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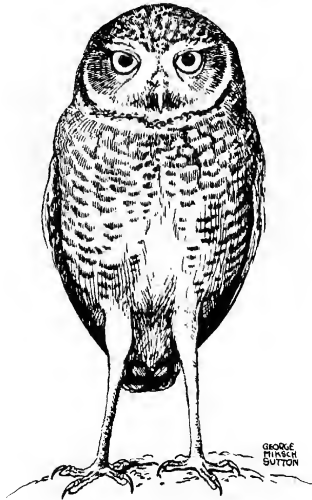
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BARNACLE GOOSE TAKEN IN NEBRASKA

This Barnacle Goose, (*Branta leucopsis*), now in possession of Milton M. Muncie of Plattsmouth, was shot in northeastern Otoe County November 2, 1968. This is apparently the first record, not only for Nebraska, but for most of interior and western United States. *The A. O. U. Check-list of North American*

Birds (1957) mentions a record from Ohio, but none closer. The bird shown was one of six birds shot from a flock of about 40 Canada Geese ("Hutches") by Mr. Muncie and Harry Moneymaker and Joe Bulin of Omaha. None of the three realized that there were
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GROWTH AND CALCULATION OF AGE IN THE AMERICAN GOLDFINCH

LARRY C. HOLCOMB

INTRODUCTION

Walkinshaw (1939) reported on the breeding biology of the American Goldfinch (*Spinus tristis*). He weighed and measured several nestlings each day and reported mean daily growth. The present objective was to expand upon his study and record some of the finer details of mean growth and relative growth rate.

Holcomb and Twiest (unpub. b) reported on mean growth, rate of growth, and calculation of age for the Red-winged Blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*) nestlings. It was desired to make a comparison of growth of Goldfinch nestlings with that of Redwings, and also to discover if the characteristics used to calculate age in Redwings would be of value for Goldfinches.

METHODS AND PROCEDURES

Goldfinch nestlings were studied in 1963, 1964 and 1965 at Toledo, Ohio. The population was located within the city limits in an area where second-growth vegetation, hedge-rows, and weed fields prevailed. A description of nest sites, nest building, egg laying and incubation in this area may be found in another paper (Holcomb, unpub.)

Nests were visited at least once each day and the weights and measurements were obtained at nearly the same time each day. Nestlings were marked in the sequence of hatching by placing fingernail polish on toenails (toenail 1, nestling one,

etc.). If more than four nestlings were present, the other foot was used to mark toenails indicating nestling five and six. New polish was usually required every two days. Weights were obtained to the nearest one-tenth gram on a double-beam balance after the nestling had been handled sufficiently to cause voiding of wastes.

A record was kept of the frequency with which wastes were voided at the time the nestlings were handled at the nest, to determine if they gained control over the "comfort movement" as they grew older.

Daily records were kept on the nestlings as to whether the eyes were closed (0), cracking open (1), half-open (2), or fully open (4), as they developed.

Weights of nestlings were recorded all three years. The remaining observations and measurements were made in 1964 and 1965.

Measurements of growth were made on the following parts of nestlings:

toe span - distance from the tip of toe one to tip of toe three when extended - nearest mm
total length - distance from the anterior tip of the culmen to the tip of the tail (including rectrices when present) - nearest mm
tarsus - nearest one-half mm
wing - distance from the last bend in the wing (radiale region) to the tip of phalanges (before feathers were present) and to the tip of primary eight after it emerged

any but Canadas in the flock until this bird was recovered. The bird apparently is a juvenile, since Kortright's *The Ducks, Geese and Swans of North America* says of them "white of head speckled with dark feathers". On this side of the

Atlantic the Barnacle Goose breeds in eastern Greenland. It winters in Europe. There are casual records from northern and eastern Canada, and (all fall records) from Massachusetts, New York, Vermont, Ohio, and North Carolina.

(wing chord) - nearest mm
 mandibular tomium - distance from the anterior tip of the lower mandible to the commissural point - nearest mm
 mandible tip (culmen) to nostril opening - distance from the anterior tip of the culmen to the anterior edge of the nostril opening - nearest one-half mm

gape width - distance across the base of head from one commissural point to the other - nearest mm

Eight feather tract regions were examined closely each day, and if one feather capsule had pushed through the epidermis it was recorded as *projecting*. After the feather capsules had projected, they were examined each day to determine when the capsule was broken and feather barbs were visible. This was called *fringing* of the feather capsule.

A feather was measured from a certain feather tract each day after projection occurred. In most tracts one could not be sure that the same feather was measured each day but the feathers were so nearly the same length in an area that this could affect the mean values very little.

The following feathers were measured to the nearest mm:

caudal tract - left outermost rectrix
 alar tract - left, first (most proximal) primary
 humeral tract - the longest feather - usually found in the middle of the tract running parallel with the body.
 capital tract - center of the coronal region
 spinal tract - longest feather in the interscapular region
 ventral tract - longest feather in the axillar region
 crural tract - longest feather in the mid-portion of the anterior side of the leg
 femoral tract - longest feather in the mid-portion

The regions from which feathers were measured in this study were described by Wetherbee (1957). The mean and standard error were found for all the nestling characteristics.

Correlation coefficients were obtained between every pair of characteristics and for each characteristic compared with age in days. The characteristics that appeared to correlate best with age were selected and a step-wise regression was run to select criteria for calculating the age of nestlings. A formula using regression coefficients was devised to calculate age. Means and standard errors were calculated for all the measurements and are given in the tables.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results and discussion will be presented in different sections under a) hatching, neossoptiles on feather tracts, and appearance of neonates, b) growth in weight and parts of the body, c) projection, fringing and growth of feathers, d) frequency of defecation in nestlings, e) eye opening, f) calculation of age in nestlings, g) age, appearance and behavior of young at fledging, and h) adult behavior.

a. *Hatching, neossoptiles on feather tracts, and appearance of young.* Walkinshaw (1939) described the skin of a newly-hatched nestling Goldfinch as flesh-colored, showing a dark bluish area in the region of the eyes. Walkinshaw (1939) and Wetherbee (1957) both reported neossoptiles in all of the areas which are included in this study as the eight principal feather tracts. Close examination of 71 neonates indicated that three of them had no neossoptiles on the ventral tract and 12 of them had none on the crural tract. The three neonates lacking them on the ventral tract were from first, second and fourth eggs of clutches.

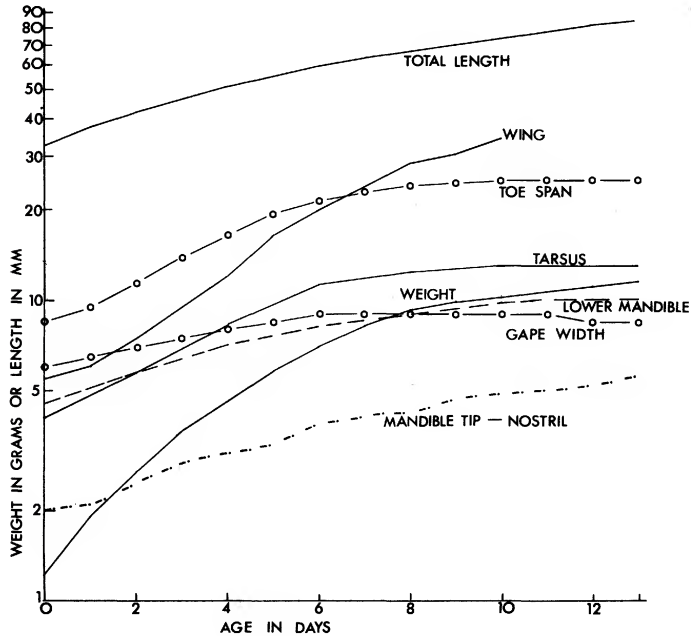


Figure 1. Growth of Goldfinch nestlings in weight (g) and length of body parts (mm); semi-logarithmic scale.

Of the 12 lacking crural neossoptiles, two were from first laid eggs, five from second eggs, one from a third egg, one from a fourth egg and three from fifth eggs.

The neossoptiles changed to a greyish color as described by Walkinshaw (1939), but were often pure white when the nestling hatched. The longest ones were found on the capital, spinal and humeral tracts.

An egg tooth was observed on both the upper and lower mandible in several nestlings although the upper one was far more prominent.

When four or five eggs comprise a clutch, the female may not begin regular incubation until after laying the fourth egg since two four-egg

clutches required less than 24 hours between the hatching of the first and last young in a clutch; of 11 five-egg clutches, one required less than 24 hours, one required a little more than 24 hours, and nine required less than 48 hours but more than 24 hours. One six-egg clutch required more than 48 hours.

Walkinshaw (1938) found that females may begin incubating the night after laying the second egg of a four-egg clutch and about the third day at nests of five eggs. Holcomb and Twiest (unpub. a) found that most Redwing females began incubating at the laying of the next to the last egg in clutches of three or four. Some four and five-egg

clutches hatched over a 48-hour span, indicating that the females began incubating on day two of egg laying in four-egg clutches and day three of laying in five-egg clutches.

b. *Mean growth and growth rates in weight and other body parts.* Figure 1 illustrates the growth in weight and body parts of all the Goldfinch nestlings. Growth in weight and other body measurements are plotted on a semi-logarithmic basis; if growth was logarithmic over the entire nestling period the growth curves should be a straight line. Since they are not (total length showing the closest approximation) straight lines, the growth rate (R) was calculated by the method used by Banks (1959) when growth is non-logarithmic. This is:

$$R = 2.3 (\log W_2 - \log W_1)$$

$$\frac{T_2 - T_1}{2.3}$$

(2.3 being a factor to convert logarithms to the base 10 to natural logarithms).

This figure is valid for comparisons only if one assumes that growth during any one day is logarithmic even though over the entire nestling period it is not. In this formula, W_1 is the weight (or other measurement) at T_1 , and W_2 is the weight (or other measurement) at a later time, T_2 .

Tables 1 and 2 show the mean growth in weight and other body parts and Table 3 shows the growth rate. There is rapid growth in the first few days, and then a decline in rate of growth similar to that shown by Banks (1959.) for the White-crowned Sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*) Dawson and Evans (1957, 1960) for the Field Sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*), Chipping Sparrow (*Spizella passerina*) and Vesper Sparrow (*Poocetes gramineus*),

TABLE 1

MEAN GROWTH OF GOLDFINCH NESTLINGS					
Day	N	Mean ¹ Weight	Range ²	N	Mean ³ Wing Length
0	165	1.2	0.7-1.7	22	5.5±0.1
1	158	1.9	0.9-2.7	20	6.0±0.1
2	165	2.7	1.5-3.7	19	7.5±0.2
3	154	3.7	1.5-4.9	16	9.5±0.2
4	142	4.6±0.1	1.6-6.2	9	12.0±0.3
5	131	5.8±0.1	1.5-7.8	4	16.5
6	129	7.0±0.1	1.8-8.8	4	20.0
7	129	8.2±0.1	5.7-10.0	4	24.5
8	124	9.3±0.1	6.4-11.7	4	28.5
9	123	9.9±0.1	6.2-12.2	3	30.5
10	110	10.4±0.1	8.0-13.6	2	34.5
11	89	10.7±0.1	5.7-13.2	-	-
12	58	11.1±0.1	7.0-13.4	-	-
13	30	11.6±0.2	9.4-14.0	-	-
14	12	12.2	9.1-14.0	-	-
15	3	11.8	11.5-12.2	-	-

1 Nearest 0.1 grams

2 All the birds representing the minimum values for weight eventually died of starvation except those on days 10, 12, 13, 14, and 15.

3 Nearest 0.5 mm

Maher (1964) for the Snow Bunting (*Plectrophenax nivalis*) and Lapland Longspur (*Calcarius lapponicus*), and Holcomb and Twiest (unpub., b) for the Redwing. The only obvious differences between these species are that Goldfinches and Snow Buntings remain in the nest longer. The Goldfinches continue to grow until they obtain a higher percentage of adult size before leaving the nest (Holcomb, 1968).

Table 3 shows an index for each measurement. This is the mean of the R values over the entire nestling

TABLE 2

MEAN GROWTH OF NESTLING GOLDFINCHES

Day	N	Span Between Toe 1 and 3 ¹	Tarsus ²	Total Length ¹	Lower Mandible ²	Gape Width at Commissural Points ¹	Mandible Tip - Nostril Opening ²
0	68	8.5±0.1	4.1±0.1	32.5	4.6±0.1	6.0±0.1	2.0
1	62	9.5±0.1	4.9±0.1	37.5±0.5	5.1±0.1	6.5±0.1	2.1
2	63	11.5±0.1	5.8±0.1	42.0±0.5	5.8	7.0±0.1	2.5±0.1
3	57	14.0±0.2	7.0±0.1	46.5±0.5	6.5±0.1	7.5±0.1	2.9
4	47	16.5±0.2	8.3±0.1	51.0±0.5	7.1±0.1	8.0±0.1	3.1
5	36	19.5±0.2	9.8±0.1	56.0±0.5	7.7±0.1	8.5±0.1	3.3±0.1
6	32	21.5±0.2	11.3±0.1	60.0±0.5	8.1±0.1	9.0±0.1	3.9±0.1
7	39	23.0±0.2	11.9±0.1	64.0±0.5	8.5±0.1	9.0±0.1	4.1
8	40	24.0±0.1	12.4±0.1	67.0±0.5	9.0±0.1	9.0±0.1	4.2±0.1
9	39	24.5±0.1	12.8±0.1	71.0±0.5	9.4±0.1	9.0±0.1	4.7±0.1
10	35	25.0±0.1	13.0	75.0±0.5	9.8±0.1	9.0±0.1	4.9
11	25	25.0±0.1	13.0	79.0±0.5	10.0	9.0±0.1	5.0
12	15	25.0±0.1	13.0	82.5±1.0	10.0	8.5±0.2	5.2±0.1
13	5	25.0±0.2	13.0	85.0±1.0	10.0	8.5±0.2	5.6±0.2

¹ Mean length to nearest 0.5 mm

² Mean length to nearest 0.1 mm

period. These index values are lower when compared to those found by Holcomb and Twiest (unpub., b) for the Redwing; .22 vs. .17, weight; .20 vs. .18, wing; .12 vs. .10, toe span; .13 vs. .11, tarsus; .09 vs. .07, total length; .08 vs. .07, lower mandible; .04 vs. .03, gape width; .10 vs. .08, mandible tip to nostril. This might be expected since Goldfinches remain in the nest longer than Redwings.

The greatest mean increments in weight were before rapid feather development occurred (Holcomb, 1968). Holcomb and Twiest (unpub., b) reported similar data for Redwings but Willson (1966) reported large increments in weight while feathers were developing in Yellow-headed Blackbird (*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*) nestlings.

c. *Projection, fringing and growth of feathers.* Table 4 gives the percent of nestlings which had feather capsules *projecting* from the epidermis or *fringing* on the ends. The alar tract is the first to project. The humeral, spinal, ventral and femoral are the next to project through the epidermis and the capital, crural and caudal are the last to project. The alar, humeral, spinal, ventral, crural and femoral tracts are fringed in all or most of the nestlings by day seven and some of the feathers in the capital and caudal tracts are fringed in most birds by day eight.

Holcomb and Twiest (unpub. b) found the time of projection and fringing of feather tracts in Redwinged Blackbirds. The Redwings have feathers projecting and fring-

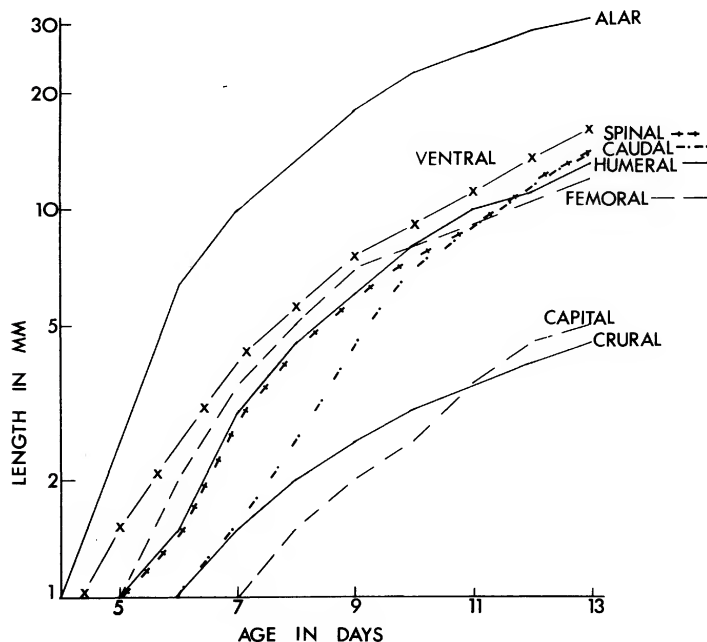


Figure 2. Growth of feathers in eight tracts of Goldfinch nestlings; semi-logarithmic scale.

ing a little earlier than Goldfinch nestlings. For instance, 100 percent of Redwing nestlings have alar feathers projecting and fringing by day three and seven, respectively, while for the Goldfinch this does not occur until day five and eight, respectively. However, the Redwing leaves the nest at a mean age of 9.5 days while the Goldfinch does not leave until 12.3 days of age. This gives Goldfinches nearly three more days in the nest for feathering.

Figure 2 shows growth curves for eight feather tracts when means (shown in Table 5) were plotted in a semi-logarithmic fashion. Growth rates were calculated and are shown in Table 6. The alar, humeral, capi-

tal, and caudal tracts had values that remained about the same or had an increase in relative growth rate in the first three days of growth and then declined. The other four feather tracts had a high rate of growth during the first few days and then declined.

An index was calculated similar to that for other measurements except that it was the mean of R values for only the first six days of feather growth. This was done so that comparisons could be made between index values for Goldfinches and Redwings. If an index was calculated for the entire growth period, there would be no way of comparing values between tracts in the same species

TABLE 5

GOLDFINCH NESTLING FEATHER TRACT MEAN (NEAREST 0.5 MM) GROWTH IN MM

Day	N	Alar	Humeral	Capital	Spinal	Ventral	Crural	Femoral	Caudal
3	59	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	49	1.0	0.5	-	-	0.5	-	-	-
5	35	2.5	1.0	-	1.0	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.5
6	30	6.5±0.5	1.5	0.5	1.5	2.5	1.0	2.0	1.0
7	34	10.0±0.5	3.0	1.0	3.0	4.0	1.5	3.5	1.5
8	34	13.5±0.5	4.5	1.5	4.5	5.5	2.0	5.0	2.5
9	34	18.0±0.5	6.0	2.0	6.0	7.5	2.5	6.5	4.5
10	32	22.5±0.5	8.0	2.5	7.5	9.0	3.0	8.0	7.0±0.5
11	23	25.5±0.5	10.0	3.5	9.0	11.0±0.5	3.5	9.0	9.0±0.5
12	15	29.0±0.5	11.0±0.5	4.5	11.5±0.5	13.5±0.5	4.0	10.5±0.5	11.5±0.5
13	5	31.0±1.0	13.0±0.5	5.0±0.5	14.0±1.0	16.0±1.0	4.5±0.5	12.0±0.5	14.0±0.5

TABLE 6

FEATHER TRACT MEAN GROWTH RATES IN GOLDFINCH NESTLINGS

Day	N	Alar	Humeral	Capital	Spinal	Ventral	Crural	Femoral	Caudal
4	49	.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	35	.95	.66	-	-	.85	-	-	-
6	30	.99	.50	-	.65	.63	.44	.78	.39
7	34	.41	.66	.26	.62	.42	.45	.47	.35
8	34	.30	.37	.25	.42	.34	.22	.32	.63
9	34	.28	.35	.40	.36	.34	.20	.28	.60
10	32	.23	.23	.29	.21	.21	.31	.20	.38
11	23	.13	.23	.32	.20	.18	.15	.17	.27
12	15	.14	.13	.27	.24	.20	.13	.15	.22
13	5	.07	.16	.08	.19	.16	.09	.12	.21
Index*		.63	.46	.30	.41	.47	.30	.37	.44

* Index is the average of the rate of feather growth for the first six days of each tract.

because the feather tracts do not all begin growing on the same day. Index values were higher for growth of Redwing feather tracts, similar to the findings on the other growth data when compared to Goldfinches.

The alar tracts develop faster than other tracts in both the Redwing and Goldfinch.

It is interesting to note that Goldfinches can usually sustain flight for several feet when leaving the nest by 12.3 days of age while Redwings can fly very little when leaving the nest on day 9.5. The primaries of the Redwings are about 40 mm long when they leave the nest, but they weigh about 30 grams. Goldfinch fledglings have primaries about 30 mm long when they leave the nest, and they weigh about 11.5 grams. Although it is difficult to compare wing surface area between new fledglings of Redwings and Goldfinches, it is obvious that Goldfinches have at least one-half as much wing surface to support a little over a third as much weight as Redwing nestlings. One of the reasons for the better ability of the Goldfinch to fly is obviously due to their larger wing surface to weight ratio.

c. *Frequency of defecation in nestlings.* The percent of birds eliminating wastes at least once when the nests were visited are given in Table 7. These data are interesting for perhaps four reasons: 1) the frequency of defecation may indicate the quantity of food which the nestlings are receiving, 2) the frequency of defecation may indicate the period of fastest growth, 3) defecation may result from the exercise of handling young and from a fright reaction of young as they grow older, and 4) a diet change may take place throughout the nestling period which may influence the percentage of digestible nutrients.

TABLE 7
GOLDFINCH NESTLING
EYE OPENING AND DEFECACTION

Day	N	Eye Opening Mean Value*	Percent Defecating	
			N	Percent
0	68	-	68	15
1	63	-	62	8
2	63	0.2	63	16
3	59	0.8±0.1	57	19
4	47	1.1±0.1	47	34
5	36	2.2±0.2	36	92
6	33	3.2±0.2	32	97
7	40	4.0±0.1	39	100
8	-	-	40	100
9	-	-	40	98
10	-	-	33	100
11	-	-	25	100
12	-	-	15	100
13	-	-	5	100

* 0 Not open
1 Cracking open
2 Half open
4 Open

Although it is known that nestlings receive more food as they grow, their mean weight gain is more rapid when they are younger. The percentage of birds defecating when handled may be a good indication of when they are being fed large amounts and are growing the fastest. Table 7 shows that the period from day one through seven is when the percent of birds defecating becomes progressively higher each day. This is also the time when the greatest amount of tissue is being added to the total body weight. Holcomb and

Twiest (unpub. b) found the same thing for Redwing nestlings. After day eight, when the tissue addition rate is reduced, the percent of defecation continues to be 100 percent. There is a good possibility that the rate of defecation is governed by several factors: the amount and type of food intake, the change in utilization of food by the digestive system, and the stimulus of activity caused by handling and perhaps by fright. Observations (author) on Black-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*) nestlings indicate that they defecate at the slightest touch of an intruder. This may be a protective mechanism.

e. *Eye opening.* Eye opening in nidicolous birds is an important part of their development. Until this stage in development, they are dependent on the auditory and mechanical (touch) sensations. Table 7 shows that between days three and four, the eyes of Goldfinch nestlings are beginning to open. Between days four and five the eyes become half open and all are fully open by day seven. Walkinshaw (1939) reported the eyes of Goldfinches beginning to open on the average of 3.5 days of age. Burns (1921) reviewed the time of eye opening in several species of birds but did not state whether they were partly or fully open. Since the acquisition of sight changes the behavior of the nestling and its reaction to external stimuli, this should be of utmost importance to any biologist working with nestling birds. Fautin (1941) found the eyes of Yellow-headed Blackbirds opening by day three. Holcomb and Twiest (unpub. b) found that eye opening took place in the same interval for the different stages in Redwing nestlings as is shown above for the Goldfinches.

f. *Calculation of nestling age.* When one reviews the tables on weight and other measurements it

is obvious that some of them would be of little value for calculating nestling age. Some characteristics such as wing, mandibular tomium, mandible tip to nostril opening, and some feather tracts have such a small mean increase each day that marked differences do not occur, and there is considerable overlap in range values from one day to the next. A character like toe span is difficult to measure and if one is not careful, the toes can be injured. Lack and Silva (1948) found that the European Robin (*Erithacus rubecula*) showed a great range in the value of weights for nestlings. There was a great range in the weights of nestlings for each day, Table 1. Lack and Silva (op. cit.) found that the European Robin nestlings had primaries splitting open on the ends on day 7.5 although on the previous day (6.5) the weights of the 62 young involved, varied between 9.5 to 17.1 grams. This would lead one to believe that feather projection and fringing might be a better criteria of age than weight. Horwich (1966) used feather development as a means of aging young Mockingbirds (*Mimus polyglottos*) and found it quite reliable. The data presented by Foster (1967) on the appearance and fringing of feathers in the Orange-crowned Warbler (*Vermivora celata*) would be very helpful in determining the age of nestlings. Table 4 shows that if the alar tract is projecting, most of the birds would be at least three days old and if the capital tract is projecting most of the birds are at least six days old. Furthermore, if the alar tract is fringing, most nestlings will be at least six days old and if the capital tract is fringing they are at least seven days old.

The total length would seem another likely characteristic for determining age because of the rapid

increments from one day to the next. Other characteristics selected as good age criteria were tarsus length, growth of the spinal tract and growth of the femoral tract. Holcomb and Twiest (unpub. b) reported total length, alar tract projection, alar tract growth and spinal tract growth as the criteria used to calculate age in Redwings.

The stepwise-regression was used to select from 35 variables those which would be suitable for predicting age. The resulting equation was

$$\text{Age (in days)} = -4.67 + .32 \text{ Tarsus length} + .11 \text{ Total length} + .11 \text{ Spinal tract feather length} + .16 \text{ Femoral tract feather length.}$$

The Standard Error of Estimate is .49 which means that most predictions of age will be within one day of the correct age.

If a nestling was found that had a tarsus length of 13mm, total length of 67mm, spinal feathers 5mm and femoral feathers 5mm, the age would be:

$$\text{Age} = -4.67 + .32 (13) + .11 (67) + .11 (5) + .16 (5) = 8.21 \text{ days}$$

Other criteria which may be helpful in deciding the correct age would be the timing of feather projection and fringing. These aid one in deciding the minimum age of a nestling.

Since the formula is only reliable to within one day most of the time, one might be able to be more precise by looking at Table 4. In this instance, the table would probably only verify what we already know; that is, if the nestling has the capital tract fringing, it is at least seven days of age. However, if the capital tract was not fringing, it would be likely that the formula gave the wrong value (for it is accurate *most* of the time) and that the nestling is six days of age.

Another example of age calculation would be of a nestling with values of 9mm and 54mm for the

tarsus and total length, respectively, and the femoral and spinal tracts not projecting.

$$\text{Age} = -4.67 + .32 (9) + .11 (54) = 4.15 \text{ days}$$

Table 4 shows that some nestlings do have the femoral and spinal tracts projecting by day four and most of them have them projecting by day five. This particular nestling is probably three or four days of age and one could usually eliminate the probability of its being five days old. On the other hand, if this nestling has the ventral tract projecting, it is at least four days old and, indeed, is probably four days of age.

The value of this formula is perhaps more important because it requires only a few measurements that can be taken with a small millimeter ruler or, preferably, calipers.

g. Age, appearance and behavior of young at fledging. The mean time of fledging for 117 Goldfinches was 12.3 days. They usually left the nest a little earlier when there were more nestlings in the nest. One left the nest between days eight and nine from a nest containing six young. Five of six young leaving the nest between days nine and 10 were from nests containing five or six nestlings. The only three nestlings leaving between days 15 and 16, were from a nest of three. They had been in a nest of six and grew slowly until two died of starvation (one each on days 10 and 12) and another died after falling from the nest.

The range of nestling periods was between 8.5 and 15.5 days. Walkinshaw (1939) reported that young Goldfinches fledged between the ages of 11 and 15 days with a mean of 12.88 days for 25 birds. He reported them often sitting on the rim of the nest or nearby branches and flying to distances of 100 feet.

One first-hatched nestling weighed 9.2 grams on day 11; on the fol-

lowing day it was found a few feet from the nest and weighed 7.0 grams. It was located by the call for food which Walkinshaw (1939) describes as 'che-wee'. This food call was often heard after the young had fledged.

The nestlings would often begin to make complaining sounds when handled after day 10 or 11, without making a distinct alarm cry. If they gave an alarm cry, all other nestlings would begin hopping or flying away. They could fly a little by day 10 or 11 and could fly for distances up to 100 feet by day 13 and 14.

On hot days, nestlings were often observed panting in an attempt to cool themselves.

brooded the nestlings especially when the weather was cold. When the sun rays reached the nest on hot days, the female often hovered the nestlings to keep them cooler. Walkinshaw (1939) found that the female brooded the young more often when they were young or when it was raining.

Adult birds were observed feeding some small caterpillars to nestlings on days five and six. Most crops of nestlings are translucent enough so that contents can be viewed and in most instances, weed seeds were most common. Bull thistle seeds were among the most common foods. One nestling observed in late August was so filled with seeds that it regurgitated them.

Walkinshaw (1939) reported that males do feed the nestlings but not as often as females. He found that males did not often remove faeces and did not brood the young but one was observed feeding the female up to four days after the nestlings hatched.

Females often scolded whenever the nest was approached but males usually did not scold. One exception was a scolding male which came within five feet while eight-day-old nestlings were being measured.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank The University of Toledo for aid in completing the study, and Midland College, Fremont, Nebraska, for giving me the time to analyze some of the data. C. Richard Weaver of the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center gave valuable statistical counsel and designed the computer programming for which he deserves special thanks. Robert W. Belknap and Charles B. Curtin gave valuable comments on the manuscript.

SUMMARY

Goldfinch nestling growth was studied in Toledo, Ohio, from 1963 through 1965. Nests were visited each day. When neonates emerged they were flesh-colored. Three of 71 neonates had no neossoptiles on the ventral tract and 12 had none on the crural tract. The clutches required from less than 24 hours to hatch in some four-egg clutches, to over 48 hours in a six-egg clutch.

Mean growth and relative growth rate are shown for weight and other body parts including feather tracts. Rate of growth was usually rapid in the first few days of nest life and then declined. A comparison is made of growth in Goldfinches and Red-winged Blackbirds throughout the paper, and rates of growth in weight are compared for several species.

Time of feather projection and fringing in eight major tracts was recorded. The alar tract was the first to project from the epidermis and the caudal the last. The alar tract was the first to fringe and the caudal was last. One can determine the minimum age of nestlings by observing the feather tracts.

Eyes of nestlings begin to open between day three and four, are half open by day five and fully open by day seven. A higher percent of nestlings eliminate wastes each day from day one through seven. One-hun-

dred percent of nestlings defecated each day they were handled after day eight.

A stepwise regression was used to pick from 35 variables those which would be suitable for calculating nestling age. The resulting equation using regression coefficients was: Age (in days) = $-4.67 + .32$ Tarsus length + $.11$ Total length + $.11$ Spinal tract feather length (intra-scapular region) + $.16$ Femoral tract feather length (mid-portion).

Most predictions of age will be within one day of the correct age. Two of the characteristics selected as the best for calculating age were the same as in Redwings.

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1968 FALL FIELD DAY

The 1968 Fall Field Day was held in Lincoln October 13, at the Chet Agar Nature Center and Pawnee Lake. It was a warm, partly cloudy, day. Approximately twenty five people attended, and they reported a total of 58 species.

Pied-billed Grebe, Double-crested Cormorant, Great Blue and Black-crowned Night Herons, Mallard,

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Gadwall, Pintail, Green-winged and Blue-winged Teal, American Widgeon, Shoveler, Redhead, Lesser Scaup, Ruddy Duck; Red-tailed, Swainson's, and Marsh Hawks; Bobwhite, Ring-necked Pheasant, American Coot, Killdeer; Ring-billed and Franklin's Gulls; Common Tern; Rock and Mourning Doves; Chimney Swift, Belted Kingfisher, Flicker (both Red and Yellow-shafted forms), Downy Woodpecker, Barn Swallow, Blue Jay, Common Crow; Black-capped Chickadee; White-breasted and Red-breasted Nuthatches; Robin, Eastern Bluebird, Starling; Orange-crowned and Myrtle Warblers; House Sparrow; Eastern and Western Meadowlarks; Redwinged and Rusty Blackbirds; Common Grackle, Brown-headed Cowbird, Cardinal American Goldfinch, Rufous-sided Towhee; Savannah and Vespar Sparrows; Slate-colored Junco; Harris', White-throated, Lincoln's and Song Sparrows.

Albino Screech Owl. Seven-year-old Billy Gentry and playmates flushed some young Screech Owls in Garfield Park in late May. They captured two of them and took them home. One was pure white with pink eyes, the other was gray with brownish wings. Both were about five inches long, with no tails (just stubs) and had very downy feathers. They were fed on sugar water and nightcrawlers (they gobbled down both) for the two or three days before they were picked up for the Lincoln Childrens' Zoo.

—*Jean Schneider, Plattsmouth*

I saw the owl November 7. It was white except for a few scattered light tan feathers on its breast. The eyes are not pink now, but I thought the dark pupil appeared redder than that of its nestmate.

—*Esther Bennett, Lincoln*

4-1969

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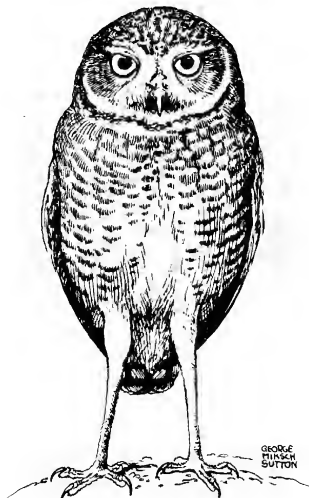
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1968 TREASURER'S REPORT

	CASH	INVEST- MENTS	CURRENT ACCOUNT	TOTAL ASSETS
Balance January 1, 1968	834.72	1,128.63		1,963.35
RECEIPTS				
Memberships	50 \$3.00 Active 60 \$4.00	390.00		
	13 \$5.00 Sustaining 19 \$6.00	179.00		
	7 \$5.00 Family 13 \$6.00 Active	113.00		
	1 \$7.00 Family 3 \$8.00 Sustaining	31.00		
	2 \$2.00 Student	4.00	717.00	
Subscriptions	4 \$4.00 Direct 17 \$3.50	75.50		
	2 \$3.00 Agency 1 \$3.25 8 \$3.50	37.25		
	1 \$3.75 Foreign Direct	3.75	116.50	
Miscellaneous	Occasional Papers Checklists Field Cards Review Copies Emblem Decals Interest Earned Net from Spring Meeting	3.00 35.25 34.50 12.00 .50 25.00 37.95	46.72	194.92
	Total Income		1,028.42	
DISBURSEMENTS				
Printing Review		741.08	741.08	
Officers' Expenses	Roger Sharpe Glenn LeDiovt R. G. Cortelyou Mrs. Sigvald Jensen Mrs. James Tate Jr.	3.20 33.75 149.47 13.00 6.84		206.26
Miscellaneous	State Permit Fidelity Bond Dues Notice Cards Review Postage	3.00 10.00 14.10 100.00		127.10
	Total Expenses		1,074.44	
	Loss for 1968			46.02
	Cash to Investment	400.00	400.00	
Balance December 31, 1968	341.98	1,575.35		1,917.33

1968 (ELEVENTH) FALL OCCURRENCE REPORT

Two hundred thirty nine species are shown in this report, which is four more than were shown in the 1967 report in spite of the fact that the 1967 report covered Cass, Custer, and Gage counties in addition to the eleven locations included in this report. In the years 1966 and 1964 258 species were recorded, and in 1965 246 were recorded.

The present count would have been increased by two - Oldsquaw and Prairie Falcon - if some Gage County observations by Kent Fiala had been included in the tabulation. See below under Gage County.

The information is presented in rough west (left) to east (right) order, with locations of about the same longitude listed with the northernmost first. Two dates indicate the first and last records during the period. In a few cases, when it was the only information given, just the month or season is shown. The symbols used are:

Jl, Au, Sp, O, N, D for the months.

S - to indicate a species which arrived before July 1.

- W to indicate a species which remained after December 31.

P to indicate a species which is present all the year, although the same individuals may not be present during the whole year, and the numbers present may vary greatly between summer and winter.

The reporting locations, contributors, and special comments are:

Adams (Central), Hastings, 103 species. Mrs. E. O. Percival for the Brooking Bird Club.

Adams (South), Holstein, 104 species. Harold Turner (reporter) and Elwin Turner. A late individual Sandhill Crane was seen almost three weeks after the last date given, a few Mourning Doves stayed until the first snowfall, about December 1. Blue Jays probably are "P", and

so are White-breasted Nuthatches, but the latter are seen irregularly.

Brown, Ainsworth, 92 species. Mrs. Edith Hurlbut.

Dawes, Dunlap, 68 species. Mrs. Neeland. Turkeys and Blue Jays probably are "P" in the Pine Ridge. A late Loggerhead Shrike was seen November 22. A Baltimore x Bul-Leta Neeland. Turkeys and Blue Jays during nesting.

Douglas-Sarpy, Omaha and Bellevue, 146 species. R. G. Cortelyou and C. H. Swanson (reporters), Mrs. E. O. Goodson, Larry C. Holcomb, James M. Malkowski, Mrs. Marie Pluta, Mrs. Cathering Nelson, Ralph Velich. The Woodcock was seen on the Gifford Peninsula (adjacent to Fontenelle Forest) the morning of the first snowfall. It had scraped a clear area in horsetail. The Townsend's Solitaire was seen in Bellevue Cemetery. A late Blue Grosbeak - female or immature - was seen September 29, and a Field Sparrow October 19.

Gage. Mr. Fiala entered college this fall and was unable to make enough observations to justify a report, but did report a few which he felt were of particular interest: Oldsquaw, N 25 - N 29; Prairie Falcon, N 25 - W ; Upland Plover, Au 19; Solitary Sandpiper, Jl 28; Black Tern, Au 5; Red-headed Woodpecker, P; Oregon Junco, D 20 - W; White-crowned Sparrow, D 21 - W; Song Sparrow, D 21 - W.

OLDSQUAW. The single female Oldsquaw was seen on a small pond on the north edge of Beatrice. I first saw it November 27, but two boys at the pond said it had been there two days. It was quite tame, making no effort to get out of range when objects were thrown at it, although it did later fly a short distance without provocation. Once I

Text continued on page 29

	Scotts Bluff	Dawes	McPher- son	Lin- coln	Brown	Gre- ley	Adams South Cent.	Lan- caster	Doug- Sarpv	Ne- mah	
Eared Grebe	-	-	Sp 17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Western Grebe	-	-	Sp 22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pied-billed Grebe	O 19	-	Sp 22	-	Jl 10 O 20	-	-	Au 26 O 12	Sp 2 N 10	O 2 N 16	
White Pelican	-	-	Sp 22	-	-	-	Sp 1 Sp 30	O 1	-	-	
Double-crested Cormorant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	O 10	Sp 12 Sp 21	
Great Blue Heron	O 19	-	-	-	Jl 6 O 9	S - Au 27	Au 15 Sp 15	Au 2	Jl 15 Sp 10	S - O 26	Au 9 Sp 5
Green Heron	-	-	-	-	-	-	Au 8 Au 10	-	S - Sp 25	S - Sp 21	-
Black-crowned Night Heron	-	-	S - Au 16	-	-	-	-	Au 9	Au 16	-	-
American Bittern	Jl 19	-	-	-	-	Au 24	Sp 30 O 9	-	-	-	-
Canada Goose	D 11 - W	-	-	N 5 D 14	O 20	Au 14	O 17 N 5	O 2 D 7	-	N 21	O 10 N 5
White-fronted Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N 16	-	-	-
Snow Goose	-	-	-	N 14	-	-	Sp 17	-	-	O 4 D 16	O 5 O 30
Blue Goose	-	-	-	N 14	-	-	-	-	-	O 4 D 16	O 5 O 30
Mallard	P	-	S - Sp 25	P	S - O 30	S - Au 25	O 18 N 15	S - D 7	P	O 26 N 30	S - N 19
Gadwall	-	-	-	Au 15	-	-	-	Au 4 N 2	Sp 20 D 11	O 13 N 16	-
Pintail	D 27	-	-	Au 15	Jl 4 O 30	-	-	Jl 18 N 21	Sp 20 D 10	Sp 22 N 16	-
Green-winged Teal	D 27	Au 23	-	-	Jl 7 O 10	-	Au 10 O 15	Au 27 N 10	Sp 9 O 4	Sp 12 O 13	-
Blue-winged Teal	Jl 14 O 19	-	-	Au 15	-	-	-	Jl 15 O 12	Au 18 O 10	Sp 1 O 13	-
Cinnamon Teal	-	-	-	-	Jl 7 O 10	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Widgeon	D 27	-	Sp 22	-	-	-	-	O 7 N 21	Sp 17 N 10	Sp 12 O 26	-
Shoveler	-	-	-	Au 15	-	S - Jl 1	-	O 12 O 30	Sp 20 N 13	Sp 12	-
Wood Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Au 27	-	S - Sp 26	-
Redhead	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	O 6 N 10	N 16	-
Ring-necked Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	O 4	-	-

	Scotts Bluff	Daves	McPherson	Lincoln	Brown	Greenley	Adams South Cent.	Lancaster	Doug-Sarpy	Ne-maha
Canvasback	D 27	-	-	O 30	-	-	-	N 10 D 10	N 16	-
Lesser Scaup	O 19	-	-	-	-	-	S - N 2	N 10 D 11	O 26	-
Common Goldeneye	D 27	-	-	N 14	-	-	-	D 10	D 7	-
Bufflehead	O 19 D 27	-	-	-	-	-	-	N 10 D 10	-	-
Ruddy Duck	-	-	Sp 22	-	-	-	-	O 10	N 16	-
Hooded Merganser	-	-	-	N 16 D 10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Merganser	O 19 D 27	-	-	N 14 D 11	-	-	-	N 22	N 16 N 30	-
Turkey Vulture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sp 22	Jl 15
Sharp-shinned Hawk	-	-	-	N 28	-	-	D 21 D 22	D 29	-	-
Cooper's Hawk	-	-	-	-	Jl 4 D 31	D 28	Au 25 O 5	Au 15 O 22	-	Sp 6 N 1
Red-tailed Hawk	P	-	Au 19 Sp 3	N 8	P	P	P	P	P	P
Red-shouldered Hawk	-	Sp 1 N 22	-	-	-	-	Au 28	-	-	S - N 13
Broad-winged Hawk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jl 15 Sp 12	-
Swainson's Hawk	-	-	Sp 1	S - Sp 15	-	S - Au 30	-	Au 5 O 1	Sp 27	-
Rough-legged Hawk	D 15 - W	-	-	D 20 - W	-	-	-	-	O 20 D 16	-
Ferruginous Hawk	-	Au 18 O 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Golden Eagle	P	P	-	D 1 - W	-	-	-	O 22	-	-
Bald Eagle	D 27	D 30	-	D 7 - W	D 10	-	O 8	-	-	-
Marsh Hawk	P	P	S - Jl 2	P	-	P	P	P	P	Au 25 O 20
Osprey	-	-	-	-	Jl 4 O 20	-	-	-	-	-
Peregrine Falcon	-	-	Sp 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pigeon Hawk	D 11	-	-	O 11 - W	Sp 10	-	Sp 22	-	-	-
Sparrow Hawk	P	Au 15 Sp 30	Sp 1	P	-	P	P	S - N 2	P	P
Greater Prairie Chicken	-	-	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-

	Scotts Bluff	Dawes	McPherson	Lincoln	Brown	Greeneley	Adams South Cent.	Lancaster	Doug- Sarty	Ne- maha	
Sharp-tailed Grouse	-	P	P	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	
Bobwhite	P	-	-	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
Ring-necked Pheasant	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
Turkey	P	note	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sandhill Crane	-	Sp 21 N 14	-	O 25	-	-	O 2 N 5	O 7 N 16	-	-	
Virginia Rail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S - Jl 22	-	
Sora	-	-	S	-	-	-	-	O 8	Au 14	-	
American Coot	O 19	-	S - Sp 17	-	Jl 1 N 20	S - Au 28	Au 25 Sp 30	Au 26 N 2	Sp 10 N 10	Sp 29 N 2	
Semipalmated Plover	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Au 24	-	
Killdeer	S - O 19	S - Jl 15	S - Sp 22	S - O 15	S - N 2	S - Au 28	S - O 18	S - N 13	Au 24 N 10	S - O 20	S - Sp 24
American Woodcock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N 10	
Common Snipe	-	-	-	-	-	-	O 9	Au 26 O 29	Sp 22	-	
Long-billed Curlew	-	-	Jl 22	-	Jl 4	-	-	-	-	-	
Upland Plover	Jl 13 Jl 17	S - Jl 15	S - Au 8	S - Jl 26	S - O 20	S - Au 20	S - Sp 15	-	-	S - Jl 1	
Spotted Sandpiper	S - O 19	-	-	-	-	Jl 17	-	-	Au 17	Au 31 Sp 1	
Solitary Sandpiper	Au 29	-	-	-	-	-	Au 15 Sp 5	-	Sp 1	Au 11 Sp 1	
Willet	Au 11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Greater Yellowlegs	O 19	-	-	-	-	-	Au 18 O 9	-	-	-	
Lesser Yellowlegs	Au 11	-	-	-	-	-	-	Au 26 O 7	Au 24 O 4	-	
Pectoral Sandpiper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Au 24 Sp 22	-	
Baird's Sandpiper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Au 24 O 6	-	
Least Sandpiper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Au 24 Sp 1	-	
Dowitcher sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Au 16	Sp 27	-	
Semipalmated Sandpiper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Au 24 Sp 1	-	
Sanderling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Au 24	-	
American Avocet	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sp 30	-	-	-	
Wilson's Phalarope	Au 11	-	Au 16 Sp 22	-	Jl 4 Sp 10	-	-	-	-	-	

	Scotts Bluff	Dawes	McPherson	Lincoln	Brown	Greenley	Adams South Cent.	Lancaster	Doug. Sarpy	Ne-maha		
Herring Gull	-	-	-	N 14	-	-	-	-	O 26	-		
Ring-billed Gull	O 19	-	-	D 12	-	-	-	-	Sp 21 N 30	-		
Franklin's Gull	S - O 19	Jl 23 Sp 22	-	S - Sp 29	-	Jl 9	Sp 25 O 15	Jl 5	O 4 O 6	Au 5	-	
Bonaparte's Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	O 4	-	-	
Forster's Tern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Au 14	-	-	
Least Tern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Au 1 Au 12	-	
Caspian Tern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sp 25	Sp 21	-	
Black Tern	-	-	Jl 5	-	-	Jl 5	S - Au 10	S - Au 4	Au 12	Au 5 Au 20	-	
Rock Dove	P	P	-	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
Mourning Dove	S - O 19	S - Sp 30	S - Sp 22	S - O 12	S - O 30	S - Au 30	S - O 23	S - N 24	-	P	S - N 21	S - O 15
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	-	-	-	S - Au 25	-	S - Jl 1	-	-	-	S - Sp 1	S - Au 18	
Black-billed Cuckoo	-	-	-	S - Au 25	Jl 17	-	S - Jl 6	-	Jl 7	S - Sp 1	S - Au 9	
Barn Owl	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Screech Owl	P	-	-	-	P	-	Sp 25	N 10	-	P	P	
Great Horned Owl	P	P	P	P	-	P	P	P	P	P	P	
Burrowing Owl	S - Jl 17	-	-	Jl 14	Jl 10 Sp 8	-	S - Sp 28	Jl 12	-	-	-	
Barred Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	
Long-eared Owl	-	-	-	Jl 1 D 19	Sp 9	-	O 5	-	-	-	-	
Short-eared Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	O 18	-	-	-	-	
Whip-poor-will	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S - Sp 1	
Common Nighthawk	S - Jl 9	S - Au 2	S - Sp 14	-	Jl 1 O 9	S - Au 27	S - Sp 15	Au 9 Sp 29	S - Sp 23	S - O 4	S - Sp 20	
Chimney Swift	S - Jl 26	-	-	S - Sp 1	-	S - Au 15	-	S - O 14	S - O 11	S - O 15	S - O 3	
White-throated Swift	Jl 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	O 3	-	S - Sp 10	S - Au 5	
Broad-tailed Hummingbird	-	Au 14 Sp 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rufous Hummingbird	Au 4 Au 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Belted Kingfisher	P	-	-	P	Jl 6 Sp 9	P	-	P	P	S - O 26	-	
Flicker	P	S - Sp 21	Sp 13	P	P	S - Au 30	P	P	P	P	P	

	Scotts Bluff	Dawes	McPherson	Lin- coln	Brown	Gree- ley	Adams South Cent.	Lan- caster	Doug. Sargy	Ne- maha	
Red-bellied Woodpecker	-	-	-	-	-	-	- N 18 - W	P	P	-	
Red-headed Woodpecker	S - Jl 7	-	-	S - Sp 20	S - Sp 6	S - Au 30	S - Sp 25	S - Sp 23	S - Sp 15	S - Sp 26	S - Sp 20
Hairy Woodpecker	P	-	-	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Downy Woodpecker	P	-	-	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Eastern Kingbird	S - Jl 7	S - Sp 4	S - Au 31	S - Sp 17	-	S - Au 15	S - Sp 5	S - Sp 9	S - Sp 10	S - Sp 8	S - Au 31
Western Kingbird	S - Jl 7	S - O 1	S - Sp 2	S - Sp 17	S - O 20	S - Au 15	S - Sp 5	S - Sp 8	S - Sp 1	S - Sp 8	S - Sp 1
Great Crested Flycatcher	-	-	-	S - Jl 4	-	-	-	Sp 7	-	S - Sp 6	S - Jl 1
Eastern Phoebe	Jl 1	-	-	-	S - O 1	-	S - O 5	-	-	S - Jl 1	S - Jl 5
Say's Phoebe	S - Sp 1	S - Sp 16	-	-	-	S - Au 1	S - Sp 25	-	-	-	-
Empidonax sp.	-	-	Au 26 Au 29	S - Au 17	-	-	-	-	-	S - Sp 1	-
Eastern Wood Pewee	Jl 9	Jl 1	-	-	-	-	S - Sp 8	-	-	S - Sp 6	S - Jl 5
Western Wood Pewee	S - Jl 4	S - Au 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Olive-sided Flycatcher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sp 25	Au 17 Sp 1	-
Horned Lark	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Bank Swallow	-	-	-	-	S - Sp 30	-	O 9	Au 16	-	S - Au 1	-
Rough-winged Swallow	-	S - Sp 1	-	-	Jl 10 Sp 15	-	S - Sp 15	-	S - Sp 4	S - Au 5	-
Barn Swallow	S - Jl 10	S - Sp 4	S - Sp 22	S - Sp 26	S - Sp 30	S - Au 30	S - O 8	S - O 9	S - O 4	S - O 20	S - Sp 12
Cliff Swallow	S - Jl 17	S - Sp 1	-	S - Sp 15	S - Sp 30	S - Au 26	Au 24	-	Au 24	Jl 17 Sp 8	S - Au 18
Purple Martin	-	-	-	S - Sp 15	S - Sp 15	-	-	S - Sp 2	-	S - Sp 12	S - Sp 15
Blue Jay	P	S - O 1	Sp 20	P	P	P	S - O 28	P	P	P	P
Black-billed Magpie	P	P	-	P	P	P	P	P	-	-	-
Common Crow	P	-	-	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Pinon Jay	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black-capped Chickadee	P	-	-	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Mountain Chickadee	O 30 - W	-	-	N 6 - W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	Scotts Bluff	Dawes	McPherson	Lincoln	Brown	Greenley	Adams South Cent.	Lancaster	Doug. Sarpy	Nebraska	
Tufted Titmouse	O 19	-	-	-	-	-	-	N 30	P	P	
White-breasted Nuthatch	-	-	-	O 2 - W	D 2 - W	Jl 6	-	Au 22 - W	Sp 26 - W	P	P
Red-breasted Nuthatch	O 19 - W	Au 24	-	N 7 - W	-	-	-	O 19	Au 30 - W	Sp 26 O 4	-
Brown Creeper	D 21 - W	-	-	N 7 - W	D 3 - W	-	-	D 4	O 14 - W	Au 5 - W	-
House Wren	S - Jl 7	Au 29 Sp 18	Sp 11	S - Sp 20	S - O 1	S - Au 30	S - Sp 30	S - Sp 19	S - Sp 17	S - O 18	S - Sp 12
Winter Wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sp 18 - W	-
Bewick's Wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Au 13 Sp 6	-	-
Carolina Wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N 26	Sp 15 N 18	S - D 2	-
Long-billed Marsh Wren	-	-	-	-	Jl 4 Au 9	-	-	-	Sp 1	-	-
Short-billed Marsh Wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	O 6	-	-
Rock Wren	-	S - Jl 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mockingbird	-	-	-	-	-	S - Au 30	-	Jl 24	-	-	S - Jl 1
Catbird	S - O 19	-	Sp 13 Sp 15	S - Au 21	S - Sp 10	S - Au 30	S - Sp 28	S - Sp 21	Au 17 Sp 24	S - D 2	S - D 12
Brown Thrasher	S - O 6	S - Au 20	S - Sp 18	S - Sp 30	S - O 20	S - Au 30	S - O 5	S - O 7	S - O 10	S - O 15	S - Sp 8
Robin	P	S - N 10	S - Sp 23	P	P	P	P	P	P	S - N 24	P
Wood Thrush	-	-	-	-	Jl 4	-	-	-	-	S - Sp 6	S - Jl 3
Hermit Thrush	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N 10 N 17	-	-
Swainson's Thrush	-	-	Au 29 Sp 12	-	-	-	-	Sp 3 Sp 11	Sp 3 O 10	Sp 6	-
Eastern Bluebird	Sp 29	-	-	S - N 1	Jl 4 D 6	S - Jl 1	S - O 25	Sp 21 O 28	-	P	P
Western Bluebird	O 19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mountain Bluebird	O 5	S - Sp 24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Townsend's Solitaire	O 6 - W	-	-	N 7 - W	N 9	-	-	-	-	D 28	-
Golden-crowned Kinglet	-	O 31	-	N 7 - W	O 20	-	O 25 N 8	N 11 D 8	Sp 23 - W	O 23 D 10	-
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N 1 N 16	Sp 30 O 11	Sp 26 O 30	-

	Scotts Bluff	Dawes	McPherson	Lincoln	Brown	Greenley	Adams	South Cent.	Lancaster	Doug. Sarpy	Me-maha
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S - Au 6	S - Sp 1	S - Au 14
Black-headed Grosbeak	S - Jl 17	-	-	S - Jl 26	-	-	Aug.	-	-	-	-
Blue Grosbeak	-	S - O 13	S - Au 27	-	S - O 10	S - Au 20	S - Sp 16	-	Au 14 Sp 1	S - Au 25	-
Indigo Bunting	-	-	-	-	S - Au 7	-	-	-	-	S - Sp 29	S - Au 9
Lazuli Bunting	S - Au 31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dickcissel	S - Jl 17	-	S - Sp 3	S - Au 4	S - O 30	S - Au 20	S - Sp 15	S - Jl 31	S - Au 24	S - Au 25	S - Au 9
Evening Grosbeak	O 19	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sp 25	-	-	-
Purple Finch	-	-	-	D 19 - W	-	-	N 11	-	N 2 - W	O 13 - W	-
House Finch	P	-	-	P	-	-	-	D 28	-	-	-
Common Redpoll	-	-	-	-	-	-	N 24	-	-	-	-
Pine Siskin	P	O 13 - W	-	N 18 - W	D 7	-	O 8 - W	O 1	D 19 D 23	-	-
American Goldfinch	P	S - Sp 4	Au 17	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Red Crossbill	N 9 - W	-	-	D 11 - W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rufous-sided Towhee	S - O 19	S - O 7	S - Sp 14	S - O 1	S - Sp 10	-	Sp 25 O 18	Sp 21 O 18	O 20 D 29	S - D 28	-
Lark Bunting	S - Jl 17	S - Sp 4	S - Au 19	S - Au 16	S - O 10	S - Au 15	S - Jl 15	S - Jl 31	-	-	-
Savannah Sparrow	-	-	Au 31	-	-	-	Sp 15 O 15	-	Sp 25 O 6	O 5 O 20	-
Grasshopper Sparrow	-	S - Au 8	S - Sp 7	-	S - O 10	S - Au 30	S - O 15	-	Jl 11	S - Jl 28	-
Baird's Sparrow	-	Au 2 Sp 25	-	-	-	-	O 5 O 25	-	-	-	-
Le Conte's Sparrow	-	-	Au 26	-	-	-	-	-	-	O 20	-
Vesper Sparrow	S - Sp 1	Sp 1 Sp 4	Sp 22	O 2	-	Au 13	Sp 25 O 15	-	-	-	-
Lark Sparrow	S - O 19	S - Au 20	S - Au 25	S - Au 12	S - O 10	S - Au 30	S - Au 18	-	-	S - N 13	-
White-winged Junco	D 27	O 22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slate-colored Junco	O 18 - W	O 14 - W	Sp 20 - W	O 26 - W	D 31	D 22 - W	O 2 - W	O 26 - W	O 6 - W	O 4 - W	O 15 - W

	Scotts Bluff	Dawes	McPherson	Lincoln	Brown	Greeley	Adams South Cent.	Lancaster	Doug. Sarpy	Ne-maha	
Oregon Junco	N 11 - W	-	-	O 8 - W	-	-	- N 29 - W	N 20 - W	O 19 - W	-	
Tree Sparrow	O 19 - W	N 1 N 3	-	O 13 - W	N 28 - W	D 22 - W	O 21 - W	D 13 - W	O 20 - W	O 23 - W	O 18 - W
Chipping Sparrow	S - O 19	-	Sp 23	Sp 18	-	-	Jl 15 O 23	O 3 O 10	-	S - O 2	S - Jl 5
Clay-colored Sparrow	O 19	-	Au 25 Au 27	Sp 18	-	-	O 5 N 24	-	O 6	-	-
Brewer's Sparrow	-	Sp 2	Au 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Field Sparrow	-	Au 27	S - Sp 22	S - Jl 8	S - O 10	S - Au 20	Oct.	-	-	S - Au 1	S - Au 22
Harris' Sparrow	O 19 - W	-	-	O 25 - W	-	D 22 - W	O 5 - W	O 25 - W	O 20 - W	O 19 - W	O 14 - W
White-crowned Sparrow	O 10 - W	Sp 26 N 15	Sp 7	O 8 - W	-	-	Sp 21 O 25	-	O 6	-	-
White-throated Sparrow	O 10	-	-	O 25 N 1	-	-	-	-	O 5 N 6	Sp 26 N 21	-
Fox Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sp 17 O 5	-	-	O 30 N 21	-
Lincoln's Sparrow	-	-	Sp 2	-	-	-	Sp 8 O 23	-	-	N 13	-
Song Sparrow	S - Jl 7	Sp 1	-	D 4	O 10	-	O 5 O 28	D 28	Sp 25 - W	Sp 6 - W	O 19 - W
McCown's Longspur	S - Jl 7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lapland Longspur	-	-	-	-	D 28 - W	-	O 25 - W	D 28	-	-	-
Chestnut-collared Longspur	S - Jl 7	S - Sp 24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

saw it feeding with crows in the shallow water along the shore on what appeared to be bread, but I also saw it diving later. I had no further opportunity to look for it after November 29 to determine how long it remained. I have slides which clearly show the identifying features.

PRAIRIE FALCON. The Prairie Falcon is presumably the same one which was present last year. It was first seen November 25, which was the first day I had an opportunity to look for it, at the Courthouse, but it did not reappear during the

remainder of that week. The next opportunity I had to look for it was December 21, but it did not appear until December 27, after which I saw it several times. For the first time I found it on another building, although it quite apparently makes considerable use of other buildings. On January 4 it was on the Episcopal Church steeple, which is near the Courthouse, but is much lower than its tower.

Greeley, Greeley, 73 species. Scott Moody. Mr. Moody was away at college most of the period, as can be seen from the dates. The Cooper's

Hawk was the first one of its kind Mr. Moody has seen in Greeley County.

Lancaster, Lincoln, 122 species. Mrs. Howard Doole, Ralph Harrington, Esther Bennett for Audubon Naturalist Club. The September 23 observation of Nighthawks was of 62 birds going over Woods Park in Lincoln about 7 P.M. The Hermit Thrush was seen in Wyuka Cemetery. It was the first fall sighting of this species Mr. Harrington has made.

Lincoln, North Platte and Hershey, 108 species. Mrs. M. F. Shickley and Mrs. M. A. Cox.

McPherson, Tryon, 69 species. Mrs. Oona Bassett, Mrs. Bassett left for the winter September 23. The Red-tailed Hawk was found dead September 23 (killed by a car).

Nemaha, Auburn, 72 species, Mrs. B. F. Mowery. "In 1967 I heard the Whip-poor-will calling clearly for quite a period of time on September 18. I do not usually hear them call so long that late in the summer. In 1968 I was not in the wooded Missouri River area where I hear the Whip-poor-will after September 1. This is the place where we ordinarily hear the Barred Owl. We were not there as often in 1968 and did not hear it."

Sarpy, see Douglas.

Scotts Bluff, Scottsbluff, 121 species. Mrs. Roy J. Witschy (reporter), Mrs. J. J. Brashear and Mrs. Harry Banghart.

In Memoriam

Mrs. Shaw R. Young, Gering, died December 20, 1968. She was very interested in birds and a keen observer, as witness her report of the Hoary Redpoll (*NBR* 36:77). She was a consistent contributor to the Migration reports and the Christmas couns.

WINTER MEETING

The winter meeting was held January 11, 1969, at Creighton University, Omaha. The following program was presented to the audience of about 50 people:

Studies on Crop Sac Changes in the Reproductive Cycle of Wild Mourning Doves (Slides), Brian Maridon, Creighton University.

Growth of Wild Mourning Dove Nestlings, Micheal Jaeger, Creighton University.

The Sand Dunes Community (Film), George E. Grube, Dana College.

Let's Grow Wildlife as An other Farm Crop, Wade H. Hamor, Soil Conservation Service.

Observations on Breeding Biology of Terns at Eniwetok Atoll, Marshall Islands (Slides), Dr. Larry C. Holcomb, Creighton University.

Comparative Behavior and Taxonomy of Prairie Chickens, Dr. Roger Sharpe, University of Nebraska at Omaha.

NOTES

BARNACLE GOOSE, CONTINUED. This goose is not as unusual in this area as was indicated in the recent article in the *Review* (*NBR* 37:2). Dr. George M. Sutton, University of Oklahoma, a long-time Honorary Member of NOU who drew the owl now used on the cover, writes:

This handsome species has been taken in Oklahoma once (see Sutton, 1967, *Oklahoma Birds*, p. 56: head, neck, and wing preserved) and seen on one other occasion (see Baumgartner, 1959, *Audubon Field Notes*, 13:44; and Marquardt, 1960, *Southwestern Naturalist*, 5:228). A goose seen on 26 March 1950 near St. Charles, Missouri, was thought to be a Barnacle Goose (see *Bluebird*, 1950, 17:5; and *Nature Notes*, 1951, 22:59).

COWBIRD PARASITISM ON MOURNING DOVE. In conjunction with my survey of the blood parasites of the Mourning Dove (*Zenaidura macroura*) in Lancaster County, I made observations on 25 nests from April 21 to May 25, 1967 and on 20 nests from May 15 to August 15, 1968. Of the 45 nests, one nest, first observed on June 5, 1968, was parasitized by the Brown-headed Cowbird (*Molothrus ater*). This nest contained two Cowbird eggs and two Dove eggs on June 5, 7, 9, and 14, but was empty on June 17. An adult Mourning Dove was on the nest each time the nest was checked, except for June 17 when the nest was empty.

H. Friedman (1963. Host Relations of the Parasitic Cowbirds. U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 233:46-47) states that only six records of the Brown-headed Cowbird parasitizing Mourning Doves were known to him. He further states that it is unlikely that the Cowbird nestling would be successful as the feeding behavior of the Dove requires the nestling to stick its head into the open mouth of the adult, which the Cowbird nestling usually does not do.

The success of this nest is not known because the eggs disappeared before hatching. It is unlikely that a predator destroyed the nest, for there were no signs of a struggle, such as I have seen in other cases of premature nest termination.

—Ellis C. Greiner, Lincoln

PARASITIC JAEGER, RATHER THAN SKUA. The bird reported as a Skua in *The Nebraska Bird Review*, October 1968 (36:76), was identified as a Parasitic Jaeger by Dr. James Tate at the Museum of the University of Nebraska. It is now in the Museum under No. ZM-12309.

The bird was collected August 24, 1968, south of Hay Springs, apparently hurt. It was unable to fly. Dr. Tate stated that it did show injury when he skinned it out.

According to the *Revised Checklist of Nebraska Birds*, 1958, only one other specimen has been collected in Nebraska and that was by August Eiche in 1898.

—Doris Gates, Chadron

OLDSQUAW. Since the note on the occurrence of an Oldsquaw (*Clangula hyemalis*) at North Platte appeared in *The Nebraska Bird Review* (Tate and Tate 1965: 49-50) two more specimens of this northern duck have been cataloged into the University of Nebraska State Museum (UNSM) collection.

A mounted male in winter plumage, with white areas across the shoulders (UNSM 12301) bears a museum label which indicates the bird was collected 9 October 1943 by Mrs. H. D. Schoettger at Fontenelle Forest, Dodge County, Nebraska. It bears the field number 5-10-9-43, but there is no indication whose field number this was. The locality data are perplexing. Fontenelle Forest is in Sarpy County, south of Omaha. The village of Fontanelle (sic) is in Washington County, across the Elkhorn River from Dodge County. Unless there is a woods in the vicinity of Fontanelle that is referred to locally as Fontenelle Forest, I would be inclined to suspect that the label was miscopied and the word "Forest" interjected when the specimen was put in the museum collection. Thus I refer this specimen to Dodge County, west of Fontanelle, Washington County.

A female, also in winter plumage, was bought on 11 October 1932 by Myron Swenk from a taxidermist (Karl Schwarz) who sold it because the owner had not reclaimed it. The bird had been shot by William Falk of Omaha on 21 November 1931 in

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Burt County, 5 miles east of Tekamah. Measurements on the bird included: length 360 cm., wing 188 cm., tarsus 32 mm., culmen 25 mm. It has been cataloged as UNSM 12300.

The distribution of the 19 state records for this species is heavily weighted toward the late fall, as might be expected for a game species. The records I am presently aware of are distributed as follows: October, 6; November, 5; December, 2; April, 2; undated, 4. The records by county (in approximate east to west order) are: Douglas, 9; Burt, 1; Dodge, 1; Lancaster, 1; Saunders, 1; Platte, 1; Antelope, 2; Buffalo, 1; Brown, 1; Lincoln, 1.

—James Tate, Jr., Lincoln

WHITE - WINGED SCOTER. A pair of White - winged Scoters (*Melanitta deglandi*) were identified among several other species of diving ducks at Olive Creek Lake in southwestern Lancaster County on April 7, 1968. The dark ducks with

the distinctive bill of the male and the white head markings of the female were easily distinguished from the Scaups, Ring-necked Ducks, and others swimming and feeding. The Scoters responded quite independently from the other ducks, swimming and flying toward the center of the lake after the others, and returning soon to their original feeding location.

The male would dive about five seconds before the female and return to the surface in about 45 seconds, again about five seconds before the female would appear. While the birds were under water it was possible to approach to within 50 yards for close study and photographs.

Dr. Paul Johnsgard of the University of Nebraska confirmed the identification when he saw the birds on April 8 in the same area.

— C. W. Huntley, Lincoln

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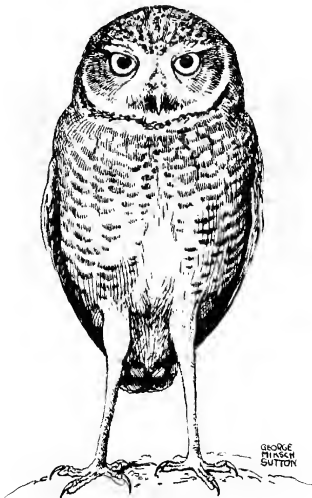
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1968 CHRISTMAS COUNT

Eighty species were recorded in the 1968 Christmas counts, and two others were recorded as present during the count period but not sighted on the count itself. This is more than the 77 and 1, respectively, in the 1967 counts, which would be increased to 78 and 1 if Meadowlarks had been split, but is less than the 81 and 3 and 86 and 5, respectively, reported for 1966 and 1965. Even after allowing for the fact that last year Scottsbluff did not report the number of individuals, and that no report from Beatrice or Wymore was received this year the individual count was down, 12,326 compared to 17,475. House Sparrows accounted for 3,475 of the drop and Tree Sparrows for 1,375. There were other changes, both up and down, of smaller amounts. Scottsbluff reported 14 Red-shafted Flickers, Kearney and Omaha one each, and all others were reported as Yellow-shafted.

The columns are arranged in an approximate west (left) to east (right) order, with the northernmost point shown first when points are of about the same longitude. The symbol "P" is used to indicate species present during the count period but not observed on the count day.

Greeley. January 1. Fifteen mile diameter circle centered 7 miles north of Greeley on highway 281, to include Greeley, Pibel Lake Recreation Grounds, the Moody farm northwest of Greeley, and points in between. Two miles by foot, 60 by car. 1 PM. to 5 PM. 90% open fields and pastures, 5% mixed woods, 5% pond and stream areas. Breeze from southwest, partly cloudy, 5° to 20°, a foot of snow on the ground, with drifts deeper, rivers and ponds completely frozen except at springs. Scott Moody (reporter), Rev. Keith Bruning.

Hastings, December 28. Fifteen mile diameter circle with center 2 miles south of town on highway 281 and 1.75 miles west. This includes the city with its parks and Parkview Cemetery, Lake Hastings, Crystal Lake, and woodlands along the Little Blue River. 8 AM to 6 PM, clear, 5° to 17°, wind 5 to 15 mph, 23 inches of snow, lakes frozen, many side roads closed. Ten observers in 8 parties, 15 party hours; 6 miles on foot, 82 by car. Mrs. George Anderson, Bill Fink, Miss Geraldine Heartwell, Mrs. William Helzer, Mrs. Ray Horrigan, Mrs. Clifford Kennedy, H. L. Marsh, Burton Nelson, Mrs. O. W. Ritchey (reporter), Mrs. Harold Snyder.

The Thrasher had been staying in Mrs. Anderson's yard all fall and winter, eating at the feeding station. The House Finch was observed carefully for several days. It was identified by Mrs. A. M. Jones, but observed on the count day by Bill Fink.

Kearney. January 2. All points within a 15 mile diameter circle, centered at Platte River bridge south of Kearney, to include Harmon Park, Kearney Cemetery, Kearney Lake, Cottonmill Lake, Fort Kearney State Park and Recreational Area, Platte River, Odessa Bridge, and city streets of Kearney. 8 AM to 4 PM. Clear in the morning, overcast in the afternoon, 12° to 18°, wind SE at 10 mph, 25 inches of snow, river 1% open. Seven observers in one party, total party hours, eight. Laurie Brown, Linda Brown, George W. Brown (reporter), Marian G. Brown, Randy Brown, Ronny Marrow, Barbara Schroder.

Lincoln, December 29. All points within a 15-mile diameter circle, centered at 14 and A, (as in previous years). 8AM to 5PM. Clear, becoming cloudy at 10:30 AM. - 2° to 16°, wind NW 5 to 18 mph, 8

- Text continued on page 38

	Scotts- bluff	Kear- ney	Gree- ley	Hast- ings	Lin- coln	Omaha	Total
Canada Goose	20	19	-	-	-	-	39
Snow Goose	-	-	-	-	-	40	40
Blue Goose	-	-	-	-	-	10	10
Mallard	37,800	660	-	-	15	380	38,855
Gadwall	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Pintail	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
Green-winged Teal	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
American Widgeon	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
Canvasback	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Common Goldeneye	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Bufflehead	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Common Merganser	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sharp-shinned Hawk	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Cooper's Hawk	-	-	1	-	-	P	1
Red-tailed Hawk	-	2	-	1	19	7	29
Rough-legged Hawk	-	1	-	-	1	9	11
Bald Eagle	1	2	-	-	-	-	3
Marsh Hawk	2	-	-	-	-	3	5
Sparrow Hawk	4	-	-	-	2	5	11
Sharp-tailed Grouse	-	-	5	-	-	-	5
Bobwhite	P	58	5	6	10	63	142
Ring-necked Pheasant	6	6	16	29	9	18	84
Rock Dove	-	-	5	3	-	72	80
Mourning Dove	-	-	-	10	35	89	134
Great Horned Owl	-	1	2	2	3	2	10
Barned Owl	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Short-eared Owl	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Belted Kingfisher	-	2	-	-	1	1	4
Flicker	23	4	-	1	1	50	79

	Scotts- bluff	Kear- ney	Gree- ley	Hast- ings	Lin- coln	Omaha	Total
Red-bellied Woodpecker	-	1	-	2	1	30	34
Red-headed Woodpecker	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Hairy Woodpecker	P	-	-	1	2	7	10
Downy Woodpecker	5	-	-	-	13	63	81
Horned Lark	446	181	1,068	200	4	59	1,958
Blue Jay	11	-	-	4	79	52	146
Black-billed Magpie	26	5	13	-	-	-	44
Common Crow	1	1	22	26	42	28	120
Black-capped Chickadee	27	4	20	12	41	135	239
Mountain Chickadee	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Tufted Titmouse	-	-	-	-	-	18	18
White-breasted Nuthatch	-	-	-	2	8	30	40
Red-breasted Nuthatch	2	-	-	3	6	1	12
Brown Creeper	P	-	-	7	3	3	13
Winter Wren	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Carolina Wren	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Mockingbird	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Brown Thrasher	-	-	-	1	P	1	2
Robin	5	-	-	9	9	4	27
Eastern Bluebird	-	-	-	-	-	P	P
Townsend's Solitaire	P	-	-	-	-	1	1
Golden-crowned Kinglet	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Bohemian Waxwing	15	-	-	-	1	-	16
Cedar Waxwing	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Northern Shrike	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
Loggerhead Shrike	-	-	-	-	P	-	P
Starling	4,117	31	170	200	307	340	5,165
House Sparrow	600	112	180	400	2,929	1,245	5,466

	Scotts- bluff	Kear- ney	Gree- ley	Hast- ings	Lin- coln	Omaha	Total
Eastern Meadowlark	-	-	-	-	-	50	50
Meadowlark sp.	-	-	12	-	91	-	103
Western Meadowlark	26	47	-	128	-	17	218
Redwinged Blackbird	1,080	-	-	1	11	17	1,109
Rusty Blackbird	-	-	-	-	-	13	13
Common Grackle	-	-	-	27	P	6	33
Brown-headed Cowbird	-	-	-	-	13	17	30
Cardinal	-	5	-	20	22	96	143
Purple Finch	-	-	-	-	6	13	19
House Finch	13	-	-	1	-	-	14
Common Redpoll	-	-	-	-	20	-	20
Pine Siskin	28	50	-	-	P	4	82
American Goldfinch	50	50	1	7	16	252	376
Rufous-sided Towhee	-	-	-	1	2	4	7
White-winged Junco	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Slate-colored Junco	32	51	34	140	237	361	855
Oregon Junco	46	-	-	20	5	4	75
Tree Sparrow	110	5	34	10	119	150	428
Harris' Sparrow	3	-	6	21	98	30	158
White-crowned Sparrow	2	-	-	-	-	4	6
White-throated Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Song Sparrow	-	-	-	10	12	32	54
Lapland Longspur	-	-	-	75	-	-	75
Snow Bunting	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Species Reported	38	23	17	33	44	55	80
Present but not seen	4	-	-	-	4	2	2
Individuals reported	44,525	1,298	1,594	1,380	4,205	3,849	56,851

inches of snow cover, still water 100% frozen, streams 75% frozen, roads icy, trees and weeds locally frost covered. Seven observers in 3 parties, total party hours, 20, 11 by car, 9 by foot. Total party miles, 106, 94 by car, 12 by foot. Dr. Esther Bennett, Dr. and Mrs. Howard P. Doole, Ralph Harrington (reporter), Bill Huntley, Dr. Rosalind Morris, Alva C. Strickland.

Bill Huntley and Ralph Harrington had two good views of the Mockingbird, in a wooded, weedy draw with a tiny stream of partly open water. It was in the company of three Robins and two Purple Finches. There was a large cedar tree along with much tangled growth which probably provided food and shelter.

Omaha. December 28. All points within a 15-mile diameter circle, centered at Offutt Lake (about 3 miles north of the junction of the Platte and Missouri Rivers), to include Fontenelle Forest, Lake Manawa (Iowa) State Park, portions of the Platte and Missouri Rivers. Deciduous growth 30%, fields and pastures 45%, roadside 20%, water 5%. 7 AM to 5PM. Clouds 50% to 100%, 17° to 23°, and wind NW 5 to 10 mph. Crusted snow, waters frozen except for fastmoving rivers and springs. 20 observers in 4 parties. Total party hours 38; Curtis D. Abdouch, Lennart Y. Berg, Grover Bramel, Micheal Haddix, C. E. Heaney, Jr., Ann Hodgson, Bill Latka, Jr., Bill Latka III, Douglas C. Latka, Steven B. Latka, Glenn H. LeDioyt, James M. Malkowski,

Jack O. Phillips, Marie J. Pluta (reporter), Robert Sharpe, Roger Sharpe, E. Thomas Stacey, Rachel Stanford, Carl H. Swanson, Richard Walker, Jr.

The Townsend's Solitaire was seen twice for about 2.5 minutes total time, in an eastern red cedar in Bellevue Cemetery, by Curtis Abdouch, James Malkowski, and Ann Hodgson. Behavior as well as color and markings observed. It was darker than those seen in the past.

Scottsbluff. December 27. All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered on the bridge across the North Platte River at South Broadway, to include Scottsbluff and Gering. Pastures 25%, deciduous growth 35%, hilly terrain 10%, water 25%, conifers 3%, town 2%. 7 AM to 4:30 PM, Cloudy in the morning, sunny in the afternoon. 23° to 27°. Wind NW at 5 to 18 mph, 3 inch snow cover. River and drainage ditches open, lakes and ponds mostly frozen. Six observers in 2 parties. 132 miles by car, 3 by foot. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Banghart, Lydia E. Bolz, Mrs. J. J. Brasher, Roy Witschy, Mrs. Roy Witschy (reporter).

The Bufflehead was on a pond close to the road, in company with the Merganser and the Goldeneye. None of them flew so that they were easily observed. Mountain Chickadees have been in Scottsbluff since October. The White-winged Juncoes were feeding beneath an evergreen tree on the Scottsbluff National Monument grounds.

COMMON EIDER RECORD FOR NEBRASKA

A Common Eider (*Somateria mollissima sedentaria*) was shot sometime between 29 November and 2 December 1967 by Roger Guenther on Maloney Canal between Maloney and Sutherland, Lincoln County, Nebraska. The head and one foot

of this duck were brought in to the Department of Zoology, University of Nebraska by Nebraska Fish and Game Department personnel and furnished evidence for identification of this individual. I skinned these parts which now bear a University

of Nebraska State Museum number (UNSM #ZM-12341). Dr. Paul A. Johnsgard took this specimen with him to the Field Museum of Natural History to determine its subspecies by using their comparative collections. On the basis of size, frontal process shape, head coloration and range he identified the specimen as the interior race of the Common Eider, *S. m. sedentaria*, established by Snyder in 1941 (Occ. Pap. Roy. Ontario Mus. Zool, no. 6).

The interior race of the Common Eider breeds in Hudson Bay from Cape Fullerton south into James Bay. As the most southern, central breeding race of the Common Eider, it is the race most likely to be recorded inland. This specimen, however, constitutes the first published record of this subspecies in the central United States as well as the first record of the species for Nebraska. The American Ornithologist's Checklist of North American Birds lists *S. m. sedentaria* as "casual southward (one record, Niagara River)". A specimen of *S. m.*

nigra was taken in the Missouri River bottoms near Sioux City, Iowa (P. Dumont, Wilson Bull., 46:203, 1934). As Dumont states, this specimen might be claimed as Nebraskan, instead of Iowan as it was in his note.

Somateria mollissima has been recorded in the adjacent states of: South Dakota (S. S. Vishner Auk, 29:535, 1912); Colorado (A. H. Felger, Auk, 26:282, 1909; W. H. Bergtold, Auk, 49:346, 1932); and Kansas (F. H. Snow, Auk, 9:198, 1892). Although the South Dakota record is for *S. m. borealis*, the Colorado records for *S. m. dresseri*, and Kansas record for *S. m. nigra* as is the Iowa record mentioned earlier, all of these records were published before the addition of *S. m. sedentaria* as a new subspecies in 1941. Additional inland U. S. records of the species are from Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, and Montana.

—D. Jean Tate, Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology, Ithaca, New York.

1968 NEBRASKA NESTING SURVEY

Compiled by Dr. Esther V. Bennett

Data on the 1968 Nesting Season in Nebraska were received from 33 observers, reporting on 80 species from 21 counties. Counties in the tabulation are listed in a west to east order, with the northernmost of approximately equal locations given first. N represents nests observed; Y represents young observed; F represents birds observed carrying food; E represents eggs, NM represents birds observed carrying nesting materials; (all from NOU Nesting Report forms), and numbers represent Nest Record Cards. Sixty nine species were reported on 1,516 North American Nest Record Cards.

The counties (with column numbers on the tabulation shown in parentheses) and the contributors were: Adams (11) Mrs. Ford Graham, Carrie C. Hansen, Geraldine A. Heartwell, Mrs. William Helzer, Mrs. Clifford Kennedy, Mrs. Doris Mahoney, Mrs. O. W. Ritchey, Elwin Turner, Harold Turner, Bernice Welch; Cass (21) Mrs. Sigvald Jensen; Clay (12) Elden and Ruth Percival; Custer (7) Mrs. Eva Mae Kieborz; Dawes (1) Doris Gates, Leta M. Neeland; Dawson (8) Ray S. Wycoff; Dodge (15) Larry C. Holcomb; Douglas (19) R. G. Cortelyou, Larry C. Holcomb,

- Text continued on page 45

	Dawes	Sheridan	Garden	Hooker	McPherson	Lincoln	Custer	Dawson	Kearney	Greeley	Adams	Clay	York	Jefferson	Dodge	Lancaster	Gage	Johnson	Douglas	Sarpy	Cass	Total Cards
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Great Blue Heron	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
American Bittern	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Mallard	N,Y	-	5	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	6
Blue-winged Teal	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	7
Common Merganser	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swainson's Hawk	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Golden Eagle	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Prairie Falcon	1,Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sparrow Hawk	-	-	-	-	-	N,Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greater Prairie Chicken	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sharp-tailed Grouse	Y	-	-	-	1,Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bobwhite	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	N,Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Ring-necked Pheasant	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	1	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	5
Virginia Rail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Sora	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Coot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Killdeer	Y	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	1,Y	-	1	N,Y	-	-	6
Long-billed Curlew	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upland Plover	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	2,N,Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
American Avocet	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Wilson's Phalarope	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Rock Dove	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mourning Dove	11,N,Y	-	3	1	17	Y	-	-	2	2	30,N,Y	2	1	1	8	30	1	-	165	-	-	274
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Black-billed Cuckoo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Great Horned Owl	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
Burrowing Owl	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Chimney Swift	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N,Y	-	-	-
Belted Kingfisher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flicker	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	1	-	1,N	3,Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F	-	-	5
Red-bellied Woodpecker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Red-headed Woodpecker	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	1	2,Y	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	Y	-	-	5
Hairy Woodpecker	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Downy Woodpecker	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
Eastern Kingbird	1,F	-	-	-	3	Y	-	-	-	2	3,Y	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	12

	Dawes	Sheridan	Garden	Hooker	McPherson	Lincoln	Custer	Dawson	Kearney	Greeley	Adams	Clay	York	Jefferson	Dodge	Lancaster	Gage	Johnson	Douglas	Sarpy	Cass	Total	Cards
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
Western Kingbird	3	-	-	-	2	Y	-	-	-	1	2,Y	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Great Crested Flycatcher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Phoebe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	7
Say's Phoebe	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Eastern Wood Pewee	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Western Wood Pewee	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Horned Lark	1,F,Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,Y	-	-	Y	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Rough-winged Swallow	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barn Swallow	F	-	-	-	27,N,Y	-	-	-	-	1	15,N,Y	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	51
Cliff Swallow	3,F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Purple Martin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Blue Jay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	7	-	-	-	9
Black-billed Magpie	-	-	-	-	-	N,Y	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
White-breasted Nuthatch	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
House Wren	1	-	-	-	-	Y	-	1	-	-	2,Y	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	8
Catbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2,Y	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	12	1	-	-	19

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Brown Thrasher	2	-	-	-	1	NM	-	-	-	1	5,Y	-	-	1	1	4	3	2	17	-	-	37
Robin	2,Y	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	1	3,Y	3	-	1	20	1	8	2	44,Y	-	1	86
Wood Thrush	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4
Eastern Bluebird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	Y	Y	-	-	-	2
Loggerhead Shrike	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	3
Starling	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	3,F,Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Bell's Vireo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,N,Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Yellow Warbler	2,N,Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	10
Yellow-throated Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4
Yellowthroat	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
House Sparrow	2	-	-	-	9	Y	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	14
Meadowlark sp.	F,Y	-	1	-	3,F	N,Y	-	-	-	-	8,N,Y	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	17
Redwinged Blackbird	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4,N,Y	-	-	-	-	4	14	2	513,Y	-	-	546
Orchard Oriole	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baltimore Oriole	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	Y	-	1	7
Bullock's Oriole	2,F,Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Brewer's Blackbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Common Grackle	-	-	1	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	8,Y	-	-	2	11	2	-	-	47	-	-	71
Brown-headed Cowbird	-	-	-	-	-	E	-	-	-	4	10,Y	-	1	-	2	2	8	-	124	-	-	151

	Dawes	Sheridan	Garden	Hooker	McPherson	Lincoln	Custer	Dawson	Kearney	Greeley	Adams	Clay	York	Jefferson	Dodge	Lancaster	Gage	Johnson	Douglas	Sarpy	Cass	Total Cards
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Cardinal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1,Y	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	5	-	1	10
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	10,Y	-	1	12
Blue Grosbeak	-	-	-	-	1,Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Indigo Bunting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Dickcissel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	8
American Goldfinch	2	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	34
Rufous-sided Towhee	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Lark Bunting	Y,F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2,N,Y	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Grasshopper Sparrow	Y,F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,N,Y	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	6
Lark Sparrow	Y,F	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Nest Cards	47	1	22	3	67	1	-	6	3	25	117	10	8	7	43	60	54	15	1,021	1	5	1,516
Species	22	1	10	3	12	1	-	5	2	19	23	6	7	6	6	16	15	12	28	1	5	69
No Nest Cards	11	-	-	1	7	20	1	-	-	1	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	11
Species																						
Total Species	33	1	10	4	19	21	1	5	2	20	31	6	8	6	6	16	15	13	35	1	5	80

Robert Sharpe; Gage (17) Kent Fiala; Garden (3) Joseph M. Hyland; Greeley (10) Scott M. Moody; Hooker (4) Oona S. Bassett; Jefferson (14) Kent Fiala; Johnson (18) Ruth R. Sorenson; Kearney (9) Robert Sharpe; Lancaster (16) Esther Bennett, Howard and Shirley Doole, Ellis Greiner, David Rodgers; Lincoln (6) Mrs. M. A. Cox, Gail M. Shickley; McPherson (5) Oona S. Bassett; Sarpy (20) R. G. Cortel-you; Sheridan (2) Doris Gates; and York (13) Lee Morris.

Larry C. Holcomb completed 1,043 Nest Record Cards, an outstanding total for one individual. Other contributors who completed 20 or more cards are: Harold Turner, 100; Oona S. Bassett, 90; Kent Fiala, 61; Leta M. Neeland, 40; Scott Moody, 26; Ellis Greiner, 22; Joseph M. Hyland, 22; and Robert Sharpe, 20.

Additions in 1968 to the previous lists of nesting species (*NBR* 34:41, 35:29; 36:35) bring the total to 129 species for the four-year period of 1965-1968, from 37 Nebraska counties. Species not previously reported for Nebraska from 1965 to date on North American Nest Record Cards or NOU Nesting Report forms are: Common Merganser, Prairie Falcon, Sora, Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Belted Kingfisher, Wood Thrush, Yellow-throated Warbler, Yellowthroat, and Indigo Bunting.

Of the preceding species, the Common Merganser is the only species not recorded by Rapp, et al (*Revised Check-list of Nebraska Birds*, 1958) as being either a breeder or a summer resident. Mrs. Eva Mae Kieborz reported having seen the male and female Common Mergansers in the spring months at Victoria Springs Recreation Area. On July 27 and 28, Mrs. Kieborz and her husband observed a female with six ducklings; on August 2, a female with four ducklings; and on August 3, three lone ducklings. It was as-

sumed that all were from one nesting. The presence of the Common Merganser adults and at least five ducklings was confirmed by John Shulenberg, Superintendent of Victoria Springs Recreation Area (personal communication, Charles Wolfe, E. B.).

Harold Turner (Adams County) reported two broods of Burrowing Owls with observations of three young in each brood. Leta Neeland (Dawes County) reported sighting a hybrid male Baltimore-Bullock's Oriole carrying food June 9 through July 10. Mrs. Neeland's two Cliff Swallow cards represented two colonies of more than 50 nests.

Thirteen species which were reported in 1966 but not in 1967 were again reported in 1968. These were: Great Blue Heron, Swainson's Hawk, Golden Eagle, Greater Prairie Chicken, Burrowing Owl, Red-bellied Woodpecker, Chimney Swift, Eastern Wood Pewee, Western Wood Pewee, Whitebreasted Nuthatch, Brewer's Blackbird, Rufous-sided Towhee, and Lark Sparrow.

Species reported in the 1967 nesting season which were not reported in 1966 included: Eared Grebe, Western Grebe, Pied-billed Grebe, Double-crested Cormorant, Black-crowned Night Heron, Canada Goose, Gadwall, Pintail, Shoveler, Redhead, Ruddy Duck, Virginia Rail, Willet, Forster's Tern, Black Tern, Short-eared Owl, Common Nighthawk, Bank Swallow, Common Crow, Black-capped Chickadee, Long-billed Marsh Wren, Warbling Vireo, American Redstart, Yellow-headed Blackbird, and Black-headed Grosbeak. Seventeen of these 25 species were reported from Garden County in 1967. Hopefully, in 1969 more observers can report from Crescent Lake and other Garden County areas. Joseph M. Hyland was the only person reporting from there in 1968.

Appreciation is expressed to all contributors for their excellent cooperation in 1968. Much valuable information is being accumulated through the diligent and faithful efforts of NOU members.

New, revised, cards are now avail-

able for the 1969 nesting season. Anyone wishing to cooperate may obtain cards by writing to Dr. Esther Bennett, 600 South 33rd, Lincoln, Nebraska 68510.

Cards for 1969 should be mailed to reach Dr. Bennett by October 1.

THE SIXTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING

On May 17, 1969, the Sixty-eighth Annual Meeting was held in the Auditorium of the North Platte Experiment Station. Mr. James Adams, president of the Tout Bird Club gave a welcome to which Mr. Glenn H. LeDioyt, president of NOU, responded. The official program consisted of:

Study of Wildlife Problems in National Parks, and Predator and Rodent Control in the United States (summarized from reports of the Special Advisory Board for the Secretary of Interior), Dr. John C. W. Bliese, Kearney State College, Kearney.

Status of Pesticide Inventory on Wildlife, Bill Baxter, Game and Parks Commission, Lincoln.

Prolonged Incubation Behavior in Birds, Dr. Larry C. Holcomb, Creighton University, Omaha.

How Well Do We Know Nebraska Birds? William F. Rapp, Jr., Crete (a taped presentation engineered by C. W. Huntley, Crete).

Parasitic Jaeger from Western Nebraska, and Behavior of Young Loggerhead Shrikes, Doris B. Gates, Chadron State College, Chadron.

Bird Distribution in Relationship to Habitat Types on the Nebraska National Forest, Leonard Sisson, Game and Parks Commission, Lincoln.

Observations on Purple Martins, Ralph Harrington, Lincoln.

Slide Collection for N.O.U. Library, Gail Shickley, North Platte.

The officers elected at the business meeting were: Dr. Larry C.

Holcomb, Omaha, President; Dr. Mildred (Mrs. Everett W.) Gross, Crete, Vice-President; Dr. Neva (Mrs. Ken) Pruess, Lincoln, Secretary; Mrs. Sigvald Jensen, Weeping Water, Treasurer; Kent Fiala, Beatrice, Custodian; and Dr. R. G. Cortelyou, Omaha, Editor.

At the banquet, held at the Country Club, Dr. Ronald Ryder of Colorado State University discussed the ecology and conservation of the wildlife of the high plains under the title "Birds, Bison, and Beef".

One hundred and thirteen species were reported from the field trips on May 18: Eared and Pied-billed Grebes; Great Blue and Green Herons; Common Egret, American Bittern, Canada Goose, Mallard, Blue-winged Teal, American Widgeon, Shoveler, Wood Duck, Lesser Scaup; Turkey Vulture, Red-tailed, Swainson's, Marsh, and Sparrow Hawks; Greater Prairie Chicken, Bobwhite, Ring-necked Pheasant, American Coot.

Killdeer, Long-billed Curlew, Upland Plover, Spotted Sandpiper, Greater and Lesser Yellowlegs, White-rumped and Semipalmated Sandpipers, American Avocet, Wilson's Phalarope; Ring-billed and Franklin's Gulls, Black Tern, Rock and Mourning Doves; Barn, Great Horned, and Burrowing Owls; Chimney Swift, Belted Kingfisher, Flicker; Red-headed, Hairy, and Downy Woodpeckers; Eastern and Western Kingbirds; Great Crested Flycatcher, Eastern and Say's Phoebes, Least Flycatcher, Wood Pewee sp., Horned Lark.

Bank, Rough-winged, Barn, and Cliff Swallows; Purple Martin, Blue Jay, Black-billed Magpie, Common Crow, Black-capped Chickadee, House Wren, Mockingbird, Catbird, Brown Thrasher, Robin, Swainson's and Gray-cheeked Thrushes, Eastern Bluebird, Loggerhead Shrike, Starling; Bell's, Red-eyed, and Warbling Vireos; Orange-crowned, Yellow, and Myrtle Warblers; Ovenbird, Yellowthroat, Yellow-breasted Chat, American Redstart, House Sparrow, Bobolink, Eastern and Western Meadowlarks, Yellow-headed and Redwinged Blackbirds, Orchard and Baltimore Orioles, Rusty and Brewer's Blackbirds, Common Grackle, Brown-headed Cowbird.

Cardinal, Black-headed and Blue Grosbeaks, Lazuli Bunting, Dickcissel, Pine Siskin, American Goldfinch, Lark Bunting; Grasshopper, Vesper, Lark, Tree, Chipping, Clay-colored, Field, White-crowned, White-throated, and Swamp Sparrows.

An Olive-sided Flycatcher was seen near the Experiment Station that same day, but after the count, and 20 additional species were seen in the area within 5 days before or after the count (May 13 to 23): Snowy Egret, Pintail, Bufflehead, Common Merganser, Sharp-shinned and Rough-legged Hawks, Piping Plover, Solitary Sandpiper, Willet, Baird's Sandpiper, Dowitcher sp., Stilt Sandpiper, Northern Phalarope; Forster's, Common, and Least Terns; Common Nighthawk, Long-billed Marsh Wren, Veery, Bullock's Oriole. And a Scarlet Tanager had been seen May 6.

NOTES

CATTLE EGRET. I had a Cattle Egret in one of my pastures. We first noticed it May 29, 1969. It stayed about a week that I know of, but I haven't seen it since (through June 29). It fitted Peterson's description perfectly. It wasn't too

large, looked white with orange pink bill, and showed considerable buffy brown on head, breast, and back. It didn't have the long, slender neck of the Common Egret, but did stretch its neck as it darted under the cattle while feeding. I saw it perched on a cow's back more than once, while the cow was lying down. It was funny to watch it duck the cow's switching tail and walk back and forth. I saw it perched on a post in the water in the middle of the pond a few times, also.

(A September 11, 1965, report of Cattle Egret near Holstein was given in *NBR* 34:76. Ed.)

—*Lee Morris, Benedict*

CURVE - BILLED THRASHER.

On March 22, 1969, I received a letter from Mrs. Stanley Neel of McCook, Nebraska. She wrote that for several weeks there had been a bird feeding in their farmyard which resembled a Curve-billed Thrasher more closely than anything she could find in her guide book, and she wondered if it would be possible for it to be found this far from its normal range. From Mrs. Neel's comments about the bird I thought she probably was correct in her identification, and two days later I drove to McCook in the hope of seeing it.

It was a very cold and windy morning, and when I arrived at the Neel home they said they had not seen the bird that morning. After looking through a shelter belt we returned to the house and continued watching through the window. In about 30 minutes I noticed a large bird in the midst of some House Sparrows, all of them feeding where some grain had been spilled on the ground. The long, decurved bill, red eye, grayish brown color, and faintly spotted breast identified the bird as a Curve-billed Thrasher, which I had often seen in Arizona.

After satisfying myself as to the

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identity of the bird, Mrs. Neel and I walked into the yard in an attempt to get closer to it. The Thrasher stopped feeding and flew into a tree, perching about seven feet from the ground, but it did not seem very alarmed by our presence and allowed us to walk to within 20 feet of it, and did not fly while we observed it from that distance.

The Neel home is on a farm about six miles northeast of McCook, and is on dry tableland, but with some deep ravines in the area. Mrs. Neel said that they first noticed the Thrasher about the middle of January and that it had been feeding there on most days since then. At the time the bird appeared Nebraska was experiencing bitter cold and stormy weather, but the bird apparently had had ample shelter and food, and at the time I saw it appeared to be healthy. When feeding in the yard it stays with a flock of House Sparrows.

Several Curve-billed Thrashers were reported at North Platte in the spring of 1936, and one of that

group was collected (*Revised Checklist of Nebraska Birds*, Rapp et al, 1958:21). I find no reference to this species in the *Nebraska Bird Review* since that date.

Mrs. Neel wrote that the Thrasher was singing April 4, but disappeared soon after that date.

—Gail M. Shickley, North Platte

In Memoriam

Francis Lee Jaques, an Honorary Member of NOU since 1960, died at his home in St. Paul, Minnesota, July 24, 1969. He would have been 82 years old September 28. Mr. Jaques was a well-known wildlife artist who numbered among his works backgrounds for exhibits at the University of Nebraska and the Iowa State Museum. As a boy he lived in Kansas, and crossed Nebraska in a covered wagon about 1903 when his family moved to Minnesota. More detailed information on his life and works will be found in *NBR* 32:29.

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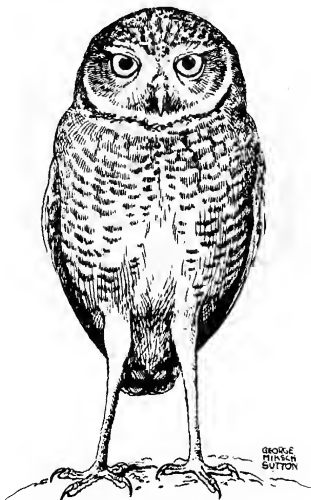
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1969 (FORTY-FOURTH) SPRING MIGRATION AND OCCURRENCE REPORT

The accompanying tabulation lists two hundred sixty seven species, and one (see Douglas County) was not included in the tabulation. The count might be raised by one more if the *Empidonax* sp. reported were other than the two listed. Sixteen localities are shown in the tabulation, but three of them represent just one or two-day observations. The 1968 report listed 274 species from sixteen localities, and the 1967 report 296 species from eighteen localities.

The symbols used in the tabulation are:

in the heading: C for Cherry County, H for Hall County, and IC for Indian Cave State Park, near the Nemaha-Richardson County line. (Because these observations were for only a short period in each case, an X has been used instead of the date in the body of the tabulation.)

in the body: Ja, Fe, Mr, Ap, My, and Je for the months; W - to indicate a species which was present before January 1;

- S to indicate a species which remained after June 30;

P to indicate a species which is present all year, although the same individual birds may not be present during the whole year and the number of birds present may vary greatly during the year.

Two dates indicate the first and last record for the area. The information is presented in a rough west (left column) to east (right column) order, with areas of about the same longitude presented in a north to south order. The names of the reporters (and of the observers where known) and any special comments are given below by the reporters' counties in alphabetical order. The number of species is given in paren-

thesis. In making this count "*Empidonax* sp." is not counted if a specific species is also listed.

Adams (134), Hastings; Mrs. Eldon Percival for the Brooking Bird Club, Kenesaw; Harold Turner. Because of Mr. Turner's reduced activity in birding these two reports have been combined, after being reported separately for many years.

Brown (107), Ainsworth. Mrs. Edith Hurlbut.

Cass (63), Plattsmouth, Mrs. Paul Heineman and Mrs. Joseph Pluta (of Omaha), reporters; Lennart Berg, Emma Cappel, Gary Drown, Clyde and Emma Johnson, Bill Latka, Jr., Bill Latka III, Catherine Nelson, Jack Phillips, Doris Wallace, Gertrude Wood. Mrs. Schneider moved to Arizona, and the lack of her frequent observation trips is apparent in the short list.

Cherry (66). Observations on May 9, 10, and 11 by a class from University of Nebraska at Omaha under Dr. Roger Sharpe.

Custer (80), Merna; Mrs. Ray Kieborz.

Dawes (99), Chadron and the south-central part of the county; Doris Gates and Mrs. W. A. Neeland.

Douglas-Sarpy (179), Omaha and Bellevue; Mrs. Joseph Pluta, Carl Swanson, R. G. Cortelyou, reporters; Rose Anderson, Lennart Berg, Grover Brammel, Mr. and Mrs. Hal Chase, John A. Crawford, Mrs. E. O. Goodson, Rosemary Holeman, Dr. Larry Holcomb, Clyde and Emma Johnson, La Verne Keiser, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Kritschmer, Bill Latka, Jr., Bill Latka III, Steve Latka, James Malkowski, Wanda Neaderhiser, Catherine Nelson, Mrs. S. A. Perkins, Jack Phillips, John Plank, Susan Quirk, Robert Sharpe, Dr. Roger Sharpe, Doris Wallace, Everett Wilber. The Whooping Cranes were reported by Mr. Keiser, who

	Scotts Bluff	Dawes	McPherson	Lincoln	Logan	Brown	Custer	H Adams	Platte	Lan- caster	Doug- Sarty	Cass	Ne- maha	IC
Eared Grebe	My 24	-	X	My 15 Je 23	Mr 31 My 23	My 22	-	-	Ap 28 My 10	-	-	-	-	-
Western Grebe	My 24 Je 15	-	-	My 15 - S	My 27 Je 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pied-billed Grebe	My 24	-	X	My 18 - S	Ap 5 My 18	Je 7 - S	Ap 20	-	Ap 5 Je 28	Ap 6 My 14	Mr 29 My 9	My 3	Ap 18 My 11	-
White Pelican	-	-	-	Ap 4 Ap 15	Ap 17	My 4	-	My 10	-	Ap 19	-	-	-	-
Double-crested Cormorant	Ap 18 Je 15	-	-	Ap 6 Ap 10	My 10	-	-	Ap 20	Ap 2 Ap 19	Ap 5 Ap 24	-	-	-	-
Great Blue Heron	Ap 9 - S	Ap 11 Je 11	X	Je 30 - S	Mr 10 - S	Ap 15 - S	My 12	-	X	My 10 - S	Ap 1 - S	-	Ap 5 - S	X
Green Heron	-	-	-	My 18 - S	-	-	-	-	My 11 - S	My 6 My 24	Ap 21 My 2	-	-	-
Common Egret	-	-	-	My 18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black-crowned Night Heron	My 24	-	My 23 - S	Je 7	-	-	-	Je 28	My 15	-	-	-	-	-
Yellow-crowned Night Heron	-	My 9 My 25	-	-	-	-	-	Je 28	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Bittern	Ap 19	-	X	My 19 Je 7	My 18	-	-	-	-	My 3	-	-	-	-
Canada Goose	W Ap 18	-	-	-	P	Ja 1	Mr 28	Ap	X	Mr 11 My 10	Ap 6	Mr 28	Mr 16	Ap 3

lives about a mile west of Waterloo. The birds were seen by the whole family, and were observed through binoculars. Mr. Keiser described the birds as about four feet tall, taking about two-foot strides, white, with red on the head, yellow bills. They showed black wing tips when they

flew. Robert Sharpe heard the Chuck-will's-widow calling for about twenty minutes at the Sokal Camp on the Platte. This is about five or so air miles from the location on the Elkhorn where it was found in 1966 (*NBR* 35:50). It was listened for on later nights, but not heard again.

	Scotts Bluff	Dawes	McPherson	Lincoln	Logan	Brown	Custer	H Adams	Platte	Lan- caster	Doug- Sarpy	Cass	Ne- IC
White-fronted Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	Mr 11 Mr 23	Ap 6	Mr 30 Mr 28	Mr 22 Mr 28	-
Snow Goose	-	-	-	-	-	Mr 28	-	X	Ap 6	Ap 6	Mr 28 Ap 18	Mr 16 Ap 18	Mr 15 Ap 3
Blue Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	Ap 6	Ap 6	Mr 28 Ap 2	Mr 16 Ap 18	Mr 15 Ap 3
Mallard	P	Ap 20 My 31	X - S	My 14 P	P	Ap 22 - S	Ap	X	Mr 23 - S	Ap 1	Mr 25 Je 18	Mr 22 My 3	Ap 13 - S
Gadwall	My 24	-	X	-	Mr 21 My 13	-	-	X	Mr 23 Ap 5	Ap 6	Mr 25 My 4	Mr 16 My 25	-
Pintail	Mr 18 Ap 20	-	X	My 18 Je 4	F	Ap 22	-	X	Mr 10 Ap 24	Ap 1	Mr 21 Ap 19	Mr 19 Ap 3	-
Green-winged Teal	Ja 28 Mr 22	-	-	My 18 Ap 6	Mr 16 Ap 6	Ap 30	-	X	Mr 23 Ap 28	My 1	Mr 25 Ap 15	Mr 27 Ap 13	-
Blue-winged Teal	Mr 18 My 24	-	X	My 18 - S	Mr 28 My 18	F	Ap	X	Mr 23 Je 28	Ap 6	Ap 6 Je 18	Mr 29 My 30	My 3
Cinnamon Teal	Ap 8	-	-	-	-	My 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Widgeon	F 9 Ap 27	-	-	-	Mr 25 My 18	-	-	X	Mr 19 My 10	Ap 6	Mr 25 My 4	Mr 27 My 11	-
Shoveler	Ap 9 My 24	-	-	My 18	Mr 25 My 23	Ap 1	Ap	X	Mr 23 My 12	Ap 1	Mr 25 My 20	Mr 29 My 4	-
Wood Duck	-	-	-	-	My 18	-	Mr 20	Ap	My 10	-	-	Mr 22 - S	-

On Feb. 5 Mr. Swanson heard and recorded a Chickadee call which after study he decided was a Carolina Chickadee's call. Palm Warblers were observed from May 1 to May 13, but the report was received after it was impractical to include it in the tabulation. A late Blue-winged

Teal was seen June 30, a Brown Thrasher was reported Jan. 31, and a White-crowned Sparrow was reported on a feeder for the same date. During an early mild spell a Scarlet Tanager (Mar. 3), Rose-breasted Grosbeak (Mar. 18), and Lazuli Bunting (Mar. 20) were reported to

	Scotts Bluff	Dawes	McPher-son	Lincoln	Logan Brown	Custer	H. Adams	Piatt	Lan-caster	Doug-Sarpy	Cass	Ne-maha	IC
Redhead	Mr 22 Ap 18	-	-	My 23 Mr 16 Ap 4	Ap 10	-	X	Mr 30 My 10	Mr 25	Mr 27 Ap 18	-	-	-
King-necked Duck	Ap 11 Ap 17	-	-	Mr 25 Ap 5	-	-	X	Ap 3	Mr 25 Ap 19	Mr 27 Ap 27	-	-	-
Carvasback	-	-	-	Mr 25 Ap 4	Ap 12	-	X	Mr 23	Mr 25	-	-	-	-
Lesser Scaup	Ap 19 My 24	-	X	Mr 2 My 18	Ap 1	-	X	Mr 19 My 10	Mr 25 My 14	Mr 27 S	-	-	-
Common Goldeneye	-	-	-	F 25 Ap 15	-	-	X	Mr 22 Mr 23	Mr 21 Mr 28	Mr 13 Ap 8	-	-	-
Bufflehead	Ap 1 Ap 27	Ap 2	-	Mr 21 My 22	-	-	X	Mr 23 Ap 5	Mr 21 Ap 8	Mr 23 Mr 30	-	-	-
White-winged Scoter	-	-	-	Mr 31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ruddy Duck	-	-	-	My 25 Ap 6	Mr 30	-	X	Ap 1 My 10	Ap 10 My 4	Mr 15 Ap 8	Mr 27 Ap 8	-	-
Hooded Merganser	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mr 29 Mr 30	-	-	-
Common Merganser	W - Mr 22	-	-	F 26 My 15	-	-	X	Mr 20	Mr 28 Ap 6	F 22 Ap 5	-	-	-
Red-breasted Merganser	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mr 30	Mr 29 Ap 15	-	-	-
Turkey Vulture	-	Ap 12 My 31	X	Mr 16 My 18	-	-	Je	-	-	Ap 1 Je 27	My 3	Ap 6 Je 2	X

the Fontenelle Forest office as having been seen on feeders.

Gage, Beatrice; Kent Fiala was not able to do enough birding to justify a complete report but he did have the following unusual observations: Prairie Falcon, W - Mar. 3; Barred Owl Ap 8; Traill's Flycatch-

er May 23; Chestnut-sided Warbler May 23; Bay-breasted and Mourning Warblers, May 23 and 24; Canada Warbler, May 23, Common Redpoll, Jan. 25.

Hall (46). Observations made April 1 by a class from University of Nebraska at Omaha under Dr.

	Scotts Bluff	Dawes C	McPherson	Lincoln	Logan	Brown	Custer	H. Adams	Platte	Lancaster	Douglas	Cass	Nebraska
Goshawk	-	-	-	-	-	Ja 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sharp-shinned Hawk	-	-	-	Ap 5 My 20	Ap 20	-	-	F 10	-	-	-	-	-
Cooper's Hawk	-	-	-	-	-	Ja 10	-	-	-	-	My 13 Je 17	-	-
Red-tailed Hawk	P	-	-	Mr 9 My 18	-	P	X	Mr 6 Je 12	-	P	P	-	P X
Red-shouldered Hawk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-
Broad-winged Hawk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 20	Ap 10 My 25	-	-
Swainson's Hawk	Ja 26 My 24	-	X	Je 20	My 8	-	Ap Je	-	Ap 13 Je 2	-	Je 18	-	X
Rough-legged Hawk	W - Mr 31	W - My 4	-	W - My 19	W - Ja 30	-	-	-	Mr 27 Mr 30	-	Ja 27 Ap 10	-	-
Ferruginous Hawk	-	My 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fe 18	-	-
Golden Eagle	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bald Eagle	W - Mr 23	-	-	W - Mr 30	-	W - Ja 20	-	X	-	-	Fe 5 Ap 3	Fe 16	-
Marsh Hawk	P	X	-	P	P	-	-	X	P	P	Mr 2 My 2	My 3	P -
Osprey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 16	-	-

Roger Sharpe.

Lancaster (143), Lincoln; Shirley and Howard Doole, Esther Bennett. The Long-eared Owls (twelve) were at rest in a clump of cedars at Twin Oaks, Lake, Raymond, when seen by Mr. Strickland, who reported them to Dr. Bennett.

Lincoln (168), North Platte and Hershey; Mrs. M. F. Shickley and Mrs. M. A. Cox. Mrs. Cox saw two Baltimore x Bullock's Orioles May 28. Late Tree and White-crowned Sparrows were reported on the NOU Field Day May 18.

Logan (96), Stapleton; Earl W.

	Scotts Bluff	Daves C McPherson	Lincoln	Logan	Brown	Custer	H Adams	Platte	Lancaster	Douglass	Cass	Nebraska
Prairie Falcon	-	Mr 19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pigeon Hawk	-	-	My 18	-	Je 6	-	-	Ap 6	-	-	-	-
Sparrow Hawk	P	Je 1	P	-	Je 12	P	X	P	P	P	Ap 9	P X
		- S			- S							
Greater Prairie Chicken	-	My 15	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		- S										
Sharp-tailed Grouse	-	P X	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bobwhite	P	- X	- P	P	P	P X	P	P	P	P	P	P X
Ring-necked Pheasant	P	X P	P	P	P	P X	P	P	P	P	-	P X
Chukar	Mr 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	- S											
Turkey	-	P	-	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Crane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 7±	-	-
Sandhill Crane	-	Mr 20	-	F 28	Mr 22	Mr 28	- X	F 12	-	-	-	-
		Mr 29		Ap 13				Ap 5				
Virginia Rail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 3	-	-
Sora	-	-	S	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 3	-	-
American Coot	Ap 20	-	X My 15	Mr 26	My 22	Mr 10	Ap X	Mr 27	Ap 27	Mr 25	Mr 22	Ap 24
	My 24		- S	Je 4	- S	- S	- S	Je 28	My 9	My 13	My 13	Ap 26
Semipalmated Plover	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 10	-	-	-	-
								My 11				

Glandon.

Nemaha (78), Auburn; Mrs. B. F. Mowery, reporter; Dr. B. F. Mowery, Ida May Heywood, Mrs. Adolf Wensien. A Whip-poor-will was heard May 23 from the Auburn city dump. This is the first time it has been heard more than a mile or

two from the Missouri River.

Nemaha-Richardson (91), Indian Cave State Park; Dr. and Mrs. James Tate, Jr. and class from University of Nebraska at Lincoln, May 3 and 4. Dr. Tate reported that while the Myrtle and Audubon's Warblers hybridize freely, the bird

	Scotts Bluff	Dawes	C. McPherson	Lincoln	Logan	Brown	Custer	H. Adams	Platte	Lancaster	Douglas	Cass	Nemaha
Piping Plover	-	-	-	My 19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Killdeer	Ja 26 - S	Mr 29 - S	X - S	My 14 - S	Mr 21 - S	Ap 20 - S	Mr 20 - S	X - S	Mr 19 - S	Ap 27 - S	Mr 25 - S	Mr 13 - S	Mr 17 - S
Ruddy Turnstone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 10	-	-	-	-	-
Common Snipe	Ja 26 Ap 11	-	-	Ap 10	Mr 12	Mr 28	-	X	My 11	-	My 3	-	-
Long-billed Curlew	-	-	X	My 15 - S	Ap 6 - S	Ap 1 - S	Mr 22 - S	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upland Plover	My 24 - S	Ap 30 - S	X - S	My 15 - S	Ap 29 - S	Je 15 - S	Ap 30 - S	My 20 - S	My 20 - S	-	Ap 27 - S	My 11	-
Spotted Sandpiper	My 24 - S	-	X	My 13 - S	My 22 - S	-	Ap 2 - S	-	My 4	My 14	My 2 - S	My 11	X
Solitary Sandpiper	-	-	X	My 13 - S	My 19	-	-	My 10	My 10	Ap 15 - S	My 6	My 11	-
Willet	-	-	X	My 18	My 13	-	-	-	My 10	-	-	-	-
Greater Yellowlegs	Ap 6	-	-	My 18	Ap 10	-	-	-	My 4	My 6	Ap 27 - S	My 11	-
Lesser Yellowlegs	-	-	-	Ap 6 - S	My 18	-	-	X	Ap 13 - S	Ap 30 - S	My 4	-	-
Pectoral Sandpiper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 10	My 4	Ap 27 - S	My 11	-
White-rumped Sandpiper	-	-	-	Ap 5 - S	My 18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

he saw was distinctly more like an Aububon's than a Myrtle Warbler, in that the throat was yellow and the wing had a great amount of white. Platte (105), Columbus; Mrs. John R. Armstrong.

Richardson, see Nemaha-Richardson.

Sarpy, see Douglas-Sarpy.

Scotts Bluff (138), Scottsbluff; Mrs. Roy J. Witschy, reporter; Mrs. J. J. Brasher, Mrs. Alvin Vance. The Game Commission planted 700 Chukars in the southern part of the county. The Clark's Nutcracker was banded by Mrs. Witschy.

	Scotts Bluff	Dawes	C McFher-son	Lincoln	Logan	Brown	Custer	H Adams	Platte	Lancaster	Doug-lass	Ne-maha
Baird's Sandpiper	-	-	-	Ap 5 My 22	-	-	-	Mr 23 My 10	-	Mr 28 My 9	My 11	-
Least Sandpiper	-	-	-	Ap 5 My 13	-	-	-	My 10	My 4	-	-	-
Dunlin	-	-	-	My 18	-	-	-	-	My 20	-	-	-
Dowitcher sp.	-	-	-	My 18 My 19	-	-	-	My 10	My 20	My 6	-	-
Stilt Sandpiper	-	-	-	My 13	-	-	-	My 10 My 11	-	My 6	-	-
Semipalmated Sandpiper	-	-	-	Ap 9 My 19	-	-	-	My 10	-	My 9	-	-
Marbled Godwit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 20	-	-	-
Sanderling	-	-	-	My 18	-	-	-	-	My 4	-	My 13	-
American Avocet	My 24	-	-	My 18 My 18	-	-	-	-	Ap 27	-	-	-
Wilson's Phalarope	My 24	-	X	My 18 - S My 19	-	Ap 28	-	My 10	My 6	My 4 My 6	-	-
Northern Phalarope	-	-	-	My 13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Herring Gull	-	-	-	Mr 6 Ap 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mr 27 Mr 29	-
Ring-billed Gull	Mr 20 - S	-	-	Mr 1 Je 30	-	-	My	X Ap 3 My 10	Ap 1	Mr 21 My 9	Mr 22 My 13	My 3

PILEATED WOODPECKER AND OTHER BIRDS AT INDIAN CAVE STATE PARK

During a field trip for my students in Vertebrate Zoology class, Jean Tate, Kent Fiala, and I recorded several birds of interest for the state lists. We spent from noon on

Saturday 3 May 1969 to noon on Sunday 4 May at the Indian Cave State Park on the Nemaha-Richardson county line at the Missouri River.

On Saturday afternoon we heard a

	Scotts Bluff	Dawes C	McPher-son	Lincoln	Logan	Brown	Custer	H Adams	Platte	Lancaster	Doug-Sarpy	Cass	Ne-maha	IC
Franklin's Gull	Ap 20 - S	-	X	-	Ap 16 Ap 22	My 10 Ap - S	-	Ap 3 Je 19	My 6 My 12	Ap 22 My 12	-	-	-	X
Forster's Tern	-	-	X	-	My 1 My 23	-	-	-	-	My 14 My 4	-	-	-	-
Common Tern	My 24	-	-	-	My 13	-	-	-	My 11	My 9 Ap 24	-	-	Mr 24	-
Least Tern	-	-	-	-	My 23 Je 6	-	-	-	Je 6	My 20 Je 7	-	-	-	-
Black Tern	My 24 Je 15	-	X	My 15 Je 4	My 13 My 18	-	-	My 11 My 23	Je 5 My 20	-	-	-	-	-
Rock Dove	P	P	X	-	P	P	Ap - S	X	P	Ap 1 - S	P	My 3	P	X
Mourning Dove	Ja 16 - S	Ap 8 - S	X	My 15 - S	Mr 23 - S	Ap 9 - S	Mr 27 - S	X	Mr 25 - S	-	Ja 31 - S	My 3 - S	F 22 - S	X
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	Je 7 - S	-	-	Je 2 - S	My 26 - S	My 27 - S	-	-	My 22 Je 28	-	My 21 Je 20	My 14 - S	My 25 - S	-
Black-billed Cuckoo	-	-	-	-	Je 16 - S	My 7 - S	My - S	-	-	-	My 23 Je 15	My 17 - S	-	-
Barn Owl	Mr 20	-	-	-	My 18	-	P	-	Ap 4	-	-	-	-	-
Screech Owl	P	Mr 5	-	-	-	P	-	Ja 15	-	-	P	-	P	-
Great Horned Owl	P	P	-	P	P	-	P	-	My 27	P	P	-	P	X
Burrowing Owl	My 2 - S	-	X	-	My 18 - S	My 26 - S	My 12 - S	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Pileated Woodpecker (*Dryocopus pileatus*) calling in the swamp area near the old brick schoolhouse. On Sunday we found two sets of large, freshly drilled, squarish holes in the bases of trees in this same area. They were clearly the work of Pileated Woodpeckers. This species

once occurred along the Missouri River in some numbers but was last reported in 1895 (Bruner, L., R. H. Wolcott and M. H. Swenk, 1904, *A Preliminary Review of the Birds of Nebraska*. Omaha, 116 pp.). It was reported once again in 1952 by Mrs. A. R. Galley near Fort Calhoun,

	Scotts Bluff	Dawes	C McPherson	Lincoln	Logan	Brown	Custer	H Adams	Platte	Lancaster	Douglass	Cass	Nebraska
Barred Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	P X
Long-eared Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ja 5	-	-	-
Short-eared Owl	My 24	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 2	-	Ja 8	Ja 30	-	-
Chuck-will's-widow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 3	-	X
Whip-poor-will	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 2 X Je 3
Poor-will	Je 26	My 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Nighthawk	My 24	Je 3	-	Je 30	My 20	My 29	Je 10	Je 3	-	My 13	My 3	-	My 4 X - S
Chimney Swift	My 19	- S	X	My 1	Je 1	- S	My	Ap 24	Ap 30	Ap 23	Ap 23	Ap 22	Ap 24 X - S
White-throated Swift	My 30	- S	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 4	-	My 17 - - S
Broad-tailed Hummingbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belted Kingfisher	P	Ap 12 X	My 18	Mr 31	- S	My 7	Ap	- P	Ap 20	P	Mr 19	-	Ap 11 - Ap 25
Flicker	P	P X	-	P	P	Ja 2	P X	P	Ap 20	P	P	P	P X
Pileated Woodpecker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- X

Washington County (W. F. Rapp, Jr. 1953 *NBR* 21:3-4). The bird should be seen regularly once again along the Missouri, but appears not to have been reported since 1953.

Dozens of Whip-poor-wills (*Caprimulgus vociferous*) were heard through the night. A minimum of

eight Chuck-wills-widows (*Caprimulgus carolinensis*) were heard with the Whip-poor-wills near our camp the night of the 3rd of May. This species has recently entered the state (see R. S. Sharpe, *NBR* 35:50-51). The trip that Roger Sharpe, Paul Lewis, and I took to Indian

	Scotts Bluff	Dawes	C McPherson	Lincoln	Logan	Brown	Custer	H Adams	Platte	Lancaster	Douglass	Cass	Nebraska	
Red-bellied Woodpecker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	W - Je 4	-	P	P	P	- X	
Red-headed Woodpecker	My 15	My 14	X	-	My 12	My 18	My 7	Je -	Ap 30	My 5	Ap 21	My 3	My 4	X
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mr 25 Ap 15	-	-	-	-
Hairy Woodpecker	P	-	-	P	P	P	-	W - Je 2	-	P	P	P	P	X
Downy Woodpecker	P	X	-	P	P	P	P	W - My 22	-	P	P	P	P	X
Eastern Kingbird	My 25	My 13	X	My 23	My 5	My 18	Ap 28	My -	My 2	My 18	My 4	My 3	My 15	My 2
Western Kingbird	My 3	My 4	-	My 15	My 1	My 18	My 2	My -	Ap 30	My 15	My 15	My 31	-	My 10
Great Crested Flycatcher	-	-	-	My 26	-	-	-	-	My 15	My 4	My 2	-	My 25	X
Eastern Phoebe	-	Ap 12	-	-	-	My 10	-	My 10	My 10	My 10	Ap 3	Ap 1	My 25	-
Say's Phoebe	Ap 19	Ap 3	X	-	Ap 14	-	-	Ap -	My 10	-	-	-	-	-
Trail's Flycatcher	-	-	-	My 14	My 18	-	-	-	-	Je 7	Je 16	-	-	-
Least Flycatcher	-	-	-	My 18	-	My -	My -	My 5	-	My 14	My 2	-	-	X

Cave State Park on 24 May 1966 yielded only two or perhaps three of these birds despite careful searching. The Chuck-wills-widows were clearly more common in 1969.

In addition, several other interesting species were seen, including a male Golden-winged Warbler, Audu-

bon's Warbler, Tennessee Warbler, Warbling Vireo, Hermit Thrush, Wood Thrush, Least Flycatcher, and many other species. A total of 91 species were seen between noon Saturday and noon Sunday.

—James Tate, Jr., University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

	Scotts Bluff	Dawes	C McPher- son	Lin- coln	Logan	Brown	Cus- ter	H Adams	Platte	Lan- caster	Doug- Searcy	Cass	Ne- ha	IC
Empidonax sp.	-	-	My 25	-	-	-	-	-	My 18	-	My 23 My 25	-	-	-
Eastern Wood Pewee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 29	-	My 23	My 10	-	My 25	-
Wood Pewee sp.	-	-	-	My 18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Wood Pewee	My 24	My 22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Olive-sided Flycatcher	-	-	-	My 18 My 19	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 4	-	-	-
Horned Lark	P	P	X	P	P	P	P	W	P	P	P	-	P	X
Violet-green Swallow	Mr 19	My 22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tree Swallow	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 3	-	-	X
Bank Swallow	-	-	X	My 18	-	My 10	-	-	-	-	My 3	-	-	X
Rough-winged Swallow	My 24	My 3	-	My 13	My 22	My 8	Ap	My 10	-	My 4	My 2	My 3	Ap 11	X
Barn Swallow	Ap 20	My 1	X	My 15	My 11	Ap 22	My 10	Ap	Ap 22	My 15	My 4	Ap 27	-	Ap 27
Cliff Swallow	My 18	My 18	-	Je 28	My 16	-	My 10	Ap	My 10	-	-	My 1	-	X
Purple Martin	-	-	-	My 8	My 27	My 10	-	Mr 31	Ap 28	Ap 12	Ap 6	My 3	Mr 25	X

CORRECTION TO 1968

NEBRASKA NESTING SURVEY

The Yellow-throated Warbler listing (*NBR* 37:43) should have been Yellowthroat. The similarity in names lead to an incorrect entry on the original records.

NOTES

BALD EAGLES. On February 9, 1969, the Platte River was surveyed from Kearney to Darr, with stops at all bridges across the river. The westbound trip was on the south side of the river, and the return trip on the north side on Interstate 80.

	Scotts Bluff	Dawes	McPherson	Lincoln	Logan	Brown	Custer	H. Adams	Platte	Lancaster	Douglas	Cass	Nebraska	IC
Blue Jay	P	P	X	My 15 My 20	Mr 18 - S	Mr 10 - S	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	X
Black-billed Magpie	P	P	X	Je 13	P	P	P	- W My 19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Crow	P	P	X	Je 21	P	P	P	X	P	P	P	P	P	X
Pinon Jay	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clark's Nutcracker	Mr 3 Mr 24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black-capped Chickadee	P	P	X	-	P	P	P	X	W My 26	-	P	P	P	X
Mountain Chickadee	W Mr 15	-	-	-	W Ap 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tufted Titmouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	P	X
White-breasted Nuthatch	Mr 22	P	-	-	-	Ap 5	W Ja 2	Mr Ap 6	-	P	P	P	P	X
Red-breasted Nuthatch	W Je 30	P	-	-	-	-	Ja 2	-	Ja 23 Mr 24	-	W Ap 26	My 3	-	-
Brown Creeper	W F 12	P	-	-	W Mr 21	-	W Ja 2	-	-	Mr 26 Ap 3	W Ap 21	-	Ja 1 Mr 15	Ja 21
House Wren	My 3 - S	My 4 - S	X	My 15 - S	Ap 29 - S	My 1 - S	My 5 - S	My - S	Ap 15 My 18	My 2 - S	Ap 20 - S	Ap 10 - S	My 3 - S	Ap 21 - S
Winter Wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	W Ap 3	-

18° to 40° F., wind south at 10 mph, sky clear, river 1% to 5% open, 25 inches of snow. Total miles, 134. George W. Brown, Randy Brown, Gary Brown, Jerry Belka, Mark Nelson, and Ronny Marrow from 7:30 to 4:00; Dr. and Mrs. J. C. W. Bliese and Mr. and Mrs. John

Farney in the morning only. Forty six mature and one immature Bald Eagles were seen. Other species seen were: Canada Goose, 12; Mallard, 28; Merganser (species not given, presumably Common), 562; Red-tailed Hawk, 3; Rough-legged Hawk, 2; Marsh Hawk, 2; Sparrow

	Scotts Bluff	Dawes	C McPher-son	Lincoln	Logan Brown	Custer	H Adams	Plattecaster	Lan- caster	Doug- Sarty	Cass	Ne- IC
Bewick's Wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 8	-	-	-
Carolina Wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 22	-	F 27 My 7	P	Ja 1	P X
Long-billed Marsh Wren	My 24	X	-	My 19 Je 4	My 22	-	-	-	-	My 3	-	-
Rock Wren	Ap 19 - S	Ap 20 - S	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mockingbird	My 14 - S	My 17 My 24	-	Ap 29 - S	-	-	My 29 Je 3	-	-	W Mr 8	-	Je 17 - S
Catbird	My 20 - S	My 15 My 26	-	My 14 - S	Ap 17 - S	My 17 - S	My 7 My 10	My 18 - S	My 11 - S	My 2 - S	My 3 - S	My 10 X
Brown Thrasher	My 3 - S	My 3 X - S	My 15 - S	My 1 - S	My 7 - S	My 7 - S	Ap 18 - S	My 4 - S	Ap 22 - S	Ap 21 - S	My 3 - S	Ap 11 X
Robin	P	X - S	My 15 - S	P - S	F 4 - S	P	P X	P	F 20 - S	P	F 16 - S	P X
Wood Thrush	-	-	-	-	My 20 - S	-	-	-	-	My 2 - S	-	Je 9 - S
Hermit Thrush	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 18	Ap 13	- X
Swainson's Thrush	My 6 My 24	My 8 My 17	My 15 Je 23	My 16 My 19	My 10	My	My 5 Je 28	My 18 Je 2	My 4 My 31	Ap 29	My 3	- X
Gray-cheeked Thrush	-	-	-	My 18 My 23	-	My	My 10	My 21	My 4 My 22	My 4 My 23	-	-
Veery	My 24	-	-	My 18	-	-	My 10	-	-	-	-	-

Hawk, 1; Bobwhite, 34; Ring-necked Pheasant, 1; Belted Kingfisher, 2; Flicker, 2; Horned Lark, 250; Black-billed Magpie, 10; Black-capped Chickadee, 3; Starling, 300; House Sparrow, 100; Western Meadowlark, 27; Cardinal, 3; American Goldfinch, 20; Slate-colored Junco, 6;

Tree Sparrow, 10.

DRAGONFLIES. There was a mass movement of dragonflies, going a little east of south, observed in Omaha and in Lincoln around 7 P.M. September 6, 1969. The movement lasted from around half an hour to maybe an hour. Anyone with

	Scotts Bluff	Dawes	C McPher- son	Lin- coln	Logan	Brown	Cus- ter	H Adams	Platte	Lan- caster	Doug- Sarpy	Cass	Ne- maha	IC
Eastern Bluebird	-	-	-	Ap 4 - S	-	P	-	Mr 19 Je 24	-	Mr 21 - S	Mr 16 - S	F 16 My 3	P	X
Mountain Bluebird	F 29 Je 30	My 5	-	Je 28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Townsend's Solitaire	W - Ap 2	-	-	Mr 1 Mr 30	W - Mr 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 3	-	-
Golden-crowned Kinglet	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 10	-	-	Ap 3	Ap 3 Ap 19	-	-	-	-
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ap	-	My 7	Ap 13 My 1	-	-	-	-
Sprague's Pipit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 18 Ap 22	-	Mr 28 Ap 15	-	-	-	-
Bohemian Waxwing	W - Mr 6	-	-	My 25 Mr 23	-	-	-	Mr 2	Mr 10	-	-	-	-	-
Cedar Waxwing	W - My 31	-	-	-	-	W - F 10	My 26	F 2 Je 6	Mr 9 Ap 1	W - Je 17	W - My 3	Mr 22 Mr 25	-	-
Northern Shrike	W - Mr 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ja 12	-	-	-	-
Loggerhead Shrike	Ap 13 - S	P	X	My 23 - S	Ap 10 - S	My 18 - S	Ja 10 - S	P	X	Mr 26 Je 16	Ap 20 - S	Mr 30 Je 30	My 16 Je 19	-
Starling	P	P	-	My 15 - S	P	P	P	X	P	P	P	P	P	X

information on this flight—it seems very unlikely that it would have been confined to the two cities—is urged to give as much detail as possible to Dr. Neva Pruess, 1441 Urbana Lane, Lincoln, Nebraska, 68505.

MOUNTAIN CHICKADEES. Mrs. Kain and Mrs. Wisda had Mountain Chickadees at their feeders in Lexington from about mid-January to about mid-March in 1969.

Gail M. Shickley, North Platte

	Scotts Bluff	Dawes C McPher-son	Lin-son	Lin-coln	Logan Brown	Brown	Cus-ter	H Adams	Flatte	Lan-caster	Doug-caster	Cass Sarpy	Ne-maha	IC
Bell's Vireo	-	X	-	My 15 - S	-	-	Je - S	-	-	My 28 Je 20	My 9 - S	-	-	X
Yellow-throated Vireo	-	-	-	-	Ap 20 - S	-	-	-	-	-	My 2 - S	-	-	-
Solitary Vireo	-	-	-	-	My 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-eyed Vireo	My 24 - S	My 15 - S	Je 23	My 15 - S	My 11 - S	My 20 - S	Je - S	My 10	-	-	My 2 - S	-	-	-
Philadelphia Vireo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 16 My 25	-	-	-
Warbling Vireo	My 24	My 14	-	My 15 - S	My 10	-	My - S	My 1 - S	My 10	My 4 - S	Ap 23 - S	-	-	X
Black-and-white Warbler	My 24	My 3	-	My 22	My 15	My 10	Je	My 10	-	My 11	My 3 - S	My 15	-	X
Prothonotary Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 2 - S	Je 29	-	-
Golden-winged Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Tennessee Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 24	My 22	My 2 - S	My 3 - S	-	X
Orange-crowned Warbler	My 4	Ap 30 - S	My 11	My 18	-	-	-	-	-	My 4 - S	Ap 22 - S	My 26	-	X
Nashville Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 24	-	Ap 29 - S	My 3 - S	-	X

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	Scotts Bluff	Dawes	C McPher- son	Lin- coln	Logan Brown	Cus- ter	H Adams	Platte	Lan- caster	Doug- Sarp	Cass	Ne- IC
Parula Warbler	-	-	-	-	My 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yellow Warbler	My 5	My 4	X	My 15	My 14	My 8	My 20	My 20	My 4	My 2	My 3	-
	- S	- S	- S	- S	- S	- S	- S	- S	- S	- S	- S	X
Magnolia Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 12	My 23	-	-	-
								My 22				
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Myrtle Warbler	-	Ap 30	-	Ap 28	Ap 23	My 20	Ap 20	My 4	Ap 19	Ap 13	My 4	X
				My 18				My 11	My 14	My 3		
Audubon's Warbler	Ap 19	My 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Cerulean Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 9	- S	-	-
Chestnut-sided Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 2	-	-	-
									My 23			
Bay-breasted Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 19	-	-	-
Blackpoll Warbler	-	-	-	-	My 13	My 22	My 22	My 10	My 9	Ap 19	-	-
									My 25	My 23		
Ovenbird	-	-	My 25	My 18	-	-	-	-	My 7	Ap 29	-	X
									My 22	- S		
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Mourning Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 9 My 23	-	-
MacGillivray's Warbler	-	-	-	My 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yellowthroat	My 11 - S	My 14 - S	My 15 - S	My 14 - S	My 17 - S	Je 22 - S	My 10 - S	My 15 - S	My 4 - S	Ap 29 - S	My 3 - S	My 12 - S
Yellow-breasted Chat	My 24 - S	-	X - S	My 15 Je 22	My 18 - S	My 22 - S	-	-	-	My 2 - S	-	-
Wilson's Warbler	-	Je 4 Je 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 10 My 12	My 10 My 22	-	-
American Redstart	-	My 15	My 16 My 25	My 18	-	My 17 - S	My 10 My 22	-	My 11 My 22	Ap 29 - S	-	-
House Sparrow	P	P	X	P	P	P	X	P	P	P	P	P
Bobolink	My 19 - S	Je 28	Je 28	My 11 - S	Je 6 - S	-	-	My 15	My 4 - S	My 11 - S	-	-
Eastern Meadowlark	-	-	X My 25	Ap 5 - S	Ap 19 - S	My 10 - S	X	-	Ap 15 - S	Mr 19 - S	-	P
Meadowlark sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F	-	-
Western Meadowlark	P	Mr 16 - S	X - S	My 15 - S	P	P	X	P	P	Mr 13 - S	My 3 - S	P
Yellow-headed Blackbird	My 13 - S	Ap 29 Je 5	X	P	My 18 - S	My 10 - S	-	Ap 22 My 11	Ap 28 - S	Ap 15 My 4	Ap 19 - S	-

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Redwinged Blackbird	P	F 26	X	P	P	Mr 16	Ap 10	Mr 16	X F 10	Ap 1	Mr 21	Mr 12	My 3	Mr 4	X	
	- S	- S	- S	- S	- S	- S	- S	- S	- S	- S	- S	- S	- S	- S	- S	
Orchard Oriole	My 24	My 31	-	My 16	My 13	My 20	Ap 17	My	My 1	My 20	My 4	My 1	My 3	My 14	X	
	- S	- S	- S	- S	- S	- S	- S	- S	- S	- S	- S	- S	- S	- S	- S	
Baltimore Oriole	-	-	-	My 26	My 12	My 3	-	My	My 1	My 6	My 4	My 1	My 3	My 1	X	
	-	-	-	- S	- S	- S	-	- S	Je 21	- S	- S	- S	- S	- S	- S	
Bullock's Oriole	My 4	My 13	-	-	-	My 17	My 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	- S	- S	-	-	-	- S	- S	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rusty Blackbird	-	-	-	My 18	-	-	-	-	Ja 26	-	Ja 12	Mr 26	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 19	-	-	-	
Brewer's Blackbird	-	Ap 21	-	Je 20	Mr 14	-	-	-	-	Ap 17	-	-	-	-	-	
	-	- S	-	- S	- S	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Common Grackle	Ap 4	Ap 16	X	Je 23	Mr 30	Ap 3	Ap 20	Mr	-	Mr 24	P	Ap 2	Mr 21	My 3	Mr 22	X
	- S	- S	- S	- S	- S	- S	- S	- S	- S	- S	-	- S	- S	- S	- S	- S
Brown-headed Cowbird	My 24	Ap 21	X	Je 29	Ap 20	Ap 26	My 10	Je	-	Ja 4	My 4	Ap 10	Mr 30	My 3	Ap 11	X
	- S	- S	- S	- S	- S	- S	- S	- S	- S	Je 6	- S	- S	- S	- S	- S	- S
Western Tanager	-	My 28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Scarlet Tanager	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 9	-	-	X
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- S	-	-	
Cardinal	-	-	-	-	P	P	P	P	-	P	P	P	P	P	P	X
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	My 19	-	-	-	-	-	My 20	-	My 10	My 10	My 4	Ap 29	My 3	My 1	X	
	- S	-	-	-	-	-	- S	-	- S	- S	- S	- S	- S	- S	- S	
Black-headed Grosbeak	My 19	My 23	-	-	My 12	My 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	- S	- S	-	-	- S	- S	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

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Indigo Bunting	My 24	-	My 26	-	My 22 - S	Je	-	-	-	My 22 - S	My 9 - S	-	My 10 - S	X
Lazuli Bunting	My 15 - S	-	-	My 18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dickcissel	Je 15 - S	-	My 26 - S	My 17 - S	-	My	My 16 - S	-	My 4 - S	My 3 - S	My 3 - S	My 10 - S	My 10 - S	X
Evening Grosbeak	-	-	-	-	My 22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purple Finch	-	-	-	Mr 18 - S	-	-	-	-	-	W - S	W - S	F 16 - S	-	X
House Finch	P	-	-	P	-	-	-	W - S	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pine Grosbeak	-	-	-	-	Ja 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Redpoll	F 15 - S	Ja 16 - S	-	-	My 22	-	-	-	-	-	F 16 - S	Mr 19 - S	-	-
Pine Siskin	P	P	-	W - S	Ap 12 - S	W - S	-	-	-	Ap 20 - S	F 16 - S	My 15 - S	-	-
American Goldfinch	P	Ja 1 - S	Ja 1 - S	P	P	P	Ap 14 - S	Je 1 - S	P	P	My 3 - S	My 3 - S	P	X
Red Crossbill	W - S	W - S	-	-	-	F 16 - S	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rufous-sided Towhee	Ap 26 - S	Ap 28 - S	X	My 2 - S	Ap 23 - S	Ap 20 - S	-	Ap 8 - S	My 4 - S	W - S	My 3 - S	Ap 11 - S	Ap 11 - S	X

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Lark Bunting	My 3 - S	My 8 - S	X My 15 - S	My 17 - S	My 18 - S	My 10 - S	Je 2 - S	Je 8 - S	-	-	Je 12†	-	-
Savannah Sparrow	-	-	-	Ap 10	-	-	-	My 11	-	Ap 27	-	-	X
Grasshopper Sparrow	-	My 14 - S	My 20 - S	My 18 - S	Je 6 - S	-	My 15 - S	-	-	-	-	Je 9 - S	X
Baird's Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 19	-	-	-	-
Le Conte's Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 10†	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vesper Sparrow	Ap 19 - S	Ap 28 - S	My 15 - S	Mr 18 - S	-	-	Ap 12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lark Sparrow	My 3 - S	Ap 26 - S	X My 15 - S	My 11 - S	Ap 20 - S	My 22 - S	-	-	-	My 3 - S	My 8 - S	-	X
White-winged Junco	W - P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slate-colored Junco	W - Mr 8	W - Ap 5	-	W - Ap 5	W - Ja 2	W - Ja 2	W - Ap 18	W - Ja 1	W - Ap 22	W - Ap 19	W - Mr 28	W - Ap 3	-
Oregon Junco	W - Mr 8	Mr 16 - Ap 10	-	W - Mr 13	W - Ja 2	-	W - Ap 14	-	W - Ap 1	W - Mr 16	-	-	-
Tree Sparrow	W - Mr 15	Ja 11 - Ap 5	-	W - Ap 10	W - F 20	W - Ja 2	W - My 10	W - My 4	W - Ap 2	W - My 1	-	-	-
Chipping Sparrow	My 14 - S	Ap 22 - S	X My 15 - S	Ap 10 - S	-	-	My 10 - S	My 11 - S	Ap 20 - S	Ap 12 - S	Ap 13 - S	My 10 - S	X
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			- S	- S	- S	- S	- S	- S	- S	- S	- S	- S	- S	- S
Harris' Sparrow	W -	-	-	Ap 13	Ja 4	My 17	-	W -	My 11	W -	W -	W -	W -	X
	Ap 6			Ap 15				My 11	My 11	My 11	My 11	My 3	My 10	
White-crowned Sparrow	W -	Ap 21	X -	W -	Ap 20	-	Ap -	Ja 18	-	My 3	My 1	My 1	My 1	-
	My 24	My 31		Ap 5			My	My 18		My 9				
White-throated Sparrow	-	-	-	My 18	-	-	-	My 10	-	Ap 24	Ja 14	-	-	X
								My 10		My 12	My 10			
Fox Sparrow	-	-	-	Mr 31	-	-	-	-	-	Mr 22	Mr 26	-	-	-
										Ap 10				
Lincoln's Sparrow	-	My 2	-	My 15	-	Ap 3	-	-	-	My 4	Ap 26	-	-	X
										My 10				
Swamp Sparrow	-	-	-	My 18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Song Sparrow	Ap 19	-	X -	Mr 22	My 1	Ap 20	Ja -	W -	Ap 30	Ap 13	W -	-	-	-
				Ap 13			Ap	My 10	Ap 19	My 8				
McCown's Longspur	Je	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lapland Longspur	-	-	-	-	-	-	W -	F 21	-	Mr 16	-	-	-	-
							Ja 3	Mr 10+						
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