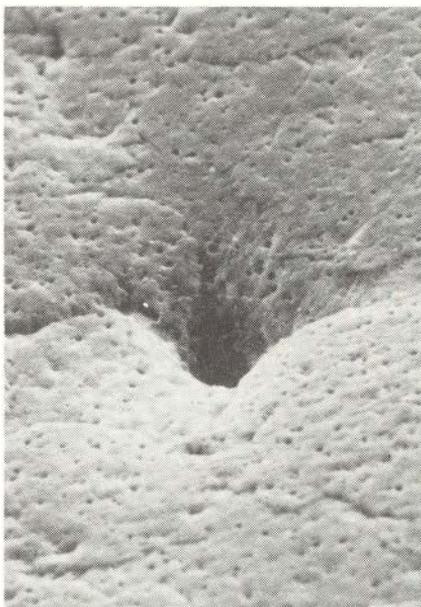
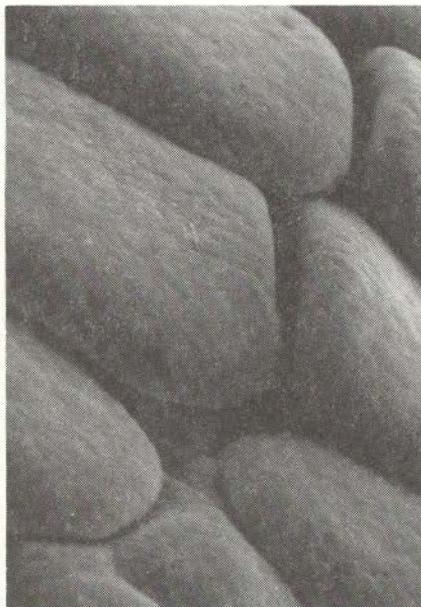
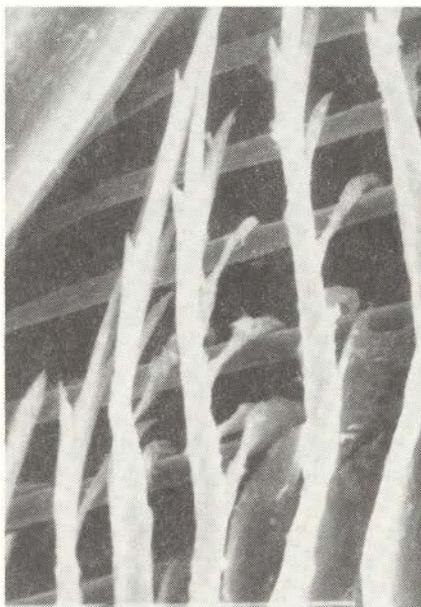


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For explanation of cover photos, see page 3

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PRESIDENT'S PAGE

Birdwatchers have a preoccupation with "getting closer." "Stay in the car; go to the other side; come in from the other direction; get there before dawn; sneak up behind the tree" are all common but important bits of advice heard when birders are about to take to the field, and they almost never forget their binoculars or spotting-scopes when they travel somewhere.

With the use of the microscope, professional ornithologists have the opportunity to get really close to birds. Bird study then takes on whole new dimensions. For example, we gain insights into bird physiology: we see how each bodily feature of the creature contributes to its functioning whole and we understand better the striking affinity between its structure and function. We are impressed by the beauty and utility of the design that microscopy can reveal.

Many advances in microscope technology have been made in recent years. Especially exciting has been the invention and wide use of the scanning electron microscope, which achieves much higher magnifications than do light microscopes. Electron microscopes use a beam of electrons rather than a beam of light, allowing one to see surface features of objects in remarkable detail. The cover for this issue of *Bird Notes* shows scanning electron micrographs. Each of these pictures is briefly described below.

Upper Left

This micrograph shows the barbules of a feather (about 700X magnification). The barbules lead off from the barbs that, in turn, lead off from the central shaft of the feather. Note that the barbules from 1 barb have hook-like structures that clasp the barbules from the adjacent barb. During flight, moving air strikes a feather with some force and the interlocking arrangement of the barbules allows the barbs to remain parallel and together. One function of preening in birds is to re-establish the interlocked condition of the barbules.

Upper Right

Leg scales of a 16-day old chick embryo are shown in this photo (about 100X magnification). For reasons not yet well understood, the skin in some regions of a bird body produces scales rather than feathers.

Lower Left

Here we see a single pore on the outer surface of a Brown-headed Cowbird's egg (about 750X magnification). Although the avian egg is a self-contained life support system for the developing embryo, some exchanges between the bird and the outside environment are necessary. Oxygen needs to be taken in to support the embryo's metabolism. Carbon

dioxide, produced during metabolism, needs to be removed. Also some water needs to be expelled. These substances pass through hundreds of pores that connect the inside of the egg with the outside environment. Note that the eggshell in the micrograph also contains a large number of very small openings and pits. Whether or not these tiny openings are important is unknown. Since most of these small holes appear to be unconnected, they probably do not play a major role in gas exchange.

Lower Right

Finally we see a single pore on the inner surface of a Brown-headed Cowbird's egg (about 600X magnification). The eggshell was boiled in a sodium hydroxide solution to remove the inner and outer shell membranes. Eggshells are made mostly of columns of calcite crystals that grow from the inside to the outside. On the inside of the shell, immediately next to the shell membrane, these calcite columns are cone-shaped. They form the "hills" in the micrograph. The cones have a smooth surface because they have been treated with acid. This micrograph illustrates nicely how natural systems sometimes create optical illusions. To get the effect, hold the magazine upside down.

Whitewood Lake Heron and Ibis Breeding Surveys

by **Bruce Harris**

Clear Lake 57226

Whitewood Lake, in Kingsbury Co., is a large meandered marsh (4970 acres), 6.0 mi long and from 0.5 to over 1.0 mi wide. The west end of the marsh is adjacent to a gravel road 3.0 mi S of the town of Lake Preston. This marsh, and others in the region, are the breeding grounds for many birds. With low water levels, cattails, the predominant aquatic plant in the lakes, are crowded, often making the marshes unsuitable for many nesting birds. But in wet years the cattail stands are drowned out in the deeper areas of the slough, and the results are scattered islands of vegetation that are ideal habitat for most aquatic birds.

Although the wetlands of Kingsbury Co. have been visited by birders for many years (some interesting sight records for egrets, herons, and ducks have been published in *Bird Notes*), apparently nobody has entered the marshes to survey breeding birds. On 22 June, 14 July, and 9 August 1981, Kenneth Husmann or Gary Stava (on the later date) and I checked Whitewood Lake. On 22 June the colony contained over 300 birds of 7 species; often the sky was filled with birds, making accurate counting difficult. On subsequent visits bird populations were somewhat lower. The following species accounts summarize our findings.

Least Bittern.—I flushed a Least Bittern from its nest on 22 June. The nest, which contained 5 eggs, was hung about 3 ft above the water. The structure was beautifully formed, reminiscent of oriole or vireo nests. On 9 August, Stava and I saw 9 Least Bitterns, including several fledglings just out of nests. We concluded that at least 2 pairs of these bitterns nested in the area.

Great Blue Heron.—A single bird circled persistently over the colony on our first visit, but we did not see it thereafter. I was not aware that this species uses marshes as breeding habitat until I read a paper by Dr. Donald McCrimmon, Director of the Colonial Bird Register at Cornell University. In New York, this heron regularly nests in marshes. We should look for Great Blue Herons nesting in South Dakota marshes in the future.

Great Egret.—We observed a single Great Egret in the Whitewood colony on 22 June but thought nothing of possible nesting until 14 July, when we flushed 7 birds that continued to circle over the area. Ken Husmann found a large juvenile standing on matted rushes and I located a nest with 3 young. The nest was over 18 in wide, built of cattails, and almost on the water surface. The young were 8-10 in long, with very large yellow bills. Husmann took photographs of them. This record was not the first nesting occurrence for South Dakota because Stanley Lundquist located nesting Great Egrets at Lake Albert, Hamlin Co., on 3 July, just 11 days earlier (SDBN 33:85; SDBN 34:39-40).

Snowy Egret.—On our first visit to the colony, we saw 6 Snowy Egrets and we estimated that 10-12 birds inhabited the area. We felt sure that they nested with the Cattle Egrets; 6 adults dropped back into the colony after we flushed them and later they continued to circle over us during the whole time we worked. I found several nests that were slightly larger than the other egret nests but I had no way of determining their owners. (Cattle, Snowy, and Little Blue nests are all very similar.)

On 14 July Husmann and I saw 2 adult Snowy Egrets feeding juveniles that were out of their nests, verifying the nesting of this species in South Dakota. (The young Snowy Egret's bill is longer than that of the Cattle Egret young and, after 1 week of age, the Snowy Egret has yellow toes.) As we left the colony, we saw an evening flight of 15 Snowy Egrets but we do not know if these birds were all the Snowy Egrets in the colony or just the adults on relief from nesting chores. Apparently 7-8 pairs of this species inhabited the Whitewood Lake rookery. One pair of Snowy Egrets was reported to be nesting with 20 Cattle Egrets at Sand Lake in 1977 (SDBN 29:72) but no details of the observation were provided.

Little Blue Heron.—We observed 3 adult birds in the colony on 22 June and 2 adults on 14 July. They may have been breeding because they circled above us and 2 returned to the rookery after being flushed. On 9 August Stava and I saw 1 adult Little Blue Heron and a well-marked, mottled, second-year bird. But we could not definitely ascertain if they were actually breeding at Whitewood Lake. On 9 June 1980, 3 Little Blue Herons were observed at the Sand Lake colony (*American Birds* 33:874) and the species has been breeding in Minnesota during the past 5 years.

Tricolored Heron.—We were very excited to find this rare species at the Whitewood Lake colony on 14 July. We observed the bird several times as it circled by at a range of 100-150 yd; the willowy, snaky appearance, with contrasting dark and light areas on the breast, were diagnostic. We saw only 1 bird and we do not know if a mate was present. But nesting is a possibility since this species made an unsuccessful nesting attempt in North Dakota in July 1978 (*American Birds* 32:1176). The first Tricolored Heron reported in South Dakota was observed by Stava and me at Peever Slough, Roberts Co, on 28 June 1980 (SDBN 32:86).

Cattle Egret.—We finally estimated 50 pairs of Cattle Egrets in the colony. Cattle Egrets were the second-most abundant breeding species in the

area. On 22 June we found 9 egret nests but we could not identify them until I received from Dr. Donald McCrimmon a reprint by Julian L. Dusi entitled "The Identification Characters of Nests, Eggs and Nestlings of some Herons, Ibis and Anhingas." On our second trip, Husmann and I identified 30 Cattle Egret nests, the majority with 3 young, although 6 nests held 4 young each. Only 3 nests contained eggs at this time but 1 nest had 3 young and 3 eggs. During this visit, we found many juveniles that were out of the nests and hopping about on top of the matted rushes. We also saw a number of adults feeding young.

We noticed that Cattle Egrets were the first species to return to the colony after being flushed. They showed little fear, even when they were aware of our presence and they would sometimes land within 15 yd of us. Snowy Egrets, ibis, and Little Blue Herons all were much more wary. This observation gives one a good insight regarding the rapid spread of Cattle Egrets all over the United States. They are bold and aggressive. Cattle Egrets first nested in South Dakota at Sand Lake in 1977 (SDBN 29:72). Other records were obtained there in 1978, 1979, and 1980. Also 7 Cattle Egret nests were found in a mixed heron-cormorant colony at Scatterwood Lake, Faulk Co., during June 1978 (SDBN 30:75).

Black-crowned Night-heron.--We estimated 75 adults in the area on 22 June but later visits suggested many more than this number were present. On this date we checked 7 nests, the majority with 3 eggs, or eggs and young. We made no effort to census the night-heron colony because of time limitations; the nests were scattered or loosely clustered on the west and south edges of the egret colony.

White-faced Ibis.--As we approached the main breeding area of the colony on 22 June, I noticed an ibis landing just inside the rushes. The bird flushed about 20 yd ahead of us when the entire rookery took to the air in panic. We paddled to the spot where this ibis had flushed and we found a nest with 3 young birds. They were obviously different from any fledglings that I had ever seen before. Particularly noteworthy were the all-black plumage and the long, conical bill with a dark band (1.5 in wide) half-way from the tip, like that of a Pied-billed Grebe. The well built nest at the edge of open water was made of dry wood stems and was just off the water (8-10 in).

When Husmann and I returned to the rookery on 14 July, we found 2 more ibis nests and 1 rotten egg floating in the water in yet a third area. We determined on the 22 June trip that at least 10 ibis were in the colony. On this second trip we found 3 nests with eggs in them that were almost robin-blue-colored: they were more elongated and much darker than egret or heron eggs. So we learned that the eggs as well as the young of the White-faced Ibis can be easily distinguished from those of egrets and herons.

In 1978 I was initially skeptical of reports by personnel from the Sand Lake National Wildlife Refuge when they reported finding a nest and eggs of ibis on the refuge. They were vague about the characteristics used to distinguish ibis from Cattle Egret or Snowy Egret eggs. Furthermore, no description of the Sand Lake nest or eggs was included when the record was submitted to *American Birds*. But, assuming the field work was carefully done at Sand Lake, one must conclude that they did have a nesting ibis in 1978, because ibis eggs are so distinctive. Sand Lake personnel also reported 10 ibis and 2 nests on the refuge on 4 July 1979 but, again, no details were provided. Later the nests could not be relocated; an

estimate of 8 nests and 18 young was published in *American Birds* (33:874), although the basis for those figures is unknown. In 1978, we have confirmed reports of 2 ibis nests at Long Lake National Wildlife Refuge in North Dakota, with photos taken of the nests (*American Birds* 32:1176). A North Dakota nest was also reported in 1979 in Sargent Co. (*American Birds* 33:874).

Husmann took photographs of the ibis nests and eggs that we found at Whitewood Lake on 14 July. The nests were constructed better than were other marsh nests, except for that of the Black-crowned Night-Heron. The ibis nests appeared to be hung from the surrounding vegetation and were more tightly woven and more deeply cupped than were Snowy or Cattle Egret nests.

On 14 July we counted 13 ibis at the colony. Several of them had noticeably shorter bills and we assumed that they were immature birds that were just reaching the flying stage. But we could not see the differences in color that should have been apparent in young ibis. On 9 August Stava and I found most birds of the marsh still present but in much reduced numbers, perhaps indicating dispersal of the young.

American Bitterns and Green-backed Herons were observed several times during our visits to Whitewood Lake. No nesting evidence was found because those species usually avoid the deeper parts of sloughs, which is where the Whitewood Lake colony was located. Elsewhere I have reported on the gulls and terns we found at Whitewood Lake (SDBN 34:64-65).

Our experiences at Whitewood Lake were possibly unique in the number of species found at a single South Dakota rookery. But our state has a great potential for colonial bird work. Other eastern South Dakota counties have fine wetlands that provide excellent habitat for egrets and herons. SDOU members should make special efforts to locate and take censuses of these colonies. When this work is done carefully, preferably before most of the eggs have hatched, the colonies will not be greatly disturbed and counting their numbers will be more efficient. These data are necessary if we are to protect our wetland heritage.

GENERAL NOTES

GROOVE-BILLED ANI IN PIERRE.-- On 13 October 1982, I was observing birds in my backyard at 104 W 7th Street, Pierre, when I saw what I first took to be a Common Grackle at one of our sunflowers. I quickly called my wife when I realized this bird was a species that I had never seen before. Although the color of a grackle, it was larger with a longer tail and dark eyes. The bill was very thick and the upper mandible was curved downward. Photographs of the bird are on file with the SDOU.

Bob Summerside, Dr. Adam Carr, and Ronald Schreiner identified the bird as a Groove-billed Ani and observed it for about a half-hour. The bird foraged in the grass, sat for a time in a wild plum tree, took a bath in our bird bath, and sunned itself atop a honeysuckle hedge. We watched the ani until dark. We have not seen it since. Our record is only the second confirmed Groove-billed Ani sighting for South Dakota (Whitney et al., *the Birds of South Dakota*).--Wallace L. Larsen, Pierre 57501.

ANI SEEN AT HURON.--The migration had been filling our garden with birds on 29 September 1982 when a large black bird came down about 20 ft from me. It looked like a grackle but with a longer, wedge-shaped tail. The bill was grotesquely large, reminding me of a Puffin. I called my husband to see it but by the time he came the bird had disappeared. Unfortunately, not realizing at the time what I was seeing, I did not concentrate on the surface of the bill to notice if it was smooth or grooved.--Blanche Battin Johnson, Huron 57350.

CATTLE EGRET IN CHARLES MIX COUNTY.--The Cattle Egret is a rare visitor during the spring, summer, and fall. Bill Dent, a Conservation Officer stationed at Platte, and I observed an immature Cattle Egret 6.5 mi S New Holland on 16 October 1982. We flushed this bird several times at very close range and noted its yellowish-green bill and gray-colored legs. Dent took several pictures.--Larry Fredrickson, Department of Game, Fish and Parks, Chamberlain 57325.

1981 BANDING REPORT.--The following is a list of the 35 bird species (693 individuals) that I banded in the Burke area of Gregory Co. during 1981. The highlight of the year was large numbers of American Robins moving through the area during September and early October. The birds were probably attracted to Burke by a bumper crop of hackberries. Using 3 water-drip traps, I banded over 300 robins in my yard. Perhaps I could have banded over 1000 robins had I the time and several more traps placed at choice locations around town. I have lived in Burke all my life and cannot remember ever having seen such large numbers of robins during the fall migration.

1	Downy Woodpecker	1	Wilson's Warbler
118	Purple Martin	1	Black-headed Grosbeak
19	Blue Jay	8	Chipping Sparrow
7	Black-capped Chickadee	1	Clay-colored Sparrow
2	Red-breasted Nuthatch	1	Field Sparrow
8	House Wren	1	Song Sparrow
2	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	2	Lincoln's Sparrow
3	Swainson's Thrush	1	White-throated Sparrow
354	American Robin	19	Harris' Sparrow
1	Gray Catbird	11	Slate-colored Junco
21	Brown Thrasher	50	Common Grackle
3	Cedar Waxwing	1	Brown-headed Cowbird
10	Orange-crowned Warbler	15	Baltimore Oriole
3	Yellow Warbler	1	Purple Finch
11	Myrtle Warbler	2	White-winged Crossbill
1	Black-and-White Warbler	1	American Goldfinch
3	American Redstart	9	Evening Grosbeak
1	Common Yellowthroat		

--Galen L. Steffen, Burke 57523.

THE 1982 "BIG DAY" COUNT.--Our Big Day Count expanded into a Big Week Count, an interesting survey that is turning up some good information on the breeding birds of South Dakota. The counts this year ranged from 20-28 June; 5 areas were studied and 153 breeding species were

located (plus 3 migrants). This total is good but can be improved upon. For example, Cattle Egrets, White-faced Ibis, Little Blue Herons, and Least Bitterns definitely nested at Whitewood Lake but we did not have the manpower to send a group to that area. We improved upon the total of 149 breeding species seen during the 1981 counts, although the previous counts were single-day affairs. Below is a summary of the dates, parties involved, and the observed species that were unique to each counting area.

Northwest: 27 June. Participants: Dan Bjerke, leader, Ann Mercer, Richard Michaels. Route: Spearfish to Camp Crook, Buffalo, Slim Buttes, Sorum, and Mud Butte. Species found on no other counts: Bufflehead, Ferruginous Hawk, Golden Eagle, Prairie Falcon, and Brewer's Sparrow. Total list: 83 species.

West: 20, 23, 27 June. Participants: Nat Whitney. Route: Roubaix Lake, Custer Co., and Cedar Pass. Species found on no other counts: Common Snipe, Say's Phoebe, Western Flycatcher, Violet-green Swallow, Red-breasted Nuthatch, Rock Wren, Swainson's Thrush, Townsend's Solitaire, Ruby-crowned Kinglet, Solitary Vireo, Yellow-breasted Chat, Western Tanager, Lazuli Bunting, Evening Grosbeak, Pine Siskin, and White-winged Junco. Total list: 90 species.

Southcentral: 26 and 27 June. Participants: Bob Rogers and Jim McLaird. Route: Davison, Hanson, Sanborn, Miner, and Hand Co. Species found on no other list: Bell's Vireo. Total list: 80 species.

Southeast: 25-28 June. Participants: Juli Wilcox, leader, Willis and Rosamond Hall, and Karen Kronner. Route: Aurora, Hutchinson, Bon Homme, Davison, Charles Mix, and Yankton Co. Species found on no other list: Common Loon, Whip-poor-will, Least Tern, Common Tern, Northern Bobwhite, American Bittern, Eastern Screech Owl, Wood Thrush, and Northern Cardinal. Total list: 102 species.

Northeast: 26-27 June. Participants: Bruce Harris, leader, Dan Tallman, Everett Montgomery, Linda Watters, John Koerner, Dennis Skadsen, David, Nelda, and Arthur Holden, Ken and Patsy Husmann, and Lois and Darrell Wells. Route: Aberdeen, Sand Lake to Waubay National Wildlife Refuge to Rush Lake, Hartford Beach, Day Co., Siche Hollow, White Rock. Species not found on other counts: Canvasback, Yellow-throated Vireo, Broad-winged Hawk, American Woodcock, LeConte's Sparrow, Lesser Scaup, Great Egret, Hooded Merganser, Cooper's Hawk, Least Flycatcher, Snowy Egret, Least Sandpiper, California Gull, Red-necked Grebe, and American White Pelican. Total list 122 species.--Bruce Harris, Clear Lake 57226.

BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER SIGHTINGS AT HURON.--During the 1982 spring migration we noted this warbler on 20, 21, and 22 May. In the fall, we first observed it on 13 September, then on 29 September, 30 September, and 2 October. All sightings were of single males. We did not see females nor could we be sure we were not observing the same male on each spring and fall date. Nevertheless, the male Black-throated Blue Warbler is a beautiful bird and we particularly noted the white parallelogram near the center of the lower edge of its wing.--J.W. Johnson, Huron 57350.

EARLY SPRING DATE FOR THE SAY'S PHOEBE AND EARLY FALL

DATE FOR THE OSPREY IN GREGORY CO.--On 5 April 1981, I observed a Say's Phoebe at Burke Lake Recreation Area in Gregory Co. The day was cloudy with intermittent snow showers, a cold NW wind, and temperatures in the 40°F range. This sighting is earlier than any of the spring dates listed by Whitney et al. in *The Birds of South Dakota*.

At the same location on 26 August 1981, I saw an Osprey. It was perching and flying. Upon checking *The Birds of South Dakota*, I found the osprey sighting to be earlier than any of the early fall dates listed for this species.--Galen L. Steffen, Burke 57523.

RED-BELLIED WOODPECKERS AND COOPER'S HAWKS NESTING AT HARTFORD BEACH STATE PARK.--On 25 April 1982, I observed a female Red-bellied Woodpecker feeding at Hartford Beach. Sightings, including several by Bruce Harris, through May and June, gave little evidence of breeding by these birds. During the Big Day count on 26 June 1982, I located both female and male Red-bellied Woodpeckers giving alarm calls as I approached several dead elms west of the campgrounds. The pair carried food to a nest cavity about 25 ft above the ground. Young called as each parent approached the cavity. On 20 October 1982, a male was still within the park.

On 16 May 1982, while birding at the park, I saw several Blue Jays mobbing an unidentified pair of accipiters. The hawks' sizes compared with those of the jays led me to conclude that they were Cooper's Hawks. The accipiters aggressively attacked a squirrel climbing the trunk of a large oak tree. I discovered a nest in the oak about 35 ft above the ground. Later that day I observed 1 of the pair sitting on the nest. Between 16 May and 12 June, I saw the hawks several times on the nest and defending their territory. On 19 June 1982, I returned to the nest site and found it abandoned. The site was located about 10 yd from a popular hiking trail that may have been too much of a disturbance for these shy birds.--Dennis Skadsen, Milbank 57252.

TWO NEWS RELEASES

1) Cornell University's Laboratory of Ornithology has begun publication of a new magazine devoted to the study of birds, *The Living Bird Quarterly*. Color-illustrated and directed toward everyone with an interest in birds, the quarterly will feature articles and photographs on bird behavior, habitat, conservation, art, and research, and will be international in scope. In addition to articles by professional writers and ornithologists, the laboratory will encourage amateur birders to contribute. More information on the quarterly can be obtained by writing to the Laboratory of Ornithology, Sapsucker Woods, Ithaca NY 14850.

2)The American Ornithologists' Union is celebrating the 100th anniversary of its founding. Its quarterly journal, *The Auk*, now includes about 1000 pages a year of papers on a wide variety of ornithological topics. The long-awaited 6th edition of the AOU checklist of North American Birds will be published in time for the centennial meeting, which will be held in New York City in 1983. For more information about the AOU, write to Dr. Gustav A. Swanson, Department of Fishery and Wildlife Biology, Colorado State University, Ft. Collins CO 80523.

Books from Far Corners of the Earth

Reviews by **Dan A. Tallman**

Northern State College
Aberdeen 57401

Aves Brasilieras by Johan Dalgas Frisch. 1981, Dalgas-Ecoltec Ecologia Tecnica, Sao Paulo, Brazil. 353 pp. hardbound, \$49.95; Field Edition, \$29.95. Available from publisher: Rua da Consolacao, 3095-CEP 01416, Sao Paulo SP, Brasil.

African Handbook of Birds: Birds of the Southern Third of Africa, Volume 1, by C. W. Mackworth-Praed and C. H. B. Grant. 1981, Longman, London and New York. 688 pp. Hardbound, \$75.00

When I was a boy I was well-traveled, birding in East Africa and across South America. Later, when I was a graduate student, I studied bird ecology in Peru and Ecuador. Perhaps even without these experiences I would have become the inveterate arm-chair birder I am; I love leafing through pages of bird books from far-away lands.

In 1965, when my brother and I spent two weeks in Brazil, there was no field guide for bird identification. What we would have given for Frisch's text then! Instead, we took copious field notes, hoping to identify the birds upon our return to museums in the United States. Many birds remained unnamed—one, in fact, until I opened my copy of *Aves Brasilieras* to the swallow plate to discover I had seen Tawny-headed Swallows flying over Brasilia. This book is a must for anyone planning to tour Brazil.

Aves Brasilieras is a book of color plates. The art is the lifework of the late illustrator, Svend Frisch. Unfortunately, Frisch died before completing some groups of birds, especially hummingbirds, a group noticeable by even the most casual birder. The portraits are probably adequate for most identification, although the two bird pictures I did not think I knew turned out to be drawings of Black-and-White and Blackpoll Warblers! In no way do these paintings compare with the technical excellence of Guy Tudor in the *Guide to the Birds of Venezuela*. Especially annoying in *Aves Brasilieras* is a purple or gray shadow drawn behind many of the birds, occasionally leaving the impression that the shadow is part of the bird.

The text of *Aves Brasilieras* is in Portuguese. This fact is not a large problem since little of the text is in prose. The scientific, English, and Portuguese names for the birds appear opposite each plate. Available for non-Portuguese speakers is an addendum with the introduction and descriptions of bird families in English. A long section on bird watching at the end of the book is not translated. But most touring ornithologists are sophisticated enough not to need this information. What is lacking is any treatment of ecology or detailed distributional data, often essential when dealing with confusing species. Apparently this material will be included in a companion volume yet to be written.

What makes this book outstanding, despite shortcomings in the text and paintings, is that it is a Brazilian effort. Almost all the recent ornithology texts covering Latin America are published in the United States and written by North Americans. Perhaps this imbalance is not so much an example of "academic imperialism" as it is the result of the relatively esoteric

nature of this field of study. Nevertheless, it is refreshing to see a quality product coming from Latin America.

My brother and I birded two summers in East Africa, identifying birds with the companion volume of *The African Handbook*. The guide, reviewed here, covering the southern third of Africa, comes in two volumes and has companion volumes for all but north Africa, the whole set totalling 6 books.

This edition of the Handbook is simply a reprinting of the first edition published in 1962. The only difference is the price, now a staggering \$75.00 per volume, or \$450.00 for the series covering the continent exclusive of North Africa. The first edition has become a collectors' item and this new printing is probably also a sound investment. All textbook prices are now very high, making the \$75.00 per volume not so unreasonable by today's standards.

The book itself is a masterpiece, covering just about all aspects (field marks, zoogeography, systematics, ecology, and behavior) of a large and complex avifauna. We have nothing comparable in North America. Most species are illustrated in color and a section of black and white photos concludes the book. In the field, this two-volume encyclopedia is hard to use since one has to rely on keys as well as pictures for identification. But this chore is not as frustrating as using some of the recent African field guides that include only the most common species from the area. In this book, all the birds are there; all you have to do is find them.

If one is to be critical at all of the *Handbook of African Birds*, it is that the birds in the color plates tend to be very small and crowded onto a page. This drawback limits the book's practical use in the field. Nevertheless, the two volumes are indispensable for anyone going into the African bush and would be a treasured addition to the bibliophile's library.

The 1982 Fall Migration

by Bruce Harris

Box 605, Clear Lake 57226

In much of northeastern South Dakota, August through November began hot but slowly cooled and became windy. Only at the end of November did warm weather return with record-breaking temperatures in many areas. The fall season was so wet in eastern South Dakota that farmers were still harvesting corn in late November.

Contributors to this report were: Leon J. Anderson (LJA), Mrs. Biegelmeir (MB, no other name was submitted), Wynn Eakins (WE), Ken Graupman (KG), Willis Hall (WH), Rosamond Hall (RH), Bruce K. Harris (BKH), June Harter (JH), Nelda Holden (NJH), Augie Hoeger (AH), Kenneth Husmann (KHH), Jim Johnson (JJ), Blanche Johnson (BJ), James V. Klett (JVK), Douglas Kreger (DEK), W. J. Kurtenbach (WJK), W. E. Lemons (WEL), G. R. McCloud (GRM), Robert Pengra (RP), Richard A. Peterson (RAP), Dorothy Rosche (DR), Richard C. Rosche (RCR), W. A. Schultze (WAS), Dennis R. Skadsen (DRS), Harvey O. Smith (HOS), Gary J. Stava (GJS), Galen L. Steffer (GLS), Dan Tallman (DAT), Dennis Unkenholz (DU), Steve Van Sickle (SVS), Garner R. Waddel (GRW), Lois Wells (LIW), Juli Wilcox (JEW), Sam J. Waldstein (SJW), Ellen Williamson (EW).

- Common Loon--1 October, Charles Mix Co., early (DU). 31 October, Day Co., 6 on 1 lake (KHH).
30 November, Yankton Co., late date (WH).
- Horned Grebe--29 November, Yankton Co. (WH). Reports also from Deuel and Gregory Co.
- Eared Grebe--Reported only from Jackson Co. (KG).
- American White Pelican--30 October, Lake Co. (DRS). 24 November, Yankton Co., 2 (WH).
- Double-crested Cormorant--18 November, Roberts Co. (DRS). 23 November, found in farmyard
and given to SD Game, Fish and Parks (WE).
- American Bittern--18 September, Jackson Co., only report (KG).
- Least Bittern--13 September, Sand Lake NWR (SJW).
- Great Blue Heron--15 November, Beadle Co. (BKH). 18 November, Roberts Co. (DRS). 27
November, Fall River Co. (DR, RCR).
- Cattle Egret--29 October, Day Co., LATEST EVER (HOS, GRW).
- Green-backed Heron--22 September, Hanson Co., only report (LJA).
- Black-crowned Night-Heron--30 October, Jackson Co. (KG).
- Yellow-crowned Night-Heron--11 August, Sioux Falls, 2 along Big Sioux River (AH).
- Tundra Swan--9 November, Roberts Co., 150 including 1 with gray neck collar (DRS). 21
November, Grant Co. (DRS). Waubay, peak of 4000 (JVK).
- Greater White-fronted Goose--30 October and 6 November, Jackson Co. (KG).
- Canada Goose--Deuel Co., still present at end of season (BKH).
- Wood Duck--27 August, Shannon Co. (RCR). 1 August, Gregory Co., 5 broods (GLS). 10
November, Deuel Co. (BKH).
- Northern Pintail--6 November, Jackson Co. (KG).
- Blue-winged Teal--18 October, Deuel Co., 3 (BKH).
- Gadwall--29 November, Yankton Co., 20 (WH).
- Canvasback--23 October, Deuel Co., 200 (BKH).
- Redhead--29 November, Yankton Co., 20 (WH).
- Ring-necked Duck--29 November, Yankton Co., 3 (WH).
- Black Scoter--13 November, Lewis and Clark Lake (JEW).
- Surf Scoter--24 November, Yankton Co., LATEST EVER (WH).
- Common Goldeneye--31 October, Day Co. (KHH). 21 November, Jackson Co., 7 (KG). 8
November, Sand Lake, 5 (SJW). No other reports.
- Bufflehead--29 November, Yankton Co., 3 (WH).
- Hooded Merganser--23 October, Jackson Co., 3 (KG).
- Common Merganser--27 November, Lewis and Clark Lake, 8000 (JEW); only report.
- Ruddy Duck--29 November, Yankton Co., 2 (WH).
- Turkey Vulture--29 September, Deuel Co. (BKH). 8 September, Yankton Co., 4 (LJA). 30
September, Jackson Co. (KG).
- Osprey--26 August, Gregory Co., EARLIEST EVER (GLS). Reported also from Big Stone Lake
and Sand Lake.
- Bald Eagle--Reported from Deuel, Fall River, Jackson, Yankton (11), Charles Mix, Gregory,
Day, and Brown Co.; 30 birds total.
- Northern Harrier--26 November, Deuel Co. (BKH).
- Cooper's Hawk--Reported from Grant and Custer Co.
- Northern Goshawk--18 October-6 November, 5 sightings including dark chocolate-brown im-
mature (BKH). Very good flight year, with reports from Gregory, Spink, Day, Brown, and
Minnehaha Co.
- Broad-winged Hawk--14 September, Aberdeen, 10 in 30 min (DAT).

- Red-tailed Hawk--21 November, Roberts Co. (DRS).
- Ferruginous Hawk--24 August, Shannon Co., 34 at a prairie dog colony, 2 of the hawks were melanistic (RCR). Reports also from Beadle, Hyde, Hand, Stanley, and Jackson Co.
- Rough-legged Hawk--No reports this season.
- Golden Eagle--Reports from Hyde (5), Beadle, Fall River (3), Custer (6), Hand (8), Jackson, Spink, and Charles Mix Co.; 28 individuals total.
- Merlin--18 September, Jackson Co., 2 (KG).
- Prairie Falcon--26 October, Deuel Co., milky-white albino (BKH). A total of 14 reported from Deuel (4), Hanson, Sanborn, Beadle, Gregory, Hyde, Minnehaha, Stanley, Bon Homme, and Charles Mix Co.
- Greater Prairie Chicken--22 November, Spink Co., 17 (BKH).
- American Coot--29 November, Yankton Co. (WH).
- Sandhill Crane--18 October, Waubay NWR, 30 (HOS, GRW). 2 November, Deuel Co., 40 (GJS). 14 November, Sand Lake, 20 (WAS). 13-29 October, western South Dakota, several large flocks observed by various observers.
- Black-bellied Plover--18 and 26 September, Jackson Co. (KG).
- Lesser Golden Plover--8-19 October, Yankton Co., up to 275 in flocks (WH). Reported also Deuel Co.
- Semipalmated Plover--Reports from Deuel and Jackson Co.
- Killdeer--14 October, Clay Co., 175 (WH).
- Solitary Sandpiper--24 August and 25 September, Jackson Co. (KG).
- Willet--17 October, Hamlin Co. (BKH).
- Upland Sandpiper--8 September, Deuel Co. (BKH).
- Sanderling--26 September, Marshall Co., 4 (DRS).
- Pectoral Sandpiper--Deuel Co., observed twice during season (BKH).
- Dunlin--18 October, Deuel Co., 4 (BKH).
- Stilt Sandpiper--Observed in Deuel and Minnehaha Co.
- Buff-breasted Sandpiper--18 September, Jackson Co., 2 (KG); apparently this record is only the second for western South Dakota.
- American Woodcock--20 October, Hartford Beach State Park, 2 (DRS).
- Red-necked Phalarope--Reported from Minnehaha and Brown Co.
- Franklin's Gull--2 November, Minnehaha Co. (LJA). 2 October, Deuel Co., huge flocks (NJH). 9 October, Moody Co., huge flocks (LIW). 8 October, Yankton Co., 5000 (WH).
- Bonaparte's Gull--21 November, Jackson Co., 2 (KG); this very late record may be western South Dakota's second. 29 and 30 November, Yankton Co., LATEST EVER (WH). 20 November, Yankton Co., 70 (WH).
- Glaucous Gull--28 November, Yankton Co., first-year bird closely observed and compared with Herring and Ring-billed Gulls (WH).
- Black-legged Kittiwake--24-30 November, Yankton Co., 2 immatures photographed (WH, GRM).
- Caspian Tern--13 and 20 September, Deuel Co., Clear Lake; same bird? (BKH).
- Black Tern--16 September, Hutchinson Co. (LJA).
- Snowy Owl--Reports from Deuel and Brown Co.
- Common Poorwill--Last week of August, Jackson Co., 2 (KG).
- Red-bellied Woodpecker--Reports from 2 areas along Big Stone Lake, where species bred in 1962.
- Olive-sided Flycatcher--16 September, Hanson Co. (LJA). 28 August, 6 and 11 September, Minnehaha Co., 1-3 (AH).
- Eastern Wood-Pewee--18 September, Minnehaha Co., 6 (AH). 20 September, Deuel Co. (BKH).

Purple Martin--25 October, Deuel Co., Clear Lake, 2 LATEST EVER, (DEK).
 Barn Swallow--6 September, Jackson Co., late hatching on this date (KG).
 Clark's Nutcracker--6 November, Custer Co. (RAP).
 Pygmy Nuthatch--5, 7, and 28 August, 25 September, Fall River Co., Hot Springs, 6-11 (DR, RCR); continued observations by RCR indicate that this species is not rare in the Black Hills.
 Sedge Wren--25 October, Yankton Co., LATEST EVER (RH, MB).
 Marsh Wren--10 November, Fall River Co. (RAP).
 Golden-crowned Kinglet--Gregory and Grant Co., up to 12/day. Also reported from Brookings, Brown, Deuel, and Roberts Co.
 Eastern Bluebird--Reports from Deuel (flock of over 20), Brookings, Yankton, and Bon Homme Co.
 Veery--12 September, Brown Co., banded, LATEST EVER (DAT).
 Hermit Thrush--25 November, Brookings Co. (RP). 18-24 October, Brown Co., Large migration, 9 banded (DAT). Reports also from Yankton and Minnehaha Co.
 Gray Catbird--28 October, Brown Co. (DAT).
 Witer Pipit--Reported from Hanson and Jackson Co.
 Sprague's Pipit--29-30 September, Stanley Co, quite common and regular (BKH).
 Northern Shrike--Reports from Beadle, Hyde, Custer, Fall River, Jackson, Deuel, and Moody Co.; a total of 13 individuals.
 Yellow-throated Vireo--12 September, Minnehaha Co., LATEST EVER (AH).;
 Philadelphia Vireo--12 September, Minnehaha Co., 5 (AH). 12 September, Brown Co. (DAT).
 Golden-winged Warbler--25 August - 6 September, Minnehaha Co., 6 on 4 different days (AH). 30 October, Yankton Co., 2, LATEST EVER (JEW).
 Tennessee Warbler--10 and 11 October, Brown Co., banded, LATEST EVER (DAT).
 Orange-crowned Warbler--27 October, Brown Co., banded, LATEST EVER (DAT).
 Nashville Warbler--28 October, Brown Co., banded (DAT). Also reported in Davison, Jackson, Moody, and Brookings Co.
 Northern Parula--17 September, Brookings Co., 2; details in later issue of SDBN (SVS).
 Chestnut-sided Warbler--5 September, Minnehaha Co. (AH).
 Magnolia Warbler--15 September, Deuel Co. (BKH).
 Black-throated Blue Warbler--28 and 29 October, Beadle Co., LATEST EVER; see also General Notes, this issue SDBN (JJ, BJ).
 Myrtle Warbler-- 30 October, Yankton Co. (JEW).
 Black-throated Green Warbler--5 September, Minnehaha Co. (AH). 12 September, Brown Co. (DAT).
 Blackburnian Warbler--28 August, Minnehaha Co., (AH). 15 September, Deuel Co. (BKH). 23 September, Brown Co., banded (DAT).
 Pine Warbler--31 August and 12 September, Minnehaha Co. (AH)
 Palm Warbler--12 October, Brown Co. (DAT).
 Bay-breasted Warbler--28 August and 9 September, Minnehaha Co., 5 (AH).
 American Redstart--Reported only from Brown and Yankton Co.
 Ovenbird--10 September, Hyde Co. (JH). 12 September, Brown Co., banded (DAT).
 Northern Waterthrush--25 August, Minnehaha Co., 2 (AH). 6 September, Brown Co., banded (DAT); species seldom reported in the fall.
 Mourning Warbler--Reported from Minnehaha and Brown Co.
 Wilson's Warbler--Reported only from Brown Co.

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- Canada Warbler--21 August, Minnehaha Co. (AH). 12 September, Hyde Co. (JH). 16 September, Brown Co., banded (DAT). 1 October, Yankton Co., 3 (JEW).
- Yellow-breasted Chat--12 September, Hyde Co., "rescued from fence it was caught in" (JH).
- Scarlet Tanager--16 September, Minnehaha Co. (AH).
- Northern Cardinal--10 November, Day Co. (EW).
- Rose-breasted Grosbeak--18 September, Minnehaha Co., 40-50 birds (AH).
- Blue Grosbeak--Reports from Minnehaha and Fall River Co.
- Indigo Bunting--27 August, Minnehaha Co., 10 (AH).
- Rufous-sided Towhee--Reports from Brookings, Moody, and Brown Co.; more reports than usual from eastern SD.
- Chipping Sparrow--25 October, Brown Co., banded (DAT).
- Field Sparrow--25 October, Yankton Co. (WH).
- Savannah Sparrow--22 October, Hanson Co. (LJA).
- Le Conte's Sparrow--20 October, Clay Co., 2 (WH).
- Fox Sparrow--29 October, Yankton Co. (WH). 10 October-5 November, Brown Co., heavy migration, 14 banded (DAT). Reported also from Davison and Brookings Co.
- White-throated Sparrow--7 November, Yankton Co. (JEW).
- Slate-colored Junco--5 September, Brown Co., banded (DAT).
- McCown's Longspur--27 November, Fall River Co., a well-marked individual at close range, LATEST DATE EVER (RCR, DR).
- Chestnut-collared Longspur--10 October, Stanley Co. (BKH). 10 October, Miner Co. (LJA).
- Snow Bunting--6 November, Wind Cave National Park (RAP). 17 October, Deuel Co. (BKH).
- Eastern Meadowlark--14 October, Clay Co., singing with Western Meadowlarks (WH).
- Rusty Blackbird--5-6 November, Jackson Co., up to 20 birds (KG).
- Brown-headed Cowbird--29 October, Yankton Co., 800 in flock on ground (WH).
- Northern Oriole--5 November, Clay Co. (WEL).
- Purple Finch--Only a few reports from Brookings and Moody Co.; but a huge invasion in Brown Co., 34 banded in October, 116 banded in November, 83 banded in December (DAT).
- Cassin's Finch--6 August, Custer State Park (RCR).

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