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Notes On Raising Blue Grouse

by Gail Shickley

When walking through the woods in the vicinity of our Colorado mountain cabin* we are sometimes startled by a loud whirring sound and recover our wits just in time to see anywhere from two to five birds disappearing into a different part of the forest. These are Blue Grouse, the common grouse of that section of the Rocky Mountains. So perfectly do they blend into their surroundings that if they remained quietly in place we might pass within a few feet of them without being aware of their presence, but when we approach too close they are unwilling to rely on this protection. The sudden explosion of their flight possibly gives them some protection, too, for it has the effect of immobilizing the invaders until the grouse have the opportunity to fly a considerable distance from their original perch. A few times we have had the good fortune to catch sight of a family of grouse feeding on melon rinds which we had put outside the kitchen for the chipmunks and ground squirrels, and on one memorable occasion I found myself being threatened by a plucky hen grouse, vociferously protecting her brood of eight young chicks. I had walked within a few feet of them without seeing them. The behavior of the hen left no doubt about her intention to attack me if her family was molested, and I quietly backed away.

*At Eldora, Colorado, near Boulder.

This paper was read at the annual meeting of the Nebraska Ornithologists' Union in North Platte, May 20, 1961.

These few occasions constituted our total experience with Blue Grouse until midsummer of 1960, when a friend asked me if my husband and I would take two young grouse and try to raise them. The tiny birds had been foraging for food near her cabin on a cold, damp afternoon. No parent bird or other young grouse could be found in the vicinity. After a couple of hours the smaller of the two birds dropped to the ground in a weakened condition and appeared to be on the verge of dying from exposure to the cold. It was then that the friend gathered up both birds, took them inside, and revived them with warmth; but a household teeming with children and pets made it impractical for her to try to raise the wild birds. Through this accidental occurrence, and with such meager background, we were launched into the experiment of trying to raise the two grouse. While we were engaged in this experiment we were told several times that grouse cannot be raised in captivity and that wild birds cannot be tamed. We are not in a position to refute the first statement, for we succeeded in keeping the birds only four weeks. As for the second statement, the answer might depend on the interpretation of the term **tamed**. In the course of time our greatest concern came to be whether or not the birds could be returned to their natural habitat if they did survive. Even though we did not succeed in raising the grouse to adult birds and returning them to the forest, during the time we had them they gave us much pleasure and provided us with an unusual op-

portunity to observe their life and behavior.

We had no way of knowing exactly how old the birds were when we received them. They were downy chicks with just a hint of feathers beginning to appear in their wings, and from the plumage stage we estimated they might be ten days to two weeks old. Their down was a bright buffy color, mottled all over with dark brown to black streaks. Their necks were fairly long when extended and were topped by small heads with bright beady eyes and big beaks. Their feet were so large that they appeared almost grotesque, and at no time in the weeks we watched their growth did their body size ever seem to catch up with the size of their feet. When they were standing, one foot was always atop the other, and as they walked the claws of one foot would curl up as it scraped past the opposite leg. The big feet gave them an awkward appearance; yet they could be amazingly quick and adept in their movements when there was a need for fast action. The sex of the birds was never definitely determined. It seemed to us that the larger bird was quite male in its looks and actions, and that the smaller bird appeared to be female. Possibly the difference in their sizes was deceptive in that regard, but we thought of them as being a male and a female.

My first sight of the birds was not an encouraging one. They stood huddled in a corner of a box, looking dull and listless and eyeing me in a manner that seemed to express distrust. Suddenly the smaller grouse exploded into action, pecking viscerously at the larger one. The larger bird huddled against the floor, making no attempt at retalia-

tion. It seemed evident that the peck order had been established. Whether or not this had happened before is not known. We never saw it happen again, and the two birds had a peaceful relationship throughout the span of their life together.

In making a quick assessment of the situation it appeared that the grouse were capable of foraging for their own food, but that they were unable to keep themselves warm enough, especially in the cool damp weather which we were then having. We decided our main function would be to keep the birds inside, warm and fed, until they could keep themselves warm out-of-doors. Since at that altitude, 8600 feet, nights are cool throughout the summer it was possible that if the birds lived we would need to be responsible for their warmth at night for several weeks.

The birds had been turned over to us in a large cardboard carton, and we placed it in a corner of one of the cabin rooms. To provide additional warmth for the birds we suspended a 60 watt light bulb in a corner of the carton. The bulb was enclosed in a wire cage, and when it was turned on the birds would stand as close to it as possible, staring without blinking into the bare, glaring light. This carton and light sufficed to keep the birds warm during the day, but we decided that they would need warmth and darkness at night. In order to accomplish that we devised an arrangement that was essentially a small brooder. An electric cord was run through the bottom of a large tin can and a light bulb attached inside. When this was inverted on the floor of the carton, the can cut off practically all light from the bulb and also radiated warmth from the heat of the bulb. Over this we placed another

er carton just large enough to permit the birds to huddle between the carton and the can, and cut an entrance in the side of the carton. This arrangement provided the birds with the warmth and comfort they might find if nestled under the wing of the hen grouse. Apparently they found it acceptable for sleeping quarters, for they would walk into it at once when the light under the can was turned on at night.

It was our expectation that the large cardboard carton for the brooder arrangement would be living quarters for the birds during such time as they were in the house. In reality, it soon occurred to one of us that the birds might need more exercise than they could get in the box and they were lifted out onto the floor. From that time on they were seldom confined in the box except at night and were as much at home in the two back rooms of our cabin as any household pet would have been.

One of my first moves after bringing the birds home was to put a shallow pan filled with water into their box. They approached the water eagerly, but apparently they were more eager to stand in the water than to drink it. This was generally true whenever I gave them water, and I concluded that drinking water was not very essential to them.

My next problem was what to feed the birds while they were kept in the box. First I gave them some fine chick scratch which they rejected completely. Then I recalled having read that most seed eating birds start their young on animal food, and wondered how I could pos-

sibly provide enough insects for two young birds with voracious appetites. I caught a few mosquitoes and flies to offer them; the birds snapped the insects from my fingertips and expectantly watched for more. Next I experimented with an earthworm cut into fine pieces; the birds ate this offering, but without any display of enthusiasm. Then Mr. Shickley, drawing on a childhood memory of his mother feeding baby chickens, suggested that I try a hard-boiled egg pressed through a sieve. This food, certainly foreign to their natural diet, was very apparently relished by the grouse. Each time I gave them the chopped earthworm they seemed to like it less, and within three to four days they rejected the worms completely. By that time they were being allowed to run loose in the yard during the warmer part of the day and were catching insects and foraging for part of their own food. A neighbor offered them a leaf of crisp head lettuce and, even though they could not have seen lettuce before, they ran to it eagerly and bit off and ate small pieces of the leaf while she held it in her hand. Later I offered them other green leaves, such as spinach and celery and carrot tops, which they refused even to taste, but lettuce leaves continued to be one of their favorite foods. They quickly learned that the lettuce came from the refrigerator and, if they were running free in the house, were at my feet whenever I opened the refrigerator door. The owner of a seed store made up a special mixture of seeds suitable for small birds, and as the grouse got a little older they ate a few of the seeds each day. These various items, in addition to the food which the birds

foraged for themselves, constituted most of their food during the time that we had them.

When running free in the yard the young grouse seemed to eat any insect they found except ants. They would not eat the ants and even appeared to go out of their way to avoid coming close to the ants. They liked to probe around in a pile of ashes, swallowing bits that they found there, but we were never certain if they found some item of food in the ashes or if they were taking grit there. We kept a pan of ashes, mixed with some fine sand, available to them in the house, and they frequently pecked at this mixture. The pile of ashes in the yard was also one of their favorite places for dust baths.

One evening Mr. Shickley brought in a handful of millers to offer the grouse and they ate them with apparent relish. As Mr. Shickley released a live miller they would jump at it, snap it into their beaks, and swallow it whole. This experience also provided one of our opportunities to observe the birds' quick intelligence and adaptability. When Mr. Shickley was ready to give the millers to the birds, he wanted them where we could all enjoy watching them capture the insects and asked me to lift them to the top of a table. The grouse had never been on the table top before, but the next morning, when the birds were released from their carton, they ran immediately to the table, flew to a chair, then to the table top, and stood looking at me with an air of expectancy, apparently associating the table top with a choice food or a pleasant experience. Soon the feeding of millers became a nightly ritual, and soon after the lights were

turned on in the house the grouse would begin following Mr. Shickley about or stand watching him until he caught and fed them the usual ration of millers.

In the beginning, when the weather was damp and cold, we kept the small birds inside, but on the third day the sun came out and we thought they should be taken out-of-doors. At first we confined them within a wire pen which Mr. Shickley built for them. They obviously enjoyed being out-of-doors, but just as obviously did not like the confinement of the pen. We next tried turning them loose to run about the yard and hunt for their own food while one of us stayed close by to see that they did not wander too far. It took about three days to realize that the birds had attached themselves to us so firmly that they would not willingly wander far from us or stay away from us for any length of time. If we were in the house the grouse would feed in the area nearest our location, where they could hear the sound of our voices. If we were in the yard, the birds were never far away. If we walked to the close neighbors, the chances were good that the birds would be aware of our leaving and follow us. If Mr. Shickley was working in his shop, he could depend on it that in a short time the two birds would be perched on a ladder or box, watching every move he made. Sometimes, when working near an unscreened kitchen window, I would have the window open. As soon as the larger of the two birds was able to fly a few feet it would frequently walk up onto the porch, fly to the porch railing, from there to a bird feeder hanging in a tree outside the window, and then triumphantly fly

through the open window to perch on the ironing board or table and watch me at my work.

As to how this identification with human beings on the part of the young grouse should be explained I do not know. It probably could not be called imprinting, for the birds were too old before they saw us, but there was constant evidence that the birds regarded us as a natural and important part of their environment and as a symbol of their security. On one occasion I was sitting on the porch steps when a ground squirrel ran out from under the porch, frightening one of the grouse. The bird reacted spontaneously, and, with an alarmed chirp, flew directly to my lap, much as one might expect it to fly to the hen grouse under normal circumstances. It was also evident that we fulfilled a social need for the birds. If I were writing at the table it was a common habit of theirs to huddle close together atop the toe of my shoe. As they got older they would frequently fly to the table top and sit where they could watch me work. Sometimes they would walk across my paper or sit on it and peck at my pen in a playful manner. If I sat on the floor it was their habit to fly up on my lap, then walk up my forearm, and try to find a foothold between my arm and body. I do not mean to imply by this that they in any way confused my arm with the protective wing of the mother grouse; I think it more likely they were naturally gravitating to an area from which warmth emanated.

In spite of the birds' desire to be near us, and even seeking contact with us at times, they did not like to have us pick them up, hold them, or pet them in any way; and this

dislike became more pronounced as the birds grew older. Even when they wanted to be out of their carton, and were still too small to fly out by themselves, it was evident they did not enjoy the moment of being picked up and handled. We could pick them up whenever it seemed necessary, but they usually would run a short distance away from us and then huddle against the ground or floor in a way that clearly showed their dislike of being handled as they submitted to being picked up.

During other summers at the cabin I had often heard the plaintive whistles when there was a family of grouse feeding along the creek or at the edge of the timber and thought it was the hen grouse calling to her young to keep the family together. It was a surprise to me to find these young birds giving this same plaintive whistle almost constantly whenever they were left alone. If I answered them with an imitation of their whistle, spoke to them, or approached them they would change from whistling to a contented little chirping sound. I realized then that I had heard this whistle only when a family of grouse were feeding in a scattered group, but that when they fed close together at the melon rinds they did not whistle. I questioned Robert J. Niedrach, who is known for his exceptional knowledge of bird sounds, about the whistling and he replied that in his opinion the whistle is a note of communication among the brood and enables the parent to keep in touch with the whereabouts of each young one as it sounds off in its turn. This opinion would be entirely consistent with our observations.

A rug tossed over the carton at night kept it dark inside and the birds would be quiet until they heard us stirring about in the morning, at which time they would start to whistle and show signs of being restless. When they were still very small I would turn back the rug and lift them out on the floor. Their first move when released was always to flip their wings a few times and then take a few warm-up flights. As downy chicks they could not fly more than one or two feet at a time and their little hops were further hampered by their sliding on the waxed floor. Their awkward antics as they attempted their first flights were very comical to watch. Later, as the birds grew stronger, I would turn back the rug over the carton and go about the bed making. First one and then the other of the birds would perch on the edge of the carton and then fly across the room and light in the middle of the bed I was attempting to make, sitting there until I lifted them to the floor. This early morning flight from the carton to the bed was routine behavior, and it appeared to be almost in the nature of a game with the birds.

As I moved on to the kitchen the birds followed and took up their favorite post just under the edge of the coal range. This vantage point afforded them warmth, safety from heavy footsteps moving about the kitchen, and a position from which they could see all that went on. The range stands approximately in the middle on one side of a long, narrow room, and the two chicks huddled together under the front edge, their necks stretched out, and their heads constantly moving back and forth like spectators at a ping pong game

as they watched my movements. If they saw me go to the refrigerator they would run out to follow me, as little chickens run to a hen when she clucks to announce a choice bit of food turned over in her scratching. I would prepare a clean paper with a sprinkling of food and grit, and a pan of water for them, but a small amount seemed to satisfy them and they soon returned to their warm spot under the stove.

When the sun began to shine through the windows of the next room, casting a spot of warmth on the floor, the grouse frequently moved into the sunlight and sat there dozing until we decided it was warm enough outside for them to be turned out. They always seemed glad to go outside, but they were happier if we were in the yard, too. If they were outside alone too long, or if it turned cloudy and cool, they would be at a door or window, wanting the warmth and sociability of the house.

As they ran free in the yard their protective coloration was so nearly perfect that, even when they were very close, it was difficult to see them. The bright, buffy down with dark, irregular streaks was followed by feathers of the same colors and patterns, and gave every appearance of broken sunshine and shade as the birds slipped through the grass foraging for food. I soon realized that the birds did not willingly stay in either solid shade or open sunshine, and that their natural habits kept them in exactly the broken sunshine and shadow that their color and design resembled so completely. Finding the birds was further complicated by their whistles having a certain amount of the directional quality of ventriloquism

so that it was not always easy to tell from which direction the birds were calling. Often my first indication of their location came from seeing tall stems of grass move abruptly or move against the breeze. If all else failed when I wanted to locate the birds I found it easiest to sit down on a rock and whistle an imitation of their own calls. Within a few minutes both birds would be feeding near me or sitting contentedly at my feet. There were times when I discovered them sitting within a few inches of my feet without my having seen them arrive.

The birds had a few habits which we observed constantly, but could only speculate as to the interpretation or reasons for the habits. One of these was their habit of pecking in a desultory fashion at any object within their reach. The object might be a shoe, a table leg, a human finger, a rock—anything that attracted their attention momentarily. There appeared to be no expectancy of food, for when they were pecking at food their manner was quick and alert. It occurred to me that, as a human baby seeks acquaintance with its environment through a sense of touch, so the young grouse might test the nature of its environment by pecking at the objects with which it is surrounded.

Many times when we approached the grouse we would find them drowsing. When they became aware of our presence they usually started eating eagerly at whatever food they could find. This happened so often, especially when the birds were very young, that it caused me to speculate on the possibility that the presence of the parent bird might stimulate feeding activity in the small grouse and that this stim-

ulation is a part of the social need of the small birds for the parent. If this is true, it might explain, to some extent, the difficulty of raising the grouse in captivity, and why we were able to keep the birds as long as we did, for in most situations the grouse probably would not be allowed the close social relationship with human beings which they experienced at our cabin.

In reality it could not be said that the grouse were in captivity, for after the first few days they were allowed to roam wherever they wished and to return to the house whenever they were ready. After they had been with us a while it was evident they had become thoroughly adapted to living with human beings and were as much at home with us as a pet dog or kitten might have been. We were seriously concerned about how we would induce the grouse to return to the forest and accept the normal life of wild grouse. This problem was solved for us at the end of the fourth week. Then the smaller of the two birds, the one that had been so near death on the day they were picked up, took ill, and two days later it died. The larger bird was still healthy and strong, but it was obviously disturbed at the loss of its companion. About noon of the following day it sunned itself on the back porch for a while and then wandered into the yard to feed, and that was the last time we saw it. We had developed considerable fondness for the grouse by that time; so it is our hope that this one may have wandered off with another family of grouse and survived.

In reviewing the experience after the grouse were gone we would revise our first assessment of our main function in regard to the birds. Food

and warmth were necessary, it is true, but we think that fulfilling the social needs of the birds, to whatever extent we were able, was also important to their health and well-being. We were impressed with the learning ability of the grouse and the ease with which

they adapted to an unnatural situation. This unusual opportunity to become acquainted with them left us with a feeling of admiration for the Blue Grouse and a regret that we had not fully succeeded in raising these two.

Species and Nesting Density of Birds in Grassland Habitats Near Burwell, Nebraska, in 1960 *

Marvin D. Schwilling
Nebraska Game, Forestation and Parks Commission
Burwell, Nebraska

This information was gathered from two typical sandhill grassland types. One area was located seven miles west and 10 miles north of Burwell and the other was located 23 miles north of Burwell.

DESCRIPTION OF HABITATS

Choppy Sandhills Habitat—This type habitat is described by Abaskin and Hayes (Abaskin, B. and F. A. Hayes 1933). The area was one township, 23,040 acres in size, 95.8 percent was native grassland and 4.2 percent farmland. Twelve percent of the area was mowed for native hay during the summer.

Sandhills Wet Meadow Habitat—This type habitat is described by Moran, Hayes, Lee, Bacon, Abaskin, Gemmell and Lovald (Moran, W. J., F. A. Hayes, W. D. Lee, S. R. Bacon, B. Abaskin, R. L. Gemmell and R. H. Lovald 1933). The area was one township, 23,040 acres in size, 99.1 percent was native grassland

and 0.9 percent farmland. Twenty eight percent of the area was mowed for native hay.

CENSUS METHODS

From June 2 to June 30 a systematic search of randomly selected 40 acre plots was made. This search was accomplished by two to six men walking abreast at six foot intervals. These plots were traversed directly across at 22 yard intervals. The number of acres censused varied with the number of men in the crew.

CENSUSES

Nests of nine species were recorded on the 96.2 acre sample of the choppy sandhills. Species and density are given in Table 1.

Nests of 13 species were recorded on the 112.8 acre sample of the sandhill wet meadow habitat. Species and density are given in Table 2.

SUMMARY

Twenty nests of nine species of birds were recorded on 96.2 acres of choppy sandhill habitat in Loup County. Thus one nest was recorded for each 4.8 acres censused.

*This paper was read at the annual meeting of the Nebraska Ornithologists' Union in North Platte, May 20, 1961.

Table 1. Nests found on choppy sandhill type, 96.2 acres censused.

Species	No. of nests	Max. no. eggs	Ave. no. eggs	Nests per 100 acres
Grasshopper Sparrow	9	5	4.62	9.4
W. Meadowlark	3	7	7	3.1
Lark Sparrow	2	4	4	2.1
Sharp-tailed Grouse	1	-	-	1.0
Field Sparrow	1	3	-	1.0
Vesper Sparrow	1	3**	-	1.0
Horned Lark	1	-	-	1.0
Mourning Dove	1	2	2*	1.0
Upland Plover	1	4	4*	1.0

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20

*One nest only

**Young

Table 2. Nests found on sandhill wet meadow type, 112.8 acres censused.

Species	No. of nests	Max. no. eggs	Ave. no. eggs	Nests per 100 acres
W. Meadowlark	10	5	4.8	8.9
Duck (unidentified)	6	-	-	all nests destroyed
Upland Plover	5	4	3.8	4.4
Blue-winged Teal	5	9	8.5	4.4
Red-winged Blackbird	3	4	4.0	2.7
Pintail	2	6	-	1.8
Horned Lark	2	-	-	1.8
Mallard	1	7	7	.9
Prairie Chicken	1	-	-	.9
Dickcissel	1	-	-	.9
Grasshopper Sparrow	1	3	-	.9
Kingbird	1	-	-	.9
Flicker	1	-	-	.9
E. Meadowlark	1	4	4	.9

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40

Forty nests of 13 species of birds were recorded on 113 acres of sandhill and wet meadow habitats in Garfield and Holt counties. Thus one nest was recorded for each 2.8 acres searched.

This is not a complete listing of nesting species occurring within these habitats but only the species that were recorded on the sample acres. It does not list the entire bird population on the sample but only the number that had established

nests during this period.

Literature Cited

Abaskin, B. and F. A. Hayes 1933. Soil Survey of Loup County Nebraska. U. S. Dept. of Agri. Series 1934, No. 1:1-3.

Moran, W. J., F. A. Hayes, W. D. Lee, S. R. Bacon, B. Abaskin, R. L. Gemmell, and R. H. Lovald 1938. Soil Survey of Holt County Nebraska. U. S. Dept. of Agri. Series 1932, No. 27:1-4.

General Notes

ERROR IN THE MIGRATION REPORT.—Earl Glandon of Stapleton reports that the March 10th date for the Orchard Oriole should read May 10th in the October, 1961, **Review**.

WESTERN GREBES AT THE CRESCENT LAKE REFUGE. — These birds have nested on several of our lakes for a number of years. The largest colony consisting of approximately 50 birds can be found on Roundup Lake but additional birds of lesser number can be found on most of the larger bodies of water on the refuge.—**Richard S. Rodgers, Refuge Manager, Ellsworth**

OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER AT BLADEN.—On the morning of May 13, 1961, I saw a bird alight in the leafless sumac near the corner of the house. It had the general appearance of a Starling in both size and shape, perched as it was. The most noticeable distinction as to color and marking was the entire wing in dusky contrast to the body of the bird. I at once recognized it as an Olive-sided Flycatcher, for its general actions were also in keeping with the species. It lingered only for a short minute.

This is a new record for me, and one I have been hoping for, thinking that sometime one of these birds should make its appearance here.—

Harold Turner, Bladen

GREAT BLUE HERON DIES OF BROKEN NECK.—Just thought I'd drop a note relating an interesting incident which occurred on a tour I recently conducted in Fontenell Forest on July 9th (1961). When we (78 people) visited the heronry, we sighted two nearly full-grown herons atop their nest, 55 feet high in a cottonwood. From their behavior it was obvious they hadn't flown before. Undoubtedly we made them somewhat nervous standing about 150 yards from the tree supporting the nest. Just as we began to leave, one of the people called my attention to the fact that one of the herons was making an attempt to fly. As it cleared the nest, it dropped rapidly, wings thrashing. It fell down and forward until it hit a crotch in an adjacent tree. There it hung by the neck, 40 feet off the ground, caught just under the head.

First appearances indicated the heron was dead because it was motionless. Making a last attempt to

stimulate any life after watching it hang there for three minutes, I clapped. The heron immediately flapped its wings enough to break loose, and fell into the brush (poison ivy) below. I retrieved it and took it home to save it from predators. However, 20 hours later it died. I took it to Ralph Velich to have it mounted. I requested an autopsy and Ralph said the 7th and 8th vertebrae were dislocated. Hence, it died from a broken neck. Nevertheless, this incident proved extremely interesting to all who witnessed it. It illustrated well the principal in nature, that only the strong and fortunate survive. The other young bird from the same nest flew several minutes later and had no difficulty. —**James M. Malkowski, Park Naturalist, Omaha**

ADDITIONAL FALL RECORDS FOR DOUGLAS COUNTY.—By a careful checking I find that my arrival or last date differs from the dates given in the July, 1961, **Review**. In the following list of birds the **Review** record is given first and my record follows in parentheses:

White Pelican (Oct. 15*), Sparrow Hawk, Dec. 16 (Dec. 24), Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Sept. 14 (Nov. 5), Brown Creeper, Oct. 31-Dec. 12 (Oct. 7-Dec. 30), Winter Wren, Nov. 26-Dec. 28 (Oct. 5-Dec. 30), Catbird, Sept. 20 (Sept. 30), Brown Thrasher, Oct. 12 (Oct. 15), Robin, Dec. 17 (Dec. 24), Wood Thrush, July 16-Sept. 5 (July 1-Sept. 30), Hermit Thrush (Oct. 16*), Eastern Bluebird, Sept. 11-Nov. 19 (Oct. 15-Dec. 30), Golden-crowned Kinglet, Oct. 22-Dec. 18 (Sept. 30-Dec. 30), White-eyed Vireo (July 14-Sept. 9), Bell's Vireo, Sept. 4 (Sept. 9), Nashville Warbler, Sept. 11-Oct. 11 (Sept. 9-Oct. 26), Kentucky Warbler (July 14), Yellowthroat, Aug. 14 (Oct. 26),

Yellow-breasted Chat, Aug. 14² (Sept. 9), Baltimore Oriole, Sept. 5 (Sept. 9), Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Sept. 4 (Sept. 17), Indigo Bunting, Sept. 21 (Oct. 7), Goldfinch, Dec. 18 (Dec. 30), Rufous-sided Towhee, Oct. 22 (Nov. 2), Slate-colored Junco, Oct. 8-Dec. 29 (Oct. 15-Dec. 30), Tree Sparrow, Oct. 31-Dec. 29 (Oct. 15-Dec. 30), Field Sparrow, July 16 (Aug. 19), White-crowned Sparrow (Sept. 25-Nov. 2), White-throated Sparrow, Oct. 1-Nov. 6 (Sept. 30-Oct. 26), Fox Sparrow, Nov. 5-19 (Oct. 26-Dec. 10), Song Sparrow, Oct. 19-Dec. 29 (Sept. 30-Dec. 30).

Please note that my fall arrival date is considerably earlier for these birds: Brown Creeper, Winter Wren, Golden-crowned Kinglet, and Fox Sparrow. And my last date for these birds is worthy of notice: Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Brown Creeper, Wood Thrush, Golden-crowned Kinglet, Nashville Warbler, White-throated Sparrow, and Fox Sparrow. Those marked with an asterisk (*) were seen only once. —**Carl H. Swanson, Omaha**

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION ABOUT MIGRATION OF BUFFLEHEADS.—A study of the Bufflehead is under way, and information on the migration of that species is needed. Data required include first arrival dates, peak date of migration and peak numbers, and departure dates. Only birds actually believed to be migrants should be listed, but, where pertinent, other data on wintering or summering numbers should be included. If only infrequent visits are made to areas frequented by Bufflehead, the statement "present by (date)" is preferable to "arrival (date)", and "last seen (date)" is preferable to "departure (date)". Information is solicited particularly for the spring mi-

gration of 1962, but it is hoped that interested observers will report any data they may have obtained in the past; requests for fall migration data will be made later. It is planned to color-mark some Buffleheads in Maryland, New York, and Oregon during the winter of 1961-1962, and observers should take particular note of any Buffleheads bearing bright patches of red, yellow, or orange. Please send information on

the Bufflehead to: A. J. Erskine, Canadian Wildlife Service, Box 180, Sackville, New Brunswick, Canada.

ALBINO ROBIN AT FAIRBURY.
—Mrs. C. J. Galbraith of 701 F St. reports a young completely albino Robin in her yard June 30, 1961. (Several others have reported at least partially albino Robins in the last few years. A Robin with white spots has been seen at Chadron for the past three summers. Ed.)

Meetings and Reports

The annual Fall Field Days were held at Scottsbluff, October 7, and at Plattsmouth, October 15, 1961. There were 22 people attending the Scottsbluff meeting and they compiled a list of 65 birds, while the Plattsmouth group had 46 people who listed 54 birds. Following is a list of birds seen at both places: Pied-billed Grebe, Great Blue Heron, American Bittern, Mallard, Green-winged and Blue-winged Teals, Red-tailed and Marsh Hawks, Ring-necked Pheasant, Killdeer, Greater Yellowlegs, Mourning Dove, Belted Kingfisher, Flicker, Horned Lark, Blue Jay, Crow, Black-capped Chickadee, Robin, Ruby-crowned Kinglet, Starling, Myrtle Warbler, Western Meadowlark, Red-winged Blackbird, Common Grackle, Goldfinch, Rufous-sided Towhee, Vesper Sparrow, Slate-colored Junco, Harris' Sparrow. The following were seen at Scottsbluff only. Double-crested Cormorant, Gadwall, Widgeon, Shoveller, Ruddy Duck, Common Merganser, Red-breasted Merganser, Rough-legged Hawk, Golden Eagle, Osprey, Pigeon Hawk, Lesser

Yellowlegs, Dowitcher, Wilson's Phalarope, Herring and Ring-billed Gulls, Great Horned Owl, Pinon Jay, Rock Wren, Mountain Bluebird, Townsend's Solitaire, Water Pipit, Cedar Waxwing, Audubon's Warbler, House Sparrow, Yellow-headed, Rusty and Brewer's Blackbirds, Cowbird, House Finch, Oregon Junco, Tree, Chipping and White-crowned Sparrows. For Plattsmouth only: White Pelican, Canada, White-fronted, Snow and Blue Geese, Pintail, Turkey Vulture, Sparrow Hawk, Red-bellied, Red-headed, Hairy and Downy Woodpeckers, Rough-winged and Barn Swallows, Tufted Titmouse, White- and Red-breasted Nuthatches, Brown Creeper, Brown Thrasher, Eastern Bluebird, Golden-crowned Kinglet, Cardinal, Pine Siskin, Field and Song Sparrows.

The Plattsmouth Bird Club headed by Mrs. Emma Cappell had charge of the arrangements for the October 15 meeting while the Scottsbluff Nature Club headed by Roy Witschy made arrangements for the October 7 meeting.

Excerpts From Letters

"Least Bittern about five miles north of Lakeside—heard. We had them in Jamaica Bay, N.Y., and the Troy Meadow marshes in New Jersey, so I'm familiar with it. Virginia Rail at Smith Lake—it walked about not six feet from us. Northern Phalarope, 30, five to 10 miles east of Alliance. Lewis Woodpecker, east of Northport. Black-headed Grosbeak, Smith Lake. Several unusual distribution records—at the spring about 10 miles north of the Valentine Refuge sign on Route 83: Yellow-bellied flycatcher; Scarlet Tanager; Bay-breasted Warbler; Warbling Vireo. (Others) Baird's Sparrow on the Crescent Lake road. Lots of Pintails in the Sandhills—all males. Many Long-billed Curlews and a fair number of Upland Plovers. Lots of Redheads—pairs—and Blue-winged Teal. The usual Mallard pair in every pond. Many Eared Grebes, no Horned Grebes. Smith's Longspur on the Crescent Lake road." —**Mary Tremaine, Omaha** (Mary and Bertha Winter made a circle drive to Alliance and back before going home after the meeting in North Platte. Both wrote letters to tell of their experiences, and the letter from Mary (dated May 23, 1961) was used.)

"The Cassin's Kingbirds have stopped for awhile in the Wildcat Hills. One could never confuse a Cassin's with a Western. Their coloring is so much more brilliant and striking. The Cassin's never comes down in the valley or even to the lower pastures. It seems to favor a look-out spot on a yucca or fence up in the hills near the pines. Also, saw a Western Flycatcher at the picnic grounds near the cabin. (It) stayed in the ravines and near and sometimes on the cedar trees or deci-

duous trees. The Townsend's Solitaires arrived the first few days of Sept. Have had more Wilson's Warblers than usual and they have been here for a couple of weeks. Saw two Nashville Warblers—surely they could be nothing else with the gray head, eye ring (no hood like the Macgillivray's). Geese (Canada) came down and lit on the river and an island in the river the first day of Sept.

"I helped entertain Doris Wilson, an Ornithologist from Scotland, who was visiting here. I took her on an all day field trip. She was thrilled to see the Wilson's Phalarope and Wilson's Warbler. She did add some firsts to her life list and her American bird list." — **Joyce Brashear, Scottsbluff** (Sept. 9, 1961)

"Luella (Seabury) said they have two Townsend's Solitaires at their home. You know, we do not see them very regularly, so it seems interesting to have them again after two or three years without seeing them. I have seen the White-breasted Nuthatch and a Brown Creeper (in Plainview), but here in town birds are scarce." —**Mrs. George Seabury, Plainview**

"During the cold months when snow is on the ground I (use) more than 100 pounds of feed for the wild birds. I have always had Tree and Harris' (sparrows) at the feeding trays. The Harris' eats an early breakfast and late dinner." —**Mrs. W. J. Svoboda, Verdigre**

"Last spring on May 16, 1961, I saw a Canada Warbler in our white flowering crab. . . . Not being positive about it, I did not report it. Since then I have, through research and a Stillwell record, definitely concluded that it was a Canada Warbler." —**Sister Mary Silveria, Omaha**

"Very few berries on the cedars this season so we won't have many winter birds that like berries to eat. Saw the first flock of Cedar Waxwings for this fall. Saw a Golden-crowned Kinglet for the first time in several years, a nuthatch, and a lone Evening Grosbeak." — **Lola and Don Held, Elsmere** (date, Nov. 14, 1961)

"I don't know how often the Sprague's Pipits are seen in Nebr., but a few days ago I saw a few in a pasture near here. They didn't seem afraid of my pickup and I could get very close and observe them feeding. These were the first I've seen in this state."—**Lee Morris, Bradshaw** (Oct. 15, 1961).

"It may interest you . . . to know that my wife and I observed on Oct. 13, 1961, a dozen Cedar Waxwings in our willow trees, rose bushes and elm trees. On occasion three or four drank simultaneously at the bird bath. But they failed to sing. They did not return the next day and they have not been here since."—**Oscar Alexis, Lincoln**

"This fall the Myrtle Warblers stayed a long time. Oct. 26, 1961 was the last time I saw them taking a bath. Oct. 21 was really a day for Red-breasted Nuthatches. They seemed to be on every tree. Also, Brown Creepers were plentiful. The Townsend's Solitaire was here on that date. We also have the Chickadees, Downys, and Cardinals which are always so welcome on winter days."—**Mrs. Earle Lionberger, Superior**

"I was surprised to find a Song Sparrow singing lustily at the Game Refuge today (July 2, 1961). In all the years I have watched birds, I

have never seen them later in the year than the first week in May or earlier than late Sept. in this locality. Could it be nesting and are there other records for summer here?"—**Lorene Heineman, Plattsmouth**

"Today (Nov. 20, 1961), I was amazed to see a Yellow-bellied Flycatcher alight in the vine which covers the kitchen window. The bird seemed to be in good health and ate two of the dried berries which were still hanging to the vine. . . . We have a ground cover of three or four inches (of snow) and I am quite certain that there has been no flying insects since the snowstorm.

"Earlier we had a Field Sparrow and some White-throated Sparrows, but we now have the usual Juncos, Harris' Sparrows, Chickadees, Hairy and Downy Woodpeckers, Blue Jays, White-breasted Nuthatches, Creepers and Flickers. Occasionally the Kinglets and Robins still come for water.

"I found a Pine Siskin's nest in Buffalo County this summer. It contained three eggs. Also, last winter we had a Sage Thrasher from Oct., 1960, until Feb., 1961. It would feed from the ground but never flew to the feeder. When we went outside it would run across the vacant lot never flying unless we pursued it too closely. It spent most of its time scratching among the leaves under the bushes, but seemed to have a great need for water. It would spend better than 15 minutes at the water each morning. Sometimes after a heavy snow we would not see it for three or four days and we were certain it had perished, but it was around until the weather began to warm a bit in Feb."—**Mrs. Kermit S. Swanson, Aurora**

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Mrs. George Kirk

Mrs. George Seabury of Plainview writes: "This is to tell you that my sister Lottie, Mrs. George Kirk, died last August 22 (1961). She lived only five days after a stroke and never

rallied or revived in the least—a peaceful passing." We are indeed sorry to hear this. Her many friends will miss her at the regular meetings of N.O.U.

Book Reviews

A COLORED KEY TO THE WILDFOWL OF THE WORLD.—by Peter Scott. Charles Scribner's Sons, Publisher, 597 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N. Y., 1961: 96 pp. \$3.50.

This field guide describes all species of ducks, geese and swans of the world and illustrates them in color. Here is an opportunity to compare related species from various areas of the world.

These illustrations are of birds in breeding plumage. It would have been helpful to have eclipse plumage shown, also, but perhaps this would be too ambitious an undertaking.

BIRD SONGS, The Biology of Vocal Communication and Expression

in Birds, No. 12 Cambridge Monographs in Experimental Biology.—by W. H. Thorpe. Cambridge University Press (Am. Branch) 32 East 57th St., New York 22, N. Y., 1961: 143 pp. \$3.75.

Bird songs and call notes have captivated the interest of many bird students. The author gives definitions of both and goes into the question of what is music and can it be applied to bird songs. Various diagrams are given to visualize tones and duration of tones.

Songs of birds from all over the world are described including a large number of North American birds. Anyone interested in this phase of bird study would do well to add this book to his library.

4-1962

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BIRDING AREAS NEAR AURORA

by Mrs. Kermit S. Swanson

My favorite birding spots? I have several. Hamilton County is bordered on the north by the Platte River. Some of the country near there is pretty wild. There are many sand pits and plenty of clear running streams with marshy grounds between. Add to this an abundance of trees—mostly cedars, elms and cottonwoods—and plenty of low growing brush and you can see why it would attract birds. Many species stay the year 'round, a great deal more come for the summer, but during migration it can teem with warblers, and ducks. Much of the territory that I explore is owned by the man that owns the ground on which our cabin is located. It is posted since Mr. E. A. Carlson has had a great deal of trouble with fishermen and his stock. If anyone were to obtain permission from him, he would be only too happy to let him in; or, if one should contact me, I would be delighted to take him through the territory.

To the south and west of Mr. Carlson's property is the Covenant Cedars Bible Camp which is open all summer from June 1 until September 1. Anyone may hike here if he asks permission from the caretaker who lives just inside the gate.

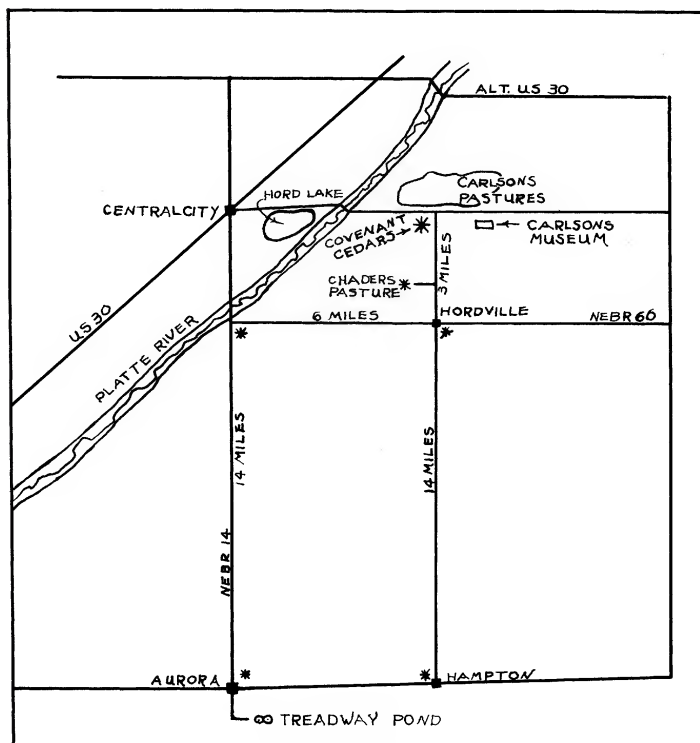
Just west and south of this is another wild stretch of country owned by Mr. Carl Chader. He has his gates locked but anyone who wishes to do so has been allowed to climb the fence and roam. (If you are easily confused in directions, better take a compass. There are so many cedars and they grow so close together that one is constantly turning to find a way through.) This is the place where I do a great deal of my winter birding.

Going on from this there are winding river roads — wild and not too good — but they afford excellent birding without hiking.

How do you find these spots? Starting at Aurora, go north 14 miles on State Highway No. 14, then turn east six miles to Hordville. Go north three miles to the Covenant Cedars Bible Camp. One-half mile east (right) is Mr. Carlson's home and nearby is his very interesting museum. West from the Bible Camp about three miles (on the Prairie Island Road) is the Platte River. A turn to the left will lead you along a river road back to the highway to Hordville. If, instead of turning left, you cross the river, you will find the Hord Lake State Recreation Ground. This is a good picnic site.

Mr. Chader's home is about three-fourths of a mile west from the Hordville-to-the-Bible-Camp road. His pasture is about half a mile north of his home.

A mile and a half south-east of Aurora on the Gene Treadway farm is a pond that comes alive soon after the ice melts in the spring and remains so until the last straggler settles down in its summer haunts. For about a third of a mile on either side of the pond are shelter belts which border the road. The pond is set between these two strips of trees about a city-block from the road. It is at the foot of rolling hills with a high dam to the south hiding it from the road. Perhaps privacy is the attraction. It is not a sparkling lake fed by clear running streams, but is more like a large mud puddle. It catches the runoff water from the feeding lots on the farm and during irrigation it holds the runoff from the surround-



ing fields. Rich black silt forms its shoreline and the northern end is quite shallow with a broad expanse of slimy earth. A pile of brush and trash lie near this end, also, and two large trees fight for survival there. Although the pond is not especially attractive to the human eye, it is a bird-watcher's paradise. In one year I have recorded 79 species, and as many as 38 species in one trip.

Originally this pond covered about an acre and a half of ground. However, after the heavy snows of the

winter of 1959-60 it filled up to cover about three acres. Last year the pond did not produce as well as usual. I thought perhaps it was because the waters did not recede and the shallow muddy banks were replaced by deep grassy ones. I'm anxiously waiting to see if this spring will bring something better. Species that I have seen at the pond and no where else in Hamilton County included: Northern Phalarope, Avocet, Hudsonian and Marbled Godwits, Baldpate (American Widgeon), Rudy Duck, Tree

Swallows, Semi - palmated Plover, White-rumped Sandpiper, Stilt Sandpiper, and Northern Water-thrush.

The west fork of the Big Blue River runs through the southern part of Hamilton County. There are some good marshes that are fine for studying ducks during migration. Bobolinks and Bitterns along with other birds spend the summer there.

Some of the birds I've seen in the Prairie Island territory are: Grosbeaks—Blue, Black-headed, and Rose-breasted; Swallows—Barn, Rough-winged and Bank; Least Tern, Warbling and Bell's Vireo, Upland Plover,

Screech Owls, and the usual warblers and flycatchers. During migration I usually see at least one Common Loon and Double-crested Cormorant, the usual ducks, many warblers and others. As anywhere, a few rare birds show up as the Scissor-tailed Flycatcher, Hooded Merganser, Prothonotary Warbler, and rarely the Whip-poor-will.

There are lots of birds here, but birding is like fishing. I can't promise you a good catch.

Others are invited to give directions to their favorite birding areas. —Ed.

THE INCIDENCE OF NEST PARASITISM BY THE BROWN-HEADED COWBIRD (*MOLOTHRUS ATER*) ON ROADSIDE NESTING BIRDS IN NEBRASKA*

Gary L. Hergenrader

Although many cases of nest parasitism by cowbirds have been reported from Nebraska, studies of the incidence of parasitism are few. During the summer of 1960 the University of Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station, in cooperation with the Nebraska Game, Forestation, and Parks Commission, conducted a survey to determine utilization of roadsides for nesting by upland game birds. The nature of the survey was such that it enabled the investigators to keep accurate records of the songbird nests encountered during the field work. Thus it was possible to determine the degree of parasitism on species such as the meadowlark (*Sturnella* species), Dickcissel (*Spiza americana*), Red-winged Blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*), Brown Thrasher (*Toxostoma rufum*), and Mourning Dove (*Zenaidura macroura*), which are commonly found nesting in the roadsides of Nebraska.

SURVEY AREA

The survey area consisted of 560 km (338 miles) of roadside in 13 counties located in eastern and south-central Nebraska. Forty km of roadside were searched within each county.

PROCEDURE

The search was conducted by three men walking abreast through roadside ditches. All vegetation growing on the roadsides was thoroughly searched. Only nests found on the ground and in the vegetation to a height of approximately two meters were considered.

RESULTS

Of 172 nests located, the most numerous, 59, were those of the Red-winged Blackbird. Forty-eight Mourning Dove, 31 meadowlark, 17 Dickcissel, and 17 Brown Thrasher nests were also found.

*Studies from the Department of Zoology, University of Nebraska, No. 336.

Red-winged Blackbird nests. The Red-winged Blackbird was found nesting in a wide variety of habitats. Most of the nests were found in wild plum (*Prunus americana*) brush. Usually several females were found nesting in the same patch of wild plum. Frequently nests were discovered in flooded roadside ditches where they were constructed among the stems or branches of rigid-stemmed plants. In all cases, the nests were in the open and well exposed to light.

Of the 59 Red-winged Blackbird nests examined, 54.2 per cent were parasitized and contained from one to three cowbird eggs each. Berger (*Wils. Bull.*, 63: 26—34, 1951) examined 99 Red-winged Blackbird nests in Michigan, only 5 per cent of which were parasitized. It is evident from these figures that the Red-winged Blackbird constitutes a major host species for the cowbird in the Nebraska survey area, whereas in Michigan, in the area surveyed by Berger, its status as a cowbird host is insignificant.

Dickcissel nests. The Dickcissel almost invariably was found nesting in smooth brome grass (*Bromus inermis*). Of the 17 nests located, 52.9 per cent contained from one of three cowbird eggs each. Friedmann (*The Cowbirds*, 231, 1929) states that there are about a dozen cases on record of parasitized Dickcissel nests with very little data published on any of these cases. Our data suggest that the Dickcissel constitutes a major host species for the Brown-headed Cowbird in Nebraska.

Meadowlark nests. Meadowlark nests were located only when the bird flushed ahead of the advancing men. The nests were extremely well hidden in the grass but were exposed to considerable light. The coloration of the females made it virtually impossible

to see them on the nests. Five of the 31 nests found (16.1 per cent) contained from one to four cowbird eggs each. No effort was made to distinguish between the Eastern and Western Meadowlark. Since their ranges overlap, the nests found probably consisted of those of both species.

According to Friedmann (*op. cit.*, 213) meadowlarks are rather uncommon hosts. In the area of Nebraska surveyed, the cowbird parasitized the meadowlarks more frequently than Friedmann found in his study. However, it utilizes the nests of meadowlarks less commonly than those of the Red-winged Blackbird and Dickcissel. In several instances, cowbird eggs were discovered near the nests. Apparently the meadowlark is sometimes successful in expelling the eggs from the nest.

Brown Thrasher nests. The Brown Thrasher is a very uncommon victim of the Brown-headed Cowbird; only seven cases of parasitized nests are on record, according to Friedmann (*op. cit.*, 253). Of the 17 Brown Thrasher nests examined in this investigation, none contained cowbird eggs. All of the nests were in the interior of wild plum brush or Osage orange (*Maclura pomifera*) hedges where the light intensity was low. The lack of light may possibly be one of the reasons that the Brown Thrasher is so infrequently parasitized. Friedmann (*op. cit.*, 191) reports that cowbirds prefer nests that are built in the open.

Mourning Dove nests. Forty-eight Mourning Dove nests were located, none of which contained cowbird eggs. Several nests were found on the ground and consisted of depressions scantily lined with plant material; the majority of the nests, however, were found in small trees, plum brush, and Osage orange.

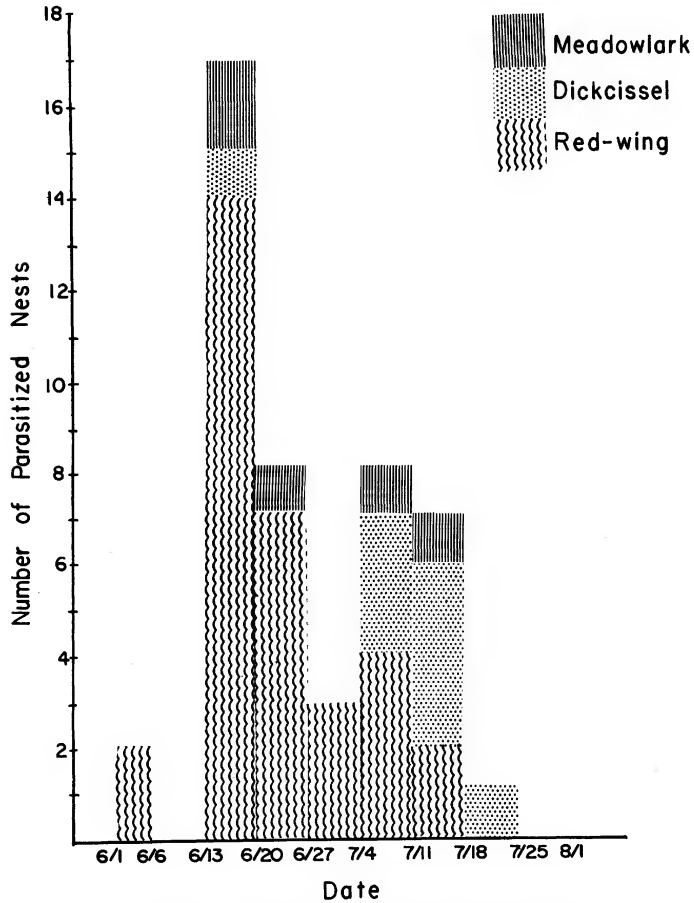


Figure 1. Number of parasitized nests of each species found weekly.

The Mourning Dove appears to be an unfavorable host for the Brown-headed Cowbird, possibly because (1) the eggs would not receive enough

heat during incubation due to the size difference between cowbird and dove eggs; (2) feeding of the young is different from the normal host method,

that is, the young dove thrusts its bill inside the mouth of the parent whereas in normal hosts the parent thrusts its bill down the throat of the young; (3) the pigeon milk fed to young doves is quite different from the usual food of young cowbirds.

Number of cowbird eggs per nest. After his thorough study, Friedmann (*op. cit.*, 178—180) concluded that "the normal, the usual, the characteristic thing is for a Cowbird to deposit one egg in a nest." In this survey only 15 of the 32 parasitized nests of Red-winged Blackbirds contained one cowbird egg. Three of the parasitized Dickcissel nests contained only one cowbird egg while six contained more than one. Four of the five parasitized meadowlark nests contained only one cowbird egg.

Laying period. Figure 1 shows the laying period for the Brown-headed Cowbird. The individual segments of each bar represent the number of parasitized nests of each species found weekly during the survey period. Time in the field was divided equally among the periods shown.

SUMMARY

A total of 560 km (338miles) of Nebraska roadsides were searched for bird nests during the summer of 1960 in an effort to determine the inci-

dence of nest parasitism by Brown-headed Cowbirds on the birds that commonly nest along the road. Of the 172 nests located, 59 were those of the Red-winged Blackbird; 48, Mourning Dove; 31, meadowlark; 17, Dickcissel; and 17, Brown Thrasher.

Fifty-four per cent of the Red-winged Blackbird nests were parasitized. Of the Dickcissel nests located, 53 per cent were parasitized as were 16 per cent of the meadowlark nests. No parasitized nests of either the Brown Thrasher or Mourning Dove were found.

Fifteen of the 32 parasitized Red-winged Blackbird nests contained one cowbird egg. Three of the nine parasitized Dickcissel nests and four of the five parasitized meadowlark nests contained only one cowbird egg. The greatest number of cowbird eggs found in any one nest was four in a meadowlark nest.

Department of Zoology, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska.

This article is reprinted from the Auk of January, 1962, by permission of the Editor, Dr. Donald S. Farner, and the Author, Gary L. Hergenrader, who is doing graduate work in the Department of Zoology at the University of Wisconsin in Madison.

ANNUAL WINTER MEETING

The Sixth Annual Winter Meeting was held in Lexington January 20, 1962. Friday evening the members met in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Barmore for an informal get-together. The program on Saturday was held in the Veteran's Building as follows: "A Study of Nesting Pine Siskins at Kearney, Nebraska," by Harry Gustafson, a student at the Nebraska State College at Kearney; "A Trip to Alaska," (slides) by Doris Gates; "A Picture of 4-H Club Work," by Louie

E. Rudman; "Bird Sculpture in Wax," by Mrs. W. F. Wyss; "Blackbird Population Increases," by Glenn Viehmeyer; and "Your Bird Review — Some Typical Problems," by a panel consisting of Gail Shickley, A. E. Perry, Rosalind Morris, James Malkowski, and Doris Gates. In the evening a film on wildlife was shown by Conservation Officer H. B. Guyer.

The committee in charge consisted of Dr. Ray S. Wycoff, Mrs. M. J. Dunlap, Mrs. A. B. Sheldon, Mrs. E. L.

Wisda, and Mr. H. B. Guyer. Mr. C. G. Pritchard provided a line drawing of a Tree Sparrow for the cover of the program. No field trip was held due to the cold weather conditions. However, a few made a trip to see Bohemian Waxwings in the yard of Miss Carol Kincaid and also saw a Townsend's Solitaire.

The secretary, Gail Shickley, submitted the following brief account of the executive meeting: Among the more important items of business to come before the executive session of the NOU board at Lexington, January 19 and 20, 1961, was the question of the method of financing the Nebraska Bird Review. It was finally decided to discontinue the percentage method of allotting funds to the Review and to budget a flat sum for the publication each year.

There was also discussion concerning the years Doris Gates has served as editor for NOU without remuneration. It was recognized that this office is very demanding as to time and work, and that she has filled the office faithfully and well since 1955. NOU is not in a position to offer a salary for this office, but it was voted to give Doris \$100 as a token of appreciation for her valuable work as editor.

Other matters to come before the board had to do with dates of the spring meeting, appointment of the Occasional Papers Committee, and other routine business.

(The editor wishes to thank the board for this gift. Half of it has been sent to the treasurer for a Life Membership.)

NESTING REPORT, 1961

Compiled by Ruth Wensien

A total of 122 species were reported for 1961 by 11 reporters. Records of the Nebraska Game, Forestation and Parks Commission were also used.

Ten species were reported for the first time, bringing the state total in the past six years to 155. Added this year;

1. Canada Goose, by R. G. Cortelyou, C. Viehmeyer
2. Cooper's Hawk, by M. Schwilling
3. Rio Grande Turkey, by M. Schwilling, C. G. Pritchard
4. Rock Dove, by M. Schwilling, W. Lueshen
5. Least Flycatcher, by M. Schwilling
6. Pigmy Nuthatch, by D. Gates
7. Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, by R. G. Cortelyou
8. Nashville Warbler, by H. Turner
9. Cerulean Warbler, by R. G. Cortelyou
10. Red Crossbill, by D. Gates

Reports were received from: Area 1: Doris Gates, Chadron, Dawes Co.; John and Ann Mathisen, Alliance, for Box Butte, Sheridan, Sioux and Garden Counties; Marvin D. Schwilling, for Dawes Co.

Area 2: Marvin D. Schwilling; for Loup, Custer, Thomas, and Blaine Counties.

Area 3 West: Marvin D. Schwilling, for Garfield, Holt, Valley, and Wheeler Counties.

Area 3 East: Willetta Lueschen, Wisner, for Cuming Co.

Area 4: Mrs. Morris A. Cox, Hershey, and Catherine S. Viehmeyer, North Platte, both of Lincoln Co.

Area 5 West: Harold Turner, Bladen, Webster Co.

Area 5 East: Mrs. Earle Blacketer, Mrs. Ruth Fleming, and C. G. Pritchard, Lincoln, Lancaster Co.; R. G. Cortelyou, Omaha, Douglas Co.; and Mrs. Loren Heineman, Plattsmouth,

Cass Co.

Unfortunately, one report was received without a name, and could not be included.

Eared Grebe (3W), Pied-billed Grebe, (3W), Double-crested Cormorant (4), Great Blue Heron (2, 4), Green Heron, (4, 5E), Black-crowned Night Heron (4), American Bittern (3W), Canada Goose (4, 5E), Mallard (all), Gadwall (all), Pintail (all), Green-winged Teal (all), Blue-Winged Teal (all), American Widgeon (2, 4, 5), Shoveller (all), Wood Duck (2, 3, 5), Redhead (all), Canvasback (1, 2), Lesser Scaup (1, 2), Ruddy Duck (1, 2, 3, 4), Cooper's Hawk (3W), Red-tailed Hawk (3E, 5W, 5E), Swainson's Hawk (3W, 4), Ferruginous Hawk (1), Golden Eagle (1), Marsh Hawk (2, 3E, 5W), Sparrow Hawk (3E, 4) Greater Prairie, Sharp-tailed Grouse (1, 2, 3W, 4) Chicken (2, 3W, 4, 5W), Bobwhite (all), Scaled Quail (1, 2, 4), Ring-necked Pheasant (all), Gray Partridge (2, 3), Rio Grande Turkey (2, 4), Merriam's Turkey (1, 2), American Coot (1, 2, 4, 5), Killdeer (2, 3W, 3E, 4, 5W, 5E) Long-billed Curlew (2, 4), Upland Plover (3W, 3E), American Avocet (1), Least Tern (5E), Black Tern, (3W), Mourning Dove (all), Rock Dove (3W, 3E), Yellow-billed Cuckoo (2, 3W, 3E, 5E), Black-billed Cuckoo (3E), Barn Owl (4), Screech Owl (3W), Great Horned Owl (all), Burrowing Owl (2, 3W, 4), Common Nighthawk (2, 3W), Chimney Swift (3W, 3E, 5E), Belted Kingfisher (2), Flicker (all), Red-headed Woodpecker (2, 3W, 3E, 4, 5W, 5E), Hairy Woodpecker (1, 4), Downy Woodpecker (1, 3W, 3E, 4), Eastern Kingbird (2, 3W, 3E, 4, 5W, 5E), Western Kingbird (1, 3W, 3E, 4, 5W, 5E), Great Crested Flycatcher (5E), Eastern Phoebe (2, 3W, 3E, 5W), Say's Phoebe, 1, 3W, 4, 5W), Least Flycatcher (3W), Eastern Wood Pewee (2), Western Wood Pewee (1), Horned Lark (2, 4, 5W), Bank Swallow (2), Rough-winged Swallow (1, 2, 3W, 3E), Barn Swallow (1, 3W, 3E, 4, 5W, 5E), Cliff Swallow (2, 3W, 3E, 4, 5E), Purple Martin (3W, 3E, 5E), Blue Jay (all), Black-billed Magpie (1, 2, 4), Common Crow (3W, 3E, 4), Pinon Jay (1), Black-capped Chickadee (1, 3W, 3E, 4, 5E), Red-breasted Nuthatch (1), Pigmy Nuthatch (1), House Wren (all), Rock Wren (4), Mockingbird (4), Catbird (3E, 5W, 5E), Brown Thrasher (3W, 3E, 4, 5W, 5E), Robin (all), Eastern Bluebird (4), Blue-gray Gnatcatcher (5E), Loggerhead Shrike (3W), Starling (1, 2, 3W, 4, 5W, 5E), Bell's Vireo (3E, 4, 5W), Red-eyed Vireo (1), Warbling Vireo (4, 5E), Nashville Warbler (5W), Yellow Warbler (5E), Yellowthroat (4), American Redstart (1), Cerulean Warbler (5E), House Sparrow (1, 3W, 3E, 4, 5W, 5E), Bobolink (3W, 4), Western Meadowlark (1, 2, 3W, 3E, 4, 5W), Yellow-headed Blackbird (3W, 4), Redwinged Blackbird (3W, 3E, 4, 5W, 5E), Orchard Oriole (3E, 4, 5W, 5E), Baltimore Oriole (3W, 3E, 4, 5W, 5E), Common Grackle (1, 3W, 3E, 4, 5W, 5E), Brown-headed Cowbird (3E, 4, 5W), Cardinal (2, 3W, 3E, 4, 5E), Rose-breasted Grosbeak (3E, 5E), Black-headed Grosbeak (1), Blue Grosbeak (3W, 4), Indigo Bunting (3E), Dickcissel (2, 3E, 4, 5W), Pine Siskin (1), American Goldfinch (3E, 4), Red Crossbill (1), Rufous-sided Towhee (1, 3W), Lark Bunting (4), Grasshopper Sparrow (2, 3W, 3E, 5W), Vesper Sparrow (3E), Lark Sparrow (1, 2, 3E, 5E), Chipping Sparrow, (1), Clay-colored Sparrow (2), Field Sparrow (3W, 3E).

SOME WINTER RECORDS FOR 1961-62

In January of 1962 a request was sent to all members of the Nebraska Ornithologists' Union for any reports of unusual birds and especially for reports of the Townsend's Solitaires, Evening Grosbeaks, Bohemian Waxwings, and Snowy Owls. Several had reported earlier that they had seen some of these birds for the first time, so it seemed that an effort should be made to note their distribution.

The accompanying map shows that the Evening Grosbeaks and Bohemian Waxwings were found from corner to corner of the state and the Townsend's Solitaire was found to have nearly the same range. The reporters with comments about these and other birds are as follows:

1. Chadron, Doris Gates; Bohemian Waxwings were much in evidence which is not the usual case. Evening Grosbeaks have been here several winters. A few Townsend's Solitaires are usually here in winter.
2. Scottsbluff, Joyce Brasher; we have the Townsend's Solitaires, Bohemian Waxwings and Evening Grosbeaks as we do every winter. The solitaires are confined more or less to the Wildcat Hills. We have seen large flocks of the waxwings and many of the Grosbeaks.
3. Elsmere, Mrs. Donald Held; We have five solitaires, a flock of 25 Bohemian Waxwings and some Evening Grosbeaks.
4. North Platte, Gail Shickley; large flocks of Bohemian Waxwings have been present throughout the area since late December and are to be found feeding wherever hackberries are available. Cedar Waxwings are present in the county, too, but apparently in not as large numbers as the other. Evening Grosbeaks are evident all over town and in the country area, too. Sometimes they are seen in flocks of 100 or more. Robins have
- been spectacular by sheer numbers all through the month of January. Brown Creepers can be seen almost any day. Red-breasted Nuthatches are common this winter after being almost totally absent for the past two winters. Black-capped Chickadees are present, but seem to be greatly reduced in numbers this winter as compared to past years. One Snowy Owl, that I know of, has been found.
- Mrs. Morris Cox of Hershey, a short distance west of North Platte, reports only the solitaire and some Cedar Waxwings.
5. Lexington, Mrs. E. L. Wisda; saw an estimated flock of 70 Bohemian Waxwings in the park, a solitaire, and one pair of Evening Grosbeaks.
6. Stamford, Mrs. Allie Dankers; I have seen Townsend's Solitaires twice. Bohemian Waxwings visited us three times. They were here with Cedar Waxwings.
7. Plainview, Mrs. Lloyd Seabury; we have had two solitaires in our yard. They are around all the time but come into the feeding area most when it is warm enough to have water in the bath.
8. Central City, Donna Ferris; we have Evening Grosbeaks and saw Cedar Waxwings in December, but no solitaires.
9. Aurora, Mrs. Kermit Swanson; on February 10 we saw a large flock of Bohemian Waxwings. There was also a good sized flock of Purple Finches.
10. Bradshaw, Lee Morris; I have seen all four species in this area. I have never seen as many solitaires, and this is the first year I ever saw Bohemian Waxwings, Evening Grosbeaks or Snowy Owls. I have just seen the one Snowy Owl.
11. Hastings, Marie Damerell; we've had wonderful flocks of Bohe-

mian Waxwings here for the first time since 1951, and we've had Purple Finches in larger numbers than before. Mrs. A. M. Jones says the Purple Finches have been seen eating seeds of Boxelder in her yard, and they saw seven Evening Grosbeaks.

12. Columbus, Kate Armstrong; I have seen the Evening Grosbeaks and Bohemian Waxwings here this winter. I also saw a Golden Eagle near Lake Babcock on October 22, 1961.

13. Lincoln, Oscar Alexis and Ruth Fleming both reported the Townsend's Solitaire, and in addition, Mr. Alexis described the hiding of "bits" of suet in trees by Red-breasted Nuthatches. Ralph Harrington and Mr. and Mrs. George W. Keim saw 14 Evening Grosbeaks, and Mr. Harrington saw a small flock of Bohemian Waxwings with a group of Cedar Waxwings. He also reports Purple Finches and a Yellow-bellied Sapsucker. Further, he says the Pine Siskin count is "way down" and there are no Red Crossbills.

14. Beatrice, Vera Anderson reports

13 Evening Grosbeaks.

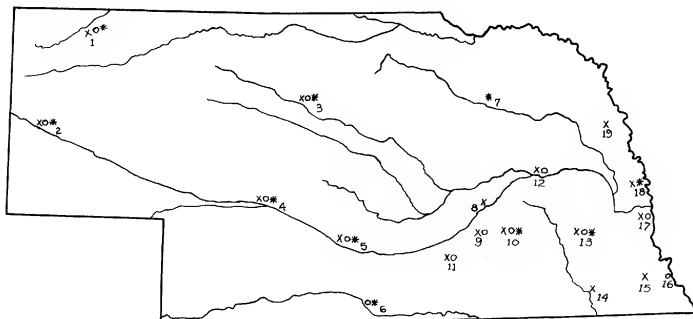
15. Auburn, Ida May Heywood found one dead Evening Grosbeak.

16. Brownville, Ruth Wensien; Bohemian Waxwings have been in our yard since early January.

17. Plattsmouth, Lorene Heineman; both Bohemian and Cedar Waxwings are still about (March 1, 1962), and Purple Finches are here. We have Evening Grosbeaks, and Etha Brooks saw a flock of around 100 Common Grackles in Plattsmouth this winter. Mr. Edwards, manager of the Game Refuge, saw a Snowy Owl there. It was perched high, then came down among the geese.

18. Omaha, Mary Perkins and R. G. Cortelyou reported a Townsend's Solitaire in Forest Lawn Cemetery. Mr. Cortelyou also says that Dr. L. J. Roberts had Evening Grosbeaks at his feeder, and Roger Sharpe sees the Long-eared Owls.

19. Lyons, Mrs. Noble Nelsen; though Evening Grosbeaks didn't seem too interested in the feeder, they certainly enjoyed the waterer.



Report of birds as follows X is the Evening Grosbeak; O is the Bohemian Waxwing; and O is the Townsend's Solitaires.



DR. RALPH W. DAWSON

Dr. Dawson, who was elected to Honorary Membership in The Nebraska Ornithologists' Union in 1960, was first a member at the May 5-6, 1911, meeting and was elected Secretary-Treasurer on May 15, 1914. Although his interest lies largely in the field of Entomology and he has contributed much in the taxonomy of certain beetles (*Scarabaeidae*) he has continued his interest in birds, and conducted a field class in bird study at Itasca Park, Minn., at intervals for 20 years.

Dr. Dawson was born in Lincoln, Nebraska, May 1, 1887. He received his Bachelor of Science Degree from the University of Nebraska in 1912 and his Doctor of Philosophy Degree from the University of Minnesota in 1929. He was an Instructor in Entomology at the University of Nebraska from 1912 to 1916 and Associate Professor there from 1916 to 1922. He was Associate Instructor of Zoology at the University of Minnesota from

1923 to 1929 when he became Associate Professor which position he held until 1952 when he retired.

Since retiring, Dr. Dawson has lived in Durango, Colorado, and Apache Junction, Arizona. Now he lives in Pullman Washington where he can continue his taxonomic work in Entomology and has limited class room duties.

On the side, Dr. Dawson has developed the fine art of Navajo rug weaving and in some cases dyeing the yarn with plant dyes he prepares himself.

Appended is a list of Dr. Dawson's publications as prepared by Dr. Clarence E. Mickel.

Datta of Bird Migration at Lincoln, 227 Species, Nebr. Orni. Union (date?)

A Synopsis of the Scarabaeidae of Nebraska (Coleoptera), Uni. of Nebr. Studies, 22:163-244. 1922.

The Problem of Voltinism and Dormancy in the Polyphemus Moth, Journ. Exp. Zool. 59:87-131.

Report on Two Cases of Metatethely in Polyphemus Larvae, Ent. News, 42:125-126.

New Species of *Serica* (Scarabaeidae) Nos. 1-9, Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc. 91 pp., 73 plates, 1919-1952.

Technique for the Dissection of *Serica*. Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc., 43:341-343.

Record of Butterfly Migration, Ent. News, 48:248-250.

Insect Control by Birds, The Flicker, 14:1-5.

Navajo Weaving, Gamma Alpha Record, 37:28-34. 1947.

Mickel and Dawson, Some Interesting Records of Nebraska Birds, Wil. Bul. 73-79. 1919.

Dawson and McColloch, New Species of *Bolbocerosoma* (Scarabaeidae), Can. Ent. 9-15. 1924.

Dawson and Horn, The Tiger Beetles of Minnesota, Tech. Bul. 56, Agr. Exp. Sta.

GENERAL NOTES

BARRED OWL AT NEBRASKA CITY—A Barred Owl was captured in the yard of St. Mary's Episcopal Church in Nebraska City, January 23, 1962. It was later released in the woods nearby. The accompanying photo appeared in the Nebraska City News-Press on January 24 and was given to Bill Huntley for use in the *Review*.

SAW-WHET OWL AT OMAHA—Ralph Velich writes that a male Saw-whet Owl was brought to him. It had been shot with a BB gun in Camp Brewster in the Fontenelle Forest. This is the first one which he has seen in the Omaha area.

PIGMY NUTHATCHES AT LINCOLN.—We got two Pigmy Nuthatches on the Christmas bird count, December 31, 1961, in a wooded section of Antelope Park (pine and pin oak). We watched them for 15 minutes at least, at times so close I had to back away to get the binocular in focus. We checked them out very carefully using both Peterson's guides. They were very tiny and all field marks checked. January 6, 1962, Lee Morris and I found them again. One showed off very well for us, showing every detail. I would be conservative in saying that there were at least three or four Pigmy Nuthatches in that area.—*Ralph Harington, Lincoln*.

RARE YELLOW-BELLED SAPSUCKER.—I had a card from Allan Cruickshank, Editor of the Christmas Bird Count, and he said I should have underlined the record of the Yellow-Bellied Sapsucker as it was the only one reported for Nebraska and it was very rare. If it is that rare, possibly it should be reported in the *Review*.



The following is the record I sent to him: I first saw it April 13, 1951. It was here a few days. Nov. 18, 1952, it was here a few days again. Oct. 31 to Nov. 23, 1953, it was here and March 6, 1960, it was seen once. The dates were Oct. 20, 1960, to Febr. 15, 1961, and Nov. 8-30, 1961. I believe all the first birds were females but the last was a male in full plumage.

Mrs. Lynn Hardin has dates for last year as follows: First seen in January, 1961, and five times until March. It was an immature but by March it was showing color. This season it came Dec. 10, 1961, and was seen four times that month. It was seen 13 times in January and four times in February of 1962 and eight times so far in March (dated March 15, 1962). It is a female.—*Florence Patton, Wymore*.

The Sixty-first Annual Meeting of the Nebraska Ornithologists' Union will be held in Hastings Museum May 18-19, 1962, at Hastings, Nebraska.

EXCERPTS FROM LETTERS

"I buy raw peanuts for the peanut-lovers. I put them in a strong plastic bag and crush them with a hammer. The bits seem to be easier for the birds to handle than the whole peanuts. To keep the squirrels and jays and starlings from eating them, I have made a little feeder with openings just large enough for chickadees, nuthatches, etc. This is dropped from the overhang on my roof by a very fine automotive wire which is covered and not much heavier than a baling wire. (Prevents squirrels from using it.)"—*Mrs. Kermit S. Swanson, Aurora.*

"Starlings here (Omaha) are educated. They sit around a neighbor's chimney to get warm. Sometimes I see a dozen or so. Quite a sight. I admire these birds."—*Ralph Velich, Omaha*

"We have a Red-bellied Woodpecker at our grain and suet feeding station. Neither of us has ever seen one before."—*Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Emerson, Oakdale.*

NOTE:

J. C. Finlay of Edmonton, Alberta, is doing a study on Purple Martins (*Progne subis*) and wishes to have some contacts in Nebraska. He would like information from banders of martins, and he would like some specific information about nesting habits and dates in Nebraska. Anyone interested in this project may write him as follows:

J. C. Finlay
6710 - 102 A Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
Canada

NATURE MUSIC AND SURPRISES IN WINTER

Here in the Fontenelle Forest locality, the very first bird music to be heard in the middle of winter comes from the White-breasted Nuthatches. They start singing in early January, or sometimes in December, and sing into late Fall. Then, in early February, we begin to hear the Cardinal. Of course, it all depends on weather conditions. Our wintering songsters usually pick the mild, sunny days for their singing. One year may be quite different from another.

Then, in the latter half of February, we can begin to listen for some of the greatest bird music of the whole year, namely, that of the Tree Sparrows and Purple Finches. This year (on Febr. 16th) I heard Tufted Titmice, White-breasted Nuthatches, Cardinals, Purple Finches, Goldfinch-

es, Juncos and Tree Sparrows all singing on the some day in Fontenelle Forest. Friday, March 9th, I again heard many Purple Finches singing in the forest.

A real surprise awaited me on this 9th day of March as I was finishing my seven-mile forest hike. A small apple tree, about 10 feet tall, was literally decorated with Waxwings. As they flew away I counted at least 25. They were busy feeding on the sma^{ll}, frozen apples there. Never have I seen a tree—not even a decorated Christmas tree—as beautiful as this. Purple Finch music and a tree full of pretty Waxwings—filling my ears and my eyes with the very best that Nature can offer—what more could be expected in a single day of hiking?!—*Carl H. Swanson, Omaha.*

TREASURER'S RPEORT

176 Active memberships		528.00		
Interest received (Bonds, 2.50,				
31 Sustaining memberships		205.00	733.00	
Savings account \$6.75)			9.25	
Membership lists sold			10.00	752.25
Costs of printing Nebraska Bird Review				
Printing costs (\$180.17, \$116.56, \$135.89, \$159.98)	592.60			
Editor's expenses		12.75	605.35	
Less revenue				
Subscriptions:				
19 Direct	66.50			
14 Domestic, via agency	42.00			
1 Foreign, via agency	3.09	111.59		
Back copy sold		1.00	112.59	
Net costs of publishing Review				(492.76)
General Expenses				
State permits, 1960 and 1961	6.00			
Book binding (library)	26.00			
Cost of NOU News	72.83			
Fidelity bonds Treasurer and Custodian	10.30			
Membership plaque	2.84			
Dues notices printed	5.19			
Officers' expenses reported:				
President	17.61			
Custodian	12.20			
Treasurer	6.77	36.58	159.74	
Proceeds from meetings	Revenue	Costs	Net	
Winter (Beatrice) meeting	37.00	6.00	31.00	
Spring (North Platte) meeting	94.00	103.75	(9.75)	(21.25)
Net General expenses				(138.49)
Occasional Papers Fund				
Check lists sold	67.70			
Field cards sold	21.50	89.20		
Less applied to unrecovered costs of checklists		(70.00)		19.20
Donation				10.36
Gain from currenrt operations in 1961				
(Change in general funds)				150.56
Payment on account of advances by sponsors				
of occasional papers				(40.00)
Life memberships paid in				100.00
Decrease in prepaid memberships and subscriptions				(38.34)
Add back non-cash items deducted above				
Officers' expenses not yet reimbursed			8.61	
\$70 applied to unrecovered cost of checklists			70.00	78.61
Cash and back balance 1/1/61				645.31
Total				896.14
Transferred to savings account	200.00			
Interest on savings account included				
above, but left in account		6.75		(206.75)
Cash and bank balance 12/31/61				689.39

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BOOK REVIEWS

THE HEART OF THOREAU'S JOURNALS.—Edited by Odell Shepard, Dover Publications, Inc., 180 Varick Street, New York 14, N. Y. 1961: 228 pp. \$1.45.

One can easily become lost in the musings of so great a naturalist-writer as Thoreau, and Dover has now published these writings in a paper-back book which is within the financial reach of anyone who enjoys Thoreau.

AUDUBON AND HIS JOURNALS.—Edited by Maria Audubon, Dover Publications, Inc., 180 Varick

Street, New York 14, N. Y. 1960: Vol. I, 532 pp.; Vol. II, 566 pp. \$2.00 each.

Maria Audubon is the grand-daughter of the naturalist and painter Audubon and she supplies footnotes where they are needed for better understanding. Elliott Coues also added notes concerning the Zoological content of the Journals. A few pictures are included.

These paper-back volumes, again, bring the price of books about a famous man within the reach of everyone.

7-1962

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Published quarterly in January, April, July, and October by the Nebraska Ornithologists' Union as its official journal and sent free to all members who are not in arrears for dues. Subscriptions at \$3.50 per volume in the United States and \$3.75 in all countries, payable in advance. Single numbers, \$1.00 each. All dues and subscriptions should be remitted to the Treasurer, Lee Morris, Bradshaw, Nebraska. Orders for back numbers should be sent to the Custodian, Mrs. C. G. Pritchard, University of Nebraska State Museum, Lincoln, Nebraska. All manuscripts for publication should be sent to the Editor, Nebraska State Teachers College, Chadron, Nebraska.

THE STATUS OF WILD TURKEY IN NEBRASKA

John Mathisen

The Nebraska Game, Forestation and Parks Commission has recently completed an effort to establish wild turkeys in suitable habitats in Nebraska. Two subspecies of turkey have been obtained for stocking purposes: Merriam's turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo merriami*) and the Rio Grande turkey (*M. g. intermedia*). The purpose of the turkey project was to establish flocks capable of sustaining annual harvests by sportsmen.

MERRIAM'S TURKEY

The native range of this subspecies includes portions of Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado. It has been successfully transplanted in several states outside the native range. Favored habitat is the coniferous forests in mountainous or semi-mountainous areas.

The original releases of Merriam's turkey were accomplished during the winter of 1958-59. Wild trapped birds were obtained from the Black Hills of South Dakota and from the vicinity of Sundance, Wyoming. Releases consisted of 20 birds in the Cottonwood Creek area, northwest of Crawford, and eight birds in the Deadhorse Creek drainage, south of Chadron.

The increase from the original transplants was almost explosive in nature. The present population, (March, 1962) based on winter flock counts, is believed to exceed 1000 birds. One wintering flock numbered approximately 200 birds and it is not uncommon to observe flocks of 50 or more turkeys in the pine ridge. Wild turkeys may be observed throughout

the pine ridge escarpment, although the largest concentration occurs in the Crawford vicinity.

During the past two winters, 94 Merriam's turkeys have been trapped from the pine ridge and transplanted in other suitable locations. Data pertaining to these releases appears in the following table.

Merriam's Turkeys Transplanted in Nebraska, winters of 1960-61 and 1961-62.

LOCATION	NO.
White Clay Creek, Sheridan Co.	9
Carter Canyon, Scottsbluff Co.	9
Bull Canyon (Cheyenne Escarpment), Morrill Co.	11
Schlagel Creek, Cherry Co.	8
Long Pine (Pine Creek), Blaine Co.	9
Johnstown (Niobrara River), Brown Co.	9
Bridgeport (Cheyenne Escarpment), Morrill Co.	12
Kilgore (Niobrara River), Cherry Co.	9
Carns (Niobrara River), Keya Paha Co.	10
Sparks (Niobrara River), Cherry Co.	8

(A nine day hunting season—Nov. 10-18—has been declared on the Merriam Turkey in the northwest Pine Ridge this fall.)

RIO GRANDE TURKEY

This subspecies of wild turkey occurs through central and southern Texas and portions of eastern Mexico. In recent years it has been introduced in the panhandle regions of Texas and Oklahoma. Some workers believe that this subspecies may have been present, at one time, in the Great Plains as far north as western Nebraska. The primary habitat is on sandy soils along cottonwood borders of streams in grassland areas.

Wild stock was obtained from the southwest for transplanting in Nebraska. During the past two winters, 518 turkeys were released on some of the major stream courses in Nebraska. At this writing it is impossible to evaluate the success of the Rio Grande releases. Reproduction is known to have occurred in the flocks established in February, 1961.

Data pertaining to the releases of Rio Grande turkeys appears in the following table.

Rio Grande Turkeys Transplanted in Nebraska, winters of 1960-61 and 1961-62.

LOCATION	NO.
Sargent, Custer County	17
Benkelman, Republican River	14
Brady, Platte River	23
Arnold, South Loup River	28
Callaway, South Loup River	30
McCook, Red Willow Creek	23
Nelson, Elk Creek	13
Arnold, Cedar Canyon	27
Curtis, Fox Creek	24
Eddyville, Buzzard's Roost	24
Ogallala, North Platte River	28
Burwell, Jones Canyon	19
Scotia, Davis Creek	19
Paxton, South Platte River	26
Ord, Messenger Creek	18
Orleans, Republican River	18
Brewster, North Loup River	10
Holdrege, Spring Creek	19
Anselmo, Middle Loup River	17
Bridgeport, North Platte River	24
Cedar River, Garfield County	10
Devil's Nest, Knox County	24
Clarks, Prairie Island	20
McCook, Republican River	21
Imperial, Spring Creek	22
Alliance	—

EXTINCT BIRDS

by Charles L. Homolka

North America has had five species of modern-day birds become extinct since 1844. This is more than on any other continent. Three of these species occurred in Nebraska at one time. This series tells when and how they disappeared.

PASSENGER PIGEON

If there has ever been a bloodier slaughter in frontier America than the extermination of the buffalo, it was the exploitation of the Passenger Pigeon. At one time, the Passenger Pigeon was the most numerous spe-

cies of bird in the world. In the early 1800's a single flock would fill the sky for over a day. As the birds would descend into the forests to feed, they sounded like a giant waterfall. They gleaned the forests so thoroughly of acorns, beechnuts, and other seeds that the underbrush received a setback and nut eating animals starved.

"... they're like flies, always be around" was one of the comments made about the Passenger Pigeon. However, this proved to be false when the last bird died in a Cincin-

nati zoo in 1914 and with it passed a species.

Although Nebraska was on the extreme western edge of their range, the Passenger Pigeon was reported to be numerous at times in this state. They occurred primarily in eastern Nebraska in the wooded areas around streams. They were also found to occur up the Platte River as far as Fort Laramie, Wyoming, in limited numbers. They occurred in Nebraska only during the summer, usually arriving in May and leaving in September.

Among the last reports of the Passenger Pigeon in Nebraska include one bird which was killed out of a flock of 15 or 20 by Hon. Edgar Howard, five miles southeast of Papillion in Sarpy County on Nov. 9, 1895. On Nov. 28, 1895, a flock of 15 was seen by Geo. W. Sabine flying over his residence in Cuming County.

W. F. Rightmire reported seeing a flock of 75 to 100 of the birds along the highway north of Cook in Johnson County on August 18, 1897. Leach believed the Passenger Pigeon to be more numerous in Nebraska in the 1850's than blackbirds were around 1916.

The Passenger Pigeon was the most numerous prior to the arrival of any settlers in Nebraska. Brackenridge's explorational party in 1811 reported large numbers from the mouth of the Nodaway River which is 25 miles below the Kansas-Nebraska line. In feeding, the birds reportedly covered acres of ground. On May 7, 1811, members of the party killed some of the pigeons in Nemaha County.

The primary causes for the extinction of the Passenger Pigeon were the destruction of nesting and feeding habitat and the killing of countless numbers for the market.

Various methods were employed in the harvest of the Passenger Pigeon. They were baited with salt and then captured with nets as they flocked in to eat the salt. Live pigeons were often used as decoys. Some hunters sewed the pigeon's eyelids shut and placed them in trees, knowing they would not fly away.

Trees were chopped down to get at the nests. Saplings were hit with sledgehammers to knock out young birds which were in their nests. Some hunters would climb trees and poke the young birds out. As the squabs fluttered on the ground, men with clubs and sacks would capture them.

Some of the birds were then canned or rendered into fat. Barrels full of pigeons were shipped by the boatload to eastern cities such as New York, Washington, and Boston. Some farmers would run their hogs in the river bottoms to eat the squabs which fell from their nests. The hogs would get fatter than from eating corn.

Pliers were devised to kill the birds by crushing their heads without making a bloody mess. Later the birds were disemboweled, washed in pails of water and jammed shapelessly into barrels.

In major nesting areas, such as the one near Petoskey, Michigan, which covered over 100,000 acres, the nests were so thick that their weight broke down branches. The birds would then fly to other trees and the same thing would happen. In this area alone there were 500 professional hunters in addition to others who hunted in their spare time.

Prices ranged from 50¢ per dozen to one cent apiece. When retailed they sold for as high as 20¢ apiece.

The destruction of the beeches and oaks for farmland and by forest fires dealt the final blow. Although limited

numbers remained, these traditionally colonial nesters were probably unable to breed successfully in their limited flocks.

Thus, in a matter of a relatively few years, this species of bird passed from the most numerous in the world to extinction.

ESKIMO CURLEW

The Eskimo Curlew was America's smallest curlew. Thousands of the birds once migrated across Nebraska from their wintering grounds in South America to their nesting area between Northern Mackenzie and Norton Sound, Alaska. On their long route of migration, as well as on their wintering grounds, a great number of the birds fell to the guns of hunters because of the vastness of the flocks and because of the ease with which they could be killed. As a result, for all practical purposes, this bird became extinct, although a few, very few, may still exist somewhere.

Eskimo Curlews occurred in immense flocks in Texas from 1856 to 1875, but after 1875 the large flocks disappeared. Prior to 1945 the last records of this species in Texas were in 1902, one bird, and in 1905, three birds. Two curlews which appeared to be mated were sighted on Galveston Island, Texas, on April 29, 1945, and one at the same place from March 22 to April 26, 1959. It is possible, but doubtful, that some may still exist.

In Kansas, Eskimo Curlews were first definitely recorded in 1874 from Russell County. They were abundant as late as 1878, but in 1879 their numbers were greatly reduced, although a few still appeared on the Kansas market in the early 1890's. The last record for the Eskimo Curlew in Kansas was in 1902.

The principle routes of migration across the United States were across

the Great Plains and along the Atlantic seaboard. Consequently, in the interior of Eastern United States these birds were never very common and therefore they disappeared early. For example, the last record of this curlew in Michigan was in 1883 and in Ohio it was in 1878. The last Indiana bird was seen on April 19, 1890, and in Wisconsin they were last observed on April 27, 1899, and Sept. 10, 1912.

During the fall of 1872 the price of Eskimo Curlews on Cape Cod was six cents apiece. Hornaday reported that two hunters killed \$300 worth of the birds in one evening, or about 5,000 birds. By 1894 only one was offered for sale on the Boston market. Along the shores of Newfoundland and Labrador, fishermen would often approach the birds at night as they roosted in large flocks on the beaches and with a lantern they would confuse the birds and kill them with sticks.

The Midwest also had a share in the slaughter of this bird. Swenk described how hunters would drive out from Omaha and shoot the birds until they had killed a wagonload, with some of the wagons having sideboards. Many times the wagons were filled so easily and quickly that the hunters did not get their fill of the "sport" so they would dump the loads of birds on the prairie forming "piles as large as a couple tons of coal" where they were left to rot while the hunters would refill their wagons.

Because of the compactness of the flocks in which they flew, large numbers, as many as 37, of the birds fell at each shot. They were tame and unsuspecting birds in that they would land a short distance from the hunters where they were again approached and shot.

Across Nebraska the heaviest lines of migration were between the 97th and 98th meridians. The birds were more numerous south of the Platte River than they were north of it. In 1877 the chief feeding grounds in Nebraska were reported to be in York, Fillmore, and Hamilton Counties. The feeding flocks were so large that they would often cover 40-50 acres.

In the 1880's the curlews began to decrease rapidly in Nebraska. Among the last birds shot in the state were two which were shot by Fred Geager near Waco in York County. He was hunting ducks from a blind when the two curlews came within range and he shot both of them. This was on March 22, 1911.

On April 17, 1915, a single bird was killed 10 miles south of Norfolk, Nebraska. This was the last recorded Eskimo Curlew to be shot in the United States. The last recorded bird shot in South America was in Argentina on January 11, 1925.

Eleven years after the last bird was shot in Nebraska, it was reported that eight Eskimo Curlews had been sighted by an ornithologist and taxidermist who was very familiar with them. On April 8, 1926, these eight birds were sighted between Inland and Hastings. Then, in 1945, the two birds were seen in Texas and another in 1959.

The extermination of the Eskimo Curlew can largely be summed up in one word — slaughter. They were slaughtered in Labrador and New England in the summer and in the fall. They were slaughtered in South America in the winter. And perhaps worst of all, they were slaughtered from Texas to Canada in the spring as they migrated to their nesting grounds in the North.

CAROLINA PARAKEET

The Carolina Parakeet was a unique bird. It was the only parrot native to the United States except for the Thick-billed Parrot which occasionally wanders into Arizona from Mexico. Being gregarious birds they roosted together in hollow trees and usually refused to leave the area where one of them had been killed. Another unique feature was their eating of cockelburs and sandburs which, to say the least, is a rarity among birds.

Although this colorful bird was found principally in the southern and south-eastern area of the United States, it also occurred in Nebraska where it was regarded as a common resident and breeder. In 1862 Dr. Hayden wrote that this parakeet resided along the Missouri River as far north as the mouth of the Platte River. It was believed that this was as far north as the Carolina Parakeet occurred along the Missouri Valley, which was perhaps correct in 1862.

However, in 1833, Maximilian noted them at Fort Clarke, Oliver County, North Dakota. He also saw them at the mouth of the Niobrara River along the Nebraska border. In 1843 an Audubon party heard some of them in Stanley County in central South Dakota. They were also observed "many years ago" just across the river from Sioux City, Iowa, in Dakota County, Nebraska.

The Carolina Parakeet (spelled paroquet in some early references and sometimes called the Louisiana Paroquet) was described as being roving and wandering but not migratory. Therefore their occurrence in the upper reaches of the Missouri River Valley was perhaps due to their wan-

dering habits and they weren't necessarily permanent or even consistent summer residents in that area.

They were known to have nested along the Nebraska border on an island in the Missouri River. This island, formerly called Bald Island, is located a few miles above Peru near the Nemaha-Otoe County line. The "Big Muddy" has since changed and divided this island and it is now known as McKissock and Hog Thief Islands.

By the time Nebraska became a state in 1867, the parakeets were all gone from the state, having disappeared the previous year. As early as 1832 Audubon noted that they were no longer as abundant as they had been previously. By 1840 they were practically gone from West Virginia and Ohio. They disappeared from Indiana about 1858 and from Illinois around 1861. In 1862 the Colorado birds disappeared and in 1867 the Carolina Parakeet was gone from Kansas.

During 1875-1880 they vanished from Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama. Their last stand was in Missouri and along the Arkansas River and its tributaries in Arkansas and Oklahoma, but by 1890 they were practically all gone from their last stronghold.

The last records of this bird includes a lone individual shot at Atchison, Kansas, in 1904 and another seen at Notch, Stone County, Missouri, in 1905. In 1904 a flock of 13 was seen near Taylor Creek northeast of Okechobee, Florida. Since these reports soon after the turn of the century, there have been no valid reported sightings of the Carolina Parakeet.

There were several factors which contributed to the disappearance of

North America's only parrot. First, the flesh of the parakeet was edible and consequently many fell to the guns of hunters. There was a market for the colorful plumage of the bird, to be used for millinery, as well as for the bird itself which was in demand as a cage bird both in the United States and in Europe.

Perhaps one of the main reasons for the extinction of this bird was the fact that it was destructive to crops, especially fruit. As a result, it was shot by farmers and fruit growers. Shooting the bird was relatively simple since the surviving birds would fly back and forth over their fallen companions and each could, in turn, be methodically killed.

At night they exhibited their gregarious nature by roosting in hollow trees together. They would climb into the hollow tree or rotten cavity until it was full and the remaining birds would remain hanging on the outside. There are records which describe how parakeets roosting as described were clubbed to death after dark by some fruit grower, farmer, or hunter who approached the birds with a lantern and clubbed them until they were piled two feet deep at the base of the tree.

Another cause for its destruction may have been the removal of many hollow trees as the land was cleared. Hollow trees were necessary for nesting as well as roosting, but the destruction of nesting sites was undoubtedly the more important.

It was believed that some birds may have survived in some remote swamp after they were last sighted but it is doubtful if any existed for any appreciable length of time after 1905. They are now considered to have joined the ranks of the Passenger Pigeon and other extinct American birds.

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*This is a paper presented for credit in a class conducted by Prof. Howard L. Wieggers, University of Nebraska.

The Audubon Magazine of May-June, 1962, has an article about two Eskimo Curlews that were sighted in Texas this year. The following number of the Audubon Magazine has a picture of one of them.

FOURTH REPORT OF FALL RECORDS**1961**

The purpose of fall records is to learn something of the date of departure of summer birds, date of arrival of winter residents and something of the first and last dates of fall migrants. Thus, July dates are of little more value than occurrence records and this kind of information is available in the spring migration records published in October. Therefore, July records and those in August up to the 15th were not used unless there seemed to be some value in them.

Of course, this method of recording birds has a number of fallacies. One, a species may be present the year around but individuals are different. Robins, Meadowlarks, and Horned Larks are example of this. Two, a last date may not be the date of the birds resident in the area but may include migrants from farther north. This has been seen in the Western Kingbird, for one, and undoubtedly in many others. Those who make reports should mention these things if they are noticed.

Reports like these are far from ideal, but they are better than nothing, and maybe in a few more years those who participate will refine their techniques so that the information will be of more value.

Single dates usually denote the late the bird was last seen. In some, this is also true of winter residents while the arrival date would be more important. However, where two dates are given, these are the first and last dates, usually of migratory species. Where the arrival date of the winter resident is known, it is so marked. Those marked with an asterisk (*) were seen on one date only.

Meadowlarks were treated under one heading since there is difficulty in separating Eastern from Western in the fall, and the Eastern Meadowlarks may be found nearly to the western border of Nebraska though in diminishing numbers toward the west.

An article in the January (1962) number of the Review treats both the Bohemian and Cedar Waxwings, Solitaire, and Evening Grosbeak, so there will be some duplication in this information.

Following are the counties who participated and some of the comments made:

1. Adams, Hastings — Margaret Jones and other members of the Brooking Bird Club.
2. Box Butte, Alliance — John and Ann Mathisen. Their reports also include Sheridan County.
3. Cass, Plattsmouth — Lorene Heineman and members of the Plattsmouth Bird Club. White-fronted geese, Snow Geese, Blue Geese, and Canadian Geese numbered about 13,000 in the refuge by November 27. December 11 about 3000 left and by December 26 they were all gone. Most of these geese were "Snows" and "Blues". Though the last date of the Mourning Dove was October 17, adults were still feeding young October 10. Cardinals are here the year around, but there was an unusual concentration of them December 28. A Song Sparrow was heard July 2. Does anyone else have summer records of Song Sparrows?
4. Dawes, Chadron — Doris Gates. Though other stations report American Goldfinches into the winter, ap-

parently they do not over-winter in this northern county.

5. Douglas, Omaha — R. G. Cortelou and the Omaha Bird Club with separate records sent by Carl Swanson. An injured White Pelican remained until December 9. A Woodcock July 9 and a Black Duck August 12 identified by James Malkowski are of special note.

6. Gage, Wymore — Florence Patton.

7. Logan, Stapleton — Earl and Rose Glandon.

8. Lincoln, North Platte — Gail Shickley; Hershey, Mrs. Morris A. Cox. There was one wintering Great Blue Heron. A flock of 33 Canada Geese were flying over Lake Maloney December 17.

9. McPherson, Oona Basset.

10. Nemaha, Auburn — Mrs. B. F. Mowery.

11. Platte, Columbus — Kate Armstrong.

12. Scotts Bluff, Scottsbluff — Joyce Brashear and Nora Mae Vance. About 10,000 Mallards were seen December 31. Long-billed Curlews were very numerous this summer. There on December 15. A Western Flycatcher was sighted September 6. Since this is not recorded in the Nebraska Check-list, we put it here in case it should be collected at some future time. A few Cedar Waxwings are permanent residents. Cardinals are rare. House Finches are "very numerous." Rufous-sided Towhees are "abundant" in the Wild Cat Hills.

13. Webster, Bladen — Harold Turner. Summer Resident Brown Thrashers apparently left October 5 and others were seen Oct. 20. A Nashville Warbler was seen July 22. (For the Blue-winged Warbler, see under General Notes.)

LOONS

COMMON LOON, Douglas (Nov. 25-30).

GREBES

HORNED GREBE, Douglas (Nov. 30-Dec. 3). EARED GREBE, Adams (Oct. 1), Scotts Bluff (Aug. 19). PIED-BILLED GREBE, Adams (Sept. 19), Douglas (Aug. 6-Nov. 19), Scotts Bluff (Aug. 19).

PELICANS

WHITE PELICAN, Adams (Sept. 19), Douglas (Sept. 24-26), Cass (Sept. 23-Oct. 15), Platte (Sept. 17). DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT, Cass (Dec. 14), Douglas (Nov. 4*), Scotts Bluff (Sept. 1).

HERONS

GREAT BLUE HERON, Adams (Sept. 28), Douglas (Nov. 11), Cass (Oct. 15), Nemaha (Oct. 15), Lincoln (Dec. 16), Platte (Sept. 24), Scotts Bluff (Oct. 29), Webster (Sept. 5). GREEN HERON, Douglas (Sept. 9), BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERON, Adams (Sept. 19), Douglas (Sept. 30), Cass (Sept. 8), Lincoln (Sept. 10), Scotts Bluff (Aug. 20). YELLOW-CROWNED NIGHT HERON, Douglas (July 22-Aug. 19). LEAST BITTERN, Douglas (Aug. 11*). AMERICAN BITTERN, Adams (Sept. 17), Cass (Oct. 15), Scotts Bluff (Oct. 8).

SWANS TO DUCKS

CANADA GOOSE, Adams (Oct. 12), Douglas (Oct. 14-15), Cass (see introduction), McPherson (Oct. 4), Nemaha (Oct. 14), Lincoln (Dec. 17), Platte (Nov. 23), Scotts Bluff (Nov. 26), Webster (Sept. 28 - Dec. 4). WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE, Cass (see introduction), Platte (Oct. 18), Webster (Sept. 28-Oct. 5). SNOW GOOSE, Adams (Oct. 12), Douglas (Oct. 8-Nov. 18), Cass (see introduction), Nemaha (Oct. 14), Platte (Nov. 23). BLUE GOOSE, Adams (Oct. 13), Douglas (Oct. 8-Nov. 18), Cass (see introduction), Nemaha (Oct. 14), Platte (Nov. 23). MAL-

LARD, Adams (Dec. 28), Douglas (Dec. 9), Cass (Dec. 11), Lincoln (Dec. 31), Platte (Oct. 1), Scotts Bluff (Dec. 31), Webster (Oct. 4). BLACK DUCK, Douglas (Aug. 12*). GADWALL, Douglas (Sept. 30-Nov. 18), Lincoln (Nov. 2-12), Platte (Sept. 17). PINTAIL, Adams (Oct. 12), Douglas (July 15-Oct. 14), Cass (Dec. 11). GREEN-WINGED TEAL, Douglas (Sept. 16-Nov. 19), Cass (Oct. 15), Scotts Bluff (Dec. 31). BLUE-WINGED TEAL, Adams (Sept. 19), Douglas (Aug. 5-Oct. 14), Cass (Oct. 15), Lincoln (Oct. 22), Platte (Nov. 23), Scotts Bluff (Dec. 31), Webster (Aug. 15-Oct. 4). AMERICAN WIDGEON, Douglas (Sept. 24-Nov. 11). SHOVELLER, Adams, (Sept. 19), Douglas (Oct. 22*). WOOD DUCK, Douglas (July 3-Oct. 14), Cass (Aug. 3). RED-HEAD, Douglas (Oct. 28-Nov. 5). RING-NECKED DUCK, Douglas (Nov. 19*). CANVASBACK, Douglas (Oct. 28-Dec. 9), Scotts Bluff (Dec. 31). LESSER SCAUP, Douglas, (Oct. 28-Dec. 3), Lincoln (Nov. 2). COMMON GOLDENEYE, Adams (Dec. 28), Lincoln (Nov. 5-Dec. 16), Scotts Bluff (Dec. 31). BUFFLEHEAD, Adams (Oct. 12), Douglas (Oct. 22-Nov. 19). Lincoln (Nov. 5*). WHITE WINGED SCOTER, Lincoln (Dec. 10—dead female at Lake Maloney). RUDDY DUCK, Scotts Bluff (Aug. 19). HOODED MERGANSER, Douglas (Nov. 19*). COMMON MERGANSER, Douglas (Nov. 11-Dec. 9), Lincoln (Dec. 16), Platte (Nov. 5), Scotts Bluff (Dec. 31).

HAWKS

TURKEY VULTURE, Douglas (July 9-22), Cass (Oct. 15), Lincoln (Sept. 24), Scotts Bluff (Sept. 6). GOSHAWK, Douglas (Sept. 21*). SHARP SHINNED HAWK, Adams (Sept. 26), Douglas (Sept. 9-Nov. 11), Webster (July 25-Oct. 15). COOPER'S

HAWK, Webster (Sept. 15-Oct. 15). RED-TAILED HAWK, Adams (Dec. 28), Dawes (Oct. 11), Douglas (Dec. 29), Cass (Oct. 22), Nemaha (Dec. 23), Lincoln (Nov. 14), Platte (Oct. 15), Scotts Bluff (Sept. 9), Webster (Dec. 25). RED-SHOULDERED HAWK, Douglas (July 3-Dec. 26), Webster (Sept. 8-28). SWAINSON'S HAWK, Adams (Dec. 28), Lincoln (Aug. 13), Webster (Sept. 21). BROAD-WINGED HAWK Douglas (July 9-15). ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK, Box Butte (Dec. 28), Douglas (Dec. 26), Lincoln (Dec. 10), Scotts Bluff (Dec. 31), Webster (Nov. 5-28). FERRUGINOUS HAWK, Lincoln (Dec. 17), Webster (July 25-Oct. 8). GOLDEN EAGLE, Box Butte (Dec. 28), Douglas (Dec. 8*), Lincoln (Nov. 26), Platte (Oct. 22), Scotts Bluff (Dec. 31), Webster (Nov. 5-25). BALD EAGLE, Dawes (Dec. 15), Douglas (Nov. 18-Dec. 26), Lincoln (Nov. 4-Dec. 30). MARSH HAWK, Adams (Dec. 28), Douglas (Sept. 17), Cass (Oct. 15), McPherson (Sept. 19), Lincoln (Nov. 26), Scotts Bluff (Dec. 31), Webster (Dec. 31). OSPREY, Douglas (Sept. 24*), McPherson (Aug. 31). PRAIRIE FALCON, Webster (Dec. 17). PEREGRINE FALCON, Lincoln (Dec. 10). PIGEON HAWK, Scotts Bluff (Nov. 18), Webster (Sept. 2-12). SPARROW HAWK, Adams (Dec. 28), Douglas (Dec. 21), Cass (Oct. 15), McPherson (Sept. 19), Nemaha (Dec. 23), Lincoln (Dec. 28), Scotts Bluff (Dec. 3), Webster (Dec. 25).

GALLINACEOUS BIRDS

GREATER PRAIRIE CHICKEN, Lincoln (Dec. 17). SHARP-TAILED GROUSE, Scotts Bluff (Dec. 31). BOBWHITE, Adams (Dec. 28), Douglas (Dec. 10), Nemaha (Dec. 1), Lincoln (Dec. 21), Scotts Bluff (Dec. 31), Webster (Dec. 31). RING

NECKED PHEASANT, Adams (Dec. 28), Douglas (Nov. 19), Cass (Oct. 15), Nemaha (Nov. 10), Lincoln (Dec. 31), Scotts Bluff (Dec. 31), Webster (Dec. 31). TURKEY, Scotts Bluff (Dec. 31).

CRANES and RAILS

SANDHILL CRANES, Dawes (Sept. 21-Oct. 1), Lincoln (Oct. 7), Scotts Bluff (Oct. 18), Webster (Oct. 8-Nov. 4). AMERICAN COOT, Douglas (Sept. 16-Dec. 9), Lincoln (Nov. 5), Platte (Sept. 24), Scotts Bluff (Aug. 19).

SHORE BIRDS

KILLDEER, Adams (Oct. 12) Dawes (Sept. 23), Douglas (Nov. 19), Cass (Oct. 15), McPherson (Sept. 22), Lincoln (Oct. 7), Scotts Bluff (Dec. 25), Webster (Oct. 10). AMERICAN WOODCOCK, Douglas (July 9*). COMMON SNIPPE, Adams (Sept. 21) Douglas (Oct. 1), Scotts Bluff (Oct. 7). LONG-BILLED CURLEW, Box Butte (Aug. 20), Scotts Bluff (Sept. 4). UPLAND PLOVER, Adams (Sept. 19), Scotts Bluff (Aug. 20), Webster (Sept. 1). SPOTTED SANDPIPER, Adams (Sept. 19), Webster (Sept. 8). SOLITARY SANDPIPER, Douglas (July 22-Aug. 5), Scotts Bluff (Sept. 4), Webster (Aug. 15-Sept. 13). WILLET, Adams (Sept. 26). GREATER YELLOWLEGS, Adams (Dec. 28), Box Butte (Sept. 10), Cass (Oct. 15), Platte (Oct. 15), Scotts Bluff (Oct. 31), Webster (Aug. 11). LESSER YELLOWLEGS, Adams (Sept. 26), Douglas (July 3-Oct. 7), Cass (Aug. 26), Platte (Oct. 15), Scotts Bluff (Aug. 19), Webster (Aug. 8-25). PECTORAL SANDPIPER, Douglas (July 15-22). BAIRD'S SANDPIPER, Adams (Sept. 19), Platte (Sept. 24), Scotts Bluff (Aug. 30), Webster (Aug. 15-25). LEAST SANDPIPER, Adams (Sept. 26), Cass (Aug. 31). DOWITCHER,

Adams (Sept. 26), Douglas (Oct. 7*), Platte (Oct. 15). MARBLED GODWIT, Adams (Sept. 19). AVOCET, Adams (Oct. 12), Box Butte (Sept. 3), Scotts Bluff (Aug. 15). WILSON'S PHALAROPE, Platte (Oct. 15), Scotts Bluff (Aug. 19). HERRING GULL, Douglas, (Dec. 9), Cass (Aug. 31), Lincoln (Dec. 16), Scotts Bluff (Nov. 1). RING-BILLED GULL, Adams (Oct. 1), Douglas (Oct. 8-Dec. 9), Lincoln (Oct. 29-Dec. 17), Platte (Oct. 15), Scotts Bluff (Dec. 31). FRANKLIN'S GULL, Lincoln (Oct. 22), Scotts Bluff (Oct. 15), Webster (Sept. 21-Oct. 21). LEAST TERN, Cass (Aug. 31), Platte (July 10). CASPAIN TERN, Douglas (Sept. 16*). BLACK TERN, Douglas (Aug. 5-Sept. 30), Cass (Aug. 31), Scotts Bluff (Aug. 25), Webster (July 1-Aug. 25).

DOVES

MOURNING DOVE, Adams (Dec. 28), Box Butte (Sept. 16) Dawes (Oct. 5), Douglas (Oct. 29), Cass (Oct. 17), McPherson (Sept. 25), Nemaha (Nov. 10), Lincoln (Nov. 7), Scotts Bluff (Dec. 15), Webster (Nov. 3).

CUCKOOS

YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO, Adams (Sept. 6), Douglas (Sept. 24), Cass (Sept. 19), Nemaha (Aug. 15), Webster (Sept. 5). BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO, Cass (Aug. 29), Scotts Bluff (Sept. 1), Webster (Sept. 1).

OWLS

BARN OWL, Webster (Oct. 13-18). SCREECH OWL, Douglas (Aug. 15-Dec. 5), McPherson (Dec. 3), Nemaha (July 4-Sept. 8), Lincoln (Nov. 25), Scotts Bluff (Dec. 31). GREAT HORNED OWL, Adams (Dec. 28), Douglas (Aug. 12*), McPherson (Nov. 4), Nemaha (Nov. 25), Lincoln (Dec. 31), Scotts Bluff (Dec. 31), Webster (Dec. 31). SNOWY OWL, Cass (Nov. 16), Lincoln

(Dec. 4 — captured at Wellfleet on Dec. 3). BURROWING OWL, Lincoln (Aug. 25), Scotts Bluff (Aug. 30). BARRED OWL, Douglas (July 3-Dec. 19). SHORT-EARED OWL, Webster (July 25).

GOATSUCKERS to KINGFISHERS

POOR-WILL, Scotts Bluff (Aug. 15). COMMON NIGHTHAWK, Adams (Oct. 7), Douglas (Oct. 12), Cass (Sept. 26), Nemaha (Sept. 30), Scotts Bluff (Sept. 9), Webster (Sept. 19). CHIMNEY SWIFT, Adams (Oct. 9), Douglas (Oct. 14), Cass (Oct. 13), Lincoln (Oct. 3), Webster (Sept. 15-21). WHITE-THROATED SWIFT, Scotts Bluff (Sept. 22). RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD, Adams (Sept. 13), Douglas (Sept. 16), Cass (Sept. 7), Lincoln (Aug. 9-11), Webster (Aug. 29*). RUFIOUS HUMMINGBIRD, Scotts Bluff (Aug. 21). BELTED KINGFISHER, Adams (Dec. 28), Douglas (Dec. 3), Cass (Oct. 15), Nemaha (Aug. 23), Lincoln (Dec. 31), Scotts Bluff (Dec. 31), Webster (Sept. 1).

WOODPECKERS

FLICKER, Adams (Dec. 28), Douglas (Dec. 30), Cass (Dec. 19), McPherson (Oct. 5), Nemaha (Dec. 23), Lincoln (Dec. 18), Scotts Bluff (Dec. 31), Webster (Nov. 15). RED-BELLIED WOODPECKER, Adams (Dec. 28), Douglas (Dec. 30), Cass (Dec. 31), Webster (Sept. 25-Oct. 18). RED-HEADED WOODPECKER, Adams (Sept. 3), Douglas (Sept. 9), Cass (Oct. 15), Nemaha (Aug. 15), Lincoln (Sept. 14), Scotts Bluff (Aug. 19), Webster (Sept. 20), LEWIS' WOODPECKER, Dawes (Sept. 23*). YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER, Cass (Oct. 2), Gage (Nov. 8—arrival date). HAIRY WOODPECKER, Adams (Dec. 31), Douglas (Dec. 28), Cass (Dec. 31), Logan (Dec. 31), Nemaha (Dec. 23),

Lincoln (Dec. 31), Scotts Bluff (Dec. 31), Webster (Dec. 31). DOWNY WOODPECKER, Adams (Dec. 31), Douglas (Dec. 30), Cass (Dec. 31), Logan (Dec. 31), Nemaha (Dec. 23), Lincoln (Dec. 31), Scotts Bluff (Dec. 31), Webster (Dec. 31).

TYRANT FLYCATCHERS

EASTERN KINGBIRD, Box Butte (Sept. 10), Douglas (Sept. 16), Cass (Sept. 8), Nemaha (Aug. 22), Lincoln (Sept. 14), Scotts Bluff (Aug. 30), Webster (Sept. 5). WESTERN KINGBIRD, Box Butte (Sept. 5), Dawes (Sept. 12), Douglas (Sept. 9), Lincoln (Sept. 9), Scotts Bluff (Sept. 16), Webster (Sept. 3). CASSIN'S KINGBIRD, Scotts Bluff (Sept. 6). GREAT CRESTED FLYCATCHER, Adams (Sept. 18), Douglas (Sept. 9), Webster (Sept. 11). EASTERN PHOEBE, Douglas (Sept. 23), Cass (Sept. 8), Scotts Bluff (Aug. 30), Webster (Oct. 5). SAY'S PHOEBE, Scotts Bluff (Sept. 9), Webster (Sept. 15). ACADIAN FLYCATCHER, Douglas (Aug. 19). EMPIDONAX sp., Scotts Bluff (Aug. 22), Webster (Aug. 5-Sept. 10). EASTERN WOOD PEWEE, Douglas (Sept. 23), Cass (Sept. 23), Lincoln (Sept. 3), Webster (Sept. 23). WESTERN WOOD PEWEE, Scotts Bluff (Sept. 6). OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER, Scotts Bluff (Sept. 6).

LARKS to CORVIDS

HORNED LARK, Adams (Dec. 28), Box Butte (Dec. 28), Douglas (Nov. 5), Cass (Oct. 15), McPherson (all year), Lincoln (Dec. 20), Scotts Bluff (Dec. 31), Webster (Dec. 31), TREE SWALLOW, Douglas (Oct. 7). BANK SWALLOW, Adams (Sept. 20), Douglas (Sept. 24), Webster (Aug. 15*). ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW, Douglas (Sept. 23), Cass (Oct. 15), Scotts Bluff (Sept. 27), Webster (Sept. 5). BARN

SWALLOW, Adams (Sept. 20), Box Butte (Sept. 7), Douglas (Oct. 12), Cass (Oct. 17), Lincoln (Sept. 10), Scotts Bluff (Sept. 18), Webster (Oct. 3), CLIFF SWALLOW, Adams (Sept. 20), Douglas (Aug. 7-20), Scotts Bluff (Sept. 26). PURPLE MARTIN, Douglas (Oct. 4), Gage (Sept. 15), Lincoln (Aug. 20). BLUE JAY, Adams (Dec. 28), Dawes (Oct. 1), Douglas (Dec. 30), Cass (Dec. 31), Logan (Sept. 26), McPherson (Sept. 26), Nemaha (Dec. 23), Lincoln (Dec. 1), Scotts Bluff (Dec. 31), Webster (Nov. 10). BLACK-BILLED MAGPIE, Adams (Dec. 28), Box Butte (Dec. 28), Lincoln (Dec. 30), Scotts Bluff (Dec. 31), Webster (July 1-Dec. 31). COMMON CROW, Adams (Dec. 28), Box Butte (Dec. 28), Douglas (Dec. 30), Cass (Dec. 31), Nemaha (Dec. 23), Lincoln (Dec. 25), Scotts Bluff (Dec. 31), Webster (Dec. 25). PINON JAY, Scotts Bluff (Dec. 31).

CHICKADEES to MOCKINGBIRDS
BLACK-CAPPED CHICKADEE, Adams (Dec. 31), Douglas (Dec. 30), Cass (Dec. 31), Nemaha (Dec. 23), Lincoln (Dec. 31), Scotts Bluff (Dec. 31), Webster (Dec. 31), TUFTED TITMOUSE, Douglas (Dec. 30), Cass (Dec. 31), Nemaha (Dec. 23). WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH, Adams (Dec. 31), Douglas (Dec. 30), Cass (Dec. 31), Nemaha (Dec. 23), Scotts Bluff (Dec. 31). RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH, Adams (Dec. 31), Douglas (Dec. 17), Cass (Oct. 15-27), Logan (Oct. 5), McPherson (Oct. 12), Lincoln (Dec. 5), Scotts Bluff (Dec. 31). BROWN CREEPER, Adams (Dec. 31), Douglas (Nov. 12-Dec. 26), Cass (Oct. 31-Dec. 26), Nemaha (Dec. 23), Lincoln (Dec. 14), Scotts Bluff (Dec. 31), HOUSE WREN, Adams (Oct. 9), Dawes (Sept. 27), Douglas (Oct. 4),

Cass (Oct. 13), Lincoln (Oct. 6), Scotts Bluff (Sept. 18), Webster (Oct. 15), WINTER WREN, Douglas (Oct. 22-Dec. 5), Platte (Sept. 17), CAROLINA WREN, Adams (Oct. 5), LONG-BILLED MARSH WREN, Douglas (Sept. 9*). ROCK WREN, Dawes (Sept. 27), Scotts Bluff (Sept. 9). MOCKINGBIRD, Box Butte (Oct. 2), Lincoln (Nov. 26), Scotts Bluff (Oct. 22), Webster (July 1-Sept. 1). CATBIRD, Adams (Nov. 3), Box Butte (Sept. 5), Douglas (Oct. 12), Cass (Oct. 15), Logan (Oct. 1), McPherson (Sept. 24), Scotts Bluff (Sept. 25), Webster (Sept. 28). BROWN THRASHER, Adams (Nov. 3), Box Butte (Sept. 23), Douglas (Nov. 4), Cass (Oct. 15), Logan (Sept. 17), McPherson (Sept. 23), Nemaha (Sept. 30), Lincoln (Oct. 1), Scotts Bluff (Sept. 18), Webster (Oct. 20).

THRUSHES

ROBIN, Adams (Dec. 31), Box Butte (Dec. 31), Douglas (Dec. 5), Cass (Dec. 12), Logan (Dec. 3), McPherson (Nov. 2), Nemaha (Sept. 30), Lincoln (Dec. 25), Scotts Bluff (Dec. 31), Webster (Nov. 10). THRUSH sp., Webster (Sept. 15-19). SWAINSON'S THRUSH, Adams (Sept. 17), Box Butte (Sept. 5), McPherson (Sept. 24), Platte (Sept. 22), Scotts Bluff (Sept. 30). EASTERN BLUEBIRD, Douglas (Dec. 9), Cass (Oct. 15), Nemaha (Oct. 15), Lincoln (Oct. 28), Webster (Nov. 8), MOUNTAIN BLUEBIRD, Lincoln (Nov. 26), Scotts Bluff (Oct. 1). TOWNSEND'S SOLITAIRE, Adams (Dec. 28), Box Butte (Dec. 24), Dawes (Sept. 24 — arrival date), Douglas (Dec. 17 — arrival date not recorded), McPherson (Oct. 3), Lincoln (Nov. 2-Dec. 10), Scotts Bluff (Dec. 31).

GNATCATCHERS to SHRIKES
BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER, Douglas (July 3). GOLDEN -

CROWNED KINGLET, Box Butte (Nov. 3), Douglas (Oct. 14-Dec. 5), Cass (Oct. 27), Logan (Oct. 14), McPherson (Oct. 30), Lincoln (Nov. 8-Dec. 10), Webster (Oct. 15-Nov. 11). RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET, Douglas (Sept. 30-Nov. 5), Cass (Oct. 28), Logan (Oct. 14-28), McPherson (Oct. 15), Scotts Bluff (Oct. 12), Webster (Sept. 25-Oct. 15). WATER PIPIT, Webster (Oct. 1-15). SPRAGUE'S PIPIT, Scotts Bluff (Oct. 2), Webster (Sept. 18-Oct. 15). BOHEMIAN WAXWING, Adams (Dec. 28) Box Butte (Nov. 11-Dec. 13), Dawes (Nov. 7 — arrival date), Lincoln (Nov. 9 — arrival date), Scotts Bluff (Nov. 19-Dec. 31). CEDAR WAXWING, Adams (Dec. 28), Cass (Dec. 31), Lincoln (Nov. 5), Platte (Nov. 13), Scotts Bluff (Sept. 9). NORTHERN SHRIKE, McPherson (Dec. 14), Nemaha (Nov. 9), Lincoln (Dec. 3), Platte (Dec. 15), Scotts Bluff (Dec. 31). LOGGERHEAD SHRIKE, Scotts Bluff (Aug. 30), Webster (Aug. 25-Sept. 5).

STARLINGS

STARLINGS were reported from all stations except two.

VIREOS and WARBLERS

WHITE-EYED VIREO, Douglas (Sept. 9-15). BELL'S VIREO, Douglas (Sept. 10), Lincoln (Sept. 8), Scotts Bluff (Sept. 28), Webster (Sept. 14). YELLOW-THROATED VIREO, Douglas (July 3-Sept. 16). SOLITARY VIREO, Adams (Set. 4), Douglas (Sept. 9-24). RED-EYED VIREO, Adams (Sept. 4), Box Butte (Sept. 10), Dawes (Sept. 23), Douglas (Sept. 9) Scotts Bluff (Aug. 30). WARBLING VIREO, Adams (Sept. 4), Douglas (Sept. 16), Lincoln (Sept. 10), Scotts Bluff (Sept. 8). BLUE-WINGED WARBLER, Webster (Sept. 16). TENNESSEE WARBLER, Douglas (Sept. 10-21), Scotts Bluff (Oct. 1), Webster (Aug.

25-Sept. 20). ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER, Adams (Sept. 24), Douglas (Oct. 1-8), Webster (Sept. 15-Oct. 25). NASHVILLE WARBLER, Adams (Sept. 5), Douglas (July 29-Oct. 19), Cass (Oct. 10), Gage (Sept. 11), McPherson (Oct. 3), Scotts Bluff (Sept. 3), Webster (Aug. 25 - Sept. 15). YELLOW WARBLER, Adams (Sept. 24), Douglas, (Aug. 13), Scotts Bluff (Aug. 30), Webster (Sept. 20). MAGNOLIA WARBLER, Adams (Sept. 24), McPherson (Oct. 22), Webster (Aug. 25 - Sept. 15). BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER, McPherson (Sept. 21), Webster (Sept. 15*). MYRTLE WARBLER, Adams (Oct. 19), Douglas (Sept. 23-Nov. 9), Cass (Oct. 15), Lincoln (Oct. 1*), Scotts Bluff (Sept. 27), Webster (Sept. 21 - Nov. 1). AUDUBON'S WARBLER, Scotts Bluff (Oct. 5). CERULEAN WARBLER, Douglas (July 3-July 15). BLACKBURNIAN, Douglas, (Aug. 20*), YELLOW-THROATED WARBLER, Douglas (Oct. 1*). OVENBIRD, Douglas (Sept. 9), McPherson (Sept. 10), Scotts Bluff (Aug. 22). NORTHERN WATERTHRUSH, Plate (Oct. 12). LOUISIANA WATERTHRUSH, Douglas (July 9-Sept. 9). KENTUCKY WARBLER, Douglas (July 3-Aug. 26). CONNECTICUT WARBLER, Douglas (Sept. 9-Oct. 4). MOURNING WARBLER, Douglas (Sept. 9-Oct. 7). MACGILLIRAY'S WARBLER, Adams (Oct. 5), Scotts Bluff (Aug. 29). YELLOWTHROAT, Douglas (Sept. 23), Scotts Bluff (Aug. 15), Webster (Sept. 17). YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT, Adams (Sept. 18), Box Butte (Aug. 30), Douglas (Sept. 9), Cass (Oct. 16), Scotts Bluff (Aug. 15), Webster (Sept. 15-Oct. 1). WILSON'S WARBLER, Adams (Sept. 4), Box Butte (Aug. 30-Sept. 30), Douglas (Aug. 20-Sept. 23) Gage (Sept. 4),

McPherson (Oct. 9), Scotts Bluff (Oct. 1), Webster (Sept. 7-28). CANADA WARBLER, Douglas (Sept. 24*). AMERICAN RED-START, Adams (Sept. 4), Douglas (Sept. 17), Cass (Aug. 31), McPherson (Sept. 11), Scotts Bluff (Aug. 30), Webster (Aug. 26).

WEAVER FINCHES

All but one reported HOUSE SPARROWS.

BLACKBIRDS and TANAGERS

MEADOWLARKS, Adams (Dec. 28), Douglas (Dec. 29), Cass (Dec. 24), McPherson (Nov. 1), Nemaha (Dec. 23), Lincoln (Dec. 28), Scotts Bluff (Dec. 31), Webster (Dec. 31), YELLOW-HEADED BLACKBIRD, Adams (Sept. 19), Douglas (Aug. 12), Lincoln (Aug. 13), Scotts Bluff (Sept. 18). RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD, Douglas (Nov. 26), Cass (Nov. 3), Nemaha (Nov. 24), Lincoln (Dec. 31), Scotts Bluff (Dec. 31), Webster (Dec. 5). ORCHARD ORIOLE, Douglas (Aug. 20—straggler Nov. 12), Lincoln (Sept. 8), Webster (Sept. 21). BALTIMORE ORIOLE, Adams (Sept. 10), Douglas (Sept. 9), Cass (Sept. 9), McPherson (Sept. 10), Lincoln (Sept. 8), Webster (Sept. 20). RUSTY BLACKBIRD, Douglas (Nov. 4-Dec. 19), Scotts Bluff (Sept. 26). B R E W E R ' S BLACKBIRD, Adams (Sept. 19), Douglas (Nov. 18*), Lincoln (Nov. 5), Scotts Bluff (Oct. 5), Webster (Oct. 12-Nov. 5). COMMON GRACKLE, Adams (Oct. 31), Box Butte (Oct. 16), Douglas (Nov. 18), Cass (Dec. 11), Gage (Oct. 30), Logan (Oct. 31), Lincoln (Oct. 31), Scotts Bluff (Oct. 1), Webster (Nov. 25). BROWN-HEADED COWBIRD, Adams (Sept. 19), Douglas (Nov. 4), Nemaha (Oct. 7), Lincoln (Oct. 30).

Scotts Bluff (Oct. 2), Webster (Nov. 15). SCARLET TANAGER, Douglas (Sept. 16). WESTERN TANAGER, Scotts Bluff (Oct. 1).

FRINGILLIDS

CARDINAL, Douglas (Dec. 30), Cass (Dec. 31), Nemaha (Dec. 23), Lincoln (Dec. 31), Scotts Bluff (Dec. 31), Webster (Dec. 31). ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEAK, Adams (Sept. 18), Douglas (Sept. 23), Cass (Sept. 1). BLACK-HEADED GROSBEAK, Lincoln (Aug. 7), Scotts Bluff (Sept. 4), Webster (Aug. 15-Sept. 5). BLUE GROSBEAK, Douglas (Aug. 14), Lincoln (Aug. 13), Scotts Bluff (Aug. 17), Webster (Aug. 28). INDIGO BUNTING, Douglas, (Sept. 23), LAZULI BUNTING, Scotts Bluff (Oct. 12). DICK-CISELL, Douglas (Aug. 22), Cass (Aug. 26), Scotts Bluff (Aug. 28), Webster (Sept. 21). EVENING GROSBEAK, Adams (Nov. 26) Box-Butte (Nov. 15), Dawes (Oct. 30—arrival date), Lincoln (Nov. 5-Dec. 16), Logan (Oct. 14), Scotts Bluff (Dec. 31). PURPLE FINCH, Adams (Dec. 5), Douglas (Oct. 12-Dec. 5). HOUSE FINCH, Scotts Bluff (Oct. 20). COMMON REDPOLL, McPherson (Nov. 1). PINE SISKIN, Douglas (July 22-Dec. 26), Cass (Oct. 27), McPherson (Nov. 1), Lincoln (Nov. 14), Scotts Bluff (Dec. 31), Webster (Sept. 18-Dec. 5). AMERICAN GOLDFINCH, Adams (Dec. 28), Dawes (Oct. 1), Douglas (Dec. 30), Lincoln (Dec. 26), Scotts Bluff (Dec. 31), Webster (Dec. 31). CROSSBILL sp., Webster (Nov. 14 and Dec. 28). RUFOUS-SIDED TOWHEE, Adams (Oct. 4), Box Butte (Sept. 20), Dawes (Sept. 30), Douglas (Nov. 1), Cass (Oct. 15), Logan (Sept. 29), Lincoln (Oct. 1), Scotts Bluff (Sept. 17), Webster (Oct. 18). LARK BUNTING, Box Butte (Sept. 10), Lincoln (Sept. 10), Scotts Bluff

(Sept. 6). SAVANNAH SPARROW, Webster (Sept. 5-Oct. 28). GRASS-

HOPPER SPARROW, Webster (July 1-Sept. 28). BAIRD'S SPARROW, Webster (Oct. 4-Nov.1). LECONTE'S SPARROW, Webster (Sept. 5-Oct. 5). VESPER SPARROW, Box Butte (Sept. 16), Dawes (Sept. 23-27), Cass (Oct. 15), McPherson (Sept. 19), Lincoln (Sept. 1-Oct. 1), Scotts Bluff (Sept. 6), Webster (Sept. 28-Oct. 13). LARK SPARROW, Box Butte (Sept. 5), Scotts Bluff (Aug. 30), Webster (Sept. 25). SLATE-COLORED JUNCO, Adams (Dec. 31), Douglas (Oct. 14-Dec. 30), Cass (Oct. 15-Dec. 31), McPherson (Oct. 5—arrival date), Nemaha (Oct. 15-Dec. 23), Lincoln (Oct. 31-Dec. 31), Scotts Bluff (Dec. 31), Webster (Sept. 25-Dec. 25).

OREGON JUNCO, Box Butte (Oct. 1 — arrival date), Douglas (Dec. 26*), Lincoln (Oct. 31-Dec. 31), Scotts Bluff (Dec. 31). TREE SPARROW, Adams (Dec. 28), Douglas (Oct. 28-Dec. 30), Cass (Dec. 20-28), Logan (Oct. 14 — arrival date), Lincoln (Oct. 31-Dec. 31), McPherson (Oct. 8 — arrival date), Scotts Bluff (Dec. 31), Webster (Oct. 8-Dec. 31).

CHIPPING SPARROW, Dawes (Sept. 28), Douglas (Aug. 13), Scotts Bluff (Oct. 5), Webster (Oct. 25).

CLAY-COLORED SPARROW, Adams (Dec. 28), Box Butte (Sept. 14-20), Scotts Bluff, (Oct. 12), Webster (Sept. 2-Oct. 15). BREWER'S

SPARROW, Scotts Bluff (Oct. 12). FIELD SPARROW, Douglas (Aug. 12), Cass (Oct. 27). Logan (Sept. 15-Oct. 9), Webster (Sept. 28-Oct.

18). HARRIS' SPARROW, Adams (Dec. 28), Box Butte (Oct. 7-29), Douglas (Oct. 1-Nov. 22), Cass (Dec. 12), McPherson (Nov. 1), Logan (Sept. 27-Nov. 14), Lincoln (Nov. 2-

26), Platte (Oct. 18), Scotts Bluff (Oct. 7*), Webster (Oct. 5-Dec. 31).

WHITE - CROWNED SPARROW, Adams (Dec. 28), Box Butte (Oct. 17), Douglas (Nov. 1*), McPherson (Nov. 5), Logan (Sept. 22-Oct. 18), Platte (Oct. 18), Scotts Bluff (Oct.-Dec. 31), Webster (Sept. 28-Oct. 27).

WHITE - THROATED SPARROW, Adams (Oct. 23), Douglas (Oct. 1-Nov. 12), Cass (Sept. 27), McPherson (Oct. 15), Logan (Sept. 27-Oct. 14), Platte (Oct. 18), Webster (Sept. 25-Oct. 18). FOX SPARROW, Douglas (Oct. 19-Nov.11). LINCOLN'S SPARROW, Adams (Sept. 19), Douglas (Sept. 23-Nov. 4). SONG SPARROW, Adams (Dec. 28), Douglas (Oct. 1-Dec. 30), Cass (Oct. 15), Lincoln (Nov. 2), Scotts Bluff (Oct. 7), Webster (Sept. 21-Nov. 28).

LAPLAND LONGSPUR, Webster (Oct. 28-Dec. 20).

GENERAL NOTES

BLUE-WINGED WARBLER AT BLADEN.—On Sept. 16, 1961, I was privileged to add a new species to my list of birds. While observing from an upstairs window, I saw a strikingly yellowish warbler flying across the yard above the spirea bushes, uttering an un-warbler-like "kik" call (as described in *Birds of Minnesota*) three or four times. It alighted briefly in a large lilac bush, then disappeared into the bushes. I was aware that it acted different than the Wilson's that were commonly present, and this along with the general appearance and call convinced me that it was certainly a male Blue-winged Warbler.—*Harold Turner.*

GOLDEN - CROWNED SPARROW AT ELSMERE.—The Golden-crowned Sparrow fed at the feeder and stayed about for two weeks. We watched him from the window but a few feet away and are quite certain of the identity. (Dated April 30, 1962).—*Lola Held* (Carl Smith banded a Golden-crowned Sparrow at Halsey in 1950 and Elsmere is north of Halsey, in Cherry County.—Ed.)

PURPLE FINCH AT ELSMERE.—A male Purple Finch sheltered in the back yard on April 12, 1962.—*Lola Held.*

MEETINGS AND REPORTS

SIXTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.—The Brooking Bird Club of Hastings was the host organization, and the House of Yesterday was the site of the meetings May 18-18, 1962. A social hour was held Thursday evening at the museum and W. E. Eigsti showed movies.

Friday the program was as follows: "Fontenelle Forest" by James M. Malkowski, "Alexander Wilson" by Willetta Lueshen, "Construction of a Habitat Group" by Burton Nelson, "Notes on the Behavior and Nesting of the Loggerhead Shrike" by John Sharp, "Notes on the Behavior and Nesting of the Red-tailed Hawk" by Rollin Bland. The banquet speaker was Alfred Perry and his topic was "A Nature Omnibus."

The field trips on Saturday ended at the Methodist Church at Pauline where the composite list was prepared.

The convention committee consisted of Mrs. O. W. Ritchey, Mrs. A. M. Jones, Mrs. R. R. Damerell, Burton Nelson, and W. E. Eigsti. The cover

design for the program was a Meadowlark presented by C. G. Pritchard.

At a business meeting, the following officers were elected: president, R. G. Cortelyou of Omaha; vice president, C. W. Huntley of Auburn; secretary, Mrs. M. F. Shickley of North Platte; treasurer, Lee Morris of Bradshaw; editor, Miss Doris Gates of Chadron; custodian, Miss Bertha Winter of Lincoln. The next annual meeting will be held in Omaha the week end of May 4, 1963.

FIFTY - EIGHTH ANNUAL FIELD DAY.—Saturday, May 19, 1962, Adams County vicinity of Hastings), a total of 108 species were recorded as follows: Eared Grebe, Great Blue Heron, American Bittern, Mallard, Gadwall, Pintail, Green-winged Teal, Blue-winged Teal, Shoveller, Redhead, Canvasback, Lesser Scaup, Red-tailed Hawk, Swainson's Hawk, March Hawk, Sparrow Hawk, Bobwhite, Pheasant, American Coot, Killdeer, Spotted Sandpiper, Lesser Yellowlegs, Dowitcher, Wilson's Phalarope, Black Tern, Rock Dove, Mourning Dove, Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Black-billed Cuckoo, Great Horned Owl, Chimney Swift, Belted Kingfisher, Flicker, Red-bellied Woodpecker, Red-headed Woodpecker, Hairy Woodpecker, Downy Woodpecker, Eastern Kingbird, Western Kingbird, Great Crested Flycatcher, Eastern Phoebe, Say's Phoebe, Least Flycatcher, Eastern Wood Pewee, Olive-sided Flycatcher, Horned Lark, Bank Swallow, Roughwinged Swallow, Barn Swallow, Purple Martin, Blue Jay, Black-billed Magpie, Common Crow, Black-capped Chickadee, White-breasted Nuthatch, House Wren, Mockingbird, Catbird, Brown Thrasher, Robin, Wood Thrush, Swainson's Thrush, Gray-cheeked Thrush, Veery, Eastern Bluebird, Loggerhead Shrike, Starling, Bell's Vireo, Red-eyed Vireo, Warb-

ling Vireo, Blue-winged Warbler, Tennessee Warbler, Orange-crowned Warbler, Yellow Warbler, Magnolia Warbler, Chestnut-sided Warbler, Yellowthroat, American Redstart, House Sparrow, Bobolink, Eastern Meadowlark, Western Meadowlark, Yellow-headed Blackbird, Redwinged Blackbird, Orchard Oriole, Baltimore Oriole, Common Grackle, Brown-headed Cowbird, Scarlet Tanager, Cardinal, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Black-headed Grosbeak, Blue Grosbeak, Indigo Bunting, Lazuli Bunting, Painted Bunting,* Dickcissel, American Goldfinch, Rufous-sided Towhee,

Lark Bunting, Savannah Sparrow, Grasshopper Sparrow, Lark Sparrow, Chipping Sparrow, Clay-colored Sparrow, White-crowned Sparrow, and Song Sparrow. *Regarding the Painted Bunting, Miss Verneil Griffin writes as follows: "At the N.O.U. meeting in Hastings, May 19, 1962, Mr. and Mrs. George Houser and I identified a Painted Bunting. We saw this bird in Parkview Cemetery. It was first sighted in a tree, then flew down into the road where we saw it at close range. After checking in the Field Guide, we definitely identified the bird."

HAWK AND OWL LAWS

My discussion concerns Nebraska's bird predator laws. I am a rather lonesome crusader for the protection of all hawks and owls. Here I should like to show that Nebraska's laws are impractical to obey and enforce.

In an attempt to prove that the majority of hunters are not capable of accurate hawk and owl identification, I conducted a survey of 71 Nebraska hunters. I used charts of the National Audubon Society showing hawks and owls commonly found in Nebraska. The hunter was asked to point out the unprotected bird, and then to name the unprotected bird. For the Great Horned Owl, 59% could not point it out and 74% could not name it. For the Cooper's Hawk, both figures were 94%. For the Sharp-shinned Hawk the figures were 80% and 100%. For the Goshawk, 90% and 100%.

Though this survey was not extensive enough to draw final conclusions,

I believe that the results do show a definite trend. All but 12 of the people interviewed were college students who have had some zoology. In fact, several have had ornithology. Hawk and owl knowledge might be even less among the non-student hunters.

I have heard of two cases where conservation officers could not identify the birds concerned. Obviously, if the enforcement officers cannot identify the birds, they could not enforce the laws. That this might generally be the rule rather than the exception is suggested by the fact that not a single prosecution involving these laws is on record in Nebraska since the laws have been in effect.

In states which have these laws, prosecution is difficult as shown in the following case: the defendant's plea was that he thought he was shooting a non-protected hawk. The arresting officer was asked if such a mistake could be made. He said, "No. The hawks which can be legally shot

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have shorter wings, longer tails, longer legs and are a bit smaller than the hawk this man killed." The judge thought the hunter's mistake was a logical one and dismissed the case.

To summarize: these laws are difficult for the average hunter to obey; enforcement of these laws is equally difficult; and prosecution is frustrating, to say the least.—*Donald A. Ingold*. (This is a condensation of a paper presented for credit in a class conducted by Prof. Howard L. Wiegers, University of Nebraska. Don co-authored an article on hawk and owl protection with Joseph R. Murphy in the *Nebraska Bird Review*, July, 1960.)

It is a fact that our genial Custodian does not have an opportunity to "earn her money." There is a fairly good library of periodicals which are available to those who would ask for them and there are some Occasional Papers for sale at one dollar each. The last one, "Revised Check-list of Nebraska Birds," should be in every Nebraska birdman's library. These have to be reduced considerably in number before the list can be revised again.

The first four Occasional Papers are as follows: "The Birds of Union County, South Dakota," "An Annotated Bibliography of North Dakota Ornithology," and "The Birds of Dakota County, Nebraska." Write to Miss Bertha Winter, 1004 E Street, Lincoln.

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Published quarterly in January, April, July, and October by the Nebraska Ornithologists' Union as its official journal and sent free to all members who are not in arrears for dues. Subscriptions at \$3.50 per volume in the United States and \$3.75 in all countries, payable in advance. Single numbers, \$1.00 each. All dues and subscriptions should be remitted to the Treasurer, Lee Morris, Bradshaw, Nebraska. Orders for back numbers should be sent to the Custodian, Miss Bertha Winter, University of Nebraska State Museum, Lincoln, Nebraska. All manuscripts for publication should be sent to the Editor, Nebraska State Teachers College, Chadron, Nebraska.

Thirty-Seventh Annual Cooperative Spring Migration And Occurrence Report

Some serious discrepancies nearly always appear in the Spring Migration and Occurrence Reports that should be brought to the attention of all so that they might be reduced in another year. Reporters were asked to mark the known ones with P for permanent, S for summer and W for winter residents with all others presumably migrators. However, some did mark these with M. (This does not account for the unknown ones.) Two reporters from the same county, in some cases, did not agree in their markings. Some marked with P birds which were marked S or even M by others. One marked a bird with S and gave a January date. One sent in a presumable duplicate of the first report and there were several dates that did not agree.

There are still some who put dates by the Yellow-throated Warbler and none by the Yellowthroat which indicates they do not know the difference. Some still report Chipping Sparrows in winter and probably see Tree Sparrows.

This seems to add up to a considerable amount of guessing on the part of some of the reporters. (Of course, this statement is grossly un-fair to the careful observers, but it needs to be brought to the attention of all.) Probably those who "comb" these reports are able to separate the "guessers" from the careful observers.

Probably where there are more observers, the arrival dates are more nearly accurate. (Again, this is un-fair to those who get out at least once a week or more often.) Arrival

dates of birds of the yard are likely to be more nearly accurate than those of the water-holes and the country because of their observability. Type and availability of habitats, of course, make a difference in the comments on various birds. The American Redstart is a summer resident in Douglas and Lancaster Counties and in Dawes and Scotts Bluff Counties. Yet it is reported as a migrant in some of the intervening stations. In proper habitats it is undoubtedly a summer resident all across the state.

Some are hard to distinguish. Maybe it would be better to just call it a shrike than either the Northern or Loggerhead—unless one is quite sure. Meadowlarks are almost impossible unless they sing. Several did report a January date for meadowlarks and a later date for either or both of the Eastern and Western.

Following is a list of the participating counties, numbers of birds seen, those who submitted the lists, and any comments they made that might be pertinent. A single date means the first date the bird was seen whether it was permanent or a summer resident. A single date with an asterisk indicates the bird was seen only once. Double dates mean first and last dates of migrators, and occasionally, of a bird that seemed to be a summer resident but might not be expected to be so.

1. Adams (182) Hastings—Brooking Bird Club. Burton Nelson identified the Greater Yellowlegs on January 1, and the Prairie Warbler, May

12. Though Common Grackles were seen January 20, the migrators appeared March 23. The Painted Bunting was seen by NOU members at the annual field trip and was reported in the July 1961 number of The Review. The Common Raven was identified by Marie Damerell and Ellen Ritchey.

2. Antelope (132)—Luella Seabury.

3. Box Butte (91) Alliance—Ann and John Mathisen. The Mathisens also gathered data from Sheridan County. A few dates were added to their report by Doris Gates.

4. Cass (129) Plattsmouth—Mrs. Paul T. Heineman and Mrs. Donald Wood. On April 19 there was a flock of approximately 200 Greater and Lesser Yellowlegs, mostly the Lesser Mourning Doves were seen January 3, but the migrators arrived March 20. Eastern Bluebirds are scarce and American Goldfinches have been very scarce in the last two years. Cedar Waxwings have been noted every month of the year (over the years), and young have been seen in the appropriate months.

5. Dawes (56) Chadron—Doris Gates.

6. Douglas (183) Omaha—R. G. Cortelyou, James Malkowski, Carl Swanson, Roger Sharpe, Mary Tremaine, Neva Currie, Mrs. Fred Dawson, Alice Rushton, and Mrs. Howard Holmgren. The people of Omaha use an area of Sarpy County and the adjacent area in Iowa.

7. Gage (146) Beatrice—Vera Anderson; Wymore—Florence Patton. The earlier date of these two reports was used. Mrs. Patton reported the Purple Gallinule. A Brown Thrasher was seen January 1, but the migrators came April 25. She also noted that there were many more White-throated Sparrows than usual.

8. Hamilton (137) Aurora—Mrs. Kermit Swanson. The duck flight was exceptionally heavy. They had heavy snows late in February so most of them arrived a little later than usual, but when the snow melted, all marshes were full and the ducks moved in in great flocks. They had wintering Common Grackles February 16, but the migrators came March 19. She reports a Pine Grosbeak, January 1-9.

9. Harlan (100) Stamford—Mrs. Allie Dankers, Mrs. Allie Weare, and Miss Mabel Aggson. The Saw-whet Owl seen April 22 was catching insects in the car lights. Mrs. Dankers states that she has heard their "mechanical, precision-like voice."

10. Keya Paha (93) Springview—Mrs. E. C. Logan.

11. Lancaster (161) Lincoln—Ralph Harrington and members of the Audubon Naturalists' Club. This report also includes parts of Saunders and Cass Counties and Memphis Lake and Ceresco Flats. There were nearly daily hikes through Wyuka Cemetery. Mourning Doves roosted in large flocks throughout the winter in Wyuka Cemetery and a definite migratory date could not be determined. The Yellow-crowned Night Heron identified by Mr. and Mrs. Harold Whitmus, Mrs. Ruth Fleming and Ralph Harrington was seen in Pioneer's Park. The Whitmus' reported seeing young later in the season.

12. Lincoln (180) North Platte—Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Viehmeyer, Gail Shickley and Margaret Morton; Hershey—Mrs. Morris A. Cox. Viehmeyers reported a wintering Great Blue Heron near North Platte. Scaled Quail were planted near Lake Maloney. A female Calliope Hummingbird was found dead at Hershey, April 8. Mrs. Shickley sent it to the

Chicago Natural History Museum where it was identified by Emmet R. Blake. The Snow Bunting was seen by Mrs. Shickley, also. A single bird remained around Lake Maloney for nearly two weeks.

13. Logan (115) Stapleton—Mr. and Mrs. Earl Glandon.

14. McPherson (101)—Mrs. Walter Bassett. She birds mostly in her yard and at nearby sandhill lakes in western McPherson County. May 14 she saw a Blue Goose-Snow Goose hybrid which had a white head and breast. The Parula Warbler which she saw was a well marked male.

15. Nemaha (142) Brownville—Mr. and Mrs. Rudolf Wensien; Peru—Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Gates; Auburn — Mrs. B. F. Mowry and C. W. (Bill) Huntley. Others were Charles E. Wright, J. H. Alden, and Ed Yates. The earliest date of all three was taken.

16. Platte (133) Columbus—Kate Armstrong.

17. Scotts Bluff (140) Scottsbluff and Gering—Mrs. J. W. Brashear, Mrs. Alvin Vance, Mrs. Shaw R. Young, Mrs. Harry A. Banghart, Mrs. S. C. Meseraull, Mrs. Theodore Pickett, Mrs. P. Cooper Ellis, Mrs. LeRoy Kenitz, and Mrs. Glen Hertzler.

18. Thayer (116) Alexandria—W. G. Chase, George Apking, Claude Wieggers, and Wallace Newell of Powell. Alexandria State Lakes in the west edge of Jefferson County are included.

19. Webster (111) Bladen—Harold Turner. Brown-headed Cowbirds appeared January 3 to February 2, but migration began March 25.

LOONS and GREBES

COMMON LOON, Lincoln (Apr.13). HORNED GREBE, Adams (May12), Lincoln (Mar. 27), McPherson (May 13). EARED GREBE, Adams (May

2-19), Antelope (Apr. 29), Box Butte (May 12), Lancaster (Apr. 27), Lincoln (Apr. 27), McPherson (May 13), Nemaha (Apr. 25). WESTERN GREBE, Lincoln (Mar. 16), McPherson (May 6), PIED-BILLED GREBE Adams (Mar. 27), Antelope (Apr. 11), Cass (Mar. 29-May 6), Douglas (Mar. 28-May 27), Gage (Mar. 25), Lancaster (Apr. 7), Lincoln (Mar. 3), Platte (Apr. 22), Thayer (Mar. 18).

PELICANS and CORMORANTS
WHITE PELICAN, Cass (May 3), Gage (Apr. 15), Lancaster (Apr. 22), Lincoln (Mar. 27), Logan (Apr. 10-24), Platte (Apr. 22). DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT, Adams (May 3), Antelope (Apr. 11), Box Butte (Apr. 12), Cass (Apr. 1-May 6), Dawes (Apr. 13), Douglas (Mar. 28-Apr. 28), Gage (Apr. 15), Lincoln (Apr. 3), McPherson (May 13), Platte (Apr. 6), Scotts Bluff (Apr. 28).

HERONS

GREAT BLUE HERON, Adams (Apr. 1), Box Butte (Apr. 12), Cass (Mar. 25), Douglas (Mar. 26), Gage (Apr. 29), Hamilton (Mar. 31), Lancaster (Mar. 25), Lincoln (Mar. 17), Logan (Apr. 28), McPherson (May 2), Nemaha (Apr. 24), Platte (Apr. 29), Scotts Bluff (Apr. 10), Thayer (Mar. 26). GREEN HERON, Adams (May 5), Cass (June 19), Douglas (May 9), Gage (Mar. 10), Hamilton (May 24), Lancaster (May 30), Lincoln (May 26), Nemaha (June 6), Platte (May 2). LITTLE BLUE HERON, Gage (Apr. 30), Nemaha (May 10). COMMON EGRET, Douglas (May 7*), Platte (May 9). BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERON, Adams (Apr. 15), Dawes (Apr. 13), Douglas (Apr. 22*), Lancaster (Apr. 24), Lincoln (Apr. 24), McPherson (May 6), Nemaha (Apr. 24).

Platte (Apr. 28), Scotts Bluff (June 19). YELLOW-CROWNED NIGHT HERON, Adams (May 10), Douglas (May 9-June 30), Lancaster (June 10), Platte (Apr. 29). LEAST BITTERN, Douglas (June 2*). AMERICAN BITTERN, Adams (Apr. 15), Antelope (Apr. 29*), Douglas (Apr. 11), Hamilton (Apr. 23), McPherson (May 13), Platte (May 9).

SWANS, GEESE, and DUCKS

TRUMPETER SWAN, Scotts Bluff (Mar. 30). CANADA GOOSE, Adams (Feb. 10), Antelope (Mar. 27), Box Butte (Mar. 21), Cass (Feb. 23-June 14), Douglas (Mar. 17-Apr. 4), Gage (Mar. 18-24), Hamilton (Feb. 16), Lancaster (Mar. 25), Lincoln (Jan. 1), Logan (Mar. 17-Apr. 1), Nemaha (Feb. 16), Platte (Apr. 1), Scotts Bluff (Feb. 4), Thayer (Mar. 13), Webster (Mar. 4-25). WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE, Cass (Mar. 21), Douglas (Mar. 25*), Hamilton (Mar. 26), Lincoln (Mar. 25-May 5), Nemaha (Mar. 25), Platte (Apr. 1), Thayer (Mar. 18), Webster (Mar. 8-18). SNOW GOOSE, Adams (Jan. 20-Mar. 25), Antelope (Apr. 5*), Box Butte (Mar. 16), Cass (Mar. 21-June 14), Douglas (Mar. 17-Apr. 18), Gage (Mar. 22), Hamilton (Mar. 17), Lancaster (Mar. 25), Lincoln (Mar. 14-18), McPherson (May 6), Nemaha (Feb. 16), Platte (Apr. 1), Thayer (Mar. 13), Webster (Mar. 16). BLUE GOOSE, Adams (Mar. 25), Box Butte (Mar. 21), Cass (Mar. 21), Douglas (Mar. 17-Apr. 15), Gage (Mar. 25), Hamilton (Mar. 17), Lancaster (Mar. 25), McPherson (May 14), Nemaha (Feb. 16), Platte (Apr. 1), Thayer (Mar. 17), Webster (Mar. 16-17). M A L L A R D , Adams (Jan. 1), Antelope (Feb. 1), Box Butte (Jan. 1), Cass (Feb. 23), Douglas (Feb. 21-May 27), Gage (Mar. 18), Hamilton (Feb. 10), Harlan (Feb. 15), Keya Paha (Apr. 28),

Lancaster (Mar. 25-Apr. 18), Lincoln (Jan. 1), Logan (Feb. 11), McPherson (Mar. 30), Nemaha (Mar. 25), Platte (Jan. 4), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 1), Thayer (Jan. 8), Webster (Apr. 25 - May 25). G A D W A L L , Adams (Mar. 23), Antelope (Apr. 11*), Box Butte (Mar. 24), Douglas (Mar. 25-Apr. 28), Hamilton (Mar. 31), Harlan (Apr. 10), Lancaster (Mar. 25), Lincoln (Mar. 6-25, Logan (Mar. 25), McPherson (May 6), Nemaha (Mar. 25), Platte (Apr. 1), Scotts Bluff (Apr. 8-May 12), Thayer (Mar. 18). PINTAIL, Adams (Feb. 5-May 19), Antelope (Mar. 27), Box Butte (Mar. 21), Cass (Mar. 26), Douglas (Mar. 17-Apr. 9), Gage (Mar. 25), Hamilton (Mar. 18), Harlan (Feb. 15), Keya Paha (Apr. 28), Lancaster (Feb. 17-Apr. 25), Lincoln (Mar. 9-Apr. 15), Logan (Mar. 25), McPherson (Mar. 30), Nemaha (Mar. 25), Platte (Apr. 1), Scotts Bluff (Mar. 31-Apr. 2), Thayer (Mar. 11), Webster (Mar. 15-Apr. 18). GREEN - WINGED TEAL, Adams (Mar. 27-May 19), Antelope (Apr. 11*), Box Butte (Mar. 31), Cass (Apr. 19), Gage (Mar. 18), Hamilton (Apr. 23), Harlan (Apr. 8), Lancaster (Apr. 7-24), Lincoln (Feb. 10), Logan (Mar. 25), Nemaha (Mar. 25), Platte (Apr. 14), Scotts Bluff (Mar. 31), Thayer (Mar. 13), Webster (Mar. 28-Apr. 15). BLUE-WINGED TEAL, Adams (Mar. 17), Antelope (Apr. 11), Box Butte (Apr. 18), Cass (Mar. 20), Douglas (Mar. 25-May 13), Gage (Mar. 25), Hamilton (Mar. 31), Keya Paha (May 3), Lancaster (Apr. 7-June 24), Lincoln (Mar. 15), Logan (May 2), McPherson (Apr. 9), Nemaha (Apr. 4), Platte (Apr. 1), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 1), Thayer (Mar. 18), Webster (Apr. 5-25). CINNAMON TEAL, Gage (Apr. 15), McPherson (Apr. 9).

- AMERICAN WIDGEON, Adams (Mar. 17-May 9), Box Butte (Mar. 22), Cass (Mar. 26), Douglas (Mar. 25-Apr. 28), Gage (Mar. 25), Hamilton (Mar. 31), Lancaster (Mar. 25-May 13), Lincoln (Mar. 17), Logan (May 2*), Nemaha (Mar. 25), Platte (Apr. 1), Scotts Bluff (Apr. 2), Thayer (Mar. 18). SHOVELLER, Adams (Jan. 21), Antelope (Mar. 27), Box Butte (Mar. 22), Cass (Mar. 22-26), Douglas (Mar. 25-Apr. 28 and June 11), Gage (Apr. 10), Hamilton (Mar. 22), Harlan (Mar. 19), Lancaster (Mar. 25-May 13), Lincoln (Mar. 17-May 6), Logan (May 2*), McPherson (Apr. 4), Nemaha (Mar. 25), Platte (Apr. 1), Scotts Bluff (Mar. 11-18), Thayer (Mar. 18). WOOD DUCK, Douglas (Mar. 23-June 30), Lincoln (Apr. 22). RED-HEAD, Adams (Mar. 23-May 19), Antelope (Mar. 27), Box Butte (Mar. 22), Douglas (Mar. 21-May 12), Gage (Apr. 5), Hamilton (Mar. 24), Harlan (Mar. 19), Lincoln (Mar. 3), Logan (May 1), McPherson (May 6), Nemaha (Mar. 25), Platte (Apr. 1), Scotts Bluff (Mar. 18), Thayer (Mar. 12). RING-NECKED DUCK, Adams (Apr. 3-23), Antelope (Mar. 27), Douglas (Mar. 21-Apr. 15), Gage (Apr. 5), Hamilton (Apr. 9), Lincoln (Mar. 17), McPherson (May 6), Nemaha (Mar. 25), Platte (Apr. 14), Scotts Bluff (Apr. 1), Thayer (Mar. 12). CANVASBACK, Adams (Mar. 17-25), Antelope (Mar. 27), Box Butte (Mar. 21), Douglas (Mar. 25-Apr. 16), Gage (Apr. 15), Hamilton (Apr. 1), Lincoln (Mar. 17), Logan (Apr. 5), McPherson (Apr. 9), Nemaha (Mar. 25), Platte (Apr. 1), Scotts Bluff (Mar. 18-Apr. 2), Thayer (Mar. 18). GREATER SCAUP, Adams (Mar. 18-27). LESSER SCAUP, Adams (Mar. 25 through May), Antelope (Mar. 27), Box Butte (Mar. 30), Cass (Mar. 26), Douglas (Mar. 21-Apr. 28), Gage (Mar. 25), Hamilton (Mar. 16), Harlan (Mar. 26), Lancaster (Apr. 7-May 13), Lincoln (Mar. 6), Logan (Mar. 26-May 16), McPherson (May 6), Nemaha (Mar. 25), Platte (Apr. 14), Scotts Bluff (Mar. 18-Apr. 8), Thayer (Mar. 12), Webster (Apr. 5-15). COMMON GOLDENEYE, Adams (Jan. 1-Mar. 23), Antelope (Feb. 1), Box Butte (Mar. 30), Douglas (Mar. 21-26), Lincoln (Jan. 1), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 1), Thayer (Mar. 18), BUFFLEHEAD, Adams (Jan. 20-Mar. 23), Antelope (Mar. 27), Box Butte (Mar. 24), Cass (Mar. 26), Douglas (Mar. 25-Apr. 16), Gage (Apr. 5), Hamilton (Mar. 25), Harlan (Apr. 2), Lancaster (Mar. 25-Apr. 18), Lincoln (Mar. 24), Logan (Mar. 26), McPherson (Apr. 4) Nemaha (Mar. 25), Scotts Bluff (May 10), Thayer (Mar. 18), Webster (Apr. 25). RUDDY DUCK, Adams (Apr. 2-May 21), Antelope (Apr. 22), Box Butte (Apr. 22), Douglas (Mar. 28-Apr. 22), Gage (Apr. 5), Hamilton (Mar. 31), Lancaster (Apr. 7), Lincoln (Mar. 17), McPherson (Apr. 9), Platte (Apr. 1), Scotts Bluff (May 12), Thayer (Mar. 18). HOODED MERGANSER, Cass (Mar. 24), Douglas (Mar. 26*), Gage (Apr. 5). COMMON MERGANSER, Adams (Jan. 1-Mar. 3), Antelope (Mar. 27), Box Butte (Apr. 12), Cass (Mar. 26), Douglas (Jan. 31-Apr. 11), Hamilton (Feb. 16), Lancaster (Feb. 17), Lincoln (Jan. 1-Mar. 17), Platte (Apr. 1), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 1), Thayer (Mar. 18). RED-BREASTED MERGANSER, Douglas (Mar. 28-Apr. 11).

HAWKS

- TURKEY VULTURE, Cass (Mar. 19-June 21), Dawes (Apr. 21), Douglas (Mar. 23-June 9), Harlan (Apr. 6), Keya Paha (Jan. 29-Apr. 28), Lancaster (Apr. 15), Lincoln (May

- 10), Nemaha (Mar. 30), Scotts Bluff (Apr. 22), Thayer (Apr. 18), GOSHAWK, Adams (Jan. 20), Cass (Feb. 22). SHARP - SHINNED HAWK, Adams (Jan. 27), Antelope (Feb. 1), Douglas (May 19), Lancaster (Feb. 3), Logan (Apr. 12*), Thayer (Mar. 13), Webster (June 1). COOPER'S HAWK, Antelope (Feb. 1*), Cass (Mar. 20-June 19), Hamilton (Jan. 1), Harlan (Jan. 15), Lancaster (Apr. 25), Lincoln (Apr. 29), Thayer (Feb. 19), Webster (Mar. 4 and June 4). RED-TAILED HAWK, Adams (Jan. 1-May 19), Antelope (Jan. 23), Box Butte (Apr. 13), Cass (Mar. 19), Dawes (Mar. 30), Douglas (Jan. 1), Gage (Apr. 22), Hamilton (Jan. 1), Harlan (Jan. 1), Keya Paha (Jan. 28) Lancaster (Jan. 1), Lincoln (Jan. 1), Nemaha (Jan. 1), Platte (May 30), Scotts Bluff (Mar. 26), Thayer (Mar. 11*), Webster (Jan. 5). HARLAN'S HAWK, Webster (Mar. 29). RED-SHOULDERED HAWK, Douglas (Jan. 23-June 30), Gage (Apr. 22). SWAINSON'S HAWK, Adams (Jan. 1-Mar. 19), Antelope (Apr. 7), Box Butte (Apr. 26), Douglas (Mar. 28*), Hamilton (Apr. 21), Lancaster (Mar. 24-June 24), Lincoln (Apr. 16-June 30), Logan (Apr. 11), McPherson (Apr. 2), Nemaha (Jan. 1), Platte (May 25), Thayer (Mar. 11), Webster (Apr. 5). BROAD-WINGED HAWK, Antelope (Jan. 1), Dawes (Apr. 28*), Douglas (June 6), Lancaster (Apr. 28). ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK, Adams (Jan. 1-May 19), Antelope (Jan. 15), Box Butte (Jan. 5), Dawes (Jan. 6), Douglas (Jan. 2), Gage (Feb. 2), Hamilton (Jan. 9), Lancaster (Jan. 14-Mar. 24), Lincoln (Jan. 1-Feb. 6), Logan (Jan. 1), Nemaha (Mar. 13), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 1), Thayer (Apr. 17), Webster (Jan. 16-Mar. 25). FERRUGINOUS HAWK, Keya Paha (June 23), Lancaster (Febr. 24), Lincoln (Jan. 1-June 10). GOLDEN EAGLE, Adams (Mar.), Antelope (Apr. 11), Box Butte (Jan. 30), Douglas (Apr. 15*), Lincoln (Jan. 7), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 1), Webster (Feb. 15-Mar. 19). BALD EAGLE, Adams (Feb. 9), Box Butte (Jan. 1), Dawes (Jan. 6), Douglas (Jan. 27-Apr. 13), Lincoln (Jan. 1-Mar. 17), Nemaha (Jan. 23), Webster (Jan. 11-Mar. 18). MARSH HAWK, Adams (Jan. 1-Feb. 9), Antelope (Feb. 15), Box Butte (Jan. 2), Cass (Apr. 7), Douglas (Feb. 11-Mar. 28), Gage (Mar. 15), Hamilton (Jan. 1), Harlan (Feb. 3), Lancaster (Feb. 17-Apr. 25), Lincoln (Jan. 1), Logan (Feb. 1), McPherson (Apr. 5), Nemaha (Mar. 11), Platte (Apr. 1), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 1), Thayer (Jan. 18), Webster (Jan. 1). OSPREY, Douglas (Mar. 26-May 27), Hamilton (May 1), Thayer (June 26). PRAIRIE FALCON, Adams (Jan. 1) Box Butte, (Jan. 14), Harlan (Jan. 16), Lincoln (Jan. 19), Webster (Feb. 15 and Apr. 30). PEREGRINE FALCON, Harlan (Feb. 4), Lincoln (Jan. 1), McPherson (Apr. 25), Nemaha (Apr. 10), Platte (May 11). PIGEON HAWK, Box Butte (Jan. 14), Cass (Apr. 19), Keya Paha (Apr. 17), Lincoln (Jan. 2), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 1). SPARROW HAWK, Adams (Jan. 1), Antelope (Feb. 28), Box Butte (May 5), Cass (Jan. 5), Dawes (Mar. 29), Douglas (Feb. 2), Gage (Jan. 16), Hamilton (Jan. 6), Harlan (Jan. 6), Keya Paha (Apr. 17), Lancaster (Jan. 6), Lincoln (Jan. 1), Logan (Jan. 1), Nemaha (Jan. 1), Platte (Jan. 4), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 1), Thayer (Jan. 2), Webster (Jan. 25).

GALLINACEOUS BIRDS

- G R E A T E R PRAIRIE CHICKEN, Gage (Apr. 10), Lincoln (Jan. 1), Logan (Feb. 19), McPherson (Apr.

24). SHARP-TAILED GROUSE, Box Butte (Apr. 17), Lincoln (Mar. 18), Logan (Jan. 1), McPherson (Apr. 12), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 1). BOBWHITE, Adams (Jan. 1), Antelope (Feb. 27), Douglas (Feb. 4), Gage (Mar. 27), Hamilton (Jan. 1), Harlan (Jan. 2), Keya Paha (May 24), Lancaster (Apr. 26), Lincoln (Jan. 18), Logan (May 8), Nemaha (Jan. 1), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 1), Thayer (Jan. 8). SCALED QUAIL, Lincoln (May 4), RINGNECKED PHEASANT, Adams (Jan. 1), Antelope (Jan. 1), Box Butte (Jan. 1), Cass (Apr. 15), Douglas (Jan. 1), Gage (Apr. 10), Hamilton (Jan. 1), Harlan (Jan. 6), Keya Paha (Jan. 28), Lancaster (Jan. 1), Lincoln (Jan. 1), Logan (Jan. 1), McPherson (Apr. 1), Nemaha (Jan. 1), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 1), Thayer (Jan. 1), TURKEY, Adams (Apr. 23), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 1).

CRANES and RAILS

SANDHILL CRANE, Adams Feb. 7-Apr. 13), Box Butte (Mar. 21), Hamilton (Mar. 17), Harlan (Feb. 12), Lincoln (Jan. 14-Apr. 17), Logan (Feb. 12-Mar. 10), Scotts Bluff (Mar. 10), Webster (Feb. 25-Apr. 13). KING RAIL, Douglas (June 9). VIRGINIA RAIL, Antelope (May 18*), Nemaha (May 20), Webster (May 1), PURPLE GALLINULE, Gage (Mar. 28). COMMON GALLINULE, Douglas (May 19). AMERICAN COOT, Adams (Mar. 23), Antelope (Apr. 11), Box Butte (Apr. 10), Cass (Apr. 15), Douglas (Mar. 17), Gage (Apr. 5), Hamilton (Mar. 31), Harlan (Mar. 19), Keya Paha (Apr. 28), Lancaster (Mar. 25), Lincoln (Mar. 21), Logan (Apr. 30), McPherson (Apr. 9), Nemaha (Mar. 27), Platte (Apr. 6), Scotts Bluff (Apr. 2), Thayer (Mar. 18).

SHORE BIRDS

SEMIPALMATED PLOVER, Adams (Apr. 26), Cass (Apr. 22), Lancaster (Apr. 24-May 12), Nemaha (Apr. 24), Platte (Apr. 29). KILLDEER, Adams (Jan. 1), Antelope (Mar. 22), Box Butte (Mar. 17), Cass (Mar. 19), Douglas (Mar. 17), Gage (Mar. 18), Hamilton (Mar. 17), Harlan (Mar. 17), Keya Paha (Apr. 3), Lancaster (Mar. 22), Lincoln (Mar. 16), Logan (Mar. 22), McPherson (Mar. 18), Nemaha (Mar. 28), Platte (Apr. 26), Scotts Bluff (Mar. 10), Thayer (Mar. 11), Webster (Mar. 18), AMERICAN GOLDEN PLOVER, Adams (May 12), Lancaster (May 12). BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER, Lancaster (May 12). RUDDY TURNSTONE, Adams (May 5). COMMON SNIPE, Adams (Apr. 21), Douglas (Apr. 21*), Hamilton (Apr. 6), Lancaster (Apr. 18-May 6), Logan (Apr. 6-17), Nemaha (Apr. 4), Scotts Bluff (July 4). LONG-BILLED CURLEW, Box Butte (Apr. 10), Dawes (Apr. 13), Lincoln (Apr. 3), Logan (Apr. 19*), McPherson (Apr. 4). WHIMBREL, Lincoln (May 10). UPLAND PLOVER, Antelope (Apr. 22), Box Butte (May 6), Dawes (Apr. 29), Gage (May 2), Keya Paha (May 11), Lincoln (Apr. 9), McPherson (May 6), Platte (May 11), Scotts Bluff (July 4), Webster (Apr. 18). SPOTTED SANDPIPER, Adams (May 7), Antelope (Apr. 29), Cass (Apr. 19), Douglas (Apr. 29-May 20), Gage (Apr. 15), Hamilton (May 2), Lancaster (May), Lincoln (Apr. 24), Logan (May 2), Nemaha (Apr. 4), Platte (May 2), Scotts Bluff (May 12), Webster (May 6), SOLITARY SANDPIPER, Antelope (Apr. 29*), Douglas (May 13*), Gage (May 1), Lancaster (Apr. 24-May 6), Lincoln (Apr. 11), Platte (May 11), Scotts Bluff (Apr. 29-July 2), Webster (May 25*). WILLET, Adams (Apr.

23-May 1), Box Butte (Apr. 22), Gage (May 2), Hamilton (May 1), Lincoln (Apr. 27), Platte (Apr. 22), Scotts Bluff (May 13). GREATER YELLOWLEGS, Adams (Jan. 1), Antelope (Apr. 29), Cass (Apr. 19), Douglas (Apr. 19-May 8), Gage (Apr. 5), Hamilton (Apr. 6), Lancaster (Apr. 7-May 6), Lincoln (Apr. 9), Logan (May 6), Nemaha (Apr. 4), Platte (May 4). LESSER YELLOWLEGS, Adams (Apr. 4-May 19), Antelope (Apr. 29), Cass (Apr. 19), Douglas (Apr. 19-May 6), Gage (Apr. 22), Hamilton (Apr. 10), Harlan (May 2), Lancaster (Apr. 24-May 13), Lincoln (Apr. 27), Logan (May 2), Platte (Apr. 28), Thayer (May 1). PECTORAL SANDPIPER, Adams (Apr. 27), Antelope (May 6), Cass (May 13), Gage (May 6), Hamilton (Apr. 13), Lancaster (Apr. 7-May 12), Lincoln (May 1), Nemaha (Apr. 24), Platte (Apr. 29). WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER, Hamilton (May 12), Lancaster (May 6-13), Lincoln (Apr. 24), Platte (Apr. 28). BAIRD'S SANDPIPER, Adams (Apr. 2-14), Cass (Apr. 19), Lancaster (Apr. 18-May 13), Lincoln (Mar. 17-May 6), Platte (Apr. 22). LEAST SANDPIPER, Adams (Apr. 21), Hamilton (May 1), Lancaster (Apr. 27-May 13), Platte (Apr. 24). DOWITCHER, Adams (Apr. 28-May 8), Antelope (Apr. 29*), Hamilton (May 7), Lancaster (Apr. 24-May 13), Lincoln (Apr. 27), McPherson (May 6), Platte (May 2). STILT SANDPIPER, Cass (Apr. 20), Lancaster (Apr. 21-May 13), Lincoln (Apr. 4), Platte (Apr. 29). SEMI-PALMATED SANDPIPER, Adams (Apr. 21), Cass (Apr. 20), Gage (May 2), Hamilton (Apr. 15), Lancaster (Apr. 18-May 13), Lincoln (Apr. 27), Platte (Apr. 11). WESTERN SANDPIPER, Lincoln (May 1). MARBLED GODWIT, Adams (May 1), Lincoln (Apr. 24), McPherson (Apr. 6), Platte (May 9). HUDSONIAN GODWIT, Adams (May 6), Douglas (May 8), Lancaster (Apr. 18-May 13). AMERICAN AVOCET, Adams (Apr. 30), Antelope (Apr. 29*), Box Butte (Apr. 10), Hamilton (Apr. 10), Lincoln (Apr. 24), Logan (May 2), McPherson (Apr. 25), Platte (Apr. 24), Scotts Bluff (Apr. 29). WILSON'S PHALAROPE, Adams (Apr. 21-May 19), Antelope (Apr. 29), Box Butte (Apr. 22), Cass (Apr. 20), Harlan (Apr. 29), Lancaster (Apr. 24-May 13), Lincoln (Apr. 30), McPherson (Apr. 25), Platte (May 4), Scotts Bluff (May 12 and May 26). HER-RING GULL, Adams (Mar. 17-25), Cass (Mar. 20), Douglas (Mar. 28-Apr. 15), Hamilton (Mar. 23), Harlan (Mar. 19), Lincoln (Jan. 1-May 6), Platte (Apr. 1). RING-BILLED GULL, Adams (Apr. 14), Box Butte (Mar. 30), Cass (Mar. 24), Douglas (Mar. 21-May 7), Gage (Mar. 25), Lancaster (Apr. 24-27), Lincoln (Jan. 1-June 30), Logan (Mar. 26)*, Nemaha (Apr. 5), Platte (Apr. 6), Scotts Bluff (Mar. 18), Thayer (Mar. 19). FRANKLIN'S GULL, Adams (Apr. 8), Antelope (Apr. 20), Cass (May 1), Dawes (Apr. 29*), Douglas (Mar. 21-May 27), Gage (Apr. 22), Hamilton (Mar. 31), Harlan (Apr. 27), Keya Paha (Apr. 24), Lancaster (Apr. 18-May 8), Lincoln (Apr. 14-June 14), Logan (May 2-14), Platte (Apr. 22), Scotts Bluff (Apr. 21-July 18), Thayer (Apr. 26), Webster (Mar. 22-May 25). BONAPARTE'S GULL, Platte (Apr. 29). FORSTER'S TERN, Antelope (Apr. 29*), Lincoln (Apr. 27), Logan (May 2*). COMMON TERN, Adams (May 1), Douglas (Apr. 11-29), Lancaster (Apr. 18), Lincoln (May 6-June 16), McPherson (May 2), Platte (May 11). LEAST TERN, Cass (May 24-June 14), Lancaster (May 6), Platte (June 1). CASPIAN

TERN, Douglas (May 12*), Lancaster (May 6), Lincoln (Apr. 26). BLACK TERN, Adams (May 7), Antelope (May 6), Box Butte (May 17), Douglas (May 23-June 2), Hamilton (May 12), Lancaster (May 5-June 24), Lincoln (Apr. 27-June 10), Logan (May 20), McPherson (May 2), Nemaha (May 12), Platte (May 20), Scotts Bluff (May 12), Thayer (May 23), Webster (May 24*).

DOVES

ROCK DOVES were reported from nearly every reporting county. MOURNING DOVE, Adams (Feb. 14), Antelope (May 14), Box Butte (Apr. 22), Cass (Jan. 3), Dawes (Apr. 5), Douglas (Jan. 2), Gage (Mar. 25), Hamilton (Mar. 24), Harlan (Mar. 21), Keya Paha (Apr. 2), Lancaster (Jan. 6), Lincoln (Mar. 20), Logan (Mar. 21), McPherson (Apr. 6), Nemaha (Feb. 14), Platte (Mar. 25), Scotts Bluff (Mar. 27), Thayer (Jan. 15), Webster (Mar. 25).

CUCKOOS

YELLOW - BILLED CUCKOO, Adams (May 10), Antelope (May 28), Cass (June 14), Douglas (May 9), Gage (May 11), Hamilton (May 11), Harlan (June 18), Keya Paha (May 23), Lancaster (May 11), Lincoln (May 15), Logan (May 25), McPherson (June 16), Nemaha (May 5), Platte (May 27), Scotts Bluff (July 12), Thayer (June 19), Webster (May 11). BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO, Adams (May 8), Antelope (May 14), Douglas (May 12), Gage (May 15), Hamilton (May 24), Harlan (June 5), Keya Paha (May 24), Lincoln (June 28), Nemaha (June 10), Platte (May 25), Scotts Bluff (June 16), Thayer (June 30), Webster (May 22).

OWLS

BARN OWL, Adams (Feb. 10), Lincoln (Apr. 10), Scotts Bluff (June 18), Thayer (Mar. 25), Webster (May 23*). SCREECH OWL, Adams (Mar. 19), Cass (Mar. 25), Douglas (Feb. 16-June 19), Harlan (Feb. 11), Keya Paha (Jan. 3), Lancaster (Jan. 14-Mar. 24), Lincoln (Jan. 24), Logan (Apr. 24), Nemaha (Feb. 5), Platte (June 21), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 1), Thayer (Jan. 20). GREAT HORNED OWL, Adams (Jan. 1), Antelope (Jan. 3), Box Butte (Jan. 17), Cass (Mar. 24), Douglas (Mar. 17), Gage (Jan. 12), Hamilton (Jan. 15), Harlan (Feb. 11), Lancaster (Jan. 6), Lincoln (Jan. 12), Logan (Jan. 2), McPherson (Jan. 2), Nemaha (Feb. 12), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 1), Thayer (Jan. 6), Webster (Jan. 1). BURROWING OWL, Dawes (Apr. 14), Hamilton (May 6), Harlan (May 2), Lincoln (Apr. 24), Scotts Bluff (May 12), Webster (Apr. 1). BARRED OWL, Douglas (Jan. 2-June 30), Nemaha (Apr. 4). LONG-EARED OWL, Douglas (Apr. 22*), Lancaster (Mar. 24). SHORT-EARED OWL, Adams (Mar. 17), Douglas (Apr. 22*), Harlan (May 7), Lancaster (Mar. 18), Logan (May 9), Nemaha (Mar. 25), Thayer (Mar. 19), Webster (Apr. 13). SAW-WHET OWL, Harlan (Apr. 22*).

GOATSUCKERS

WHIP-POOR-WILL, Douglas (June 30*), Nemaha (Apr. 22). COMMON NIGHTHAWK, Adams (May 19), Antelope (May 17), Box Butte (May 29), Cass (May 13), Dawes (May 28), Douglas (May 4), Gage (Apr. 27), Hamilton (June 1), Harlan (June 5), Keya Paha (May 7), Lancaster (June 2), Lincoln (May 10), Logan (May 18), McPherson (May

11), Nemaha (May 7), Platte (June 10), Scotts Bluff (May 30), Thayer (May 18), Webster (May 19).

SWIFTS and HUMMINGBIRDS

CHIMNEY SWIFT, Adams (Apr. 19), Antelope (May 3), Cass (Apr. 30), Douglas (Apr. 24), Gage (Apr. 21), Hamilton (May 3), Harlan (Apr. 21), Keya Paha (May 2), Lancaster (Apr. 27), Lincoln (May 3), Logan (June 5), Nemaha (Apr. 18), Platte (May 1), Scotts Bluff (May 18), Thayer (Apr. 29), Webster (May 1). WHITE - THROATED SWIFT, Dawes (May 11), Scotts Bluff (Apr. 29). RUBY - THROATED HUMMINGBIRD, Adams (May 12), Cass (May 10), Douglas (May 9), Nemaha (May 4). CALLIOPE HUMMINGBIRD, Lincoln (Apr. 8²).

KINGFISHERS

BELTED KINGFISHER, Adams (Jan. 1), Antelope (Feb. 1), Cass (Mar. 31), Dawes (Apr. 28), Douglas (Feb. 25), Gage (Apr. 15), Hamilton (Jan. 1), Harlan (Apr. 10), Keya Paha (May 3), Lancaster (Mar. 24), Lincoln (Jan. 1), Logan (May 2), Nemaha (Mar. 18), Platte (May 6), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 4), Thayer (Mar. 13).

WOODPECKERS

FLICKER, Adams (Jan. 1), Antelope (Jan. 7), Box Butte (Mar. 30), Cass (Jan. 1), Dawes (Apr. 18), Douglas (Jan. 2), Gage (Jan. 1), Hamilton (Jan. 1), Harlan (Jan. 16), Keya Paha (Apr. 3), Lancaster (Jan. 6), Lincoln (Jan. 1), Logan (Jan. 1), McPherson (Mar. 25), Nemaha (Jan. 1), Platte (Jan. 20), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 1), Thayer (Jan. 1), Webster (Mar. 21). RED-BELLIED WOODPECKER, Adams (Jan. 1), Antelope

(Apr. 29), Cass (Jan. 1), Douglas (Jan. 2), Gage (Apr. 30), Hamilton (Jan. 1), Harlan (Jan. 13), Keya Paha (Jan. 28), Lancaster (Jan. 27), Nemaha (Jan. 1), Thayer (Jan. 1), Webster (May 15²). RED-HEADED WOODPECKER, Adams (May 6), Antelope (May 6), Box Butte (May 17), Cass (Mar. 16), Dawes (May 13), Douglas (Apr. 28), Gage (Mar. 29), Hamilton (May 6), Harlan (May 2), Keya Paha (June 23), Lancaster (Apr. 27), Lincoln (May 6), Logan (May 6), McPherson (May 13), Nemaha (Apr. 11), Platte (May 11), Scotts Bluff (May 12), Thayer (May 1), Webster (Apr. 24). YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER, Cass (Feb. 26-Mar. 1), Gage (May 7), Lancaster (Jan. 6-Apr. 19), Nemaha (Feb. 22), Thayer (Mar. 18). HAIRY WOODPECKER, Adams (Jan. 1), Antelope (Jan. 1), Box Butte (Apr. 24), Cass (Jan. 1), Douglas (Jan. 1), Gage (Jan. 1), Hamilton (Jan. 1), Harlan (Jan. 6), Keya Paha (Jan. 1), Lancaster (Jan. 6), Lincoln (Jan. 1), Logan (Jan. 2), Nemaha (Jan. 5), Platte (Jan. 15), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 1), Thayer (Jan. 1), Webster (Jan. 1). DOWNY WOODPECKER, Adams (Jan. 1), Antelope (Jan. 1), Box Butte (Apr. 21), Cass (Jan. 1), Douglas (Jan. 1), Gage (Jan. 1), Hamilton (Jan. 1), Harlan (Jan. 3), Keya Paha (Jan. 1), Lancaster (Jan. 6), Lincoln (Jan. 1), Logan (Jan. 5), Nemaha (Jan. 1), Platte (Jan. 6), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 1), Thayer (Jan. 1), Webster (Jan. 1).

TYRANT FLYCATCHERS

EASTERN KINGBIRD, Adams (May 1), Antelope (Apr. 28), Box Butte (May 12), Cass (May 4), Dawes (May 6), Douglas (Apr. 29), Gage (Apr. 29), Hamilton (May 1), Harlan (May 2), Keya Paha (May 3), Lancaster (May 5), Lincoln (May 3), Logan (May 6), McPherson (May

14), Nemaha (May 1), Platte (May 6), Scotts Bluff (Apr. 2), Thayer (Apr. 29), Webster (May 1). WESTERN KINGBIRD, Adams (Apr. 29), Antelope (Apr. 26), Box Butte (May 6), Cass (May 23), Dawes (May 4), Douglas (May 20), Gage (Apr. 29), Hamilton (May 1), Harlan (Apr. 22), Lancaster (Apr. 26), Lincoln (May 2), Logan (May 3), McPherson (May 5), Nemaha (May 12), Platte (May 6), Scotts Bluff (May 5), Thayer (May 1), Webster (May 1). GREAT CRESTED FLYCATCHER, Adams (May 4), Antelope (May 10), Cass (May 5), Douglas (May 2), Gage (May 4), Hamilton (Apr. 14), Harlan (May 18), Lancaster (May 6), Lincoln (May 14), Nemaha (May 13), Platte (May 20), Thayer (May 6), Webster (May 15). EASTERN PHOEBE, Adams (Apr. 10), Antelope (Mar. 27), Cass (Apr. 26), Dawes (Apr. 18), Douglas (Mar. 21), Gage (Apr. 5), Hamilton (Apr. 5), Harlan (Apr. 30), Keya Paha (May 24), Lancaster (Apr. 7), Lincoln (May 11), Logan (May 2), Nemaha (Mar. 25), Platte (May 6), Thayer (Mar. 24), Webster (Mar. 27). SAY'S PHOEBE, Adams (Apr. 4), Dawes (Apr. 13), Hamilton (Apr. 20), Harlan (Apr. 5), Lincoln (Apr. 13), Scotts Bluff (Apr. 12), Thayer (Apr. 9), Webster (Apr. 13). EMPIDONAX sp. Adams (May 8), Antelope (May 10), Lancaster (May 6), Webster (June 1-5). A C A D I A N FLY-CATCHER, Douglas (May 12). TRAILL'S FLYCATCHER, Platte (May 30). LEAST FLYCATCHER, Douglas (May 4-14), Lincoln (June 11), McPherson (May 7), Platte (May 15). EASTERN WOOD PEWEE, Adams (May 19), Antelope (May 10), Cass (May 22), Douglas (May 9), Gage (Apr. 29), Lancaster (May 6), Lincoln (May 25), Webster (May 6*). WESTERN WOOD PEWEE, Dawes (May 12), Scotts

Bluff (May 12). OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER, Adams (May 19), Gage (Apr. 29), Lancaster (May 12).

LARKS

HORNED LARK, Adams (Jan. 1), Antelope (Jan. 1), Box Butte (Jan. 1), Cass (Apr. 16), Douglas (Feb. 11), Gage (Mar. 25), Hamilton (Jan. 1), Harlan (Jan. 3), Keya Paha (Jan. 1), Lancaster (Jan. 27), Lincoln (Jan. 1), Logan (Jan. 1), McPherson (Jan. 1), Nemaha (Jan. 1), Platte (Feb. 4), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 1), Thayer (Jan. 1), Webster (Jan. 1).

SWALLOWS

V I O L E T - GREEN SWALLOW, Dawes (Apr. 29). TREE SWALLOW, Antelope (Apr. 29), Douglas (Apr. 11), Gage (May 2), Lancaster (Apr. 27), Nemaha (May 10), Platte (Apr. 29), Scotts Bluff (Apr. 29), Webster (Apr. 24). BANK SWALLOW Adams (May 1), Antelope (Apr. 29*), Cass (Apr. 29), Douglas (Apr. 28), Gage (May 7), Hamilton (May 2), Lancaster (May 6), Nemaha (May 10), Scotts Bluff (May 6), Thayer (May 26), Webster (Apr. 18). ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW, Adams (Apr. 15), Antelope (Apr. 22), Cass (Apr. 22), Dawes (May 4), Douglas (Apr. 28), Gage (Apr. 29), Hamilton (May 1), Harlan (Apr. 22), Keya Paha (June 23), Lancaster (Apr. 25), Lincoln (Apr. 24), Logan (May 6), McPherson (May 6), Nemaha (May 1), Scotts Bluff (Apr. 28), Webster (May 1). B A R N SWALLOW, Adams (Apr. 21), Antelope (Apr. 29), Box Butte (Apr. 28), Cass (Apr. 29), Dawes (May 6), Douglas (Apr. 17), Gage (Apr. 29), Hamilton (May 1), Keya Paha (Apr. 14), Lancaster (Apr. 14), Lincoln (Apr. 16), Logan (May 6), McPherson (May 5), Nemaha (Apr. 11), Platte (May 4), Scotts Bluff (Apr.

29), Thayer (Apr. 17), Webster (Apr. 19). CLIFF SWALLOW, Adams (May 8), Antelope (May 18*), Cass (May 4), Gage (Apr. 29), Hamilton (May 19), Keya Paha (May 1), Lancaster (May 6-30), Lincoln (May 3), Nemaha (May 10), Platte (May 11), Scotts Bluff (May 12), Thayer (May 22), Webster (Apr. 18). PURPLE MARTIN, Adams (Mar. 29), Cass (Mar. 27), Douglas (Mar. 26), Gage (Mar. 29), Hamilton (May 11), Harlan (May 21), Keya Paha (June 2), Lancaster (Apr. 14), Lincoln (May 5), Logan (May 18), Nemaha (Mar. 31), Platte (May 10), Thayer (Mar. 17), Webster (May 19-23).

CORVIDS

BLUE JAY, Adams (Jan. 1), Antelope (Jan. 1), Box Butte (Jan. 1), Cass (Jan. 1), Dawes (May 4), Douglas (Jan. 1), Gage (Jan. 1), Hamilton (Jan. 1), Harlan (Jan. 4), Keya Paha (Apr. 11), Lancaster (Jan. 1), Lincoln (Jan. 1), Logan (Apr. 25), McPherson (May 6), Nemaha (Jan. 1), Platte (Apr. 14), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 1), Thayer (Jan. 1), Webster (Apr. 23). BLACK-BILLED MAGPIE, Adams (Jan. 1), Antelope (Jan. 15), Box Butte (Jan. 13), Hamilton (Jan. 1), Harlan (Jan. 11), Keya Paha (Jan. 27), Lincoln (Jan. 1), Logan (Jan. 1), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 1), Thayer (May 21), Webster (Jan. 1). COMMON RAVEN, Adams (Mar. 21), Scotts Bluff (Apr. 1). COMMON CROW, Adams (Jan. 1), Antelope (Jan. 1), Box Butte (Jan. 1), Cass (Mar. 1), Douglas (Jan. 1), Gage (Jan. 1), Hamilton (Jan. 1), Harlan (Jan. 1), Keya Paha (Jan. 28), Lancaster (Jan. 1), Lincoln (Jan. 1), Logan (Jan. 1), McPherson (May 11), Nemaha (Jan. 1), Platte (Mar. 3), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 1), Thayer (Jan. 1), Webster (Jan. 3). PINON JAY, Scotts Bluff (Jan. 1).

TITMICE, CHICKADEES and NUTHATCHES

BLACK - CAPPED CHICKADEE, Adams (Jan. 1), Antelope (Jan. 1), Box Butte (Jan. 1), Cass (Jan. 1), Douglas (Jan. 1), Gage (Jan. 1), Hamilton (Jan. 1), Harlan (Jan. 2), Keya Paha (Jan. 1), Lancaster (Jan. 1), Lincoln (Jan. 1), Logan (Jan. 1), Nemaha (Jan. 1), Platte (Jan. 1), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 1), Thayer (Jan. 1), Webster (Jan. 1). TUFTED TITMOUSE, Cass (Jan. 1), Douglas (Jan. 2), Gage (Mar. 4), Lancaster (Apr. 14), Nemaha (Jan. 1), Thayer (Apr. 17). WHITE - BREASTED NUTHATCH, Adams (Jan. 1), Antelope (Jan. 1), Cass (Jan. 1), Douglas (Jan. 1), Gage (Jan. 1), Hamilton (Jan. 1), Harlan (Feb. 9), Keya Paha (Jan. 28), Lancaster (Jan. 1), Lincoln (Jan. 25), Logan (Feb. 5), Nemaha (Jan. 1), Platte (Jan. 5), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 1), Thayer (Jan. 3). RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH, Adams (Jan. 1-Apr. 27), Box Butte (Jan. 1), Cass (Jan. 1), Douglas (Apr. 7*), Gage (Feb. 15), Hamilton (Jan. 7), Harlan (Jan. 3), Lancaster (Jan. 1-Apr. 19), Lincoln (Jan. 1), Logan (Jan. 26), Nemaha (Jan. 6), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 5), Webster (Mar. 15). PIGMY NUTHATCH, Lancaster (Jan. 7-Feb. 3).

CREEPER and WRENS

BROWN CREEPER, Adams (Jan. 1), Antelope (Jan. 1), Box Butte (Jan. 1), Cass (Jan. 6-Feb. 2), Douglas (Jan. 1-Apr. 28), Gage (Jan. 1-Feb. 2), Hamilton (Jan. 1), Harlan (Feb. 25), Keya Paha (Apr. 11), Lancaster (Jan. 6-Apr. 15), Lincoln (Jan. 9), Logan (Jan. 6), McPherson (May 2), Nemaha (Jan. 5), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 1-23), Thayer (Feb. 4). HOUSE WREN, Adams (Apr. 23), Antelope (May 1), Box Butte (May 4), Cass (Apr. 19),

Dawes (Apr. 28), Douglas (Apr. 9), Gage (Apr. 21), Hamilton (Apr. 29), Harlan (May 2), Keya Paha (May 2) Lancaster (Apr. 25), Lincoln (Apr. 24), Logan (May 3), McPherson (May 9), Nemaha (Apr. 22), Platte (Apr. 30), Scotts Bluff (May 9), Thayer (Apr. 13), Webster (Apr. 25). WINTER WREN, Adams (Jan. 1), Douglas (Jan. 2-Apr. 19), Gage (Feb. 2). BEWICK'S WREN, Cass (Apr. 27). CAROLINA WREN, Cass (May 4), Lincoln (Apr. 26-30). LONG-BILLED MARSH WREN, Douglas (About May 8), Scotts Bluff (June 10-July 21). SHORT-BILLED MARSH WREN, Platte (May 6). ROCK WREN, Dawes (Apr. 22).

MOCKINGBIRDS

MOCKINGBIRD, Adams (May 3-19), Cass (Apr. 29), Douglas (May 4*), Gage (May 7), Hamilton (May 12), Harlan (Apr. 24-June 30), Keya Paha (May 24-June 23), Lancaster (Apr. 26-May 5), Lincoln (May 6), Logan (Apr. 28-June 6), Nemaha (May 9), Scotts Bluff (Mar. 20-May 15), Thayer (Jan. 11), Webster (Apr. 17-June 15). CATBIRD, Adams (Apr. 17), Antelope (May 8), Box Butte (May 17), Cass (Apr. 25), Douglas (May 2), Gage (Apr. 29), Hamilton (May 6), Harlan (May 18), Keya Paha (June 23), Lancaster (May 5), Lincoln (June 16), Logan (May 15), McPherson (May 16), Nemaha (May 4), Platte (May 6), Scotts Bluff (May 12), Thayer (Apr. 14), Webster (May 12). BROWN THRASHER, Adams (Apr. 22), Antelope (Apr. 27), Box Butte (May 4), Cass (Apr. 24), Dawes (May 5), Douglas (Apr. 22), Gage (Apr. 25), Hamilton (Apr. 29), Harlan (Apr. 24), Keya Paha (May 3), Lancaster (Apr. 24), Lincoln (Apr. 28), Logan (May 3), McPherson (May 7), Nemaha (Apr. 21), Platte (Apr. 28), Scotts Bluff (May 2), Thayer (Apr. 23), Webster (Apr. 23).

THRUSHES

ROBIN, Adams (Jan. 1), Antelope (Jan. 1), Box Butte (Jan. 1), Cass (Jan. 1), Douglas (Feb. 9), Gage (Feb. 15), Hamilton (Jan. 1), Harlan (Jan. 6), Keya Paha (Jan. 27), Lancaster (Jan. 6), Lincoln (Jan. 1), Logan (Feb. 4), McPherson (Apr. 25), Nemaha (Jan. 1), Platte (Jan. 25), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 1), Thayer (Jan. 1), Webster (Feb. 14). WOOD THRUSH, Adams (May 8-19), Cass (May 8), Douglas (Apr. 29-June 30), Gage (Apr. 29), Lancaster (May 30), Nemaha (May 15). HERMIT THRUSH, Adams (Apr. 15), Box Butte (May 27), Douglas (Apr. 15*), Lancaster (Apr. 19). SWAINSON'S THRUSH, Adams (May 5-12), Antelope (May 8*), Box Butte (May 12-June 2), Cass (May 6-13), Douglas (Apr. 15-May 20), Gage (May 4), Hamilton (May 7), Lancaster (May 5-12), Lincoln (May 9-20), Logan (May 13), McPherson (May 9-June 9), Nemaha (May 4), Platte (May 11), Scotts Bluff (May 10-June 6), Thayer (May 6), Webster (June 1*). GRAY-CHEEKED THRUSH, Adams (May 8-19), Cass (May 8), Douglas (May 1-6), Gage (May 4), Keya Paha (June 3), Lancaster (May 6-11), Lincoln (May 30), McPherson (May 7-10), Nemaha (May 4), Platte (May 11), Thayer (May 13), Webster (May 4*). VEERY, Adams (May 19), Lincoln (May 26). EASTERN BLUEBIRD, Adams (Mar. 21) Antelope (Apr. 29), Cass (Apr. 29), Douglas (Feb. 16), Gage (Mar. 27), Hamilton (Jan. 1), Harlan (May 22), Keya Paha (May 3), Lancaster (Mar. 17), Lincoln (Mar. 24), Nemaha (Jan. 2), Platte (Apr. 6), Thayer (Mar. 24), Webster (May 6). MOUNTAIN BLUEBIRD, Dawes (Mar. 2), Lincoln (Jan. 1), Scotts Bluff (Mar. 25). TOWNSEND'S SOLITAIRE, Adams (Jan. 1), Antelope (Jan. 1), Dawes (Jan. 1-Mar. 9), Douglas

(Jan. 1-Feb. 11), Hamilton (Jan. 1), Harlan (Jan. 22), Lancaster (Jan. 6), Lincoln, (Jan. 1-Mar. 5), Logan (Jan. 1), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 1-Feb. 2).

GNATCATCHERS to PIPITS

BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER, Douglas (Apr. 25-June 9), Nemaha (June 6). GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET, Adams (Jan. 1), Antelope (Jan. 1), Douglas (Jan. 2-Apr. 17), Gage (Jan. 3), Hamilton (Jan. 9), Harlan (Jan. 7), Lancaster (Jan. 6-28 and April 19), Lincoln (Jan. 1), Platte (Jan. 30). RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET, Adams (Mar. 16), Douglas (Mar. 30-May 2), Gage (Mar. 29), Lancaster (Apr. 13-19), Nemaha (Apr. 17). WATER PIPIT, Lancaster (Apr. 25), Lincoln (Apr. 26), Thayer (May 7). SPRAGUE'S PIPIT, Webster (Apr. 25*).

WAXWINGS and SHRIKES

BOHEMIAN WAXWING, Adams (Jan. 1), Antelope (Jan. 17), Box Butte (Jan. 16), Cass (Jan. 2-Mar. 7), Dawes (Mar. 9-May 3), Douglas (Mar. 3-Apr. 19), Hamilton (Feb. 10), Harlan (Jan. 2), Keya Paha (Feb. 19-Apr. 15), Lancaster (Jan. 7-Mar. 15), Lincoln (Jan. 1-Mar. 24), Logan (Jan. 27-Feb. 20), Nemaha (Jan. 1-Feb. 22), Platte (Jan. 9), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 1-28). CEDAR WAXWING, Adams (Jan. 1), Cass (Jan. 1-July 10), Douglas (Jan. 26-May 6), Gage (Mar. 11-30), Hamilton (Jan. 1), Harlan (Jan. 4), Lancaster (Jan. 1-May 5), Lincoln (Jan. 3), Logan (June 1*), Nemaha (Jan. 1-Feb. 26), Platte (Jan. 25), Scotts Bluff (June 4). NORTHERN SHRIKE, Antelope (Apr. 11), Gage (Mar. 23), Hamilton (Feb. 11), Keya Paha (Jan. 28), Lincoln (Jan. 16), McPherson (Jan. 2), Platte (Jan. 4),

Scotts Bluff (Jan. 1), Thayer (Jan. 7). LOGGERHEAD SHRIKE, Adams (Mar. 23), Cass (Mar. 20), Douglas (Mar. 25), Gage (Apr. 15), Hamilton (Mar. 24), Keya Paha (Apr. 17), Lancaster (Jan. 27), Lincoln (Apr. 8), Logan (Apr. 26), Platte (June 5), Scotts Bluff (Apr. 11), Thayer (Mar. 22), Webster (Apr. 1).

STARLINGS

STARLINGS were reported from nearly every station and in January.

VIREOS

WHITE-EYED VIREO, Douglas (Apr. 30-June 16). BELL'S VIREO, Adams (Apr. 30), Cass (Apr. 26), Douglas (May 9), Hamilton (May 12), Lincoln (May 12), Logan (May 14), Nemaha (May 4), Scotts Bluff (May 15), Webster (May 9). YELLOW-THROATED VIREO, Adams (Apr. 25), Douglas (May 5), Keya Paha (May 7-23). RED-EYED VIREO, Adams (May 1), Antelope (May 22), Box Butte (May 12), Dawes (May 11), Douglas (May 2), Gage (May 10), Hamilton (May 4), Keya Paha (May 10), Lincoln (May 10), Logan (May 14), McPherson (May 15), Nemaha (May 5), Platte (May 15), Scotts Bluff (May 30), Thayer (May 13). PHILADELPHIA VIREO, Douglas (May 6*), Lincoln (May 1-30). WARBLING VIREO, Adams (May 1), Box Butte (May 10), Cass (May 7), Dawes (May 12), Douglas (Apr. 25), Gage (May 1), Hamilton (May 3), Harlan (May 25), Keya Paha (May 7), Lancaster (May 6), Lincoln (May 3), Logan (May 8), Platte (May 24), Thayer (May 14), Webster (May 6).

WOOD WARBLERS

BLACK AND WHITE WARBLER, Adams (Apr. 24-May 8), Dawes

- (Apr. 28), Douglas (May 5*), Gage (May 1), Harlan (June 8), Lancaster (May 12), McPherson (May 7), Nemaha (May 4). PROTHONOTARY WARBLER, Cass (May 17), Douglas (May 12*). BLUE-WINGED WARBLER, Adams (May 19). TENNESSEE WARBLER, Adams (May 7), Douglas (May 2-21), Gage (May 10), Harlan (May 10), Lancaster (May 12-13), Platte (May 14). ORANGE - CROWNED WARBLER, Adams (Apr. 22), Antelope (Apr. 27), Douglas (Apr. 28*), Gage (Apr. 21), Hamilton (May 2), Lancaster (Apr. 24-May 9), Lincoln (Apr. 30), Nemaha (Apr. 22), Webster (Apr. 20-May 3). NASHVILLE WARBLER, Douglas (Apr. 25-June 2), Lancaster (May 5-9), Platte (May 10). PARULA WARBLER, McPherson (May 7), Thayer (Apr. 11). YELLOW WARBLER, Adams (May 1), Antelope (May 7), Box Butte (May 7), Cass (May 3), Dawes (May 9), Douglas (Apr. 28), Gage (Apr. 20), Hamilton (May 11), Harlan (May 26), Keya Paha (May 8), Lancaster (May 6), Lincoln (May 6), Logan (May 9), McPherson (May 5), Nemaha (May 5), Platte (May 7), Scotts Bluff (May 5), Thayer (Apr. 17), Webster (May 3). MAGNOLIA WARBLER, Adams (May 19), Gage (Apr. 30), McPherson (May 16), Webster (Apr. 24*). MYRTLE WARBLER, Adams (Apr. 21), Antelope (Apr. 27), Box Butte (Apr. 27), Cass (Apr. 16), Douglas (Jan. 2, and Apr. 17-May 6), Gage (Apr. 21), Hamilton (Apr. 17), Harlan (May 2), Lancaster (Apr. 19-May 9), Lincoln (Mar. 22), Logan (Apr. 20*), McPherson (May 4), Nemaha (Apr. 27), Platte (May 7), Scotts Bluff (Apr. 22-May 12), Webster (Apr. 24-May 7). AUDUBON'S WARBLER, Box Butte (May 12), Lincoln (May 4), McPherson (May 7), Scotts Bluff (Apr. 27-May 12).
- CERULEAN WARBLER, Douglas (May 5-June 9). BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER, Douglas (May 5-12). CHESTNUT - SIDED WARBLER, Adams (May 19), Douglas (May 12*), Keya Paha (May 10). BLACK-POLL WARBLER, Adams (May 8), Antelope (May 10), Cass (May 12), Douglas (June 2*), Gage (Apr. 29), Hamilton (May 6), Lancaster (May 6), McPherson (May 22), Platte (May 14). PRAIRIE WARBLER, Adams (May 12). OVENBIRD Adams (May 8-19), Dawes (May 12), Douglas (Apr. 25), Keya Paha (June 2), Lancaster (May 8), Scotts Bluff (May 12). NORTHERN WATER-THRUSH, Adams (May 1), Antelope (May 6*), Douglas (May 27*). LOUISIANA WATERTHRUSH, Douglas (Apr. 23-June 30). KENTUCKY WARBLER, Douglas (May 5-June 30). CONNECTICUT WARBLER, Douglas (Apr. 25-May 9), McPherson (May 15). MOURNING WARBLER, Douglas (May 12-June 2). MACGILLIVRAY'S WARBLER, McPherson (May 16). YELLOW-THOAT, Adams (May 5), Antelope (May 9), Box Butte (May 10), Cass (May 11), Dawes (May 14), Douglas (Apr. 28), Gage (May 2), Hamilton (May 7), Keya Paha (May 24), Lancaster (Apr. 27), Lincoln (May 5), Logan (May 10), McPherson (May 5), Nemaha (May 4), Platte (May 6), Scotts Bluff (May 12), Thayer (May 13), Webster (May 8). YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT, Cass (May 15), Dawes (May 13), Douglas (May 2), Keya Paha (June 2), Lincoln (Apr. 26), Logan (May 9), McPherson (May 15), Nemaha (May 30), Scotts Bluff (May 29), Webster (May 9-12). HOODED WARBLER, Webster (Apr. 23-25). WILSON'S WARBLER, Adams (Apr. 24), Box Butte (May 7), Douglas (May 12*), Keya Paha (May 24), McPherson (May 13). AMERICAN

REDSTART, Adams (May 19), Antelope (May 10*), Box Butte (May 7), Cass (May 13), Dawes (May 9), Douglas (Apr. 29), Keya Paha (May 24), Lancaster (May 6), Lincoln (May 20), Logan (May 11*), McPherson (May 15), Scotts Bluff (May 6).

WEAVER FINCHES

The HOUSE SPARROW was seen at nearly every station and in January.

BLACKBIRDS

BOBOLINK, Adams (May 19), Antelope (May 12), Cass (May 17), Douglas (May 30), Hamilton (May 11), Harlan (June 22), Keya Paha (June 23), Lancaster (May 13), Lincoln (May 5), Logan (June 3), Nemaha (May 12), Platte (May 14), Scotts Bluff (May 12). MEADOW-LARK, Douglas (Jan. 4), Lancaster (Jan. 21). EASTERN MEADOW-LARK, Adams (May 19), Antelope (Jan. 1), Cass (Mar. 25), Douglas (Mar. 21), Gage (Mar. 17), Hamilton (Apr. 5), Lancaster (Mar. 25), Lincoln (Mar. 30), Logan (May 6), Nemaha (Feb. 7), Platte (May 6), Webster (Mar. 15). WESTERN MEADOWLARK, Adams (Jan. 1), Box Butte (Jan. 31), Cass (Apr. 5), Douglas (Mar. 28), Gage (Apr. 15), Hamilton (Jan. 1), Harlan (Jan. 1), Keya Paha (Mar. 22), Lancaster (Mar. 17), Lincoln (Jan. 1), Logan (Jan. 1), McPherson (Apr. 16), Nemaha (Feb. 11), Platte (Jan. 4), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 1), Thayer (Jan. 1), Webster (Jan. 1). YELLOW-HEADED BLACKBIRD, Adams (Apr. 15), Antelope (Apr. 11), Box Butte (Apr. 16), Cass (Apr. 23), Douglas (Apr. 22), Gage (Apr. 23), Hamilton (May 11), Harlan (Apr.

21), Keya Paha (June 2), Lancaster (Apr. 24-May 6), Lincoln (Apr. 22), McPherson (May 3), Nemaha (May 3), Platte (May 20), Scotts Bluff (Apr. 21), Thayer (Apr. 23), Webster (Apr. 26-May 18). RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD, Adams (Jan. 1), Antelope (Mar. 22), Box Butte (Jan. 14), Cass (Mar. 21), Douglas (Mar. 17), Gage (Mar. 20), Hamilton (Mar. 22), Harlan (Feb. 11), Keya Paha (Mar. 30), Lancaster (Mar. 17), Lincoln (Jan. 1), Logan (Jan. 1), McPherson (Jan. 10), Nemaha (Jan. 1), Platte (Apr. 1), Scotts Bluff (Mar. 8), Thayer (Mar. 17), Webster (Feb. 3). ORCHARD ORIOLE, Adams (May 8), Antelope (May 15), Box Butte (May 21), Cass (May 7), Douglas (May 4), Gage (May 6), Hamilton (May 6), Harlan (May 4), Keya Paha (May 9), Lancaster (May 6), Lincoln (May 6), Logan (May 11), McPherson (May 11), Nemaha (May 7), Platte (June 12), Scotts Bluff (May 15), Thayer (May 4), Webster (May 2). BALTIMORE ORIOLE, Adams (May 2), Antelope (May 5), Cass (Apr. 28), Douglas (Apr. 29), Gage (May 4), Hamilton (May 2), Harlan (May 4), Keya Paha (May 7), Lancaster (Apr. 28), Lincoln (May 4), Logan (May 4), McPherson (May 11), Nemaha (Apr. 28), Platte (May 6), Thayer (May 2), Webster (May 5). BULLOCK'S ORIOLE, Dawes (May 12), Scotts Bluff (May 12). RUSTY BLACKBIRD, Cass (Apr. 7), Douglas (Mar. 21*), Gage (May 2), Hamilton (May 11), Nemaha (Mar. 27), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 15). BREWER'S BLACKBIRD, Adams (Mar. 19), Antelope (Apr. 20*), Douglas (Apr. 2*), Hamilton (Mar. 25-Apr. 10), Lancaster (Apr. 7), Lincoln (Feb. 11-May 15), Logan (June 8*), Platte (Apr. 28), Scotts Bluff (Apr. 26), Webster (Apr. 18-25). COMMON GRACKLE, Adams

(Mar. 23), Antelope (Mar. 27), Box Butte (Apr. 4), Cass (Mar. 20), Dawes (Apr. 12), Douglas (Mar. 25), Gage (Jan. 1), Hamilton (Mar. 19), Harlan (Mar. 24), Keya Paha (Mar. 28), Lancaster (Mar. 23), Lincoln (Feb. 10), Logan (Feb. 10), McPherson (May 2), Nemaha (Jan. 7), Platte (Apr. 1), Scotts Bluff (Mar. 28), Thayer (Mar. 19), Webster (Mar. 18). BROWN-HEADED COWBIRD, Adams (Mar. 17), Antelope (Apr. 19), Cass (Apr. 15), Dawes (Apr. 28), Douglas (Mar. 25), Gage (Apr. 5), Hamilton (Apr. 10), Harlan (Mar. 25), Keya Paha (Mar. 3), Lancaster (Apr. 7), Lincoln (Feb. 4), Logan (Apr. 25), McPherson (May 1), Nemaha (Apr. 5), Platte (May 6), Scotts Bluff (May 2), Thayer (Mar. 11), Webster (Mar. 25).

TANAGERS

SCARLET Tanager, Adams (May 19), Douglas (May 5). SUMMER TANAGER, Nemaha (May 8), Webster (Apr. 26*).

FRINGILLIDS

CARDINAL, Adams (Jan. 1), Antelope (Jan. 1), Cass (Jan. 1), Douglas (Jan. 1), Gage (Jan. 1), Hamilton (Jan. 1), Harlan (Jan. 3), Keya Paha (Jan. 28), Lancaster (Jan. 1), Logan (Feb. 1) Lincoln (Jan. 1), Nemaha (Jan. 1), Platte (Jan. 1), Scotts Bluff (May 12), Thayer (Jan. 4), Webster (Jan. 4). ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEAK, Adams (May 8), Antelope (Apr. 10), Cass (May 4) Douglas (Apr. 28), Gage (Apr. 29), Hamilton (May 4), Lancaster (May 6), McPherson (May 29), Nemaha (Apr. 29), Platte (May 6), Thayer (May 9). BLACK-HEADED GROSBEAK, Adams (May 8), Dawes (May 11), Hamilton (May 7), Harlan (May 11), Keya Paha (Apr. 23), Lincoln (May 3), Logan

(May 7), Scotts Bluff (May 12), BLUE GROSBEAK, Adams (May 8), Antelope (May 18), Douglas (May 20), Gage (May 19), Harlan (May 16), Keya Paha (May 19), Lancaster (June 9), Lincoln (May 15), Logan (May 23), McPherson (May 13), Nemaha (May 12), Scotts Bluff (June 2), Thayer (June 27), Webster (May 11). INDIGO BUNTING, Adams (May 8), Antelope (May 8), Cass (May 17), Douglas (May 5), Gage (May 10), Hamilton (May 11), Harlan (May 21), Keya Paha (June 23), Nemaha (May 2), Scotts Bluff (May 17), Thayer (May 13). LAZULI BUNTING, Adams (May 8), Antelope (May 10*), Dawes (May 16), Lincoln (May 17), McPherson (May 7), Platte (June 5), Scotts Bluff (June 16), Thayer (May 4). PAINTED BUNTING, Adams (May 19). DICKCISSEL, Adams (May 8), Antelope (May 13), Cass (May 2), Douglas (May 9), Gage (Apr. 29), Hamilton (May 12), Harlan (May 13), Keya Paha (May 2), Lancaster (May 5), Lincoln (May 17), Logan (May 23), McPherson (May 5), Nemaha (May 2), Scotts Bluff (May 25), Thayer (May 1), Webster (May 5). EVENING GROSBEAK, Adams (Feb. 5-May), Box Butte (Apr. 23), Cass (Jan. 13-Feb. 23), Dawes (Jan. - May 19), Gage (Jan. 9-25), Hamilton (Jan. 29-May 14), Keya Paha (Jan. 27), Lancaster (Jan. 7-Apr. 7), Lincoln (Jan. 1-May 23), Logan (Feb. 12-Mar. 22), Platte (Jan. 24), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 1-Mar. 11). PURPLE FINCH, Adams (Jan. 1-Mar. 17), Cass (Jan. 6-Mar. 28), Douglas (Feb. 2-Apr. 9), Gage (Feb. 3), Hamilton (Jan. 9-Feb. 10), Keya Paha (Mar. 19), Lancaster (Jan. 1-Apr. 13), Lincoln (Apr. 11). HOUSE FINCH, Scotts Bluff (Jan. 1-July 18). COMMON REDPOLL, Antelope (Feb. 1), Lancaster (Jan. 31), Platte (May 14). PINE SISKIN, Adams

(Jan. 1-Apr. 14), Antelope (Jan. 6), Box Butte (Apr. 4), Douglas (Jan. 23-May 20), Gage (May 1), Hamilton (Jan. 1), Keya Paha (Mar. 27), Lancaster (Jan. 1-May 12), Lincoln (Feb. 5), Logan (Feb. 10-Apr. 15), McPherson (Apr. 18), Nemaha (Apr. 30), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 1-May 12), Webster (Mar. 12-25). AMERICAN GOLDFINCH, Adams (Jan. 1), Antelope (Jan. 12), Box Butte (May 12), Cass (Apr. 18), Dawes (Apr. 5), Douglas (Jan. 1), Gage (Apr. 15), Hamilton (Jan. 1), Harlan (Apr. 10), Keya Paha (Mar. 27), Lancaster (Jan. 1), Lincoln (Jan. 1), Logan (Jan. 1), McPherson (May 12), Nemaha (Jan. 1), Platte (May 11), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 1), Thayer (Apr. 22), Webster (Jan. 5). RED CROSS-BILL, Lancaster (Apr. 1). RUFOUS-SIDED TOWHEE, Adams (Apr. 29), Antelope (Apr. 21), Box Butte (May 4), Cass (Mar. 24), Dawes (Apr. 25), Douglas (Mar. 28), Gage (Apr. 22), Hamilton (Apr. 30), Harlan (Apr. 23), Keya Paha (Apr. 26), Lancaster (Apr. 25), Lincoln (Apr. 3), Logan (Apr. 23), McPherson (Apr. 29), Nemaha (Apr. 22), Platte (Apr. 28), Scotts Bluff (Apr. 19), Thayer (May 6), Webster (Apr. 21). LARK BUNTING, Adams (Apr. 28-May 19), Box Butte (May 5), Dawes (May 4), Hamilton (May 12), Harlan (May 11), Keya Paha (May 14-23), Lincoln (Apr. 29-June 15), Logan (May 6-25), McPherson (May 6), Scotts Bluff (May 3). SAVANNAH SPARROW, Adams (Apr. 18-23), Antelope (Apr. 22), Cass (Apr. 24-27), Douglas (May 14*), Gage (Apr. 15), Hamilton (Mar. 19-Apr. 11), Harlan (Apr. 8), Lancaster (Apr. 24-May 13), Lincoln (May 6), Logan (May 2*), McPherson (May 4), Nemaha (Apr. 24), Platte (Apr. 29), Webster (Apr. 25-May 23). GRASSHOPPER SPARROW, Adams (Apr. 18), Antelope (May 6), Douglas (May 21*), Gage (May 7), Harlan (May 20), Keya Paha (June 23), Lincoln (May 10), Scotts Bluff (June 9), Webster (Apr. 25). BAIRD'S SPARROW, Webster (Apr. 14-30). LECONTE'S SPARROW, Cass (May 1-2). HENSLOW'S SPARROW, Hamilton (May 12), Keya Paha (June 23). VESPER SPARROW, Adams (Mar. 25), Antelope (Apr. 22), Box Butte (May 17), Dawes (Apr. 26) Douglas (Mar. 28-Apr. 22), Gage (Apr. 15-22), Hamilton (Apr. 23), Harlan (Apr. 13), Keya Paha (May 24), Lancaster (Apr. 14-27), Lincoln (Apr. 9), Logan (May 2*), McPherson (Apr. 29), Scotts Bluff (Apr. 29-July 18), Thayer (Apr. 5), Webster (Apr. 18-28). LARK SPARROW, Adams (May 7), Antelope (Apr. 28), Cass (July 1), Dawes (Apr. 29), Douglas (Apr. 7-May 13), Gage (Apr. 15), Hamilton (May 11), Harlan (May 2), Keya Paha (May 4), Lincoln (Apr. 26), Logan (May 2), McPherson (Apr. 29), Nemaha (Apr. 28), Scotts Bluff (Apr. 21), Thayer (May 4), Webster (Apr. 22). WHITE-WINGED JUNCO, Scotts Bluff (Jan. 1-Feb. 10). SLATE-COLORED JUNCO, Adams (Jan. 1), Antelope (Jan. 1), Cass (Jan. 1-Apr. 13), Douglas (Jan. 1-Apr. 19), Gage (Jan. 1), Hamilton (Jan. 1), Harlan (Jan. 8), Keya Paha (Mar. 22), Lancaster (Jan. 1-Apr. 19), Lincoln (Jan. 1-Apr. 14), Logan (Feb. 21-Apr. 11), McPherson (Mar. 30-Apr. 10), Nemaha (Jan. 1), Platte (Jan. 10), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 1-Feb. 2), Thayer (Jan. 1), Webster (Feb. 12-Apr. 8). OREGON JUNCO, Antelope (Jan. 30), Box Butte (Mar. 31), Gage (Jan. 1), Hamilton (Jan. 1), Harlan (Mar. 22), Keya Paha (Mar. 31), Lancaster (Jan. 1-Feb. 19), Lincoln (Jan. 1-Apr. 24), Logan (Feb. 21-Apr. 7), Nemaha (Mar. 9), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 1-Feb. 2). TREE SPARROW, Adams

(Jan. 1), Antelope (Jan. 1), Cass (Jan. 1-Apr. 5), Douglas (Jan. 2-Apr. 13), Gage (Feb. 2-Mar. 10), Hamilton (Jan. 1), Harlan (Jan. 1-Apr. 18), Keya Paha (Jan. 28-Mar. 30), Lancaster (Jan. 27-Apr. 14), Lincoln (Jan. 1-Apr. 14), Logan (Jan. 1-Apr. 18), McPherson (Jan. 1-Apr. 10), Nemaha (Jan. 1), Platte (Feb. 23), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 1-21), Thayer (Feb. 4), Webster (Jan. 1-Apr. 15).

CHIPPING SPARROW, Adams (Apr. 27), Antelope (Apr. 27), Box Butte (May 12), Cass (Apr. 19), Dawes (Apr. 24), Douglas (Apr. 16), Gage (Apr. 21), Hamilton (May 4), Harlan (Apr. 28), Keya Paha (May 1), Lancaster (Apr. 19), Lincoln (Apr. 27), McPherson (Apr. 30), Nemaha (Apr. 12), Platte (May 6), Scotts Bluff (Apr. 22), Webster (Apr. 25).

CLAY-COLORED SPARROW, Adams (Jan. 1-Apr. 17), Antelope (Apr. 29), Box Butte (May 4-19), Dawes (May 7-14), Douglas (May 6-21), Gage (May 4), Hamilton (Apr. 30), Keya Paha (May 4), Lancaster (May 5-13), Lincoln (Apr. 27-May 28), Logan (May 6*), McPherson (May 4-8), Nemaha (Apr. 18), Platte (Apr. 29), Scotts Bluff (May 3-11), Thayer (May 1), Webster (Apr. 28-May 20).

BREWER'S SPARROW, Scotts Bluff (May 5).

FIELD SPARROW, Adams (Apr. 17), Antelope (Apr. 18), Cass (Apr. 15), Douglas (Mar. 28), Gage (Apr. 22), Hamilton (May 11), Keya Paha (May 3), Lancaster (Apr. 19), Lincoln (May 4), Logan (Apr. 19), Nemaha (Mar. 30), Platte (Apr. 29), Thayer (June 22), Webster (Apr. 21-28).

HARRIS' SPARROW, Adams (Jan. 1), Antelope (Jan. 1), Cass (Feb. 23-Apr. 28), Douglas (Mar. 25-May 7), Gage (Jan. 1-May 10), Hamilton (Jan. 1), Harlan (Feb. 2-Apr. 20), Keya Paha (May 3), Lancaster (Jan. 1-May 11), Lincoln (Apr. 21-24), Logan (Jan. 20-Mar. 27), Nemaha (Jan. 1), Platte (May 6), Scotts Bluff (Apr. 2), Thayer (Jan. 1), Webster (Jan. 1-May 8).

WHITE - CROWNED SPARROW, Adams (Jan. 1-Mar. 21), Antelope (Apr. 22), Box Butte (Apr. 16-May 17), Cass (March 4-Apr. 28), Dawes (Apr. 26), Douglas (Apr. 3-May 7), Gage (Apr. 15), Harlan (Apr. 23), Keya Paha (May 1), Lancaster (Apr. 26-May 11), Lincoln (Apr. 8-May 12), Logan (Apr. 6-May 8), McPherson (Apr. 8-May 24), Nemaha (Jan. 1), Platte (Apr. 29), Scotts Bluff (Jan. 1-Apr. 29), Thayer (May 2), Webster (Apr. 18-May 10).

WHITE-THROATED SPARROW, Adams (Apr. 18-27), Antelope (Apr. 21), Cass (Apr. 20-28), Douglas (Jan. 2-May 6), Gage (Apr. 25), Hamilton (Apr. 10), Lancaster (Apr. 25-May 8), Logan (Apr. 20-May 1), Nemaha (Apr. 22), Platte (May 6), Thayer (May 6).

FOX SPARROW, Douglas (Mar. 26-Apr. 19), Gage (Apr. 29), Lancaster (Mar. 23-Apr. 5), McPherson (May 10), Scotts Bluff (May 12), Thayer (Jan. 6).

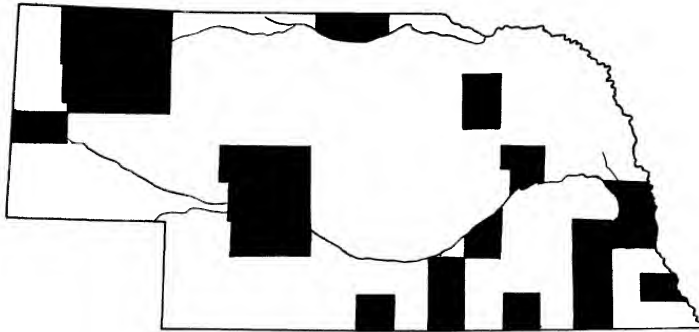
LINCOLN'S SPARROW, Cass (Apr. 27), Douglas (Apr. 22-May 13), Harlan (Apr. 16-28), Lancaster (Apr. 25-May 13), Lincoln (Apr. 27), Logan (Apr. 24-May 11), McPherson (May 16), Nemaha (Apr. 24), Thayer (Apr. 25), Webster (Apr. 21-May 8).

SWAMP SPARROW, Antelope (Apr. 29*), Douglas (Apr. 23-May 24), Lincoln (May 5), Logan (May 6).

SONG SPARROW, Adams (May 19), Antelope (Mar. 27), Cass (Apr. 28-May 8), Douglas (Jan. 2-May 2), Gage (Mar. 25), Hamilton (Feb. 11), Harlan (Mar. 26), Keya Paha (Apr. 10), Lancaster (Jan. 14-May 5), Lincoln (Apr. 12), Logan (Mar. 28-Apr. 15), McPherson (May 4), Nemaha (Jan. 1), Platte (Apr. 29), Scotts Bluff (Apr. 2), Thayer (Mar. 11), Webster (Mar. 16-Apr. 20).

LAPLAND LONGSPUR, Adams (Jan.

23), Antelope (Feb. 29*), Box Butte (Feb. 20), Webster (Jan. 1-Mar. 22).
(Jan. 14), Dawes (Mar. 10), Harlan SNOW BUNTING, Lincoln, (Jan.
(Feb. 27), Lincoln (Jan. 16), Logan 26).



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