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A MAGAZINE OF WISCONSIN BIRD STUDY



The Passenger Pigeon

Fall 1967

VOLUME 29 NUMBER 3

**UNUSUAL
GOOSE**

PAINTING
BY
ROCKNE
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QUARTERLY
BY

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History of

Christmas Bird Counts

in Wisconsin

by

WILLIAM HILSENHOFF

In 1900 **Bird Lore** sponsored the first Christmas Bird Count, an event that traditionally has been carried out every year since. Wisconsin is one of the few states that has participated in every count, the first Christmas Count in Wisconsin being made December 25, 1900 by Alick Wetmore when he censused the North Freedom area in Sauk County and found 12 species and 105 individuals. From 1900 through 1938, 203 Christmas Counts were made in Wisconsin and reported in **Bird Lore**, an average of about 5 counts each year.

The formation of the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology in 1939 gave new impetus to Christmas Counts in Wisconsin by sponsoring these counts and reporting the results in the **Passenger Pigeon**. The growth and distribution of Christmas Counts in Wisconsin since 1939 are summarized in table 1. These counts seem to fall into three distinct eras.

From 1939 through 1948 the number of counts remained small, especially during the war years. Most of the counts were made in the southern third of the state, and counts from the northern third were very rare. Small groups of observers made most of the counts, and a lack of organization often resulted in the same general area being censused by two or more counts.

Interest in the Christmas Counts rose sharply in 1949, and during the 12-year period through 1960 an average of 35 counts were made each year, compared with an average of 11 the previous 10 years. During this 12-year period there was a gradual increase in the number of observers and in counts with 10 or more observers. More counts were made in the northern and central counties, but 50% were still in the southern third of the state. The increased participation, better organization, and greater distribution of counts throughout the state was rewarded by the observation of more species of birds. Prior to 1952, 100 species had never been seen on Wisconsin Christmas Counts, but more than 100 have been sighted every year since.

The year 1961 marked the start of a third era, an era characterized by even greater participation and organization, and perhaps most important, by a fairly well-balanced distribution of counts throughout the state. The larger and better organized counts were still concentrated in the southern two-thirds of the state, but many excellent counts were being made in the northern counties. The observation of 129 species on counts in 1965 was phenomenal, considering that only 115 species had been sighted in the 203 counts made from 1900 through 1938.

From 1939 through 1965, 163 species of birds were found on Wisconsin Christmas Counts, and these are recorded in tables 2, 3, and 4. Table 2 lists the species that were found in 3 or fewer of the last 27 years, and table 3 lists the species that occurred on an average of less than 4% of the counts from 1961 through 1965. The remaining species, those that are normally found every year in some part of the state, are listed in table 4. Emphasis has been placed on the counts from 1961 through 1965, because these were the only years when counts were uniformly distributed throughout the state.

The average percentage of counts on which each species occurred during this 5-year period is recorded and used as a measure of abundance. This percentage indicates the likelihood with which each species will occur on counts throughout the state, but is not necessarily related to the actual numbers of individuals that may be seen. Species such as the Greater Scaup Duck, Herring Gull, Common Redpoll, Lapland Longspur, and Snow Bunting may occur in tremendous numbers in certain areas, but be very unevenly dispersed throughout the state. Based on the average percentage of counts on which they occurred from 1961-1965, each species has been classified in table 4 as either "abundant" (90% or more of the counts), "very common" (70-89%), "common" (30-69%), "fairly common" (15-29%), or "uncommon" (less than 15% of the counts).

A coefficient of variability (CV) was also calculated from the 1961-1965 counts and used as a measure of the regularity with which each species occurs in Wisconsin on Christmas Counts. A high CV indicates irregular occurrence. The regularity of occurrence is classified in table 4 as either "very consistent" (CV=1-9), "consistent" (CV=10-19), "fairly regular" (CV=20-40), "irregular" (CV=41-60), or "very irregular" (CV=61 or more).

In addition to the 163 species sighted on Wisconsin Christmas Counts, two more have been found during the count period but not on the day of the count. Woodcocks were found at Wautoma in 1965, and a Pine Warbler was sighted at Lake Geneva in 1960.

Based on records from 1939-1965, and especially on those from 1961-1965, the occurrence of birds on Christmas Counts in Wisconsin can be summarized as follows:

Loons and grebes—Both the Red-throated Loon and Common Loon have been found, as have 3 of the 5 species of grebes; however, only the Pied-billed Grebe occurs with any frequency, having been reported in 19 of the last 27 years.

Hérons and bitterns—Although the Great Blue Heron is found on a few counts each year, over all it must be considered rare during the Christmas season. The Black-crowned Night Heron occurs even less frequently, while the American Bittern has been found only twice.

Swans and geese—The Canada Goose occurs fairly regularly, but is uncommon, while the Snow Goose, Blue Goose, and Whistling Swan are rare.

Ducks—Three species of ducks occur commonly, the Common Goldeneye being the most abundant and widely distributed. The Mallard and Black Duck also occur in numbers wherever open water is found,

with Black Ducks outnumbering Mallards farther north, but being less numerous than Mallards in the south. Eighteen other species of ducks have been found, and most of them occur on a small percentage of the counts each year.

Scoters and mergansers—Scoters have been found, but are rare. All three species of mergansers are usually found each year, the Common Merganser and the Red-breasted Merganser occurring quite regularly on several counts.

Hawks and eagles—Fourteen species have been found, three of them being distinct rarities. The more common species fall into two categories. The Cooper's Hawk, Red-tailed Hawk, Rough-legged Hawk, Sparrow Hawk, and Bald Eagle occur consistently; the Goshawk, Sharp-shinned Hawk, and Marsh Hawk occur irregularly. The latter two species and the Red-shouldered Hawk normally winter south of Wisconsin and tend to linger in the southern part of the state in mild winters, while the Goshawk invades irregularly from the north. Of the species that occur consistently each year, only the Bald Eagle is found in the northern as well as the southern counties. The other four species are generally confined to the southern two-thirds of the state, being most numerous farther south.

Grouse, quail, partridges, and pheasants—The presence of snow makes all of these birds much easier to find. The irregular occurrence of the Gray Partridge on Christmas Counts may be mostly due to the presence or absence of snow.

Coots and rails—The American Coot occurs fairly regularly each year, but is uncommon. Of the rails, only the Virginia Rail has been found, and it is very rare.

Shorebirds—Only the Common Snipe has been found with any frequency on Christmas Counts, and it is uncommon. Other species of shorebirds are definite rarities.

Gulls—The Herring Gull is common and the Ring-billed Gull is fairly common in the vicinity of larger bodies of open water. The Bonaparte's Gull is sometimes found in numbers along Lake Michigan in the southeastern part of the state, but other species are rare.

Doves—The Rock Dove is abundant, but is not included in the Christmas Counts. The Mourning Dove is consistently found and common in the southern half of the state.

Owls—Nine species of owls have been found. The Screech Owl, Great Horned Owl, Barred Owl, Long-eared Owl, and Short-eared Owl all occur fairly regularly each year throughout most of the state. The Snowy Owl is irregular, being fairly common some years and absent in others. The Saw-whet Owl, Hawk Owl, and Barn Owl are rare.

Kingfishers—The Belted Kingfisher is fairly common, being found irregularly in the southern half of the state.

Woodpeckers—The Pileated Woodpecker, Red-bellied Woodpecker, Red-headed Woodpecker, Hairy Woodpecker, and Downy Woodpecker are common, the latter two species being among the six most frequently encountered species on the Christmas Counts.

Larks—The Horned Lark occurs consistently and is fairly common in the southern half of the state.

Crows and jays—The Common Crow is very common in the southern half of the state and occasionally is found in the northernmost counties. The Common Raven is common only in the northern two or three tiers of counties where it is consistently seen each year; it rarely wanders much farther south. The Blue Jay is one of our most abundant species, especially in the central and southern parts of the state, while the Gray Jay is found only in the far north where it is quite common in some areas.

Titmice, nuthatches, and creepers—The Black-capped Chickadee holds the distinction of being the bird most often found on Wisconsin Christmas Counts. Its cousin the Boreal Chickadee, however, is uncommon and normally found only in the north. The Tufted Titmouse is commonly found only in the south. Both the White-breasted Nuthatch and the Red-breasted Nuthatch are found over the entire state, the former being abundant, especially in the south, while the latter is less common and more irregular in its occurrence. The Brown Creeper is common in the southern part of the state, and occasionally is found in the north.

Wrens—All of the species of wrens that occur in Wisconsin have been sighted at one time or another on Christmas Counts, but all are rare during this season. Only the Winter Wren is found with any regularity, often occurring on one or two counts.

Mockingbirds, catbirds, and thrashers—The Brown Thrasher appears irregularly on Christmas Counts, occurring normally on about 5% of the counts. The Mockingbird and Catbird are very rare.

Thrushes—Five species have been seen, but only the Robin occurs with regularity, being fairly common in the southern half of the state. The Eastern Bluebird and Hermit Thrush, however, have been sighted several times.

Kinglets and pipits—The Golden-crowned Kinglet is fairly common and occurs irregularly throughout the state. The Ruby-crowned Kinglet is rare, and the Water Pipit has been seen only once.

Waxwings and shrikes—The Bohemian Waxwing has the distinction of being the most irregular occurring species on Christmas Counts. Some years it is fairly common, while in many years it is entirely absent. The Cedar Waxwing occurs with greater regularity and is much more common. The Northern Shrike is fairly common and fairly regular in its occurrence, and although the Loggerhead Shrike has never been found, it should be looked for.

Starling and House Sparrow—Both of these species are abundant in most areas and are missed only on counts made in wilderness areas.

Warblers—All of the warblers are Christmas Count rarities, but the Myrtle Warbler has been found several times in recent years.

Meadowlarks and blackbirds—None of the species are common, but both species of meadowlarks, the Red-winged Blackbird, Rusty Blackbird, Common Grackle, and Brown-headed Cowbird occur fairly regularly in the southern half of the state. The Yellow-headed Blackbird and Brewer's Blackbird are rare.

Grosbeaks and finches—The Cardinal is very common, occurring consistently throughout the southern half of the state and occasionally in the far north. The American Goldfinch is common and occurs con-

sistently throughout the state, while the Purple Finch is less common and much less consistent in its occurrence. The Pine Grosbeak, Evening Grosbeak, Common Redpoll, Hoary Redpoll, Pine Siskin, Red Crossbill, and White-winged Crossbill are irregular in their occurrence. In years when one or more of the above species occurs in abnormally high numbers, the others may be scarce. Only the Common Redpoll and Pine Grosbeak seem to occur in abnormally high or low numbers in the same years.

Sparrows, longspurs, and buntings—Many species of sparrows have been found, with 8 of them usually found on 4% or more of the counts in an average year. The Slate-colored Junco and Tree Sparrow are very common and occur very consistently over the southern half of the state. The Oregon Junco and Song Sparrow are quite common in the southern half of the state and occur consistently each year. The Field Sparrow, White-throated Sparrow, Fox Sparrow, and Swamp Sparrow are uncommon in the southern half of the state and less consistent in their occurrence. Other species are rare. The Lapland Longspur is very irregular and uncommon, while the Snow Bunting is consistently common, especially in the northern and central parts of the state.

Table 1. Christmas Bird Counts and their distribution throughout the state from 1939 through 1965.

| Year | Number of Counts | Number of Observers | Number of Species | No. Counts with 10 or more observers | Distribution of Counts (percent) | | |
|------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------|-------|
| | | | | | North | Central | South |
| 1939 | 12 | 42 | 91 | 1 | 25 | 17 | 58 |
| 1940 | 16 | 118 | 75 | 3 | 6 | 13 | 81 |
| 1941 | 12 | 56 | 85 | 3 | 8 | 25 | 67 |
| 1942 | 8 | 25 | 53 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 75 |
| 1943 | 7 | 30 | 53 | 1 | 0 | 29 | 71 |
| 1944 | 7 | 23 | 51 | 1 | 0 | 29 | 71 |
| 1945 | 11 | 36 | 63 | 1 | 0 | 27 | 73 |
| 1946 | 12 | 53 | 82 | 2 | 0 | 25 | 75 |
| 1947 | 12 | 59 | 77 | 1 | 0 | 42 | 58 |
| 1948 | 13 | 56 | 82 | 3 | 0 | 38 | 62 |
| 1949 | 28 | 80 | 94 | 2 | 4 | 38 | 58 |
| 1950 | 34 | 136 | 90 | 4 | 16 | 27 | 54 |
| 1951 | 18 | 85 | 83 | 3 | 11 | 17 | 72 |
| 1952 | 34 | 180 | 111 | 5 | 6 | 42 | 52 |
| 1953 | 44 | 240 | 116 | 8 | 14 | 38 | 48 |
| 1954 | 41 | 226 | 112 | 6 | 12 | 37 | 51 |
| 1955 | 37 | 224 | 109 | 9 | 8 | 38 | 54 |
| 1956 | 37 | 268 | 111 | 9 | 11 | 32 | 57 |
| 1957 | 36 | 277 | 113 | 11 | 17 | 36 | 47 |
| 1958 | 34 | 256 | 106 | 9 | 12 | 38 | 50 |
| 1959 | 36 | 282 | 109 | 10 | 17 | 36 | 47 |
| 1960 | 47 | 340 | 104 | 15 | 21 | 36 | 43 |
| 1961 | 46 | 354 | 107 | 17 | 33 | 35 | 33 |
| 1962 | 53 | 466 | 111 | 18 | 30 | 40 | 30 |
| 1963 | 68 | 587 | 118 | 18 | 28 | 43 | 29 |
| 1964 | 61 | 576 | 116 | 20 | 27 | 42 | 31 |
| 1965 | 85 | 709 | 129 | 27 | 26 | 45 | 29 |

Table 2. Very Rare Birds: Species seen in 3 or fewer of the last 27 years, and the Count and year in which each was seen.

| |
|---|
| Western Grebe—Milwaukee 1951, 1952, & 1953 |
| American Bittern—Caledonia 1953; Waukesha 1965 |
| Harlequin Duck—Racine 1962, & 1965 |
| Surf Scoter—Madison 1952; Lake Geneva 1957 |
| Broad-winged Hawk—Green Bay 1953; Lafayette Co. 1953 |
| Peregrine Falcon—Sauk City 1940; Lake Geneva 1953 |
| Gyr Falcon—Shawano 1964 |
| Spruce Grouse—Sturgeon Bay 1939 |
| Chukar Partridge—Kenosha 1965 |
| Virginia Rail—Waukesha 1956; Madison 1964 |
| Spotted Sandpiper—Cooksville 1965 |
| Knot—Milwaukee 1948 |
| Purple Sandpiper—Racine 1965 |
| Glaucous Gull—Kenosha 1949; Milwaukee 1952; Bayfield 1965; Superior 1965 |
| Black-backed Gull—Kenosha 1949, & 1953 |
| Franklin's Gull—Milwaukee 1950 |
| Barn Owl—Oconomowoc 1961; Racine 1965 |
| Hawk Owl—Wausau 1964 |
| House Wren—Racine 1939 |
| Bewick's Wren—Madison 1959 |
| Long-billed Marsh Wren—Waukesha 1954; Madison 1957 |
| Short-billed Marsh Wren—Madison 1957 |
| Catbird—Waukesha 1952; Antigo 1956; Luck 1956; Madison 1956; Green Bay 1965 |
| Varied Thrush—Chippewa Falls 1961; Grantsburg 1963 |
| Gray-cheeked Thrush—Keshena 1965 |
| Water Pipit—Two Rivers 1952 |
| Ovenbird—Madison 1965 |
| Yellowthroat—Madison 1941, & 1965; Kenosha 1965 |
| Yellow-headed Blackbird—Horicon 1961; Oshkosh 1965 |
| Rose-breasted Grosbeak—Madison 1957 |
| Dickcissel—Oconomowoc 1965 |
| Henslow's Sparrow—Horicon 1942 |
| Harris' Sparrow—Monroe 1953; Beloit 1958 |
| Lincoln's Sparrow—Kewaunee 1963 |

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Mary and Charles Nelson

Table 3. Rare Birds. Species that normally occur on less than 4% of the Counts.

| Species | No. years seen-in | | Ave. % Counts in last 5 years |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|--|
| | last 27 years | last 10 years | |
| Common Loon | 7 | 2 | 0.7 |
| Red-throated Loon | 9 | 5 | 0.3 |
| Horned Grebe | 8 | 4 | 0.8 |
| Pied-billed Grebe | 19 | 8 | 1.8 |
| Great Blue Heron | 15 | 10 | 3.3 |
| Black-crowned Night Heron | 9 | 4 | 3.3 |
| Whistling Swan | 5 | 3 | 0.6 |
| Snow Goose | 5 | 3 | 0.5 |
| Blue Goose | 7 | 5 | 1.2 |
| Pintail | 22 | 8 | 2.7 |
| Gadwall | 21 | 9 | 3.6 |
| Green-winged Teal | 19 | 4 | 0.8 |
| Blue-winged Teal | 6 | 4 | 0.5 |
| American Widgeon | 21 | 8 | 2.5 |
| Shoveler | 22 | 8 | 2.6 |
| Wood Duck | 16 | 10 | 3.2 |
| Redhead | 17 | 8 | 2.4 |
| Ring-necked Duck | 15 | 7 | 2.4 |
| White-winged Scoter | 14 | 8 | 1.2 |
| Ruddy Duck | 21 | 10 | 2.9 |
| Golden Eagle | 5 | 4 | 2.0 |
| Pigeon Hawk | 6 | 2 | 0.7 |
| Prairie Chicken | 4 | 4 | 0.3 |
| Sharp-tailed Grouse | 9 | 6 | 2.1 |
| Killdeer | 7 | 3 | 1.3 |
| Bonaparte's Gull | 16 | 6 | 1.6 |
| Saw-whet Owl | 7 | 5 | 1.4 |
| Black-backed Woodpecker | 4 | 4 | 1.3 |
| Winter Wren | 16 | 8 | 1.6 |
| Carolina Wren | 4 | 1 | 0.0 |
| Mockingbird | 6 | 2 | 0.4 |
| Hermit Thrush | 10 | 5 | 0.7 |
| Eastern Bluebird | 9 | 5 | 0.7 |
| Ruby-crowned Kinglet | 10 | 5 | 0.7 |
| Myrtle Warbler | 9 | 8 | 1.4 |
| Brewer's Blackbird | 9 | 6 | 2.5 |
| Hoary Redpoll | 5 | 4 | 1.4 |
| Rufous-sided Towhee | 11 | 8 | 1.2 |
| Savannah Sparrow | 6 | 4 | 0.7 |
| Vesper Sparrow | 8 | 5 | 0.6 |
| White-crowned Sparrow | 13 | 6 | 3.1 |

Table 4. Uncommon to Abundant Birds: Species that normally occur on more than 4% of the Counts.

| Species | Yrs. seen last | Last 5 years | | CV % | Abundance | Regularity |
|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------|-------|---------|---------------|-----------------|
| | | % of Counts | | | | |
| | | Ave. | Range | | | |
| Canada Goose | 21 | 12 | 9-17 | 31 | uncommon | fairly regular |
| Mallard | 27 | 43 | 38-49 | 12 | common | consistent |
| Black Duck | 27 | 32 | 26-37 | 14 | common | consistent |
| Canvasback | 23 | 7 | 2-9 | 40 | uncommon | fairly regular |
| Greater Scaup Duck* | 18 | 6 | | | uncommon | |
| Lesser Scaup Duck* | 22 | 9 | | | uncommon | |
| Common Goldeneye | 27 | 51 | 43-57 | 10 | common | consistent |
| Bufflehead | 26 | 10 | 6-15 | 40 | uncommon | fairly regular |
| Oldsquaw | 24 | 13 | 9-16 | 22 | uncommon | fairly regular |
| Hooded Merganser | 26 | 5 | 2-7 | 82 | uncommon | very irregular |
| Common Merganser | 27 | 30 | 25-41 | 22 | common | fairly regular |
| Red-breasted Merganser | 27 | 12 | 8-13 | 20 | uncommon | fairly regular |
| Goshawk | 17 | 8 | 4-13 | 45 | uncommon | irregular |
| Sharp-shinned Hawk | 17 | 9 | 7-16 | 44 | uncommon | irregular |
| Cooper's Hawk | 22 | 15 | 11-17 | 16 | uncommon | consistent |
| Red-tailed Hawk | 27 | 50 | 44-57 | 11 | common | consistent |
| Red-shouldered Hawk | 24 | 14 | 9-20 | 28 | uncommon | fairly regular |
| Rough-legged Hawk | 25 | 40 | 34-44 | 10 | common | consistent |
| Bald Eagle | 24 | 17 | 15-20 | 15 | fairly common | consistent |
| Marsh Hawk | 22 | 20 | 9-28 | 43 | fairly common | irregular |
| Sparrow Hawk | 26 | 29 | 24-37 | 19 | fairly common | consistent |
| Ruffed Grouse | 26 | 38 | 27-42 | 17 | common | consistent |
| Bobwhite | 26 | 9 | 3-20 | 69 | uncommon | very irregular |
| Ring-necked Pheasant, | 27 | 50 | 40-59 | 13 | common | consistent |
| Gray Partridge | 26 | 11 | 7-20 | 47 | uncommon | irregular |
| American Coot | 26 | 9 | 7-13 | 24 | uncommon | fairly regular |
| Common Snipe | 20 | 8 | 0-12 | 60 | uncommon | irregular |
| Herring Gull | 27 | 34 | 26-44 | 19 | common | consistent |
| Ring-billed Gull | 24 | 15 | 11-22 | 28 | fairly common | fairly regular |
| Mourning Dove | 26 | 50 | 42-59 | 12 | common | consistent |
| Screech Owl | 26 | 12 | 8-15 | 23 | uncommon | fairly common |
| Great Horned Owl | 25 | 24 | 13-34 | 37 | fairly common | fairly regular |
| Snowy Owl | 16 | 8 | 5-16 | 58 | uncommon | irregular |
| Barred Owl | 26 | 21 | 10-26 | 30 | fairly common | fairly regular |
| Long-eared Owl | 23 | 11 | 6-15 | 31 | uncommon | fairly regular |
| Short-eared Owl | 22 | 5 | 3-7 | 33 | uncommon | fairly regular |
| Belted Kingfisher | 27 | 17 | 7-25 | 43 | fairly common | irregular |
| Yellow-shafted Flicker | 23 | 18 | 12-24 | 24 | fairly common | fairly regular |
| Pileated Woodpecker | 23 | 33 | 21-49 | 33 | common | fairly regular |
| Red-bellied Woodpecker | 27 | 52 | 45-62 | 13 | common | consistent |
| Red-headed Woodpecker | 25 | 36 | 19-52 | 32 | common | fairly regular |
| Yellow-bellied Sapsucker | 14 | 5 | 2-10 | 65 | uncommon | very irregular |
| Hairy Woodpecker | 27 | 89 | 85-91 | 3 | very common | very consistent |
| Downy Woodpecker | 27 | 90 | 89-92 | 1 | abundant | very consistent |
| Horned Lark | 24 | 28 | 23-32 | 15 | fairly common | consistent |
| Gray Jay | 12 | 9 | 6-11 | 24 | uncommon | fairly regular |
| Blue Jay | 27 | 96 | 90-99 | 4 | abundant | very consistent |
| Common Raven | 14 | 21 | 16-26 | 17 | fairly common | consistent |
| Common Crow | 27 | 80 | 70-87 | 9 | very common | very consistent |
| Black-capped Chickadee | 27 | 98 | 97-99 | 1 | abundant | very consistent |
| Boreal Chickadee | 13 | 5 | 4-10 | 22 | uncommon | fairly regular |
| Tufted Titmouse | 23 | 28 | 20-37 | 25 | fairly common | fairly regular |
| White-breasted Nuthatch | 27 | 94 | 91-96 | 2 | abundant | very consistent |
| Red-breasted Nuthatch | 27 | 42 | 28-57 | 24 | common | fairly regular |
| Brown Creeper | 27 | 36 | 29-48 | 23 | common | fairly regular |
| Brown Thrasher | 14 | 5 | 2-7 | 46 | uncommon | irregular |
| Robin | 27 | 27 | 19-41 | 31 | fairly common | fairly regular |

Table 4. (continued)

| Species | Yrs. seen last 27 | Last 5 years | | | Abundance | Regularity |
|------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|-------|---------|---------------|-----------------|
| | | % of Counts | | CV % | | |
| | | Ave. | Range | | | |
| Golden-crowned Kinglet | 26 | 26 | 16-47 | 49 | fairly common | irregular |
| Bohemian Waxwing | 12 | 8 | 0-26 | 133 | uncommon | very irregular |
| Cedar Waxwing | 20 | 21 | 15-33 | 33 | fairly common | fairly regular |
| Northern Shrike | 25 | 27 | 16-41 | 35 | fairly common | fairly regular |
| Starling | 27 | 94 | 91-99 | 3 | abundant | very consistent |
| House Sparrow | 27 | 93 | 89-99 | 4 | abundant | very consistent |
| meadowlark spp. | 23 | 20 | 13-25 | 25 | fairly common | fairly regular |
| Red-winged Blackbird | 26 | 29 | 17-36 | 24 | fairly common | fairly regular |
| Rusty Blackbird | 22 | 5 | 4-7 | 25 | uncommon | fairly regular |
| Common Grackle | 21 | 28 | 16-37 | 32 | fairly common | fairly regular |
| Brown-headed Cowbird | 16 | 7 | 6-9 | 22 | uncommon | fairly regular |
| Cardinal | 27 | 76 | 70-79 | 6 | very common | very consistent |
| Evening Grosbeak | 21 | 48 | 21-74 | 48 | common | irregular |
| Purple Finch | 26 | 47 | 30-68 | 38 | common | fairly regular |
| Pine Grosbeak | 20 | 27 | 7-57 | 78 | fairly common | very irregular |
| Common Redpoll | 24 | 35 | 13-59 | 50 | common | irregular |
| Pine Siskin | 21 | 26 | 15-47 | 48 | fairly common | irregular |
| American Goldfinch | 27 | 64 | 52-76 | 15 | common | consistent |
| Red Crossbill | 15 | 4 | 2-7 | 49 | uncommon | irregular |
| White-winged Crossbill | 13 | 7 | 0-13 | 68 | uncommon | very irregular |
| Slate-colored Junco | 27 | 75 | 65-81 | 8 | very common | very consistent |
| Oregon Junco | 15 | 19 | 17-21 | 9 | fairly common | very consistent |
| Tree Sparrow | 27 | 70 | 61-77 | 10 | very common | consistent |
| Field Sparrow | 14 | 4 | 2-5 | 24 | uncommon | fairly regular |
| White-throated Sparrow | 22 | 12 | 9-15 | 25 | uncommon | fairly regular |
| Fox Sparrow | 15 | 5 | 2-10 | 73 | uncommon | very irregular |
| Swamp Sparrow | 20 | 9 | 7-12 | 24 | uncommon | fairly regular |
| Song Sparrow | 26 | 27 | 24-30 | 10 | fairly common | consistent |
| Lapland Longspur | 19 | 7 | 0-13 | 69 | uncommon | very irregular |
| Snow Bunting | 26 | 38 | 33-45 | 15 | common | consistent |

*Identified only as scaup spp. in 1943, 1945, 1963, and 1964.

PASSENGER PIGEON FLIES AROUND THE WORLD

A while back I overheard a conversation between two WSO members. The older member was explaining to the newer member that our publication was a "basically non-technical magazine of interest only to the members of the society."

This statement can be refuted on at least one account. In the 1963 summer issue of **The Passenger Pigeon**, I had a paper published, "The Visitometer, A Simplified Mechanical Counter." Since then I have honored 22 requests for reprints of the paper from universities and other research organizations in 15 states from Maine to California, and three foreign countries including three from Canada and one each from England and Australia.

Granted this may be a menial contribution to an ever expanding world of ornithological knowledge, but it does give the publication a national, even an international, flavor. You might say "our" **Passenger Pigeon** has flown around the world.—Donald J. Hendrick, Tomahawk Junior High School, Tomahawk, Wisconsin 54487.

Robbie at Six Years Plus

As the readers of "Passenger Pigeon" may recall, there appeared in the summer issue of 1965 an article titled "The First Three Years of Robbie's Life", which was written in November 1964. It is now July 1967 and I would like to tell about the next three years of Robbie's life. He was hatched in early May 1961 and has been with us over six years. Since all life hangs by a slender, fragile, thread, one never knows when it may suddenly be broken. Therefore, while he is still beautiful, healthy and very much active, I shall share with you the ultimate details which make him so dear to us, and mention the various birds which have touched and most affected his life. I'll follow the pattern of the previous article for organizational purposes.

FOOD: Robbie has rejected earth worms since the summer of 1962 and has existed mainly on raw ground round steak plus a vitamin drop a day although this was not added until the last few years when I began giving it to the canaries. He still eats grapes in tiny pieces when hand fed and the usual coffee cake for breakfast.

However, in January 1966 we learned about mealworms which can be ordered from Florida at \$14.00 for 5,000 of mixed sizes and since that date have purchased 72,000 for all the birds enjoy them. They are put into bran, given raw carrots for moisture and kept in a large pan in the basement. There the coolness keeps them from pupating too fast. Some worms are in a bowl in the kitchen from which Robbie helps himself.

Robbie also relishes moths caught in our bug catching machine. These are frozen for food the year around. Robbie puts on quite a performance when, after a night's catch, we bring in the plastic bug bag to deposit in the freezer. He also likes cooked meat and ham is his favorite. If a cooked ham is left on the table unguarded he will go after it even through a plastic wrapping, pecking holes in it with his strong bill. At every meal Robbie comes to his chair at the table and waits to sample any food we have to offer.

THE DECOR: Our house continues to be a home for injured and orphaned birds. As always, we have a weekly bird laundry, for all doors, blinds and perching areas are covered with white cloth such as pieces of old sheets, while the beds, dressers, backs of kitchen chairs etc. are covered with plastic. The fiber glass screens are still hanging in the doorways so we can shut off certain rooms but Robbie does manage to get into the living room once in a while. All these years a sign reading, "Careful, Robbie" has been attached to the screen of that doorway to warn people of the screen into which many visitors have walked without noticing it. Robbie has plenty of flying space which takes in the large kitchen, his bedroom, our bedroom, and bathroom plus the patio and also the large front porch in summer.

A PLAYFUL COMPANION: Robbie has been my constant companion for these past six years and he follows me into whichever room I happen to go. These days he sometimes briefly sits on my shoulder or lap when I am resting or reading. He recently surprised me by sitting on the knee of a frequently visiting neighbor who comes to see him. But

like all birds, he doesn't like to be touched. If there are to be any advances, he prefers to make them. Sometimes, when I hear a commotion in the kitchen it is Robbie as of old, throwing to the floor pencils, pens, papers, etc. which he finds on the desk or table. He loves to shake pieces of noisy cellophane. Robbie seems to think that any drawer left open is an invitation for him to jump into and investigate the contents.

Our two year old Martin called Marty has picked up many of Robbie's traits, including portions of his song and the habit of picking up things and shaking them. Recently Robbie developed the habit of rather impatiently waiting for me to finish washing dishes so he could hop in the sink before I clean it, to search for a choice morsel. He also likes to be around the sink for another reason and that is to sip the soap suds which may drip from my hands.

He continues to be eager to get possession of rubber bands, but after one experience years ago mentioned in the first account of him, I have succeeded in keeping them from him in spite of some close calls. I am constantly on guard so there is nothing around which might be harmful to him.

A few evenings ago an elderly friend and I were playing Chinese checkers on the patio. Of course Robbie was there. He pecked at the marbles, disturbing their position on the board. Some years ago he flew off with a cribbage peg but the slippery marbles he was unable to pick up.

SLEEPING HABITS: All these years Robbie has slept on his little three-cornered shelf which rests on the top of two doors in a corner of our spare bedroom. The length of the day determines the hour of his retirement. These days he and Marty stay on the patio with us until after dark. But always earlier in the evening we turn on the night lights in Robbie's room and in the bathroom for Marty. The bug catching machine humming just outside the patio attracts insects inside the screen also and Robbie in particular is on the alert to catch them. Occasionally it is 9:30 before either bird will follow me into the house. Robbie goes through a certain routine of calls and flying about from the patio to his room before he settles down. Robbie used to tease me when I came to turn off his light. Just as I was about to do so he would fly down from the shelf again, sometimes as often as three times. Now we have a switch in the living room which turns off his bedlamp and later I close the door to further darken his room. It isn't very often that one can devise a way to fool Robbie. He is constantly alert and on guard while he polices this house at all times.

One evening I failed to check the shelf for I thought he was snuggly in bed, so I lowered the doorway screen from his room into the bathroom where Marty sleeps. This prevents Robbie from chasing Marty before we are up. However, later when we got ready for bed in the semi-darkness, we thought we heard something. Yes, there was Robbie on a towel bar in the bathroom, unable to get into his room.

SONG, MOLT, AND TAPE RECORDINGS: Robbie's song seems to become more beautiful and varied with each passing year. We have 45-minute and also condensed versions of his song of each year, plus a record for the Hi Fi. The shortened tapes don't seem to do him justice for it is difficult to select little themes here and there. He is a composer

of all manner of songs. At times I hear a new melody repeated a number of times but which may never again be heard.

These days our house is filled with his song beginning about 5:15 A. M. Robbie still goes down the scale, giving his slide as we call it. But since 1966 he also sings several intervals going first up and then down. It is all quite amazing to people who have heard him. Our musician friend calls Robbie the "Robin Caruso" of the bird world. During the past year with more birds in the house he hasn't been under the influence of classical records, due to lack of time on my part. But I must resume playing them for perhaps this gave his song many rare qualities. Maybe he doesn't sing quite as constantly as other years or perhaps it's just that I haven't had time to concentrate on listening as usual. This spring we had some unusual adult male patients; a Bluebird, Scarlet Tanager, and a Rose-breasted Grosbeak, all of whom were able to be released.

Also perhaps Robbie has been too busy keeping track of what has been going on in the household in regard to feeding patients plus our two year old Martin and Cliff Swallow. Robbie had to be excluded from the patio while we had some patients there.

Now once again it is July, the month of the beginning of the annual molt for Robbie, so it will soon be his silent time for about six weeks. How we miss his cheerful song then. At the approach of fall he gradually begins to sing very softly and keeps it up all winter.

In 1964 I saved and counted the feathers of Robbie's molt which totaled 2,709. I haven't done this since then because of other birds here. Of course Marty doesn't molt until December when in 1966 he attained his adult male plumage. Even now his wing power is not normal. Last summer we unsuccessfully tried to release him.

IMITATIONS AND VOCABULARY. Robbie continues to understand the meaning of such words as: bed, eat, bugs, worm, out, bath, meat, grapes, more, coffee cake, and now he seems to react to the word "no". When visitors come he usually sits on a door and listens to what is being said. After having been spoken to for over 6 years, who can tell just what the limit of his understanding is? Sometimes I have thought that he can even read my very thoughts! If I find it necessary to catch him for some reason or other such as to clip his claws and upper mandible or to take him to the basement in a cage when there is a tornado alert, he seems to sense it and avoids me. It takes a rather fast move to capture him.

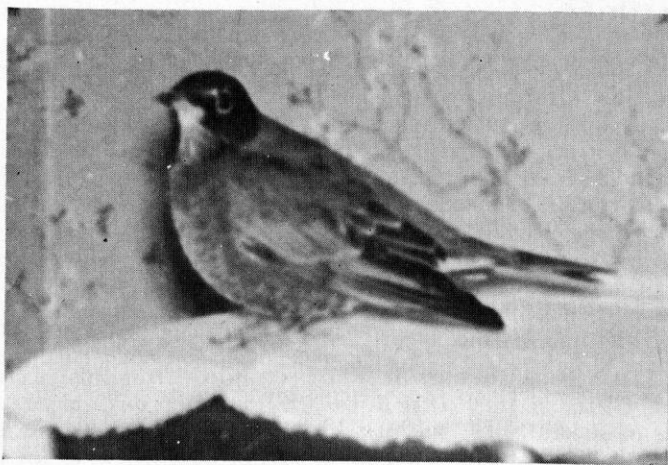
Robbie still imitates the stubborn squeaky kitchen faucet. Often he gives the sound when he sees me reach for it but usually it is heard simultaneously with the squeak. He has never forgotten the cardinal whistle he learned from our musician friend the summer of 1961 and he also warbles like I then whistled to our new canaries that first summer of his precious life.

COLOR CONSCIOUSNESS AND FEARS: Robbie has always feared the color red when worn by people and became panic stricken in their presence. But there has been a change during the past half year for he hasn't shown this great fear when on occasions a visitor did appear wearing something red. He now doesn't seem quite as afraid as formerly of the noise of the opening of the ironing board which I do as quietly

as possible. When open he likes to perch on it. He continues to be uneasy when I get out the vacuum cleaner but no longer wildly flies away.

1967 brought the reappearance at least 4 times, of a hawk in the yard. I don't recall having seen one during the last 4 or 5 years. Ever since we built the patio east of our bedroom in 1962, I dreaded to think of what might happen if a hawk came when there were 40 to 60 Purple Finches inside under the roof with only one side open for escape. Luckily there weren't many birds there whenever the hawk came but we had some experience with them.

One day Robbie must have seen the hawk from our bedroom window for we heard several loud thuds and I ran to investigate. We think Robbie struck the windows in his terror for I found him flopping on the floor unable to stand. I, too, was in a panic for fear that Robbie had been badly injured. Fortunately this was not the case. It had happened at noon, and after he finally relaxed, he came for a drink of water but he wasn't like himself until the next day. We kept him out of our bedroom for several months until the danger of a hawk visitor was over for that season.



INSTINCTS AND JEALOUSIES: As in other years, when young Robins are brought to us to care for until ready for release, Robbie carries food around in his bill but finally eats it himself. I could not trust him to try to feed the birds for he is so very jealous and might attack them which he once did.

The summer of 1965 changed the pattern of Robbie's life completely for his world was invaded by many patients and young birds. Of course this had been the case other summers but not to such a great extent and most birds had been only temporary boarders. This particular summer a young Chimney Swift from Portage spent 4 weeks here before being released. Then 3 other birds were brought, two of which became permanent residents. The latter 2 are a young Cliff Swallow from Loganville with a broken wing and a Purple Martin from Mineral Point which had been deserted by his parents. The bird

we no longer have was a Baltimore Oriole which constantly was on the trail of Marty. Now Robbie goes for Marty every chance he gets for he doesn't want us to feed him. I hope the constant irritation caused by Marty doesn't give Robbie an ulcer! And I don't want him to die of a heart attack due to the violent exercise involved for Robbie is 4 years older than Marty who is only 2.

Last summer Robbie was particularly jealous of Virie, a Warbling Vireo brought here on July 12th. I was its slave until August 29th and maybe Robbie felt neglected! Virie was free in the house for over 3 weeks. All the birds were allowed on the patio where there was much activity and display of personalities. Virie was released August 5th, but came to the dogwood which touched the bedroom window to be fed the meat formula from dawn to dusk, sometimes 20 times daily. Robbie was always at hand and tried to snatch the meat which Virie was fed from a toothpick. He did this with the food of all our guests and it disappeared unless I promptly returned the tiny plate to the refrigerator. So I often mixed a portion just for him and I still do this at times for he wants Cliffie's food too, giving the strangest little cry, very unlike that of a Robin.

STRANGE BEHAVIOR: In April when spring comes Robbie seems to want to fight for territory. At any rate, he never fails to thump and peck our heads so I get out the little old green hat which I have worn for protection all these years. He delights in knocking the hat off my head. If I forget to wear it I am immediately reminded of the fact by Robbie's strange behavior. The feathers on his head are raised and his head looks square, while he dances around with bill open wide, showing his tongue. As soon as I put it on he returns to normal. After molting starts in July, Robbie becomes quiet and inactive and the hat is put away until the following spring. It isn't always pleasant to wear it in hot weather and it's beginning to look pretty bad. Any other hat is unacceptable to Robbie and the canaries cry out in fright if I wear a different one.

ACCIDENTS: Robbie's feet are crippled from his accidents of 1962 and '63 when they were hurt while sitting on a door. He has lost parts of several toes, one of which has on it a high square hump. The leg too is twisted somewhat for it was broken when he was brought here.

When having birds free in the house it is most important to always look at the top of the door and also down at the floor to be sure that no bird will be injured or killed in closing a door. The terrible agony and shock of this kind of accident which took the life of our precious male Baltimore Oriole will never leave me, for it was I who shut the door, not knowing the bird had come there.

SOME CLOSING THOUGHTS: Since November 1949 the birds have ruled our lives, invaded our home via the welcome mat, and changed our lives completely. Yes, we are grounded here most of the time, and if we want to go away many preparations are necessary. On occasion we take the youngest one along for regular feeding. An over night absence requires a bird sitter. No matter how long or short a period of time we have to be gone, a tiny part of my heart remains at home

with the birds so there is always the urge to return to them as soon as possible. But no matter what the inconvenience may be it is worth it all.

The only times we make a real effort to get away is twice a year to attend the WSO convention in May and, if not too far away, the Inland Bird Banding Association convention in November.

I suppose one might say we haven't lived a normal life since 1959 when Honey, a Purple Finch came to live with us in our bedroom for 2½ years. No light was ever turned on in the room and we always spoke in whispers. Now we are more involved than ever with 10 birds in the various rooms. Consequently our home is in darkness except for the room in which we sit after every little bird has been tucked in for the night. We find our way around with dim night lights or a flash light. In the kitchen are the 2 canaries plus a recent newcomer, a stray male canary found by some children. Just now the kitchen is also the bedroom of a baby Robin which was struck by a car, picked up by the driver, and brought here. Our kitchen, too, is a nursery for 5 young Purple Martins of various ages which were found on the ground by some people. One came from Madison.

Our little 2 year old Cliffie the Cliff Swallow sleeps in his night cage in the pantry. He likes to retire early so we darken the room but he often sings after that. Marty sleeps in the bathroom on an upper blind so we brush our teeth in the dark. In the adjoining spare bedroom is Robbie's shelf where he spends the night.

Only on rare occasions has Marty dared to invade the privacy of Robbie's bedroom and he has never flown through it to get to the large porch which is also Robbie's domain. The only times Marty entered Robbie's room was when he was pursued by the older bird and to evade him landing there.

Robbie's favorite place these days is the enclosed front porch with its 28 windows. Here he does most of his singing and here is his choice bird bath although there are also regular sized bird baths in his bedroom and on the patio.

No doubt most people would agree that our life is quite different from that of the average person, but it has been fascinating. This evening during dinner one young Martin was cuddled in my lap and, later, just before bedtime, it perched on one hand while I fed the hungry young Robin with the other.

Many people from all over continue to come to see the indoor and the outdoor birds, of which there are hundreds in winter. It is always a pleasure to have visitors and anyone interested in birds is most welcome at any time.

Mrs. Henry Koenig
215 Jackson Street
Sauk City
Wisconsin 53583



An Unusual Goose

in

Fond du Lac County

On March 25, 1966, while watching the swans at Supple's marsh, I noticed a small goose associating with the swans. At first I thought it to be a blue goose, but then I noticed that the dark coloration extended up the neck and a dark strip ran up the back of the head to the crown rendering only the face and throat white. It was about 4:45 P. M. and I waited impatiently for my brother, Carl C. Knuth, hoping the bird would remain until he arrived. At 5:15 P. M., my brother was there and we both walked out into the marsh for a better look. We studied the bird's every detail and remained puzzled as to its identity. At 5:45 P. M. we moved even closer, but the swans saw us and flew, and the goose flew with them.

On the morning of March 26, I observed the bird again. This time it was standing on the ice. I watched it from 9:00 A. M. until 11:00 A. M. I called Dr. J. Kaspar of the University at Oshkosh and we met at the marsh at 3:00 P. M. The bird, unfortunately, could not be found.

I observed it again on the morning of March 28 at 7:30 A. M. It flew in from back in the marsh and landed in some open water near the road. My brother reported seeing it that evening at about 5:15 P. M. It was not present for the next two days but showed up again on the 31st at 7:30 A. M.

It was definitely a goose, the size of a Blue Goose, which it closely resembled. The culmen and tarsus were pinkish-gray. Face and upper portion of throat were white, speckled with brown around the base of the culmen. Most of its neck was dark brown, tapering to a strip that ran up the back of its head to the crown, leaving the forehead white. The breast was dark brown, same as the neck, and was marked off from the lighter sides, which were similar to the coloration of a Canada Goose. The back was dark on the upper portion near the neck and its belly was white. The upper and under tail coverts were white and the tail was either dark gray or black. Its rump was white but mottled with gray anteriorly. Its wings were gray-brown above and below but blended to a grayish color in the greater wing coverts which were pointed and bordered with white like the greater coverts of a Blue Goose. The axillars

were very white forming a white patch that contrasted vividly with the dark wing linings and sides.

Rev. Sam Robbins was kind enough to take the painting I had done of this bird to the annual meeting of the American Ornithologists Union at Duluth, Minnesota. He showed it to William Breckinridge, Dwain Warner and Frank McKinney of the Museum of Natural Science, University of Minnesota, and also to at least twenty other national and international authorities including Alexander Wetmore of the Smithsonian Institute, Eugene Eismann of the American Museum in New York, Roger Tory Peterson, and Chandler Robbins.

Peterson thought that it was probably a Blue Goose in a peculiar transitory phase of development from one plumage to another. Others suggested that it may have been a Barnacle Goose X Blue Goose hybrid. One man suggested, as I personally felt, that it may have been a Canada X Blue hybrid, but another, who had studied such cases of hybridization disagreed with this. Another thought it may have been a Barnacle X Snow hybrid. Of those who examined the painting there was a general agreement that it was, at least in part, a Blue Goose.

Having checked Peter Scott's **Waterfowl of the World**, I found no foreign species that matched my bird.

Although I am only an amateur, I could not see the possibility of it being a Barnacle X Blue hybrid, since both birds are typically gray and this could not account for the brown coloration of the bird in question. In fact the only true resemblance to the Barnacle Goose was the white face which surely cannot be considered diagnostic. One interesting possibility, that was not considered, would be a Brant X Blue Goose hybrid. However, I am inclined to go along with Mr. Peterson. It may have been a Blue Goose in transition from immature to adult plumage, or possibly even an aberrant form of adult plumage.

See Cover Illustration

Rockne Knuth
Fond du Lac, Wisconsin



Two Years With a Purple Martin

By EMMA FORCE LEWIS

It was the twenty-first of August 1965. I was driving home along the county road to my cottage on Lake Michigan south of Sheboygan. Great flocks of purple martins were gathered on the telephone wires. Some were circling in the air. All were chattering in their soft bubbly tones. The time was drawing near for their fall migration.

In the middle of the road, not far in front of me was a flock of two or three dozen birds. I slowed the car. All flew away except one. It fluttered and flopped to the side of the road. I stopped, got out and picked it up. It was a purple martin. The left wing was limp and bloody. By the yellow around the mouth I judged it to be an immature bird and perhaps a female by its grey neck and chest feathers. I was alone and almost home, so I held it in my right hand and drove with the left.

At the cottage I put some towels in a metal waste basket and placed the bird there. It had lost blood and was suffering from shock. It couldn't stand. I left it alone to rest for awhile. When I came back in about an hour and it was still alive I offered it some food, but it refused. I tried a little force feeding, but that was such a struggle that it caused the wing to bleed again, so I gave up.

In the next few days I spent considerable time trying to make the bird more comfortable. A neighbor at the lake helped me to bandage the wing which we hoped would hold the wing in place. But the next morning the bandage was awry and soiled so I removed it. I still doubted that the bird would live so I thought I would let it die unfettered. I laced some sticks for perches inside a wire cage. The bird was so weak it would have fallen from one perch and could not have righted itself. And, if it fell off in the night it might have to lie on its back. Birds that have lost use of one wing usually can't right themselves if they fall on their backs.

I named the little wounded orphan Princess. She had shown such dignity, bravery and courage in all of her pain, fright and loneliness. She had never cried out or tried to bite me, and, if she lived she might turn out to be Prince.

In addition to attending to the comforts of Princess, an important detail and made of me also was to find food for her. Several times a day I tried to get her to eat bits of ground meat or the yolk of boiled egg, but she refused. Then I started catching moths on the windows at night. These she would take. I caught small crickets, grasshoppers, beetles and

butterflies. She ate the crickets and grasshoppers but consistently refused the beetles and butterflies. Later I learned that martins are color conscious and will not eat brightly colored insects. There was plenty of her favorite food, mosquitoes, around but I had no way of trapping them alive for her.

After about a week the soreness in her wing started to lessen, but the wing drooped. However, she could now perch on a stick. Her first real perch was a choke cherry branch suspended between two towel racks in the kitchen. She would also come to my finger when I touched her breast. I started moving her from finger to finger to give her wing some exercise, much as one exercises young parakeets. This we did several times a day.

When I had had Princess about ten days I went to Milwaukee, and while there I purchased some mealworms, the old pet shop stand-by for household pets. Princess would have nothing to do with the worms however, she wanted her food to flutter. I wasn't getting enough moths, though, and too much meat gave Princess a diarrhea, so I cut the mealworms in pieces and mixed them with meat and yolk of boiled egg. At first I had to force feed her, but suddenly one day she reached out and took a pea-sized pellet. This made the feeding easier. She still suffered some from the diarrhea.

During all of the time that I had had Princess I had been in contact by letter or telephone with my friend Mrs. Edna Koenig of Sauk City, Wisconsin, who has aided and cared for many sick and injured birds. Edna advised me to add some fine sand for grit, crushed egg shell and bird vitamin to the food of Princess. I did, and the dietary problems improved.

In the beginning when Princess was weak and frightened I might have caged her, but if she lived I hoped that she would some time fly wild and free again, so I gave her as much freedom as a crippled bird could have. Still, in order to feed her, and help her, I had to handle her a little, feed her and talk to her. All of the time however that I was struggling to find proper diet for Princess, exercise her bad wing, and try to calm her fear of me, I kept thinking of the beautiful fable, "The Little Prince," by Antoine d'Saint Exupery, where the handsome red-gold fox meets with the little prince. The latter, charmed with the beauty of the fox, wanted to take the fox away with him. The fox, however, wise in the ways of the world, said, "Remember, if you tame me, you are responsible for me."

At the time that I rescued Princess I had a blue and white parakeet, Honey. Honey had had the run of the house for three years and when he heard any sweet talk, he just supposed that it was for him. His curiosity concerning Princess was great, but his swift flights and his desire to get close to Princess frightened her. At first she withdrew from him. As time went on, though, she learned to hold her own, and if he alighted on her perch she would advance on him, mouth open and caw-caw in a threatening manner. Honey isn't easily frightened and has a sweet disposition, but he also has a sharp bill, which he might use. I never let him fly free, therefore, unless I am around.

In early November it was time for me to close the cottage and to go into Milwaukee where I spend the winter. I disliked taking Princess to a new place strange to her, since she had just gotten used to this one. Therefore I made as many preparations for the change as I could in the way of perches. However I had not reckoned sufficiently with the street lights and traffic noises. For in the country our only neons are the stars, and the noises of the night are muted by the incessant whisper song of the lake as the waves break regularly on the shore. There are no staccato or off-beat noises.

The city made Princess nervous. She didn't eat, but sat huddled on a perch. It was several days before her eating schedule was normal again. After a time she accepted the change and now Princess can go from one house to the other without too much concern on her part providing that she has perches to which she is accustomed.

Her day perches are kept on a table. Princess can fly down but she cannot take-off or lift herself from the floor. A ramp made from a six foot by nine inch plywood board enables her to ascend from the floor to the table and her perches. Most of her perches are made from three-eighths inch dowel sticks which are covered with moleskin so that they won't be so slick. Her perches are either low ones, about four inches high so she can hop up to them, or climbing perches about sixteen inches high. She has two of the latter. Each is made from bur oak branches. Bur oak has a rough bark. One is a bent twig fastened to a board, and the other is a small log with a forked branch nailed to it. Martins are good climbers. Using her feet and her wings, Princess can flutter-climb to these higher perches. Both the ramp and table are covered with washable cotton blankets to break a fall, since Princess frequently flies down from a perch to the table or from the table to the floor. She never stays on the floor long though. She much prefers to be as high as she can be.

It was during this period of adjustment in town however that I devised a sleeping perch for her. This perch was fastened in the bottom of a half box, open on two sides. The box was placed on a three foot high shelf in a big hall closet, the door of which is never closed. Here at night she can sleep and escape drafts, street lights and many household noises.

Since Princess cannot fly about she has been put to bed every night since I rescued her from the roadway. Her bedtime varies with the season. In December she is ready to go to bed at four P. M., and won't eat after that time. The time of going to bed comes later as the day lengthens. In early February it is about five-thirty, in March it is six-thirty. In June it may be eight-thirty or whenever it starts to get dark. Her preparations for bed consists of fifteen or twenty minutes of rapid wing exercises. She exercises her wings by standing on her perch, much as a young bird exercises. If she is put to bed before she does her exercises, she will often fly down from her night perch and come into the living room, go up her ramp and get on her perch on the table to do her exercises.

Her time of rising has to be scheduled to mine, though, which is about seven-thirty in winter and about seven DST, in summer.

In March of 1966 it became necessary for me to go to the hospital for surgery. I called Edna Koenig and asked her if she would keep Princess for me. She readily accepted. Princess lived in the Koenig household for three months. At the time, the Koenigs had a tiny cliff swallow who had had a wing injury similar to that of Princess. He, like Princess, was grounded.

Birds learn from each other and Princess learned to drink water and bathe by watching Cliffie. For up to the time that Princess went to the Koenig household to live temporarily she had never drunk or bathed. In order to give her some water I used to add a drop or two to her meat formula. If her anal feathers were soiled I picked her up and washed her at the kitchen sink. This offended both her dignity and her disposition, as most birds do not like to be held. Cliffie, the cliff swallow with whom Princess was associated drank water and bathed from a small container. Princess learned to do both from Cliffie. Now when she drinks, she opens her mouth wide, as if she expected the water to flow in, and then drinks like a chicken. She bathes two or three times a day. Since she can't reach all parts from her drinking cup, I spray her back, chest and under tail coverts with a parakeet spray bottle. This she likes unless I miss and hit her face.

Princess has been in the Koenig house several times besides the three months, twice during the Christmas Holidays, when I wanted to travel and other times. We are convinced that Princess remembers the Koenig house and Cliffie, because she shows no fright when she is lifted from her travel box and placed on her perch in the Koenig kitchen. She is content, also, to sit on a low perch on the floor if Cliffie is nearby, something she won't do at home. She wants to be up on her table or on a perch on it.

She is a fairly well traveled bird and seems to be able to do so without too much inconvenience to her. In the bottom of a paper carton I place one of her perches which she recognizes. Over the box I put a wire screen. She rides in the front seat of the car and if the trip takes over an hour she gets a lunch enroute. To date she has been to Sauk City and back nine times and has made numerous trips between Milwaukee and my lake cottage.

The housekeeping chores for the care of Princess are simple since she doesn't fly about. Newspapers or paper toweling are kept under her perches and can be changed often.

The diet or food formula for Princess has not changed much since the first few weeks or months. She eats about thirty or thirty-five mealworms a day and as small an amount of ground meat as I can use to hold the severed pieces of worms together, a pinch of fine sand, a bit of crushed egg shell, a drop of bird vitamin and about one-fourth teaspoon of pabulum. Once a week this formula gets a drop or two of cod liver oil. The meat used is round steak from which all the fat has been trimmed before grinding. The egg shells are toasted for twenty to thirty minutes at three hundred-fifty degrees to kill bacteria and are then crushed with a chemists mortar and pestle to make them very fine. This formula has been used exclusively for over a year except in summer

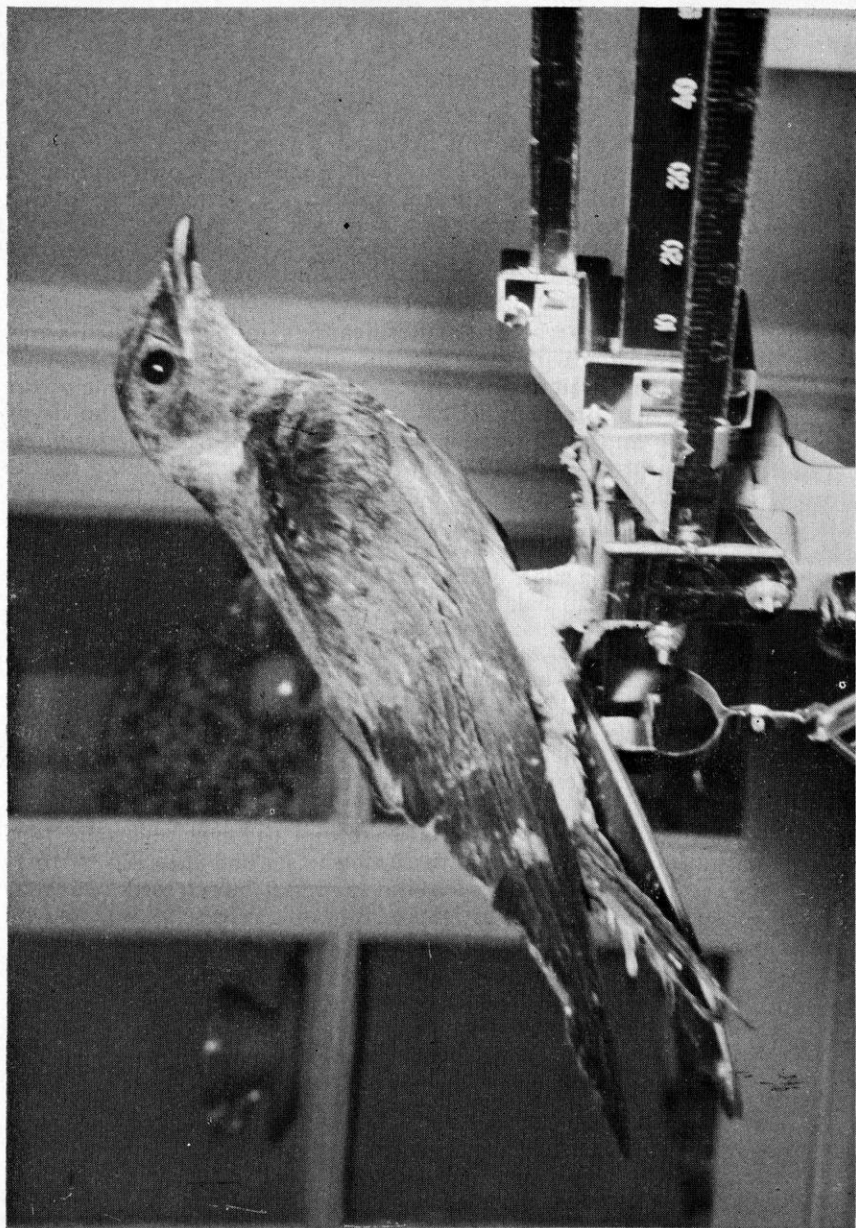
when she gets as many moths as I am able to collect. She is fed pellets a bit smaller than a dried garden pea and each pellet is rolled in boiled egg yolk. Princess won't eat yellow butterflies, but she likes yellow egg yolk. Generally three or four bites at a feeding are sufficient. She wants food about every hour, then some exercise. She calls when she is hungry, and a food cup on her table helps out if I must be gone for more than an hour. If I must be gone for several hours I get someone to come and feed her.

Princess weighs 50 to 52 grams, almost two ounces. (It takes 28.350 grams to make an ounce.) She eats 8 to 10 grams of food per day and drinks several drops of water. This would mean that Princess eats and drinks about twenty percent of her weight every day. Man is said to eat and drink sixteen times his weight in a year and a horse eats and drinks eight times its weight. Birds that live out-of-doors and exercise may eat and weigh more than Princess.

Over the period of months in which Princess and I have become acquainted I have learned gradually of her personal habits and her disposition. She naps a little in the afternoon, mostly by closing one eye at a time. Even at night, I have never seen her sleep with her head under her wing as some birds do. She spends a great part of every day doing her grooming, oiling her feathers, straightening them and shuffling or pulling out loose ones. She is a neat precise bird. After grooming she does her characteristic martin water-spaniel shake that is so vigorous it must put any feather back in place. She rarely soils the papers under her night perch. She only does so if I am slow in getting her off in the morning. After each meal she cleans her bill on her bur oak log which I hold for her, so she keeps her bill worn down. Her claws must be cut however about every six months. Sunbathing is one of her favorite activities. For this she finds a spot of sun on the floor, tilts her body, lifts her wing and raises her feathers so that the warm light rays can strike her skin. It is when she is in the sunlight that the iridescence of the mid-night blue and purple of her head, neck, shoulders and back show and affirm her color name, the purple martin. One of my friends once said, "What a shame that your bird isn't a male so it could sing." Well, Princess doesn't really sing but she chatters, talks and calls a lot in her soft martin-ese, and always she talks her happy talk when she is taking a bath. Maybe it is her version of singing in the shower. By heredity Princess is a gregarious bird. She likes company, even human company. Her table therefore is kept in the living room or the dining room where she can be the center of activity. She will take food from anyone if it is offered to her in the manner to which she is accustomed. It frightens her though for several people to approach her table.

The moulting process with Princess begins in early December. The moulting period is long and slow. A half dozen or so feathers may be shed daily. Every three or four days she may lose a wing or tail feather. Her head and neck feathers are shed last. The moulting of the head and neck feathers start in mid-February and lasts for about three weeks.

These tiny feathers are only one-quarter of an inch long, and one-eighth of an inch wide. When she is moulting head feathers she can look quite



Princess

moth-eaten for a few days. New feathers grow surprisingly fast however. One Thursday her head looked almost feather-bare, with only the white sheaths of the new feathers showing. By the next Monday she was all grown out, iridescent feathers on her head, new grey collar and all.

The body feathers of martins are light in texture and the down feathers are extremely delicate. To try and pick up a down feather of a martin with fingers is like trying to pick up a spider web. It simply collapses in your grasp and cannot be untangled.

By late March the moulting is finished and Princess is in her full nuptial plumage. In her enforced isolation however she has no suitors.

Princess often has accidents to her feathers in her crippled wing. Maybe it is because the wing does not lift high enough or fast enough, for sometimes when she jumps down from the table she breaks one of the big primaries. These breaks must hurt because she runs over the living room floor crying and crying and holding up her injured wing. These big quills bleed profusely when broken. I follow behind cleaning up the drops of blood and offering verbal consolations. After about twenty minutes the bleeding stops, but it is two months or more before the broken stub makes a new feather and the new one is not as well formed as the original one was. Still, a slightly deformed feather is better than no feather at all when it comes to balance and small flights.

Martins are wild birds, and even though Princess was badly injured, it was necessary to request and be granted a permit to keep her.

Any pet takes time and care, but a wild bird or mammal takes much care and patience. Its diet is different. It never quite loses its wild instincts and behavior, even though it may accept in many ways its surroundings. It is a 365 day a year job, and there are no pet shops or kennels for wild creatures. No one should attempt the care of a wild bird or mammal unless he is absolutely dedicated to its best interests. It may be like Princess that its injury is such that it cannot be released, or it may be that once living under domestication, it won't release. And, "If you tame it, you are responsible for it."



33 Years of Bird Banding in Blue Island, Ill., Produced the Following Ages from Returning Birds

| Band No. | Bird | Sex | Banded | Last Return | Age |
|-----------|-------------------|------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 43-134247 | Bluebird | F. | Apr. 21, 1945 | July 28, 1949 | 4 yr. 3 mo. |
| 34-232016 | Cardinal | F. | Jan. 26, 1936 | Nov. 6, 1945 | at least 10 yr. |
| 36-221586 | " | M. | Nov. 27, 1938 | Nov. 28, 1947 | 9 yr. 10 mo. |
| B-263326 | Catbird | — | Aug. 20, 1933 | May 24, 1940 | 6 yr. 9 mo. |
| 59-10276 | B. C. Chickadee | — | Dec. 1, 1957 | Mar. 12, 1966 | 8 yr. 3 mo. |
| 60-48914 | " | — | Jan. 30, 1960 | Jan. 1, 1967 | 7 yr. |
| 34-261296 | Cowbird | F. | Apr. 13, 1938 | Apr. 23, 1940 | 2 yr. |
| 40-373854 | Y. S. Flicker | M. | Sept. 30, 1940 | July 24, 1943 | 2 yr. 10 mo. |
| 623-53146 | Co. Grackle | M.. | July 9, 1960 | Apr. 19, 1965 | 4 yr. 9 mo. |
| 623-53104 | Blue Jay | — | June 8, 1960 | Oct. 23, 1964 | 4 yr. 4 mo. |
| 38-76759 | S. C. Junco | — | Nov. 27, 1938 | Mar. 6, 1943 | 4 yr. 4 mo. |
| 20-199345 | W. B. Nuthatch | M. | Nov. 28, 1959 | Sept. 30, 1964 | 4 yr. 10 mo. |
| 28-103404 | " | M. | Jan. 27, 1963 | Dec. 25, 1966 | 3 yr. 11 mo. |
| | pair | | | | |
| 28-103405 | " | F. | " | " | " |
| 38-646485 | Screech Owl | Gray | Feb. 12, 1939 | Jan. 25, 1942 | 2 yr. 11 mo. |
| 41-667103 | " | Red | Oct. 19, 1941 | Nov. 11, 1946 | 5 yr. 1 mo. |
| 34-418642 | Quail | M. | Oct. 7, 1943 | July 13, 1944 | 9 mo. |
| 502-40643 | Robin | F. | Sept. 3, 1952 | Apr. 14, 1956 | 3 yr. 7 mo. |
| 38-20307 | Semi-P. Sandpiper | — | Aug. 4, 1937 | Aug. 7, 1938 | 1 yr. |
| 37-10096 | Field Sparrow | — | Aug. 1, 1941 | Apr. 1, 1945 | 3 yr. 8 mo. |
| 42-199931 | Song Sparrow | — | Apr. 17, 1944 | Oct. 11, 1948 | 4 yr. 7 mo. |
| 140-47405 | Swamp Sparrow | — | Nov. 22, 1943 | Feb. 19, 1944 | 3 mo. |
| 36-50464 | Tree Sparrow | — | Nov. 26, 1933 | Feb. 28, 1937 | 3 yr. 3 mo. |
| 40-373814 | Br. Thrasher | — | Sept. 14, 1940 | Sept. 24, 1944 | 4 yr. |
| 20-199088 | Tufted Titmouse | — | Jan. 2, 1956 | Feb. 21, 1959 | 3 yr. 1 mo. |
| 34-204063 | R. S. Towhee | — | May 5, 1934 | Apr. 29, 1937 | 2 yr. 11 mo. |
| 43-134229 | Downy Woodpecker | M. | Nov. 12, 1944 | Dec. 28, 1948 | 4 yr. 1 mo. |
| 50-121281 | " " | M. | Feb. 22, 1953 | Mar. 26, 1960 | 7 yr. 1 mo. |
| 552-24088 | Hairy Woodpecker | F. | Feb. 28, 1959 | Jan. 25, 1964 | 4 yr. 11 mo. |
| 642-86722 | Red B. Woodpecker | M. | Feb. 23, 1964 | Jan. 9, 1966 | 1 yr. 11 mo. |

This list is the oldest for each species captured. It does not mean these were the only individuals I captured, although some birds, like the Swamp Sparrow, I captured only one bird. Other birds of other species I got from two to over 200 returns.

Karl Bartel
Blue Island,
Illinois

By the Wayside...

Eared Grebe Sighting: On September 17 I saw an Eared Grebe at North Point, Sheboygan. It was in winter plumage. The head and neck were mostly all grayish, the top of the head being darker. There was no sharp black and white pattern like the Horned Grebe would have. The crest on top of the head was very conspicuous with the crown and forehead raised up. In the Horned Grebe the tufts would be in back of the head with the crown and forehead down. The ears were more whitish or light grayish and appeared to be tufted, with the tufts extending more downward and not beyond the head. The slim bill appeared to be slightly upturned. All of this was seen through a 20x scope.—Myron Reichwaldt, Sheboygan.

Golden Eagle in Waushara County: On Saturday morning, October 15, Marge Bretschneider and myself were driving out of Auroraville on County Q about one mile, when we spied a very large bird overhead. We stopped the car, got out and watched the bird with out 7x binoculars as it soared across the roadway. It was all black beneath, had very wide long wings, wide spread tail, no banding on the tail and a large hawk-like head. The wings were held very flat as it turned, and also when it flew with deep, powerful strokes. We were puzzled about the bird and after watching it some time drove on, checking in assorted bird books.

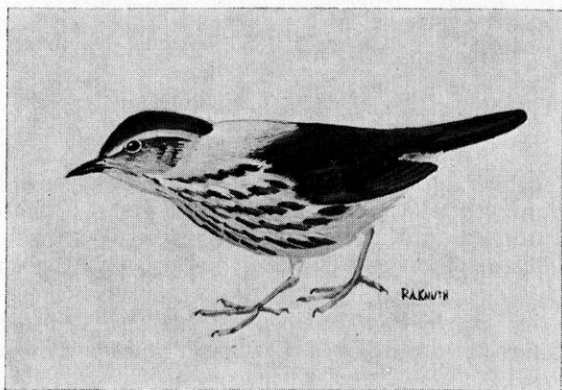
Later on, around noon, we came back over this same stretch of road and found our bird again, this time being harassed by a small flock of Red-winged Blackbirds. Again we got out of the car, and watched the bird as it sailed over the roadway turning this way and that to avoid the blackbirds. Watching closely I noted that from wrist to wrist of the wings, there was almost a straight line and the only bit of color other than the black was a rusty brown showing at times when the light struck him just right. By this time we had come to the conclusion that we were watching a Golden Eagle.—Mrs. Glen Fisher, Oshkosh.

Krider's Red-tailed Hawk Observation: We observed a Krider's Red-tailed Hawk on October 3, just 3 miles south of Lohrville, Waushara county. It was almost completely white on the body and underwings. The head was also nearly all white with the tail a pinkish-tan. Its back was mottled brown and white. It sat on a fence post eating a frog as we drove near it. When I stopped the car it flew three or four rods farther on and alighted on the top of a power pole. It sat facing us and we had a very close look at it with our binoculars. Marjorie Foot was with me at the time.—Mrs. Glen Fisher, Oshkosh.

Late Yellowthroat: An extremely late Yellowthroat was seen November 25 at Delafield, at a 15 foot range with 7x binoculars. The bird was flushed from a multiflora rose thicket along a streamside and flew to some dogwoods and cattails. It was in a rather bright female plumage—yellow

throat and breast, white belly, olive brown above, with a poorly defined spectacle. It did not have the definite eye-ring of the Nashville Warbler. Rather it was, in the unusual brightness of the breast, like a tiny chat. —John Bielefeldt, Oconomowoc.

Little Gull Found: John Lynch of Milwaukee called me on October 26 and reported a Little Gull present at Wind Point in Racine. I ran down the next day (October 27) and after an hour of straining my eyes finally saw it. Lynch had seen the bird sitting on the rocky point but I observed it in flight. It was an immature and noticeably smaller than the Bonaparte's. The black pattern on the wings with the striping on the back and the black on the edge of the tail were quite distinctive. It was sort of tern-like in its flight and plunged into the water with great aplomb. —Mary Donald, Milwaukee.



"A picture of a partial albino Northern Waterthrush—seen at Supple's Marsh. I saw this bird in a line of willows which border one of the channels in the marsh. . . . The bird was normal except for a curious saddle of white on its back. . . ." Rockne Knuth



FIELD NOTES

The Autumn Season

August 16-November 30, 1966

By DARYL TESSEN

Migrations are rated as excellent, poor or average primarily on the basis of the number and variety of birds observed by the bird watcher. However said number and variety are determined by several things, not the least of which are the weather patterns and prevailing weather conditions.

Interrelationship of Fall Weather and Migration

In the fall, if cool weather persists during the early half of the season—late August to October—birds tend to pass through earlier and quicker than is normal. Often flights will be pronounced and of a substantial size due to the more general movement of the majority of passerines within the more limited time period. This results in large numbers of birds being observed by the majority of birders. Such a fall season would be generally interpreted as being average or better by most people. If the flights occur during weekends it is assured that the rating will be highly favorable.

However if precipitation, extending over a long period of time and in above average amounts, accompanies the cool weather, the results upon the migration can be considerably different. Birds tend to move through even more rapidly, spending less time in the area and being more elusive while present. Sometimes, even, the migrants continue to move south-

ward without pausing at all. Such a migration would be termed highly unfavorable by those reporting.

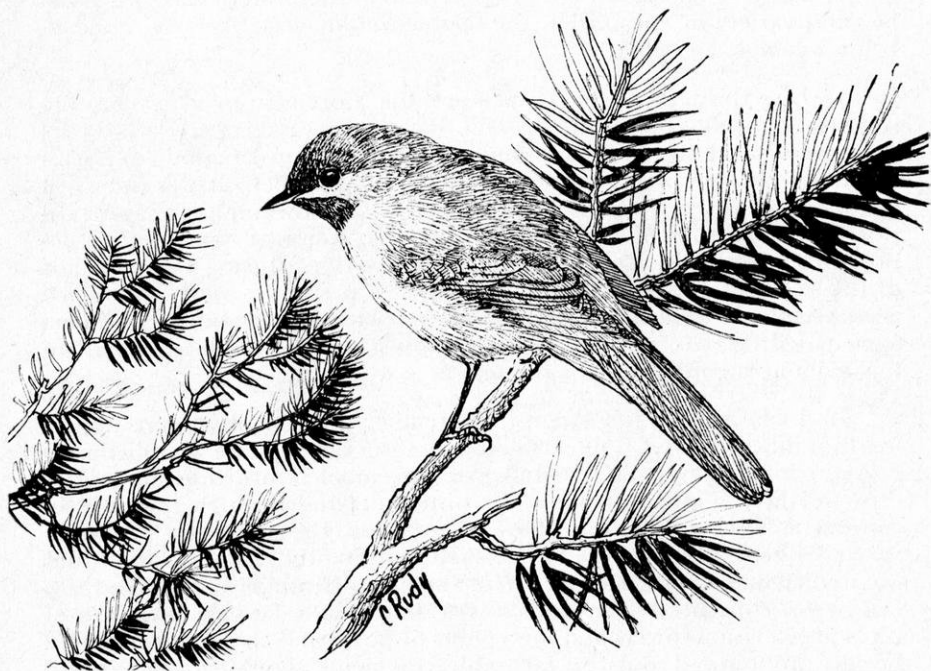
Should the opposite weather conditions prevail, above average temperatures and below average precipitation, the migration will progress more slowly, with many migrants moving through the state during a greater portion of the fall period. This will result in major flights being considerably harder to pinpoint accurately. While the various species will usually be around longer, they are harder to locate than is normal. If the success of the season is determined upon the basis of the bird number and variety by the birder, the season would most likely be rated as below average, i.e., poor.

During the falls of 1965 and 1966 the aforementioned contrasting weather conditions occurred. In 1965, September was characterized by the presence of an unusually large amount and prolonged period (in excess of three weeks) of precipitation as well as cool weather. It was not until October that drier, warmer weather prevailed. However the major portion of the passerine migration occurs between August 25 and October 25 normally. With the prevailing weather conditions during the first half of the season it was understandable that few passerines were present by early October. The evaluation by the reporters that resulted could be anticipated; that is, not one single person had a favorable comment to make about the migration or the season as a whole.

In 1966, after a wet August, September and October were abnormally mild and dry. Colder weather set in during late October-early November. However the remainder of November returned to the milder type weather. Thus, instead of the birds hurrying through the state in concentrated waves within a short time period, the migration was more sparsely distributed over the fall season. Expectantly certain things could be predicted about the season. With the lack of frontal systems and low ceilings to concentrate the birds, there should be relatively little loss of birds at television towers and low counts of nocturnal chips; waves should be less pronounced and few favorable comments should appear among the reports turned in by the birders.

Such was the pattern. Happily this year there was only one television tower kill: at Eau Claire on September 1, where Kemper picked up 2117 individuals of 37 species. This is in direct contrast to the considerable kill that occurred last year at that tower. This year there were few attempts by birders to listen for night migrants. Only Leshner and Robbins reported listening and the numbers of birds they heard were expectantly low. Banders reported little in the way of peak movements at their stations. For example, Brouhard at Manitowoc had trapping nets in continuous operation from August 19 to November 15. His list of peak dates shows such wide diversity that one cannot pick out three or four outstanding ones. Kemper, at Chippewa Falls, reports only September 20 and October 11 as peak dates at his nets. No passerine program was conducted at Cedar Grove but a major hawk migration occurred on October 10 and, especially, 11. Expectantly then the pattern of major movements lacked unanimity among the reporters. However certain dates do pre-

dominate in enough comments by the reporters to piece together a generalized migration pattern. The dates include: August 24-27, August 30-September 2, September 14-17, September 19-22, September 28, October 8-11 and October 16-19. Interestingly last fall there were only four periods of major migration—September 6-8, September 19-20, September 24-26 and October 1. Thus this fall there were two waves in late August



and two in mid-October in comparison with none last year. While comments were generally less negative this fall in comparison with those of last year, no reporters were exclaiming over the excellence of the season due to the large numbers and species that were observed.

Species Summary

Waterfowl: Whistling Swans were more numerous and widespread than usual. Canada Geese likewise were more numerous, especially at Horicon Marsh where a peak was reached this year of 148,000 birds. Ducks were present in especially good numbers this fall, as noted by many observers. This was true on Lakes Michigan and Superior as well as inland bodies of water. A large concentration of ducks was reported present on Lake Winnebago at Neenah-Menasha (Winnebago county) on

Nov. 5 by Tessen. He observed 12 species with the most abundant being the Lesser Scaup.

Shorebirds: Despite the generally low water level making for ideal shorebird spots, most observers reported a subpar migration. Large concentrations were few in occurrence, perhaps due to the greater number of suitable stopping places available this fall.

Thrushes: A remarkable unanimity among reporters on the scarcity of all thrushes this fall. The only exception was the Robin. This was even true during the periods of major movement through the state.

Warblers: To a lesser degree a similar situation prevailed among this group of birds as well. The exceptions to this were during the periods of major movement when warblers were very common. Perhaps the smaller number of observed birds for this group as well as the previous two is the result of the more leisurely migration in general.

Finches: The winter finch movement into the state this fall was extremely disappointing. Only small, scattered flocks were found of the Evening Grosbeak with only a handful of reports all total for the Pine. Redpolls were totally absent from the state this fall in comparison with the major influx of last fall. Pine Siskins showed up only slightly during the fall months. On the positive side Red Crossbills were common in certain counties during much of the fall. Unfortunately this was predominantly true of the northern and not the southern counties, the latter being necessary if a major influx is usually to result. White-winged Crossbills were only reported in a few northern counties. The Purple Finch flight was definitely unspectacular with no large numbers reported anywhere in the state.

Sparrows: There were mixed reports about this bird group. Generally the movement was reported as being a good one—at the least, average—and in the case of several species, i.e., Harris', White-crowned, and Fox, definitely above average.

Interesting Species

Despite the difficulty in observing species again this fall, many interesting species were noted. Most unusual of the species was the first state record, carefully documented, of the Poor-will; a second state record of the Painted Bunting; the third state record of the Little Gull; the sighting of a Parasitic Jaeger on Lake Superior; the presence of at least five White Pelicans this season; and the netting of a Lawrence's Warbler. In addition the following species are noteworthy: Eared Grebe, Yellow-crowned Night Heron, American Brant, Harlequin Duck, Common Scoter, Krider's Red-tailed Hawk, Golden Eagle, Western and Buff-breasted Sandpipers, Hudsonian Godwit, Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker, and Brewster's Warbler.

Comment on individual species for the fall period follows:

The Season Summary

Common Loon: Two birds lingered in December, with one still present in early December in Dane county (Emlen), and the other in mid-December in Sauk county (Lange).

Red-throated Loon: The only report of this species during the fall period was of two birds in Bayfield county on Aug. 16 by Robbins.

Horned Grebe: Mid-November departure dates from Milwaukee, Sauk and Dane counties with one individual still present at the end of the period in Waukesha county (Bielefeldt).

Eared Grebe: One individual was first reported in Sheboygan county by Reichwaldt on Sep. 17. It was subsequently seen by many others through Oct. 24. See "By the Wayside."

Pied-billed Grebe: Four November departure dates with it still being reported as present in December in Waukesha county (Bielefeldt).

White Pelican: Three observations of this western species were made in the state this fall. In Milwaukee county it was first reported by Donald and subsequently observed by many others between Aug. 28 and Nov. 22. It is now in the Milwaukee zoo. October sightings were made in Buffalo county when three were observed on the 4th by Everson, in Grant county when one was observed by Krumm on the 26th.

Double-crested Cormorant: This species continues to be rarely observed in the state. This fall there are three sightings: Sep. 3 in Marinette county (Lindberg), Aug. 30-Sep. 30 in Brown county (Cleary, Paulson) and Sep. 22-Oct. 11 in Douglas county (Bernard).

Great Blue Heron: Interestingly this year, there are no November dates!

Green Heron: Two October departure dates: Oct. 1, Waukesha county (Bielefeldt) and Oct. 8, Fond du Lac county (R. Knuth).

Common Egret: Reported from six counties this fall including Outagamie (Aug. 28), Fond du Lac (Sept. 4), Buffalo (Sep. 24), Vernon (Sep. 25), LaCrosse (Oct.) 16 and Iowa (Nov. 6).

Black-crowned Night Heron: Four October departure dates, the latest being Oct. 9 in Outagamie county (Bradford) and Oct. 10 in Fond du Lac county (R. Knuth).

Yellow-crowned Night Heron: Two immatures were first noted in early August in Milwaukee county with one lingering until Sep. 18 (Gustafson). Another immature was noted in Waukesha county on Sep. 6-7 (Bielefeldt).

American Bittern: In contrast to last year's report where only one bird was observed after August, there are a number of sightings during September this year plus October dates from Brown, Fond du Lac and Outagamie counties. The latter was noted on the 23rd by Bradford.

Least Bittern. No reports this fall.

Whistling Swan: Reported from twelve counties again this fall. It was first noted in Milwaukee county on Sep. 2 by Donald which is a good month before the next individuals were observed. Large numbers were noted by C. Knuth in Fond du Lac county on Nov. 12 when 172 were counted and by Krumm along the Mississippi River in Buffalo county on Nov. 23 when 837 were recorded. Several of these individuals were still present in early December.

Canada Goose: First noted on Aug. 29 in Outagamie county by Tessen and Sep. 1 in Brown county by Cleary and Paulson. By Oct. 16, 115,000 birds were present at Horicon Marsh, increasing to 147,000 on Nov. 20. This fall, federal officials attempted to induce some of the geese on the marsh to go south, despite the protests of state officials. However the geese remained well into December, despite the interference offered by the officials. One of the smaller races was observed at Racine through Nov. 6 (Prins), and another was shot in Outagamie county on Oct. 8 (Bradford).

American Brant: The eighth record for this species occurred in the state this fall when an individual was discovered and collected on Horicon Marsh on Oct. 26 by Wardens Burhans and Amundsen (fide Hunt).

Snow Goose: Arrival dates included Sep. 1 in Brown county (Cleary, Paulson) and Sep. 18 in Outagamie county (Bradford). It was reported in twelve additional counties thereafter with the last date being Nov. 18 in Fond du Lac county (Knuths).

Bull Goose: First observed this fall in Brown county on Sep. 1 (Cleary, Paulson). Reported in eight additional counties with the latest being Nov. 18 in Fond du Lac county (Knuths).

Blue-Snow Goose Hybrid: A bird was first observed on Nov. 6 in Racine county, where it remained into December (Prins).

Gadwall: Still present at the end of the period in Dane county (Emlen).

Pintail: Reports of birds present in early December from Outagamie and Winnebago counties (Tessen).

Green-winged Teal: Last reported this fall in Columbia county on Nov. 11 when three were observed (Tessen).

Blue-winged Teal: Nov. 18 in Brown county (Cleary, Paulson).

American Widgeon: Still present at the end of the period in Dane county (Emlen) and two in Winnebago county (Tessen).

Shoveler: Emlen observed a bird in early December in Dane county.

Wood Duck: A departure date of Nov. 9 in Milwaukee county (Donald).

Redhead: All reports indicated departure by mid-November with the last being on the 19th in Milwaukee county (Gustafson).

Ring-necked Duck: First reported in Douglas county (Sep. 9, Bernard) and Outagamie county (Sep. 12, Tessen) with birds lingering into December in both Dane (Emlen) and Sauk (Lange) counties.

Canvasback: First observation this fall was in Dane county on Sep. 22 (Ashman). Observed at the beginning of the winter period in Dane (Emlen) and Fond du Lac (R. Knuth) counties.

Greater Scaup: First reported by Bernard on Oct. 11 (Douglas county) and Cleary and Paulson on Oct. 13 (Brown county). The only inland report was by the Knuths in Fond du Lac county (Nov. 5-21).

Lesser Scaup: August observations by Robbins in Douglas county on the 15th and by Tessen in Outagamie county of 15 on the 28th. Several thousand were observed on Lake Winnebago by Tessen on Nov. 5 (Winnebago county). Four counties had birds present at the beginning of the winter period: Brown (Cleary, Paulson), Fond du Lac (R. Knuth), Waukesha (Bielefeldt), and Winnebago (Tessen).

Common Goldeneye: A Sep. 16 arrival date in Milwaukee county by Gustafson was a good three weeks earlier than the next observation this fall. There were five October arrival dates: Oct. 8, Douglas county (Bernard); Oct. 15, Racine county (Prins); Oct. 16, Dane county (Ashman); Oct. 25, St. Croix county (Robbins); Oct. 29, LaCrosse county (Leshner).

Bufflehead: Two unusually early dates this fall. Reported by Cleary and Paulson as present at the beginning of the period in Brown county and an Aug. 16 date in Dane county by Ashman.

Old Squaw: Arrival dates of Oct. 15 in Racine county (Prins).

Harlequin Duck: A female was first observed on Sep. 11 in Racine county (Prins). It remained through Sep. 27 and was subsequently observed by many birders.

White-winged Scoter: Only report this fall was from Bayfield county on Oct. 16 (Klugow).

Common Scoter: One male was observed also by Klugow on Oct. 16 in Bayfield county.

Ruddy Duck: August dates from St. Croix (Robbins) and Outagamie (Tessen) counties. A peak of some 200 birds observed by Tessen on Lake Winnebago on Nov. 5 (Winnebago county). Reported as still present at the conclusion of the period in Fond du Lac (Knuths) and Waukesha (Bielefeldt) counties.

Hooded Merganser: Unusually early arrival dates from Bayfield county (Aug. 16, Robbins) and Dane county (Sep. 11, Ashman).

Red-breasted Merganser: Arrival dates of Sep. 11 in Dane county (Ashman) and Oct. 9 in Brown county (Cleary, Paulson).

Turkey Vulture: Reported from seven counties this fall. It was present at the beginning of the period in both Vernon (Weber) and Waukesha (Hoffmann) counties. This was followed by September dates from Vernon (Sep. 16), Waukesha (8 on Sep. 5, Sep. 30), Sauk (7 on Sep. 25, Rusch), and Sheboygan-Cedar Grove (4 on Sep. 29) counties. October dates included the 2nd in Waukesha county (Bielefeldt) and Sauk county (Barger), the 8th (LaCrosse county, Leshner) and the 10th (Milwaukee county, Donald).

Goshawk: Reported from these counties during October and November: Brown, Lincoln, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Dane and Douglas.

Sharp-shinned Hawk: Noted from Sep. 5 through Oct. 24 in the state. At Cedar Grove the following flights were observed: 95 on Sep. 22, 70 on Oct. 10, 1047 on Oct. 11 and 66 on Oct. 24. Additional observations from Brown, Columbia, Douglas, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Pierce, Rock, St. Croix and Waukesha counties.

Cooper's Hawk: Noted in nine counties this fall. The largest flight was twenty noted at Cedar Grove on Oct. 11.

Red-tailed Hawk: 58 counted on Oct. 11 at Cedar Grove.

Krider's Red-ailed Hawk: This western subspecies of the Red-tailed Hawk was observed on Oct. 3 in Waushara county by Fisher and Foot. See "By the Wayside."

Broad-winged Hawk: Flights this fall included 5 on Sep. 22 in Pierce and 240 on Sep. 24 in St. Croix counties (Robbins). Last at Cedar Grove on Oct. 24.

Rough-legged Hawk: Early arrival dates included Sep. 4 from Waukesha (Hoffmann) and Outagamie (Tessen) counties.

Golden Eagle: Five reports this fall: Oct. 10, Milwaukee county (Donald); 2 on Oct. 11, Cedar Grove; Oct. 15, Waushara county (Fisher); Oct. 23, Rock county (Brakefield, Bretschneider); 2 on Oct. 24, Cedar Grove.

Bald Eagle: Reported from nine counties this fall, five less than last year.

Osprey: Observed in the following counties this fall period: Buffalo, Dane, Iowa, LaCrosse, Milwaukee, Outagamie, Pepin, Pierce, Sauk, Vernon and Vilas. Last on Oct. 9 from Buffalo (Krumm) and Sauk (Ashman).

Peregrine Falcon: Three reports: Sep. (no date) Douglas county (Bernard); 12 on Sep. 29, Cedar Grove; Oct. 8, Milwaukee county (Donald).

Pigeon Hawk: Observed between Sep. 13 and Nov. 12. Only flights that were noted were at Cedar Grove where 29 were counted on Oct. 10 and 20 on the 11th.

Prairie Chicken: Only report was by Ashman on Nov. 23 in Dane county.

Sharp-tailed Grouse: Observed on Oct. 16 in Burnett county by Caldwell.

Bobwhite: Reported this fall from the same four counties as last year: Columbia, LaCrosse, Rock, and Vernon.

Sandhill Crane: Observed in Waushara county on Sep. 14 (Chipman); Oct. 2-22, LaCrosse county (Leshner); Oct. 5-10, Columbia county (Tomlinson); Oct. 25, Dane county (Ashman).

Virginia Rail: Four reports this fall with the last being on Oct. 11 in Fond du Lac county (Knuths).

Sora: Four October departure dates for the species this year in contrast to none last year: Oct. 1, Winnebago county (Tessen); Oct. 7, St. Croix county (Robbins); Oct. 10, Fond du Lac county (C. Knuth); Oct. 11, Douglas county (Bernard).

Common Gallinule: Late departure dates included Oct. 1, Winnebago county (Tessen); Oct. , LaCrosse county (Leshner); Oct. 11, Dane county (Ashman).

American Coot: A heavy flight reported in Buffalo county by Krumm between Oct. 10-22.

Semipalmated Plover: Two departure dates this year almost one month later than last year: Oct. 22, Racine county (Prins); Oct. 29, Columbia county (Tomlinson).

Piping Plover: Two reports this fall, both from Milwaukee county: Aug. 17 (Donald) and Sep. 10 (Basten, Gustafson).

Killdeer: Eight November departure dates, the latest being Nov. 19 in Outagamie county (Tessen) and Milwaukee county (Gustafson).

Golden Plover: Twelve reports this fall with the first in Dane county on Aug. 19 (Emlen); 120 birds in Racine county on Aug. 24 (Erickson); the last birds were observed in Racine county when two were noted on Nov. 5 (Prins).

Black-bellied Plover: Fifteen reports this fall. It was first reported from Manitowoc county by Kraupa on Aug. 12. 150 birds were observed in Fond du Lac county on Sep. 2 (Tessen). One bird lingered into December in Racine county (Prins).

Ruddy Turnstone: Four reporting counties including LaCrosse, Sep. 2 (Leshner); Milwaukee, Sep. 3-17 (Gustafson); Douglas, 18 on Sep. 7 (Robbins) and Sep. 9 (Bernard); Brown, Sep. 14-27 (Cleary, Paulson).

Woodcock: Last noted in Milwaukee county on Nov. 5 by Strehlow.

Common Snipe: Reports of birds present in early December come from Vernon county (Morse) and Outagamie county (Tessen).

Upland Plover: The only report this year is by Gustafson from Milwaukee county where he observed individuals through Sep. 3.

Spotted Sandpiper: Departure date of Oct. 20 in Dane county (Emlen).

Solitary Sandpiper: Two Oct. 8 departure dates from Douglas county (Bernard) and Waukesha county (Bielefeldt).

Willet: Two observations of this species this fall. One was by Wierzbicki on Aug. 18 in Sheboygan county; the other by Gustafson on Aug. 29 in Racine county.

Greater Yellowlegs: Last observed in Columbia county by Tomlinson on Oct. 29.

Lesser Yellowlegs: Also by Tomlinson on Oct. 29 in Columbia county.

Knot: Reports from these counties this fall: Milwaukee, Aug. 16, Sep. 10-13 (Donald et al.); Racine, 2 on Aug. 27 (Gustafson); Douglas, Sep. 1-13 (Bernard); Sheboygan, Sep. 10 (Reichwaldt); Marinette, Sep. 24 (Lindberg).

Pectoral Sandpiper: Last observation in the state was by Lindberg on Nov. 14 in Marinette county.

White-rumped Sandpiper: The only report this fall was from Douglas county on Sep. 23 by Bernard.

Baird's Sandpiper: Reports from eight counties again this fall with a very late departure date of Nov. 25 by Gustafson in Racine county.

Least Sandpiper: Departure date of Oct. 7 in Brown county (Cleary, Paulson).

Dunlin: Observed in Brown, Dane, Douglas, Marinette, Milwaukee, Outagamie, Sheboygan and Racine counties this fall. Last noted in Racine when 12 birds were seen on Nov. 15 (Prins).

Dowicher: Aug. 16-Sep. 7, Fond du Lac county (R. Knuth); Aug. 18, Brown county (Wierzbicki); Aug. 18, St. Croix county (Robbins); Aug. 23-Sep. 13, Milwaukee county (Gustafson, Donald); Aug. 29-Oct. 1, Outagamie county (Tessen); Sep. 8, Dane county (Ashman); Sep. 25, Vernon county (Weber); Oct. 16-23, Waukesha county with these identified by their call-note as being the Long-billed (Bielefeldt).

Stilt Sandpiper: Up to ten birds in St. Croix county between Aug. 12 and Sep. 2 (Robbins); Aug. 18-20 in Dane county (Emlen); up to five birds in Outagamie county between Aug. 28 and Oct. 1 (Tessen); 2 on Sep. 3 in Dane county (Robbins); Sep. 9-13 in Douglas county (Bernard).

Semipalmated Sandpiper: A bird with an injured leg seen on Nov. 15 in Fond du Lac county by R. Knuth was the last one observed in the state this fall.

Western Sandpiper: A careful study of one bird on Aug. 29 in Outagamie county by Tessen was the only report this fall.

Buff-breasted Sandpiper: This rare shorebird was observed in Racine county this fall by Prins, Erickson, et al. The first observation was of two birds on Aug. 21, followed by five birds on Sep. 4 and one on Sep. 5. One was also observed in Douglas county on Sep. 7 by Granlund, Van Velzen, Chan and Sam Robbins.

Hudsonian Godwit: One bird observed by Koppmann on Oct. 10 in Sheboygan county constitutes only the third fall state record.

Sanderling: As usual most reports came from counties bordering Lake Superior and Michigan. The exceptions were Outagamie county (Aug. 16, Bradford) and Fond du Lac county (Sep. 7-30, R. Knuth). Last noted in Milwaukee (Gustafson) and Racine (Prins) counties on Oct. 22.

Wilson's Phalarope: Two reports this fall; until Sep. 21 in Fond du Lac county (R. Knuth); Oct. 5 in Brown county (Cleary, Paulson).

Northern Phalarope: Observed in the following counties: Columbia, 3 on Sep. 3 (Robbins); Dane, Sep. 8 (Ashman); Milwaukee, Sep. 10-11 (Basten, Donald, Gustafson); Sheboygan, Nov. 4 (Gustafson). The latter missed the state departure record by one day.

Parasitic Jaeger: One was observed in Douglas county by Granlund on Sep. 7.

Franklin's Gull: Two counties reporting this fall. Milwaukee, where birds were observed between Aug. 20 and Nov. 4 (Gustafson) and St. Croix, where birds were observed between Sep. 25 and Oct. 25. A peak was noted of 500 birds on Oct. 24 (Robbins).

Bonaparte's Gull: Aug. 16 dates from Bayfield county (Robbins) and Brown county (Cleary, Paulson). Late November dates from Winnebago county, Nov. 26 (Tessen); Waukesha county, Nov. 27 (Bielefeldt); Fond du Lac county, Nov. 29 (C. Knuth).

Herring and Ring-billed Gulls: These two species were reported as being unusually abundant along Lake Winnebago and neighboring lakes and rivers in northern Winnebago county and southern Outagamie county this fall. The cause was apparently the heavy August rains which washed large amounts of sediment into the lakes and the Fox River. This resulted in a sudden drop in the oxygen level of the water which caused the death of large numbers of fish and crayfish, attracting the gulls to the area (Tessen).

Little Gull: One individual was carefully studied at Racine on Oct. 26-27 (Lynch, Donald). This is only the third record for the state. See "By the Wayside."

Forster's Tern: Fewer reports of the species this year. October departure dates from Winnebago county (Oct. 1, Tessen) and Brown county (Oct. 11, Cleary, Paulson).

Common Tern: Oct. 5 departure date, interestingly from a far northern county, Douglas (Bernard).

Caspian Tern: Reported from LaCrosse, Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Dane, Racine and Outagamie counties during August. Twenty-one were observed in Outagamie on Aug. 29 (Tessen). September reports from Brown and Outagamie counties with one October report from Douglas county (Oct. 8, Bernard).

Black Tern: Last on Sep. 28 in Brown county (Cleary, Paulson).

Yellow-billed Cuckoo: Oct. 10, LaCrosse county (Leshner).

Black-billed Cuckoo: Oct. 1, Vernon county (Weber) and Oct. 2, Manitowoc county (Brouhard).

Barn Owl: One in Racine county on Aug. 29; five young in Milwaukee county during the third week of September (Berger).

Screech Owl: Reported from these counties: Brown, Columbia, Green, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Outagamie, Rock, Sauk, Sheboygan, St. Croix, Vernon and Waukesha.

Snowy Owl: November observations from these counties: Douglas, Rock, Sheboygan.

Long-eared Owl: Three reports this fall: Oct. 23, Cedar Grove; Oct. 24, Rock county (Mahlum); Nov. 8, LaCrosse county (Leshner).

Short-eared Owl: Observed in Douglas county between Nov. 10 and 27 (Bernard) and Nov. 28 in Milwaukee county (Donald).

Saw-whet Owl: Two birds observed in Milwaukee county on Oct. 21 by Donald. Present at Cedar Grove on Oct. 23. The only other reporting county was Manitowoc. There Brouhard banded a remarkable 85 birds between Sep. 27 and Nov. 15, with peaks of 11 on Oct. 12, 10 on Oct. 17 and 15 on Oct. 20.

Whip-poor-will: Later than usual departure dates from Manitowoc county (Oct. 17, Brouhard) and Oconto county (Oct. 19, Richter).

Poor-will: The first state record of this species occurred on Oct. 7 when Brouhard trapped, banded and photographed one in Manitowoc county. Identification was further substantiated by tail feathers examined by Chandler Robbins.

Nighthawk: In contrast to last year, there were no exceptionally large migrations reported. The last bird was observed in Fond du Lac county on Oct. 9 by C. Knuth.

Chimney Swift: 600 birds noted on Sep. 8 by Caldwell in Burnett county. Departed Oct. 7 in Brown county (Cleary, Paulson) and Oct. 8 in Dane county (Emlen).

Ruby-throated Hummingbird: These October departure dates this fall: Oct. 3, Milwaukee (Strehlow) and Dane (Ashman) counties, Oct. 7, Brown county (Cleary, Paulson).

Yellow-shafted Flicker: Reported as present at the end of the period in Outagamie (Tessen), Vernon (Weber), and Racine (Erickson).

Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker: In contrast to eight reports last fall, there are only two this year: Waupaca county, where a female flew into a window killing itself on Oct. 21 (Rill); Douglas county on Nov. 25 (Gagne).

Eastern Kingbird: Last in Clark county on Sep. 20 (Robbins).

Crested Flycatcher: Oct. 1 was the last date this species was observed in the state this year (Manitowoc county, Brouhard).

Phoebe: Seven October departure dates, with the latest being on the 22nd in Dane county (Emlen).

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher: Observed in Chippewa, St. Croix, Milwaukee, and Manitowoc counties during the fall period. Last in Manitowoc on Sep. 20 (Brouhard).

Acadian Flycatcher: Two reports: Sep. 1 in Manitowoc county (Brouhard); Sep. 6-12 in Rock county (Mahlum).

Trail's Flycatcher: Last reported on Sep. 24 in Dane county (Ashman).

Least Flycatcher: Last noted in Manitowoc county on Oct. 2 (Brouhard).

Wood Pewee: Last observation on Sep. 27, Pierce county (Robbins) and Sep. 28, Dane county (Emlen).

Olive-sided Flycatcher: Early fall observations from Outagamie, St. Croix, Rock and Vernon counties. Leshner observed one in LaCrosse county on Oct. 8 which is late. However a bird was observed in Milwaukee county on Oct. 23 which is a new state departure record (Frister).

Tree Swallow: No large migrations such as last year. A fair sized flight was noted by Erickson in Door county (340 on Aug. 20). Last noted on Oct. 23 in Fond du Lac county (Knuths).

Bank Swallow: Latest this year was Oct. 2 in Brown county (Cleary, Paulson).

Rough-winged Swallow: Last was Sep. 27, Fond du Lac county (R. Knuth).

Barn Swallow: Later than usual dates were from Brown county, Oct. 2 (Cleary, Paulson), with an especially late one from Fond du Lac county, Oct. 16 (R. Knuth).

Cliff Swallow: Very few reports of this species this year with the majority departing in early September. Last departure was from Brown county on Sep. 23 (Cleary, Paulson).

Purple Martin: A late date of Oct. 1 in Fond du Lac county (C. Knuth).

Gray Jay: No August or September dates this fall. However it was reported to be more common than past years during November by several reporters. Observed in Price, Vilas, Langlade, Sawyer, Forest, Florence, Douglas and Oneida counties.

Raven: Reported only from northern counties including Bayfield, Douglas, Florence, Forest, Marinette, Price, Sawyer, Oconto, Vilas and Langlade. In the latter county a gradual increase was noted during September and October.

Boreal Chickadee: In Langlade county a few were present during all of August, with an increase noted during September and October (Rudy); in Iron county a total of six were observed between Aug. 28 and Sep. 14 (Snarski); in Chippewa county a specimen was collected on Oct. 6 by Kemper; in Forest county this species was reported more numerous than the Black-capped (Rill).

Red-breasted Nuthatch: Reported as being present at the beginning of the period in Price county (Vincent). There were two other August dates: Aug. 16, Bayfield county (Robbins) and Aug. 28, Brown county (Wierzbiicki). Early December dates from these counties: Brown, Price, Vernon (Morse), Waukesha (Hoffmann, Bielefeldt) and Milwaukee (Gustafson). However there were fewer reports of this species this fall than last.

Brown Creeper: First observation this fall was in Outagamie county on Sep. 4 (Tessen).

House Wren: Five early October and one late October departure dates, the latter on the 28th in Dane county (Ashman).

Winter Wren: In contrast to last year's two reports there were no less than fifteen observations this fall. The first individual was observed in Douglas county on Sep. 6. Observations continued until Nov. 3 in Dane county.

Long-billed Marsh Wren: None after Oct. 8 in Outagamie county (Bradford).

Short-billed Marsh Wren: The last individual was noted in Fond du Lac county on Oct. 12 (Knuths).

Catbird: A bird coming to a feeder in December in Racine county (Erickson).

Brown Thrasher: One individual also coming to a feeder in early December in Racine county (Von Jarchow).

Robin: A flight of 5000 reported by Peartree at Honey Creek on Oct. 15. Hundreds in Milwaukee county on Oct. 30 (Frister).

Wood Thrush: The following October dates: Oct. 1, Winnebago county (Tessen); Oct. 2, Waukesha county (Bielefeldt); Oct. 7, Manitowoc county (Brouhard).

Hermit Thrush: First on Aug. 27, Vilas county (Bradford); last on Nov. 29, Dane county (Emlen).

Swainson's Thrush: Four August arrival dates: Aug. 5, Outagamie county (Tessen), Aug. 16, Bayfield county (Robbins), Aug. 19, Manitowoc county (Brouhard), and Aug. 30, Waushara county (Chipman). Last observed on Oct. 29 in Racine county (Erickson).

Gray-checked Thrush: Observations this fall were made between Aug. 30 (Waushara county, (Chipman) and Nov. 2 (Milwaukee county, Strehlow).

Veery: Departure date was Oct. 19 in Manitowoc county (Brouhard).

Bluebird: Last observed during the first week of November in three counties: Waushara, Sauk and Waukesha.

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher: Only report was in Vernon county, Aug. 18 (Weber).

Ruby-crowned Kinglet: One in Bayfield county on Aug. 16 was probably a summer resident. Last seen on Nov. 13 in Milwaukee county (Gustafson).

Water Pipit: A record early arrival date of Sep. 7 in Douglas county by Robbins. This was followed by observations in Marinette, St. Croix, LaCrosse, and Columbia counties with the latter being on Oct. 29 (Tomlinson).

Cedar Waxwing: The only flight of this species reported was of hundreds in Milwaukee county on Oct. 30 (Frister).

Northern Shrike: Nothing during the fall period to indicate the large movement of this species into the state that was to occur during the winter. Observed on Sept. 17 in Douglas county (Bernard), Nov. 13 in Milwaukee county (Gustafson) and several in late November in Outagamie county (Tessen).

Loggerhead Shrike: Aug. 30 in Columbia county (Tomlinson) and Sep. 30 in Milwaukee county (Strehlow) were the only fall reports.

Bell's Vireo: Two reports: Aug. 26, Dane county (Zimmerman); Sep. 1, LaCrosse county (Leshner).

Yellow-throated Vireo: All departures this fall occurred within a one week period—Sep. 10-17.

Solitary Vireo: First observed on Aug. 16 in Bayfield county (Robbins). There were two October departure dates: Oct. 21, Douglas county (Granlund) and Oct. 26, Manitowoc county (Brouhard) and a very late departure in Dane county on Nov. 12 (Emlen).

Red-eyed Vireo: 133 birds were killed at the WEAU-TV tower on Sep. 14 (Kemper). Last noted in Dane county on Oct. 22 (Emlen).

Philadelphia Vireo: 112 were killed at the TV tower on Sep. 14 (Kemper). Departed from the state a month earlier this year than last, Oct. 4 (Manitowoc county, Brouhard).

Warbling Vireo: Departure dates of Sep. 25 from St. Croix county (Robbins) and the 26th from Vernon county (Weber).

Black-and-white Warbler: Three Oct. 5 departure dates from Brown (Cleary, Paulson), Dane (Emlen) and Manitowoc (Brouhard) counties and an Oct. 8 date from Marinette county (Lindberg).

Prothonotary Warbler: The only report of the species this fall was on Aug. 30 in Columbia county (Tomlinson).

Golden-winged Warbler: A departure date of Sep. 26 in Manitowoc county (Brouhard).

Blue-winged Warbler: No reports this fall.

Brewster's Warbler: An individual was banded by Brouhard on Aug. 31 in Manitowoc county.

Lawrence Warbler: Brouhard also banded an individual of this rarely observed hybrid on Aug. 25 (Manitowoc county).

Tennessee Warbler: 404 individuals were killed at the TV tower on Sep. 14 (Kemper). There were many October departure dates, the last being on the 23rd in Manitowoc county (Brouhard).

Orange-crowned Warbler: This year the species was first recorded on Sep. 3 in Price county (Vincent). Observations continued until Oct. 28 when it was last noted by Emlen in Dane county.

Nashville Warbler: Recorded last in Milwaukee county on Oct. 22 (Gustafson).

Parula Warbler: Observations were made of this species between Aug. 15 (Bayfield county, Robbins) and Oct. 3 (Milwaukee county, Donald).

Yellow Warbler: Nine reports for the species this year, the last being Sep. 18 in both Dane (Ashman) and Milwaukee (Strehlow) counties.

Magnolia Warbler: The first individual was noted in Bayfield county on Aug. 15 (Robbins) with the last individual seen on Oct. 18 in Dane county (Emlen). 131 birds killed at the TV tower on Sep. 14 (Kemper).

Cape May Warbler: Donald observed the first individual on Aug. 26 in Milwaukee county. Last on Oct. 18 in Brown county (Cleary, Paulson).

Black-throated Blue Warbler: These reports: Aug. 15, Bayfield county (Robbins); Aug. 29-Sep. 5, Price county (Vincent); Sep. 6, Milwaukee county (Donald); three on Sep. 18, Milwaukee county (Strehlow); Sep. 26, Racine county (Erickson); Sep. 21-Oct. 5, Manitowoc county (Brouhard); Sep. 17-Oct. 9, with three individuals noted on the latter date, Dane county (Ashman).

Myrtle Warbler: Observations were made between Sep. 2 (Douglas county, Bernard) and Nov. 24 (Milwaukee county, Gustafson).

Black-throated Green Warbler: Three August dates: Aug. 26, Milwaukee county (Donald), Aug. 28, Brown county (Wierzbicki) and Aug. 29, Price county (Vincent). Last on Oct. 18 in Waukesha (Hoffmann) and Dane (Emlen) counties.

Cerulean Warbler: No reports.

Blackburnian Warbler: First seen this fall in Bayfield county by Robbins on Aug. 15. This was followed by many other August dates with observations continuing until Emlen's Sep. 26 report (Dane county).

Chestnut-sided Warbler: Last on Oct. 4 in Manitowoc county (Brouchoud).

Bay-breasted Warbler: Aug. 15 was the first sighting this fall (Bayfield county, Robbins). There were no further observations for approximately two weeks but sighting then continued until Oct. 3 in Milwaukee county (Strehlow).

Blackpoll Warbler: First and last observations were made in Manitowoc county this year: Aug. 29-Oct. 16 (Brouchoud). 375 birds were killed at the TV tower on Sep. 14 (Kemper).

Pine Warbler: First from Outagamie county (Bradford) on Sep. 1. Last from Waukesha county Bielefeldt) on Oct. 8.

Palm Warbler: First reported in a northern county, Douglas, on Sep. 7 (Robbins) and the last observation from a southern county, Dane, on Oct. 19 (Emlen).

Ovenbird: Last on Oct. 9, Dane county (Ashman, Bielefeldt). On Sep. 14, 205 birds were killed at the TV tower (Kemper).

Northern Waterthrush: Brouchoud noted the last individual in the state on Oct. 19 (Manitowoc county). 110 birds killed at the tower on Sep. 14 (Kemper).

Louisiana Waterthrush: The only report this fall was from Brouchoud in Manitowoc county on Sep. 25.

Connecticut Warbler: The observation period this year extended between Aug. 26, Dane county (Emlen) and Oct. 1 in Outagamie (Tessen) and Manitowoc (Brouchoud) counties.

Mourning Warbler: Last date, Oct. 5, Manitowoc county (Brouchoud).

Yellowthroat: Bielefeldt reported, with a complete description, a late bird on Nov. 25 in Waukesha county.

Yellow-breasted Chat: Two fall reports: one bird in Milwaukee county on Sep. 3 (Donald) and one on Oct. 3 in Vernon county (Morse).

Wilson's Warbler: First report by Chipman in Waushara county on Aug. 24 and the last report in Dane county by Ashman and Bielefeldt on Sep. 24.

Canada Warbler: Observed the first month of the fall season with the last report coming from Milwaukee county Sep. 18, Gustafson).

Redstart: A very late, but carefully reported bird, was noted by Gustafson on Nov. 26 in Milwaukee county.

Bobolink: Last date, Sep. 28, St. Croix county (Robbins).

Yellow-headed Blackbird: Five reports: Aug. 18, St. Croix county (Robbins); Aug. 22, Fond du Lac county (R. Knuth); Aug. 28, Winnebago county (Natzke); Sep. 3, Columbia county (Robbins); Oct. 8, Marinette county (Lindberg).

Baltimore Oriole: Two Sep. 30 departure dates, one in Brown county (Cleary, Paulson) and the other in Dane county (Ashman).

Rusty Blackbird: Early arrival of Sep. 15 from Brown county (Cleary, Paulson).

Common Grackle: A flight of 2000 birds noted in Burnett county on Sep. 22 by Caldwell.

Scarlet Tanager: Last date, Oct. 5, Manitowoc county (Brouchoud).

Cardinal: Birds showed up at three new northern locations this fall: Brule (Klugow), Superior (Bernard) and Park Falls (Vincent).

Painted Bunting: A male bird was carefully studied in Vilas county on Aug. 24 by Orr. This is the second state record, the first being in 1957. However the possibility exists that both of these could have been escapees.

Dickcissel: These reports: Aug. 24, Vernon county (Morse); Aug. 28, Columbia county (Tomlinson); Sep. 7, Sauk county (Brakefield); Oct. 20-31, Milwaukee county, coming to a feeder (Donald).

Evening Grosbeak: A scattering of reports but from all indications there was no major movement into the state this fall. There were two August observations: one in Bayfield county on the 16th by Robbins and the other of two birds present all summer in Langlade county (Rudy). There was one September observation, that between the 17th and 22nd in Vernon county by Weber. October dates came from Price, LaCrosse, Door, Langlade, Forest, Waukesha, Waushara and Milwaukee counties. November dates were primarily from northern counties.

Purple Finch: Common at the beginning of the period in Langlade county (Rudy). Additional August dates came from Bayfield, St. Croix, Milwaukee and Waushara

counties. This was followed by many reports but there were none of large flocks, indicating no large movements into the state for the winter.

Pine Grosbeak: In contrast to last year no movement of this species into the state occurred this fall. There were only four reports: Oct. 31, Milwaukee county (Donald), Nov. 13, Douglas county (Bernard), Nov. 14, Florence county (Hilsenhoff) and Nov. 20, Bayfield county (Rusch).

Common Redpoll: In contrast to the deluge of reports last fall there was not a single observation this year.

Pine Siskin: First from Bayfield county, Aug. 15 (Robbins), where birds probably spent the summer. This was followed by a Sep. 16 report from Milwaukee county (Strehlow), and late October reports from Dane (Emlen) and Douglas (Bernard) counties. There were only four counties reporting the species in November, indicating little movement of this winter finch into the state this year.

Red Crossbill: In direct contrast to the lack of any observations last fall, there were no less than twelve reports this year. August observations included Bayfield (Robbins), 11 in Door (Erickson), and Sheboygan (Kraupa) counties. Flocks were reported in Marathon county and Klugow reported the species to be very common all fall in Douglas county. However the only observation for the southern half of the state was made in Milwaukee county on Nov. 19 (Gustafson), indicating that if an invasion is to indeed occur it will probably be later in the winter season.

White-winged Crossbill: Only reported in two northern counties this fall, Marinette (Aug. 20-21, Sep. 17, Lindberg) and Douglas (few all fall, Klugow).

Towhee: Last date, Nov. 6, Milwaukee county (Donald).

Savannah Sparrow: Oct. 28 departure date in Dane county (Ashman).

Grasshopper Sparrow: The only report was from Outagamie county on Sep. 4 (Tessen).

Vesper Sparrow: Last date, Oct. 29, Vernon county (Weber).

Slate-colored Junco: A Sep. 15 arrival date in Brown county (Cleary, Paulson) which was followed by many other arrival dates during the next week from all over the state.

Oregon Junco: Nine reports: Sep. 8-11, Douglas county (Bernard); Sep. 20 to the end of the period, Outagamie county (Tessen); Oct. 9, Langlade county (Rudy); Oct. 19 and Nov. 26, Milwaukee county (Donald, Gustafson); 4 on Oct. 24, Manitowoc county (Brouchoud); Oct. 25, Columbia county (Tomlinson); Oct. 30, Vernon county (Morse); Nov. 1, Waukesha county (Hoffmann).

Tree Sparrow: Arrival date of Sep. 24 from Marinette county (Lindberg) is unusually early.

Chipping Sparrow: The last individual was observed in Outagamie county on Nov. 19 feeding in a food tray (Tessen).

Clay-colored Sparrow: Only report from St. Croix county on Sep. 22 (Robbins).

Field Sparrow: Departure date of Oct. 30, Dane county (Ashman).

Harris Sparrow: No less than seventeen reports this year as compared to six last year, indicating a much better movement through the state occurred this fall. First reported on Sep. 17 by Bernard in Douglas county. Observations then occurred in Chippewa, Dane, Door, Fond du Lac, LaCrosse, Milwaukee, Marinette, Outagamie, Rock, Price, St. Croix and Vernon counties until the individual noted on Oct. 31 in Pierce county (Robbins).

White-crowned Sparrow: 13 counties reporting this year, as compared to 14 last year. Observations occurred between Sep. 17 (Douglas county, Bernard) and Oct. 23 (Waukesha county, Bielefeldt). While a few people indicated the numbers that they observed this year, it is hoped that many more will do so next year.

White-throated Sparrow: An early arrival on Aug. 17 in Fond du Lac county (R. Knuth). Individuals were reported as still coming to feeders in December in Price (Vincent) and Outagamie (Tessen) counties.

Fox Sparrow: Observed between Sep. 19 (Fond du Lac county, R. Knuth) and Nov. 26 (Racine county, Erickson).

Lincoln's Sparrow: First on Sep. 3, Milwaukee county (Donald) and last on Oct. 23, Manitowoc county (Brouchoud).

Lapland Longspur: An arrival date of Sep. 7 in Douglas county by Robbins is six days earlier than the previous state arrival record. There were no subsequent reports in the state until October.

Snow Bunting: Sixteen counties reporting this fall with the first observation on Oct. 22 in three counties: Price (Vincent), Forest (Hilsenhoff) and LaCrosse (Leshner). 350 birds were noted in Fond du Lac county on Nov. 26 (R. Knuth).



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