens between January and April, 1896, in Dunn County.

Common Redpoll, *Acanthis flammea*, is very irregular. When it comes it may be seen as early as October, remaining as late as mid-April. There are many winters we don't see it at all, and in some winters, out on the prairie it is the most abundant winter bird, occurring in flocks of up to 500 to 1,000. I would mention that one year, 1965, the Chippewa Falls winter census had the highest number of Redpolls in the United States on the annual Audubon Christmas Count.



PINE SISKIN

Pine Siskin, *Spinus pinus*. This is another irregular bird. A few transients pass through nearly every year, but may easily be missed. Then about once every five years, it seems to be a very common bird. It can be expected to arrive about May 1 and last until about May 30. It is usually seen again in the fall between September 25 and November 1 in numbers varying from few to many. There are rare winters that it is quite common. The winter of 1972 -

1973 showed a tremendous influx of siskins. It is rarely seen in the summer time. I have one summer record, 1970, when it was present throughout the season in the northern part of the Chippewa Valley area, between Bloomer and Cornell.

The Common Goldfinch, *Spinus tristis*, is an abundant year-round resident. Its peak flight is in late April and the first three weeks in May and in late September through early October. It often is seen with flocks of Redpolls in the wintertime. Frequently the Goldfinch is abundant in non-Redpoll winters and scarce in big Redpoll winters. The Goldfinch, like the Redpoll, does like weedy fields. It is a late nester and may occur in flocks even in mid-summer. It likes to line its nest with thistle down which does not appear until late summer.

Red Crossbill, *Loxia curvirostra*, is an extremely irregular and unusual winter visitor in our area. It is not seen in most years, but it can occur in any season of the year. In 1972 and 1973 there were Red Crossbills around our area throughout the summer, and this was common throughout other parts of the state too. On May 22, 1973, a female was trapped and banded with a definite brood patch. It is more common farther north. It is associated with pine trees.



WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILL

White-winged Crossbill, *Loxia leucoptera*, is a bird of spruce forests in contrast to the Red Crossbill which prefers pines. It is rarer than the Red, and is equally irregular. It should be looked for between October and March. I have never seen it in the summer.

Rufous-sided Towhee, *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*, is a fairly common migrant, and fairly common summer resident, and extremely rarely it remains over winter. I have one winter record for this area in twenty years, December 23, 1967. The earliest arrival date I have is April 16, 1971, and the latest departure date, outside of one accidental winter record, is October 11, 1953. It nests in and is very fond of brushy areas.

Savannah Sparrow, *Passerculus sandwichensis*, is an interesting bird because we have four different sub-species that occur in our area. I have banded 1300 of these birds and have done some collecting. Robert Dickerman and Kenneth Parks of the University of Minnesota Museum have indentified these birds that I have collected as belonging to four sub-species, *Nevadensis*, *oblitus*, *laboradoris*, and *savanna*. It is a bird of the open prairie and agricultural areas. Fall and summer it loves the shores of ponds and puddles. The earliest date of arrival that I have is April 12, 1969 and the latest date of departure that I have is November 18, 1955. The Savannah Sparrow has not yet turned up, in my experience, on a winter census. The peak flight is in the last half of April and the first half of May in spring, and the last half of September and the first half of October in fall.

Grasshopper Sparrow, *Ammadramus savannarum*, is a fairly common summer resident, but by no means as common as the Savannah Sparrow. It is not entirely clear to me yet what the difference in the ecology is between these two species, but both are certainly grassland sparrows. The Grasshopper Sparrow is a bird of weedy fields, has a very faint insect-like, distinctive call. It probably sticks to drier and taller grass such as growing timothy. If one does not have good ears and is not familiar with it, he will not find this bird very common. I have found it present from April 23 (1966) to October 10 (1970). Song stops in mid-July.

LeConte's Sparrow, *Ammospiza leconteii*, is another of our grassland sparrows with similar habitat preference to the Grasshopper Sparrow. It is much less common than the Grasshopper Sparrow, and it



LECONTE'S SPARROW

likes level, large timothy hay fields. It seems to prefer slightly more damp areas than the Grasshopper Sparrow. The LeConte's Sparrow seems to be irregular, but a more common resident than we realized in previous years. It is only through the field work and keen ears of Sam Robbins that we have found out just how common and widespread this species is. It has a very faint buzzy song, even fainter than the Grasshopper Sparrow. Both

these birds arrive about late April and remain until late in October. The LeConte's Sparrow dates run from April 27 to October 12 (1969).

Henslow's Sparrow, *Passerherbulus henslowii*, is another grassland sparrow and an uncommon summer resident. We are close to the northern edge of the range. It prefers open grasslands, particularly wet areas. It likes old deserted pastures, and some small scattered alder brush. Can be looked for from April 25 to October. It too stops singing in late July and, being very secretive, it has not been recorded after August 14.

Sharp-tailed Sparrow, *Ammospiza caudacuta*. The Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow is an extremely rare migrant in this area. It is perhaps the rarest of our migrant sparrows. My only records consist of the following specimens picked up underneath the TV tower: May 4, 1960 (2); October 9, 1967 (1); October 2, 1964 (1); September 24, (1), September 27 (1), and October 7 (1), 1965, and April 28, 1967 (1). This means the extreme dates are April 28 until May 4 in the spring, and September 24 to October 9 in the fall. I do not know if they nest in this area. It is a mysterious migrant that so far has eluded all nesting records for any place in Wisconsin.

Vesper Sparrow, *Poocetes gramineus*, is a common sparrow of dry uplands, and is quite common in Chippewa and Eau Claire Counties. It arrives about the end of March (earliest date, April 1, 1967),

and remains through the first days of November. The heaviest flight of migration appears to be from April 10 to 30, and from September 15 to October 20. Interestingly for some reason I usually find these birds in fall migrating with bluebirds.



LARK SPARROW

Lark Sparrow, *Chondestes grammacus*, is a rare summer resident in our area. It is a ground nesting bird. I have seen it nesting in a variety of habitats, small pine groves, in a grassy area on a hillside near houses, and in open areas along the river south of Chippewa Falls. We are probably on the northern edge of its range in Wisconsin.

Dark-eyed Junco, *Junco hyemalis*, formerly known as Slate-colored Junco, is an abundant migrant and occasional winter resident. It probably nests in scattered areas, not too far north of this immediate vicinity, and may even exist in some of the more remote parts of Chippewa and Eau Claire Counties, but I have no records to date. Along with the White-throat, it is the most abundant of all sparrows. It is seen in large flocks, migrating in both spring and fall. In the spring, migration is the last week in March and the first three weeks in April. The heavy fall flight begins in the second week in October and lasts through the middle of November.

Oregon Junco, *Junco hyemalis oregonus*. Our records are sometimes unreliable because people who are inexperienced report this bird when they are actually sighting an immature Slate-colored Junco. We do occasionally have this western Junco in winter and spring in company with Slate-colored Juncos. This is now considered a sub-species of the preceding species.

Tree Sparrow, *Spizella arborea*, is a winter visitor. It arrives generally in mid-October and remains through the end of April. Its numbers vary from year to year, but it is one of the most regular winter residents. Its habitat seems to be shrubby areas, stream-side alders and willows, brushy borders and weedy fields. It may come to feeders in the winter-time.

Chipping Sparrow, *Spizella passerina*, is a common migrant and a common summer resident. It generally arrives in our area in early April (April 10, 1956 and 1963). It probably remains through the end of October, but is rarely seen after October 15. I have no winter records of this species. The main flight of the Chipping Sparrow is the last two weeks of April and the first week in May. In the fall the main flight of the Chipping Sparrow is the last three weeks in September and the first few days of October.



CLAY-COLORED SPARROW

Clay-colored Sparrow, *Spizella pallida*, is a fairly common migrant and a fairly common summer resident. ; It arrives just a little later than the Chipping Sparrow, toward the last week in April (April 19, 1966 — my earliest) and remains into October. Its peak flight is the first two weeks in May, the last week in September and the first week in October. The Clay-colored Sparrow is a bird of brushy areas along the borders of meadows and streams and lakes. It is fond of young upland tree planting areas. It is a western species, and quite rare in the eastern part of the state.

Field Sparrow, *Spizella pusilla*, is a common summer resident. One was at the Sibley feeder in Jim Falls in the winter of 1959, and another stayed over winter at Holly Meier's feeder in 1961. The Field Sparrow likes shrubby areas particularly in dry uplands. You see it in pastures and abandoned farm and orchard areas. It appears about mid-April (earliest April 11, 1963) and departs generally by mid-October (October 25, 1958 — latest).

Harris' Sparrow, *Zonotrichia querela*, is a bird of the western plains that is seen in our area only in migration. It is fairly regular and is quite a conspicuous bird. It does come through about the same time as the White-throat and White-crowned Sparrows. It arrives about May 7 (1962), and may be seen throughout the entire month. It returns in the fall, about mid-September (September 16, 1961) and remains through October (October 30, 1956). It is increasingly uncommon as one proceeds eastward and conversely more common to the west of us. It is frequently in company with the next species.

White-crowned Sparrow, *Zonotrichia leucophrys*, is more common than the Harris' Sparrow, but much less common than the White-throated Sparrow. This bird prefers more open areas than the White-throated Sparrow. It likes brushy areas that are adjacent to grassy areas. It is seen from late April (April 24, 1964) until mid-May (May 25, 1961) and from mid-September (September 20, 1963) through late October (October 26, 1963). The western race of this sparrow, *Zonotrichia leucophrys gambeli*, Gambel's White-crowned Sparrow, has been seen on several occasions and photographed.

White-throated Sparrow, *Zonotrichia albicollis*, is an abundant migrant, and a rare winter bird in the Eau Claire - Chippewa area. It arrives in mid-April (April 17, 1963) and is abundant through about May 20.

I have a few summer sight records in both Chippewa and Eau Claire Counties, but this is a little south for its regular breeding range. Its fall flight is generally from about September 7 - October 25. As an illustration of its abundance, I have banded 3,000 White-throats and have only one recovered elsewhere. This was a bird banded at my farm on September 27, 1962, and shot in Lafayette, Louisiana, on December 26, 1965.

Fox Sparrow, *Passerella iliaca*, is a common migrant. I have no winter record for this species farther north than Durand. It arrives in late March (March 28, 1962) and remains through late April (April 26, 1970). It returns as early as mid-September (September 19, 1960) and remains through early November (November 5, 1958). Its peak flight in the fall is from about September 25 until October 20. In the spring its peak flight is from April 7 through April 20.

Lincoln's Sparrow, *Melospiza lincolnii*, is uncommon as a spring migrant and fairly common in fall. It arrives in our area about May 1 (earliest April 24, 1961) until late May (latest May 25, 1960). It returns in early September (earliest September 7, 1961, 1962 and 1966) and remains through mid-October (latest October 16, 1959).

Swamp Sparrow, *Melospiza georgiana*, is a fairly common migrant and fairly common summer resident. I have no winter records for this area. It arrives about mid-April (earliest April 5, 1963), and remains through mid-October (October 29, 1960 is latest). The peak flight is from about April 15 through May 8 in the spring and in the fall from September 26 through October 10.

Song Sparrow, *Melospiza melodia*, is an abundant migrant, common summer resident, and an occasional winter resident. The flight arrives in late March (earliest March 26, 1958 and 1961) and remains through early November (latest November 4, 1960). The major abundance of Song Sparrows is about March 28 through April 28, and from about September 23 through October 21.



LAPLAND LONGSPUR

Lapland Longspur, *Calcarius lapponicus*, is a fairly common migrant, and uncommonly seen on winter counts. The major flight arrives in early March and remains through late April. Its major flight in the fall is about mid-October through mid-November. Birds seen in December are not necessarily winter residents; they may be late fall migrants.

Snow Bunting, *Plectrophenax nivallis*, is a fairly common migrant and irregular winter resident. It is apt to appear in early October, but is most common the last part of October through all of November. It may be seen through the end of March.

APPENDICES

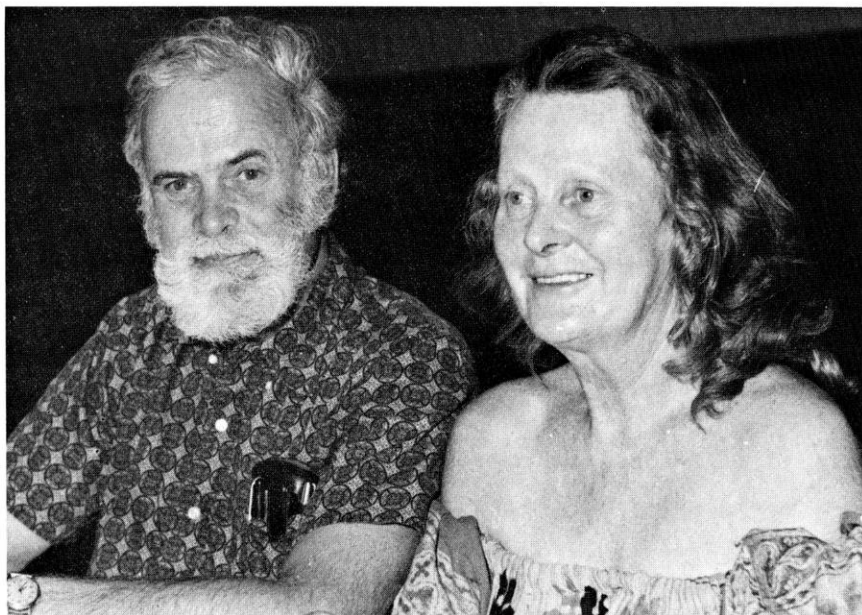
Some Banding Records

A—Adult		M—Male		I—Immature	
U—Unknown		F—Female		Local or L—Nestling Bird	
Species	Age & Sex	Date Banded	Date Recaptured	Where Retaken	How Retaken
Evening Grosbeak	AM	01-03-62	12-17-62	Winnipeg Canada	Injured
" "	AM	01-06-62	02-26-63	Cape Neddick, Maine	Trapped & Released
" "	UU	01-01-62	03-23-63	Rockcliff, Ont.	Trapped & Released
" "	AM	01-15-62	04-02-63	Walker, Minn.	Trapped & Released
" "	AM	04-27-62	02-01-64	Saybrook, Pa.	Trapped & Released
" "	AM	04-12-62	01-11-64	Baudette, Minn.	Caught In Trap
" "	AM	03-02-62	02-09-64	Escanaba, Mich.	Trapped
" "	AM	02-02-62	03-15-64	Warspite, Alberta	Found Dead
" "	AM	01-02-62	04-27-66	Walker, Minn.	Trapped
" "	AM	04-19-62	05-10-66	Two Harbors Minn.	Trapped & Released
" "	AF	01-06-62	04-66	Aitkin, Minn.	Collision
Mourning Dove	Young	05-30-63	12-08-63	Okeechobee, Fla.	Shot
" "	Local	07-02-56	09-28-56	Lake Charles, La.	Shot
" "	Local	07-22-55	12-27-55	Selma, Ala.	Killed
" "	A	07-04-57	10-09-60	Tohar, Texas	Killed
" "	Local	08-16-60	10-20-60	Fecolotlaw, Jalisco, Mex.	Shot
" "	A	07-22-56	09-10-58	McFarland, Kansas	Shot
" "	A	09-21-57	10-26-57	Cypress, Fla.	Shot
" "	I	08-15-57	12-19-58	Minden, La.	Killed
Common Grackle	A	07-07-57	02-87-60	Pine Bluff, Ark.	Found Dead
" "	AM	07-26-57	01-26-59	Lena, Miss.	Killed
" "	U	07-13-58	01-17-60	Ripley, Miss.	Found Dead

Species	Age & Sex	Date Banded	Date Recaptured	Where Retaken	How Retaken
" "	I	08-07-55	04-25-59	Lewiston, Minn.	Shot
" "	IM	06-25-58	07-11-61	Rice Lake, Wis.	Found Dead
Hermit Thrush		10-08-59	05-13-60	Graceville, Minn.	Shot
Purple Martin	AM	05-09-64	09-64	Peshtigo, Wis.	Found Dead
" "	Local	07-18-56	07-16-59	Osseo, Wis.	Flew into telephone pole
White-throated Sparrow	UU	09-27-62	12-26-65	Lafayette, La.	Shot
Brown Thrasher	AU	05-13-66	03-01-67	Soperton, Ga.	Found Dead
" "	UU	05-10-62	05-28-67	Chippewa Falls Wis.	Dead on Highway
Savannah Sparrow	A	10-02-57	06-15-59	Morley, Mich.	Killed
Cedar Waxwing	A	07-28-65	10-05-65	Worthington, Ohio	Found Dead
" "	U	08-05-66	04-69	Waco, Texas	(13) Died flying into object
" "	A	08-02-63	01-28-64	San Antonio, Texas	Found Dead
" "	A	07-24-66	05-29-69	Menomonie, Wis.	Collision
Purple Finch	AM	04-05-67	02-25-70	Mountain Home Ark.	Cat
" "	AF	04-13-64	04-24-66	St. Cloud, Minn.	Cat
" "	AM	03-04-65	04-02-66	Little Falls, Minn.	Trapped & Released
" "	AF	03-07-59 (Lisle, Ill.)	03-17-61	Chippewa Falls, Wis.	Trapped & Released
" "	F	08-23-60 (Canaan, N.H.)	03-26-61	Chippewa Falls, Wis.	Trapped & Released
" "		03-21-61	02-10-63	Wis. Rapids, Wis.	Collision
" "		03-13-61	03-16-63	Manistique, Mich.	Collision
" "	AM	04-19-69	08-12-69	Pine City, Minn.	Cat
" "	IU	07-23-59	08-13-63	Eau Claire, Wis.	Found Dead
" "	AF	06-26-59	05-65	Cleveland, Miss.	Found Dead
" "	IU	07-23-68	04-11-70	Iron River, Mich.	Found Dead

Species	Age & Sex	Date Banded	Date Recaptured	Where Retaken	How Retaken
Starling	AF	04-12-62	12-62	Warren Co., Ill.	Found Dead
"	AF	04-12-62	02-05-64	Neillsville, Wis.	Found Dead
"	AU	01-09-62	02-16-63	Wichita, Kan.	Found Dead
"	IU	08-03-55	03-29-56	Wabasha, Minn.	Shot
"	AU	12-31-55	01-58	Stewartville, Minn.	Found Dead
Robin	IU	09-30-67	02-22-68	Mangham, La.	Shot
"	AU	07-25-66	12-66	Bogart, Ga.	Shot
"	AU	07-25-66	01-31-67	Pensacola, Fla.	Cat
"	Local	05-23-65	03-70	Uidor, Texas	Cat
"	Local	05-18-58	03-16-60	Saltville, Va.	Found Dead
"	AF	04-30-57	03-13-60	Ware Shoals, S. C.	Found Dead
Downy Woodpecker	A	05-10-58	06-23-59	Keeweenaw Co. Mich.	Found in Fish Net
Slate-colored Junco		10-28-56	04-20-59	Remer, Minn.	Caught & Released
Baltimore Oriole	IU	09-13-62	09-13-63	Duluth, Minn.	Collected as scientific exp.
American Woodcock	UU	09-25-61	08-10-64	Cloquet, Minn.	Found Dead
Lincoln's Sparrow	UU	09-28-62	01-63	Gonzales, Texas	Shot
Song Sparrow	UU	08-20-56	01-21-64	Plainfield N. H.	Trapped & Released
American Goldfinch	AM	05-18-70	71	Lufkin, Texas	Found Dead
Pine Siskin	AU	05-02-72 (Mountain Lake Park, Md.)	05-02-73	Chippewa Falls, Wis.	Trapped & Released
Brown-headed Cowbird	UF	04-08-60 (Adrian, Mich.)	05-18-60	Chippewa Falls, Wis.	Trapped & Released
Black-capped Chickadee		10-08-59	04-06-62	Sleepy Eye, Minn.	Band Removed

Newest WSO Honorary Life Members



FRED AND FRAN HAMERSTROM

(Award Presentations at the Annual WSO Banquet — May 25, 1973)

DR. F. N. HAMERSTROM, JR.

ANNUAL WSO BANQUET—MAY 25, 1973—The subject of our award tonight was born in Trenton, New Jersey, in 1909 — decades after the last Prairie Chicken had disappeared from the state. Educated in the arts and letters at Dartmouth and Harvard, he received his BA in 1931 from the latter but, more importantly, found his future wife at a House Party at Hanover. Under these improbable circumstances began the prelude to the Modern History of the Prairie Chicken in Wisconsin.

Trained in the biological sciences under Paul Errington at Iowa State in 1932 - 35 and under Aldo Leopold at Wisconsin in 1938 - 41, Dr. Frederick Nathan Hamerstrom, Jr., studied under two of America's most esteemed wildlife ecologists and under them earned his M.S. and Ph.D. His subsequent years with the University of Michigan added still further to his extraordinary education not only as a scientist but also as a scholarly editor.

The Wisconsin Society for Ornithology honors Dr. Hamerstrom tonight not only as the world's most respected authority on the Tetraonidae but also as one of Wisconsin's most eloquent teachers. His research reports have twice won the coveted Terrestrial Publications Award of the Wildlife Society, and his years of unflinching devotion to the study of

Wisconsin's Prairie Chickens have made it possible for this noble species to remain a part of our most prized fauna. For years he has lectured patiently at his own residence to thousands of bird watchers and nature lovers, winning countless friends for the Chicken and enriching the lives of innumerable members of WSO.

We present this award tonight to Dr. Frederick Nathan Hamerstrom, Jr., with profound admiration for one of Wisconsin's most distinguished citizens and our warmest thanks to one of the most loyal friends of the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology.

J. Hickey

DR. FRANCES HAMERSTROM

It is intellectually wrong to mention FNH, Jr., without his co-worker of 42 years, Fran. Born at Needham, Mass., she grew up with a lively interest in nature. How she could ever pick out a future ecologist among all those Zeta Psi's at Dartmouth remains one of the remarkable examples of feminine intuition that completely baffle the masculine mind.

Mrs. Hamerstrom took her B.S. at Iowa State in 1935 and her M.S. under Leopold in Wisconsin in 1940. She was thus the first and only girl to ever invade that bastion of male chauvinism — the Department of Wildlife Ecology at Madison. Fran has been a constant partner of her husband in field research that started in Iowa, flourished in Wisconsin, and has taken them repeatedly to Europe and Mexico. She was a co-author of the two Hamerstrom prize papers signalled by The Wildlife Society, and her honorary Doctor of Science from Carroll College was a well-deserved tribute to her many contributions to science.

Not the least of these was the extraordinary task of feeding and clothing European biologists that Fran, together with Virginia Emlen, took on after the close of World War II. In recent years, Dr. Hamerstrom's interest in raptorial birds has occupied more and more of her waking hours, and her book, **An Eagle To the Sky**, has been received with delight by a wide audience.

She has with distinction served the WSO for years on its committees and as its president. She has long been an enthusiastic source of encouragement to young people interested in the environment. She has served over 4000 breakfasts to "boomers" cheerfully — the Hamerstroms cult of witnesses to see Prairie Chickens greet the dawn, a memorable event in the lives of WSO members. Her accomplishments are both intellectual and human. She has brightened all our lives, and this award tonight is but a small measure of appreciation from the Wisconsin Society for ornithology.

J. Hickey



WSO Awards

HONORARY LIFE MEMBERSHIP AWARD:

For outstanding contributions in the field of Ornithology, usually, but not necessarily including the publishing of a book in this field. Originally limited to ten memberships but increased to 12. Names of recipients are recommended by the board and voted on at the annual business meeting. Presentation is at the annual banquet.

SILVER PASSENGER PIGEON AWARD:

For distinguished service to the society. Usually, but not necessarily, one award per year. Winners of this award are chosen by the board and the name kept secret until the annual banquet when it is presented.

PAST RECIPIENTS OF AWARDS

SILVER PASSENGER PIGEON	HONORARY LIFE MEMBERSHIP
1964 — Mrs. R. A. Walker Mr. Norval R. Barger Mr. Walter E. Scott	1940 — Herbert L. Stoddard, Sr.
1971 — Lucy and Arthur Gauerke Rev. Samuel D. Robbins Mr. & Mrs. Harold D. Kruse	1941 — A. W. Schorger
1965 — Mr. J. Howard Evans Mr. Carl P. Frister Miss Helen Northup Mrs. Clara Hussong Dr. Charles A. Kemper	1942 — Hartley H. T. Jackson
1966 — J. Allen Simpson Harold G. Liebherr Harold A. Bauers Stanley L. Polacheck Frederick and Frances Hamerstrom	1950 — Wallace Grange Owen Gromme
1967 — Howard F. Young Edward W. Peartree Dave and Hazel Cox Phyllis and Al Holz	1954 — Alexander Witmore
1968 — Nils Dahlstrand	1964 — Dr. Joel Carl Welty
1969 — Charles E. Nelson	1966 — Joseph J. Hickey
1970 — Merle Duesing Dr. Harry Steenbock	1967 — John T. Emlen
1972 — W. D. Brown	1970 — Chandler S. Robbins
1973 —	1971 —
1974 —	1972 — Frederick Hamerstrom Frances Hamerstrom
1975 —	1973 —
	1974 —
	1975 —



FIELD NOTES

The Autumn Season

August 16 - November 30, 1972

By DARYL TESSEN

The period commenced with **extremely** hot, humid conditions, with temperatures soaring into the 90's, and the humidity extending well into the 70% range. Tornadoes occurred in the northwestern part of the state on August 16. On August 25 - 26 extremely heavy amounts of rain occurred. This rainfall commenced in Iowa, proceeded northeastward to Chicago, where many western suburbs experienced seven inches of rain during several hours! It moved northward into Wisconsin with the southern two-thirds of the state receiving as much as five inches in some areas, with 2 - 3 inch totals not being uncommon. This rainfall was accompanied with severe thunderstorms. The hot, humid weather persisted into September, until a cold front passed through the state between Sep. 2 - 4, plunging temperatures to 37° at Superior on the 2nd and 40° at Madison by the 4th. Milder weather returned until Sep. 12 - 13 when heavy rains again returned to the state, with 2 - 4 inches falling in some southern areas. On Sep. 16 it was 37° at Superior and 87° at LaCrosse, with windy conditions (25-45m/h) prevailing statewide. On this date a tornado struck the Wabeno area. Again hot, humid conditions returned until late September when on the 22nd it was 29° at Superior and 32° at Eagle River with many areas recording lows in the 30's. The remainder of September remained cool with temperatures dipping into the teens by the end of the month. The first half of October was generally cool with windy conditions. A **hard** freeze occurred on Oct. 17 - 18 with snow flurries occurring also at this time. Temperatures continued in the 30° - 50° range for the remainder of the month. All of November was unusually cold. November 13 - 14 was extremely stormy with high winds (25 - 45m/h) accompanying the storm. Snow occurred in the northern part of the state, with rain elsewhere. Snow flurries persisted during the last half of the month with several inches present in the central part of the state by the end of the month. At the close of November temperatures were around zero in the northern part of the state, accompanied by snow.

The extremely wet conditions, accompanied by the pronounced cold fronts passing through the state, that prevailed during this autumn season left an unexpected mark upon the autumn migration. One outstanding feature of this migration is the **unusually early**, and substantial movement of assorted birds, especially hawks, warblers and some finches. These groups were moving in early August, in some instances already

in late July. During late August and the first half of September the main portion of the migration rapidly moved through the state. Second, there was an **almost total** lack of migratory waves this autumn. According to reporters the **only** pronounced migratory wave occurred between Sep. 3 - 7! This was a large movement, and accompanied the cold front that passed through the state on the third and fourth. The prevailing cold weather that repeatedly returned to the northern half of the state during September forced the majority of species to migrate unusually early. This is evidenced by the **unusually high** number of early departures noted for many species this fall (see the seasonal summary). Several select waves occurred thereafter, i.e., ducks — Oct. 5 - 7, Nov. 14; finches — Nov. 4 - 5 and 11, but these were localized within the state.

Interesting Species

288 species were recorded statewide this autumn, surpassing last autumn's record total by two. The most outstanding species observed during the autumn period included the Red Phalarope noted along Lake Michigan north of Racine; a Hawk Owl in Door county; the observation of Gyrfalcons in Marathon and Waupaca counties; a Barrow's Goldeneye on Beaver Dam Lake; the observation of both Parasitic and Long-tailed Jaegers; the first fall record of a Kirtland's Warbler; the presence of a Sharp-tailed Sparrow in Kewaunee; a Little Gull and Black-legged Kittiwake at Loon Bluff; a Buff-breasted Sandpiper at Green Bay; the Curve-billed Thrasher still present in Buffalo county; the observation of Glaucous, Iceland and Great Black-backed Gulls, Cattle Egret, Eared and Western Grebes, White Pelican, Swainson's Hawk and Golden Eagle. Other noteworthy species include: Red-necked Grebe, Yellow-crowned Night Heron, Mute Swan, Surf and Common Scoters, Western Sandpiper, Marbled and Hudsonian Godwits, Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker, Mockingbird, Bohemian Waxwing, Kentucky Warbler, Yellow-breasted Chat, Orchard Oriole, and Le Conte's and Lark Sparrows.

Species Summary

Hérons: There were more November reports of the Great Blue but few numbers were indicated during the period. There were very few reports of the Black-crowned Night Heron this fall. Few observations of the Great Egret were made away from the several nesting grounds again this fall. In direct contrast to the record number of Cattle Egret sightings last year there was a most disappointing lone observation this fall.

Waterfowl: An **excellent** migration of Whistling Swans passed through the state this autumn, being noteworthy for its early beginning, prolonged passage and excellent concentrations noted in various state areas. Again this fall the goose picture proved to be a varied one. Canadas passed through the state in excellent numbers with a peak of 210,300 attained at Horicon Marsh during mid-October. Other areas also yielded good concentrations, although in expected lower numbers than Horicon. The Snow/Blue goose migration was a poor one. Two factors were the prime cause for this situation according to March. One was a poor reproduction in their arctic nesting grounds and secondly, the majority of geese did not stop, but rather passed directly over the

state in contrast to some years. Only several areas had any real concentrations at all during the period.

An excellent duck migration occurred along the Mississippi River and Lake Michigan, the latter occurring during October and early November. March noted that there was an unusually early movement of ducks out of the northern half of the state due to the early freeze-up.

Hawks: An unusual migration this fall, with migrants commencing to pass through the state during early and mid-August. This was especially noted at the Cedar Grove and Little Suamico stations by Berger and Erdman. Most noteworthy was the Goshawk migration which passed through the state in an **unprecedented** movement, with observations being made by most reporters this fall. Also experiencing a good, but less spectacular migration were the Sharp-shinned and Broad-winged. **Poor** flights occurred for the Cooper's, Red-shouldered, Marsh, Pigeon and Peregrine Falcon.

The Bald Eagle was reported from more state areas than last year's record observations while the Golden Eagle experienced another good movement.

An additional unusual characteristic about this year's hawk migration was its continuance well into December.

Shorebirds: Due to the heavy rains many favorite areas were non-productive this fall. However due to the draining of Grand River and Horicon Marshes for killing and subsequent restocking of fish excellent concentrations developed during the summer and early fall. At Horicon a peak was reached on Sep. 9 and 10 with 650 and 900, respectively, estimated present. At Grand River 650 were present on Aug. 27, and an estimated 1500± on Sep. 4. By Sep. 10 it had decreased to 350.

All plover species experienced **poor** flights this year. Generally other shorebird species had unspectacular movements with the exception of the Stilt Sandpiper and Northern Phalarope which again had good flights.

Thrushes: An average flight occurred again this fall. The only unique aspects of the migration was the lingering of several species, i.e., Wood, Hermit and Swainson's, into December.

Vireos and Warblers: Both groups experienced an **unusually poor** flight this autumn! Certainly this year's movement must rank as one of the very poorest. Unusual was the early beginning of the warbler migration with a number of reporters indicating a substantial movement commencing in early August.

Finches: This year the finch migration presented a contrasting picture. That is, experiencing **excellent** movements, commencing already in early July and August, were the Evening Grosbeak and Red Crossbill. However the only other species experiencing a good flight was the Pine Siskin and this was offset by its low numbers present statewide by the end of November. Experiencing poor to no flights at all were the Purple Finch (absent in various areas by the conclusion of the period), Pine Grosbeak (only six reports), Common Redpoll (only two reports), and White-winged Crossbill (only two reports).

Sparrows: Again this fall this group had a poor flight. Especially low in number was the Harris'.

Seasonal Summary

- Common Loon:** Numbers observed this fall included 25 at Loon Bluff (Ozaukee county) on Nov. 5 (Tessen) and 72 at the north end of Koshkonong Lake (Jefferson county) on Nov. 22 (Anderson and Maxon). It was still present at the end of the period in Vilas county (Thomas).
- Red-throated Loon:** All observations occurred at Loon Bluff (Ozaukee county) this autumn with two present on Oct. 17, ten on Nov. 4 decreasing to five on the 5th and one on the 12th (Donald, Erickson, Tessen).
- Red-necked Grebe:** The only fall report was made on Nov. 20 at Loon Bluff by Donald and Erickson. This represents a new fall departure record.
- Horned Grebe:** There were observations made in fourteen counties this year with it present at the beginning of the period in Marinette county (Lindberg). This was followed with September sightings in Dane, Door, Columbia and Kenosha counties. Birds were lingering into December in several counties.
- Eared Grebe:** Two were observed in Ozaukee county on Oct. 17 by Donald.
- Western Grebe:** All observations occurred in Ozaukee county with two at Port Washington on Oct. 20 (Donald) and one seen three times between Oct. 20-25 at Loon Bluff (Donald). One was likewise seen at Loon Bluff on Nov. 5 (Tessen).
- Pied-billed Grebe:** End of the period observations occurred in LaCrosse (Rosso), Oconto (Erdman) and Winnebago (Tessen) counties.
- White Pelican:** The following reports: four on Oct. 1 flying over Madison (Scott); three in Oconto county on Oct. 14 (Erdman); two flying low over the Cedar Grove station on Oct. 17 (Berger et. al.).
- Double-crested Cormorant:** 125 were counted at Grand River Marsh on Aug. 27 with the last noted on Sep. 30 (Tessen); five on Aug. 19, Brown county (Tessen); two until Sep. 1, Taylor county (Evrard); Sep. 16, Washington Island (Erickson); 14 on Oct. 9, Trempealeau county (March); occasionally from late Sep. into December in LaCrosse county (Rosso, Leshner).
- Great Blue Heron:** Late November reports included the 21st, Barron county (Goff) and Horicon Marsh (March); 26th, Oconto county (Erdman); 30th, Dane (P. Ashman), LaCrosse (Rosso) and Milwaukee (Strehlow) counties.
- Green Heron:** Oct. 30, Kenosha county (R. Hoffmann).
- Cattle Egret:** The only report this fall, in direct contrast to last year, was of a single bird observed between Oct. 4-16 in Brown county by Thompson and Cleary.
- Great Egret:** There were seven reporting counties including Buffalo, Dodge, Green Lake, LaCrosse, Marquette, Ozaukee and Taylor. Last reported in the state in LaCrosse on Nov. 20 (Rosso).
- Black-crowned Night Heron:** Oct. 15, LaCrosse county (Rosso).
- Yellow-crowned Night Heron:** It successfully nested in Racine county (Pugh) and LaCrosse county (Rosso). Last observed in the latter area on Oct. 4.
- Least Bittern:** Sep. 30, LaCrosse county (Rosso).
- American Bittern:** There were seven October sightings including three late observations: 26th, Kenosha county (R. Hoffmann); 28th, Winnebago county (Schultz); 29th, LaFayette county (Fichweg).
- Mute Swan:** Two were observed in Ozaukee county on Nov. 26 by Donald.
- Whistling Swan:** An excellent migration occurred this autumn as witnessed by twenty reporting counties. The migration commenced with sightings in Ozaukee (Oct. 18, Donald), Burnett (Oct. 21, Stone), Oconto (Oct. 26, Erdman) and Columbia and LaCrosse (Oct. 28, P. Ashman, Leshner) counties. Excellent numbers were observed as evidenced by the following reports: 150 on Nov. 4, Taylor county (Evrard); 350+ on Nov. 3 and 300 on Nov. 15, Oconto county (Erdman); 500 on Nov. 11, Brown county (Cleary, Columban); 500+ on Beaver Dam Lake on Nov. 14 (Schmidt); "hundreds" between Nov. 14-16, Dodge county (March); 300 on Nov. 18, Winnebago county (Schultz); and 2800 on Nov. 18, LaCrosse county with 600 still lingering on Dec. 2 (Leshner).

Canada Goose: The migration into the state commenced on Sep. 14 with a large movement into Horicon Marsh occurring on Sep. 16. Canadas peaked at Horicon on Oct. 16 at 210,300, some 17,000 below the record level of last autumn (March). Other peaks included 8200 (Pine Island, Nov. 10); 6900 (Necedah, Oct. 19); 6000 (Grand River Marsh, Nov. 6); 5000 (Eldorado Marsh, Nov. 15); and 4500 (Crex Meadows Marsh, Oct. 16). 5000 were still present in Rock county on Dec. 1 (Brakefield) with individuals also present in Brown (Cleary, Columban), Dane (T. Ashman) and LaCrosse (Rosso) counties.

White-fronted Goose: One was shot in late October on Lake Kegonsa (fide March).

Snow Goose: This species experienced a poorer migration than normal through the state this fall. There were reports from 20 counties with the first sightings occurring on Sep. 22 in both Oconto (Erdman) and Dodge (Tessen) counties. The next observations occurred in Burnett county (Stone), followed by scattered early October dates throughout the state. Peaks (Snow/Blue) included 2900 on Oct. 16 at Horicon Marsh; somewhat smaller numbers at Grand River Marsh; 1500 on Oct. 10 at Powell Marsh (Vilas county); 1000 on Oct. 26 at Necedah; 625 on Oct. 16 at Crex Meadows. Only a few individuals were present at the end of the period, and those were predominately Blues.

Mallard: Peaks included 5500 at Crex Meadows (Stone); 18,000 at Horicon Marsh and 20,000 at Grand River Marsh (March).

Gadwall: Present at the end of the period in Dane and LaCrosse counties.

Pintail: Several thousand were present at Horicon and Grand River Marshes (March). Present at the end of the period in LaCrosse (Rosso) and Winnebago (Tessen) counties.

Common Teal: Several thousand were likewise present at Horicon and Grand River Marshes (March).

American Wigeon: Peaks included several thousand at both Horicon and Grand River Marshes. Present at the end of the period in LaCrosse (Rosso) and Racine (Erickson) counties.

Shoveler: The last report was of four in Racine county on Nov. 25 (Erickson).

Wood Duck: Present into December in Brown (Cleary) and Winnebago (Tessen) counties.

Redhead: The migrants commenced arriving statewide during the second week of October. Present at the end of the period in Ozaukee (Bintz) and Winnebago (Tessen) counties.

Ring-necked Duck: Present in LaCrosse county into December (Rosso).

Canvasback: It was observed during the summer in Bayfield (Roy) and Chippewa (Robbins) counties. Migrants appeared statewide during the second week of October with a peak occurring on the Mississippi River of 63,000+ (March). It was present at the end of the period in LaCrosse (Rosso) and Racine (Erickson) counties.

Greater Scaup: Unusual were seven present from Aug. 27 on in Milwaukee (Tessen). Migrants began arriving in numbers at the conclusion of September with thousands present on both Oct. 9 (Loon Bluff) and Oct. 21 (Milwaukee) (Tessen).

Lesser Scaup: Two summered in Outagamie county on the Fox River (Tessen). Large numbers occurred along the Mississippi River and on Lake Winnebago during the period (March). Lingering individuals were found in Brown (Cleary, Columban), LaCrosse (Rosso), Ozaukee (Bintz) and Winnebago (Tessen) counties.

Common Goldeneye: Individuals were present at the beginning of the period in Manitowoc (Albrecht) and Vilas (Thomas) counties. All migrants appeared during the third week of October.

Barrow's Goldeneye: A male individual of this western species was carefully studied for fifteen minutes on Beaver Dam Lake on Nov. 14 by Schmidt. This represents a new state arrival record, exceeding the previous date by two weeks.

Bufflehead: A new fall arrival record occurred this year with the observation of a single bird in Dane county on Aug. 16 by T. Ashman. Individuals primarily commenced arriving during early to mid-October.

- Oldsquaw:** Arrivals commenced appearing during the third week of October this fall. Sightings away from Lake Michigan included Oct. 28 at Menasha (Winnebago county, Tessen) and from Nov. 24 on at LaCrosse (Rosso).
- White-winged Scoter:** Observations this fall included: eight on Sep. 30, Racine county (Tessen); Oct. 19, Big Green Lake (March); Oct. 20, Buffalo county (Glanzman); in Ozaukee county, at Loon Bluff, Port Washington and Harrington Beach State Park the observation period extended between Oct. 12-Nov. 20 with numbers ranging to fifteen (Donald, Erickson, Tessen); Nov. 18, Milwaukee (Tessen); and from Nov. 24 on, LaCrosse county (Rosso).
- Surf Scoter:** All observations occurred at Loon Bluff this year with single individuals (males and immatures) being observed on Oct. 9, 15 and Nov. 11 and 12 (Donald, Erickson, Tessen).
- Black Scoter:** An immature was shot by a hunter just south of Stoddard (Vernon county) on Oct. 25 (fide Leshner); two males and three females were observed at Wind Point (Racine county) on Oct. 21 (Tessen); in Ozaukee county (Loon Bluff) a male and a female were seen intermittently between Oct. 15 and Nov. 12 (Donald, Erickson, Tessen).
- Ruddy Duck:** Hundreds were observed in Milwaukee and Ozaukee counties on Nov. 4 (Tessen). Present at the end of the period in LaCrosse, Ozaukee and Winnebago counties.
- Hooded Merganser:** Present into December in Brown (Cleary), Milwaukee (Hayssen) and Racine (Erickson) counties.
- Common Merganser:** Present at the beginning of the period in Bayfield county (Roy). Migrants commenced moving across the state at the beginning of October. 250 were counted on Big Green Lake on Nov. 23 by March.
- Red-breasted Merganser:** An arrival date this fall of Oct. 1 in Racine county (Erickson). Hundreds were noted in Milwaukee and Racine counties on Nov. 4 (Tessen).
- Turkey Vulture:** There were fewer reports than usual this autumn. Observations included: late Aug., LaCrosse county (Rosso); until Sep. 8, with a total of twenty seen, Barron county (Goff); Sep. 9, Sauk county (N. Ashman); three at the end of Sep., Jefferson county (Pugh); at Cedar Grove, a total of six on Sep. 21 and Oct. 8 (Berger); Oct. 8, Ozaukee county (Bintz); Oct. 11, Sheboygan county (Cleary); and a total of four on Oct. 8 and 14, Oconto county (Erdman).
- Goshawk:** A tremendous migration occurred throughout the state this fall with seven-teen reporting counties easily making this a record movement! The first birds noted away from its nesting territory was in Wood county on Aug. 25 (Follens). The first migrants at the Cedar Grove station were noted on Sep. 15 with a record 195 counted during the autumn period; peaks included 34 on Oct. 14, 31 on Oct. 16 and 43 on Oct. 17 (Berger). At the Little Suamico station (Oconto county) the first migrants were likewise noted on Sep. 15 with a record 202 counted during the autumn period; peaks included 21 on Oct. 14, 15 on Oct. 16 and 23 on Oct. 17 (Erdman). Seventeen were counted passing over Loon Bluff in an hour on Nov. 4 (Tessen). Birds were being reported from around the state in unprecedented numbers into December. At both hawk and banding stations migrants were still passing through well into December (Berger, Erdman).
- Sharp-shinned Hawk:** The observation period extended between Aug. 16 and Nov. 30 with thirteen reporting counties. Peaks at Cedar Grove included Sep. 21 (381), 26 (214) and Oct. 8 (215) (Berger). At Little Suamico peaks included Aug. 28 (173) and Sep. 26 (94) with a total of 991 for the period (Erdman). The flight was poorer than the previous year.
- Cooper's Hawk:** There was an extremely poor flight this autumn despite the fact that observations were made in thirteen counties. At Cedar Grove only a total of 29 were counted for the period (Berger) while at Little Suamico only 16 were counted (Erdman).
- Red-tailed Hawk:** 479 were totaled during the period at the Little Suamico (Oconto county) banding station (Erdman).

- Broad-winged Hawk:** A more diffuse movement occurred through the state this fall with small flights being noted away from Lake Michigan. Observations occurred in nineteen counties. Peaks included 277 on Sep. 21 at Cedar Grove (Berger) and 2787 on Sep. 14, 553 on Sep. 26 at Little Suamico (Erdman) with a total of 3888 at the latter station. It was last reported on Oct. 26 in Kenosha county (R. Hoffmann).
- Swainson's Hawk:** There were an unusual number of observations this autumn, with each one being carefully documented. They included: one on Sep. 16, Cedar Grove (Berber); a dark phase on Sep. 16, Horicon Marsh (Tessen); one on Sep. 16 at Grand River Marsh (Tessen); a single bird on Oct. 12 and 15, Vernon county (Weber); one on Nov. 5, Grand River Marsh (Tessen).
- Rough-legged Hawk:** First observed on Sep. 16 in Bayfield (Roy) and Green Lake (Tessen) counties.
- Golden Eagle:** Another good movement occurred this year as indicated by the following sightings: Sep. 15, Burnett county (Stone); an adult was observed perched and in flight for over an hour at Grand River Marsh on Oct. 9 (Tessen); an immature was trapped at Cedar Grove on Oct. 15 (Berger); one at Little Suamico on Sep. 29, and another on Oct. 28 (Erdman); one on Nov. 22 at Rice Lake (Barron county, Faanes).
- Bald Eagle:** Twenty reporting counties this year which surpasses last year's record total of fifteen. There were no large concentrations observed during any of this period.
- Marsh Hawk:** Berger indicated an extremely poor flight passing through Cedar Grove this year with the only peak occurring on Oct. 8, that of sixteen. Present on Ozaukee county at the end of the period (Bintz).
- Osprey:** There were fifteen reporting counties this autumn. Numbers included ten on Sep. 26 at Cedar Grove (Berger) and a total of 29 at the Little Suamico station (Oconto county) for the period (Erdman). The birds left the state early this year, as witnessed by the last report occurring on Oct. 13 in Dane county (P. Ashman).
- Gyrfalcon:** One of these rare arctic visitors (gray phase) was observed in Waupaca county on Nov. 24 by Fuller. A white phase was found shot in Marathon county in early November by Rypstat.
- Peregrine Falcon:** A poor flight occurred this year, according to Berger their poorest ever at Cedar Grove. Observations included: Aug. 27, Dane county (T. Ashman); Sep. 28, Loon Bluff (Sundell); Sep. 30, Grand River Marsh (Tessen); Oct. 14 and 25, Ozaukee county, with the bird observed on the latter date carrying a red squirrel in its talons (Donald); Oct. 8 and 29, Crex Meadows (Stone); early Nov., LaCrosse county (Davis); at Cedar Grove, only seven seen between Sep. 13-Oct. 28; at Little Suamico, only nine seen between Sep. 21-Oct. 31 (Erdman).
- Merlin:** Aug. 30, Kenosha county (R. Hoffmann); Sep. 15, Burnett county (Stone); Sep. 23, Sawyer county (Fiehweg); a total of six between Sep. 13-Oct. 7, Oconto county (Erdman); Oct. 8, Ozaukee county (Donald); a total of 32 between Sep. 9-Oct. 16 with a peak of 8 on Oct. 8, Cedar Grove (Berger); Sep. 16 and Nov. 12, Milwaukee harbor and Grant Park (Tessen); Nov. 14, Rock county (Brakefield).
- Spruce Grouse:** Schmidt observed one on Aug. 17 in the Chequamegon National Forest and Vincent noted them in Price county during the period.
- Sharp-tailed Grouse:** Sep. 15, Burnett county (Stone); 20 on Oct. 18, Taylor county (Evrard); Langlade county (Mosher).
- Bobwhite:** Reported from Chippewa, LaCrosse, Rock and Waushara counties. Chipman commented on its scarcity in the latter county.
- Sandhill Crane:** Again this fall there were fourteen reporting counties. Numbers included: 40 on Sep. 29, Portage county (Kings); 23 on Sep. 30 and 18 on Oct. 11, Grand River Marsh (Tessen, Greenman); 250 on Oct. 7 at Horicon Marsh (Fiehweg); 137 on Oct. 10 at Crex Meadows (Stone). Last reported from Waukesha county with three sighted on Nov. 23 (Davis).
- King Rail:** Sep. 29, Brown county (Cleary, Columban); until Oct. 4, LaCrosse county (Rosso) were the only reports.
- Virginia Rail:** Last report: Oct. 11, LaCrosse county (Rosso).

Sora: Oct. 14, LaCrosse county (Rosso) and a late date of Nov. 1 in Kenosha county (Hoffmann).

Common Gallinule: Oct. 4 departure dates from Brown (Cleary) and LaCrosse (Rosso) counties.

American Coot: Peak concentrations included 600, Sep. 27, Taylor county (Evrard); 1500, Oct. 5, Brown county (Cleary); 3000, Oct. 29, LaFayette county (Fiehweg); 40,000, Oct. 3, Dodge, Green Lake, Fond du Lac and Winnebago counties (March). Present into December in Dane, LaCrosse and Ozaukee counties.

Semipalmated Plover: There were very few reports this fall, with observations only occurring in Brown, Dodge, LaCrosse, Ozaukee, and Racine counties. A record state departure occurred this fall with a single bird observed on Nov. 14 in LaCrosse county by Rosso.

Piping Plover: One was observed with Semi. Plovers at the Green Bay slough on Aug. 19 (Tessen). One was observed at Wind Point (Racine county) on Sep. 18 (Erickson).

Killdeer: November sighting occurred in Dodge, Kenosha and Racine counties. However lingering birds remained into December in Brown (Cleary) and LaCrosse (Rosso) counties.

Golden Plover: Again this fall there were only six reporting counties (Brown, Dodge, Marquette, Outagamie, Ozaukee, and Racine). The flight was another poor one with the exception of the general Horicon Marsh area where during September a gradual buildup occurred peaking on Oct. 9 at 500, decreasing to 200 by Oct. 14 (Tessen).

Black-bellied Plover: An exceptionally poor flight occurred this fall with only the following reports: 3 on Aug. 27, Grand River Marsh (Tessen); Sep. 3-Oct. 1, Ozaukee county (Bintz); Oct. 1, Racine county (Erickson); Sep. 2-Oct. 21, Horicon Marsh area (Tessen).

Ruddy Turnstone: These reports: Aug. 19, Brown county (Tessen); in Milwaukee, 2 on Aug. 27, single birds on Sep. 2 and Oct. 9 (Tessen); Oct. 19-21, Racine county (Erickson, Tessen); and a record state departure date of Nov. 4 in Brown county (Cleary, Columban).

Woodcock: 50 were counted on Sep. 30 in Price county (Hardy); last report: two on Nov. 22, Barron county (Faanes).

Common Snipe: Numbers included 70 on Sep. 9, Grand River Marsh (Prins, Hoffmann); 75 on Oct. 4, Taylor county (Evrard); 200 on Oct. 3, Portage county (Krings). Departure dates included Nov. 29, Oconto county (Erdman) and into December in Kenosha (Hoffmann) and LaCrosse (Rosso) counties.

Upland Sandpiper: Observed in Barron, Brown, LaCrosse and Ozaukee counties with the last observation occurring on Sep. 24 in LaCrosse county (Rosso).

Spotted Sandpiper: A Nov. 10 observation in Brown county just missed tying the departure record (Cleary, Columban).

Solitary Sandpiper: Oct. 28, LaCrosse county (Leshner).

Greater Yellowlegs: One day short of tying the state departure record is a sighting on Nov. 24 in LaCrosse county (Rosso).

Lesser Yellowlegs: Nov. 4, LaCrosse county (Rosso).

Red Knot: Three reports: 3 on Aug. 18, Chippewa county (Robbins); 2 on Sep. 4, Grand River Marsh (Tessen); one on Sep. 16, Horicon Marsh (Tessen).

Pectoral Sandpiper: Numbers reported included 100 on Aug. 20 Chippewa county (Robbins), 100 on Sep. 4 at Grand River Marsh and 200 on Sep. 10 at Horicon Marsh (Tessen). It was last observed on Nov. 4, LaCrosse county (Rosso).

White-rumped Sandpiper: These reports, all of single birds: Aug. 19, Brown county (Tessen); Aug. 20, Chippewa county (Robbins); Sep. 4 and 9, and Oct. 21 at Horicon Marsh (Tessen).

Baird's Sandpiper: Aug. 18, Chippewa county (Robbins); Aug. 19, Brown county (Tessen); five on Sep. 9 (Prins, Hoffmann), one on Sep. 10 (Tessen), Grand River Marsh; Sep. 9 (Tessen), three on Sep. 10 (Erickson), Racine county; two on Oct. 3, Waukesha county (Bielefeldt); at Horicon Marsh, three on Sep. 4, increasing to ten on Sep. 10, and decreasing to one on Sep. 16, also one on Oct. 14 (Tessen).

- Least Sandpiper:** One day short of tying the state departure record is a sighting on Nov. 4 in LaCrosse county (Rosso).
- Dunlin:** Nov. 14, LaCrosse county (Rosso).
- Dowitcher:** There were eight reporting counties this fall with the movement being a poor one. The exception was at Horicon Marsh where a peak of 200 occurred on Sep. 10 (Tessen). Birds identified as Short-billed included reports from Brown, Chippewa, Dodge, Green Lake, Marquette and Ozaukee counties. Birds identified as Long-billed included reports from Dodge, Ozaukee, Racine and Waukesha counties. The last reported Short-billed were ten on Sep. 16 (Horicon Marsh, Tessen) and Long-billed were seven on Oct. 22 (Racine county, Erickson).
- Stilt Sandpiper:** These reports: 20 on Aug. 20, St. Croix county, and two on Aug. 20, Chippewa county (Robbins); 100 on Sep. 4, decreasing to 25 on Sep. 10, Grand River Marsh (Tessen); at Horicon Marsh, two on Aug. 23, increasing to 50 on Sep. 2 and 75 on Sep. 10 with ten present on Sep. 16 (Tessen).
- Semipalmated Sandpiper:** 150 present on Aug. 27, increasing to 500 on Sep. 4 at Grand River Marsh (Tessen). Last on Nov. 4, LaCrosse county (Rosso).
- Western Sandpiper:** Three well documented reports, all of single birds: Aug. 19, Green Bay slough (Tessen); Aug. 26, Ozaukee county (Donald); Aug. 27, Milwaukee (Tessen).
- Buff-breasted Sandpiper:** An individual was flushed from the Green Bay slough (Brown county) on Aug. 19. It circled the slough several times and then flew out over the Bay in a northeasterly direction (Tessen).
- Marbled Godwit:** A single bird remained at a small pond in Ozaukee county between Aug. 26-Sep. 13 (Donald, Bintz).
- Hudsonian Godwit:** A single bird was observed in Horicon Marsh from Highway 49 on Sep. 14 by Donald.
- Sanderling:** Two on Nov. 18, Racine county were the last observed in the state this fall (Tessen).
- Red Phalarope:** A well documented report was received of an individual on Lake Michigan just north of Racine feeding amongst a flock of Bonaparte's Gulls on Nov. 13 (Erickson, Gertenbach, Donald). This represents only the ninth state record of this oceanic species.
- Wilson's Phalarope:** Only these reports: at Horicon Marsh, two on Aug. 23, one on Sep. 9; at Grand River Marsh, single birds on Aug. 27, Sep. 4 and 10 (Tessen).
- Northern Phalarope:** Another good flight occurred this fall as indicated by the following observations: six on Aug. 27, Grand River Marsh (Tessen); three on Aug. 23, four on Sep. 9 and eleven on Sep. 10, decreasing to two on Sep. 16, Horicon Marsh (Tessen); one on Oct. 1, Devil's Lake (Sauk county, Rusch); two on Oct. 24, Kenosha county (Hoffmann).
- Parasitic Jaeger:** A single bird (immature) was observed at Loon Bluff, Ozaukee county on Oct. 9 and 25 by Donald. What was apparently a different bird was observed at the same place on Nov. 4 by Tessen. In all instances the birds were flying northward, occasionally chasing gulls. All three sightings were well documented.
- Long-tailed Jaeger:** An individual fitting this description was observed in late Aug. on Rush Lake (Winnebago county) by Casper (fide Robbins).
- Glaucous Gull:** Three reports: one in flight over the Fox River in DePere (Brown county) on Sep. 18 (Cleary); Oct. 23, Kenosha county (Hoffmann); Nov. 13, Milwaukee county (Donald).
- Iceland Gull:** One on the Fox River in DePere on Oct. 16 by Cleary.
- Great Black-backed Gull:** Two were observed on Nov. 13, with single birds on Nov. 20 and 27 in Kenosha on Lake Michigan by Hoffmann.
- Franklin's Gull:** These reports: Sep. 10, Kewaunee county (Erickson); Sep. 11, Oct. 21 and 28, Racine county (Erickson, Tessen); Oct. 28, Nov. 4, two on Nov. 11 and 12, Ozaukee county (Donald, Erickson, Tessen).
- Bonaparte's Gull:** Present at the end of the period in LaCrosse (Rosso); Ozaukee (Bintz) and Kenosha (Hoffmann) counties. 850 were still present in the latter county on Nov. 30.

- Little Gull:** Two reports this fall: Sep. 26, DePere (Cleary); Nov. 4 and 5, Loon Bluff (Tessen, Donald). All three observations were well documented.
- Black-legged Kittiwake:** An adult was carefully observed twice within a half hour period during the morning of Nov. 11 at Loon Bluff, Ozaukee county by Tessen.
- Forster's Tern:** Last were two seen on Sep. 30 in Milwaukee harbor (Tessen).
- Common Tern:** Last were two on Oct. 18, Kenosha county (Hoffmann):
- Caspian Tern:** These reports: Aug. 28, Ozaukee county (Donald); 25+ present during mid to late August, decreasing to one on Sep. 23, Brown county (Tessen); 15 present until the end of Aug., decreasing to one on Sep. 9, Milwaukee (Tessen); several present during Aug., with two still on Sep. 23, Outagamie county (Tessen); several through August, with the last on Sep. 16, Washington Island (Erickson); three on Sep. 9, Racine county (Tessen); two on both Sep. 16 and 23, Oconto county (Erdman); between Sep. 3-Oct. 15, LaCrosse county (Rosso).
- Black Tern:** An extremely late departure date this fall occurred with a sighting on Oct. 24, LaCrosse county (Rosso).
- Ringed Turtle Dove:** Two coming to feeders in Milwaukee during the entire period (Donald).
- Yellow-billed Cuckoo:** Oct. 11, Rock county (Brakefield).
- Black-billed Cuckoo:** Oct. 3, Manitowoc county (Albrecht).
- Screech Owl:** Recorded in ten counties during the period including Brown, Dane, Kenosha, Oconto, Outagamie, Ozaukee, Rock, Shawano, Sheboygan and Waukesha.
- Snowy Owl:** Nov. 20, Barron county (Goff); commencing on Oct. 31, increasing to six on Nov. 26 in Brown county (Erdman) were the only reports this fall.
- Hawk Owl:** A bird was mistakenly shot for a grouse by a hunter in late November near Valmy in Door county (fide Lukes).
- Long-eared Owl:** These reports: Oct. 2 and 9, Sheboygan county (Erickson, Koopman); Oct. 20 and 22, Brown county (Cleary, Columban); Oct. 15 and 26, Kenosha county (Hoffmann); Nov. 2, Racine county (Erickson); a total of 17 between Sep. 6 and Nov. 26, Oconto county (Erdman).
- Short-eared Owl:** Three reports: Oct. 9, Brown county (Cleary, Columban); Nov. 15, Oconto county (Erdman); late Nov., Racine county (Stein).
- Saw-whet Owl:** Reported from Brown and Winnebago counties plus Manitowoc county where the period extended between Sep. 4 and Nov. 17 with peaks of ten on Oct. 14 and nineteen on Oct. 17 (Brouchoud); a total of 42 between Sep. 17-Nov. 19 in Oconto county (Erdman); and between Sep. 30-Nov. 29 when a record 75 were caught at Cedar Grove (Berger).
- Whip-poor-will:** Sep. 20, Dane county (N. Ashman).
- Nighthawk:** Large migrations this fall included **hundreds** on Aug. 19 in Sauk county (Koenig); 1200 on Aug. 20 and 860 on Sep. 15 in Kenosha county (Hoffmann); 578 on Aug. 20, 1500 on Aug. 21 and 900 on Aug. 27, Oconto county (Erdman); 1350 on Sep. 23, Racine county (Gertenbach). Last reported on Oct. 16, Portage county (Krings).
- Chimney Swift:** 600+ on Sep. 15 in Kenosha county (Hoffmann). A very late departure date came from Kenosha county on Oct. 26 (Hoffmann).
- Ruby-throated Hummingbird:** There were three early October departure dates with an additional observation on Oct. 17, Racine county (Gunther).
- Belted Kingfisher:** Present into December in LaCrosse (Rosso) and Vernon (Weber) counties.
- Common Flicker:** Hundreds were observed migrating on Sep. 19 in Price county (Hardy).
- Red-headed Woodpecker:** Present at the end of the period in Barron, Brown, Chippewa, Jackson, LaCrosse, Portage, Racine, Rock, Vernon and Waushara counties.
- Yellow-bellied Sapsucker:** Present into December in Kenosha (Hoffmann) and Racine (Stuffel) counties.

- Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker:** An individual was observed on Oct. 7 in Marquette county by Sheridan.
- Eastern Kingbird:** Oct. 1, Vernon county (Weber).
- Great Crested Flycatcher:** Oct. 4, Ozaukee county (Erickson, Donald).
- Eastern Phoebe:** Last sighted on Nov. 6 in Dane county by Emlen.
- Yellow-bellied Flycatcher:** These reports: during late Aug., and on Sep. 21, Brown county (Wierzbicki, Cleary); Sep. 4, Chippewa county (Robbins); Sep. 5, Kenosha county (Hamers); Sep. 11, Dane county (N. Ashman); Sep. 23, Marinette county (Wagner).
- Acadian Flycatcher:** No reports this fall.
- Traill's Flycatcher:** Sep. 16, LaCrosse county (Rosso).
- Least Flycatcher:** An Oct. 15 observation is two days short of tying the state departure record (Kenosha county, Hoffmann).
- Eastern Wood Pewee:** Oct. 6, LaCrosse county (Rosso).
- Olive-sided Flycatcher:** Four reports: Aug. 20, Chippewa county (Robbins); two on Aug. 30, Portage county (Krings); Sep. 2, Washington Island (Erickson); Sep. 28, Ozaukee county (Bintz).
- Tree Swallow:** 3000 were observed at Grand River Marsh on Sep. 4, decreasing to 1000 on Sep. 30 and Oct. 4 (Tessen). An earlier departure than normal this year, with the last birds sighted on Oct. 18, LaCrosse county (Rosso).
- Bank Swallow:** Sep. 28, LaCrosse county (Rosso).
- Rough-winged Swallow:** Oct. 2, LaCrosse county (Rosso) is a late date.
- Barn Swallow:** Oct. 26, Kenosha county (Hoffmann).
- Cliff Swallow:** Sep. 25, LaCrosse county (Rosso).
- Purple Martin:** On Aug. 10, 10,000+ were observed in Oconto county, with 2300+ noted on Aug. 29 (Erdman). Last reported from Kenosha county on Oct. 15 (Hoffmann).
- Gray Jay:** Observed in Forest (Donald), Langlade (Mosher), Price (Hardy, Vincent), Sawyer (Hardy, Reed) and Vilas (Bradford, Thomas) counties.
- Blue Jay:** In a two hour span 1530 were counted passing over Washington Island on Sep. 16 by Erickson. 300+ were counted on Oct. 24 at the Little Suamico station by Erdman.
- Common Raven:** Observed in Barron, Bayfield, Clark, Forest, Iowa, Iron, Langlade, Marinette, Oconto, Taylor, and Vilas counties. In addition birds were observed in Ozaukee county on Oct. 8 (Donald), and two on both Oct. 13 and 18 (Barger).
- Boreal Chickadee:** The only report this fall, and out of its normal range, was a single bird observed in Trempealeau county on Nov. 20-21 by Lender.
- Red-breasted Nuthatch:** Another excellent flight occurred this fall with movement already occurring into the southern half of the state in mid-August (i.e., Brown, Kenosha and Outagamie). This year there were twenty-eight reporting counties with many of these reporting good numbers into December.
- Brown Creeper:** Unusual are birds present in Dane, LaCrosse, and Outagamie counties at the beginning of the period.
- House Wren:** Eleven October departure dates with the latest being on the 26th, Kenosha county (Hoffmann).
- Winter Wren:** Departure date of Nov. 22, Dane county (T. Ashman).
- Long-billed Marsh Wren:** Six fall reports with the last on Nov. 4, LaCrosse county (Rosso).
- Short-billed Marsh Wren:** Nine fall reports with the last on Oct. 3, Waukesha county (Bielefeldt).
- Mockingbird:** One was observed at the Little Suamico station, Oconto county, on Sep. 3 by Erdman. On Dec. 2 one was noted at Red Cedar Lake, Jefferson county (Christianson, Joers).

- Gray Catbird:** One individual remained in Whitnall Park, Milwaukee county, well into the winter period (Strehlow).
- Curve-billed Thrasher:** The individual that appeared over a year ago is still present at the Maier's feeder, coming several times daily to feed. It made three nesting attempts during the summer, all containing eggs and in all three instances were unsuccessful after up to three weeks incubation (Buffalo county).
- Robin:** Numbers included 450 on Sep. 23, Brown county (Cleary, Columban); 600+ on Oct. 12, Oconto county (Erdman). December sightings occurred in Brown, Dane, LaCrosse, Marinette, Ozaukee, Portage, and Price counties.
- Wood Thrush:** Two record breaking dates occurred this fall with birds coming to feeders in Racine county until Nov. 27 (Smale) and into December in Milwaukee county (Brandt).
- Hermit Thrush:** An individual was present into December in Whitnall Park (Strehlow).
- Swainson's Thrush:** Birds were already present in Brown (Wierzbiicki), Chippewa (Robbins), Clark (Robbins), Dane (Emlen), and Walworth (Robbins) counties at the beginning of the period. This was followed by the observation of a tailless individual in Appleton on Aug. 19 (Tessen). Three days short of tying the departure record was the observation of a bird in Dane county on Dec. 2 (P. Ashman). It had an injured wing but was able to fly.
- Gray-cheeked Thrush:** The observation period extended between Aug. 29 (Dane county, Emlen) and Nov. 21 (LaCrosse county, Rosso).
- Veery:** Oct. 6, Bayfield county (Roy).
- Eastern Bluebird:** Nov. 5, LaCrosse county (Rosso).
- Blue Gray Gnatcatcher:** Two observations: Sep. 15, Kenosha county (Hoffmann); until Oct. 4, LaCrosse county (Rosso).
- Golden-crowned Kinglet:** Movement from the northern tier of counties commenced during mid-September. In Kenosha county on Oct. 30-31 one thousand migrated through (Hoffmann). Reported as present into December in Brown, Dane, LaCrosse, and Milwaukee counties.
- Ruby-crowned Kinglet:** Present at the beginning of the period in Barron county (Goff). There were numerous November departure dates from throughout the state. Birds lingered into December in Brown (Cleary, Columban) and Milwaukee (Strehlow) counties.
- Water Pipit:** These reports: Sep. 17-Oct. 7, Chippewa county (Robbins); Oct. 9, Columbia county (Tessen); nineteen on Oct. 9, five on Oct. 23, Ozaukee county (Erickson, Donald); 200 on Oct. 21, Winnebago county (Fisher); seven on Oct. 9, two on Oct. 14 and one on Nov. 5, Horicon Marsh (Tessen).
- Bohemian Waxwing:** One was carefully observed in a flock of several hundred Cedars on Oct. 28 at the Neenah lighthouse (Winnebago county, Tessen). In early December birds were observed at Buffalo City (Maier's), Cedar Grove, Milwaukee and Port Washington.
- Cedar Waxwing:** 300+ were present on Oct. 28 at Neenah (Tessen). Present at the end of the period in Brown, LaCrosse, and Vernon counties.
- Northern Shrike:** For another consecutive autumn there was an excellent movement into the state. This fall there were twelve reporting counties including two October sightings: 12th, Bayfield (Roy); from the 19th on totaling about 25 observations until the end of the period, Oconto (Erdman). Early November sightings came from Ozaukee (Bintz, Donald, Tessen) and Waushara (Greenman) counties. This was followed by further sightings in Barron, Brown, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Price, Rock, Sawyer, and Taylor counties.
- Loggerhead Shrike:** These reports: late August, Vilas (Bradford); until Oct. 14, LaCrosse county (Rosso); two were carefully observed on Nov. 2 in Burnett county by Hilsenhoff, representing a new state departure record.
- Bell's Vireo:** Two reports: Sep. 4, Rock county (Brakefield); until Sep. 14, LaCrosse county (Rosso).
- Yellow-throated Vireo:** Sep. 19, Manitowoc county (Albrecht).
- Solitary Vireo:** Oct. 13, Oconto county (Erdman).

Red-eyed Vireo: Oct. 4, Ozaukee county (Donald).

Philadelphia Vireo: Individuals were observed prior to the beginning of the period in LaCrosse county (Rosso) and on Washington Island (Erickson). It was last observed on Oct. 1 in LaCrosse county (Leshner).

Warbling Vireo: Oct. 1, LaCrosse county (Leshner).

Black & White Warbler: A new state departure record occurred this autumn when an individual was observed on Oct. 30 in Kenosha county (Hoffmann).

Prothonotary Warbler: Three reports: Sep. 1, Sheboygan county (Kuhn); Sep. 6, Milwaukee county (Strehlow); until Sep. 18, LaCrosse county (Rosso).

Golden-winged Warbler: There were nine reporting counties with the last observation occurring on Sep. 28, LaCrosse county (Rosso).

Blue-winged Warbler: Four reports: Aug. 24, Outagamie county (Bradford); Sep. 15, Milwaukee county (Strehlow); until Sep. 28, LaCrosse county (Rosso); until Oct. 1, Vernon county (Weber).

Tennessee Warbler: It was observed commencing on July 25 in Dane county (Emlen). In addition, individuals were present in early to mid-August in Barron (Goff) and Brown (Wierzbicki) counties. In the latter county 29 were noted on Aug. 18-19. Additional August sightings occurred in Oconto, Outagamie, Portage, and Winnebago counties. Last observed on Oct. 6, Barron county (Goff).

Orange-crowned Warbler: August sightings came from Barron (Goff), 12th, Washington Island (Erickson); two on the 23rd, Sheboygan county (Kuhn). It was last observed on Oct. 20 in Chippewa (Robbins) and Outagamie (Tessen) counties.

Nashville Warbler: Oct. 13, Brown county (Cleary, Columban).

Parula Warbler: These reports: mid-Aug., Bayfield county (Roy); Aug. 20, Outagamie county (Tessen); Sep. 2, Sheboygan county (Kuhn); Sep. 24, Barron county (Goff); Aug. 30-Sep. 24, Dane county (Emlen).

Yellow Warbler: Sep. 30, Brown county (Cleary, Columban).

Magnolia Warbler: Movement had already commenced by the beginning of the period with individuals present in Brown (Wierzbicki) and LaCrosse (Rosso) counties. Last on Oct. 15, Kenosha county (Hoffmann).

Cape May Warbler: As with other warbler species, movement away from their normal area commenced before the beginning of the fall period: three on Aug. 6, Washington Island (Erickson); Aug. 12, Chippewa county (Robbins); additional Aug. sightings occurred in Dane and Outagamie counties (Emlen, Tessen). Last on Oct. 5, Price county (Hardy).

Black-throated Blue Warbler: These reports: Aug. 18-Sep. 10, Brown county (Wierzbicki); three on Sep. 4, Sheboygan county (Kuhn); Sep. 6, Oconto county (Woodcock); Sep. 8, Milwaukee county (Strehlow); Sep. 15, Racine county (Gerth); Sep. 20, Barron county (Goff).

Yellow-rumped Warbler: Movement away from its breeding area was occurring during early to mid-August as indicated in the following counties: Chippewa and Clark (Robbins), Milwaukee (Strehlow), and Winnebago (Schultz). Additional Aug. sightings were made in Brown, Oconto, Outagamie, Portage, and Vernon counties. Last reported during the period from Milwaukee county when ten were observed on Nov. 24 (Stoddard, Wellskopf).

Black-throated Green Warbler: Oct. 18, Dane county (Emlen).

Cerulean Warbler: Until Sep. 14 in LaCrosse county (Rosso) was the only report this fall.

Blackburnian Warbler: Sep. 30, Kenosha county (Harners).

Chestnut-sided Warbler: Oct. 4, Milwaukee county (Strehlow).

Bay-breasted Warbler: Individuals were present before the beginning of the period in both Brown (Wierzbicki) and Oconto (Woodcock) counties. An unusually early departure occurred this fall with the last bird being reported on Sep. 27, Milwaukee county (Strehlow).

Blackpoll Warbler: The observation period extended between Aug. 12 (Washington Island, Erickson) and Sep. 24 (LaCrosse county, Rosso). Again this is an unusually early departure date.

- Pine Warbler:** Sep. 22, Racine county (Erickson).
- Kirtland's Warbler:** An individual was observed on Oct. 5 by Kuhn in Sheboygan county. The observation was well documented.
- Palm Warbler:** A Nov. 10 sighting in Oconto county by Erdman is two days short of tying the departure record.
- Ovenbird:** Oct. 6, Dane county (Emlen).
- Northern Waterthrush:** An Oct. 12 sighting in LaCrosse county (Rosso) is three weeks later than all other reports this fall.
- Louisiana Waterthrush:** One report: Sep. 25, Kenosha county (Erickson).
- Kentucky Warbler:** Three reports: Sep. 11, Barron county (Goff); Sep. 7-15, Jackson county (Harmer); Sep. 12-16, Rock county (Brakefield).
- Connecticut Warbler:** There were seven reporting counties with the last observation made on Oct. 5, Sheboygan county (Kuhn).
- Mourning Warbler:** These reports: Aug. 22, Brown county (Wierzbicki); until Aug. 25, Bayfield county (Roy); until Sep. 4, Chippewa county (Robbins); Sep. 15, Kenosha county (Hoffmann).
- Common Yellowthroat:** A Nov. 20 observation in Milwaukee county by Bastens represents a very late sighting.
- Yellow-breasted Chat:** One on Aug. 20 in Sheboygan county (Kuhn).
- Wilson's Warbler:** It was present before mid-August in Barron county (Goff) with another sighting on Aug. 16 in Outagamie county (Bradford). In Leshner's yard an individual appeared several times during November with the last observation occurring on Nov. 23 (LaCrosse county). His report was well documented and represents a new state departure record, bettering the previous one by **five weeks!**
- Canada Warbler:** Sep. 18, Dane county (T. Ashman).
- American Redstart:** Oct. 16, Milwaukee county (Strehlow).
- Bobolink:** Last reported from Rock county on Oct. 1 (Brakefield).
- Yellow-headed Blackbird:** Observed in Barron, Brown, Dodge, Kenosha and LaCrosse counties this fall. An individual was still present at the end of the period in Brown county (Cleary).
- Redwinged Blackbird:** Reported into December from Brown, Buffalo, Kenosha, LaCrosse, Vernon and Washington counties.
- Orchard Oriole:** Rosso observed this species until Sep. 27 in LaCrosse county.
- Northern Oriole:** An injured bird was present in LaCrosse on Nov. 28 (Leshner) and a male was coming to a feeder into December in Milwaukee county (Donald, Erickson, Stefanik).
- Rusty Blackbird:** First observed on Aug. 20 in Brown county (Cleary, Columban) which represents a new state arrival record. 2000+ were noted in Oconto county on Oct. 28 by Erdman. Last reported on Nov. 24 in Whitnall Park, Milwaukee county (Strehlow).
- Brewer's Blackbird:** Several large concentrations were observed during the period. They included 1000+ between Aug. 26-29 in Manitowoc county (Albrecht); 4200 on Oct. 15 in Kenosha county (Hoffmann); "several thousand" on Nov. 11 at the junction of Highways 49 and 175, Dodge county (Tessen).
- Common Grackle:** "Thousands" were observed on Oct. 15, Kenosha county (Hoffmann) and Oct. 16 (Sheboygan county, Kuhn). At the Little Suamico station the following peaks were noted on Sep. 7 — 3000; 9 — 4000; 10 — 10,000; 12 — 12,000; and Oct. 28 — 3000 (Oconto county, Erdman). Present into December in Brown, Dane, Kenosha, LaCrosse, Manitowoc, Outagamie, Ozaukee, Racine and Rock counties.
- Brown-headed Cowbird:** End of the period reports from Brown, Dane, LaCrosse, Milwaukee and Ozaukee counties.
- Scarlet Tanager:** Oct. 10, LaCrosse county (Rosso).
- Rose-breasted Grosbeak:** A record state departure occurred this fall when one came to Erickson's feeder between Nov. 17-29 (Racine county).

Indigo Bunting: Oct. 18, LaCrosse county (Rosso) is less than one week from tying the departure record.

Dickcissel: These reports: two in Adams county and one in Waushara county, Aug. 18 (Tessen); until Aug. 23, Vernon county (Weber); Sep. 7, Rock county (Brakefield); until Sep. 14, LaCrosse county (Rosso); Oct. 16, Milwaukee county (Treders); Oct. 29, Washington county (Andrich); and one came to the Maier's feeder on Dec. 1. It was found dead several days later (Buffalo county).

Evening Grosbeak: An excellent migration occurred statewide this autumn. Birds, as expected, were being observed prior to the beginning of the period in Bayfield (Roy), Price (Vincent) and Vilas (Thomas) counties. However most unusual is the presence of birds in Outagamie county commencing in late July (Tessen) and appearing on Aug. 6 in Waushara county (Chipman). September sightings came from Barron (Goff) and Shawano (Hafemann) counties. This was followed by fifteen counties indicating good numbers arriving during October, many during the first half. Many additional counties noted birds commencing during November with excellent numbers present statewide at the end of the period. The one exception to this was several of the northern counties which indicated only small numbers present.

Purple Finch: Despite the fact that several counties had birds present at the beginning of the period including Barron (Goff), Bayfield (Roy), Chippewa (Robbins), Clark (Robbins), Door (Erickson), Oconto (Woodcock) and Outagamie (Tessen) the flight was a poor one this fall. All of the twenty-six reporting counties had small numbers passing through during the period with it already being absent by the end of the period in some of these counties.

Pine Grosbeak: Almost no movement occurred during the fall as evidenced by the scarcity and lateness of the following reports: Oct. 16, Brown county (Cleary); Oct. 22, Marinette county (Wagner); Nov. 12, Kenosha county (Tessen); from Nov. 16 on, four in Oconto county (Woodcock); two on Nov. 22, Marinette county (Wierzbicki); from Nov. 25 on, three in Bayfield county (Roy); early Dec., Sawyer county (Reed).

Common Redpoll: Two reports: Oct. 20, Brown county (Cleary); Nov. 24, Milwaukee county (Strehlow).

Pine Siskin: A good migration occurred through the state this fall, although it was somewhat below the excellent migration of last year. There were twenty-six reporting counties with August observations coming from Chippewa (1st, Robbins), Washington Island (early Aug., increasing to ninety by the 30th, Erickson), Brown (19th, Wierzbicki), Oconto (fifty-five on the 21st, Erdman) and LaCrosse (27th, Leshner). This was followed by numerous September and October sightings statewide. Peaks included a "large migration" at Loon Bluff on Sep. 28 (Sundell), 250 on Oct. 6 in Kenosha county (Hamers) and **hundreds** migrating southward on Nov. 4-5 along Lake Michigan, with a continual procession of flocks at Loon Bluff (Tessen). However observers indicated only small scattered flocks by the end of November.

American Goldfinch: The only migration observed this autumn was of 1000 passing over per hour during the morning of Nov. 11 at Loon Bluff (Ozaukee county, Tessen). Several counties were reporting individuals into December.

Red Crossbill: An amazing movement occurred statewide this autumn! It commenced during July and August with small flocks appearing in central and southern counties including Chippewa (Robbins), Outagamie (Tessen), Ozaukee (Donald), Sheboygan (Koopman), and Waushara (Chipman) plus Milwaukee and Stevens Point. Late August sightings occurred in Brown, Door, Manitowoc and Winnebago counties. This was followed by flocks appearing statewide during September and October. By early November reporters indicated birds coming to their feeders, where many had never had them before. As would be expected excellent numbers were present into December statewide.

White-winged Crossbill: Only two reports: one on Sep. 16, Washington Island (Erickson); three coming to Tessen's feeder in Appleton on Oct. 28, occasionally seen thereafter until mid-November (Outagamie county).

Rufous-sided Towhee: Several were present in the Milwaukee area into December (Bastens, Hehn, Joers, Woodmansee).

- Savannah Sparrow:** Oct. 7, Chippewa county (Robbins).
- Grasshopper Sparrow:** Two reports: until Sep. 3, LaCrosse county (Rosso); Sep. 22, Brown county (Cleary).
- LeConte's Sparrow:** One on Sep. 23 in Forest county by Donald.
- Henslow's Sparrow:** Three reports: Aug. 20, Winnebago county (Tessen); until Sep. 3, LaCrosse county (Rosso); Oct. 18, Dane county (Emlen).
- Sharp-tailed Sparrow:** One on Sep. 10 in Kewaunee county by Erickson.
- Vesper Sparrow:** Nov. 11, Ozaukee county (Tessen).
- Lark Sparrow:** Two reports: until Sep. 3, LaCrosse county (Rosso); Sep. 4, Marquette county (Tessen).
- Dark-eyed Junco:** Present at the beginning of the period in Bayfield (Roy) and Vilas (Thomas) counties. One appeared in Appleton on Aug. 21 with another joining it on Aug. 28 (Tessen). Early September observations occurred in Barron, Chippewa, Dane and Ozaukee counties. A big movement was noted on Oct. 8 in Price county (Hardy) with hundreds present on Oct. 4, 9 and 10 in Sheboygan county (Kuhn) and hundreds likewise present on Oct. 28 in Marinette county (Lindberg).
- Oregon Junco:** These reports: from Sep. 6 on, Rock county (Brakefield), representing a state arrival record; from Sep. 27 on, Outagamie county (Tessen); Oct. 9-12, Price county (Hardy); from Oct. 16 on, Ozaukee county (Bintz); Nov. 3 and 14, Racine county (Peterson); Nov. 12, Milwaukee county (Sheridan); from Nov. 14 on, Dane county (T. Ashman).
- Tree Sparrow:** A record state arrival this fall when it was observed on Aug. 31 in Sheboygan county (Kuhn).
- Chipping Sparrow:** Oct. 24, Marinette county (Lindberg).
- Clay-colored Sparrow:** These reports: two young in a nest on Aug. 19 until Sep. 16, Winnebago county (Schultz); Sep. 23, Chippewa county (Robbins); Sep. 27, Barron (Goff) and LaCrosse (Rosso) counties; Oct. 3, Price county (Hardy); Oct. 9, Brown county (Cleary).
- Field Sparrow:** Oct. 29, Sawyer county (Reed).
- Harris' Sparrow:** Eight reporting counties: Sep. 27-Oct. 18, Price county (Vincent, Hardy); Sep. 30-Oct. 28, with it being reported as common, Ozaukee county (Bintz); Oct. 4, Milwaukee county (Donald); Oct. 4, Oconto county (Erdman); Oct. 6-24, LaCrosse county (Rosso); three on Oct. 11, Vernon county (Weber); Oct. 27, Kenosha county (Hoffmann); Nov. 3, Outagamie county (Jandrin).
- White-crowned Sparrow:** There were seventeen reporting counties with the observation period extending between Sep. 8 (Rock county, Brakefield) and the end of the period (several areas).
- White-throated Sparrow:** Unusual is an Aug. 19 sighting in Winnebago county (Schultz). Several hundred were present in Appleton on Sep. 22 (Tessen).
- Fox Sparrow:** First observed in the state on Sep. 18 this autumn (Dane county, T. Ashman) with a few individuals present into December in several parts of the state.
- Lincoln's Sparrow:** Twenty-five were observed in the snow dump area of Milwaukee harbor on Sep. 16 (Tessen). The Maiers had one commence coming to their feeder during December (Buffalo county).
- Swamp Sparrow:** End of the period sightings in Brown, Kenosha, and Milwaukee counties.
- Song Sparrow:** The usual December sightings from various parts of the state again this fall.
- Lapland Longspur:** These reports: forty in Kenosha county and two in Racine county, Sep. 30 (Tessen); Oct. 7, Bayfield county (Roy); Oct. 9, Columbia county (Tessen); Oct. 23, Ozaukee county (Donald); 50 on Oct. 28, Outagamie county (Tessen); Nov. 2, Waukesha county (Bielefeldt); 35+ on Oct. 21, 25 on Nov. 5 and five on Nov. 11, Dodge county (Tessen).

Snow Bunting: An interesting migration this fall with 90% of the sightings occurring during October! First observations included Oct. 4, Price county (Chipman) and Oct. 8, Outagamie county (Bradford). 200 were noted in Oconto county on Oct. 18 (Woodcock). There was a total of thirteen reporting counties but significantly there were few being observed during most of November and into December.

CONTRIBUTORS

Marjorie Albrecht, Virginia Anderson, Nancy Andrich, Nancy Ashman, Philip Ashman, Thomas Ashman, N. R. Barger, Mr. & Mrs. Elmer Basten, Dan Berger, Mrs. Robert Bickford, John Bielefeldt, Tom & Carol Bintz, Alfred Bradford, Mr. & Mrs. John Brakefield, Bernard Brouchoud, W. D. Brown, Jack Casper, Mrs. Irma Chipman, Scott Christianson, Ed Cleary, Brother Columban, Sister Erna Dawn, Dr. L. Davis, Mary Donald, Mrs. John Ecker, Robert Ellarson, John Emlen, Thomas Erdman, Louise Erickson, Jim Evrard, Crain Faanes, Bob Fieweg, Eunice Fisher, Don & Tom Follen, Jim Fuller, G. L. Geneheatner, Caroline Gertenbach, Orville Gerth, Terry Glanzman, Alta Goff, Delbert Greenman, Sylvia Gunther, Mrs. Paul Hafemann, James Hamers, Frances Hamerstrom, Maybelle Hardy, Mrs. Francis Harmer, Ann Hehn, William Hilsenhoff, Ron Hoffmann, Eugene & John Jacobs, Helen Jandrin, David Joers, Mrs. Henry Koenig, Harold Koopmann, Steven Krings, Eleanor Kuhn, Harry Leeman, Ruth Lender, Fred Leshar, Harold Lindberg, Roy Lukes, Mrs. Joseph Mahlum, Mr. & Mrs. Merton Maier, Jim March, Melva Maxon, Margarette Morse, Clarence Mosher, Ed Peartree, Helge Peterson, Ed Prins, William Pugh, Mrs. Verona Reed, John Rohan, Jerome Rosso, Albert Roy, Jr., Sam Robbins, Alan Rusch, Bill Rypstat, Mrs. Norma Schmidt, Clark Schultz, Mrs. Edith Sheridan, Michael Stefanik, Gil Steig, Ed Stenstrom, Nancy Stewart, Brian Stoddard, Ken Stoll, Elmer Strehlow, N. R. Stone, Mardi Stuffel, Roger Sundell, Daryl Tessen, Linda Thomas, Leonard Thompson, Raymond Treders, Alice Vincent, Leona Wagner, Viratine Weber, Steve Wellskopf, Melvin Wierzicki, John Woodcock, Winnie Woodmansee.

— — — CORRECTION TO SPRING 1972 REPORT — — —

August 1, 1973

I was shocked to read in the Spring, 1973, issue of **The Passenger Pigeon** that I had reported a Yellow-bellied Flycatcher in Oconto County on April 17, 1972. This report must have resulted from an error in filling out the report form. The Yellow-bellied Flycatcher escaped me completely in 1972. In looking through my records, I find among the arrivals on April 17 was the **Yellow-bellied Sapsucker** in the line provided for the **Yellow-bellied Flycatcher**. The dates for the Yellow-bellied Sapsucker should have read "Arr" — April 17, "Dep" — May 25. There should have been no entries for the Yellow-bellied Flycatcher.

I hope I have not made any other such errors in subsequent reports. I will try to minimize such errors in the future. The new less crowded report form will help in that respect.

John Woodcock

* * * * *

— — — CORRECTION — — —

Plainfield, Wi 54966
May 30, 1973

Please note two corrections (spring issue 1973):

Page 46. The Steenbock Award went to Mr. and Mrs. Josef Schmutz. Josef Schmutz is a senior at WSU/Stevens Point and his wife, Sheila, graduated from there in the spring of 1973.

Page 47. The Research Committee report on "Prolific nesting of Short-eared Owls on Buena Vista Marsh" was by Alan Beske and John Champion.

Perhaps my incorrigible Boston accent was at fault. Someone once referred to me as "the lady who talks as though she had plums in her mouth".

Fran Hamerstrom

Letters to the Editor

123 South Hudson
Stockton, Ill. 61085
May 21, 1973

Dr. Charles A. Kemper
733 Maple Street
Chippewa Falls, Wis. 54729

I would like to report the presence of a Chuck-will's-widow on the 18th and 19th of May, 1973 in Jamieson Park (formerly John Muir Park), two miles west of Poynette, Wisconsin in Columbia County.

My wife and I were camped at the east end of the park on the evening of the 18th. Around 8:30 p.m. (CDST) I first heard him singing about 100 yards west of us. I recognized the voice immediately as I had heard (and seen) the species several times in north-central Florida the preceding winter. Also, a Whip-poor-will was singing at the same time in the same area which made the Chuck-will's-widow's voice even more distinct.

After hearing this, we began walking in the direction of the last singing. We heard him again about 8:45 p.m., this time within 150 feet of us. The voice was that of a Whip-poor-will's but there were four distinct 'syllables' rather than three. The first note was a distinct 'chuck'. The emphasis was on the second and third notes. The last two notes seemed closer together than the first two and they sounded like 'widow' or 'witow'. We slowly approached as it continued to sing and got within 30 feet before he abruptly quit and flew off.

Later that evening, Steve Krings, a birder companion of ours, arrived and camped next to us. I wanted Steve to confirm the bird as a Chuck-will's-widow as he has also seen and heard them previously in Florida.

I heard the bird singing again around 3:00 a.m. I woke Steve and he agreed that it was indeed a Chuck-will's-widow singing. We heard him several more times, the last around 5:00 a.m. Later that morning we played the Peterson Eastern Bird Song Album recording of a Chuck-will's-widow and a Whip-poor-will. The three of us agreed, it was definitely the Chuck-will's-widow that we had heard singing.

Steve lent me his cassette tape recorder Saturday afternoon and that evening we went after our bird in the same area we previously heard him. This time Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bentley accompanied my wife and me. About 9:10 p.m. we heard him singing again from the same area as before. He was singing steadily so I began taping from about 150-200 feet while walking slowly towards him. We got within 25 - 30 feet of him before searching with the flashlight. I finally found him sitting on a branch about 6 - 10 feet off the ground. His eyes were a deep orange in the light. He blinked several times and then flew off. We never could see any features of his plumage, nor could we estimate his size.

Sincerely yours,
William A. Smith

Dr. Kemper:

July 9, 1973

Just a quick note on the Chuck-will's-widow sighting in Jamieson Park. We last heard it singing May 27. The next chance we had to check was June 1. On that date a Whip-poor-will was heard from the Chuck-will-widow's former territory.

From our weekend observations the bird appeared to be in the park for at least 10 days (May 18 - 27) and in all five sightings it was in a definite territory.

Sincerely yours, William A. Smith
123 S. Hudson, Stockton, Ill. 61085

Charles A. Kemper, M.D.
733 Maple Street
Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin 54729

July 29, 1973

Dear Dr. Kemper:

As I had previously mentioned to you, Owen Gromme has donated a portion of his personal library to Marian College, Fond du Lac through the cooperation of the O. J. Gromme Bird Club. As we have discussed previously, we feel that an article should be placed in the **Passenger Pigeon** in order that all members of WSO would be informed of the availability of the material for their use at the library. This material may be xeroxed but may not be taken from the library. The material donated consists of the following periodicals and publications: The Auk (1924 - present), The Passenger Pigeon (complete), Wisconsin Conservation Bulletin (1937 - 1964), The Warbler (1905 - 6), Bird Lore (1926 - 1934), Wilson Bulletin (1924 - 1934), Oologist (Various issues 1895 - 1939), Wisconsin Academy Review of Sciences, Arts & Letters (1954 - 1971), Wildlife Review (1936 - 1942), Various United States Department of Agriculture Technical Bulletins, Bureau of Biological Survey - Wildlife Research & Management and Farmers Bulletins, Various Roosevelt Wildlife Bulletins between 1923 and 1937, Technical Wildlife Bulletins of Game Management Division, Wisconsin Conservation Department (1950 - 1964), plus countless miscellaneous periodicals, bulletins and pamphlets.

Any question regarding this material may be sent to me as I have a complete inventory of this material.

Sincerely, Walter Gilles, O. J. Gromme Bird Club
C.C. Owen Gromme 41 Algoma Street, Fon du Lac, Wis. 54935

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS TO EXTREME ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE DATES, PASSENGER PIGEON, VOL. 32, NO. 3

Barrow's Goldeneye, on page 93, under Fall Arrival, delete entry and insert Nov. 14, 1972, Norma Schmidt.

Bufflehead, page 92, under Summer Status column, insert rare. Page 93, Fall Arrival column, delete current entry and insert Aug. 16, 1972, Tom Ashman. Under Exceptional Dates insert July 4, 12, 1970, Sam Robbins.

Semipalmated Plover, page 101, delete entry in Fall Departure column. Insert Nov. 14, 1972, Jerome Rosso.

Ruddy Turnstone, page 101, Fall Departure column, delete Oct. 31, 1953, insert Nov. 4, 1972, and add Brother Columban after Ed Cleary.

Red Phalarope, page 105, under Fall Departure date, insert Nov. 13, 1972, delete Oct. 28, 1962. Under Exceptional Dates change "5" to "6" other fall dates.

Black Tern, page 109, under Fall Departure column, delete current entry and insert Oct. 24, 1972, Jerome Rosso.

Loggerhead Shrike, page 123, delete under Fall Departure column, Oct. 28, 1957, Roy Lound and insert Nov. 2, 1972, Bill Hilsenhoff.

Black and White Warbler, page 123, delete current entry under Fall Departure column and insert Oct. 30, 1972, Ron Hoffman.

Dickcissel, page 133, under Winter Status, insert "2" December dates instead of "1".

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Endowments and Advertisements: Ralph Koeller,

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Legal Counsel: Robt. W. Lutz,*

50 E. Main St., Chilton 53014 (414-849-2355)

Publicity: Donald J. Hendrick,*

228 E. Somo Ave., Tomahawk 54487 (715-453-3984)

Field Trips: Edward W. Peartree,* 36516 Lisbon Road,

Oconomowoc 53066 (414-567-4086)

Custodian: Walter E. Scott, 1721 Hickory Drive,

Madison 53705 (608-233-6140)

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Assistants: Edward W. Peartree, 36516 Lisbon Road,

Oconomowoc 53066 (Records)

Mrs. C. P. Frister, 2956A N. 38th St., Milwaukee 53210

Roy L. Lukes, Box 152, Baileys Harbor 54202

Binoculars: Ed Prins, 1238 Indiana St., Racine 53405

Editorial Staff

Editor: Charles A. Kemper, M.D.,* 733 Maple St.,

Chippewa Falls 54729 (715-723-3815)

Circulation Manager: W. D. Brown, 225 W. Lakeside St.,

Madison 53715 (608-256-2287)

Associate Editor: Daryl Tessen, 2 Pioneer Park Place,

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The Badger Birder Editor: Mary Donald,* 6918 N. Belmont Lane,

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(summer) Mr. and Mrs. Harold Roberts, 1628 Clark St.,

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File Keeper: Mrs. Arthur Gauerke, 37783 Division St.,

Oconomowoc 53066 (414-567-3365)

Addressograph: Mrs. Earl R. Schmidt, 450 Seventh St.,

Hartford 53027

Mimeograph: Mr. and Mrs. James Fuller, 5566 Marquette Ave.,

Oconomowoc 53066

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