

3-1976

WHOLE ISSUE *Nebraska Bird Review* (March 1976) 44(1)

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"WHOLE ISSUE *Nebraska Bird Review* (March 1976) 44(1)" (1976). *Nebraska Bird Review*. 656.
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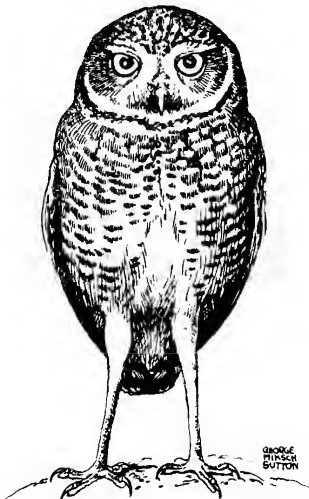
The Nebraska Bird Review

A Magazine of Ornithology of the Nebraska Region

XXXXIV

MARCH, 1976

NUMBER 1



Published by the

NEBRASKA ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION, INC.
Founded 1899

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Published quarterly in March, June, September, and December by the Nebraska Ornithologists' Union as its official journal and sent free to all members who are not in arrears for dues. Subscriptions at \$5.00 per volume in the United States and \$5.25 in all other countries, payable in advance. Single numbers, \$1.25 each. All dues and subscriptions should be remitted to the Treasurer, John Ott, 2718 South 33rd Street, Lincoln, Nebraska 68506. Orders for back numbers should be sent to the Librarian, Dr. Neva Pruess, University of Nebraska State Museum, Lincoln 68508. All manuscripts for publication should be sent to the Editor, R. G. Cortelyou, 5109 Underwood Avenue, Omaha, Nebraska 68132.

1975 TREASURER'S REPORT

		Cash	Invest- ments	Accounts Payable	Current Account	Total Assets
Balance 1 January 1975		1,242.60	2,000.00	301.35		2,941.25
RECEIPTS						
Member- ships	106 Active	\$5.00	530.00			
	28 Family Active	7.00	196.00			
	12 Sustaining	7.00	84.00			
	5 Family Sustaining	9.00	45.00			
	1 Foreign	5.25	5.25			
	2 Student	3.00	6.00			
	2 Prepaid	5.00	10.00			
	1 Prepaid	7.00	7.00			883.25
Subscrip- tions	6 Direct	5.00	30.00			
	23 Agency	4.50	103.50			
	1 Foreign	4.75	4.75			
	1 Foreign	3.75	3.75			
	1 Prepaid (2 years)	7.50	7.50			
	1 Prepaid (2 years)	9.00	9.00			158.50
Miscel- laneous	Field Record cards		15.20			
	Check-lists		18.75			
	Review copies		19.75			
	Slides, books, and records		11.20			
	Gifts		11.72			
	Interest earned		140.00			216.62
	Total receipts		1,258.37			1,258.37
EXPENSES						
Review	Printing		909.06	303.40		
	Postage (including Newsletter)		90.00			1,302.46
Officers' expen- ditures	R. G. Cortelyou		41.62			
	Mrs. Johnson (stamps)		6.80			
	(Newsletter)		95.26			
	John Ott (stamps)		9.00			152.68
Miscel- laneous	Address stencils		16.00			
	Fidelity bond		10.00			
	"Save The Platte"		20.00			
	Bank service charge		10.46			
	Corporation fee (state)		10.00			66.46
	Total expenses		1,218.20		303.40	1,521.60
Loss for year						(263.23)
1974 Accounts payable paid						(301.35)
Total 31 December 1975		981.42	2,000.00	303.40		2,678.02

GYRFALCON TAKEN IN NEBRASKA

An immature male Gyrfalcon (*Falco rusticolus*) was trapped by me 7 miles west of Minden on 15 December 1974. It was a gray phase (actually brown in coloration). There had been reports among falconers of Gyrfalcon sightings in Nebraska earlier in 1974, but the reports couldn't be substantiated. I was actually trapping for Prairie Falcons, using a pigeon in a leather harness covered with fish-line nooses. The harness was attached to a weight by a cord about 5 feet long. This is a common way of catching hawks and falcons. When a bird is seen on a perch near a road the lure is tossed out of the car. As the hungry bird strikes the lure its talons become entangled in the nooses. To catch a Gyrfalcon was an unexpected case of luck, for the Gyrfalcon is one of the best birds for falconry - the fastest in level flight - but it requires very good care. The bird was lost 15 November 1975 while being flown at Pheasants. It was "waiting on" (circling overhead) while I tried to flush a Pheasant in the middle of a cornfield in the northern part of Sarpy County. My noise, intended for the Pheasant, apparently disturbed a Great Horned Owl in a nearby clump of trees. At any rate, the Owl flew, and since the two are bitter enemies, the Gyrfalcon immediately took after the Owl. I tried to follow and to call the falcon back. I found the Owl, but not the Gyrfalcon, and had to give up the search because dusk was approaching. The jesses used in modern falconry are designed to cause an escaped bird little or no trouble in the wild, and it is presumed that this bird did return to the wild successfully.

— Ben G. Ohlander, *La Vista*

It should be pointed out that Mr. Ohlander is a licensed falconer, and that without that license it is illegal to take or to keep falcons and hawks. The *Revised Check-list of Nebraska Birds*. (p. 7) reports a Gyrfalcon taken in Johnson County in 1885. This was reported in *NBR* 1:12 and in his comments the editor, Myron H. Swenk, mentioned a sight record from West Point by Prof. Lawrence Bruner "in winter" in the 1880's, which Prof. Swenk accepts as "probably being a correct identification", and one from Norfolk which "was simply reported to Bruner, and is very doubtful". The present report seems to be the first since these early reports. —Ed.

1975 CHRISTMAS COUNT

Eighty-seven species (two more than last year) were reported in the 1975 Christmas Count, and four other species were reported as present during the count period but not recorded on the count itself (this is two more than last year, or possibly just one if any of last year's "Meadowlark sp." were Eastern Meadowlarks). Six localities reported this year, one less than last year. Greeley and Peru reported last year but not this year, and Grand Island reported this year but not last year. The total number of individuals reported this year, 252,423, is much greater than the 95,003 reported last year. Omaha reported 105,750 Snow Geese compared to 40,036 last year (in both cases most of the count was on the Plattsmouth Refuge), Lincoln reported 101,384 Starlings compared to 1,059 last year (most of this year's count in a roost in Pioneers Park), and Scottsbluff reported only 5,120 Mallards compared to 25,678 last year. Downy Woodpeckers were down, but Flickers and Red-headed Woodpeckers were more common this year; Horned Larks were up about 4,000 mostly at Hastings with most other localities reporting fewer than last year; Robins were more numerous in the east and

	Scotts- bluff	Kear- ney	Grand Island	Hast- ings	Lincoln	Omaha	Total
Great Blue Heron	H	-	-	-	1	-	1
Canada Goose	530	20	-	-	2	21	573
Snow Goose	-	-	-	-	-	105,750	105,750
Mallard	5,120	80	-	-	250	500	5,950
Pintail	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Green-winged Teal	10	-	-	-	-	-	10
American Wigeon	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Wood Duck	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Canvasback	-	-	-	-	-	8	8
Common Goldeneye	35	-	-	-	-	13	48
Duck sp.	-	-	-	-	-	1,515	1,515
Common Merganser	20	4	-	-	-	1	25
Goshawk	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Sharp-shinned Hawk	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Cooper's Hawk	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Red-tailed Hawk	4	-	-	5	17	24	50
Swainson's Hawk	-	-	-	-	H	-	H
Rough-legged Hawk	3	1	-	1	-	-	5
Golden Eagle	H	-	-	-	-	-	H
Bald Eagle	4	?	1	-	-	2	14
Marsh Hawk	H	-	-	-	1	1	2
Prairie Falcon	H	-	-	-	-	-	H
Merlin	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
American Kestrel	6	5	-	-	6	20	37
Bobwhite	-	-	-	11	1	9	21
Ring-necked Pheasant	14	3	-	2	26	4	49
Sandhill Crane	-	H	-	-	-	-	H
American Coot	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Common Snipe	-	3	-	-	1	-	4
Franklin's Gull	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Rock Dove	80	25	-	131	63	178	477
Mourning Dove	-	-	-	52	47	45	144
Screech Owl	-	-	-	H	21	2	23
Great Horned Owl	2	1	2	2	?	6	20
Barred Owl	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Long-eared Owl	-	-	-	-	?	-	?
Belted Kingfisher	3	6	1	4	?	4	25
Common Flicker	34	12	10	12	32	158	258
Red-bellied Woodpecker	-	1	2	5	19	32	59
Red-headed Woodpecker	-	-	-	-	1	88	89
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Hairy Woodpecker	1	1	2	11	9	12	36
Downy Woodpecker	8	7	5	14	38	73	145

	Scotts- bluff	Kear- ney	Grand Island	Hast- ings	Lincoln	Omaha	Total
Horned Lark	72	-	H	4,810	-	3	4,885
Blue Jay	20	5	3	12	108	102	250
Black-billed Magpie	53	10	12	2	-	-	77
Common Crow	11	13	18	125	97	138	402
Pinon Jay	16	-	-	-	-	-	16
Black-capped Chickadee	68	9	32	58	135	225	527
Tufted Titmouse	-	-	-	-	-	13	13
White-breasted Nuthatch	-	1	H	13	21	71	106
Red-breasted Nuthatch	-	3	-	1	4	-	8
Brown Creeper	H	-	H	5	4	6	15
Brown Thrasher	-	-	-	H	-	1	1
American Robin	40	62	500	150	433	266	1,451
Eastern Bluebird	-	-	50	-	1	14	65
Townsend's Solitaire	8	4	1	-	2	-	15
Golden-crowned Kinglet	3	1	-	7	10	11	32
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Bohemian Waxwing	79	-	-	-	-	-	79
Cedar Waxwing	75	6	-	12	-	75	168
Northern Shrike	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Loggerhead Shrike	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Starling	947	51	1,500	1,235	101,384	5,781	110,898
House Sparrow	907	100	150	976	1,794	945	4,872
Eastern Meadowlark	-	-	-	68	2	-	70
Meadowlark sp.	-	-	-	-	173	46	219
Western Meadowlark	223	15	1	-	6	-	245
Red-winged Blackbird	2,103	-	-	3	890	2	2,998
Rusty Blackbird	-	-	-	-	14	101	115
Brewer's Blackbird	1	-	-	-	1	6	8
Blackbird sp.	-	-	-	-	500	-	500
Common Grackle	H	5	-	2	186	2	195
Brown-headed Cowbird	-	-	-	-	2,232	7	2,239
Cardinal	-	6	5	24	107	122	264
Evening Grosbeak	H	H	-	-	3	4	7
Purple Finch	-	10	9	-	33	9	61
House Finch	93	-	-	-	-	-	93
Common Redpoll	-	-	-	-	12	1	13
Pine Siskin	55	35	-	7	52	54	203
American Goldfinch	42	8	50	113	152	94	459
Rufous-sided Towhee	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Dark-eyed Junco	130	45	20	52	473	594	1,314
Tree Sparrow	199	15	H	49	1,761	322	2,346
Chipping Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	8	8

	Scotts- bluff	Kear- ney	Grand Island	Hast- ings	Lincoln	Omaha	Total
Field Sparrow	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Harris' Sparrow	3	36	5	97	391	117	649
White-crowned Sparrow	10	-	-	-	-	1	11
White-throated Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Fox Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Lincoln's Sparrow	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
Swamp Sparrow	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Song Sparrow	2	3	-	8	32	18	63
Lapland Longspur	-	-	-	1,082	-	-	1,082
Species Reported	43	40	22	36	60	60	87
Present but not seen	7	2	4	2	1	-	4
Total individuals	11,039	624	2,379	9,161	111,585	117,635	252,423

slightly fewer in the west, House Sparrows were down about 5,000 with the decrease distributed rather generally except that Kearney reported 100 both years; Red-winged Blackbirds were up about 2,500 mostly at Scottsbluff but some at Lincoln; Common Grackles were up about 150 and Cowbirds about 2,000, with the increases primarily at Lincoln; Pine Siskins were up about 150, generally distributed; Tree Sparrows were up about 700, more than that at Lincoln with a drop at Omaha; and Lapland Longspurs were up about 1,000, all at Hastings. Other changes were less noticeable, either absolutely or relatively.

The columns are arranged in an approximate west (left) to east (right) order. The symbol "H" is used to indicate a species present during the count period but not observed on the count day.

Grand Island, 20 December. Due to the lack of birds in town, except for the many Starlings, Sparrows, and Robins, they went to Fosters Island to continue the count. Fosters Island is 3 miles long and 1 mile wide. It is located 5 miles south of Grand Island, between the middle and south channels of the Platte River. There is plenty of protection and food for the birds. 26° to 36°, wind northerly 20 to 25 mph. Spotted patches of snow on the ground, river partly frozen over. Four observers in 1 party. Party hours 10, 8 on foot, 2 by car; party miles 25, 7 on foot, 18 by car. Eastern Bluebirds and Purple Finches were more numerous than usual. Vera Coons, Bill Schleicher (compiler), Tom Schleicher, George Stoppkotte.

Hastings 20 December. A 15, mile diameter circles with the center south of town, 1.5 miles south of Highway 6 and .5 miles east of Highway 281, which includes the city parks, Parkview Cemetery, Crystal Lake Recreation Grounds, fields and pastures, woodlands along the Little Blue River, and lagoons west of Glenvil. Partly cloudy, 20° to 37°, wind NNW 10 to 20 mph, snow cover 0 to 10 inches, fresh water partly open. Ten observers in 7 parties, 8 at feeders. Party hours 17, 5 on foot, 12 by car; party miles 160, 7 on foot, 153 by car. Mrs. A. A. Alberts, Mrs. Floyd Butler, Miss Geraldine Heartwell, Mrs. Wm. Helzer, Mrs. Ray Horrigan, Mrs. Edith Hurlbut, Mr. and Mrs. George Janko, Mrs. Esther Johnson, Mrs. Clifford Kennedy, Mrs. J. T. McLaughlin, Mrs. R. J. Marsh, Burton Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. O.

W. Ritchey, Mrs. David Rose, Miss Bernice Welch (compiler), Mrs. Ronald Whitaker.

Kearney, 29 December. A 15-mile diameter circle, centered at the bridge over the Platte River south of Kearney, including Harmon Park, Kearney Cemetery, Cottonmill Lake, Turkey Creek area, Odessa bridge, Platte River area south of Kearney, Kearney bridge, Lynche's Woods, and connecting streets and roads. Parks and cemetery 25%, river bottomlands 50%, roadsides 25%. 8 AM to noon, 1 to 5 PM. Overcast, light snow early, wind north about to 10 mph, sky clear in afternoon, 32° 34°, ground completely snow covered, river 20% open. Ten observers in 1 party. Party miles 75, 72 by car, 3 on foot. Sandhill Cranes were heard on count day, but couldn't be found. Randy Brown had seen 24 near Fort Kearney State Park on 24 December. John C. W. Bliese, George W. Brown (compiler), Linda Brown, Gail Deyle, Becky Green, Mike Klein, James Sabatier, James VanNorman, Wayne Vian, Jack and Lorraine Unbehaun.

Lincoln, 21 December. A 15-mile diameter circle centered at Codington and West A Street, to include Pioneers Park, about 8 miles of Wilderness Park, Yankee Lake area, Conestoga Lake area, eastern half of Pawnee Lake, Lagoon Park, Wyuka Cemetery. Deciduous woods 42%, harvested corn and milo fields 20%, weedy draws 20%, lakes 10%, coniferous woods 5%, mixed woods and cemeteries 3%. 5 AM to 5 PM. Morning clear, afternoon mostly clear. 13° to 40°, wind 0 to 12 mph SSW. No snow cover, still water frozen, running water mostly open. Wild food crop good. Twenty-six observers in 8 parties, plus 1 at feeder. Party hours 73, 48 by foot, 25 by car; party miles 443.5, 68 by foot, 375.5 by car. Mr. Harrington believes that this is a record high count for the Lincoln Christmas Count, and the largest number of participants they have had. The Robins were nearly as plentiful as one would expect in the spring. Barred Owls apparently have established residency in Wilderness Park, probably because there is no hunting or shooting now that it is a park area. It is unusual that no Red-headed Woodpeckers were seen there this year, compared to 23 last year. (Quite a contrast to their unusual abundance in the Omaha area.) Daryl Giblin attracted Screech Owls by playing tapes of their calls, and he reported that at times they would nearly fly into the car. Most of the Starlings were in an enormous roost in Pioneers Park. Deon Bahr, Cindy and Dave Cochran, Roger and Rosalie Di Silverstro, Shirley Doole, Daryl and Margaret Giblin, Everett and Mildred Gross, Ellen and Ralph Harrington (compiler), Kenny Kirschenmann, Lee Morris, Rosalind Morris, John and Mabel Ott, Elden Pemberton, Ken Reitan, Marcia Rohrer, Ann Ruesch, Hazel Scheiber, Frances Taylor, Cliff Toews, Cedric Ward, Eldean Ward.

Omaha, 20 December. A 15-mile diameter circle, centered at Offutt Base Lake to include Fontenelle Forest, Lake Manawa (Iowa) State Park, Plattsmouth Waterfowl Refuge, and portions of the Platte and Missouri Rivers. Cultivated fields and pastures 60%, woodlands 35%, water 5%. 5:30 AM to 5 PM. Clear to partly cloudy, 25° to 36°, wind north 9 to 31 mph. No snow cover, rivers and streams open, lakes frozen. Forty-four observers in 10 parties; party hours 74.5, 43.5 on foot, 31 by car; party miles 476.5, 58.5 on foot, 418 by car. This is the first time that a Common Redpoll has been reported on a count. One was seen near Glenwood (Iowa) on the count, and a small flock was seen the next day at Lake Manawa. It is estimated that 100,000 geese were on the Plattsmouth Refuge. Tape recorders were used in calling out owls. The large number of Red-headed Woodpeckers

wintering over probably is due to the open winter and to a good crop of acorns. Rose Andersen, Dave Baden, Steve Bellinghiere, Tanya Bray, James Cavanda, Sandy Cavanda, Hal Chase, Marjorie Clayson, Evelyn Conrad, Bob Corcoran, James Delahant, Dorothy Duda, Jim Fischer, Curt Forst, William Fiske, Jim Glathar, Marge Graf, Ruth Green, Janet Greer, Mary Harberg, Carl Heaney, Mike Heaney, Tom Heaney, Ann Hodgson, Thomas Hoffman, Gladys Johnson, Diane Jones, Eunice Kawamoto, Mary Kite, Rosalind Knauer, Marian Meier, Alan Na Pier Cathy Nelson, Pat Nicol, Inez Nuland, Doug Ostrem, Marie Pluta, Tony Salado, Kenneth Seger, Elva Sheard, Bob Starr, Melba Wigg (compiler), Gertrude Wood, Jim Zahller.

Scottsbluff, 20 December. A 15-mile diameter circle, centered on the bridge across the North Platte River at South Broadway, to include Scottsbluff and Gering. 7:30 AM to 4 PM. Mostly clear, no wind, 18° to 40°. Running water open, ponds and lakes frozen, snow cover 2 to 4 inches. Mr. McCole, who is a Game Warden, was surprised that they didn't see Great Blue Herons on the river on count day as he sees them every day. He also said that many ducks had moved east but that even so their count would have been higher if they had been watching just before sundown when large flocks fly to the cornfields to feed during the night. The Prairie Falcon has nested regularly on the Scotts Bluff National Monument for the past 15 years, and remained over this year. The Brewer's Blackbird was checked carefully for the light color of the eyes, the purplish sheen of the head, and the greenish tint of the body feathers. The Franklin's Gull flew very close and so was easily identified. Mrs. Harry Banghart, Lydia Bolz, Mrs. J. J. Brashear, Mrs. David Hughson, Mrs. LeRoy Kenitz, Mrs. Wallace Marking, James F. McCole, Mrs. Luis Nerud, Mrs. Carol Schuman, Mrs. Willard Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Witschy (compiler).

1975 NEBRASKA NESTING SURVEY

Compiled by Dr. Esther V. Bennett

Data on the 1975 nesting season in Nebraska were received from 15 observers, reporting on 66 species from 17 counties. Counties in the tabulation are listed in a west to east order, with the northernmost of approximately equal locations given first. Numbers represent Nest-Record Cards. Letters are from NOU Nesting Report forms: Y represents young observed; E represents Cowbird eggs found in other nests; F represents carrying food; M represents carrying nesting material; and N represents nests observed for which no Nest-Record Card was submitted. Thirty-five species were reported on 141 North American Nest-Record Cards. The counties with column numbers on the tabulation shown in parentheses and the contributors were: Adams (13) E. M. Helzer, M. Heiss, E. R. Ritchey, Bernice Welch; Banner (3) Ross A. Lock; Cheyenne (7) Ross A. Lock; Clay (14) G. Rader; Dawes (5) Ross A. Lock; Douglas (16) R. G. Cortelyou; Grant (8) G. Nason; Hall (12) C. W. Shafer; Kearney (11) H. J. Turner; Kimball (4) Ross A. Lock; Lancaster (15) N. G. Johnson; Lincoln (10) Mrs. M. A. Cox; McPherson (9) G. Nason; Morrill (6) L. Ell; Sarpy (17) R. G. Cortelyou; Scotts Bluff (2) Ross A. Lock, Mrs. Roy J. Witschy; Sioux (1) Ross A. Lock.

The following 20 Nebraska species which were reported in 1975 were not reported in the 1974 Nesting Survey (*NBR* 43:13): Blue-winged Teal, Merlin, Mountain Plover, Black-billed Cuckoo, Downy Woodpecker, Great Crested Flycatcher Eastern Phoebe, Willow Flycatcher, Eastern Wood Pewee, Say's Phoebe, Black-capped Chickadee, Brown Creeper, Wood Thrush,

	Sioux	Scotts Bluff	Banner	Kimball	Dawes	Morrill	Cheyenne	Grant	McPherson	Lincoln	Kearney	Hall	Adams	Clay	Lancaster	Douglas	Sarpy	Total	Cards
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
Barn Swallow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N,Y	-	12	-	1	-	-	-	-	13
Cliff Swallow	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Purple Martin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,N,Y	-	-	-	-	-	6
Blue Jay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-	Y	Y	-	-
Black-billed Magpie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N,Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Crow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black-capped Chickadee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-
White-breasted Nuthatch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-
Brown Creeper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
House Wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	8,Y	-	4	-	Y	12	-
Mockingbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Gray Catbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,Y	-	-	F	-	-	1
Brown Thrasher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N,Y	-	2	-	-	1,Y	M	-	-	-	3
American Robin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	2	14,Y	-	5	Y	Y	Y	21	-
Wood Thrush	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Eastern Bluebird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N	-	-	1	-	1	2	-
Loggerhead Shrike	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-
Starling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N,Y	-	N	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Warbling Vireo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chestnut-sided Warbler	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ovenbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-
House Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N,Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meadowlark sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	F	-	-	3	-
Red-winged Blackbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	1,F	F	F	1	-
Orchard Oriole	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	1	-	-	1,Y	-	1	3	-	-
Northern Oriole	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	1	2,Y	-	2,Y	-	F	5	-	-
Common Grackle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N	-	2	-	-	1,Y	F,Y	F	3	-	-
Brown-headed Cowbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	E,Y	E	-	-	-	-
Cardinal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	F	4	-
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	Y	1	-
Indigo Bunting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N	-	-	-	-
Grasshopper Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N,Y	-	-	-	-

	Sioux	Scotts Bluff	Banner	Kimball	Daves	Morrill	Cheyenne	Grant	McPherson	Lincoln	Kearney	Hall	Adams	Clay	Lancaster	Douglas	Sarpy	Total	Cards
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
Lark Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	
Field Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N, Y	-	-	-	
Song Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nest Cards																			
Individuals	3	2	5	-	9	1	2	1	1	-	2	34	43	1	31	1	5	141	
Species	2	2	2	-	4	1	2	1	1	-	2	12	9	1	18	1	5	35	
No Nest Cards	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	10	6	1	15	13	10	31	
Total Species	2	5	2	1	4	1	2	1	1	26	2	22	15	2	33	14	15	66	

Loggerhead Shrike, Warbling Vireo, Chestnut-sided Warbler Ovenbird, Lark Sparrow, Field Sparrow, and Song Sparrow.

Twenty-seven species reported in the 1974 Survey were not reported in 1975; Black-crowned Night Heron, Pintail, Cinnamon Teal, Swainson's Hawk, Bald Eagle, American Coot, Long-billed Curlew, Willet, American Avocet, Barn Owl, Screech Owl, Burrowing Owl, Poor-will, Chimney Swift, Hairy Woodpecker, Western Flycatcher, Horned Lark, Bell's Vireo, Red-eyed Vireo, Yellow Warbler, Common Yellow-throat, Bobolink, Yellow-headed Blackbird, Brewer's Blackbird, American Goldfinch, Rufous-sided Towhee, and Lark Bunting.

Persons contributing over 20 Nest-Record Cards were: C. W. Shafer (33), N. G. Johnson (31), Bernice Welch (28), and Ross A. Lock (22).

C. W. Shafer wrote "The Song Sparrow was observed flying into a heavy clump of rosebushes with a worm in its mouth. Its actions strongly suggested a nest nearby but a nest was not found in a brief search." Mrs. Witschy reported that the Yellow-billed and the Black-billed Cuckoos and the Chestnut-sided Warbler were all seen feeding young during a Nature Club outing on the National Park refuge near the river on 12 July.

Anyone who sees evidence of nesting - young, or adult birds carrying nesting material, food, or fecal sacs - can submit the information without the use of a special form, although it will be appreciated if the information is such form that it can be easily separated by species and county. This information will be included in the Nebraska Nesting Survey by letters rather than by numbers.

Anyone who has found, or expects to find, an active nest is invited to write in for North American Nest-Record Cards to use in reporting on the nest (a separate card for each nest except for colonial nesting species which require a separate card for each visit).

Cards, instruction sheets, and Laboratory of Ornithology Nest Survey Newsletters may be obtained from Dr. Esther Bennett, 1641 Devoe Drive, Lincoln, Nebraska 68520. Completed cards should be returned to Dr. Bennett by 1 October 1976 for the information to be included in the annual report. If persons wish to send information after that date it will be appreciated and sent to Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology, but it will not be possible to include it in the state summary.

City Naturalist, Lincoln

VERTEBRATE REMAINS IN GREAT HORNED OWL PELLETS IN NEBRASKA

Analyses of the contents of owl pellets have often been used in natural history studies of various owl species. Since the food of owls consists primarily of animals, these studies can also be of value in determining the mammalian fauna of an area (Fitcher, 1941; Jones, 1952; Choate, 1972). Such studies have not been common in Nebraska. Haecker (1941) noted food remains presented to a pair of nestling young by Great Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus*) adults in Douglas County; Fichter (1941) qualitatively examined contents of the pellets cast by these same individual owls. Additionally, Jones (1952) analyzed 23 pellets of the Great Horned Owl from Cherry County. Pellets of Great Horned Owls from one locality in northern Nebraska and six localities in central Nebraska were analyzed in this study in an effort to estimate the vertebrate foods used by this species.

Pellets were examined from the following sites (parenthetical roman numerals coincide with those used in Table 1 to denote localities described here):

(I) .5 mi. SE Farwell, Howard County. Ten pellets were taken from under a juniper tree at a farm in March 1975. A Great Horned Owl had been known to roost in that tree for the past three years.

(II) 7 mi. N Loup City, Sherman County. On 30 March 1975 sixteen pellets were collected from some abandoned farm buildings in hilly, nearly treeless prairie. No owl was seen here, but the large size of the pellets, broken bones of large prey, and general character of the pellets matched those of Great Horned Owls as described by Moon (1940).

(III) Cottonmill Lake, 3.5 mi. W Kearney, Buffalo County. Several intact pellets and some pellet debris (together making up about a liter of material) were found beneath cottonwood and box elder trees on 15 and 16 April 1975. A pair of Great Horned Owls were seen to fly from these trees.

(IV) 9.5 mi. S, .5 mi. E Mason City, Custer County. This locality is in Black Hill Basin, in a large gully known locally as the "Big Ditch". A man-made hole three feet in diameter and eight feet long dug into the west wall of the gully apparently served as a Great Horned Owl nest site. The hole was about fifty feet up from the floor of the dry ravine and ten feet down from the uneroded surface of Black Hill Basin. Surrounding this area was shortgrass prairie, largely cultivated. An adult Owl was seen in the immediate area of the nest hole on 29 April 1975, when the gully was searched for pellets. Inspection of the hole revealed an immature Owl at the back of the excavation where the diameter narrowed to about 1.5 feet. Feathers of prey species which littered the floor of the hole were picked up for later identification to supplement pellet data. Two fragmented pellets were collected beneath a large cottonwood and one beneath a small juniper situated 100 yards south of the nest hole, down the gully. Six additional pellets and a few fragmented pellets and scattered bones were picked up under a dead elm 200 yards up the gully (to the northeast).

(V) Kearney city cemetery, Buffalo County. Five pellets and some pellet debris were found under a juniper tree during an ornithology field trip on 3 May 1975. Dr. John C. W. Bliese, who led the field trip, said he has seen Great Horned Owls within the cemetery for several years.

(VI) 7.75 mi. N, .5 mi. W Axtell, Kearney County. On 4 May 1975 two pellets were found at the base of a small dead willow at the edge of a small flowing drainage ditch. Many cattails, willows, and sedges grew in the wet

immediate area. The surrounding area consisted of low sandhills vegetated by short grasses. Some of the area was cultivated and some grazed by cattle. The landowner said there were two Great Horned Owls in the vicinity.

(VII) 16.5 mi. S, 2 mi. W Nenzel, Cherry County. A locality in the Samuel R. McKelvie National Forest produced pellets on 13 and 14 July 1975. No owls were observed in the area, but these pellets resembled closely those collected at previous localities. Additionally, two contour feathers of the Great Horned Owl were found beneath one of the trees where pellets were collected. These pellets (number of pellets collected here unknown) were found beneath numerous yellow pines in the Steer Creek campground area, which consists of a few acres of forest plantation surrounded on all sides by typical Nebraska Sand Hills prairie. Small mammals were collected from this area by a field crew from Kearney State College; species trapped were compared with those found in pellets.

Crania and mandibular rami of mammals found within the pellets were identified by key (Glass, 1973) and by comparing dentitions to those of skulls of known species from the collection of mammals in the Kearney State College Vertebrate Museum. Birds were identified by feet and feathers in some pellets, but in most cases identification by skeletal elements was not possible.

In forming pellets, Great Horned Owls damaged bony elements of prey species extensively, making estimation of the numbers of prey individuals difficult. Quantification of mammals was accomplished by pairing upper incisors or rostral halves, zygomatic plates with connected maxilla and upper cheek-teeth, and mandibular rami. One symmetrical pair of each of these three parts was lumped and counted as one individual of that particular species. Extra parts were paired as much as possible and counted similarly. An attempt was made to pair parts of the same size and same amount of cheek-tooth wear.

Prey data are given in Table 1. *Peromyscus maniculatus* (Deer Mouse) and *P. leucopus* (White-footed Mouse) possibly both occurred in the pellets but the two species could not be differentiated in pellet remains and so are lumped in the data as *Peromyscus* sp. The same procedure was followed for the two Nebraska species of *Reithrodontomys*, *R. megalotis* (Western Harvest Mouse) and *R. montanus* (Plains Harvest Mouse), and of *Microtus*, *M. ochrogaster* (Prairie Vole) and *M. pennsylvanicus* (Meadow Vole).

Small mammal trapping done in the Samuel R. McKelvie National Forest (in the vicinity of locality VII) produced samples of all kinds (except Cottontails) that occurred in pellets from that locality. These mammals are typical inhabitants of the Sand Hills prairie. No mammal collecting was done at any other site where pellets were found, however numbers and kinds from pellets are probably representative of the faunas of the respective habitats. Mostly nocturnal species were eaten, in keeping with the nocturnal hunting habits of *Bubo* (although these owls will forage in daylight during times of low rodent activity — see Vaughan, 1954).

Pocket mice other than *Perognathus hispidus* in the Cherry County data are given in Table 1 as *P. flavescens* (Plains Pocket Mouse), which was the only species other than *P. hispidus* caught in snap traps in the area. However, *P. flavus* (Silky Pocket Mouse) is also known from Cherry County Sand Hills, but is rare there (Jones, 1964). The Plains Pocket Mouse (*P. flavescens*) was found by Jones (1952) in Great Horned Owl pellets from Valentine National Wildlife Refuge, Cherry County.

Small bird remains were nearly impossible to identify due to fragemen-

TABLE 1

Vertebrate remains in Great Horned Owl pellets from seven localities in Nebraska.

Roman numbers refer to localities described in the text.
Total percentage does not equal 100.0 because of rounding of individual percentages.

Species	Locality:	Number of Individuals							Total	Per cent of Total Number
		I	II	III	IV ^a	V	VI	VII		
<u>Blarina brevicauda</u> (Short-tailed Shrew)		-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	0.6
<u>Cryptotis parva</u> (Least Shrew)		-	-	6	-	-	-	-	6	1.8
<u>Sylvilagus floridanus</u> (Eastern Cottontail)		1	1	3	1	1	-	1	8	2.4
<u>Geomys bursarius</u> (Plains Pocket Gopher)		-	-	-	-	-	1	7	8	2.4
<u>Dipodomys ordii</u> (Ord's Kangaroo Rat)		-	-	-	-	-	-	17	17	5.1
<u>Perognathus flavescens</u> (Plains Pocket Mouse)		-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	2.7
<u>Perognathus hispidus</u> (Hispid Pocket Mouse)		-	-	-	2	-	-	1	3	0.9
<u>Reithrodontomys</u> sp. (Harvest Mice)		6	19	18	7	4	-	3	57	17.0
<u>Peromyscus</u> sp. (White-footed Mice)		31	36	60	11	6	-	6	150	44.8
<u>Onychomys leucogaster</u> (Northern Grasshopper Mouse)		3	2	-	1	-	-	3	9	2.7
<u>Microtus</u> sp. (Voles)		1	6	11	2	2	-	7	29	8.7
<u>Rattus norvegicus</u> (Norway Rat)		-	-	1	-	-	-	..	1	0.3
<u>Phasianus colchicus</u> (Ring-necked Pheasant)		-	-	-	2 ^b	-	-	-	2	0.6
<u>Colaptes auratus</u> (Common Flicker)		-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	0.6
(Red-shafted form)		-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	0.3
(Yellow-shafted form)		-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	0.3
<u>Corvus brachyrhynchos</u> (Common Crow)		-	-	1	1 ^c	1	-	-	3	0.9
Unidentified small birds (sparrow-sized)		1	6	13	-	-	-	4	24	7.2
Unidentified large birds (robin-sized)		1	1	1	-	-	1	-	4	1.2
Total		44	71	116	29	14	3	58	335	100.2

a Includes feathers of prey species from floor of nest hole

b One cock, one hen

c Probably carrion

tation of skulls and bones. Individuals were quantified by pairing carpo-metacarpi, the most commonly intact bones. Feathers were usually crushed to a powdery consistency but intact enough to aid in identification of Flickers (*Colaptes auratus*) and Ring-necked Pheasants (*Phasianus colchicus*).

Feathers of Common Crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), Ring-necked Pheasant, and Red-shafted Flicker were collected on the floor of the nest hole at locality IV near Mason City. Primary feathers of another small bird were collected there but could not be positively identified. The iridescent feathers of a cock Ring-necked Pheasant were found in one of the pellets while the duller feathers of a hen were found in the nest hole. Two of the pellets from near Mason City contained the remains of a Crow mixed with a considerable amount of gravel. Both of these pellets smelled strongly of decay. Crow remains in pellets from other localities did not have this rotten odor, and it was assumed this Crow had been a roadkill eaten as carrion.

Apparently, Great Horned Owls often take large species as their prey. Cottontail Rabbits (*Sylvilagus*) were taken by owls at six of the seven localities studied. Pocket Gophers and Norway Rats were included in the diet as well as the large birds mentioned above. Jones (1952) found gallinaceous birds (grouse and pheasants), Muskrats, and Pocket Gophers to be eaten by Cherry County owls. These prey species, because of their large size and weight, contribute more to the diet than the percentages in Table 1 indicate.

Remains of *Dipodomys ordii* (Ord's Kangaroo Rat) were tabulated more accurately by counting symmetrical pairs of femurs and tibio-fibulae than by counting skull parts. The actual number of skulls was six, but seventeen pairs of leg bones were removed from the pellets. The same was true of *Geomys* (Pocket Gopher) remains; three skulls were found, but seven pairs of humeri were present. Perhaps the skulls of these animals are not always eaten by owls.

No reptile or amphibian remains were found in any pellets. Insect parts were found in several pellets, but no effort was made to identify them.

The author wishes to thank Robert H. Czapslewski, Roger D. Fattig, Dudley R. Friskopp, and James Gray for help in collecting pellets.

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VARIED THRUSH. On the morning of 4 December 1975, while I was collecting pine cones in the Gering Cemetery, a bird flew into an elm tree above my head. There was a large flock of Robins in the Cemetery that morning and, at first glance, I assumed that this bird was a Robin. A second glance, however, revealed a black band across the rusty breast. The bird sat in the tree for several minutes so that I could clearly see all the marks of a Varied Thrush — the orange eye-stripe, orange wing-bars, and black breast-band. I was due at work in a few minutes, so I couldn't stay to watch the thrush for very long. However, when I drove around the Cemetery and came back to the area where I had seen it, the thrush was on the ground, acting just like a Robin.

Mrs. Joyce Brasher was able to see the Varied Thrush in the Cemetery later that morning. Other members of our Nature Club were not so fortunate, and repeated visits on other days have failed to produce another sighting.

— Alice Kenitz, Gering

A Varied Thrush was reported from Omaha in November 1972 (*NBR* 41:20) and in December 1935 and January 1936 up to three at a time were seen (in addition to a dead specimen found) at the Experiment Substation in North Platte (*NBR* 4:9). These seem to be the only previous reports of the Varied Thrush in Nebraska. — Ed.

6-1976

WHOLE ISSUE *Nebraska Bird Review* (June 1976)
44(2)

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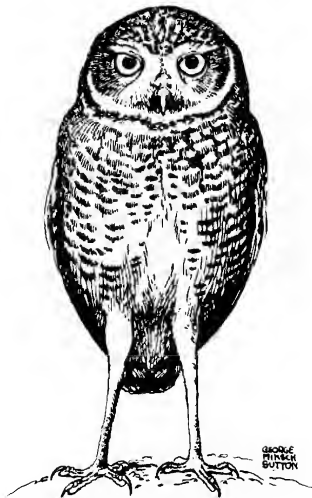
The Nebraska Bird Review

A Magazine of Ornithology of the Nebraska Region

XXXXIV

JUNE, 1976

NUMBER 2



Published by the

NEBRASKA ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION, INC.
Founded 1899

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Published quarterly in March, June, September, and December by the Nebraska Ornithologists' Union as its official journal and sent free to all members who are not in arrears for dues. Subscriptions at \$5.00 per volume in the United States and \$5.25 in all other countries, payable in advance. Single numbers, \$1.25 each. All dues and subscriptions should be remitted to the Treasurer, A. W. Madison, Box 505, Sutherland, Nebraska 69165. Orders for back numbers should be sent to the Librarian, Dr. Neva Pruess, University of Nebraska State Museum, Lincoln, 68588. All manuscripts for publication should be sent to the Editor, R. G. Cortelyou, 5109 Underwood Avenue, Omaha, Nebraska 68132.

THE SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING

Fontenelle Forest, Bellevue, was the focus for the Seventy-fifth Annual Meeting 15 and 16 May 1976. The paper session and the business meeting were held in the Nature Center, with about 60 present. The formal program consisted of:

Welcome Robert Fluchel, Director, Fontenelle Forest Nature Center
Eunice Kawamoto, President, Omaha Chapter, National Audubon Society

Response, Dr. Rosalind Morris, President, NOU

NOU Beginnings, Doris Gates, Chadron

Slide Presentation on Fontenelle Forest, Robert Fluchel, Director,
Fontenelle Forest Nature Center

Nesting Prairie Falcons and Golden Eagles in Nebraska, Ross Lock,
Non-game Specialist, Nebraska Game and Parks Commission

Effects of Grazing Management on the Sandhills Prairie Community,
Dr. Roger Sharpe, Mike Schard, and Tom Cole, Biology Department
University of Nebraska at Omaha

Leg Characteristics of Mallard Ducks in Central Nebraska, Mark Kleine,
Kearney State College

Platte River National Wildlife Refuge, Bruce Wiesman, U.S. Fish and
Wildlife Service, Grand Island

Slide Show on the Niobrara River, Ted Hoffman, Sierra Club.

D. Andrew Saunders was unable to give his paper on "The Courtship of the American Wigeon", which had been reported to the Nebraska Academy of Science.

At the business meeting the invitation to hold the 1977 Annual Meeting in Lincoln was accepted. It was the consensus of the meeting that in the future more time should be allotted to birding, and the paper sessions should be shortened or scheduled later in the day, or both. The following officers were elected: Dr. Esther Bennett, Lincoln, president; Dennis Holley, Shelton, vice-president; Mrs. Emma Johnson, Omaha, secretary; A. W. Madison, Sutherland, treasurer; Dr. Neva Pruess, Lincoln, librarian; and R. G. Cortelyou, Omaha, editor.

About 55 people attended the banquet, at which Dr. Stephen Fretwell, Kansas State University, spoke on "What Determines the Numbers of Birds?"

Field day was the kind of a day that makes us realize how lucky we usually are on weather: a light to moderate intermittent rain had started the afternoon before and continued into the morning, but all three trips, two to the Forest and one to Lake Manawa (Iowa) State Park, across the river, were held. At the noon count eighty-three species (or eighty-four if the *Empidonax* sp. recorded was other than a Least Flycatcher) were tallied, and four more (marked *) were added later by a die-hard group that went back in the Forest for more birding. The species reported were: Pied-billed Grebe*, Great Blue Heron, Great Egret, Blue-winged Teal, Northern Shoveler, Wood Duck; Red-tailed and Red-shouldered* Hawks; Osprey*, Bobwhite, Ring-necked Pheasant, American Coot, Spotted Sandpiper; Common and Black Terns; Rock and Mourning Doves; Great Horned Owl, Chimney Swift, Ruby-throated Hummingbird, Belted Kingfisher, Common Flicker; Red-bellied, Red-headed, and Downy Woodpeckers; Eastern Kingbird, Great Crested Flycatcher,

Eastern Phoebe, Least Flycatcher, Empidonax sp.; Tree, Bank, Rough-winged, Barn, and Cliff Swallows; Purple Martin, Blue Jay, Common Crow, Black-capped Chickadee, Tufted Titmouse, White-breasted Nuthatch.

House and Carolina Wrens; Gray Catbird, Brown Thrasher, American Robin; Wood, Swainson's, and Gray-cheeked Thrushes; Ruby-crowned Kinglet, Starling; Bell's Yellow-throated, Red-eyed, and Warbling Vireos; Prothonotary, Blue-winged, Tennessee, and Orange-crowned Warblers; Northern Parula; Yellow, Magnolia, Yellow-rumped, Blackburnian, and Black-poll Warblers; Ovenbird, Northern Waterthrush*, Kentucky Warbler, Common Yellowthroat, American Redstart, House Sparrow, Meadowlark sp.; Yellow-headed and Red-winged Blackbirds; Orchard and Northern Orioles; Common Grackle, Brown-headed Cowbird, Scarlet Tanager, Cardinal, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Indigo Bunting, American Goldfinch, Rufous-sided Towhee; Chipping, White-throated, Swamp, and Song Sparrows.

1975 (EIGHTEENTH) FALL OCCURRENCE REPORT

Two hundred sixty-four species, plus three accidentals, are listed in this report, which covers nine localities. These figures compare with 267 from 13 localities in 1974, 281 from 12 localities in 1973, and 253 from 10 localities in 1972.

The information is presented in a rough west (left) to east (right) order, with locations of about the same longitude listed with the northernmost first (left). Two dates indicate the first and last records during the period. The symbols used are:

Jl, Au, Sp, Oc, No, and De for the months.

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

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

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 may vary greatly between periods. (S - W also indicates much the same thing, but is used in cases which are considered special circumstances, rather than a normal pattern.)

x where the exact date in a month was not given.

* see comments under McPherson.

The reporting locations, contributors, and special comments are:

Adams, Hastings, 103 species, Mrs. Wm. Helzer, Mrs. Edith Hurlbut, Mrs. O. W. Ritchey, Miss Bernice Welch (reporter), David Rose.

Cherry, Valentine, 77 species, Douglas Ballard (reporter).

Douglas (and Sarpy), Omaha and Bellevue, R. G. Cortelyou, Ruth Green, Melba Wigg (reporters), Tanya Bray, Graham Chisholm, Evelyn Conrad, Janet Greer. The first White Pelican seen had an injured wing. It was later joined by another, apparently in good condition. What happened to the injured bird is not known; it is assumed that the other migrated. The Cinnamon Teal was taken by a hunter on the Platte about halfway from its mouth to Louisville. An individual American Coot was seen 4 August. Some birds seen in flight 9 August were believed to be Upland Sandpipers but were not positively identified. The Lazuli Bunting was reported by Marvin S. Blair of Bellevue, who noted the white belly, rose-colored breast, and double white

	Sioux	Scotts Bluff	Cherry	Lin- coln	Howard Hall	Adams	Lan- caster	Doug- Sarpy
Common Loon	-	-	-	-	-	-	No 6 No 22	No 8
Horned Grebe	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sp 22	No 19
Eared Grebe	-	-	-	* J1 24	-	-	-	-
Western Grebe	-	Oc 2 Oc 4	Oc 10*	J1 24	-	-	-	Au 8
Pied-billed Grebe	-	Oc 2 Oc 4	-	Oc 13	-	J1 20	J1 12 No 6	Sp 6 No 27
White Pelican	-	-	S - Au x	Oc 25	-	-	-	J1 13 Sp 22
Double-crested Cormorant	-	S - Oc 4	S - Oc 10	-	-	-	Au 22	Au 15 No 8
Great Blue Heron	S - - W	S - De 22	S - Oc 10	* S - Oc 11	Au 10 Sp 30	Au 10	J1 30 De 21	S - No 15
Green Heron	-	-	-	J1 8	S - Au 10	-	S - Sp 12	S - No 2
Little Blue Heron	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sp 14	-
Cattle Egret	-	-	-	-	-	-	Au 15 Au 17	-
Great Egret	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Oc 6 Oc 7
Black-crowned Night Heron	-	J1 8 Sp 27	-	* Au 22 Oc 11	Au 30	-	Sp 12 Sp 26	-
American Bittern	-	J1 6 J1 20	-	-	-	-	Sp 12	Sp 30
Trumpeter Swan	-	-	Sp 15	-	-	-	-	-
Canada Goose	Oc 15	De 20 De 24	Sp 20	-	No 15 No 30	-	Au 16 De 21	Oc 11 De 20
White-fronted Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	Oc 24	No 8
Snow Goose	No 14	-	-	-	-	-	Oc 6 No 22	Sp 12 De 20
Mallard	P	P	P	* P	-	S - J1 10	P	Au 8 De 20
Gadwall	S - Oc 4	Oc 4	-	-	-	-	Sp 21	Oc 15 No 2
Pintail	-	Sp 30 Oc 4	Sp 15 Oc 14	-	-	Sp 4	De 21	Oc 5 De 20
Green-winged Teal	S - - W	Sp 4 De 20	-	-	-	-	Sp 22 Oc 24	Au 8 No 23
Blue-winged Teal	S - Oc 4	-	Au 29	S - Oc 10	-	-	Au 17 Oc 10	Au 8 Oc 18
Cinnamon Teal	-	-	-	-	-	Au 3	-	De x
American Wigeon	J1 1 Oc 28	Sp 4 Oc 20	Oc 14*	No 14	-	-	De 21	Oc 8 No 23
Northern Shoveler	S - Oc 28	Oc 4 No 4	Sp 20 Oc 9	Oc 10	-	-	Sp 22 No 22	Oc 11 De 20
Wood Duck	-	Oc 4	-	-	-	-	Au 17 - W	S - No 23
Redhead	-	Oc 4	Oc 9*	Oc 14 Oc 30	-	J1 23	No 6	Sp 22 No 23

	Sioux	Scotts Bluff	Cherry	Lincoln	Howard Hall	Adams	Lan-caster	Doug-Sarpy
Ring-necked Duck	-	-	Sp 20 Oc 9	-	-	-	Sp 22	De 7 De 10
Canvasback	-	-	Oc 14 Oc 30	Jl 28	-	Au 10	No 24	No 22 De 20
Lesser Scaup	-	Oc 4	Oc 9	-	-	-	Oc 19 No 6	Oc 5 De 14
Common Goldeneye	-	De 20	-	-	-	-	-	No 23 De 20
Bufflehead	-	Oc 19 No 7	-	-	-	-	No 22	No 22
Ruddy Duck	-	-	-	*	-	-	Sp 22 No 22	Sp 22 No 10
Hooded Merganser	-	-	-	-	-	-	No 22	No 14
Common Merganser	-	Oc 4 De 20	-	-	-	-	No 22	No 23 De 20
Turkey Vulture	-	S - Sp 14	S - Sp 26	Sp 30	-	-	-	-
Sharp-shinned Hawk	-	-	-	Sp 29	Au 20 Au 21	-	De 21	Sp 3 Oc 16
Cooper's Hawk	-	-	-	-	-	Au 17	Sp 9	Sp 13
Red-tailed Hawk	P	P	P	S - Oc 29	P	P	P	P
Broad-winged Hawk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Oc 1
Swainson's Hawk	-	S - Jl 9	Au 15 * Sp 16	S - Au 23	-	-	Sp 12	-
Rough-legged Hawk	Oc 15 - W	No 2 - W	Sp 16 De 15	De 28	-	De 20	Oc 28 Oc 30	-
Ferruginous Hawk	-	Au 16	-	-	-	-	-	-
Golden Eagle	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	No 20
Bald Eagle	De 13	No 1 - W	De 8 De 18	De 15 - W	No 29 - W	-	De 3 De 5	Oc 16 De 6
Marsh Hawk	P	P	P	-	-	Au 17	Sp 8 De 21	De 20
Osprey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Au 28 Sp 7
Prairie Falcon	P	De 23	-	-	-	-	-	-
Merlin	-	Au 27 - W	-	-	-	-	De 21	-
American Kestrel	P	P	Au 27 * Sp 26	P	P	-	P	P
Greater Prairie Chicken	-	-	-	* P	-	-	-	-
Sharp-tailed Grouse	P	-	P	* P	-	-	-	-
Bobwhite	-	P	-	P	P	P	P	P
Ring-necked Pheasant	P	P	P	* P	P	P	P	P
Turkey	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-
Sandhill Crane	Sp 29	Oc 22 No 9	Oc 29	-	Sp 7	Oc 1	-	-
Virginia Rail	-	-	-	-	-	-	Au 20	-

	Sioux	Scotts Bluff	Cherry	Lin- coln	Howard Hall	Adams	Lan- caster	Doug- Sarpy
Sora	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sp 18	Sp 9
American Coot	S - No 1	S - Oc 4	S - * Oc 10	Sp 28 Sp 30	-	Sp 3	Au 22 De 21	Sp 29 De 10
Semipalmated Plover	-	-	-	-	-	-	Au 11 Au 31	-
Killdeer	S - Oc 15	S - Oc 20	S - * Oc 14	S - Oc 10	S - No 14	S - Sp 26	S - No 24	S - De 12
Black-bellied Plover	-	-	-	-	-	-	Au 13 Oc 5	-
American Woodcock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No 8
Common Snipe	S - Oc 25	-	-	Au 20 No 14	-	-	Sp 10 De 21	No 8
Long-billed Curlew	S - Au 17	-	- * -	-	-	-	-	-
Upland Sandpiper	S - Au 11	S - Au 8	- * -	S - Jl 19	-	-	Jl 9	-
Spotted Sandpiper	-	S - Oc 4	-	Jl 4	-	-	Au 11 Sp 17	Jl 12 Sp 17
Solitary Sandpiper	-	Au 28	-	-	-	-	Au 22 Oc 10	Au 8 Au 23
Greater Yellowlegs	-	Au 9 Sp 30	Sp 15* Oc 14	-	-	-	Jl 25 Oc 10	Au 8 Sp 17
Lesser Yellowlegs	-	Oc 4	-	-	-	-	Au 22 Sp 22	Au 8 Oc 7
Pectoral Sandpiper	-	-	-	-	-	-	Au 13 Oc 5	Au 8 Au 25
White-rumped Sandpiper	-	-	- *	-	-	-	Au 11	-
Baird's Sandpiper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Au 25
Least Sandpiper	-	-	-	Jl 25	-	-	Jl 25 Oc 10	Au 2 Au 8
Semipalmated Sandpiper	-	-	-	-	-	-	Au 11 Oc 5	-
Western Sandpiper	-	-	-	Sp 5	-	-	Jl 8 Au 31	Au 8
Sanderling	-	-	-	-	-	-	Au 11 Sp 22	-
Short-billed Dowitcher	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jl 25	Au 8
Dowitcher sp.	-	Oc 20	-	-	-	-	Au 22	-
Long-billed Dowitcher	-	-	Oc 14	-	-	-	-	Au 8
Buff-breasted Sandpiper	-	-	-	-	-	-	Au 16 Sp 23	-
American Avocet	-	-	Oc 14*	-	-	-	-	-
Wilson's Phalarope	-	Oc 20	-	*Jl 26	-	Au 3	-	Oc 2
Northern Phalarope	-	-	Sp 15	-	-	-	-	-
Herring Gull	-	Oc 4	-	-	-	-	Oc 5	No 22 De 6
Herring/Ring-billed Gull	-	-	-	Oc 25 No 7	-	-	-	-
Ring-billed Gull	-	Sp 13 No 8	S - Oc 14	Oc 16	-	-	Jl 9 No 22	Sp 13 No 23

	Sioux	Scotts Bluff	Cherry	Lin- coln	Howard Hall	Adams	Lan- caster	Doug- Sarpy
Franklin's Gull	-	Sp 30 De 20	-	Oc 6 Oc 7	-	Au 1	Jl 25 Au 16	Sp 24 No 21
Forster's Tern	-	-	-	-	-	-	Au 16 Sp 23	-
Common Tern	-	-	-	Jl 28	-	-	Sp 2	-
Least Tern	-	-	-	-	-	-	Au 11	-
Caspian Tern	-	-	-	-	-	-	Au 29	-
Black Tern	S - Sp 12	S - Sp 1	Au x	-	-	-	Jl 25 Sp 2	Au 9 Sp 1
Rock Dove	P	P	-	P	P	P	P	P
Mourning Dove	S - Oc 20	S - No 8	S - * No 8	S - Oc 11	-	S - De 20	S - - W	S - De 20
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	-	S - Jl 12	- * -	S - Au 22	S - Au 30	S - Jl 30	S - Sp 26	S - Oc 11
Black-billed Cuckoo	-	Jl 12	-	Jl 4 Jl 10	-	-	S - Sp 12	S - Au 3
Groove-billed Ani	-	-	-	-	Oc 18 Oc 30	-	-	-
Screech Owl	-	Jl 7 Oc 21	-	-	-	De 19	P	P
Great Horned Owl	P	P	Oc 4	P	P	P	P	P
Snowy Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	De 13
Burrowing Owl	S - Oc 6	S - Oc 4	- * -	S - Jl 21	S - Au 23	-	-	-
Barred Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	De 21	P
Long-eared Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	No x - W	Oc 18
Short-eared Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	Au 8 No 26	-
Saw-whet Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	No 12	-
Poor-will	-	Jl 6 Jl 10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Nighthawk	S - Sp 2	S - Sp 18	S - * Sp 13	S - Jl 12	S - Sp 14	S - Sp 18	S - Sp 25	S - Oc 11
Chimney Swift	-	S - Au 8	S - Au x	S - Jl 22	S - Sp 15	S - Sp 20	S - Oc 10	S - Oc 11
White-throated Swift	-	S - Au 27	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	-	-	-	Sp 9	-	-	Sp 5 Sp 6	S - Sp 27
Broad-tailed Hummingbird	-	Au 8 Au 16	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rufous Hummingbird	-	Au 15 Sp 14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belted Kingfisher	P	P	S - De 28	P	S - Oc 16	S - De 20	P	S - De 29
Common Flicker	P	P	S - * Oc 9	P	P	P	P	P
Red-bellied Woodpecker	-	-	-	Oc 13	P	P	P	P
Red-headed Woodpecker	S - Sp 2	S - Oc 4	Au 19	S - Sp 12	S - Sp 7	S - Au 31	S - De 21	S - - W

	Sioux	Scotts Eluff	Cherry	Lin- coln	Howard Hall	Adams	Lan- caster	Doug- Sarpy
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sp 26 De 21	No 8 No 16
Hairy Woodpecker	P	P	P	No 28 De 24	P	P	P	P
Downy Woodpecker	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Eastern Kingbird	S - Sp 5	S - Sp 18	S - * Sp x	S - Sp 22	S - Sp 17	S - Sp 2	S - Sp 9	S - Sp 17
Western Kingbird	S - Sp 1	S - Sp 16	S - * Sp x	S - Sp 22	S - Sp 7	S - Au 15	S - Au 29	S - Au 23
Great Crested Flycatcher	-	-	-	-	S - Au 3	-	S - Sp 12	S - Sp 16
Eastern Phoebe	-	-	-	S - Jl 10	-	Jl 11	Sp 5	S - Oc 2
Say's Phoebe	S - Sp 15	S - Sp 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sp 5 Sp 10	Sp 6
Acadian Flycatcher	-	-	-	-	-	-	Au 31 Sp 12	-
Willow Flycatcher	Jl 1 Sp 2	-	-	-	-	-	Jl 4 Sp 5	Jl 8
Alder Flycatcher	-	-	- *	-	-	-	Sp 10	-
Least Flycatcher	-	-	-	-	-	Jl 11 Au 31	Au 8 Sp 12	Au 22 Sp 24
Empidonax sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jl 27 Oc 16
Eastern Wood Pewee	-	-	- *	-	-	Au 10	S - Sp 10	S - Oc 2
Western Wood Pewee	S - Sp 16	S - Sp 11	-	Sp 3	-	-	-	-
Olive-sided Flycatcher	-	-	-	-	-	-	Au 17	Au 17 Sp 14
Horned Lark	P	P	P *	P	P	P	P	P
Tree Swallow	-	-	- *	-	-	-	Sp 2	S - Oc 8
Bank Swallow	-	-	-	-	S - Au 10	Au 15	Sp 2	S - Oc 4
Rough-winged Swallow	S - Au 25	S - Jl 12	S - Sp x	S - Jl x	S - Au 20	-	S - Sp 3	S - Oc 4
Barn Swallow	S - Sp 27	S - Oc 4	S - * Sp x	S - Sp 19	S - Sp 27	S - Au 31	S - Oc 5	S - Oc 18
Cliff Swallow	S - Sp 1	S - Sp 13	S - Sp x	S - Sp 19	S - Sp 7	S - Jl 11	-	S - Oc 4
Purple Martin	-	-	-	S - Au 15	S - Sp 15	S - Au 27	S - Sp 5	S - Sp 13
Blue Jay	P	P	P *	P	P	P	P	P
Black-billed Magpie	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-
Common Crow	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Pinon Jay	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	-

	Sioux	Scotts Bluff	Cherry	Lin- coln	Howard Hall	Adams	Lan- caster	Doug- Sарy
Black-capped Chickadee	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Tufted Titmouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P
White-breasted Nuthatch	P	Jl 27	P	No 22 - W	No 29 - W	P	P	P
Red-breasted Nuthatch	-	P	-	*No 25 - W	No 29 - W	Oc 27 - W	Au 31 - W	Sp 13 No 16
Brown Creeper	-	No 7 - W	-	Sp 28 - W	Oc 30 - W	Oc 20 - W	Oc 5 - W	S - - W
House Wren	S - Sp 27	S - Sp 9	-	* S - Sp 2	S - Au 28	S - Oc 6	S - Oc 10	S - Oc 6
Winter Wren	-	No 2	No 8 No 22	-	-	-	Sp 4	Oc 13 - W
Carolina Wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sp 7	P
Long-billed Marsh Wren	S - Au 31	-	-	-	-	Au 3	Sp 4 Oc 10	Sp 1 Oc 17
Short-billed Marsh Wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	Au 17	-
Rock Wren	S - Sp 22	S - Oc 29	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mockingbird	-	Au 22 Au 31	-	-	S - Au 20	-	S - Oc 11	No 7
Gray Catbird	S - Sp 27	Au 30 Sp 29	-	* S - Au 16	S - Au 23	S - Au 31	S - Oc 11	S - No 9
Brown Thrasher	S - Sp 13	S - Sp 30	S - Sp 9	* S - Sp 6	S - Oc 16	S - De 20	S - No 5	S - De 20
Sage Thrasher	-	Au 29	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Robin	P	P	P	* P	P	P	P	P
Varied Thrush	-	De 4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wood Thrush	-	-	-	-	-	S - Au 3	-	S - Sp 14
Hermit Thrush	Sp 27 Oc 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	Oc 16 Oc 17
Swainson's Thrush	Jl 1 Sp 26	Sp 21 Sp 25	-	* -	-	-	Sp 2 Sp 30	Sp 19
Eastern Bluebird	-	-	De 29	S - De 14	S - De 20	S - No 28	P	P
Mountain Bluebird	-	S - Oc 12	-	Oc 9	-	-	-	-
Townsend's Solitaire	Sp 13 Sp 27	Oc 4 - W	No 6	* De 22 De 31	De 20	Sp 10	De 21	-
Golden-crowned Kinglet	-	No 1 De 20	-	-	-	De 20 - W	Oc 8 - W	Oc 4 - W
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	Sp 26	Oc 29	-	*Oc 20	-	De 12	Sp 4 No 11	Sp 13 De 20
Water Pipit	-	Oc 12	-	Oc 29 Oc 31	-	-	-	-
Sprague's Pipit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Oc 18
Bohemian Waxwing	-	De 20 De 29	-	-	-	-	-	-

	Sioux	Scotts Bluff	Cherry	Lincoln	Howard Hall	Adams	Lan-caster	Doug-caster Sarpy
Kentucky Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S - Au 3
Connecticut Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sp 12	Sp 29
Mourning Warbler	-	-	-	Sp 29 Oc 3	-	-	Oc 8	Oc 16
Macgillivray's Warbler	Sp 2 Sp 3	Oc 4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Yellowthroat	-	S - Sp 10	-	S - Au 30	S - Au 23	Sp 10	S - Sp 26	S - Oc 9
Yellow-breasted Chat	-	S - Jl 12	-	* -	S - Au 26	Jl 14	-	S - Jl 14
Hooded Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	Sp 10	-	-
Wilson's Warbler	Sp 1 Sp 27	Sp 11 Sp 27	-	* Sp 3 Sp 5	-	-	Sp 4 Sp 30	Au 25 Sp 13
Canada Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sp 4 Sp 12	Au 25 Oc 4
American Redstart	Sp 2 Sp 26	-	-	* -	-	Jl 2	Sp 2 Sp 22	S - Sp 5
House Sparrow	P	P	P	* P	P	P	P	P
Bobolink	-	-	S - Au x	S - Au 14	S - Au 20	-	-	-
Eastern Meadowlark	-	-	-	-	S - Au 16	-	S - No 19	S - Oc 18
Meadowlark sp.	-	-	-	-	-	P	P	P
Western Meadowlark	P	P	S - Oc 9	* P	P	-	P	S - Oc 18
Yellow-headed Blackbird	S - Sp 27	S - Oc 4	S - * Sp 15	S - Sp 29	S - Sp 16	S - Au 10	Sp 12 Sp 25	S - Au 4
Red-winged Blackbird	S - De 31	S - De 20	S - * Oc 14	S - De 18	S - Sp 7	S - De 20	P	S - No 22
Orchard Oriole	S - Au 25	S - Jl 12	-	* S - Au 20	S - Sp 6	S - Au 17	S - Au 31	S - Au 24
Northern Oriole	-	S - Au 30	-	* S - Sp 7	S - Sp 5	S - Sp 2	S - Sp 10	S - Sp 13
Rusty Blackbird	-	Oc 4	-	-	-	Oc 15	No 7 De 31	Oc 4 De 20
Brewer's Blackbird	-	Oc 2 De 20	-	-	-	-	Au 12 No 15	Jl 17 De 20
Common Grackle	S - Sp 27	S - De 30	-	* S - De 6	S - Sp 27	S - - W	S - - W	S - De 18
Brown-headed Cowbird	S - Sp 27	S - Oc 4	S - Au x	S - Sp 7	S - Sp 10	S - Au 13	S - - W	S - De 18
Western Tanager	-	Sp 12 Sp 23	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Tanager	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S - Sp 10
Cardinal	-	Jl 12	-	P	P	P	P	P
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	-	-	-	Oc 25	S - Au 31	S - Au 31	S - Sp 10	S - Oc 10

	Sioux	Scotts Bluff	Cherry	Lincoln	Howard Hall	Adams	Lan-caster	Doug-Sarpy
Black-headed Grosbeak	-	S - Jl 12	-	Jl 6	-	-	-	-
Blue Grosbeak	-	S - Au 26	-	* S - Jl 25	-	S - Au 3	Au 18 Au 29	S - Au 25
Indigo Bunting	-	-	-	-	-	S - Jl 12	S - Sp 9	S - Oc 10
Lazuli Bunting	Au 31	S - Au 5	-	-	-	-	-	Oc 10
Dickcissel	-	-	-	S - Jl 11	S - Sp 5	S - Au 17	S - Sp 12	S - Sp 6
Evening Grosbeak	-	De 21	No 22	-	-	Sp 12	No 7 De 31	De 29
Purple Finch	-	-	-	-	De 20	-	Oc 24 - W	Oc 16 De 21
House Finch	-	P	-	Sp 15 Oc 22	-	-	-	-
Pine Grosbeak	-	-	-	-	-	De 8	-	-
Common Redpoll	De 7	-	-	-	-	De 23	De 21	De 20 De 31
Pine Siskin	-	P	-	-	-	De 8 De 20	De 21	No 1 De 31
American Goldfinch	S - Oc 15	P	P	* S - No 14	P	P	P	P
Rufous-sided Towhee	S - Oc 15	S - Oc 5	-	* S - Au 22	S - Oc 16	S - Oc 2	Oc 5 Oc 24	S - De 18
Brown Towhee	-	Sp 18	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lark Bunting	S - Sp 3	S - Sp 13	S - Au x	* S - Au x	S - Au 28	S - Jl 12	-	Oc 11
Savannah Sparrow	Jl 1 Au 30	Au 25 Oc 4	-	-	-	-	Sp 24 Oc 24	Sp 23 Oc 19
Grasshopper Sparrow	-	-	-	* S - Jl 3	S - Au 10	Au 10	S - Sp 17	-
Baird's Sparrow	-	-	-	Jl 25	-	-	-	-
Henslow's Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	Oc 10	-
Le Conte's Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	Oc 5 Oc 10	-
Sharp-tailed Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	Oc 10	Oc 18
Vesper Sparrow	S - Oc 15	S - Oc 4	-	* -	-	-	Sp 26 Oc 10	Au 23 Oc 18
Lark Sparrow	S - Au 30	S - Sp 7	S - Au x	* S - Jl 21	S - Au 28	-	S - Oc 22	-
Dark-eyed Junco	Sp 27 - W	Oc 4 - W	No 3 - W	Sp 11 - W	Oc 28 - W	Oc 19 - W	Sp 24 - W	Oc 10 - W
Tree Sparrow	No 15 - W	Oc 4 - W	No 30	Sp 3 - W	Sp 10 - W	No 10 - W	Oc 10 - W	Oc 14 - W
Chipping Sparrow	S - Sp 2	S - Au 17	-	S - Sp x	S - Au 30	-	Sp 9 De 19	S - De 20
Clay-colored Sparrow	S - Oc 10	Sp 8 Oc 4	-	* Jl 21	Oc 28 No 13	-	Oc 10	Sp 6 Oc 13

	Sioux	Scotts Bluff	Cherry	Lin- coln	Howard Hall	Adams	Lan- caster	Doug- Sarpy
Brewer's Sparrow	S - Au 31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Field Sparrow	-	-	-	* S - Sp 3	S - Au 28	S - Jl 20	S - De 21	S - Oc 18
Harris' Sparrow	-	Oc 4 - W	Oc 4 Oc 15	Oc 4 Oc 24	Oc 10 De 20	Au 13 - W	Oc 10 - W	Oc 11 - W
White-crowned Sparrow	Sp 26 No 10	Sp 7 - W	Oc 3 Oc 10	* -	Oc 16 De 20	-	Oc 1 De 31	Oc 18 De 20
White-throated Sparrow	-	Oc 4 Oc 5	-	Sp 14	Oc 16 De 20	-	Oc 2 De 31	Sp 28 De 20
Fox Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	Jl 20	Oc 24 De 7	Oc 9 No 8
Lincoln's Sparrow	Sp 12 Oc 4	-	-	* -	Sp 29	-	Sp 9 Oc 28	Sp 27 De 20
Swamp Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sp 26 Oc 28	Oc 17 No 1
Song Sparrow	-	Sp 8 - W	Sp 9 No 8	* -	Au 3 No 13	Au 10 De 20	Au 8 - W	P
McCown's Longspur	S - Sp 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lapland Longspur	-	-	-	-	-	De 13 De 20	No 19 De 29	-
Smith's Longspur	-	Sp 18	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chestnut-collared Longspur	S - Sp 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Snow Bunting	-	-	-	-	-	De 24	De 5	-

wingbars while it was perched, and the blue back when it flew. A Sharp-tailed Sparrow was seen 19 October east of Plattsmouth, in Iowa and outside of the area normally covered in the Douglas-Sarpy report, by Evelyn Conrad and Catherine Nelson.

Hall, Grand Island, 86 species, William Schleicher (reporter). The Groove-billed Ani was reported in *NBR* 43:79.

Howard, see Hall.

Lancaster, Lincoln, 193 species, Dr. Esther Bennett, Shirley Doole, Dr. Norma Johnson (reporters), Fitzhugh and Mabel Diggs (Hamburg, Iowa), Terry Genrich, Daryl Giblin, Nancy Hungerford, John and Mabel Ott, Melba Wigg (Omaha). A Loon seen 19 November at Capitol Beach was either a Red-throated or a small phase Common, and a possible White-winged Scoter was seen at the same time and place. The Saw-whet Owl was found near a hangar at the airport and lived about 24 hours.

Lincoln, North Platte and Hershey, 118 species and the possibility that one of the "Herring/Ring-billed Gulls" was a Herring Gull. Mrs. E. C. Logan for the Tout Bird Club, and Mrs. M. A. Cox (reporters).

McPherson, Tryon, 71 species, Mrs. Oona Bassett (reporter). This report was received early and misfiled, and discovered too late to be included properly in the table, where an entry is marked only by *. The full entries

are: Grebes, Eared Sp 2 - 15, Western S - Sp 19; Herons, Great Blue S - Sp 5, Black crowned Night S - Jl 23; Mallard S - Sp 29, Wigeon S - Jl -4, Red-head Sp 2, Ruddy Duck S - Sp 15, Swainson's Hawk Jl 1 - Sp 15, Kestrel S - Jl 23, Prairie Chicken S - Sp 30, Sharp-tail P, Pheasant P, Coot S - Sp 15, Killdeer S - Sp 15, Long-billed Curlew S - Au 28, Upland Sandpiper S - Au x, Greater Yellowlegs Au 31, White-rumped Sandpiper Au 19, Avocet Au 19 - Sp 15, Wilson's Phalarope S - Sp 15, Mourning Dove S - Sp 29, Yellow-billed Cuckoo Jl 4, Burrowing Owl Jl 1 - Jl 23, Nighthawk S - Jl 18, Flicker S - Sp 29; Kingbirds, Eastern S - Sp 2, Western S - Sp 2; Alder Flycatcher Sp 10, Eastern Wood Pewee Au 28, Horned Lark P; Swallows, Tree Sp 20, Barn S - Sp 10; Blue Jay Sp 18, Red-breasted Nuthatch Sp 21, House Wren Sp 6 - Sp 12, Catbird Au 24 - Sp 27, Brown Thrasher S - Sp 13, Robin S - Sp 30, Swainson's Thrush Sp 9 - Sp 28, Solitaire Sp 30, Ruby-crowned Kinglet Sp 3 - Sp 28, Cedar Waxwings Sp 14 - Sp 29; Warblers, Tennessee Sp 12, Orange-crowned Au 28 - Sp 21, Nashville Sp 21 - Sp 27, Yellow-rumped Sp 25 - Sp 28, Blackpoll Sp 12, Wilson's Au 21 - Sp 30; Ovenbird Sp 14, Chat Au 28 - Sp 14, Wilson's Warbler Au 21 - Sp 30, Redstart Au 28 - Sp 12, House Sparrow P, Western Meadowlark S - Sp 30; Blackbirds, Yellow-headed S - Sp 30, Red-winged S - Sp 30; Orioles, Orchard S - Au 8, Northern Sp 10; Grackle P, Blue Grosbeak S - Sp 10, Goldfinch Sp 12 - 25, Rufous-sided Towhee Sp 17 - Sp 30, Lark Bunting S - Au x; Sparrows, Grasshopper S - Au 30, Vesper Jl 30 - Sp 19, Lark S - Au 29, Clay-colored Sp 16 - Sp 26, Field Au 30 - Sp 25, White-crowned Sp 12 - Sp 30, Lincoln's Sp 12 - Sp 14, Song Sp 12 - Sp - 25. Mrs. Bassett closed her report on 30 September, just before she left for the winter, so that some winter birds were not recorded, and the closing dates for some others may be too soon. It was unusual not to have Field Sparrows around all summer.

Sarpy, see Douglas.

Scotts Bluff, Scottsbluff, 146 species, Mrs. Roy J. Witschy (reporter), Mrs. M. A. Banghart, Lydia Bolz, Mrs. J. J. Brashear,, Mrs. LeRoy Kenitz. The Varied Thrush was reported in *NBR* 44:16; the Brown Towhee is discussed elsewhere in this issue.

Sioux, Mitchell, Helen and David Hughson (reporters). A late Killdeer was seen 26 November.

BROWN TOWHEE REPORTED

I saw a Brown Towhee 18 September 1975. I didn't realize it was so unusual, but I knew that I had never seen one before. I first saw it on the ground under a crabapple tree in my front yard. It was seemingly with a flock of migrating sparrows. My first thought was: "My, what a huge sparrow!" and I thought of our biggest sparrow, Harris'. Then it flew under a red-stemmed dogwood where I could observe it easily from my picture window. I could see that it was behaving like a towhee and that it was much larger than any sparrow, and more slender. I noticed the brown cap and the even unstreaked color, except under the throat where there were some sort of streaks. It was not a Green-tailed Towhee, with which I am familiar, but it looked exactly like the illustration of the Brown Towhee in Peterson's *A Field Guide to Western Birds*, page 275. *Birds of America* notes that the Brown Towhee is found in eastern Colorado and of course we are directly north of eastern Colorado.

— Joyce Brashear, Gering

This seems to be the first report of the Brown Towhee in Nebraska. *Birds of Colorado* states that in Colorado the Brown Towhee is a resident of the southeastern part, mainly south of the Arkansas River. However, it does give records from farther north, including that of a specimen taken at Boulder in 1895, which is a northern record. Gering is roughly 150 miles northeast of Boulder. —Ed.

BOOK REVIEWS

Owls of the World, Their Evolution, Structure and Ecology, John A. Burton, Editor, A & W Visual Library, New York. 216 pp. 8 x 11, paperback, \$9.95 (\$10.95 in Canada).

This book touches on about every topic concerning owls that could be thought of - their development from the earliest known fossils; their relationship with man in history, legend, medicine, and everyday life; a discussion of each species with an illustration, either a color photograph or a painting (one species is known from just one specimen), and a range map; conservation with particular reference to owls; an illustrated chapter on owl pellets; a description of the calls of the various species (to the extent they are known); and a glossary. It is indexed and contains a short biographical note on each of the authors (all Europeans). If you want to know the basic information about owls in general and about each species this book provides it. If you want more detailed information the book includes a list of books for further reading. Some of these, as Bent's *Life Histories*, give more detailed information on birds of a particular region; one covers owl pellets; and others are on owls in general. —Ed.

How Birds Fly: Under the Water and Through the Air. John K. Terres, illustrated by Robert Hines. Hawthorn Books, Inc., New York. 192 pp. Paperback, 6 x 9, \$3.95.

This was originally published as *Flashing Wings*, and the new title should not discourage those not technically inclined. The technical explanation of flight is given in Appendix I (and other technical or statistical information in other appendixes); the book itself discusses birds from the standpoint of their type of flight, pointed up with illustrations from the author's experience, or that of others. The book is dedicated to his Peregrine Falcon, The Princess, and his experiences with her are the subject for the first two and the last chapters. —Ed.

A Field Guide to the Nests, Eggs and Nestlings of British and European Birds, Colin Harrison, Quadrangle/The New York Times Book Co., New York. 432 pp., 730 eggs and 145 nestlings in full color, many line drawings, index. 5 x 7¼ inches, hardbound. \$12.50.

There are about thirty pages of introductions and explanation, including keys for types of nest, for the eggs themselves, and for nestlings, and cautions as to how to minimize danger to the birds, eggs, and nest from inspecting the nest. The book does not discuss the adults - that is left to other guides - but does cover the probable location of the nests, the nest itself, breeding season, eggs, incubation period, the nestling, and the nestling period. The book cautions that identification by the nest or eggs, or even by nestlings, often can not be sure because of individual geographical variations, particularly in view of the large area covered. To use this book for those birds

in it which are found in North America would increase the possibility of geographical variation. Another thing to be considered in using it for our birds is the difference in some common names (and even in some scientific names), but this adjustment would be easily made. This is a beautiful book, but unless one expects to be in Europe long enough at the right time to use it the price may seem steep. The question is, how strong is your interest in nests and the like? —Ed.

A. B. A. Checklist: Birds of Continental United States and Canada. American Birding Association, Inc. P. O. Box 4335, Austin, Texas 78765. 72 pp., paperback, 6 x 9, \$3.50.

"The purpose of this Checklist is to provide a complete up-to-date list of the bird species that have been recorded in the 49 continental United States and Canada." It excludes Greenland, Bermuda, and Baja California, which are included in the *A. O. U. Check-list*. It follows a different order of listing for shorebirds, but this should not cause much trouble because it has an index. It uses the names adopted in the 32nd Supplement and some others not adopted by AOU. Although it is possible that these names will be adopted by AOU in the future, the failure to distinguish the "unofficial" names may cause some confusion. But since most of these "unofficial" names are just the addition of "Northern", "American", or the like to a name that is used for another species somewhere else in the world the confusion probably will not be great. The book lists (up to 24 names to a page) the common and the scientific name of each species, gives an indication of its present status of abundance, and provides a box for checking. There usually is some remaining space on the line, which could be used for notes as to the first record if desired. It also includes, at the back, a "Summary of Records of Accidental Species", five blank pages for notes, and a page each for supplements from 1975 to 1979 (to be published in *Birding*). This is a handy record book for the lister. For a non-lister it is (subject to the qualifications about the order of presentation of the shorebirds, and the "unofficial" names) a compact list of North American species and their names. —Ed.

Checklist of the World's Birds. Edward S. Gruson with the assistance of Richard A. Forster. Quadrangle/The New York Times Book Co., New York. 224 pp., hardbound, 6¾ x 9½, \$10.95.

This is an attempt to produce a compact tabulation of all the species of birds in the world; as the introduction says: "This is a book for 'listers' and 'tickers'. It lists, on one line, the scientific name, the common name, a code to the reference book(s) used, and a code to the faunal region(s) of the world in which the species is found. (A map of these regions is shown on both end papers.) The information is presented by families (not in the order used in the *A. O. U. Check-list*, but apparently close to that used in Great Britain) and genera (close to the order of these two followed by Peters' *Check-list of the Birds of the World*, says the Introduction), and within genera the species are listed alphabetically. Since the book has an index of generic names "Abeillia, Abroscopus, Aburria, . . ." and of English names "Accentors, Accipiter, Akalats, . . ." it shouldn't be too difficult to find the listing for a particular bird, except in the case that the scientific name and/or the English name is not that to which the seeker is accustomed. Obviously, when a species has two or more different names (either scientific or

English) in use in different parts of the world, the authors had to select one, and often they decided against the names shown in the *AOU Check-list* (presumably the decision went the other way often, too). If either the scientific or the English name remains the same the problem is not too difficult, but if both are changed (e.g., *Scardafella inca*, Inca Dove, to *Columbia squammata*, Scaled Dove) there is a problem. This one was solved when the following was found in the footnotes for that section of the list: "10 Replaces *Scardafella* and includes *C. inca*". A footnote for Ruby-crowned Kinglet indicates that it includes the Golden-crowned, but the Golden-crowned is listed three lines down; a footnote for American Redstart indicates that it includes the Painted Redstart, but on the opposite page is *Myioborus* (instead of *Setophaga picta*, Painted Redstart, shown as a North American bird. *Pyrrhuloxia* is not indexed in the English names, where it is used, but it is indexed in the scientific names, where it is not used (a footnote for the page said that *Cardinalis* replaced *Pyrrhuloxia*). In the end this reviewer found all of the 794 species in the *ABA Check-list* except the Cuban Martin (*Progne cryptoleuca*), which still eludes him. But the proportion of the entries which gave serious problems in location (not all of which were cited) is pretty low; most gave little or no trouble. Oddly, for a book for listers, the authors "lump" at times. Two examples are the Greater and Lesser Prairie Chickens and the Gray-crowned, Black, and Brown-capped Rosy Finches (the index entry of 160 for *Leucosticte* should be 166). There is a bibliography of 118 entries, which includes most of the 72 entries given separately as sources. A lister whose efforts cover an area greater than that covered by the *ABA Check-list* (Hawaii, for instance) will find this a compact way to keep his list. Non-listers who have an interest in birds outside of the North American area might also find it a convenient compact listing of all birds. —Ed.

A NOTE ON NOMENCLATURE. The name changes introduced by the authors of the two books reviewed above could cause problems, particularly Gruson's changes. Many of the changes are negligible: Whip-poor-will and Whip-Poor-Will, Wrentit and Wren-Tit, or even Great and Greater Black-backed Gull. Even when the names are completely different, as Mew and Common Gull, or ABA's Marsh and Sedge Wrens for Long-billed and Short-billed Marsh Wrens, there will not be much trouble if there is no danger of confusion with other species. (There is with "Marsh Wren" - is it the ABA name, or an undesignated Long-billed or Short-billed Marsh Wren?) But when there is danger of confusion there is the possibility of trouble. Consider these names for Juncoes: *Junco hyemalis*, AOU Dark-eyed, ABA Northern, and Gruson Slate-colored Juncoes; *J. phaetonotus*, AOU Yellow-eyed, ABA Mexican, and Gruson Dark-eyed Juncoes; and Gruson uses Yellow-eyed Junco for *J. vulcani*, a Central American species not listed by either AOU or ABA. Obviously ABA did a better job of avoiding confusion in selecting names for these Juncoes than did Gruson. The Bird Review will continue to follow the standards set by AOU, since that seems most likely to minimize confusion.

NOTES

WINTERING BIRDS. My feeder has seen so few birds this winter (75-76). Plenty of House Sparrows, but only two pairs of Chickadees, one or

two Nuthatches. I have suet out all the time, but have had only a few Downy and Hairy Woodpeckers, and the suet lasts and lasts. A few Juncos came once right after the November snow, and a Cardinal came two or three times. There has been a flock of twenty to thirty Robins around the neighborhood, but I have seen no Waxwings. I am afraid our garden insecticides are doing deadly work. We didn't have as many Wrens last summer as usual. And as birds diminish the plant pests increase.

— *Ruth McKenney, Palmer*

YORK COUNTY. We have so many Robins wintering around here. I guess we had 500 in our yard yesterday (10 December 1975). Also some blackbirds, including Rustys. I have seen more Townsend's Solitaires than ever before, also. I saw my fourth Prairie Falcon of the season today about a mile from here. I have seen some Pine Siskins and several Purple Finches. I didn't see any Siskins last winter. About two weeks ago we had so many Horned Larks and Lapland Longspurs that it was hard to avoid running into them on the roads, but there aren't that many here now.

— *Lee Morris, Benedict*

COMMON LOON. On the weekend of 19 June 1976, during a trip to Crescent Lake Refuge, I saw a pair of Common Loons in the tailwaters below Kinsley Dam. Residents said that the Loons had been seen there in previous summers, and expressed the belief that they had nested there.

— *Roger Sharpe, Omaha*

TURKEY VULTURES. Turkey Vultures gathered here in large numbers — up to over sixty birds on 10 September 1975 a day or so before they left. I doubt that they were that numerous the whole time, but they finally reached that number. According to the people who told me about them, they had been in the spot for nearly three weeks. They roosted at night either in trees on top of a ridge or, on windy nights, in trees in a canyon. On 10 September a cold front arrived. I didn't see the Vultures again, but one of the informants said she saw them the next night.

— *Doris Gates, Chadron*

MERLIN. At 5 PM 21 September 1975 a member of the Children's Zoo staff netted a female Merlin (*Falco columbarius*). It was on the zoo grounds and seemed reluctant to fly, but there were no apparent injuries. It was decided that the bird should be fed and cared for until it seemed prepared to fly again, at which time it was hoped by the zoo staff that it would be released.

Subsequent to this the member of the zoo staff responsible for the care of the bird was to be absent for four days and the Merlin was placed in the care of a local falconer for those four days. During that time the bird was confiscated by the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission without the knowledge of the Children's Zoo, examined by an Omaha Zoo veterinarian, who judged the bird to be in good health, and the bird was then permanently turned over to a young falconer resident in Lincoln.

— *Roger Di Silvestro, Lincoln Children's Zoo*

TURKEYS. I counted about 50 wild Turkeys on the road this week (late November 1975). I counted as fast as I could as they flew into the trees. Sure is fun seeing turkeys fly. They are so big that it looks like an awful effort, but there they went.

— *Doris Gates, Chadron*

MONK PARAKEETS. Since the report of a pair of Monk Parakeets in Lincoln in August 1975 (*NBR* 43:60) they have been reported at intervals from locations within a mile or two of the original location, 27th and Highway 2. Photographs of two on a feeder have been taken, and it is possible that there are four. They were still being reported in mid-March, the time of this writing. This seven-month period of observation is longer than the five-month period during which the first known Parakeets in Nebraska were observed in Omaha (*NBR* 41:15). The only other reported sighting in Nebraska (in Kearney in May 1975, *NBR* 43:42) was a one-time affair.

SNOWY OWL. I saw a Snowy Owl on 10 December 1975. It was perched on an electric line pole just south of Dunning, along Highway 2. The pole was close to the highway, the bird was facing the highway, it was mid-afternoon, and the sky was clear, so I got a good look at it. Bob Nagel, the Assistant Manager at Valentine National Wildlife Refuge said he saw a Snowy Owl at the west end of Hackberry Lake on the Refuge. He couldn't remember the exact date he saw it, but thought it was a few days before I saw the one I saw.

—*Douglas L. Ballard, Valentine*

ODD DEATH OF A ROBIN. While I was birding in Forest Lawn Cemetery I saw a Robin hanging at the end of a long bare lower branch of a pine tree, about four feet off the ground. I went over to see how it had got caught, and saw that a branch, rough and about a quarter inch in diameter, ran down the Robin's throat. Apparently the bird had flown onto the branch so hard that its weight was not sufficient to pull the bird off. It would be interesting to know how it happened: was it a panic flight, was it under poor lighting conditions, or what?

—*R. G. Cortelyou, Omaha*

OVENBIRDS. On 11 May 1976, just outside the glass door of the Nebraska Engineering Center, I found a dead bird. I identified it as an Ovenbird, and this identification was confirmed by Mrs. Fitzhugh Diggs and Daryl Giblin. Lee Morris, Benedict, told me about coming across one which had flown into a picture window. He held it in his hand although it was still alive. Just this evening (17 May) Naomi Brill called me to ask if there were ever any Ovenbirds around here. When I told her that they migrate through this area she said she picked up one that had hit her picture window. It was still alive, but it finally died in spite of her attempts to revive it. Since this is the third case within a week of birds flying into glass windows or doors, all of them Ovenbirds, it makes me wonder if they are more apt to do this sort of thing than other birds.

—*Ralph Harrington, Lincoln*

When she heard about these cases, Margaret Paul, Omaha, said that her neighbor had brought over an Ovenbird which had flown into the neighbor's window and been killed. The bird was found the morning after a heavy storm.

HOARY REDPOLLS. A friend of mine in the Kansas City area asked me about the Hoary Redpoll we had up here a while back (27 February 1972, *NBR* 40:85), and gave me this information about the one they had: "When the bird was netted pictures were taken of the rump, and of the undertail coverts, in addition to the normal ones, and the bill was measured. Copies

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of ten of the pictures were sent to each of three people. Two of these people (both of whom had spent time in the arctic) agreed that the bird was a Hoary Redpoll. The third sent his set of pictures to Dr. George West, University of Alaska, Fairbanks. Dr. West thought that the bird was an intergrade. Recent studies of the two Redpolls indicate that they interbreed quite freely, producing fertile offspring who also interbreed, with a resultant variation of plumages throughout the entire population of Redpolls. He also sent a skin, which was different from the bird we had, most noticeably in the bill, which is much shorter than our bird's was. Apparently field identification is risky."

— *Bill Ferguson, Omaha*

EVENING GROSEBEAKS. Evening Grosbeaks were at my feeder Thanksgiving, (1975), and again a few days later.

— *Ruth Wensien, Brownsville*

CITY WOODCHUCK. On 8 August 1975 the Lincoln Children's Zoo received a telephone call concerning an animal perched in a tree at 32nd and Van Dorn Streets. A member of the zoo staff drove to the location and captured a male woodchuck (*Marmota monax*). The woodchuck had been treed by a dog and was perched about 15 feet above the ground. The woodchuck seemed to be in good health. It was put on display at the zoo.

—*Roger Di Silvestro, Lincoln Children's Zoo*

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WHOLE ISSUE *Nebraska Bird Review* (September 1976) 44(3)

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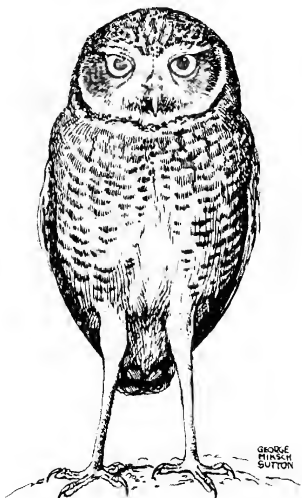
The Nebraska Bird Review

A Magazine of Ornithology of the Nebraska Region

VOLUME XXXXIV

SEPTEMBER, 1976

NUMBER 3



Published by the

NEBRASKA ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION, INC.

Founded 1899

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Published quarterly in March, June, September, and December by the Nebraska Ornithologists' Union as its official journal and sent free to all members who are not in arrears for dues. Subscriptions at \$5.00 per volume in the United States and \$5.25 in all other countries, payable in advance. Single numbers, \$1.25 each. All dues and suscriptions should be remitted to the Treasurer, A. W. Madison, Box 505, Sutherland, Nebraska 69165. Orders for back numbers should be sent to the Librarian, Dr. Neva Pruess, University of Nebraska State Museum, Lincoln, 68588. All manuscripts for publication should be sent to the Editor, R. G. Cortelyou, 5109 Underwood Avenue, Omaha, Nebraska 68132.

WHITE-NECKED RAVEN REPORTED

On 24 April 1976 Bill Schleicher and son Tom (14 years), George Stopkotte, a friend of mine Mrs. Elmer Hill, and I spotted a pair of ravens with a nest high in one of several conifer trees. This is across the road east of Camp Augustine on the south side of the river, about two-miles in. They look like a Crow but their manner is different, which is really the thing that draws them to your attention. Then on observation their profile is different, and their voice is different. We first thought it was the Common Raven, but it just wasn't that large. For that reason we feel it has to be the White-necked Raven. We ate our lunch watching them for about an hour.

On 8 May William Lemburg, Lynn Johnson, Bill Schleicher, son Tom and two daughters, George Stopkotte, and I went back to the nest. Bill had his son climb the tree to check the nest. There were six babies. We again ate our lunch, spending about an hour. Lynn took several pictures and there was more concern on the birds' part about our being there. They kept flying at us trying to move us out, and pretty much kept talking, or scolding.

On 15 May Mr. Lemburg and his son Rod went back with tape recorder and were prepared to band the babies. He had Rod go up to the nest and the count was five. He also said the babies were ready to leave the nest.

— Vera Coons, Grand Island

I was not with the birding group in April when they first saw the Ravens. I believe it was the first week in May that another field trip was taken in the same area. I was with the group on this trip. At this time there was only one bird protecting the nest. An inspection of the nest showed that there were young, already with feathers. This adult bird continued to dive at us while we were in the vicinity of the nest, and even followed us for at least 300 yards from the nest. This bird cawed nearly all the time and it was definitely a Raven call. Never have I seen a Crow protect her nest. The tail was more wedge-shaped than a Crow's. At the same time we were near the nest there were two Crows some distance south of us.

About a week later my son and I took bands, recorder, and camera back to the area. There was no activity by the nest as we approached, only a couple of Crows in the distant cottonwood trees. I inspected the nest and found five young. They were nearly feathered out except for the wing feathers and tail which were not fully developed. There was no adult Raven anywhere but there were a couple of Crows acting as if they wanted to come to the nest but did not dare because of our presence. It began to appear to me that the nest and young were Crow, so being in doubt I did not band the young.

A short time later we visited the nest again. One young was on a branch a few feet from the nest and another was on a tree only a short distance away. The other three were not seen. The young were now capable of flight, as one of them flew several hundred yards as we were watching them. An adult Crow would fly over high and caw at us while we were near these young.

My conclusion is this: the adult bird we saw by the nest had to be a White-necked Raven, but the nest and young were Crow. Why the Raven guarding a Crow nest? I surely don't know.

— Wm. W. Lemburg, Cairo

Bent's *Life Histories* says: "The white-necked raven is a late breeder, We found our first eggs on May 29, and some new nests were still empty at that date. Out of 66 records mentioned by Bendire (1895) the earliest is May 6. 'Only twelve other sets were recorded for May, and these usually in the later part of the month. All the remaining sets were taken in June, and fully half of these after the middle of that month.' Shaler E. Aldous (1942), in his report on this raven, says: 'Activity around old nests begins in April, and sometimes the ravens stay constantly in the vicinity of chosen nests as if maintaining claim to them.'" He quotes Bradford Torrey's account of being mobbed by a flock of White-necked Ravens, and Vernon Bailey's account of two pairs of White-necked Ravens attacking a pair of "big Mexican ravens" which concludes: "Such a drubbing I never saw a smaller bird inflict on a larger, before or since, and it was probably well deserved. The nests of the white-necked ravens are unprotected from above and eggs are said to be a delicacy to any raven." The clutch of six eggs is within the usual range for both the Raven and the Crow, and Crows do use conifers for nest trees even when hardwoods are available. Bent also quotes Aiken and Warren (1914) to the effect that carcasses left in buffalo hunting, and scattered grain left from feeding the teams of wagon freighters attracted the Ravens north to the central plains, and with the disappearance of the buffalo herds and the wagon freighters the birds returned south to their normal range.

In 1944 Mr. A. M. Brooking reported a White-necked Raven nest in Kearney County (*NBR* 12:40) and an earlier (1927) nest in Adams County, and concluded the report with: "I am of the opinion that there are more White-necked Ravens in Nebraska than we realize and some closer observation may reveal the fact that they are not as rare as is commonly believed." But the belief has not been borne out by reported sightings. On 15 May 1975 Daryl Giblin heard what he took for a White-necked Raven call in Lincoln but couldn't catch up with the bird for a sight verification (*NBR* 43:52). Burton Nelson, of the Hastings Museum, answered an inquiry prompted by the Grand Island sightings by saying he had not seen any recently, but added: "Several years ago I saw one White-necked Raven one winter/spring, and the next year I saw two in the same spot, but that is all." One was reported from Hastings 13 February 1954 (*NBR* 22:61) and a summary of the first 25 years of the migration reports (*NBR* 23:41) gave only three reports: Brule 1 January 1949, North Platte 6 June 1949, and Hastings 9 May 1942.

1976 (FIFTY-FIRST) SPRING MIGRATION AND OCCURRENCE REPORT

Two hundred and eighty species are listed in this report, from eight localities. The comparative figures for 1975 are 290 species from eleven localities; 1974, 286 from eleven localities; and 1973, 272 from twelve localities.

The symbols used in the tabulation are:

Ja, Fe, Mr, Ap, My, and Je for the months.

W - to indicate a species which was reported present before 1 January.

- S to indicate a species which was reported as remaining after 30 June.

x when no exact date in the month was given.

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. (W - S indicates much the same thing, but it is used in cases which are considered to be special situations rather than the normal pattern.)

Two dates indicate the first and last records for the area. The information is presented in a rough west (left) to east (right) order, with areas of about the same longitude presented in a north to south order. The names of reporters (and other observers, if known and any special comments are given below in alphabetical order by counties. The number of species for each locality is shown in parentheses. In making this count "Peep", "Expidonax sp.", "Meadowlark sp.", and the like are not counted if a specific species is also listed.

Adams (150), Hastings; Miss Bernice Welch (reporter), Brooking Bird Club members, including Mrs. Wm. Helzer, Mrs. Edith Hurlbut, Mrs. Clifford Kennedy, Mrs. O. W. Ritchey, Mr. David Rose. The Barn Owl was noted as rare.

Cherry (86), Valentine; Douglas Ballard (reporter).

Douglas (and Sarpy) (229), Omaha and Bellevue; R. G. Cortelyou, Ruth Green, and Melba Wigg (reporters); Rose Anderson, Steve Bellinghieri, Tanya Bray, Charles Burnett, Hal Chase, Graham Chisholm, Evelyn Conrad, Mrs. E. O. Goodson, Janet Greer, Mary Harberg, Clyde and Emma Johnson, Glenn Le Dioyt, Catherine Nelson, Alice Rushton, Andy Saunders, Gertrude Wood. During the height of a tornado alert 26 June the radio reported two White Pelicans in the area of 114th and Dodge. (One small twister touched down near there, and did some damage.) Part of the time one of the Pelicans was in the street, blocking one lane of traffic. After the storm passed two Pelicans (probably the same ones) were on Lake Candlewood, which is about a mile northwest of 114th and Dodge, but they were gone the next day. No Pelicans had been reported from 18 April until 26 June. On 19 April Rose Anderson saw two Cattle Egrets on the Gifford Farm, next to Fontenelle Forest. She had good light and no wind, and watched them for about ten minutes, noting the yellow legs and bill and the buffy crown area. It was such a good birding day that it was about two hours before the first birders were reached by the bird alert and got there, and the birds flushed about as they got there. Late in June a Yellow-crowned Night Heron was discovered frequenting the Benson Park lagoon and for a week or so, while it continued, there was an audience there at dusk every night. Some of the Canada Geese seen 14 March appeared to be the size of the Mallards with which they were associating. Whip-poor-wills are undoubtedly present each summer, but no local birder makes a point of going out to check for them. At least two early Towhees were seen 10 January.

Hall and Howard (88), St. Libory; Bill Schleicher (reporter). The Golden Eagle was reported by Andy Saunders, Bellevue. The details on the White-necked Raven are given in another article.

Lancaster (205), Lincoln; Dr. Esther V. Bennett, Shirley Doole, Dr. Norma Johnson, Cliff Toews. The Cattle Egret seen 18 April was about half a mile south of Hickman, feeding among cattle. The one seen 24 April was about half a mile west of the Lincoln city limits. The buffy color didn't

—Text continued on page 51

	Sioux	Scotts Bluff	Cherry	Lincoln	Howard Hall	Adams	Lan-caster	Doug-Sarpy
Common Loon	-	-	-	Je 20	-	-	My 10 My 19	Ap 12 My 8
Horned Grebe	-	Ap 16 Ap 23	-	-	-	Mr 20	Mr 27 Ap 25	Ap 8 My 3
Eared Grebe	Ap 25	My 1	-	Ap 30 My 1	-	Ap 11	Ap 11 My 9	Mr 30 My 8
Western Grebe	-	Ap 27 My 22	Ap 20	My 17	-	-	-	-
Pied-billed Grebe	Mr 24 Ap 1	-	-	My 2	-	Mr 22	Mr 23 My 8	Mr 10 My 22
White Pelican	-	Ap 22 Je 27	Ap 10	-	-	My 8	-	Ap 18 Note
Double-crested Cormorant	My 19	Ap 23 - S	Ap 5	Ap 9 - S	-	Ap 22	Mr 31 My 8	Ap 3 My 8
Great Blue Heron	Mr 30 - S	Mr 16 - S	Ap 8	Mr 9 - S	My 6 My 21	-	Mr 27 My 8	Mr 14 - S
Green Heron	-	-	-	My 17	My 8 My 24	-	My 5 - S	Ap 17 - S
Little Blue Heron	-	-	-	-	Ap 28 Je 1	My 18	Ap 30 My 31	-
Cattle Egret	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 18 Ap 24	Ap 19
Great Egret	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 19	Mr 26 Je 28
Black-crowned Night Heron	Ap 22 Je 19	Je 13 - S	-	My 17 - S	-	My 18	My 7 My 8	Ap 3 My 8
Yellow-crowned Night Heron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 9 Je 28
Least Bittern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Je 2
American Bittern	-	-	-	Ap 24 My 1	-	-	Ap 25	Ap 28 My 8
White-faced Ibis	My 6	Ap 20	-	-	-	My 8	-	-
Trumpeter Swan	My 11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada Goose	Mr 21 My 19	W - Mr 22	Mr 27 Je 30	Ja 18 My 20	-	Ja 12 My 8	W - My 8	Fe 14 Ap 11
White-fronted Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 2 My 8	Mr 13 Ap 11
Snow Goose	-	-	-	Ja 23	-	-	Fe 9 Mr 30	W - My 8
Mallard	Mr 11 - S	P	P	P	-	Ap 22 My 8	P	W - Je 5
Gadwall	Mr 24 - S	Mr 21 My 13	-	Mr 21	-	My 8	Fe 26 My 19	Fe 12 My 22
Pintail	Mr 11 - S	Mr 16 Ap 24	Mr 25 Je 25	Fe 17 Mr 13	-	Ap 22 My 8	W - My 19	Fe 12 My 8
Green-winged Teal	Mr 22 - S	Mr 22 My 13	Mr 30	Mr 15	-	-	Fe 28 My 7	Fe 12 My 8
Blue-winged Teal	Mr 22 - S	Ap 23 My 16	-	Ap 29	-	My 8	Mr 25 My 19	Mr 23 Je 1

	Sioux	Scotts Bluff	Cherry	Lin- coln	Howard Hall	Adams	Lan- caster	Doug- Sarpy
Cinnamon Teal	-	-	-	-	-	My 18	-	Mr 28
American Wigeon	Mr 22 My 11	Mr 22 My 13	-	Mr 15	-	My 8	Fe 13 Ap 25	Fe 22 My 8
Northern Shoveler	Mr 22 - S	Mr 22 My 22	Ap 4 Je 30	Mr 15 My 17	-	My 8	Fe 26 My 9	Fe 27 My 25
Wood Duck	-	-	-	My 9	-	-	W - My 1	Fe 22 - S
Redhead	Mr 11	Mr 16 My 1	Mr 6 Ap 15	Fe 25 Mr 15	-	Ap 17	Fe 17 Mr 28	Fe 22 My 4
Ring-necked Duck	-	-	-	Mr 21	-	-	Fe 18 Mr 25	Fe 22 Ap 16
Canvasback	Mr 16	-	Mr 8 Mr 30	-	-	My 18	Fe 17 My 3	Fe 22 Ap 27
Lesser Scaup	Mr 24 Je 19	Mr 22 My 1	Mr 19 Ap 20	Mr 15 Mr 21	-	My 8	Fe 23 My 9	Fe 22 Je 1
Common Goldeneye	-	Mr 22 Ap 3	Ja 23 Mr 19	Fe 4	-	-	Fe 17 Mr 14	W - Ap 3
Bufflehead	-	My 1	Mr 6 Ap 20	Fe 25 Ap 2	-	Mr 24	Fe 26 My 3	Fe 22 My 12
Ruddy Duck	My 26	Ap 23 My 22	-	Ap 19 My 2	-	My 8	Fe 26 My 6	Fe 26 Ap 16
Hooded Merganser	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mr 17 Ap 12
Common Merganser	-	W - Mr 22	Mr 6 Mr 19	Fe 4 Mr 21	-	Ap 25	Fe 12 Mr 28	Fe 12 Ap 12
Red-breasted Merganser	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mr 17 My 8
Turkey Vulture	Je 12	Ap 18 - S	Ap 6	My 18 My 19	-	-	Ap 17	Ap 3 Je 14
Goshawk	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 30	-
Sharp-shinned Hawk	-	-	-	-	-	Je 17	Ap 8 Ap 25	Ja 29 My 17
Cooper's Hawk	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 12 My 8	Ap 4	Mr 25 Ap 4
Red-tailed Hawk	-	P	P	Ja 30 - S	-	P	P	P
Red-shouldered Hawk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 16
Broad-winged Hawk	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 9	My 8
Swainson's Hawk	-	Ap 27 - S	-	Ja 10 - S	-	My 8	My 5	-
Rough-legged Hawk	W - Mr 22	W - Mr 6	-	Fe 25	-	Mr 22	-	Mr 19 Ap 7
Ferruginous Hawk	-	-	Ap 20	-	-	-	-	-
Golden Eagle	P	P	-	-	Mr 21	-	-	-
Bald Eagle	-	W - Mr 20	-	W - Fe 2	Fe 14 Fe 21	-	Fe 19 Fe 21	Fe 12 Mr 20
Marsh Hawk	P	P	P	Ja 6 Ap 20	-	My 8	W - Ap 7	Ap 3 Ap 17

	Sioux	Scotts Bluff	Cherry	Lincoln	Howard Hall	Adams	Lan-caster	Doug-sarpy
Osprey	-	Mr 16 Ap 23	-	-	-	Je 17	Ja 28 Ap 30	Ap 30 My 16
Prairie Falcon	P	-	-	Fe 12 Ap 9	-	-	-	-
Merlin	-	W - Mr 27	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Kestrel	Mr 10 - S	P	Mr 25 Ap 15	P	P	P	W - My 2	P
Greater Prairie Chicken	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-
Sharp-tailed Grouse	P	-	P	P	-	Ja 12	-	-
Bobwhite	-	P	P	P	-	P	P	P
Ring-necked Pheasant	P	P	P	P	-	P	P	P
Chukar	-	Ap 24 My 18	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	P	P	P	P	-	-	-	-
Whooping Crane	-	-	-	-	-	Mr 20	-	-
Sandhill Crane	-	-	Ap 6	Fe 12 Mr 10	Mr 1 My 18	Fe 11 Ap 1	Fe 28	-
Virginia Rail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 8
Sora	-	-	-	My 1	-	My 8	My 15	Ap 21 My 15
Common Gallinule	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Je 1 Je 2
American Coot	Mr 24 - S	Ap 3 - S	Ap 10 Ap 20	Mr 9 Ap 30	-	My 8	Fe 28 My 26	Fe 27 Je 1
Semipalmated Plover	-	-	-	-	-	My 11	Ap 18 My 8	Ap 6 My 22
Piping Plover	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 3 My 19	My 3 My 12
Killdeer	Mr 8 - S	Mr 19 - S	Mr 19	Fe 11 - S	Ap 30 - S	My 8 - S	Fe 11 - S	Fe 26 - S
American Golden Plover	-	-	-	-	-	My 8	-	Ap 24
Black-bellied Plover	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 3	-
Ruddy Turnstone	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 19	-
American Woodcock	-	-	-	-	-	-	Je 18	My 12
Common Snipe	Ap 18 - S	-	-	-	-	My 17	Mr 27 Ap 8	Mr 26 My 2
Long-billed Curlew	Ap 8 - S	My 15 Je 5	Ap 10 Je 30	Ap 5 - S	-	-	-	-
Upland Sandpiper	Ap 25 - S	My 7 - S	My 5 Je 30	Mr 23 - S	My 5 My 28	-	Ap 18 My 6	My 7 - S
Spotted Sandpiper	My 16 My 20	My 16 My 18	My 11	My 19	Ap 28 My 5	-	Ap 25 My 19	Mr 3 Je 22
Solitary Sandpiper	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 30 My 7	My 8
Greater Yellowlegs	Ap 7 My 10	Ap 11 Ap 12	-	My 1	-	-	Mr 28 My 5	Mr 26 My 8
Yellowlegs sp.	-	-	-	Je 19	-	-	Ap 8 My 8	-

	Sioux	Scotts Bluff	Cherry	Lincoln	Howard Hall	Adams	Lan-caster	Doug-SarPY
Lesser Yellowlegs	Ap 28 My 10	My 1 My 22	-	My 2	-	-	Ap 11 My 8	Mr 28 My 8
Willet	Ap 28 My 10	My 13	My 5 Je 25	My 1	-	My 8	Ap 30	Ap 12 My 3
Pectoral Sandpiper	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 18 My 19	Mr 28 My 8
White-rumped Sandpiper	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 24 My 19	My 4
Baird's Sandpiper	-	-	-	-	-	My 8	Mr 25 My 31	Ap 7 My 8
Least Sandpiper	My 16	-	-	-	Ap 28	My 8	Ap 21 My 19	My 3 My 8
Dunlin	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 24	My 3 My 8
Semipalmated Sandpiper	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 21 My 9	Ap 6 My 22
Western Sandpiper	-	-	-	-	-	My 8 My 17	Ap 21 My 3	My 8 My 22
Sanderling	-	-	-	-	-	My 11	My 9 My 19	My 6 My 22
Short-billed Dowitcher	Ap 28 My 1	-	-	-	-	-	Mr 25	-
Long-billed Dowitcher	-	-	Ap 12 My 5	-	-	My 11	Ap 21 My 5	-
Stilt Sandpiper	-	-	-	-	-	My 11	My 5	My 7 My 8
Marbled Godwit	-	-	-	My 2	-	-	-	-
Hudsonian Godwit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 11 My 12
American Avocet	Ap 28 - S	Ap 27 Je 30	My 17 My 19	My 2	-	My 8	Ap 25	Ap 25
Wilson's Phalarope	Ap 28 - S	Ap 29 Je 30	My 5 My 27	Ap 30 My 20	-	My 11 My 17	My 5 My 9	My 3 My 8
Northern Phalarope	-	-	-	My 17	-	-	My 8 My 9	-
Herring Gull	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 20	Fe 2 Mr 14	Fe 20 Mr 24
Herring/Ring-billed Gull	-	-	-	Mr 3	-	-	Fe 12 My 19	-
Ring-billed Gull	-	Fe 28 My 22	Mr 6	Fe 16 Mr 15	-	Ap 28 My 8	Mr 14 Ap 18	Fe 12 My 22
Franklin's Gull	-	Ap 18 My 22	-	Mr 14 Ap 22	Ap 28 My 10	Ap 25 My 18	Ap 11 My 5	Mr 16 My 10
Bonaparte's Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 12 My 22
Forster's Tern	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 11 My 9	Ap 12 My 22
Forster's/Common Tern	-	Ap 28 My 25	-	Je 25	-	-	-	-
Common Tern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 17 My 24

	Sioux	Scotts Bluff	Cherry	Lincoln	Howard Hall	Adams	Lan-caster	Doug-Sarpy
Least Tern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Je 22
Caspian Tern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mr 31 My 22
Black Tern	My 19 - S	My 8 - S	My 19 Je 30	My 7 My 28	-	-	My 9 My 19	My 4 Je 1
Rock Dove	-	P	-	P	P	P	P	P
Mourning Dove	Mr 22 - S	Mr 25 - S	Ap 4	Mr 7 - S	Fe 29 - S	W - - S	W - - S	W - - S
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	-	-	-	Je 6 - S	Je 13 - S	My 26 - S	My 24 - S	My 25 - S
Cuckoo sp.	-	My 20	-	-	-	Je 29	-	-
Black-billed Cuckoo	-	-	-	Je 30 - S	-	-	My 24 - S	My 16 - S
Barn Owl	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-
Screech Owl	-	P	-	-	-	P	-	P
Great Horned Owl	P	P	-	P	P	P	P	P
Burrowing Owl	Ap 12 - S	My 22 - S	-	My 6 - S	-	-	-	-
Barred Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	P
Long-eared Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	W - Ap 7	Ja 8 Mr 21
Short-eared Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ja 8 Ja 12	-
Whip-poor-will	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 8
Poor-will	-	My 30 - S	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Nighthawk	My 27 - S	My 27 - S	My 17	My 28 - S	Ap 29 - S	Ap 20 - S	My 31 - S	My 8 - S
Chimney Swift	-	My 12 - S	My 7	My 1 - S	My 1 - S	Ap 20 - S	Ap 18 - S	Ap 16 - S
White-throated Swift	-	Je 20 - S	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	-	-	-	-	-	My 24 My 25	-	My 1 - S
Belted Kingfisher	Ap 28 - S	P	P	P	Ja 20 My 28	P	W - - S	Fe 14 - S
Common Flicker	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Red-bellied Woodpecker	-	-	-	-	P	My 8 - S	P	P
Red-headed Woodpecker	My 20 - S	My 17 - S	My 26 - S	My 8 - S	My 8 - S	My 7 - S	W - - S	W - - S
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	-	Ja 10 Mr 7	-	-	-	-	Fe 11 Fe 21	Ja 1 Ap 17
Hairy Woodpecker	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Downy Woodpecker	P	P	-	P	P	P	P	P
Eastern Kingbird	My 17 - S	My 13 - S	My 25	My 4 - S	My 8 - S	Ap 20 - S	My 4 - S	Ap 27 - S
Western Kingbird	My 10 - S	My 7 - S	My 5	My 5 - S	My 3 - S	My 6 - S	My 7 - S	My 2 - S

	Sioux	Scotts Bluff	Cherry	Lin- coln	Howard Hall	Adams	Lan- caster	Doug- Sarpy
Great Crested Flycatcher	-	-	-	-	My 28 - S	My 15 - S	My 11 - S	My 5 - S
Eastern Phoebe	-	-	-	Ap 29 - S	-	My 8 - S	Mr 27 Je 19	Mr 27 My 16
Say's Phoebe	Ap 10 - S	Ap 24 - S	-	-	My 2 My 28	My 8	-	-
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 24
Acadian Flycatcher	-	-	-	-	My 28 Je 10	-	My 7 My 19	My 24
Willow Flycatcher	My 12 - S	-	-	-	-	-	My 5 My 21	-
Alder Flycatcher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 24 My 26
Least Flycatcher	-	-	-	-	-	My 7 My 25	My 5 My 20	Mr 3 My 25
Empidonax sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 16
Eastern Wood Pewee	-	-	-	Je 2 Je 10	-	My 5	My 4 - S	My 6 - S
Western Wood Pewee	My 28 - S	My 22 - S	-	Je 7	-	-	-	-
Olive-sided Flycatcher	-	-	-	-	-	My 8	My 22	My 20 My 24
Horned Lark	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Tree Swallow	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mr 28 My 9	Ap 1 - S
Bank Swallow	-	-	-	My 19	My 7 - S	My 20	Ap 25 My 6	Ap 25 My 16
Rough-winged Swallow	Ap 18 - S	Ap 23 - S	-	My 5 - S	My 7 - S	-	Ap 4 - S	Ap 11 - S
Barn Swallow	Ap 19 - S	Ap 21 - S	Ap 21	Mr 22 - S	My 3 - S	Ap 18 - S	Ap 4 - S	Ap 16 - S
Cliff Swallow	Ap 30 - S	My 13 - S	Ap 22	Mr 22 - S	-	My 20 - S	Ap 18 Ap 25	My 8 My 16
Purple Martin	-	-	-	Mr 29 - S	Ap 13 - S	Ap 2 - S	Ap 17 - S	Mr 23 - S
Blue Jay	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Black-billed Magpie	P	P	P	P	P	P	-	-
White-necked Raven	-	-	-	-	Ap 24 My 28	-	-	-
Common Crow	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Pinon Jay	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black-capped Chickadee	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Tufted Titmouse	-	-	-	Ap 8	-	-	Ja 22 Ap 4	P
White-breasted Nuthatch	P	Ja 12 Ja 14	P	W - Je 26	W - My 8	P	P	P
Red-breasted Nuthatch	P	P	-	W - Ja 4	-	W - Ja 4	W - My 1	W - Mr 22
Pygmy Nuthatch	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brown Creeper	-	W - Mr 21	-	W - Je 26	Fe 10 Mr 8	W - Mr 26	W - Ap 24	W - My 25

	Sioux Bluff	Scotts Cherry Bluff	Cherry	Lin- coln	Howard Hall	Adams	Lan- caster	Doug- Saryp
House Wren	My 10 - S	My 6 - S	My 11	My 4 - S	My 8 - S	Ap 14 - S	Ap 7 - S	Ap 10 - S
Winter Wren	Ap 14 Ap 20	-	-	-	-	My 8	Ap 23	W - Ap 6
Carolina Wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	W - - S
Long-billed Marsh Wren	My 10 - S	-	-	-	-	Ap 10 - S	-	Ap 13 My 8
Short-billed Marsh Wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 27 My 8
Rock Wren	Ap 23 - S	Je 30	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mockingbird	-	My 10 - S	-	My 23	-	Ap 12 My 8	My 15 - S	Ap 5 Je 11
Gray Catbird	My 16 - S	My 20 My 22	-	-	My 8 - S	My 13 - S	My 5 - S	Ap 17 - S
Brown Thrasher	My 14 - S	My 8 - S	My 11	My 5 - S	Ap 20 - S	Ap 26 - S	Mr 24 - S	W - - S
American Robin	Mr 20 - S	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Wood Thrush	-	-	-	-	-	Je 12 - S	Ap 30 Je 4	My 5 - S
Hermit Thrush	Ap 15 Ap 16	-	-	-	-	Ap 8 - S	Ap 9 My 21	Ja 10 My 9
Swainson's Thrush	My 14 - S	My 10 Je 17	-	Ap 30 My 4	-	Ap 27 My 24	Ap 30 My 22	Ap 26 My 25
Gray-cheeked Thrush	-	-	-	-	-	My 9 My 30	My 8 My 22	My 12 My 24
Veery	-	-	-	-	Ap 29 My 25	-	My 5 My 9	-
Eastern Bluebird	-	My 13 - S	Mr 10 Ap 29	Fe 16 - S	P	Fe 15 - S	My 5 - S	P
Mountain Bluebird	Mr 11 - S	Mr 16 My 17	-	Fe 17	-	-	-	-
Townsend's Solitaire	-	W - Ap 30	Mr 30	W - Fe 4	Ap 28 My 25	-	W - Ja 19	-
Golden-crowned Kinglet	-	W - Mr 21	-	-	Ap 28 My 10	W - Mr 7	Ap 7 Ap 21	Mr 27 Ap 10
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	-	-	-	-	-	W - My 12	Mr 27 My 6	Mr 27 My 21
Water Pipit	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 25	Ap 17 Ap 29
Bohemian Waxwing	-	W - Ja 19	-	Ap 4	-	-	Ja 5 Ja 18	Mr 25
Cedar Waxwing	-	W - Ja 20	Ja 17 Ap 29	Fe 12	Ja 2 My 8	Fe 15 Ap 20	Ja 5 Ap 7	W - Je 8
Northern Shrike	-	W - Fe 28	Fe 13	Fe 25	-	-	Ja 9 Fe 17	-
Shrike sp.	-	-	-	-	-	Ja 10 My 30	-	-
Loggerhead Shrike	Ap 21 - S	Ap 15 - S	Ap 12 Ap 21	Ap 8 - S	Mr 3 My 15	-	Mr 3 - S	Mr 21 - S

	Sioux	Scotts Bluff	Cherry	Lin- coln	Howard Hall	Adams	Lan- caster	Doug- Sarpy
Starling	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Bell's Vireo	-	-	-	My 16 My 20	-	-	My 14 My 31	My 8 Je 1
Yellow-throated Vireo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 4 My 21
Solitary Vireo	My 27	-	-	-	-	-	My 20 My 26	My 12
Red-eyed Vireo	My 29 - S	Je 30	-	My 1	My 7 My 20	My 9	My 9 - S	My 8 - S
Philadelphia Vireo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 15 My 24
Warbling Vireo	My 16 - S	My 17 - S	-	My 20 - S	My 8 My 25	My 8 - S	My 3 - S	Ap 26 - S
Black-and-white Warbler	-	My 22	-	-	-	-	My 4 My 18	My 8 My 24
Prothonotary Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 4 Je 17
Blue-winged Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 25 Ap 30	My 16
Tennessee Warbler	-	-	-	-	Ap 7 My 14	Ap 29 My 8	Ap 30 My 20	My 5 My 25
Orange-crowned Warbler	Ap 23	My 6 My 7	-	Ap 24	-	Ap 29 My 8	Ap 19 My 18	Ap 21 My 24
Nashville Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 25 My 18	My 6 My 24
Northern Parula	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 20 Je 17
Yellow Warbler	My 14 - S	My 7 - S	My 24 Je 25	My 17 - S	My 8 My 30	My 3 My 8	Ap 8 My 21	My 6 - S
Magnolia Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 14	My 17 My 24
Cape May Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 11 My 12
Yellow-rumped Warbler	Ap 22	Ap 26 My 19	My 6	Mr 9 My 28	Ap 7 My 13	Ap 22 My 14	Ap 9 My 18	Ap 3 My 24
Black-throated Green Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 30	My 13 My 24
Cerulean Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 20 My 24
Blackburnian Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 13 My 23
Chestnut-sided Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 21 My 26	My 13 My 20
Bay-breasted Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 13 My 24
Blackpoll Warbler	My 15 My 18	My 21	-	-	-	My 22	My 6 My 31	My 10 My 24
Pine Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 14	-

	Sioux	Scotts Bluff	Cherry	Lin- coln	Howard Hall	Adams	Lan- caster	Doug- Sarpy
Palm Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 3 My 24	Ap 29 My 8
Ovenbird	-	My 28	-	-	-	My 17	My 14	Ap 26 - S
Northern Waterthrush	My 14	-	-	My 16	-	-	My 8 My 14	Ap 10 My 16
Louisiana Waterthrush	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 8 My 24
Kentucky Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 10 My 16
Connecticut Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 23 My 24
Mourning Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 18 Je 4	My 23 My 27
Common Yellowthroat	My 14 - S	My 22 - S	Je 25 Je 30	My 6 - S	Ap 27 Je 10	My 8	My 3 - S	My 1 - S
Yellow-breasted Chat	My 25 - S	My 20 - S	-	-	My 8 My 10	My 13 - S	My 19	-
Hooded Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	My 17	-	-
Wilson's Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 14	My 8 My 20	My 8 My 24
Canada Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 20	My 17 My 24
American Redstart	My 16 - S	My 22 Je 10	My 11 Je 27	My 19	-	Je 2	My 13 My 26	My 1 - S
House Sparrow	-	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Bobolink	-	My 20 Je 24	My 19	Ap 15 - S	My 8 Je 10	-	My 9	My 22 - S
Eastern Meadowlark	-	-	-	-	My 14 My 30	-	Fe 15 - S	Ja 12 - S
Meadowlark sp.	-	-	-	P	-	P	P	P
Western Meadowlark	Mr 2 - S	P	Mr 19	P	P	-	P	Ja 28 - S
Yellow-headed Blackbird	Ap 26 - S	Ap 17 - S	My 5	Ap 23 - S	-	Ap 25 - S	My 9 My 19	Fe 9 - S
Red-winged Blackbird	Mr 7 - S	Fe 15 - S	Mr 21	W - - S	Fe 24 - S	Fe 28 - S	P	Ja 17 - S
Orchard Oriole	My 29 - S	My 20 - S	My 24	My 16 - S	My 10 - S	My 8 - S	My 10 - S	My 7 - S
Northern Oriole	My 21 - S	My 10 - S	My 25 Je 25	Ap 30 - S	My 8 - S	Ap 22 - S	My 5	Ap 19 - S
Rusty Blackbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mr 7	Fe 28 Ap 27
Brewer's Blackbird	-	Ap 23 My 1	-	Ap 20	-	-	Mr 30	Fe 25 Mr 25
Common Grackle	Ap 2 - S	W - - S	P	Fe 25 - S	Mr 19 - S	W - - S	W - - S	Fe 26 - S
Brown-headed Cowbird	My 14 - S	Ap 23 - S	My 5	Ap 4 - S	Mr 8 - S	Ap 21 - S	W - - S	W - - S
Western Tanager	My 14 My 18	My 10 My 22	-	-	-	-	-	-

	Sioux	Scotts Bluff	Cherry	Lincoln	Howard Hall	Adams	Lancaster	Doug-Sarpy
Scarlet Tanager	-	-	-	-	Ap 7 Ap 8	-	Je 4	My 10 - S
Summer Tanager	-	-	-	-	My 15 My 17	-	-	My 15 My 20
Cardinal	-	Ja 12 Ap 13	-	P	P	P	P	P
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	-	-	-	My 6	Ap 12 My 20	My 1 - S	My 3 - S	My 1 - S
Black-headed Grosbeak	My 19 - S	My 11 - S	Ap 29	My 15	My 14 My 16	My 26	-	-
Blue Grosbeak	-	My 24 - S	Je 22	My 19 - S	-	My 20 - S	-	My 1 - S
Indigo Bunting	-	-	-	-	Ap 29 Ap 30	Ap 30 - S	My 5 - S	My 6 - S
Lazuli Bunting	-	My 11 - S	-	-	-	My 19 My 29	-	Je 11
Dickcissel	-	-	-	My 19 - S	My 8 - S	My 30 - S	My 1 - S	My 7 - S
Evening Grosbeak	-	W - Mr 15	W - Ap 29	Ap 5	Ap 12	-	W - Ap 22	W - Ap 25
Purple Finch	-	-	-	-	Fe 23 Ap 28	-	W - Ap 15	W - My 2
House Finch	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-
Common Redpoll	W - Mr 16	-	-	Fe 12	-	W - Ja 13	W - Ap 23	W - Mr 25
Pine Siskin	My 14 Je 1	P	-	Fe 18 Ap 18	-	W - Je 15	W - My 14	W - My 24
American Goldfinch	My 14 - S	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Green-tailed Towhee	My 17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rufous-sided Towhee	Ap 23 - S	Ap 25 - S	Je 27	Ap 22 - S	My 8 - S	My 3 - S	Ap 23 My 14	Mr 7 - S
Lark Bunting	My 3 - S	My 4 - S	My 5	Ap 8 - S	My 28 - S	My 11 - S	-	-
Savannah Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 6	Ap 10 My 9	Ap 19 My 22
Grasshopper Sparrow	-	-	-	My 6 - S	-	-	Mr 27 - S	Ap 29 - S
Baird's Sparrow	-	-	-	My 16	-	-	My 17	-
Le Conte's Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 8
Vesper Sparrow	Ap 14 - S	Ap 27 - S	-	-	-	-	Ap 14 My 3	Ap 1 My 22
Lark Sparrow	My 1 - S	My 5 - S	My 17	My 9 - S	-	-	My 8	Ap 17 My 8
Dark-eyed Junco	W - Ap 16	W - My 6	W - Mr 16	W - My 20	W - Mr 27	W - My 4	W - My 9	W - My 5
Gray-headed Junco	-	-	-	Ja 1	-	-	-	-
Tree Sparrow	W - Ap 1	W - Fe 22	W - Mr 12	W - Ap 25	My 5 My 20	W - Mr 9	W - Ap 19	W - My 8

	Sioux	Scotts	Cherry	Lin-	Howard	Adams	Lan-	Doug-
	Bluff	Bluff		coln	Hall		caster	Sarpy
Chipping Sparrow	Ap 18 - S	Ap 30 - S	My x	Ap 20 - S	My 8 My 13	My 2 My 25	Ap 17 Je 20	Mr 31 - S
Clay-colored Sparrow	My 14 - S	My 5 My 26	-	My 6 My 19	My 8 My 10	Ap 22 Je 1	My 5 My 13	My 5 My 13
Field Sparrow	-	-	-	Ap 30 - S	My 10 - S	Ap 22 My 7	Ap 25 - S	Mr 24 - S
Harris' Sparrow	-	W - My 22	-	Ja 3 Ap x	W - My 10	W - Je 10	W - My 14	W - My 13
White-crowned Sparrow	Ap 22 My 19	W - My 22	My 7	Fe 4 My 4	My 10 My 25	Mr 19 My 14	Ap 25 My 14	Ap 18 My 13
White-throated Sparrow	-	-	-	Ap 10	My 8 My 10	My 8	Ap 17 My 17	W - My 22
Fox Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mr 27 Ap 11	Mr 20 Ap 6
Lincoln's Sparrow	My 10 My 19	-	-	Ap 25 My 4	-	-	Ap 11 My 19	Ap 5 My 8
Swamp Sparrow	-	-	-	My 15	-	-	Ap 29 My 13	Ap 9 My 16
Song Sparrow	Ap 14 Ap 16	W - Ap 30	-	Ap 5	-	Ap 1 My 20	W - Je 20	P
McCown's Longspur	Ap 3 - S	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lapland Longspur	Fe 5 Fe 7	-	-	Ja 13	-	W - Mr 23	-	Mr 6
Chestnut-collared Longspur	Ap 10 - S	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mr 6
Snow Bunting	-	-	-	-	-	W - Fe 12	-	-

appear to be as bright on the second bird, suggesting two different birds. The Bald Eagle was feeding on a dead calf on a farm near Dr. Johnson's. Dr. Johnson scared up the Woodcock by a little marsh, but could find no nest. The Blue-winged Warbler was observed in Wilderness Park by Cliff Toews, both times in the same general location. It was "singing" the second time. The Winter Wren was netted in the Ott's backyard by Hazel and Fitzhugh Diggs, of Hamburg, Iowa, who also netted the Pine Warbler at the Chet Ager Nature Center. Both birds were banded. The Bobolinks were seen southeast of Ceresco, but in Lancaster County. Dr. Johnson has one male Harris' Sparrow which did not migrate which she has seen at intervals, and a couple of the times it has been singing softly. A Mockingbird has been imitating him all summer.

Lincoln (149), North Platte and Hershey; Mrs. E. C. Logan for Tout Bird Club, and Mrs. M. A. Cox (reporters). Cpl. John Nelson of the State Patrol heard and then saw the Loon. He is familiar with them from vacations in the north. Several fishermen reported the Loon about ten days later. The high count on Bald Eagles was 22 on 2 February. The high count in 1975 was 37. Mountain Bluebirds were numerous again in the canyons south of North Platte, More Long-billed Curlews were seen this year, and in larger groups.

Sarpy, see Douglas.

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Scotts Bluff (139), Scottsbluff; Mrs. Ray J. Witschy (reporter) Mrs. M. A. Banghart, Mrs. J. J. Brasher, Mrs. LeRoy Kenitz, Jim McCole, Mrs. Alvin Vance. The White-faced Ibis was seen by Mrs. Brasher and Mrs. Kenitz on Gibson's Lake, south of Gering. Mr. McCole, a game warden, saw two Chukars and Mrs. Vance saw one. The Yellow-bellied Sapsucker was in the Witschy's yard, eating apples put out for the birds, and also seemed to be feeding on larvae on the hackberry trees. After reading all they could find on the subject the Witschys concluded the bird was a two-year-old female. The Cardinal was reported by Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Jull of Melbeta, who said the bird came to their feeder almost every-day during the period, and often several times a day.

Sioux (118), Mitchell; David and Helen Hughson (reporter). Mrs. Hughson saw the Trumpeter Swan about 7:45 AM on University Lake in southern Sioux County, but it was gone when she went by the lake that evening. The Hughsons have seen numerous Trumpeter Swans around Jackson, Wyoming, where they spent several summers, and so she was able to identify it immediately.

NOTES

TOWNSEND'S SOLITAIRE. Father Hoffman, Omaha, saw a Townsend's Solitaire in the Fremont area 17 January 1976.

— *Melba Wigg, Omaha*

CORRECTION TO 1975 TREASURER'S REPORT. Just to keep the record straight, the line "Mrs. Johnson (stamps) 6.80" in the 1975 Treasurer's report should read "Mrs. Jensen (stamps) 6.80".

12-1976

WHOLE ISSUE *Nebraska Bird Review* (December 1976) 44(4)

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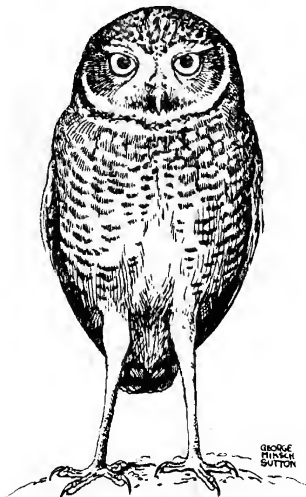
The Nebraska Bird Review

A Magazine of Ornithology of the Nebraska Region

VOLUME XXXXIV

DECEMBER, 1976

NUMBER 4



Published by the

NEBRASKA ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION, INC.

Founded 1899

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Published quarterly in March, June, September, and December by the Nebraska Ornithologists' Union as its official journal and sent free to all members who are not in arrears for dues. Subscriptions at \$5.00 per volume in the United States and \$5.25 in all other countries, payable in advance. Single numbers, \$1.25 each. All dues and suscriptions should be remitted to the Treasurer, A. W. Madison, Box 505, Sutherland, Nebraska 69165. Orders for back numbers should be sent to the Librarian, Dr. Neva Pruess, University of Nebraska State Museum, Lincoln, 68588. All manuscripts for publication should be sent to the Editor, R. G. Cortelyou, 5109 Underwood Avenue, Omaha, Nebraska 68132.

FOOD REMAINS FROM A BARN OWL NEST IN NEBRASKA

The analysis of owl pellets has been the basis of many studies of the food habits of these raptors. These studies have been useful in determining the mammalian fauna of an area (Fichter, 1941). In addition, the raptor's diet reflects, to some degree, local prey densities of the mammalian species that it is adapted to catch (Craighead and Craighead, 1956). Therefore, long-term studies may be useful in monitoring changes in the environmental fauna (Sparks and Soper, 1970).

Although studies have been conducted in many states on the contents of pellets of the Barn Owl (*Tyto alba*), few of these studies have been done in Nebraska. Jones (1949) analyzed Barn Owl pellets from three different counties in Nebraska. It is the purpose of this study to add to the available information on the food habits of the Barn Owl in this state.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Pellet material was collected from the attic of the Litchfield Public School in Litchfield, Sherman County, Nebraska on 29 November 1975. Intact pellets, and as many whole skulls as could be carried, were collected from the scattered debris on the floor. No owls were seen, but this was a known nest site of Barn Owls.

Mammal remains were identified by crania according to various keys and to comparative material from the collection of mammals in the University of Nebraska Museum. The bird remains were not identified, other than as passerines.

Each cranium was regarded as one occurrence of the animal. By this method each cranium could be matched with one pair of mandibles, but an extra 27 pairs of lower mandibles were found within the pellets. These extra parts were not used in calculating the frequency of occurrence of the species.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

One hundred and four intact pellets were analyzed, and were found to contain 286 cranial remains. The pellets contained an average of 2.8 crania, with nine being the largest number in a single pellet. Corresponding figures of average number of crania are 3.1 (Wilson, 1938), 2.4 (Evans and Emlen, 1947), and 2.8 (Boyd and Shriner, 1954).

Analysis of Barn Owl pellets allows for accurate quantitative analysis of food habits (Craighead and Craighead, 1956; Fichter, 1941; Errington, 1930), but analysis of the bulk debris usually provides inferior data (Errington, 1938). Table I shows the quantitative differences of the analysis of the pellets and of the bulk debris. It seems the heavier, larger skulls were more resistant to weathering than the smaller, more fragile skulls. Therefore, Pocket Mice (*Reithrodontomys*) occurred over three times more often in the intact pellets than in the debris, while Voles (*Microtus*) occurred three times more often in the debris than in the pellets.

A low incidence of House Mouse (*Mus musculus*) and Norway Rat (*Rattus norvegicus*) remains occurred in the pellets. Similar low frequencies have been cited several times (Boyd and Shriner, 1954; Jones, 1949; Kirkpatrick and Conway, 1947; Phillips, 1951). In their study Kirkpatrick and Conway (1947) speculated that the low incidence of predation on these species was due to human activity and lighting on the Purdue University property. Similarly, the activity at the Litchfield Public School may have been a disturbing influence in this study.

TABLE I

	PELLET OCCURRENCES		DEBRIS OCCURRENCES	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<u>Blarina brevicauda</u> (Short-tailed Shrew)	8	2.8	25	8.7
<u>Sorex cinereus</u> (Masked Shrew)	5	1.7	-	-
<u>Cryptotis parva</u> (Least Shrew)	2	.7	-	-
<u>Sylvilagus floridanus</u> (Eastern Cottontail)	3	1.0	-	-
<u>Spermophilus tridecemlineatus</u> (Thirteen-lined Ground Squirrel)	1	.3	-	-
<u>Perognathus hispidus</u> (Hispid Pocket Mouse)	2	.7	9	3.1
<u>Reithrodontomys</u> sp. (Harvest Mouse sp.)	38	13.3	11	3.8
<u>Peromyscus</u> sp. (White-footed Mouse sp.)	102	35.6	56	19.2
Unidentified cricetines (Mice)	62	21.7	-	-
<u>Microtus pennsylvanicus</u> (Meadow Vole)	24	8.4	63	21.7
<u>Microtus ochrogaster</u> (Prairie Vole)	22	7.7	84	29.0
<u>Microtus</u> sp. (Voles)	2	.7	23	7.9
Unidentified microtines (Voles)	3	1.0	-	-
<u>Zapus hudsonius</u> (Meadow Jumping Mouse)	5	1.7	3	1.0
<u>Rattus norvegicus</u> (Norway Rat)	2	.7	-	-
<u>Mus musculus</u> (House Mouse)	2	.7	1	.3
<u>Mustela</u> sp. (Weasel)	-	-	2	.7
Unidentified birds	3	1.0	13	4.5
TOTALS	286	99.7	290	99.9

(The above figures are for occurrences; because of differences of typical size and weight between species the relative contribution to the diet would be somewhat different.)

Remains of larger mammals occur infrequently in pellets of Barn Owls. This is due partly to the method of consuming larger mammals. The meat is torn away from the bones; a greater percentage of digestible material is consumed. Thus, pellets are formed less frequently. In spite of this, remains of three Eastern Cottontails (*Sylvilagus floridanus*) were found in this study. The animal has been reported to occur in low numbers in several pellet studies (Baumgartner and Baumgartner, 1944; Kirkpatrick and Conway, 1947; Phillips, 1951; Reed, 1957; Stickel and Stickel, 1948). Stickel and Stickel (1948)

report the single Cottontail cranium found in their study was that of a juvenile, and that was the case of the three Cottontails in the present study. The age of the latter animals was ascertained by the presence of cartilage between the diaphysis and the epiphysis of the humerus and by the bone size.

The occurrence of two Weasel (*Mustela*) crania in this study was surprising, but other occurrences have been reported (Meyer, 1939; Phillips, 1951; Wilson, 1938). It seems unlikely that a Barn Owl would normally choose such a formidable animal as its prey.

It is typical for this owl to restrict its diet to nocturnal animals. However, in this study a single Thirteen-lined Ground Squirrel (*Spermophilus tridecemlineatus*) cranium was found. Finding the remains of a diurnal mammal such as this is surprising but it has been reported previously (Evans and Emlen, 1947). In both cases the remains were from juveniles. Comparative material was used to age the cranium in the present study.

Voles are cited as the chief food source of Barn Owls (Boyd and Shriner, 1954; Phillips, 1951; Wilson, 1938). However, in this study they comprised only 17.8 percent of the pellet occurrences. Based on their frequency of occurrence in pellets (70.6 percent), mice seem to be the major food source of Barn Owls in this study. Most studies with high incidence of voles show a correspondingly low incidence of mice as a food source (Marti, 1973; Phillips, 1951; Wilson, 1938). In the present study the remains of mice outnumbered voles nearly four to one. Without trapping data it is impossible to conclude if there may be a greater abundance of one over the other, or if the owls are selectively feeding on them due to a differential vulnerability.

SUMMARY

Regurgitated pellets and associated debris of *Tyto alba* were collected from one locality in Sherman County, Nebraska. Analysis for number and percentage of mammalian crania revealed *Microtus*, *Peromyscus*, and *Reithrodontomys* were a major source of food of these owls. The cricetines outnumbered the microtines almost four to one. There was a low incidence of *Mus* and *Rattus*, and larger mammals, including *Spermophilus*, *Sylvilagus*, and *Mustela*, occurred infrequently.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am grateful to Nick Czaplewski, Randall Epperson, William Andelt, Dr. Harvey Gunderson, and Dr. Paul Johnsgard for their help in preparing this paper.

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1976 FALL FIELD DAY

About thirty people attended the 1976 Fall Field Day, held 3 October at Covenant Cedars Conference Grounds, 3 miles north of Hordville. Most of the participants arrived in time for the get-together the evening before, held on the grounds, and most of them stayed the night on the grounds, in the buildings or in a camper. Breakfast and dinner both were served on the grounds. Sunday morning was bright and clear, an almost perfect fall day. There was a short bird walk on the grounds before breakfast, and afterwards the area from the grounds to Hord Lake, near Central City, was covered. At dinner 47 species were reported, and 3 more (marked *) were recorded in the afternoon, when many of the participants went to see some Indian grave sites and some lodge sites. The short shower that came up in the afternoon was no inconvenience because it came while the group were in their cars on the way to the grave sites.

The 50 species reported were: Pied-billed Grebe, Double-crested Cormorant, Black-crowned Night Heron, Snow Goose; Green-winged and Blue-winged Teal; Sharp-shinned, Red-tailed, and Marsh Hawks; Osprey, Kestrel, Bobwhite, Ring-necked Pheasant, American Coot, Killdeer; Rock* and Mourning Doves; Screech and Great Horned Owls; Chimney Swift, Belted Kingfisher, Common Flickers (both Yellow - and Red-shafted forms); Red-bellied, Hairy, and Downy Woodpeckers; Horned Lark*, Barn Swallow, Blue Jay, Black-billed Magpie, Common Crow, Black-capped Chickadee, House Wren, Catbird, Brown Thrasher, Robin, Eastern Bluebird*, Ruby-

crowned Kinglet, Starling; Nashville, Yellow-rumped (Myrtle), and Blackpoll Warblers; House Sparrow, Western Meadowlark, Common Grackle, Cardinal, American Goldfinch, Rufous-sided Towhee; White-crowned, Lincoln's, and Song Sparrows.

The Snow Goose was an individual white-phase, apparently immature, which had come down in the Lind pasture about a week previously and had been around since, and was seen on count day. After the get-together a tape-recorder was used to call up a Screech Owl, which remained for a while in the light of flashlights. Probably the same individual volunteered its presence the next morning. The Bluebirds had eluded the searchers all morning, but were located on the trip to the grave sites, just before the shower.

PARASITIC (?) JAEGER AT LAKE MANAWA, IOWA

On Saturday, 4 September 1976, I stopped about 10:00 AM at Lake Manawa on the way back from some birding along I-29 south of Council Bluffs. I was really looking for fall warblers, and I parked at the far end of the bath-house parking lot and moved along the trees out onto "eagle point" at the northwest corner of the lake. I had given the lake a general overlook and was just beginning to take a second look at a small group of gulls directly south of me on the far side of the lake when something disturbed them, and they took off in my direction. One of them was clearly being chased by a dark bird. These two flew almost directly over my head (right into the sun) not 50 feet above me. By then it was clear the pursuing bird was a jaeger. It was quite dark with white streaks along the outer primaries and magnificently agile in the air. Perhaps startled by me, it abandoned the gull (Ring-billed — they were very similar in size) and flew west where it began pursuing a couple of Common Terns which had been resting on the white posts that are standing in the water there. Again it gave me a magnificent performance in fine light within a quarter mile from me. After several minutes of that it flew off in a southwest direction, and I lost it.

I remained there on the point, hoping for another look, and several minutes later I noted what seemed like a black or very dark gull resting on the water, all alone, quite far to the west from eagle point. By this time of day boats were beginning to appear with some frequency on the lake, but the dark bird seemed to ignore them. It was too far away to get any identification with my 7-power glasses, so I returned to the car and drove to the west shore to try for a better look with 10-power glasses. By the time I located it it was clear that the bird had moved back toward eagle point, and so I returned there, this time with the more powerful binoculars. Moments after I reached the point a boat flushed the bird, and it was clearly the jaeger. Again it moved west, and again, for some five minutes at least, it pursued the Terns along the west shore of the lake. Then it took off in a westerly direction and eventually I lost sight of it.

The whole period of observation lasted about forty-five minutes, of which ten to fifteen were occupied with observation of the bird in flight in good to very good light. Its actions were absolutely characteristic of descriptions of jaegers in all the literature and of movies that I have seen. It was a dark-phase bird, in mature plumage (no sign of any mottling), but the two central tail feathers were either worn off or broken off (leading to

an erroneous first impression that the bird must be immature). I am relatively sure, from its actions, its size and shape (not heavy like a typical Pomarine, nor as small as a Long-tailed — it was close to the size of the Ring-billed Gull), and place (Parasitics are more common inland than the other two), that it was a Parasitic Jaeger. Unfortunately, others who were at the lake earlier, and many who went later that day and the following day, failed to see the bird. Increasingly heavy boat traffic on the lake by the time I left at 11:00 AM would undoubtedly explain the disappearance of the bird after that time.

I consulted Peterson's *Field Guide to Western Birds* (p. 22 cautions about broken central tail feathers in mature birds) and *Field Guide to the Birds*, Pough's *Audubon Water Bird Guide* (which has the most helpful illustrations), Robbins et al *Birds of North America*, and Will Russell's "Field Identification Notes" *Birding* 7 (1975) pp. 106-110.

— Fr. Thomas A. Hoffman, S. J., Omaha

BOOK REVIEWS

The Web of Adaptation: Bird Studies in the American Tropics. David W. Snow Quadrangle/The New York Times Book Co., New York. 190 pp. 4 3/4 x 8 3/4 inches, hardbound. \$8.95.

Mr. Snow, of the British Museum of Natural History, and his wife have done much research on the fruit-eating birds of the American tropics, and in this book he tells of the courtship, mating, nesting, and other traits of the various kinds of birds, primarily the fruit eaters, and speculates on the reasons why these particular traits have been established, and why related species differ in some of them, and why unrelated species may have some similar and some dissimilar traits.

The book is written in popular rather than technical style (but there are references of the technical articles for those who want that information). The chapters are relatively independent of each other, so that it can be used for occasional reading, but it is interesting enough, and easy enough reading, so that it can be read in one sitting. So here is your chance to learn how switching to fruit eating, in an area where fruits are available all year around, has affected the life style of birds. — Ed.

The Birds of John Burroughs: Keeping a Sharp Lookout. Jack Kligerman, editor. Hawthorne Books, Inc. New York. 254 pp. 9 drawings by Louis Agassiz Fuertes. 5 1/4 x 8 1/4 inches, softbound \$3.95, hardbound \$6.95.

Except for a four-page foreword by Dean Amadon, a thirty-page introduction by Jack Kligerman, about three pages of bibliography, and a couple of pages giving the modern names for those birds for which Burroughs used other names, this book consists of extracts from the writings of John Burroughs pertaining to birds, covering a period from about 1870 to about 1920. But except for specific dates in journal entries and a reference to World War I, these extracts are timeless. (Well, maybe a reference to the presence of a flock of English Sparrows in the neighborhood, which a couple of thrown stones scared off so effectively that they didn't show up in the narrative again, is an indirect dating.) Some of the events recorded - the discovery of the first Worm-eating Warbler's nest reported in New York, for instance - are important in themselves, but most are just interesting observations on nature or birds. — Ed.

The Bird Finder's Three-year Notebook. Paul S. Eriksson. Paul S. Eriksson, Inc. New York. 382 pp. 6 x 9 inches softbound, \$7.95.

This book has plastic binding, so that the pages lie flat when the book is opened. There are three spaces, five lines each, on a page, and one page for each day in a year (and even provision for leap year by a page for February 29). The month and the date are printed, but the year is left blank (19), and the preface points out that the years do not have to be consecutive. (But the first time you have entries for four years for one date you probably would want to shift to a new book.) Many pages have short quotations or pieces of information printed at the bottom. At the back are ten pages containing a life list index, listing in alphabetical order the common names of more than 700 species of birds found north of the Mexican border, based on the fifth edition of the *AOU Checklist* as recently modified by the thirty-second update, with the scientific name and a space for the date following the common names. They point out that this life list can be moved from one book to another as a book is used up. If a person is interested in what happened in previous years on the same date this book would be fine, but if he is interested in when a particular bird came or left or nested, etc., in previous years he probably wouldn't find the answer immediately in a book like this (but a search of a few days before or after the given date might give the answer and not involve too much trouble). —Ed.

NOTES

SUMMER COMMON LOONS. On 18 July 1976 I saw three Common Loons in non-breeding plumage in a lake on I-80, west of Sutherland, in Keith County.

—*Ruth Green, Bellevue*

Note that this is not too far from Kinsley Dam, where Dr. Sharpe saw a pair of Common Loons 19 June 1976 and heard reports that they had been there in previous summers and had nested (*NBR* 44:34). Also, one Loon was seen during the last of June in Lincoln County, which is the next county to the east. (1976 Spring Migration Report, *NBR* 44:41).

SWAINSON'S HAWK NEST. I saw my first Swainson's Hawk this year on 17 April 1976, and saw them occasionally during the summer. On 24 April I saw a Swainson's Hawk nest under construction in a cottonwood tree along Highway 10, south of Minden, less than a mile inside Franklin County. A bird was on the nest 7 May, but I did not check the nest after that.

—*Harold Turner, Minden*

VIRGINIA RAIL. Mervin Samuels stopped at the *Progress* office Friday (21 May 1976) with a dead bird in his hand. He said it was the third one he had found in his yard. The bird was the shy Virginia Rail. I have only seen dead ones. Lee Morris reported finding a live one at his daughter's place. His grandchildren had chased it in the yard — for some reason or other it wouldn't fly — and finally chased it into the barn. Lee caught it, took it to the basin nearby and it promptly flew from his hand. He never did figure out why it didn't fly when the children were chasing it.

— *Norris Alfred, in the Polk Progress*

BARN OWL. About sundown 27 August 1976 the attention of my cousin, Robert Spicknall, of Holstein, was drawn to a Chinese elm tree in his yard by scolding of a Blue Jay. When he investigated he found a Barn Owl, which remained perched during the scolding. It was not seen again.

—Harold Turner, Minden...

COMMON NIGHTHAWK NEST. While on a hike late in the afternoon of 14 June 1975 a pleasant surprise awaited me. In all the years of intense birding I had never come upon the nest of the Common Nighthawk. Moving rather briskly, I crossed a ridge and descended into a pocket-like formation. Suddenly, in front of me a few steps, a Nighthawk fluttered from the ground and hugged the surface rather closely as it left, disappearing over the next ridge. A breeze was blowing from the north, and soon the bird appeared over the ridge to the south. Needless to say, I was convinced from the heart that there was a nest near. I had stopped "in my tracks", so now moved forward very cautiously. After searching carefully, I spotted the two eggs. They were very difficult to detect as they blended so perfectly with the ground. Unfortunately it was raining the next Saturday (21 June), so it was two weeks before I could return to this spot, which is roughly 10.5 miles south and .75 mile west of Minden, putting it over the line into Franklin County by a scant .5 mile. This time a rather strong wind was blowing from the south, and the only evidence was one call of a Nighthawk heard in the distance, to the south.

— Harold Turner, Minden

ALBINO CHIMNEY SWIFT. Have you ever seen an albino Chimney Swift? Well, I have! Dan Cassidy and I were doing the Breeding Bird Survey yesterday (21 June 1976) at Burchard Lake (Pawnee County) and I saw one flying over the park and the camping area there. It was really a beautiful sight against a very blue sky.

— Ruth Green, Bellevue

SPRAGUE'S PIPITS. I saw several Sprague's Pipits 1 October 1976 about two miles southwest of Upland, Franklin County.

—Harold Turner, Minden

SUMMER TANAGER. Last Saturday, 14 May 1976, it was too wet to work in the garden so I decided to do some birding in the wooded draw in the field across the road from where I live. I was thinking it was kind of dull when suddenly I saw a reddish bird flash through the trees. I thought the color was a little different from that of a Cardinal. I finally saw it perched and could hardly restrain my excitement; sure enough it was a Summer Tanager — basically light red with a tinge of yellowish-green mixed in, a fairly long yellow bill, and absolutely no black in the wings. A female Cardinal was chasing it for some reason and I could use it for comparison. I had two more good looks at it. I assume it to be a first-year male. This is the first one I have ever seen anywhere, so it was quite a thrill.

— Ralph Harrington, Lincoln

EVENING GROSBEAKS. On 17 December 1975 I discovered a flock of about thirty-five Evening Grosbeaks feeding on the ground and in a cedar tree in a yard here in town. The flock was composed of both males and females. I saw the flock two more times that week at different locations. Previously I had seen only one Evening Grosbeak this fall, in November, right after our storm.

—Douglas L. Ballard, Valentine

BIRD BANDING IN CUMING COUNTY. On 29 and 30 May 1976 I banded 54 birds of 22 species on the Rudolph Herzinger farm, 4 miles north and 1 mile east of Beemer in Cuming County: Common Flicker (Yellow-shafted) 2, Red-headed Woodpecker 1, Eastern Kingbird 1, Acadian Flycatcher 2, Eastern Wood Pewee 1, Barn Swallow 3, Blue Jay 2, Black-capped Chickadee 2, House Wren 6, Gray Catbird 5, Brown Thrasher 3, American Robin 9, Wood Thrush 1, Swainson's Thrush 3, Warbling Vireo 2, Connecticut Warbler 1, Common Yellowthroat 1, Orchard Oriole 3, Northern (Baltimore) Oriole 2, Blue Grosbeak 1, Indigo Bunting 1, American Gold-finch 2. We also saw Bobolinks in Cuming County.

— Mabel Ott, Lincoln

KEARNEY COUNTY BIRDS. I saw a Prairie Falcon in the area in January and February 1976. Marsh Hawks were seen more or less regularly in January and February, and on occasion up to about 10 May; Rough-legged Hawks in January and February; Ferruginous Hawks in March and April and occasionally later into the summer. Kestrels were seen rather sparingly throughout the season, but were fairly numerous in the early fall. A Brown Creeper was seen 17 January. Ten or more Common Redpolls were seen 10 January, and individuals up to 30 March. Pine Siskins were seen 13 to 28 April. Purple Martins arrived at what I thought was an early date (20 March) and seemed to be unusually numerous during the season.

—Harold Turner, Minden

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