

SOUTH DAKOTA BIRD NOTES

Official Publication

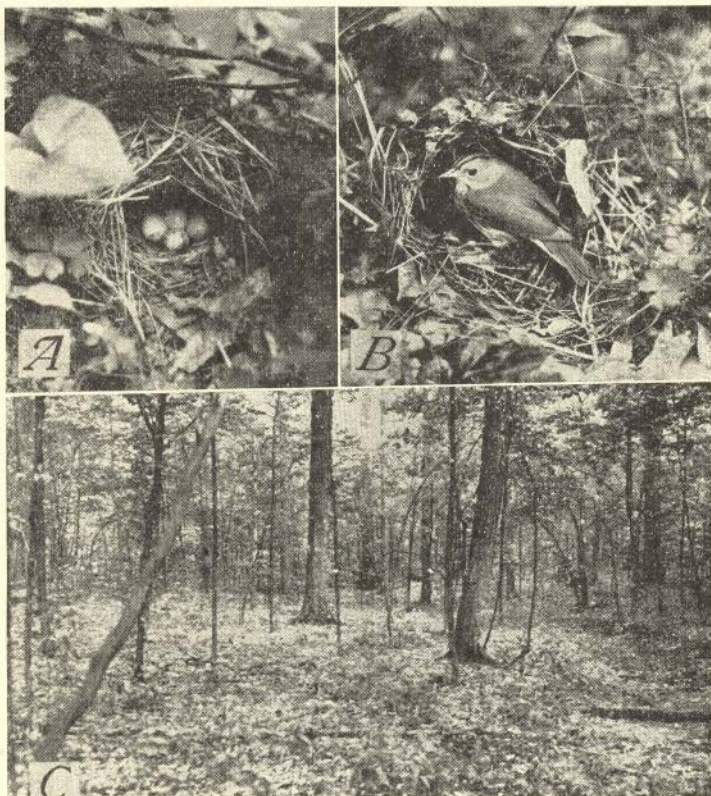
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SOUTH DAKOTA ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION
(Organized 1949)

Vol. V, No. 3

SEPTEMBER, 1953

Whole No. 18



OVEN - BIRD

- A Oven-bird's Nest with four Eggs
- B Female Oven-bird with her nest and young
- C Typical Habitat of Oven-bird (Michigan)

South Dakota Bird Notes, the Organ of South Dakota Ornithologists' Union, is sent to all members whose dues are paid for the current year. Adults, \$3.00; Juniors (12-16) \$1.00 per year. Subscription rate (for non-members) \$4.00 per year, single copies \$1.00. Published Quarterly.

Volume V, No. 3 **South Dakota Bird Notes** **Whole No. 18**

In This Number . . .

President's Page	35
Oven-bird in Black Hills—Alice Simonin	36
Annual Meeting—SDOU 1953	37
General Notes of Special Interest	38-49
<p>Species Seen on SDOU Field Trips; Highway Census, Armour to Pierre; Grosbeaks and Waxwings at Rapid City; Harris's and Other Sparrows at Redfield, S. D.; Old-Squaws in S. E. So. Dak.; Notes from LaCreek Refuge; G-C Kinglet at Spearfish, S. D.; Pine Siskin at Sioux Falls; Migrating Shorebirds and Waterfowl; Purple Finches at Webster, N.E. S. Dak.; Hermit Thrushes at Sioux Falls; West-River Notes; Yellow-Bellied Sapsucker at Sioux Falls; Mockingbird in South Central S. D.; Mid-Summer Travel Notes; Grackles vs. Martins at Armour, S. D.; Barrow's Golden-eyes near Sioux Falls; Broad-winged Hawks in Eastern S. Dak.; SDOUer in California Reports; Golden Eagle Decimates Prairie Dog Colony; Report from Pickerel Lake Hatchery, Day County; In Retrospect.</p>	
Christmas Bird Census	50
SDOUers Attend Wilson Club	51
Books about Birds	52
Snowy Owl	52
The Cover—with Credits	52

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President's Page



THE banquet address given by Bernard Nelson at the Fifth Annual Meeting of SDOU was filled with information which should cause each member to pause and consider its implications. Many bits of information shed light on the path we are treading in conservation in general and thus have significance in our daily lives. But the comments of more immediate interest to most of us were those which shed some light on the future of birdlife in South Dakota.

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One point in particular is worthy of special attention. Mr. Nelson said he has finally reconciled himself to the fact that the big dams are being built on the Missouri River and that there will be considerable change, as well as loss, in river-bottom habitat as we know it today. There are those who say, "Let us set this land aside and maintain it in this condition forever." But the clear, cold facts are that wherever man has gone he has changed the face of the earth; he must change his environment if he is to develop it and make it usable for the increasing numbers of people who follow him. Because most of these changes or similar ones, are inevitable, it is for us to accept change, after the need and feasibility are proven, and build our studies on the new conditions.

How does this apply to ornithology? To my mind we are several years late in seeing its significance. Soon vast bottomland areas will be inundated above Oahe and other dams, and the birdlife will be permanently changed. Before this change occurs we must find out everything possible about birdlife now living along the river-bottom, the banks of the river and the adjacent prairie-land. Careful collection of all this information will enable us eventually to see the "before" and "after" pictures of reservoir development and will be an invaluable aid in determining the probable effect on birdlife of inundation in future reservoir areas.

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Here, then, lies our immediate challenge: What species of birds live in the Missouri River bottom-lands, now? What is their relative abundance? Which are regular breeding species? Which are merely migrants? Which are casual or rare in this area?

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If we can find a partial answer to these questions in the next few years we can then rest with the assurance that in the future we and others shall find an answer to the last part of the question, what effect did inundation have on birdlife? But time is short. We have a vast amount of information to gather and only a few people to do the work. With this loss of a primitive condition an imminent reality, can we gain enough new members and spend enough hours to do the job as it should be done? Let us concentrate on this job above all others.

—Cecil P. Haight.

Oven-Bird In The Black Hills

Alice Simonin (Mrs. J. E.) Lincoln, Nebraska)

LOCATION—A pine-covered hillside on Rim Rock Hiway about 12 miles west of Rapid City, S. D.

Late in the afternoon of June 26, 1953, I saw a small olive-brown bird walking briskly along a rock terrace, examining every crack and finding some insects which it gobbled up quickly. When it had finished the rock wall, it walked up the steep hillside, now and then stopping to flip over a leaf or some pine needles. With many a flirt of its rather long tail it seemed to me like a busy little hen. A few days later, I saw the same little bird, and again one evening just at dusk, it flew in from the woods and landed almost at my feet as I sat on the steps of our cabin. Not seeming to notice the conversation which was going on, nor the cocker by the car, it went about its business of patrolling a shallow trench.

One morning, while following a path through the woods around our cabin, I stopped and sat on a flat rock to look and listen while I rested. I soon became aware of a sharp little "chip chip" coming from the tangle of brush on the lower side of the path; and there was my little brown bird, flitting from twig to twig, her beak so full of winged insects I did not see how she could scold. I had, by this time, read all I could find about Oven-birds and was reasonably sure I was watching one which had a nest with young near by. After a time, her mate came and added his voice. Some chickadees and juncos came to see what was bothering the little brown birds, but they soon left.

Several times, the little mother perched on low twigs and looked down as though she would drop to the ground, then back she would go

to a higher perch. At last she did drop down to a spot I could not see, at the base of a small birch tree and, then like a flash she was gone. Her mate continued to scold until I went away.

I did not go to the nest until later, when I did not find anyone on duty. I climbed down until I could see the entrance to the nest at the foot of the little birch. Looking at the nest from above, it appeared to be merely a tangle of dry grass. The doorway was on the side facing the downward slope. The opening was small and cleverly hidden. About two inches from the opening, one could feel a slight hollow in the ground lined with grass. I drew back some of the grass and leaves that hid the opening so I could get the picture. The leaves about the nest were buck brush and snowberry.

I do not know that this pair of Oven-birds raised a second brood. They did not use the nest by the little birch. A few weeks later when walking along the same hillside, but at a lower level, I thought I must be near a nest for a pair of Oven-birds scolded as I came near a pile of tumbled rocks on which small trees, shrubs, ferns and poison ivy were growing. I did not find the nest.

I was never able to identify the "Teacher, teacher, teacher, teacher" song of the Oven-birds nor have I heard their night song.

Most bird guides show the Oven-bird with quite distinct dark markings on the breast. I would consider the markings faint or indistinct. If the female has the yellow and dark marks on the head, they must be hidden; the male shows them very distinctly when alarmed.

Annual Meeting S. D. O. U., 1953

THE fifth annual meeting was held at Pierre, S. D., May 23, 1953. The meeting was called to order by President Kenneth Krumm who introduced Gordon Midland, of the Pierre Chamber of Commerce, who welcomed the Union to Pierre. There were forty-four members present.

President Krumm reported on the activities of SDOU during the past year. He noted that the Union has members in twelve states and the District of Columbia. He expressed appreciation for the exhibits prepared by H. C. Behrens, of bird skins and mounted birds, panels of photographs of birds and nests by J. O. Johnson, and a gift of fifty dollars from Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Stevens of Hot Springs, S. D.

Mr. John D. Leete, of the Fish and Wildlife Service, Pierre, gave an interesting talk on Missouri River Basin studies. He called particular attention to the loss by inundation, through the building of dams, of thousands of acres of natural wildlife habitat, a loss which cannot be replaced.

Dr. Wesley Hurt, Director of the W. H. Over Museum, gave an instructive talk on the Museum, its collections and program. He emphasized the need of more room to house the collection. Many valuable items are stored in packing cases for lack of room to display them.

Harry Behrens told of his field trips in the Black Hills and the many species of birds to be seen there. He aroused new interest in the Hills as a meeting place for SDOU.

Birds observed on a trip to Mexico were reported by Miss Habeger with a few side-lights on life in that interesting country.

A sound picture "Sunrise Seren-

ade" was shown by courtesy of the Missouri Conservation Commission. It was a picture of the birds on their mating grounds, Prairie Chickens, Sage Grouse and Sharp-tailed Grouse.

Following the program the business meeting was held. J. S. Findley, acting secretary in the absence of Mr. Mallory, read the minutes of the last annual meeting and the report of Mr. Mallory covering the year 1952 and 1953 up to May 16th. Mr. Burgi gave his report as treasurer. He reported the financial condition of the Union somewhat improved. The efforts of Mrs. Findley in selling stationery and other items of interest to bird-lovers was a contributing factor in increasing our bank balance. Mr. Findley, chairman of the membership committee, reported an increase in membership over that of this date a year ago. Directors re-elected were Herman Chapman, Wesley Hurt, A. A. Lundquist, W. B. Mallory and Gerald Spawn. To fill vacancies caused by removal from the state of S. H. Rames and Claude Van Epps the members elected Charles Crutchett of Armour and W. R. Felton of Jefferson.

The directors met after adjournment of the general meeting and elected officers as follows: President, Cecil Haight; Vice President, Harry Behrens; Secretary, J. S. Findley; Treasurer, Ruth Habeger.

The group enjoyed a good dinner together at 6:30. Mr. Bernard Nelson, leader of the Pittman-Robertson Research, discussed the drainage problem as affecting wildlife habitat. He expressed much concern over the loss by inundation of the thousands of acres of excellent natural wildlife habitat when the dams are completed on the Missouri river.

(Continued on page 50)

General Notes of Special Interest

List of Species seen on SDOU Field Trips to Oahe site and Farm Island May 23, 24, 1953

Eared Grebe, Pied-billed Grebe, Great Blue Heron, Black-crowned Night Heron, American Bittern, Canada Goose, Mallard, Gadwall, Baldpate, Pintail, Blue-winged Teal, Shoveller, Redhead, Canvas-back, Lesser Scaup, Turkey Vulture, Red-tailed Hawk, Swainson's Hawk, Marsh Hawk, Sparrow Hawk, Hungarian Partridge, Ring-necked Pheasant, Sora, Coot, Piping Plover,

Semi-palmated Plover, Killdeer, Black-bellied Plover, Long-billed Curlew, Upland Plover, Spotted Sandpiper, Willet, Greater Yellowlegs, Lesser Yellow-legs, Pectoral Sandpiper, Least Sandpiper, Semipalmated Sandpiper, Avocet, Wilson's Phalarope, Northern Phalarope, Herring Gull, Ring-billed Gull, Franklin's Gull, Forster's Tern, Black Tern, Mourning Dove, Great Horned Owl, Chimney Swift, Belted Kingfisher, Northern Flicker,

Red-bellied Woodpecker, Red-headed Woodpecker, Hairy Woodpecker, Downy Woodpecker, Eastern Kingbird, Western Kingbird, Crested Flycatcher, Least Flycatcher, Eastern Wood Pewee, Western Wood Pewee, Prairie Horned Lark, Bank Swallow, Barn Swallow, Purple Martin, Blue Jay, Magpie, Crow, Black-capped Chickadee, White-breasted Nuthatch, Brown Creeper, House Wren, Catbird, Brown Thrasher, Robin, Olive-backed Thrush, Gray-cheeked Thrush, Veery, Eastern Bluebird,

Ruby-crowned Kinglet, Cedar Waxwing, Northern Shrike, Starling, Bell's Vireo, Warbling Vireo, Black and White Warbler, Tennessee Warbler, Orange-crowned Warbler, Nash-

ville Warbler, Yellow Warbler, Magnolia Warbler, Myrtle Warbler, Black-throated Green Warbler, Black-poll Warbler, Palm Warbler, Blackburnian Warbler, Oven-bird, Yellow-throat, Chat, Redstart, House Sparrow, Western Meadowlark, Yellow-headed Blackbird, Redwing, Orchard Oriole, Baltimore Oriole, Rusty Blackbird, Brewer's Blackbird,

Bronzed Grackle, Cowbird, Scarlet Tanager, Cardinal, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Black-headed Grosbeak, Blue Grosbeak, Indigo Bunting, Pine Siskin, Goldfinch, Red-eyed Towhee, Arctic Towhee, Lark Bunting, Grasshopper Sparrow, Vesper Sparrow, Lark Sparrow, Chipping Sparrow, Clay-colored Sparrow, Harris's Sparrow, White-crowned Sparrow, White-throated Sparrow, Song Sparrow, Chestnut-collared Longspur.

* * *

HIGHWAY CENSUS, ARMOUR TO PIERRE—We thought that you might like to have a little data on our bird-count of May 22, 1953, en route to Pierre, via Chamberlain and Vivian. Mrs. Crutchett drove; I listed the birds. We were both busy.

We left Armour at 4:50 P. M. and drove steadily for 171.3 miles, arriving at Pierre at 8:40 P. M. We thus made the 171 miles at an average speed of almost 45 miles an hour. It was dark when we reached Pierre.

Had we started an hour earlier, driven a little slower, and paused even a moment at a few of the roadside sloughs, we could probably have increased the number of individual birds seen, by a hundred or more and the number of species by several.

We were surprised by scarcity of

Meadowlarks—probably not over 20 between Armour and Chamberlain. On west side of the river from Chamberlain north they were more plentiful.

Below we give the total count for each species seen:

Redwings	235
Meadowlarks	72
Pheasants	66
Barn Swallows	52
Lark Buntings	44
Bronzed Grackles	35
Blue-winged Teal	11
Mourning Doves	10
Robins	5
Western Kingbirds	3
Mallards	2
Sparrow Hawks	2
Yellow-headed Blackbirds	2
Crows	2
Black Terns	1
Shrikes	1
Dickcissels	1
Marsh Hawks	1
Bobolinks	1
Red-headed Woodpeckers	1
Nighthawks	1
Pintails	1
Eastern Kingbirds	1

There were 23 species and 550 individuals.—Chas. P. Crutchett, Armour, S. D.

A note from Ruth Habeger, Madison, says "Burrowing Owl and Avocet were seen about 50 miles west of Miller on our way home from Pierre, May 24."

* * *

GROSBEAKS (R-B, B-H, B!) AND WAXWINGS at RAPID CITY—June 26, 1953, I observed a male Rose-breasted Grosbeak near the State Fish Hatchery. It was in the top of a tall pine, with a male Black-headed Grosbeak near it. Both were singing; a few seconds later they were fight-

ing and the Black-headed chased the other away. On two of my trips to the Hatchery three pairs of Black-headed Grosbeaks were observed carrying food, but I could not find a nest.

On July 4, 11 miles southeast of Rapid City on Spring Creek, the nest of a Blue-Grosbeak was found. It was in a wild-rose bick-brush patch about 20 yards in diameter, and on the north side of a high railroad grade. Near the edge of this patch, fastened to buck-brush, about 20 inches from the ground, I found the nest with four young sitting on its edge.

On June 28 a Cedar Waxwing was seen at the City Cemetery. On subsequent trips there I carefully watched and finally on July 3 found a nest with four eggs, about 14 feet from the ground in an elm.—Harry C. Behrens, Rapid City, S. D.

* * *

HARRIS'S AND OTHER SPARROWS AT REDFIELD, S. D.—The Harris's Sparrows that wintered here were last seen feeding in usual numbers on March 19, 1953. More than usual feeding activity was noted on that day. The two or three remaining were last seen feeding on March 28. Harris's were next seen on April 18, and it was evident they were strangers as they did not immediately find the feed. From that day some Harris's Sparrows were observed feeding almost every day until May 27, which was the last day one was seen.

Tree Sparrows wintering here were last observed feeding on April 20. Much feeding activity also was noted on that day. No more Tree Sparrows were seen after that day. Slate-colored Juncos were last observed feeding on May 8.—H. V. Padrnos, Redfield, S. D.

OLD-SQUAWS IN S. E. SO. DAK.—

On Nov. 7, 1953, I shot an Old-Squaw Duck on Loblolly Lake and that same evening, I was called by some friends who told me they had a bird for me. It, too, proved to be an Old-Squaw and was taken on the Missouri River between Yankton and Gayville. Both of the birds were alone when seen and were very hard to kill. The plumage is very drab at this season and the long central tail feathers had hardly started to grow. It is my assumption these were young birds that were pushed way west from the Great Lakes by a storm a couple of days previously. I have a good record here, I believe, for the state and area. —**W. R. Felton, Jr., Jefferson, S. D.**

Note: Over and Thoms (1946) say: "Very rare; seen only in migration. Breeds in the Arctic regions. There are only two specimens in the University Museum."—Eds.

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NOTES FROM LACREEK REFUGE

—Some of the more interesting observations here this spring include the unusually large flight of Greater and Lesser Canada Geese which began to appear as early as Jan. 30 and moved through in force from March 8-15, with the peak of migration occurring March 11-13, when thousands of the birds rested at the Refuge. An excellent flight of Pintails, the largest noted by the writer, was present March 11-15. The migration of waterfowl in general appeared encouragingly large this season. During a survey of resident waterfowl at the Refuge in late May, 12 species of ducks were noted on the Refuge, including a pair of Cinnamon Teal, which are rare or at least uncommon visitants here in the extreme eastern part of the range.

Another rare visitor was an Os-

prey, noted May 4, which allowed approach by automobile directly beneath its high-line pole perch. An unusually large migration of Sparrow Hawks occurred during the cold, rainy, snowy period April 29-May 2, which doubtlessly created some loss among migrants of many species at that time. These pretty little falcons sought shelter in numbers in and about the Refuge buildings and entered a garage door, purposely left open, almost as eagerly as domestic birds in an effort to escape the elements. One bird was found dead from exposure.

An excellent flight of Sandhill Cranes moved through the area this spring with thousands stopping to rest on the prairie April 2, the apparent peak of the migration. The Long-billed Curlew appeared in encouraging numbers this spring and numerous nesting birds are frequenting the adjacent sandhills border. There appears to be a good nesting population of the Upland Plover in the area.

A big wave of Myrtle Warblers moved through on the 28th. These hardy little fellows move in, as regularly as the swallows of Capistrano, on April 27 or 28.

Among ornithologists who traveled to the Refuge from a distance this spring to view the mixed eastern-western avifauna of this region were Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Findley of SDOU at Sioux Falls, S. D., and a party including Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Ross of Wilbraham, Mass., and Mrs. Ruth Emery, Boston, Mass., Audubon Society.—**Kenneth Krumm, Martin, S. D.**

G-C KINGLET AT SPEARFISH, S. D.—The Bennetts are very elated over some recent bird visitors in their yard here. On May 23, they saw a Golden-crowned Kinglet so close to their windows that they had an excellent view of it and watched it flitting back and forth, feeding, for some time. It is the **third** Kinglet they have seen in 34 years in the Black Hills and much of that time they were birding in good Kinglet habitat. The other instance is a “first” for them here in the Hills—a Ruby-throated Hummingbird feeding from the columbine in their garden on a clear, warm day, June 13.

While doing some intensive research on pheasants in the Spearfish Valley I have had opportunity to observe quite a few birds, all of them apparently nesting in this area. May 10 I saw a Pinon Jay in the edge of the timber about three miles west of Spearfish. It is the first Pinon Jay I've seen here, although Behrens reports them as fairly common and easy to see in the vicinity of Rapid City. May 17, I saw a pair of Spotted Sandpipers feeding along the gravelly shore of Spearfish Creek. Also on the 17th, I saw what I believe was a MacGillivray's Warbler in the Spearfish City Park. The head wasn't quite as dark as the books indicate, but the other markings seemed to be right.—**Cecil Haight, Spearfish, S. D.**

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PINE SISKIN AT SIOUX FALLS—On May 9, 1953, I had the good fortune to find the young of the Pine Siskin. I heard the call of what I thought was the note of the adult Pine Siskin. But this was a hoarse, repetitiously-uttered “chay-ip” instead of a sharp “clee-ip”, as Peterson terms the adult note. I found the young bird perched on the lower bare

branches of a spruce, near the trunk. It continued its plaintive “chay-ip” even after I discovered it. It was more than half grown, was completely feathered with primaries developed enough to fly the distance from branch to branch. Mr. Williard Rosine, instructor of biology at Augustana College, substantiated my findings. Later we saw the adult Pine Siskin fly into a neighboring spruce and, hearing more calls, discovered a second young Pine Siskin. This one was better able to fly. We did not find the nest. Shortly after, we photographed the first young bird in habitat and out. Unfortunately the heavy rainstorm of the night of May 9 killed what I feel sure was this individual. I found it the next day under the low-swept branches of the same spruce in which it was first discovered. It is now in “deep freeze” in the biology lab at Augustana. I found no trace of the second individual.

Behrens reports nesting and rearing of young in 1941 at Rapid City, as evidence of breeding in the Black Hills area. In eastern South Dakota Larrabee reports a nest at Yankton in 1926 and Youngworth a pair nesting in the same city in 1936. No young, however, seem to be mentioned. I found one nest in Sioux Falls in April, 1951, and next year in the same month discovered six nests, two with eggs. Herman Chapman and I photographed these nests and eggs. However, there was no opportunity to observe whether the hatching was successful and whether young birds were raised. The nesting individuals found this year (1953) represent what may be the first evidence that this species breeds in eastern South Dakota. Whether it breeds regularly or occasionally, only further study can determine.—**Herbert Krause, Sioux Falls, S. D.**

MIGRATING SHOREBIRDS AND WATERFOWL—What has come over the Greater Yellow-legs, to show up so plentifully when by all rights they were supposed to be scarce, or even rare? I was on the lookout for them this spring, hoping they would come by on their way back, following a southward journey through this region, even as the Swans of 1931-32. They did. I have found them at many places, sometimes only one or two, again perhaps up to six or eight, all the way from Oakwood Lakes to Watertown and Waubay. They could hardly have been so common in the past, it seems, and may not be again soon.

Hudsonian Godwits here, at Clear Lake and near Lake Kampeska, have divested themselves of their shyness (an automobile not an enemy) and I feel well-acquainted with them. Have seen about 25, some of these numerous times.

Swans, also, showed up better than usual. I saw them at five places: Fox Lake, Clear Lake, Bitter Lake, a pond south of Bitter Lake, and near Holmquist. Total about 150. Reports had them up in the northeast corner of Deuel County and very many in Stink Lake just north of Eden, where a large number of Canvas-backs, the rascals, did their best to steal from the Swans whatever it was their probing brought up from the lake bottom.

A band of well over 100 Baird's Sandpipers, five miles from where I sit, had a thorough going-over and I now feel that I can recognize them anywhere in spring plumage. They are no doubt difficult but if one has patience the thing will work itself out. A Prairie Falcon gave them some bad moments a couple of days.

Winter-killed fish have attracted the gulls so much that Herring Gulls

have been conspicuous, especially at Clear Lake and at the group of shallow lakes north of Goodwin,—at least 80. Ring-billed Gulls count up into the thousands for the season. And yesterday, at the Lake Norden regulation dam, over 30 Forster's Terns were taking small fish (live) from the pool just below the dam or sitting in full satisfaction on a sandbar or on a log in the water. No Common Terns.

Up until this spring Ring-necked Ducks have been something of a question mark to me. But no longer. I have seen them at dozens of places, at almost any duck spot, from a pair or two up to 20 at the most, with the Bluebills greatly outnumbering them, as, indeed they, many times over, outnumbered all the other species of ducks combined. Redheads have been plentiful; Canvas-backs quite common; American Mergansers, Buffle-heads, and American Golden-eyes in satisfactory numbers.

Should the Shore Birds appear next, as I hope they will, in numbers corresponding with the ducks, I shall conclude that I have been favored by Providence.

The picture of Greater Yellowlegs on the cover of the March issue of "Bird Notes" is a nice one, better than any "made" picture because it shows the bird in a natural attitude rather than as set up, to look pretty, by some artist.—**Alfred Peterson, Brandt, S. D.**

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PURPLE FINCHES AT WEBSTER, N. E. S. DAK.—We had Purple Finches at our bird-watering pans on April 19th. There were at least six in the yard, and as they came back repeatedly, there may have been more.—**A. R. Lundquist, Webster, S. D.**

HERMIT THRUSHES AT SIOUX FALLS—On the morning of April 29, 1953, a chilly rainy day, five Hermit Thrushes appeared in the Henry Hahn backyard and on the adjacent lawns. I stay with the Hahns and so had a good chance to observe the birds. They remained all day and part of the next, feeding in the garden and hopping along the walks so close to the house that one could see clearly the rufous tail and the generally reddish-brown diffusion over the back. One hardly needed to see the habit of cocking the tail and then dropping it slowly to identify this species. With them was a solitary Gray-cheeked Thrush, looking almost dried-earth colored beside the Hermits. It too hopped close enough for identification without glasses. Perhaps the rainy chilly weather had something to do with the lack of shyness. Mrs. Hahn corroborates my observations. Over in BIRDS OF SOUTH DAKOTA says the Hermit Thrush is "seen only as a straggler in migration." In 1948 I listed only two; likewise in 1951 and 52. In 1950 I observed nine single individuals between April 4 and 30. The 1953 observation seems a bit unusual—five birds in one habitat, remaining for a day and a half.—**Herbert Krause, Sioux Falls, S. D.**

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WEST-RIVER NOTES—Wm. Youngworth and I went on a 1200-mile drive Sept. 18, 19 and 20 to get an antelope and do a bit of birding en route. Birds seen in White River and Kadoka area: Ferruginous Rough-leg, two; Swainson's Hawk, several; Red-tailed Hawk, several; Sparrow and Marsh Hawks, numerous; many Brewer's Blackbirds; Arctic Towhee, three; many migrating sparrows, including Savannah, Clay-colored, Vesper, etc.; also several Magpies and Turkey Vultures. Birds of the Hard-

ing County area included: Golden Eagle, one; Horned Larks, Meadow Larks, Chestnut-collared Longspurs, Barn Swallows, Brewer's Blackbirds; Sage Grouse, 13; Sharp-tailed Grouse, three; and a few Sprague's Pipits; also a number of Mourning Doves. Birds of the Sturgis area, up to 4500 ft. elevation, included: Golden Eagle, Great Horned Owl, Ruffed Grouse, White-winged Junco, in abundance; Slate-colored Junco in various shades of subspecies, which we didn't try to identify; Canada Jay, one. The common Blue Jay has increased greatly in the Black Hills and was found at all elevations. Plenty of ducks were noted on all the waterholes.

Here at McCook Lake we saw a good number of Warblers on the morning of September 2.—**W. R. Felton, Jr., McCook Lake, S. D.**

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YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER AT SIOUX FALLS.—On Sept. 19, 1952, I saw what Over calls "an irregular migrant," the Yellow-bellied Sapsucker. I don't know how common or uncommon it is but this was my first sight of this species. This individual, an immature, displayed somewhat dully the characteristic long white wing-stripe. Though it had the tan-yellow belly and the brownish neck and head of the immature, the face markings of the adult were discernible. Probably it was an immature just beginning to get his adult trappings. On Sept. 27 I saw a male, the red forehead and throat distinctive as was the "mewing" call. It was tapping the Chinese Elm outside my window but I couldn't catch the rhythmic pattern described by Peterson. This year, 1953, I saw males on April 11 and 12 and on May 5 the white-throated female, apparently resting high up in a pine tree.—**Herbert Krause, Sioux Falls, S. D.**

MOCKINGBIRD IN SOUTH CENTRAL S. D.—In May, 1942, while visiting my sister in Charles Mix County near the Missouri River, I was awakened one moonlight night about two A. M. by the brilliant song of a bird. For an instant, I thought I was dreaming but, as the song continued, I became fully awake and roused my sister so she could hear the song, too. On the second night, the performance was repeated. On the morning of the third day I heard snatches of the same song from high up in a large oak tree. With my Reed Bird Book and "noculars", I positively identified the musician as the Mockingbird. I felt so elated to think I had actually heard and seen the Mockingbird, and in South Dakota, too!

How many SDOU members have heard the inexpressibly sweet song of the Ruby-crowned Kinglet? This bird has been on my identification list for many years but I had never heard its song until two years ago. It was a chilly morning, April 29, 1951, that I spotted this tiny fellow in the lilac hedge south of the house. To make sure it was this kinglet, I concealed myself by the corner of the house. He flitted about so rapidly it was impossible to focus the field glasses on him, so I decided to leave. Just at that moment a sweet, spirited warble seemed to issue from the hedge. Sure enough, it was the tiny kinglet singing for dear life. As he flitted about in the hedge, singing the while, he displayed his ruby badge so I knew beyond a doubt that it was the Ruby-crowned.

When I have the good pleasure of seeing one or two Rose-Breasted Grossbeaks in a season I am well pleased. So imagine my delight when on May 17, 1947, I saw six males together. Not anywhere did I see the large, thick-billed, striped female of

the species. No doubt the males were just arriving, to be followed shortly by the womenfolk.—**Fanny Dahling (Mrs. Ury Dahling), Webster, S. D.**

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MID-SUMMER TRAVEL NOTES—July 13, 1953, Selby to Java on country road, on to Hi-way 12, then Ipswich, Groton, Waubay, Florence, Watertown and home. At 1½ miles S. E. Java, Willet with three young, and just across road from them half a dozen Longspurs, a share of them females. An Upland Plover near. At 30 miles east of Aberdeen, in a pasture near a farm place, with small puddle and an old strawpile butt, soggy from recent rains, 41 Marbled Godwits, about a dozen each of Yellow-legs, Pectoral Sandpipers and Stilt Sandpipers, also three Semipalmated Sandpipers and several Killdeer, caught my eye as I was about to go by. The Godwits alone preferred the old straw, the other species keeping possession of the mud flat meanwhile. I counted 41 Godwits, then put them up hoping they would lead me to a new location. As they took flight they arranged themselves into small groups, which I suppose were the several families that had joined to form the large flock. Rising to several hundred feet (very high) they reformed loosely and departed out of sight. In ten minutes they began drifting back in. Now, with more confidence, they allowed close approach, and merely walked aside to keep proper distance. A recount again showed 41. The smaller species at the mud flat joined the Godwits as they departed but returned separately. Nine Godwits were seen flying over Bitter Lake, later.—**Alfred Peterson, Brandt, S. D.**

GRACKLES VS. MARTINS AT ARMOUR, S. D.—Life in our martin colony became somewhat complicated this season.

About April 30, we saw the first martin and immediately removed the cardboards which had been put over the various doors to keep out the English Sparrows. Some Bronzed Grackles which had been hanging around promptly took over the house; the sparrows gave up completely; and the martins disappeared for a few days.

Each year a pair of martins picks out the north gable room and starts building before any of the other martins have made up their minds. So this year one pair made desperate efforts to inspect the gable room, but the grackles repeatedly chased them away. Sometimes a grackle would post itself in the door of that room for some time and the martins were definitely stymied. In the evening one of the grackles would sit in some nearby tree and guard the house until dusk. On a wire close by, the leading pair of martins would be perched. At every venture toward the house, they were attacked by the grackle on guard.

Sometimes the martins in their perseverance would outsmart their opponents. At just about dark the grackle would leave its post to roost with its fellows in some trees half a block away. Then the martins would quickly slip into the gable room and rest there for the night.

At first there seemed to be from four to six grackles hanging around. Every room in the house, except perhaps the gables, was filled with sticks—12 grackle nests. But it finally developed that only one pair of grackles was nesting. Probably we could easily have frightened that pair away. We preferred to keep out of the bat-

tle and let the birds fight it out.

When the grackles started incubating, the martins got bolder and began to take over rooms. The leaders were building in their beloved north gable on May 18. They were still building on May 28. Meanwhile, four little grackles were hatched out. Parents were feeding them on May 26. The adult grackles were so busy now that they ignored the martins completely. The English Sparrows saw their chance and took over three rooms.

Two young grackles left the nest on June 6; the other two on June 8. All five other rooms on that side of the house had complete grackle nests. In each nest were two or three green cottonwood leaves. The nest below the one where the grackles hatched contained a grackle egg. We wondered if the grackles were starting a second family. A few days later, the egg was gone,—perhaps removed by martins. The day we noted the egg's disappearance, we also noticed that another room had been completely stripped of twigs. On the bare floor was a sparrow egg. However, no sparrows nested there, as martins occupied the rooms on each side of it and kept the sparrows out.

The six rooms on the west side of the house had each contained an unused grackle nest; four of the six rooms were finally preempted by martins, two by sparrows. Martins were in one gable, sparrows in the other. The last young martin left the nest July 31 and sparrows then began taking over some of the martins' rooms.—Chas. P. Crutchett, Armour, S. D.

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National Audubon Society has moved its headquarters to 1130 Fifth Ave., New York, 28, N. Y.

BARROWS GOLDEN-EYES NEAR SIOUX FALLS—On March 21, 1953, we observed a pair of Barrow's Golden-eyes on a small slough about 17 miles west of Sioux Falls.

We had been seeing American Golden-eyes, but when the Barrow's was pointed out, with an inquiry about the shape of the spot on the head, the reply was, "It's crescent-shaped."

We studied the pair with 8x binocular and 25x60 spotting scope at a distance of 50 or 75 yards, and later at about 25 yards, while we referred to Peterson's Field Guide, Pough's Audubon Waterbird Guide and Kortright's Ducks, Geese and Swans.

The day was cloudy, which perhaps was the reason we could not see any color on the heads, although the shapes were noticeable and the crescent-shaped spot was unmistakable. The female was identified because she seemed paired with the distinctly-marked male. There were many other ducks on the slough which had seemed to us to be favored by Canvasbacks, but the pair of Barrow's Golden-eyes kept to themselves.

The American Golden-eye is fairly common during the spring migration, but the Barrow's is not listed by Over and Thoms in *Birds of South Dakota*, although it may visit the western part of the state rarely. This may be a "first", at least for the eastern part of the state.—**Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Findley, Sioux Falls, S. D.**

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BROAD-WINGED HAWKS IN EASTERN SO. DAK.—Of this one, Over and Thoms (1946) say: "This bird is only fairly common in South Dakota. Its range is farther east. Size 15 to 18 inches, the female larger. Upper parts dark brown; feathers on nape white at base, under-

parts irregularly barred with white and buff; under tail with two white bands and a white tip. The young are usually much darker both above and below. The belly is not barred, but is streaked with blackish brown and tawny. On September 25, 1915, a young specimen was sent to the University Museum, and, upon examination, the crop and stomach showed the following contents: 13 large grasshoppers, two field mice, and one frog."

My first recognition of this species came a few years ago. I was driving with Roger Tory Peterson from Sioux Falls to Sioux City and we stopped at Union County Park, south of Beresford, for a quick "look-see". We were only well within the timber when RTP exclaimed "There's a Broad-winged Hawk!" and, as it flew, "See the broad white bands in the tail!" Since that time we have seen individuals at various points throughout eastern South Dakota, and always in a tree.

During the last few days of April, 1953, there were several of these scarcely crow-sized Buteos in Woodlawn Cemetery at Sioux Falls, where there are many large trees. Herbert Krause relates his observations there on April 28, 1953, in this informal fashion: "Yesterday evening I went out to Woodlawn. By the time I got there it must have been seven or so. Anyway, I got a good look at the Broad-winged Hawks. The light was excellent and the white bars in the tail could be clearly seen. Also, I was rather surprised to find how lacking in shyness they were. When I roused them in one part of the cemetery, they up and settled in another part. I laid this to the fact that they had seen the cemetery custodian so much they no longer mind-ed an individual walking about the

grounds. But Roberts says they are the most sluggish of the hawks, and seem to be the least afraid; that they can easily be approached, which has led to some ghastly hawk massacres in the past. I found that I could actually walk up to and under a pine tree in which one was perched before it finally took off. The result was that several times I saw the wide tail bands without the aid of glasses. There were three there last evening. I was surprised at the calmness with which other birds tolerated them. The Robins went on singing, the Mourning Doves cooing and a Chipping Sparrow twittering. I saw one Crow "take a pass" at a hawk. Otherwise crows, hawks and smaller birds seem to be getting along more neighborly than many human communities."—**H. F. Chapman, Sioux Falls, S. D.**

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SDOUEr IN CALIFORNIA REPORTS
—I hoped to be in Pierre for the SDOU meeting last May, but missed it by a day or two, as you can see by the dates listed below. However, the vacation trip was quite successful for me where birding was concerned, and I picked up several "firsts" for my South Dakota list. Since I have been somewhat out of touch with birding in South Dakota during recent years, it is possible some of these are not at all unusual, but they were of particular interest to me for my own list. It has been something of a joke for me to see many comparatively common S. Dak. birds for the first time in states far from my Roberts County, S. D. home, but this has been the case with Audubon's Warbler, Golden Eagle, Vulture, Avocet, Northern Phalarope, and others. Except for the vicinity of Wilmot and Roberts County (especially Big Stone Lake), my bird records for South Da-

kota are rather limited. But some of the following records may be of interest:

Four Pinon Jays and an Audubon's Warbler near Piedmont, S. D., on May 16, 1953, were new records for my South Dakota list. On June 1 I counted 31 Northern Phalaropes on a slough near Roslyn, in the NE lake country—also the first record of this bird for me, though I have seen hundreds of them in a single flock in N. Dak. Also in the Roslyn area on the same date were seen six Avocets, eight Ruddy Turnstones and an Eared Grebe—the locality seems rather far east for Avocet, or is it? At Wau-bay on May 19 I found a single male Chestnut-collared Longspur; watched it for at least five minutes at a distance of 30 yards. My only other S. Dak. record for this bird was years ago (1938?) on the hills above Sodak Park at Big Stone Lake, also a lone male.

While driving east of Wilmot on May 19 of this year I found a single Lark Bunting, male. My closest record, previous to this, had been in the Watertown-Redfield area, though others have undoubtedly found them farther east than that. While driving east through Moberge just a few days before I found the birds very common. A Wood Duck at Hartford Beach on the 26th and Holboell's Grebe at Bullhead Lake, near Wilmot, on the 28th, complete my current notes. Last year, just before leaving for California in May, I saw an American Egret near Bullhead Lake and I have seen Swainson's Hawk several times in the hills north and west of Sisseton.

I noticed your Christmas census for the Sioux Falls area—it was a good one. My Christmas census this year was on the Suisun Refuge, where I had a total of 83 species.—**Bruce Harris, Pozo, Calif.**

GOLDEN EAGLE DECIMATES PRAIRIE DOG COLONY—Some interesting observations of a Golden Eagle are related by Mr. Charles R. Kingsbury of Martin, Bennett County, S. D., and Mr. A. S. Kingsbury, SDOU member, of the same address, who also observed the bird subsequent to its capture and release. Exact date of the bird's appearance and capture were not recalled, although established as sometime in July of 1946 with observations extending to September of that year.

Investigating a disturbance in a poultry house at his farm that summer, Mr. Charles Kingsbury discovered an adult Golden Eagle devouring a fowl. Apparently crippled by a gunshot, the eagle had presumably flapped across the fields to the outskirts of the farm, where, desperate with hunger and unable to secure its accustomed prey, it had pursued poultry within the building. The bird was captured by seizing the wing-tips and it was tethered by a stout cord, which it promptly snapped in struggling to escape. In recapturing the bird, Mr. Kingsbury received a severe laceration on one hand from the slashing talons.

Following inspection by visiting neighbors, the eagle was released in a pasture approximately one-half mile from the farm buildings. The eagle commenced immediate forays on a nearby prairie dog colony, where it was observed to capture the rodents daily for a period of several weeks. The manner of capturing and eating prey, as described by Mr. Kingsbury, was of interest. Able to flap only along the ground in its crippled state, the bird launched itself directly from near-by fencepost perches at luckless animals straying too far from the burrow and, when successful in capturing the rodents, would consume the prey at the site.

As it recovered strength and increased power of flight, the eagle would hover characteristically at a height of 75-100 feet above the colony, plummeting upon a stray animal which was then carried to a nearby elevation and consumed.

Mr. Kingsbury estimated the prairie dog town originally had some 150-200 inhabitants and that the colony was reduced by nearly half during the approximately two months the eagle was noted to remain near the colony. Apparently recovered from its wounds, the bird finally drifted away. Mr. Kingsbury advised that after establishing its territory near the prairie dog colony, the eagle did not return to the farm premises or molest poultry, although only about one-half mile distant. The incident was of more than ordinary interest in demonstrating the rodent-controlling abilities of these magnificent birds and the tolerance and interest displayed by the landowner in releasing and observing the specimen.

—Kenneth Krumm, Martin, S. D.

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REPORT FROM PICKEREL LAKE HATCHERY, DAY COUNTY, Aug. 28, 1953—It seems that a large variety of birds had good hatches at the State Fish Hatchery grounds this season. While sitting in the yard one still afternoon recently, I saw 15 varieties. There has been an unusually large hatch of Baltimore Orioles. I don't know what has happened to our Rose-breasted Grosbeaks. I haven't seen one this summer. However, I did see them in our yard at Webster in May.

About two dozen Purple Martins are still using the house atop the Hatchery. In reading my last year's diary I note they left on August 15th, at least we did not see them after that date. My husband and I are wondering if their delayed departure

may indicate a late fall.

We have a pair (maybe more) of Great Horned Owls in the woods back of the Hatchery. Their "ho-o-o-t" does lend a wildness to these approaching-fall evenings. However, I do know their destructive nature and too many should not be tolerated.

The common Spotted Sandpiper has returned to our lake shore. To me it is the first early harbinger of Fall, almost as much so as the first goldenrod and wild purple asters, both of which are in abundance here now. —**Fanny Dahling (Mrs. Ury Dahling) Pickerel Lake, S. D.**

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IN RETROSPECT—Most of the birds have gone South again but we are getting pleasure from thinking back over the year, re-reading our notes and recalling outstanding events of our bird watching. Probably most of the events have little scientific value or were not unusual, but they were interesting to us.

To Lake Andes with the Chapmans on January 1, 14 Bald Eagles . . . Judge Mallory has an Oregon Junco with his big flock of Slate-colored at Canton . . . Some of our first Spring dates: Geese, March 17; Grackles, 18th; Mourning Dove, 20th; American Mergansers, 28th; Dickcissels, May 27 . . . 200 Ring-billed Gulls resting on the ice . . . April 12, a Richardson's Owl . . . Visited Manager Krumm at the LaCreek Refuge. Ducks by the thousands, Sharp-tailed Grouse dancing, Long-billed Curlew . . . A Golden Plover in a flock of Killdeers April 12 . . . Large flocks of Snow and Blue Geese with fewer Canadas . . . A Sparrow Hawk on the ground. When it flew it carried in its talons something that looked like a mouse . . . Early May and Broad-winged Hawks in Woodlawn Cemetery . . . The SDOU meeting in Pierre, the field trips and the long list of birds

. . . Seven American Bitterns displaying their plumes May 22 . . . A Great Horned Owl's nest with young . . . Three Orchard Oriole nests within 100 yards . . . Wilson's Snipe feeding on the roadside as we sat in the car . . . Brown Creeper, White-breasted and Red-breasted Nuthatches on one tree at the same time . . . The meeting of the Wilson Ornithological Club at Douglass Lake, Michigan. Kirtland Warblers, a first on our list . . . Bluebirds on an old willow tree. Looked into a hole in a fence post for a Bluebird's nest. A deer mouse looked out . . . 12 Hungarian Partridge in a roadside ditch . . . A Kingfisher on a post, hic-coughing like a Spotted Sandpiper . . . Sept. 6, 1000 shore birds on a sewage settling basin. Yellowlegs, Semi-palmated Plover, Pectoral, Stilt, Baird's, Redbacked, Western, Spotted Sandpipers . . . Oakwood Lakes. Cormorants nesting in trees. Western Grebes . . . Kansas and Scissor-tailed Flycatchers . . . Eleven Pine Siskins feeding at roadside on wild sunflower seeds as we watched from the car. Then eleven Golden Plover alighting in an alfalfa field . . . Barn Swallows were still here on October 17 . . . Sparrow migration in early October. In one half mile of brushy roadside, Vesper, Harris's, White-throated, Song, Savannah, Lincoln's, Swamp Sparrows . . . We think it was a good year.—**Findleys**

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H. Wayne Trimm is working with the New York State Conservation Department. He and Mrs. Trimm have two boys, Steve and Tracy. He has made a number of recent contributions to The Conservationist and to Audubon Magazine, and has illustrated a book entitled, "Mammals of California and its Coastal Waters" for the Stanford University Press. He is a graduate of Augustana College.

Christmas Bird Census

SOME 54 years ago the organization which is now the National Audubon Society inaugurated the annual practice of making an all-day count of species and individual birds found in a given area. This activity became nation-wide and a number of individuals in South Dakota have participated for a number of years. Since its organization, SDOU has urged its members to take part, with the result that reports of winter observations of birds in South Dakota have increased in number and distribution.

Some ornithologists question the scientific value of these reports but Audubon Field Notes, in which they are published, is frequently referred to by scientific writers as dependable source material. In an area like South Dakota, where local records are sadly lacking and widespread data are practically non-existent, records of observations made at any time, and particularly those compiled during the winter, are extremely important.

National Audubon Society prescribes rules for the conduct of censusing as a prerequisite to publication of a report in Audubon Field Notes. Briefly, they are: The count may be made on any one day, Christmas to Jan. 3rd, inclusive; the territory covered must be within a circle with 15-mile diameter; a dawn-to-dusk is preferred, and if the reported time in field is less than seven hours the report will not be accepted; time in field and number of observers in each party should be stated; temperature, wind direction and velocity, amount of snow, and other field conditions should be reported; the brief, typed report should list species according to AOU check-list order as shown in the Peterson Guides.

This report should be sent promptly to National Audubon Society, 1130 5th Ave., New York 28, N. Y., and a duplicate sent at the same time to J. S. Findley, Secretary of SDOU, 1201 So. Center Ave., Sioux Falls, S. D.

We urge that all reports of all observations made this season, even those which do not conform to Audubon requirements, be sent to us, and assure you they will be included in a summary, like that covering the count made in 1952 which was published in Mar. 1953 issue. —Editors.

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Annual Meeting SDOU

(Continued from page 37)

Saturday morning the group met early for a field trip up the Missouri. After a look at the Oahe dam site the party went on to the basin above for a look at the birds. Many were seen, a list will be found in the General Notes section. It was a bit damp from the rain in the early morning but proved a most successful field day.

After the dinner the group returned to the hotel for two more movies. The first picture covered a year in the life history of quail, once frequently seen in some parts of our state but now extremely rare.

It was announced that Herbert Krause, Sioux Falls, had won the two volume set of Bent's Life Histories of North American Waterfowl, when he submitted five new memberships.

Sunday morning the party gathered again, but not as early as on Saturday, for a field trip to Farm Island, five miles east of Pierre. This again was a successful trip but was cut short by rain. The constant drizzle interfered with operations but quite a number of birds were observed, including several not seen Saturday, also the tracks of a wild turkey.

J. O. J.

SDOUers Attend Wilson Club

THE annual meeting of the Wilson Ornithological Club was held in June, 1953, at the Biological Station of the University of Michigan on Douglas Lake, a few miles south of the Straits of Mackinac. Registration for the meeting was the largest in the history of the Club. The three-day program covered a wide range of ornithological subjects, including technical discussions, descriptions of nearby wild-life refuges, analysis of bird songs by tape recordings, slides and movies which included some almost unbelievable shots of the rare Kirtland's Warbler.

Five members of SDOU went from South Dakota to the meeting, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Chapman, Mr. Herbert Krause, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Findley. At Douglas Lake they found other members of SDOU who participated in the program and arrangements for the meeting; Dr. O. S. Pettingill, Jr., Northfield, Minn.; Mrs. Margaret Nice, Chicago; Dr. L. H. Walkinshaw, Battle Creek. Dr. Pettingill was in charge of the local arrangements and also showed his film "Tip o' the Mitten". Mrs. Nice was on the program, as was Dr. Walkinshaw, who also conducted at least two of the fine field trips. However, Dr. W. J. Breckenridge, President of the Wilson Club, also a member of the SDOU, was unable to be present because of the conflict with an expedition to Arctic America.

The five South Dakotans had some excellent sights of Kirtland's Warblers also several other Warblers, including Parula, Pine, Prairie, Black-throated Blue and Black-throated Green. The Whip-poor-wills complained nightly. A study of Tree Swallows being conducted at the station was of considerable interest. The Caspian Terns seen at the Straits

added more interest, as did many other species that are not seen in South Dakota.

Of course, birding was done en route, as well as around Douglas Lake, so still more avian non-residents were listed; such as Common Loon, Whistling Swan, Sandhill Crane, Raven, Hermit Thrush and Pileated Woodpecker.

Certainly, we can report that in this trip and meeting "a fine time was enjoyed by all."

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Federal game regulations for 1953 provided for a special nationwide experimental season—the first since 1941—on Wilson's Snipe, or Jack snipe, of 15 days in all flyways, with bag limits and possession limits of 8 birds. It was represented that such a season was needed in order to find out how many Wilson's Snipe there are and what effect an open season would have on their total population. National Audubon Society is strongly opposed to the regulation. SDOU should take action on the matter, because there has been no "overpopulation" of these interesting and attractive little fellows.

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South Dakota Conservation Digest is authority for the statement that in South Dakota "natural lakes total 270, with the majority located in the eastern part. Seventeen artificial lakes have been created over the state by the Department of Game, Fish and Parks. Federal Agencies have constructed over 1,000 artificial impoundments . . . Over 65,000 farm ponds exist." While nature may have changed those figures materially, they do indicate the existence of many, many spots which are attractive to birds.

Books About Birds

A GUIDE TO BIRD FINDING WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI and A GUIDE TO BIRD FINDING EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI by Olin Sewall Pettingill, Jr., Oxford University Press, New York 11. Each \$6.00.

While members of SDOU received a Chapter of the Western Guide in lieu of the June, 1953, issue of SD Bird Notes, the two books are of such exceptional character and value further reference to them is called for.

Dr. R. C. Murphy of the American Museum of Natural History, writing in Natural History Magazine, says: "The set comprises a unique 'ornithogeographic' guide, as useful for rich and concise description of climate, landscape and major vegetation as for finding birds . . . not aimed at the identification of birds but rather at telling where they may be found." As one of our less erudite local bird-watchers put it, "Not 'what bird is that?' but 'where is that bird at?'"

Last June, with a lot of conversational directions and some pencilled charts, we headed away from Douglas Lake, Mich., for a northern Michigan bog in hope of seeing nesting Sandhill Cranes. We hunted for the trail in to the old sawmill site literally for hours. Finally we blundered onto it. Way back on the hogback in the heart of that bog we found a carload of Maryland birders. In astonishment we asked how in the world they got in there. They grinned and said, "We just read Pettingill's Eastern Guide, watched our speedometer and drove right in!!" The Cranes were there, too!!—HFC

Snowy Owl



W. J. BRECKENRIDGE

The Snowy Owl visits South Dakota so rarely it is important that all sight records be published in Bird Notes. Please report each observation.

THE COVER

The September, 1937, issue of the Wilson Bulletin contains a comprehensive article, "Life History of the Oven-bird in Southern Michigan by Harry W. Hann, Dept. of Zoology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor." One of the plates, illustrating the article is used as the cover picture of this issue of Bird Notes, through courtesy of Wilson Bulletin.—Eds.