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Whole No. 110



—Photo Courtesy of Paul E. Bartelt

Common Nighthawk

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President's Page

With increased residential and industrial use of the land, people have a problem in finding quality recreation or meaningful outdoor experiences. They need places to relate to earth's creatures and to become aware of the interdependence of organisms. People need people, but they also need to be surrounded by the ebb and flow of life that has made this planet livable.

People in the poor, underdeveloped countries may still have large areas of undeveloped land, but they may have no special feeling for seeing a bird or a deer or a rare flower. Their chief concern is to develop the land to satisfy hunger. With our technological economy we have conquered the wilderness and satisfied our hunger to the extent that we are said to be suffering from the "full-belly syndrome." Satiated and content in our high-powered cars, we seek a place to go, a place to thrill to the flash of a Scarlet Tanager or the song of a Wood



Thrush. We would like to hike to multi-colored meadows and the wooded glens, but, alas, we have developed so many of them to serve our material needs. The more we lose, however, the stronger our desire to conserve becomes. Let us act before everything is developed.

Having celebrated our bicentennial, we stand on the brink of our next hundred years. Where will our powerful cars take us? Will we find only ensnared masses of confused humanity wandering in search of meaning to life, or will we find areas where we can discover our ecological niche in the web of life?

In the immediate future, SDOU members and friends may find specific fulfillments by remembering to attend SDOU's next meeting at Brookings (November 5-7) and the next spring meeting at Bison (May 20-22). At these meetings, one can enjoy not only the pleasures of food and fellowship but also the pleasures of good birding. The people who attended the last meeting at the Bob Marshall Camp experienced these unique pleasures and are thankful for them.—Nelda Holden, Brookings

Special Notice for Fall Meeting, Nov. 5-7

A premiere of pictures of native prairie will be shown after the banquet on Saturday night by wildlife photographer James Vandenburg, Worthington, Minnesota. Mr. Vandenburg was given a grant to photograph everything present in native prairie habitat. His program for SDOU will focus on the birds he found, and we appreciate having the opportunity to view the work of this capable artist.

Anyone planning to attend the banquet on Saturday night, Nov. 6, should immediately notify: Mrs. David J. Holden, Rte. 4, Box 68, Brookings, SD 57006.

SDOU Spring Meeting

May 28-30, 1976

L.M. Baylor

The facilities at the Bob Marshall Camp contributed to a distinctly different and satisfying spring meeting. With the convenience of living quarters and food service at the camp, the fifty-seven SDOU members and friends had a greater opportunity to develop bonds of fellowship, and this experience became an important aspect of the meeting. Members from South Dakota were particularly pleased to welcome members and friends from other states (see the registration list).

The program on Friday night oriented participants to identifications of birds expected on the field trips. Bob Buckman provided a substantial number of specimens from Dakota State College's collection, and Nat Whitney brought a number of recently salvaged specimens. Nat Whitney then narrated a series of bird slides supplied by himself, Roger Kerbs, Harry Behrens, Ron Wood, and Les Baylor.

At the program on Saturday night, Jan and Herb Conn, of Custer, South Dakota, enthralled us with their account and slides about exploring Jewel Cave.

Three field-trip groups on Saturday concentrated on the birds of the sagebrush prairie and Angostura Reservoir in Fall River County, while two other groups remained in mountain habitats. All five field trips for Sunday morning focused on the birds of the Black Hills. Participants were especially grateful for the efforts of the field-trip leaders: Esther Serr, Ruth and Leighton Palmerton, Nelda and David Holden, Clara and Lenord Yarger, Nat Whitney, and Cecil Haight.

Weather conditions generally favored the meeting and field trips, especially on Friday afternoon and Saturday morning.

Some parties encountered light rain on Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning, but the rain did not affect the birding efforts adversely. One party, working in the vicinity of Deerfield Lake on Saturday afternoon, experienced a memorable hailstorm with bean-sized hail that covered the road and ground to a depth of six to eight inches. As a result, this group had virtually no birding success for a few hours.

Most of the birds encountered during the field trips were those species typically expected in the habitats of the area, but a few exceptions occurred. Esther Serr's group found a Mockingbird in southern Fall River County. Nelda Holden's good "eastern" ear detected a Field Sparrow, also in southern Fall River County. The Yarger party found the Eastern Bluebird in the Wind Cave area, and in the vicinity of Jewel Cave, Nat Whitney's party observed courtship behavior on the part of Cassin's Finches. This latter event reinforces the suspicion that the Cassin's Finch does remain in the Black Hills for nesting. Whitney's group also had the privilege of seeing Ruffed Grouse in the act of drumming.

A few species were notable by their not attaining a place on the species list for the meeting. In particular, the Ferruginous Hawk and Golden Eagle did not appear as expected on the prairie trips, and the desired Sage Thrasher was not observed in the sagebrush habitat. Likewise, the Northern Three-toed Woodpecker and the Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker disappointed several people who hoped to see those two species for the first time.

Of the 115 species observed during the field trips, 64 species occurred in the prairie areas, and 98 species appeared in the Black Hills. Rapid City

Registrants at Meeting

From Other States

- Evanston, Illinois—Irene Buchanan.
Rochester, Minnesota—Dorothy and Carl Johnson.
Chadron, Nebraska—Doris Gates.
Lincoln, Nebraska—Shirley Doole.

From South Dakota

- Aberdeen—Margerey Arbogast, Jeanette and Everett Montgomery.
Brookings—Nelda, David, and Arthur Holden; Patsy and Kenneth Husmann; Lois and Darrell Wells.
Bruce—Esther and Richard Edie.
Burke—Galen Steffen.
Custer—Jan and Herb Conn (guest speakers).
Fairburn—Barney Nordstrom.
Hurley—Carol Breen.
Madison—Robert Buckman.
Meckling—Bill Lemons.
Pierre—Augusta Eklund, Enid Hyde, Pat Vance, Edith Vanderwall.
Prairie City—Gertrice and Alfred Hinds.
Rapid City—Gertrude Bachmann, Mary and Les Baylor, Norma Eckmann, Ruth and Leighton Palmerton, Helen Schweigert, Esther Serr, Mary and Nat Whitney, Clara and Lenord Yarger.
Sioux Falls—Janice, Gilbert, Jill, and Mark Blankespoor; Dayle Haglund; Fred Klawiter; Gladys, Harry, Chad, Mark, and Todd Link; Lucille and Robert Trusler.
Spearfish—Cecil Haight.
Vermillion—Paul Bartelt, Joyce and Byron Harrell.

SPECIES LIST

Symbols:

BH—Species observed in the Black Hills of Custer County, northern Fall River County, and southern Pennington County.

P—Species observed on the prairie of Fall River County south of the Black Hills, in the area from Angostura Reservoir on the east to the Wyoming border on the west and the Nebraska border on the south.

- Eared Grebe—P
Western Grebe—BH

- Pied-billed Grebe—BH, P
American Bittern—BH
Mallard—BH, P
Gadwall—BH, P
Pintail—P
Blue-winged Teal—BH, P
Cinnamon Teal—P
American Wigeon—BH, P
Northern Shoveler—BH, P
Redhead—P
Lesser Scaup—BH, P
Bufflehead—BH
Ruddy Duck—P
Turkey Vulture—BH, P
Goshawk—BH
Sharp-shinned Hawk—BH
Cooper's Hawk—BH
Red-tailed Hawk—BH, P
Swainson's Hawk—BH
Marsh Hawk—P
Prairie Falcon—P
Merlin (Pigeon Hawk)—P
American Kestrel (Sparrow Hawk)—BH, P
Ruffed Grouse—BH
American Coot—BH, P
Killdeer—BH, P
Common Snipe—P
Long-billed Curlew—P
Upland Sandpiper—BH
Spotted Sandpiper—BH, P
Willet—P
Common Tern—P
Rock Dove—BH
Mourning Dove—BH, P
Great Horned Owl—BH
White-throated Swift—BH
Belted Kingfisher—BH, P
Common Flicker (Red-shafted)—BH, P
Red-headed Woodpecker—P
Lewis' Woodpecker—P
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker—BH
Hairy Woodpecker—BH
Downy Woodpecker—BH, P
Eastern Kingbird—BH, P
Western Kingbird—BH, P
Say's Phoebe—BH, P
Western Flycatcher—BH
Western Wood Pewee—BH
Horned Lark—BH, P
Violet-green Swallow—BH
Tree Swallow—BH
Rough-winged Swallow—BH, P
Barn Swallow—BH, P
Cliff Swallow—BH, P
Gray Jay—BH
Blue Jay—BH
Black-billed Magpie—BH, P
Common Crow—BH, P
Pinyon Jay—BH, P
Black-capped Chickadee—BH, P
White-breasted Nuthatch—BH
Red-breasted Nuthatch—BH
Brown Creeper—BH
House Wren—BH, P
Canyon Wren—BH
Rock Wren—BH
Mockingbird—P
Gray Catbird—BH
American Robin—BH, P
Swainson's Thrush—BH
Eastern Bluebird—BH

(Continued on Page 60)

Recoveries and Retraps, 1957-75

Nelda Holden

Since 1957 when I obtained a banding permit, several interesting recoveries have been reported to me by the banding office at Laurel, Maryland. A recovery is a banded bird found dead and reported to the banding offices. It then becomes a terminal record.

The birds listed in Chart I were recovered from the same 10 minute grid (the location where the bird was banded). Birds recovered one or more years after banding are listed in this chart. Noteworthy is a grackle banded May 26, 1959 and recovered nine years later on August 31, 1968.

Chart II lists recoveries found in 10 minute grids other than those where banding occurred. The Tree Sparrow is the only bird on the list that was banded by someone other than me. It was brought to me after it was found dead in Arlington. The most interesting birds on the list are: Least Flycatcher recovered in northern Guatemala; grackles recovered wintering along the Mississippi River in the states of

Arkansas, Missouri, and Louisiana; Harris' Sparrow recovered from Uranium City, Saskatchewan; Dark-eyed Junco (Slate-colored) recovered from Grand View, Manitoba; and the American Robin recovered from Panacea, Florida.

Chart III contains data on foreign bands that were reported by me to the banding office. They are for birds banded by other banders, retrapped by me and released alive. The Lesser Scaup was found by my son in our front yard. It was unable to fly and was bleeding slightly from the mouth. We kept it overnight, and since it was quite perky in the morning we released it by the Big Sioux River where it flew downriver before landing on the water. The Brown-headed Cowbird and Warbling Vireo were birds banded on Farm Island by Charles and Gladycy Rogge and retrapped by me the next year during my banding operations. The Dark-eyed Junco (Slate-colored) was banded by Lowry Elliott, retrapped by me, and released.

CHART I
RECOVERIES SAME 10 MINUTE GRID AS BANDED

AOU No.	Species	Total	1 yr.	2 yrs.	4 yrs.	5 yrs.	9 yrs.
393	Hairy Woodpecker	1	1				
477	Blue Jay	2		1	1		
493	Starling	1		1			
511	Common Grackle	6	3	1	1		1
705	Brown Thrasher	1				1	
735	Bl.-c. Chickadee	3	1	2			
761	American Robin	4	2	2			

CHART II
RECOVERIES IN 10 MINUTE GRID OTHER THAN ONE WHERE BIRD WAS BANDED

AOU No.	Species	Where Banded	Dated Banded	Where Recovered	Date Recovered
316	Mourning Dove	Brookings	May 6, 1963	Colman, S.D.	May, 1963
467	Least Flycatcher	Farm Island	May 19, 1970	Oratoria, Guatemala	Dec. 24, 1970
477	Blue Jay	Brookings	May 11, 1959	Watertown, S.D.	Jun. 18, 1960
511	Common Grackle	Brookings	May 23, 1958	Mountain Home, Ark.	Mar. 15, 1959
511	Common Grackle	Brookings	Apr. 22, 1961	Orange, Texas	Mar. 8, 1963
511	Common Grackle	Brookings	May 12, 1961	Monroe, Louisiana	Mar. 1, 1963
511	Common Grackle	Brookings	Apr. 25, 1961	NE Louisiana	Jan. 10, 1962
511	Common Grackle	Brookings	Apr. 22, 1961	St. Joseph, Missouri	Dec. 28, 1961
511	Common Grackle	Brookings	Apr. 9, 1965	Howard, S.D.	Apr. 13, 1967
553	Harris' Sparrow	Brookings	May 12, 1973	Uranium City, Sask.	May 20, 1974
544	Wh-crowned Sparrow	Brookings	May 8, 1961	Boyden, Iowa	May 8, 1963
559	Tree Sparrow	Fremont, Neb.	Dec. 1, 1962	Arlington, S.D.	Nov. 6, 1966
567	Sl.-colored Junco	Brookings	Apr. 6, 1973	Grand View, Manitoba	June, 1973
567	Sl.-colored Junco	Brookings	Oct. 5, 1965	Pratt, Kansas	Dec., 1966
705	Brown Thrasher	Brookings	Jun. 28, 1958	White, S.D.	Jun. 20, 1959
705	Brown Thrasher	Brookings	Jun. 23, 1958	Watertown, S.D.	Jun., 1960
761	American Robin	Brookings	May 5, 1958	Wheaton, Minnesota	Jun. 27, 1959
761	American Robin	Brookings	Jun. 8, 1959	Panacea, Florida	Mar. 3, 1960
761	American Robin	Brookings	Oct. 14, 1964	Bruce, S.D.	May 11, 1968
761	American Robin	Brookings	Jul. 5, 1966	El Campo, Texas	Jan., 1970

CHART III
FOREIGN RETRAPS

AOU No.	Species	Bander	Where Banded	Date Banded	Retrap Date	Where
149	Lesser Scaup	LA Wildlife & Fisheries	Myrtle Grove, Louisiana	Jan. 29, 1974	Apr. 7, 1975	S. of Brookings
495	Br-hd. Cowbird	Rogges	Farm Island	June 8, 1969	May 16, 1970	Farm Island
567	Sl-col. Junco	L. Elliott	Milbank, S.D.	Oct. 30, 1965	Dec. 19, 1965	S. of Brookings
627	Warbling Vireo	Rogges	Farm Island	June 7, 1969	May 19, 1970	Farm Island

Spring Migration Records

Compilers: G.L. Steffen, B.K. Harris, J. Harter

The 1976 spring migration records give the impression that the unusual was the commonplace. It was a phenomenon characterized partly by unseasonably mild February weather; waterfowl that arrived early (a Feb. 23 date for geese was the earliest on record at Sand Lake N.W.R.), only to retreat to wait out a wintry blast in March; winter migrants that left sooner than usual; erratic sparrow and warbler movements; and extreme drought conditions in the north-east and north central areas.

There were fewer records for all hawk species. A good movement of thrushes over the state was noted, with Swainson's making the best showing. Some of the reporters stated that peak days for fly-catchers, thrushes, and warblers were associated with drizzly weather or strong northerly or easterly winds. The warbler migration was particularly good in some areas and below normal in others.

In this report, species numbers are enclosed in parentheses, and the names of a few outstanding species are printed in capital letters. Limited space necessitates condensed reports for the common species. For most of those birds we have selected two or three representative dates from different parts of the state, and then included names of counties or initials of observers to indicate that data was received from other areas. Contributors' initials and names are listed at the end of this article.

1976 Spring Migration Records

LOONS TO HERONS

- Common Loon—None reported.
Red-necked Grebe—4-16 Waubay N.W.R. (1) EJF; 5-2 Waubay N.W.R. (2) GWB.
Horned Grebe—4-9 Meade Co. (1) JLM; 4-10 Gavin's Pt. (1) YBC. Also reported from Brookings, Day, and Deuel Counties.
Eared Grebe—4-4 Meade Co. (1) NRW; 5-4

- Grant Co. (2) KFH. Also reported from Gregory, Minn., Penn., Turner, and Yankton Counties.
Western Grebe—4-13 Waubay N.W.R. (1) KFH; 5-15 Lyman Co. (1) WCT. Also reported from Brookings, Fall River, Gregory, Meade, Turner, and Yankton Counties.
Pied-billed Grebe—3-20 Gregory Co. (1) GLS; 3-21 Brookings Co. (1) CP. Also reported from Deuel, Hyde, Marshall, Meade Penn., and Yankton Counties.
White Pelican—4-6 Waubay N.W.R. (15) KFH; 5-8 Fall River Co. (6) JLM. Also reported from Turner and Yankton Counties, and Lewis and Clark Lake.
Double-crested Cormorant—4-1 Brown Co. (1) RLH; 4-9 Meade Co. (8) JLM; also observed in Brookings, Day, Gregory, Lyman, and Turner Counties.
Great Blue Heron—4-2 Gregory Co., GLS; 4-4 Meade Co. (1) EEM; also observed in Custer, Day, Hyde, and Perkins Counties. Colony of (74) on Lewis and Clark Lake, YBC.
Green Heron—5-30 Pierre (1) RLH.
Great Egret—4-25 Deuel Co. (1) BKH; 5-27 Hyde Co. (1) JH.
Black-crowned Night Heron—4-26 Waubay N.W.R. (1) EJF; 5-7 Lyman Co. (2) WCT.
American Bittern—4-30 Day Co. (1) KFH; 5-16 Brookings Co. (1) NJH.

SWANS, GEESE, DUCKS

- Whistling Swan—3-13 Gavin's Pt. (1) YBC; 3-24 Waubay N.W.R. (14) EJF; good flights in northeast So. Dak. first week of April, flocks of up to (55), with one bird marked pink or red, BKH.
Trumpeter Swan—First pairs in Badlands area seen 2-20, RAW.
Canada Goose—First dates ranged from 2-20 Gregory Co. (100) GLS, and 2-22 Brookings Co. (150) CP, to 3-20 Badlands, RAW. Also reported from Bon Homme, Clay, Day, Hughes, Meade, Minn., Perkins, and Yankton Counties.
White-fronted Goose—Earliest date: 3-18 Yankton Co. (50) YBC. Peak numbers last week of March in Deuel Co., BKH. Also reported from Clay, Day, Lyman, and Minn. Counties.
Snow Goose—First dates ranged from 2-22 Turner Co., CB, and 2-23 Clay Co. (300) KJH, to 3-25 Perkins Co. (1) AH. Peak dates were 3-14 to 3-17 in Yankton, Clay, Turner, and Minnehaha Counties, and the last week of March in Deuel Co., with numbers in tens of thousands in the southeast. Also reported from Brookings and Day Counties.
Mallard—First dates: 2-19 Gregory Co. (20) GLS; 2-24 Clark Co. (9) KFH; 3-20 Badlands, RAW; 3-22 Perkins Co. (20) AH. Peak numbers 3-10 Gavin's Pt. (12,700) YBC, and 3-17 Minn. Co., GWB.

Black Duck—2-22 Pierre (1) JLM; 2-27 Pierre (1) RLH.

Gadwall—Early dates: 2-21 Pierre (16) JLM; 3-7 Gavin's Pt. (2) YBC. Peak date: 3-20 Gavin's Pt. (145), and Minn. Co., GWB. Also present in Brookings, Day, and Gregory Counties.

Pintail—First dates: 2-22 Fall River Co. (13) JLM; 2-27 Minn. Co. (200) GWB; 3-18 Perkins Co. (200) AH; 3-20 Badlands, RAW. Also present in Brookings, Custer, Grant, Gregory, Turner and Yankton Counties.

Green-winged Teal—First dates: 2-21 Pierre (1) JLM; 3-10 Gavin's Pt. (28) YBC; 3-21 Meade Co. (8) JLM. Also reported from Day, Deuel, Gregory, Hyde, and Minnehaha Counties.

Blue-winged Teal—First dates: 3-20 Turner and Minn. Cos.; 3-22 Perkins Co. (10) AH; 4-2 Gregory Co. (2) GLS. Also reported from Clay, Day, Yankton, and Pennington Counties.

Cinnamon Teal—4-18 Lyman Co. (1 m.), with three Blue-wings, WCT; 5-4 Meade Co. (2) JLM; 5-29 Fall River Co. (1 pr.) SDOU field trip.

American Wigeon—First dates: 2-22 Custer Co. (6) JLM; 2-27 Minn. Co. (5) GWB; 3-16 Grant Co. (1) KFH; 3-20 Badlands, RAW. Also reported from Brookings, Clay, Gregory, Meade, and Yankton Counties.

Northern Shoveler—First migrants appeared in most areas 3-20 to 3-25. Reported from Day, Gregory, Meade, Minn., Turner, and Yankton Counties, and Badlands.

Wood Duck—First dates: second week of March, Minn. Co., GWB; 3-21 in Yankton (2) and Gregory (2) Counties, YBC, GLS. Also present in Brookings, Clay, Day, Hughes, Lyman, and Turner Counties.

Redhead—2-22 (25), 3-14 (300) Custer Co., JLM; 2-27 (11) Bon Homme Co., 2-29 (21), 3-16 (378) Gavin's Pt., 5-9 (3) Yankton Co., YBC; 3-3 (70), 3-31 (75), 4-3 (75) Gregory Co., GLS; 3-20; Minn. Co. (7) GWB, Turner Co. (2) CB, Badlands first migrants, RAW; 3-21 Brookings (12) CP; 3-22 Grant Co. (500) EJF; 4-4 Meade Co. (30) NRW.

Ring-necked Duck—First dates: 3-1 Gregory Co. (1) GLS; 3-10 Yankton area (34) YBC; 3-21 Meade Co. (6) JLM. Also reported from Brookings, Day, Deuel, Minn., and Turner Counties, and the Badlands.

Canvasback—3-10 (2), 3-24 (163) Yankton Co., YBC; 3-19 Gregory Co. (2), total of (25) for period, GLS; 3-20 Minn. Co. (10) GWB; 3-22 Grant Co. (500) EJF; 3-26 Badlands, RAW; 3-31 Brookings Co. (15) NJH; 4-4 (6), 4-14 (4) Meade Co., NRW; 4-6 Deuel Co. (est. 500) BKH; 5-4 Meade Co. (5) JLM.

Greater Scaup—3-31 at least (4) but probably more at Round Lake, Deuel Co., with many Lesser Scaup; noted wing stripe and compared size with that of Lesser Scaup, BKH.

Lesser Scaup—First dates: 3-7 Yankton Co. (1) YBC; 3-11 Grant Co. (5) RRJ; 3-14 Custer Co. (1) JLM; 3-23 Lyman Co. (8) WCT. Also reported from Brookings, Gregory, Meade, Minn., and Turner Counties, and the Badlands.

Common Goldeneye—2-21 Pierre (46) JLM; 2-27 Bon Homme Co. (121), 3-10 Gavin's Pt. (4)

YBC; 3-1 Gregory Co. (3) GLS; 3-11 Grant Co. (5) EJF; 3-20 Minn. Co. (4) GWB, and Brookings Co. (2) NJH.

Bufflehead—3-20 first date for Gregory Co. (3) GLS, Minn. Co. (3) GWB, and Brookings Co. (4) NJH; 4-7 Custer Co. (3) NRW. Also reported from Penn. and Yankton Counties.

Ruddy Duck—3-19 Gregory Co. (8) GLS; 3-27 Minn. Co. (75) GWB; 3-30 Yankton Co. (32) YBC; 3-31 Brookings Co., NJH; 5-2 to 5-22 Rapid City area (35) JLM.

Hooded Merganser—3-18 Yankton Co. (2) YBC; 3-21 to 3-27 Gregory Co. (1 f.) GLS; 4-1 (6), 4-5 (1 pr.) Deuel Co., BKH.

Common Merganser—2-21 Pierre area (22) JLM, NRW; 2-27 (4) Minn. Co. (4) GWB; 4-4 Meade Co. (50) NRW. Peak dates were in the last week of March. Present in Brookings, Day, Deuel, Gregory, Fall River, Turner, and Yankton Counties and the Badlands.

Red-breasted Merganser—4-3 Pickerel Lake, Day Co. (1 pr.) HPC; 4-6 Deuel Co. (5) BKH.

HAWKS, EAGLES, FALCONS

Turkey Vulture—4-12 (3), 5-18 (3) Gavin's Pt., YBC. Reported from Rapid City (2) on 3-16, BLG; Lyman Co. and Badlands.

Goshawk—5-30 Custer Co. (1) GLS.

Sharp-shinned Hawk—4-6 (1), 5-3 (1) Badlands, RAW; 5-5 Brookings (1) banded, NJH; 5-7 Rapid City (1) BLG; none in Deuel Co., BKH.

Cooper's Hawk—5-2 Meade Co. (1) JLM.

Red-tailed Hawk—First dates: 3-28 Hyde Co. (2) JH; 3-31 Clay Co. (1) KJH; 4-3 Rapid City area, BHAS. Total of (23) for period, Yankton Co., YBC. Also reported from Brookings, Gregory, and Lyman Counties.

Broad-winged Hawk—5-4 Badlands, (1) good view, tail pattern noted, RAW; 5-16 Rapid City (1) banded tail noted, EMS, JLM; Deuel Co. (1) BKH.

Swainson's Hawk—First dates ranged from 4-10 Lyman Co., WCT, to 4-22 Gregory Co., GLS. Peak day was 5-7 Custer Co. with (12) in 1/2 hour, BN. Also reported from Beadle, Deuel, and Penn. Counties, and Badlands.

Ferruginous Hawk—4-24 Lacreek N.W.R. (1) RAW; 5-1 McPherson Co. (2) GWB.

Golden Eagle—Reported from Pennington and Custer Counties, DEF, CEB, LRP, GLS, EMS, BN.

Bald Eagle—Last week of March and first week of April, Deuel Co. (4) BKH; 5-1 Union Co. (1 ad.) YBC.

Marsh Hawk—First dates: 3-11 Rapid City (1) EMS; 3-13 Lyman Co. (1) RLH; 3-20 Minn. Co. (4) GWB. Also reported from Brookings, Deuel, Gregory, Turner, and Yankton Counties, and the Badlands.

Osprey—4-21 Custer Co. (1) NRW; 4-23 Lake Sharp (1) JLM; 4-25 Black Hills (1) RLH; 4-28 Brown Co. (1) W. Brewster (fide RLH); 5-3 Gavin's Pt., YBC.

Prairie Falcon—4-1 to 5-27 Badlands, several sightings, RAW; 4-14 Lyman Co. (1) WCT.

Merlin—4-20 Gregory Co. (1) GLS.

American Kestrel—First dates ranged from 2-28 Moody Co. (1) NJH, and 3-8 Codrington Co. (2) KFH, to 3-22 Meade Co. (1) JLM, and 3-27 Potter Co. (1) M. Anderson (fide RLH). Also reported from Brookings, Clay, Custer, Fall River, Gregory, Hughes, Penn., and Yankton Counties, and Badlands.

GROUSE TO RAILS

Sage Grouse—3-10 gathering on dancing grounds 10 miles north of Belle Fourche, Butte Co., 4-11 Butte Co. (6) JLM.

Gray Partridge—(8) present all period on farm cen. Brookings Co., ERE.

Wild Turkey—Present throughout Black Hills area; 5-23 Yankton Co. (5) YBC.

Sandhill Crane—Migration began in most areas during the first four days of April, with the western third of the state experiencing the greatest numbers. Days of heavy migration were: 3-30, 4-3, 4-4 Perkins Co., AH; 4-7 Custer Co. (500) overnight, BN; 4-26 ten flocks over Badlands, RAW.

Virginia Rail—5-10 Lincoln Co. (1) GWB.

Sora Rail—4-29 Day Co. (1) KFH; 5-10 Lincoln Co. (2) GWB; 5-22 Lyman Co. (4) RLH; 5-30 near Rockerville, Penn. Co. (1) RAW.

YELLOW RAIL—5-11 Roberts Co. (1) KFH. (Details in "General Notes.")

American Coot—First dates: 3-24 Bon Homme Co. (6) YBC; 3-25 Gregory Co. (2) GLS; 3-27 in Brookings Co., CP, and Minn. Co., GWB. Also reported from Clay, Custer, Meade, Turner, and Yankton Counties.

SHOREBIRDS

Semipalmated Plover—4-20 Pierre (2) RAW; 4-24 Beadle Co. (3), 5-2 Meade Co. (2) JLM; 5-20 Brookings Co. (1) ERE.

Piping Plover—4-15 to 5-10 Gavin's Pt. (8), 4-17 (1) and 5-9 (2), Yankton Co., YBC; 4-24 Lacreek N.W.R. (3), a first record for the refuge, RAW.

Killdeer—Common over state. Most first arrivals were 3-18, 19, or 20.

American Golden Plover—First migrants on 4-27 in Day and Deuel Counties.

Black-bellied Plover—4-29 Meade Co. (1) EEM; 5-8 Fall River Co. (1) JLM; 5-15 Custer Co. (1) killed by hitting wire, specimen to N.R. Whitney, BN; 5-30 Deuel Co. (2) BKH.

American Woodcock—3-29 L. Alice, Deuel Co. (1) singing bird, BKH; 4-9 Roberts Co. (1) displaying male, Jean Takekawa (BN, 28:39).

Common Snipe—First dates: 3-27 Minn. Co. (1) GWB; 4-1 Rapid City, BHAS; 4-13 Waubay N.R.W. (1) KFH. Also present in Clay, Gregory, Lawrence, and Yankton Counties, and Badlands.

Long-billed Curlew—4-17 to 5-18 near Rapid City (10) EMS; 4-17 Badlands (1) RAW; 4-22 (1), 4-28 (1) Perkins Co., AH; 5-31 Haakon Co. (1) RLH; 5-7 Custer Co. (3) JLM.

Upland Sandpiper—Reported from eleven counties. Dates of first sightings ranged from 4-22 to 5-14.

Spotted Sandpiper—5-3 (1), 5-9 (5) Gavin's Pt., YBC; 5-8 Badlands (1) RAW; 5-16 Rapid City (2) NRW, JLM; 5-25 Clay Co. (1) KJH.

Solitary Sandpiper—4-28 Rapid City (1) RCK; 5-16 Rapid City (2) NRW; 5-5, 5-15 (4) Badlands, RAW.

Willet—First dates: 4-15; Gavin's Pt. (8) YBC; 4-16 Marshall Co. (1) KFH; 4-22 Badlands (1) RAW. Also reported from Beadle, Clay, Fall River, Hyde, Lyman, McPherson, Penn., and Turner Counties.

Greater Yellowlegs—4-3 Lincoln Co. (15) GWB; 5-5 Badlands, RAW; Deuel Co., BKH.

Lesser Yellowlegs—Reported from nine counties across the state. Early dates: 3-24 Bon Homme Co., YBC; 3-27 Minn. Co., GWB. Pectoral Sandpiper—4-24 Beadle Co. (2) JLM; 4-28 Waubay N.W.R. (3) KFH; 5-15 Brookings Co. (4) ERE; very few in Deuel Co., BKH.

White-rumped Sandpiper—5-11 Gavin's Pt. (1) YBC; 5-15 Brookings Co. (2) ERE; 5-22 Penn. Co. (3) JLM; 5-25 Clay Co. (1) KJH.

Baird's Sandpiper—Arrived first week of May, with peak numbers in mid-May. Reported from five counties across the state.

Least Sandpiper—Arrived first week of May. Reported from six counties across the state. Dunlin—5-15 Brookings Co. (2) ERE; 5-25 Clay Co. (4) KJH; in Deuel Co., BKH.

Long-billed Dowitcher—Reported from eight counties across the state. First dates ranged from 4-19 Yankton area, YBC, to 5-1 Black Hills area, JLM.

Stilt Sandpiper—5-5 Gavin's Pt. (7) YBC; 5-15 Penn. Co. (13) JLM; none in Deuel Co., BKH.

Semipalmated Sandpiper—5-15 Brookings Co. (15) ERE; 5-15 Badlands, RAW; 5-25 Clay Co. (30) KJH.

Marbled Godwit—4-26 Day Co. (1) KFH; 5-1 McPherson Co. (3) GWB; 5-2 Meade Co. (14) JLM.

Hudsonian Godwit—5-25 Clay Co. (1) KJH.

Sanderling—4-24 Beadle Co. (1) JLM.

American Avocet—4-12 Gavin's Pt. (11) YBC; 4-24 Lacreek N.W.R. (10) RAW; 4-24 Beadle Co. (11) JLM; 4-28 Day Co. (2) EJF; 5-2 to 5-18 Rapid City area (16) JLM.

Wilson's Phalarope—Reported from nine counties across the state. First dates: 4-24 Beadle Co., JLM; 4-29 Day Co., KFH; 5-8 to 5-16 Meade Co. (100+) NRW.

Northern Phalarope—5-15 Badlands (20) RAW.

GULLS AND TERNS

Glaucous Gull—4-6 Deuel Co. (2) second-year birds with flock of Herring and Ring-billed Gulls at Round Lake, good view of birds in flight, viewed from many angles up to 100 yards with binocular, may have been a third bird present, BKH.

Herring Gull—3-31 Clay Co. (20) KJH; 4-3 to 4-28 Gavin's Pt. (11) YBC; 4-6 Deuel Co. (25 or more) BKH; 5-1 Day Co. (1) KFH.

Ring-billed Gull—Reported from ten counties across the state. Migration dates began the end of the third week of March.

Franklin's Gull—Reported from four eastern counties and one western county. Dates ranged from 3-30 at Gavin's Pt., YBC, to 5-7 Perkins Co., AH.

Bonaparte's Gull—Only one observation, Deuel Co., BKH.

Forster's Tern—4-12 (4), 5-24 (22) Gavin's Pt., YBC; 4-24 Lacreek N.W.R. (2) RAW; 5-2 Gregory Co. (2) GLS; 5-16 Brookings Co. (2) NJH.

Common Tern—3-19 Pickerel L., Day Co. (2) HPC; 4-14 Waubay N.W.R. (2) KFH; 4-28 Gavin's Pt. (4) YBC.

Black Tern—Reported from the Badlands and five counties in the eastern half of the state. Arrival dates were the second and third weeks of May.

OWLS THROUGH WOODPECKERS

Barn Owl—4-19 Clay Co. (1) in corn crib. KJH.
Screech Owl—5-16 Yankton (1) YBC.

Burrowing Owl—4-4 Lyman Co. (1) RLH; 4-20 Meade Co. (2) JLM; 4-24 Lacreek N.W.R. (1) RAW; 5-18 Rapid City area (2) EMS.

Long-eared Owl—3-29 Lyman Co. (1) WCT; 4-24 Lacreek N.W.R. (2) RAW; 5-10 Hyde Co. (1) JH.

Short-eared Owl—4-3 Stanley Co. (2) JLM; 4-6 Day Co. (1) KFH; 4-14 Meade Co. (2) NRW; 4-18 Gregory Co. (1) GLS; 4-24 Badlands (1) RAW; 5-1 McPherson Co. (2 pr.) plus several singles, GWB; 5-30 Stanley Co. (2), 5-31 Haakon Co. (1) RLH.

Common Nighthawk—Arrival dates in third week of May. Reported from five counties.

Chimney Swift—4-25 Yankton (3) YBC; 5-5 Gregory (3) GLS; 5-10 Pierre (2) RLH; 5-11 Rapid City (2) EMS; 5-15 Turner Co. (6) CB.

White-throated Swift—4-5 Badlands, RAW; 5-19 Rapid Canyon (4) NRW.

Ruby-throated Hummingbird—5-22 Deuel Co. (1) BKH, Turner Co. (1) CB; 5-24 Brookings Co. (1) NJH.

Belted Kingfisher—Reported from seven counties across the state. Arrival dates were in the last week of March and first week of April.

Common Flicker—First migrants arrived in most areas during the last week of March, with many arrivals occurring on 3-27. 4-15 Yankton Co. (27) sighted in 30 miles, YBC; 4-2 Deuel Co. (1) Red-shafted race, BKH.

Red-bellied Woodpecker—(1) each on 4-2, 5-13, 5-24, Clay Co., KJH; 5-6 Brookings Co. (1 m.) NJH.

Red-headed Woodpecker—5-7 Yankton Co. (16) in one farm yard, YBC; also present in Brookings, Day, Gregory, Hyde, Lyman, and Turner Counties, and the Badlands. Arrival dates second week of May.

Lewis' Woodpecker—5-15 Rapid City (1) BLG.

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker—4-8 (1), 4-20 (1) both banded, Brookings Co. NJH; 4-18 Brookings (1) CP; 4-25 Custer Co. (2) RLH; 5-3 Gavin's Pt. (1) YBC.

Hairy Woodpecker—Present statewide, numbers appear to be stable.

Downy Woodpecker—Present statewide, everyone reports at least one or two pair.

BLACK-BACKED THREE-TOED WOODPECKER—4-25 near Rapid City (1) DeF.

FLYCATCHERS, SWALLOWS

Eastern Kingbird—Present statewide. Arrival dates ranged from 5-7 Lyman Co., WCT, to 5-21 Rapid City, BHAS.

Western Kingbird—Present statewide. Arrival dates were 5-1 Yankton Co., YBC, 5-18 Rapid City, BHAS, with most dates in second week of May.

Great Crested Flycatcher—Yankton Co. (1) each for 5-12, 5-20, 5-31, YBC; 5-23 Brookings Co. (1) NJH; 5-23 Pierre (1) RLH; 5-24 Brookings Co. (1) ERE; 5-27 Badlands (1) RAW.

Eastern Phoebe—4-8 to 4-10 Gregory Co. (3 pr.) GLS; 4-11 Yankton Co. (1) YBC; 4-20 Clay Co. (1) KJH; 5-7 Rapid City area (1) BLG, RCK; 5-18 Rapid Valley (1) EMS; 5-20 Huron (1) JWJ.

Say's Phoebe—4-9 Badlands, RAW; 4-21

Perkins Co. (2) AH; 4-25 to 5-16 Rapid City area and s. Meade Co. (8 total) BHAS; 5-16 Hyde Co. (1) JH.

YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHER—5-24 Brookings (1) banded, NJH.

Willow Flycatcher—5-10 Badlands (1) RAW; 5-11 to 5-16 Hyde Co. (11 total) JH.

Least Flycatcher—Present statewide. Dates ranged from 4-28 Day Co., HPC, to 5-25 Clay Co., KJH.

Eastern Wood Pewee—Reported from four counties, arrivals in second half of May.

Western Wood Pewee—5-27 Custer Co. (1) NJH.

OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER—5-21 Badlands (1) RAW; 5-27 Deuel Co. (1) BKH.

Horned Lark—Present statewide, numbers appear to be stable.

Violet-green Swallow—4-20 (2) RCK, 5-13 (4) BHAS, Rapid City area.

Tree Swallow—Present statewide, arrival dates in second week of April.

Bank Swallow—4-24 Lacreek N.W.R., RAW; dates of 5-7 to 5-10 reported by YBC, CB, KFH, and BLG.

Rough-winged Swallow—Present statewide, arrival dates in third week of April.

Barn Swallow—Present statewide, first dates in third week of April.

Cliff Swallow—4-24 Lacreek N.W.R., RAW; 4-25 Rapid City area (1) CY; 5-6 Gavin's Pt. (200) YBC.

Purple Martin—Present in east half of state, with most arrivals occurring in first two weeks of April.

JAYS TO WRENS

Gray Jay—Near Rapid City, av. (2) daily along Nemo Road, NJE, and (1) just west of city on 5-13, DeF; 5-1 Custer Co. (6) Harold Mortimer (fide JLM).

Blue Jay—Present in most areas, arrivals generally occurring in April.

Black-billed Magpie—Present in West River areas; 4-13 Gavin's Pt. (2) YBC.

Common Crow—Listed on most reports but in numbers that appear to be below those of previous years. Largest number for one day was (250) on 4-2, Lyman Co., WCT.

Pinyon Jay—Av. (12) occasionally at feeder near Rapid City, DeF; 5-29 Custer Co. (4) SDOU field trip.

White-breasted Nuthatch—Av. (4) daily at feeders in coniferous areas of Rapid City, BHAS; 5-5 Yankton area (3) YBC.

Red-breasted Nuthatch—4-7 to 4-26 (1) occasionally in yard in Yankton, YBC; none Rapid City, unusual, BHAS; present in higher Black Hills during SDOU meeting at Custer.

Brown Creeper—Reported from five counties. Most dates were in the first week of April. Earliest date: 2-25 Gregory Co. (1) GLS. Latest date: 5-26 Hyde Co. (1) JH. 4-7 Brookings Co. (1) banded, NJH.

Dipper—3-2 near Rapid City (1) singing at dusk, LRP.

House Wren—Present across the state. Arrival dates ranged from 4-26 in Turner Co., CB, to 5-10 in several areas. 5-21 to 5-30 (9) banded at Pierre, RLH.

Winter Wren—4-11 Deuel Co. (1) BKH; 4-28

- Hyde Co. (1) JH (observed at close range; noted small size, rusty color, short turned-up tail, dark barring on belly, etc.).
- Long-billed Marsh Wren**—4-19 Yankton Co. (1) YBC; 5-16 Brookings Co. (3) NJH.
- Rock Wren**—4-14 Badlands, RAW; 4-23 Rapid City (1) EAS; 5-5 Rapid City (1) BLG.
- MIMICSTO SHRIKE**
- Mockingbird**—5-26 (1) singing, 3 miles east of Wasta, Penn. Co., on Cheyenne R., NJH; 5-29 (1) near Ardmore, Fall River Co., SDOU field trip.
- Gray Catbird**—Earliest: 5-8 Day Co. (1) HPC. Latest: 5-21 Turner Co. (1) CB. Most arrivals were mid-May. Also reported by ERE, NJH, YBC, JH, NRW.
- Brown Thrasher**—Arrival dates ranged from 4-17 Yankton Co., YBC, to 5-11 Pierre, RLH. Also reported by NJH, KJH, JH, EEM, RAW, AH, GLS, BHAS.
- American Robin**—Common over state. Migration flocks on 2-19, Yankton Co., YBC; (1500 to 2000) roosting at Burke L., Gregory Co. from 3-20 to 3-31.
- Hermit Thrush**—4-7 Hyde Co. (2) JH; 4-26 (2) banded, 5-14 (1) banded Brookings Co., NJH; 4-28 Brookings (1) CP; 5-17 Turner Co. (1) CB.
- Swainson's Thrush**—Present statewide. Early dates: 4-25 Hyde Co., JH, and 4-29 in Brookings, NJH, and Rapid City, BHAS. Last dates: 5-23 in Brookings, NJH, and Pierre, RLH, and 5-30 Hyde Co., JH. Reports also from five other counties.
- Gray-cheeked Thrush**—Present statewide. Early dates: 4-26 Day Co., HPC; 5-5 Yankton Co., YBC, and Hyde Co., JH. Last dates: 5-22 Penn. Co., JLM; 5-31 Hyde Co., JH. Also reported from Brookings and Gregory Counties and Badlands.
- Veery**—5-13 Clay Co. (1) KJH; 5-16 to 5-26 Hyde Co. (6 total) JH; 5-23 Pierre (1 banded) RLH; 5-25 Brookings Co. (1) BKH; 5-26 Perkins Co. (1) AH.
- Eastern Bluebird**—Arrival dates: 3-15 Clay Co., KJH; 3-19 Yankton, YBC; 3-23 Waubay N.W.R., RRJ. Also observed 3-24 Mellette Co., RLH; 3-29 Badlands, RAW; 3-31 Gregory Co., GLS; 4-7 Custer Co., BN; 4-24 Lacreek N.W.R., RAW.
- Mountain Bluebird**—Early dates: 2-28 Badlands, RAW; 3-5 Gregory Co., GLS. Good population in southern Black Hills on 5-29, SDOU field trip. Also reported by EAS, BN, BHAS, EEM, AH, RLH.
- Townsend's Solitaire**—Present until 5-4 Badlands, RAW; 5-24 Custer Co. (10) RLH.
- Golden-crowned Kinglet**—Arrival dates first week in April. Last dates: 4-11 Hyde Co., JH, and 4-12 Brookings Co., ERE. Fewer in Deuel Co., BKH; 5-8 Fall River Co. (1) JLM. Also reported by CP, NJH, WCT, GLS, RLH.
- Ruby-crowned Kinglet**—4-9 to 5-16 Brookings Co. (9 total) ERE; 4-13 Yankton Co. (1) YBC; 4-15 to 5-21 Hyde Co. (22 total) JH; 4-23 Pierre (1) RLH; 4-27 Burke (1) GLS; 4-27 to 5-18 Brookings Co. (3) banded, NJH; 5-1 Rapid City (5) NRW.
- Water Pipit**—4-24 Lacreek N.W.R. (1) RAW.
- SPRAGUE'S PIPIT**—5-9 Elk Creek, Meade Co. (1) singing, NRW.
- Cedar Waxwing**—4-10 (40), 5-29 (23) Yankton Co., YBC; 4-19 Rapid City (8) RCK; 5-30 Stanley Co. (2) RLH; also reported by GLS, KJH, ERE, JH.
- Loggerhead Shrike**—4-21 (1), 5-7 (1) Deuel Co., uncommon in eastern S. Dak., BKH; 4-11 (1), 4-17 (3) Yankton Co., YBC; 4-5 Perkins Co., (1) AH; also reported by GLS, RAW, BHAS.
- VIREOS AND WARBLERS**
- Yellow-throated Vireo**—5-16 Brookings Co. (1) NJH; 5-28 Roberts Co. (1) singing male, BKH.
- Solitary Vireo**—5-14 Minn. Co. (1) GWB.
- Red-eyed Vireo**—5-21 Burke (1) GLS; 5-21 (1), 5-29 (2) Hyde Co., JH; 5-22 Penn. Co. (1) JLM.
- Philadelphia Vireo**—5-22 Deuel Co. (1) singing male, BKH.
- Warbling Vireo**—Present statewide. Earliest dates: 5-7 Yankton Co., YBC; 5-10 Brookings Co., NJH; 5-11 Penn Co., JLM. Also reported by KJH, GLS, RAW, BLG, NRW, JH, RLH, ERE.
- Black-and-white Warbler**—5-12 to 5-24 Brookings Co. (13 total) ERE; 5-15 to 5-23 Hyde Co. (6 total) JH; 5-22 Huron (1) JWJ.
- GOLDEN-WINGED WARBLER**—5-22, 23 Huron (1 m.) JWJ; 5-23 Minn. Co. (1) GWB.
- BREWSTER' WARBLER**—5-23 Huron (2) JWJ. Details in "General Notes."
- Tennessee Warbler**—Earliest dates: 5-9 Gregory Co., GLS; 5-11 Brookings Co. NJH, and Yankton Co., YBC. Last dates: 5-24 Yankton Co.; 5-29 Hyde Co., JH. Also reported by RAW, ERE, RLH.
- Orange-crowned Warbler**—Earliest dates: 4-19 Rapid City, BHAS; 4-23 Burke Lake (5) GLS; 5-7 Brookings Co. (2), only sightings, NJH. Last dates: 5-9 Rapid City, JLM; 5-23 Pierre, RLH, and Hyde Co. (4-23 to 5-23 total of 35) JH. Also reported by RAW, ERE, YBC.
- Nashville Warbler**—5-16 (1), 5-23 (2) banded, Brookings Co., NJH.
- Northern Parula**—5-24 Huron (1) JWJ.
- Yellow Warbler**—Arrival dates: 4-25 Waubay N.W.R., RRJ; 5-5 Hyde Co., JH; 5-7 Rapid City, BHAS; 5-9 Yankton Co., YBC. Also reported by ERE, RAW, GLS, KJH, NJH, RLH, AH.
- Magnolia Warbler**—5-15 Brookings Co. (3) ERE; 5-15 to 5-30 (total 5) Hyde Co., JH; 5-22 Pierre (1) RLH; 5-22 (1), 5-23, 24 (1) banded, Brookings Co., NJH; 5-26 Badlands (m.) RAW.
- CAPE MAY WARBLER**—5-20 Huron (1) JWJ; 5-23 Pierre (1 banded) RLH; 5-26 three miles east of Wasta, Penn. Co. (1 m.), unusual this far west, NJH.
- BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER**—5-15 Hyde Co. (1) JH; 5-16 Pierre (1 m. banded) RLH.
- Yellow-rumped Warbler (Myrtle)**—Arrival dates: 4-8 Clay Co. (2) KJH; 4-15 Rapid City, BHAS, and Gregory Co., GLS; 4-26 Day Co., HPC. Last dates: 5-18 Yankton Co., YBC; 5-21 Hyde Co., JH. Also reported by CP, NJH, RAW, RLH.
- Yellow-rumped Warbler (Audubon's)**—5-6 to 5-19 Rapid City (5) BHAS.
- Black-throated Green Warbler**—5-22 Deuel Co. (1) BKH.
- Blackburnian Warbler**—5-16 to 5-29 Hyde Co. (4

total) JH; 5-20 (1), 5-22 (1) banded, Brookings Co., NJH; 5-23 Deuel Co. (1) BKH. **Chestnut-sided Warbler**—5-15 Deuel Co. (1) BKH; 5-21 (1 m.), 5-25 (1 m.) Hyde Co., JH; 5-24 Brookings Co. (1 banded) NJH. **Bay-breasted Warbler**—5-22 Deuel Co. (1) BKH; 5-24 Brookings Co. (1) ERE. **Blackpoll Warbler**—First dates were 5-10 Hyde Co., JH, to 5-16 Perkins Co., AH. Last dates: 5-23 Rapid City, JLM, and Pierre, RLH; 5-29 Hyde Co., JH. Also reported by GLS, NJH, RAW, ERE, NRW. **Palm Warbler**—5-2 Pickerel L. Day Co. (1) HPC; 5-13 Rapid City (1) RCK. **Oven bird**—Some first dates: 5-5 Yankton, YBC; 5-16 Pierre, RLH; 5-19 Rapid City, NRW. Also reported by NJH, ERE, JH, JWJ, JLM. **Northern Waterthrush**—Some first dates: 5-7 Brookings Co., NJH; 5-10 Badlands, RAW; 5-15 Penn. Co., JLM. Also reported by KJH, YBC, JH, GLS, RLH. **Mourning Warbler**—5-21 (1) 5-28 (1) Hyde Co., JH; 5-20 to 5-25 Brookings Co. (3 banded) NJH; 5-22, 23 Pierre (3 banded) RLH; 5-22 Huron (1 m.) JWJ; 5-24 Clay Co. (1) KJH; 5-26 Burke (1 f.) GLS. **Common Yellowthroat**—Some first dates: 5-7 Rapid City, BHAS; 5-9 Yankton Co., YBC; 5-13 Gregory Co., GLS. Also reported by RAW, EEM, KJH, JH, NJH, JWJ, RLH, KFH. **Yellow-breasted Chat**—5-19 Badlands (1) RAW; 5-23 Pierre (1 banded), 5-30 Ft. Pierre (1) RLH; 5-29 Fall River Co. (1) SDOU field trip. **HOODED WARBLER**—5-15 Brookings Co. (1 f. banded) NJH. **Wilson's Warbler**—5-6 Badlands (1) RAW; 5-15 Perkins Co. (1) hit window, revived, AH; 5-15 Brookings Co. (1) ERE; 5-21 Brookings (1) CP; 5-21 (1), 5-23 (2) Hyde Co., JH. **Canada Warbler**—5-17 Hyde Co. (1 m.) JH; 5-22 Brookings Co. (1) ERE; 5-23 (1 f.) found dead in Brookings, NJH. **American Redstart**—Present statewide; most arrival dates were mid-May. Reported by RAW, JH, ERE, NRW, CB, GLS, NJH, RRJ, RLH, BKH.

ICTERIDS, TANAGERS

Bobolink—Some arrival dates: 5-7 Turner Co., CB; 5-9 Gregory Co., GLS; 5-10 Marshall Co., KFH. Also reported from Yankton, Brookings, Hyde, Lawrence, and Meade Counties. **Western Meadowlark**—First migrants noted in early March, common in all areas by April 1. **Yellow-headed Blackbird**—Some arrival dates: 4-12 Badlands, RAW; 4-18 Turner Co., CB; 5-1 Meade Co., JLM. Also reported by YBC, RRJ, BLG, NJH. **Red-winged Blackbird**—First migrants into the southern areas of the state on March 18, common over state by April 1. **Orchard Oriole**—5-11 Yankton Co., YBC; other arrival dates were mid-May through third week of May. Reported from nine counties in east half of state, and the Badlands. **Northern Oriole**—Most arrivals were in the period between 5-8 Turner Co., CB, and 5-11 Day Co., HPC. Also reported by YBC, GLS, JH, ERE, KJH, EEM, NJH, RLH. **Rusty Blackbird**—3-20 Minn. Co. (3) GWB; 3-21

Brookings Co. (3) CP. **Brewer's Blackbird**—3-19 Waubay N.W.R. (25) EJF; 3-28 Perkins Co. (20) AH. **Common Grackle**—Most arrivals occurred 3-20 to 3-30. **Brown-headed Cowbird**—4-3 Yankton Co. (4) YBC; 4-11 Gregory Co. (1) GLS; 5-4 Rapid City (7) BLG. **Western Tanager**—5-21 to 5-24 Rapid City (5 total) BHAS; 5-31 Custer State Park (2) JLM; third week of May (1 pr.) Highmore, Mr. and Mrs. R.J. Drew (fide JH). **Scarlet Tanager**—5-22 Brookings Co. (1) ERE; 5-25 Brookings (1 m. banded) NJH.

FRINGILLIDS

Cardinal—Several all period s. Clay Co., KJH, and Yankton Co., YBC. **Rose-breasted Grosbeak**—Most arrival dates in second week of May. Reported from Brookings, Clay, Gregory, Hyde, and Yankton Counties, and the Badlands. **Black headed Grosbeak**—5-8 Perkins Co., AH; 5-15 Rapid City, BLG, NRW; 5-15 Belle Fourche, IW; 5-17 Sturgis, EEM; 5-16 Gregory Co., GLS; 5-29 Badlands, RAW. **Blue Grosbeak**—5-30 Yankton Co. (4) YBC; 5-19 Badlands, RAW; 5-23 Pierre, RLH. **Indigo Bunting**—4-18 (1) Clay Co., 5-19 (2 m.), 5-29 (3), 5-31 (2) Yankton Co., YBC; 5-21 Brookings Co. (1 m.) NJH; 5-24 Clay Co. (1) KJH; 5-26 Brookings Co. (2) ERE; 5-28 Hyde Co. (1 m.) JH. **Dickcissel**—5-10 (11) Yankton Co., 5-19 (7) Clay Co., YBC; 5-21 Turner Co. (1) CB; 5-24 common Clay Co., KJH. **Evening Grosbeak**—4-10 to 5-16 total (47) well scattered over Rapid City, BHAS; 5-5 Hyde Co. (2) JH; 5-18 Yankton (1 pr.) YBC. **Purple Finch**—4-1 (1), 4-2 (2) Brookings, NJH; 4-6 Hyde Co. (2) JH; 4-7 Lyman Co. (3) WCT; 4-14 Sioux Falls (2) RLH. **Common Redpoll**—4-1 Perkins Co. (1) late date, AH. **Pine Siskin**—4-1 (1), 5-14 (1 banded) Brookings, NJH; 4-2 (1), 4-23, 24 (3 each day) Hyde Co., JH; 4-27 (2), 5-15 (16) Yankton, YBC; 5-11 Burke (2) GLS; 5-12 Clay Co. (4) KJH; 5-17 Lyman Co. (15) WCT; 4-10 few to 5-16 (100) Rapid City, BHAS. **American Goldfinch**—Present statewide. Early dates were 4-19 Brookings, NJH, and 4-20 Rapid City, DeF, EMS. Most arrivals were the second week of May. **Red Crossbill**—Av. (20) daily just west of Rapid City, DeF; 4-24 Custer Co. (3) RLH; 4-26 (1), 5-4 (8) Brookings, CP; 5-10, 5-14 (1) banded Brookings, NJH. **Rufous-sided Towhee**—4-11 (1), 5-5 (5) Yankton Co., YBC; 5-9 Brookings (1) CAT; first dates West River were 4-12 Badlands, RAW, and 4-18 Rapid City, BHAS. Also reported by GLS, AH, EEM, JH. **Lark Bunting**—Arrivals ranged from 5-5 in Lawrence Co., EEM, and Perkins Co., AH, to 5-12 Turner Co., CB, and 5-14 Badlands, RAW. Also reported by GLS, BHAS, JH, RLH. **Savannah Sparrow**—First dates: 4-7 Clay Co., KJH; 4-19 Brookings Co., NJH; 4-24 Lacreek

N.W.R., RAW. Also reported from Yankton, Turner, Clark, Beadle, and Custer Counties.
Grasshopper Sparrow—4-23 Day Co. (1) RRJ; 5-7 Turner Co. (1) CB; 5-7 Yankton Co. (1) YBC; 5-27 Penn. Co. (1) JLM.

LE CONTE'S SPARROW—4-17 Yankton Co. (1) YBC.

Vesper Sparrow—First dates: 4-4 Yankton Co., YBC; 4-27 Lawrence Co., EEN. Also reported from Brookings, Gregory, Lyman, and Penn. Counties.

Lark Sparrow—4-19 Yankton Co. (1) YBC; 5-7 Brookings Co. (1) ERE; 5-24 Clay Co. (2) KJH; 4-27 Lawrence Co. (1) EEM. Also reported from Badlands, Gregory and Penn. Counties.

Dark-eyed Junco—Migration in most areas completed by mid-April. Some last dates: 4-12 Gavin's Pt. (3) YBC; 4-25 Hyde Co. (a few) JH; 5-3 Burke Lake (1) GLS.

Gray-headed Junco—On west edge of Rapid City: 4-29 (1) at feeder, NRW; 5-7 (1) DHK; 5-15 (1) DeF.

Tree Sparrow—Many migrating through state in March with peak dates occurring in the last two weeks. 3-8 to 3-16 Brookings Co. (106) banded, NJH; Feb. and March, Pierre area (167) banded, RLH. Last dates: 4-4 Yankton Co., and 4-16 Hyde Co.

Chipping Sparrow—First dates: 4-9 Brookings Co. (1) NJH; 4-19 Rapid City, BHAS; 4-23 Gregory Co., GLS. Also reported from Badlands, and Yankton, Hyde, and Perkins Counties.

Clay-colored Sparrow—Present statewide. Arrivals in first week of May. Early dates were 4-25 Yankton Co., YBC, and 4-26 Badlands, RAW. Also reported from Brookings, Hyde, Sanborn Counties, Pierre, and Rapid City.

Field Sparrow—Present statewide. Earliest dates: 4-4 Yankton Co., YBC; 4-8 Clay Co., KJH. Arrivals for remainder of state were in last two weeks of April.

Harris' Sparrow—First dates: 3-31 Clay Co., KJH; 4-16 Pierre, RLH. Last dates for most areas were 5-16 to 5-18. Peak dates and numbers: 5-5 Yankton Co. (60) YBC; 5-11 Brookings Co. (59) NJH. Only record from Perkins Co. was (1) on 5-16, AH. Reports indicate that major part of migration occurred in eastern one-third of state. Also reported by GLS, ERE, HPC, CB, JH.

White-crowned Sparrow—First dates: 4-23 Fall River and Penn. Counties, JLM, RLH; 4-26 Brookings Co., CP. Last dates for many areas were 5-16 to 5-18, and peak numbers were at the end of the first week of May. Also reported by RAW, BHAS, JH, AH, WCT, HPC, GLS, YBC.

White-throated Sparrow—First dates: 4-18 Brookings Co., NJH; 4-23 Gregory and Hyde Cos. and Rapid City. Peak numbers occurred the last week of April; migration was completed by 5-23. Only report from western half of state was Rapid City with total of (3), BHAS. Reporters include ERE, GLS, JH, RLH, YBC, HPC.

Fox Sparrow—3-21 Brookings Co. (1 banded) NJH; 4-6 (1), 4-7 (2) Hyde Co., JH.

Lincoln's Sparrow—Arrival dates: 4-18 Brookings, CP; 4-23 Hyde Co., JH; 4-25

Yankton Co., YBC; 4-26 Gregory Co., GLS; 4-28 Rapid City, BHAS. Peak dates and number include: 5-1 to 5-9 Penn. Co. (10 total) JLM; 5-19 Badlands (5) RAW; 5-5 to 5-7 (23 total) Brookings Co. ERE; 5-6,7 Hyde Co. (8 each day) JH. Migration was completed by May 23-24. Also reported by NJH, RLH, BHAS, RAW.

Song Sparrow—Arrival dates: last of March, Brookings, NJH; 3-31 Gregory Co., GLS; 4-6 Clay Co., KJH; 4-7 Rapid City, BHAS. Also reported by KFH, HPC, JH, YBC, RLH, AH.
Chestnut-collared Longspur—First dates: 3-28 Hyde Co. (2) JH; 4-1 Perkins Co. (10) AH; 4-20 Lake Co. (2), unusual, NJH. Also reported by RLH, JLM, BHAS, RAW.

Contributors

WEST RIVER—

Black Hills Audubon Society (BHAS)

Members: Carol Branch (CEB); G.L. DeFord (DeF); Norma Eckmann (NJE); Bonnie Green (BLG); Doris Knecht (DHK); Rachel Katterjohn (RCK); Jocie Mortimer (JLM); Ruth and Leighton Palmerton (LRP); Elizabeth Southmayd (EAS); Esther Serr (EMS); N.R. Whitney (NRW); Clara and Lenord Yarger (CY,LY).

Alfred and Gertrice Hinds (AH)

Ernest E. Miller (EEM)

Barney Nordstrom (BN)

Galen L. Steffen (GLS)

Walter C. Thietje (WCT)

Irma Weyler (IW)

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EAST RIVER—

G.W. Blankespoor (GWB)

Carol Breen (CB)

Herman Chilson (HPC)

Esther Edie (ERE)

Bruce Harris (BKH)

June Harter (JH)

Richard Hill (RLH)

Nelda Holden (NJH)

Karolyn Hoover (KJH)

J.W. Johnson (JWJ)

Carol Peterson (CP)

Charles Taylor (CAT)

Waubay National Wildlife Refuge, Day Co. —Robert Johnson (RRJ); Kent F. Hall (KFH); Ed J. Fromelt (EJF).

Yankton Bird Club (YBC) —Willis and Rosamond Hall, Douglas Chapman, Evelyn Lien, Roy Parks.

Birding in Bermuda

Whitney and Karen Eastman

Bermuda is called the Enchanting Island and it is well named. Its coral formation, the year-round tropical vegetation and climate, the spirit and friendliness of the people, the brilliance of the surrounding waters, all contribute to an exotic atmosphere.

It is a fishhook-shaped chain of 150 small islands, which lie in the Atlantic Ocean about 600 miles east of Cape Hatteras. The seven largest islands are joined by bridges and causeways to form what is known as the mainland.

The Bermudas, which have been continuously under British rule since 1612, are the most northerly group of coral islands in the world.

Most of the roads - some 200 miles - are asphalt-bound macadam. The resident population of about 50,000 plus the large number of year-around tourists use various methods of transportation, such as motor car, horse-drawn carriage, motor scooter, bicycle, and boat. Since the roads are narrow, hilly, and full of sharp curves, with little chance of widening the roadways, each resident family is limited to one motor car with a limit of 14 horsepower. The speed limit is 20 miles per hour in the country and 15 miles per hour in the city.

Bermuda is virtually a beehive of activity.

Whitney had spent the month of March 1936 in Bermuda. Bermuda has changed since then, but it is still an enchanting island. In 1936 he saw a large population of bluebirds. There were so many on the golf courses that two birds were accidentally killed by balls driven off the tee. The bluebird population is greatly reduced now, by the explosion of *homo sapiens* and the growth in population of the introduced species - *Sturnus vulgaris* and *Passer domesticus*.

Whitney also observed the Serin

(*Serinus canarius*), an introduction from Europe, but this species has now died out completely on the islands. We later observed this species in Europe in 1957.

He also observed the White-tailed Tropic-bird, which nests on the islands and is known to Bermudians as the "Long-tail." Since the Cahow (Bermuda Petrel) was presumed extinct at that time, he did not search for it.

Karen had not seen the White-tailed Tropic-bird in A.O.U. territory and needed it for her 643rd species for the "600 Club." This was the primary reason for our trip to Bermuda.

Having been members of the Massachusetts Audubon Society for many years, we noted in its magazine that it was planning its annual Natural History Tour to Bermuda Sept. 20 to Sept. 27, 1969. We were accepted to join the tour in Bermuda, and what a wonderful tour it turned out to be!

We had previously been on birding safaris to six continents with many different leaders - all good - but none rated higher by us than Jim Baird from Massachusetts Audubon and David Wingate, our distinguished local leader in Bermuda. Nothing escaped their keen eyes and ears, and they gave unstintingly of their time to weld us into a congenial group and show us everything of interest - the birds, the flora, the historic old buildings and relics of the past.

We made our headquarters at the White Sands, located on the beautiful beach at Paget - a midway located on the islands. Mr. and Mrs. Horace Browne, proprietors at White Sands, made our stay in Bermuda a very enjoyable one. The facilities at White Sands are excellent for a group like ours. Their rooms and cottages are well furnished and serviced; their cuisine is excellent and

varied with personal attention, and a sparkling fresh water swimming pool was at our disposal.

Jim and David had the tour beautifully organized so that we were "on the go" the entire tour.

It is amazing to find in Bermuda, with the tremendous growth in resident population and a heavy influx of tourists, that there have been set aside a number of natural wildlife areas to be preserved for posterity. David Wingate is largely responsible for much of this planning. He holds an important government position as conservation officer and is highly regarded by his colleagues in government and the public.

For those who may be contemplating taking a Natural History Tour to Bermuda, we believe that a brief mention of some of the birding areas we visited may be of interest.

The Spittal Pond Natural Area and Wildlife Sanctuary is Bermuda's largest natural parkland. It comprises an area of 60 acres with an 8-acre pond separated from the ocean by small hills. Spittal Pond is the finest waterfowl sanctuary on the island. Nearly every common North American species of waterfowl is observed here regularly during migration.

The Paget Marsh Nature Reserve is a 25-acre botanists' paradise, containing specimens of all the different marsh and mangrove plant communities found on Bermuda, together with the last significant stand of cedar and palmetto forest which covered the island in prehistoric times. It is virtually undisturbed by man since prehistoric times. It is fortunate that it was never used as a garbage dump - the fate of so many other marsh areas in Bermuda.

Tom Moore's Tavern and the Walsingham Trust comprise an area of about 25 acres. They are contiguous areas and comprise one of the most natural, attractive, and peaceful settings in Bermuda. The Tavern, dating from before 1700, was named in honor of a

visiting poet and famous singer of ballads and remains in its original style. The combined area includes small ponds bordered by mangroves, sinkholes in the rock, and many caves, including the famous Crystal Cave. Crystal Cave is now a commercial enterprise, and we had the pleasure of exploring this age-old underground palace. The area is especially attractive for our North American warblers in migration.

Nonsuch Island, reached by boat, has been set aside as a protected sanctuary where David Wingate carries on a combination of research projects. David has his research home on the island and lives there part of the time. At one time the island was covered with cedar forest, but the trees were destroyed by a scale insect epidemic accidentally introduced to Bermuda in 1946. David has a long - time research project underway to eradicate all forms of introduced flora and fauna and restore the island to its original native Bermudian state. He has left the dead cedars standing to serve as windbreaks and protection for his new plantings.

He is also carrying on a research project to save the only world remnant of the Cahow or Bermuda Petrel. This species was presumed to be extinct for about 300 years, but a small population was rediscovered on small rocky islets in the Castle Harbour Island group in 1951. This small remnant has remained almost static since it was rediscovered, but David has hopes of saving it and adding to its numbers.

The White-tailed Tropic-bird is now the principal competitor with this rare species. In his research, David has developed a special man-made burrow which protects the Cahow from intrusion by the Long-tail. He feared, however, that his efforts might be in vain, as the Cahow, like our Bald Eagle, is now laying thin-shelled eggs, presumably due to DDT picked up in its foraging at sea.

(There has been a marked recovery from this problem since the U.S. ban on DDT.)

David serves as a government warden with headquarters on Nonsuch Island, enforcing strict regulations for the protection of the Cahow. We did not see the Cahow as they were far out to sea - nobody knows where - on their annual jaunt between breeding seasons. We did, however, have the rare privilege of seeing a mounted specimen - the only Cahow in the world on display - at the Natural History Museum.

We took a glass-bottomed boat tour through Hamilton Harbour Islands to North Reefs to view some of the old Spanish shipwrecks lying on the bottom in crystal-clear water since they met their fate in storms many years ago. As we cruised along close to the rocky shore, a Barn Owl came out on his front porch to greet our group in a hospitable posture.

We logged 65 species during our nine-day tour. A majority of our observations were North American migrants; such as warblers, ducks, shorebirds, Bobolinks, and Baltimore Orioles. The west to east prevailing winds force our North American migrants far out to sea, permitting some, more fortunate than others, to alight on Bermuda to feed and rest before continuing their journey farther south.

A lesser number were species that nest regularly on Bermuda, such as Kiskadee Flycatcher (introduced and numerous), White-eyed Vireo, Cardinal, Gray Catbird, European Goldfinch, Common Tern, and White-tailed Tropic-bird. Yes, Karen saw and photographed the White-tailed Tropic-bird, her 643rd species for her A.O.U. "600 Club" list. So our Bermuda tour was a huge success.

But we felt that we must go back to Bermuda to see the Cahow, one of the rarest species in the world. Of course, we had to plan our trip during the winter months when the Cahows come home to Bermuda to nest. We contacted David Wingate and made arrangements with

him to show us the Cahow in one of its nesting burrows. Tours to see the Cahow are not normally given except to those who are contributing directly to the conservation of the species, either through research or through substantial financial contributions, and the maximum number of people allowed on any one trip is normally three.

We were spending the winter on Sanibel Island, Florida. Charles and Ella Newell who live on Sanibel and are also members of the "600 Club" joined us on this Bermuda trip. David made our hotel reservations for us at Pink Sands, a delightful tourist resort. We were assigned a duplex cottage located on a high bluff overlooking the ocean.

David asked us to make our plane reservations to allow six days in Bermuda, as the ocean is very often too rough to get out to the Cahow nesting area. He wanted us to be there at a time when the Cahows had settled down for their incubation and would not be disturbed when he removed the cover to his observation hole directly above the Cahow's nest. He selected the period for us to be there from January 24 to January 31, 1973.

Dr. Walter Breckenridge and his wife Dorothy were in Bermuda to present an Audubon Wildlife film at the time, and David invited them to join us to see the Cahow.

We logged the following species on this trip:

Pied-billed Grebe
Cahow (Bermuda Petrel)
White-tailed Tropic bird
Mallard
European Wigeon
Blue-winged Teal
Green-winged Teal
Wood Duck
Redhead Duck
Canvasback
Greater Scaup
Bufflehead
Hooded Merganser
Am. Kestrel
Common Gallinule
American Coot
Piping Plover

(Continued on Page 59)

General Notes of Special Interest

YELLOW RAIL IN ROBERTS COUNTY—On May 11, while walking along the edge of a large marsh southwest of New Effington, I flushed a small bright brown bird. The bird got up right at my feet and flew about 100 feet into heavy cattail cover.

The bird was about the size of and flew like a Sora, with feet hanging, and had a beak like a Sora, but it was almost orange in color with white patches on the wings. My first impression was a mutant Sora, since I had flushed many Soras in other sloughs while making the Continental Duck Breeding Ground Count in the eastern Dakotas. Those birds, however, were all dark.

I mentioned the light colored Sora I had seen to another one of the crew members, and he suggested that it could have been a Yellow Rail. I was not familiar with the Yellow Rail, having never seen one. After checking my "Birds of North America" there was no doubt that the bird I had seen was a Yellow Rail. — Kent F. Hall, Assistant Refuge Manager, Waubay N.W.R., Waubay, So. Dak. 57273.

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BREWSTER'S, GOLDEN-WINGED WARBLERS AT HURON—The spring migration of 1976 had been less than exciting. We assumed the unusually mild, dry weather had allowed birds to pass through our area with minimum delay. Approaching the time for warblers, we had little hope of seeing anything of interest.

May 20 has usually been found to mark the early peak of warbler observations here but we were expecting few of them. However, this date was the beginning of a brief period of cloudy, drizzly weather. And the appearance of an unfamiliar

warbler, in due course identified as a Cape May, quite unusual, alerted us. A little later we saw our first Orchard Oriole and Phoebe. Nothing more that day; but the light drizzle persisted and we now kept better watch.

May 21 gave us the first House Wren and the first Common Yellowthroat.

May 22 was better: an Ovenbird, a Black-and-white Warbler, a Golden-winged Warbler, male, and a Mourning Warbler, male, with gray throat running into black on the upper breast. Now we were paying attention.

The noteworthy thing about the Golden-winged was its behavior. It spent much time about the vine to the left of the big window and often came close to the glass. Several times during the day it would hover within arm's length of us as we sat before the window. We remembered that the female of the same species that we had caught in our net in 1961 (BN, 14:92) had also kept returning to this vine and before the window.

May 23 was the climax of the show. Identity of some of the warblers about our window was never established to our satisfaction. The Golden-winged was still with us, possibly more than one. It hovered before our eyes less than a yard away through the glass ten times or more during the day. And other warblers were doing much the same frequently while we struggled to identify them from the books. Moving pictures of our activities as we were presented with strange warblers rapidly, one after another, while we pawed through the books would have been something to see.

We soon settled that one was a Brewster's Warbler (a Golden-wing Blue-wing cross). But its wing-bars kept changing from yellow to white and back

again. In time, we realized that there were two birds, at least. But only much later did I find in the literature that the Brewster's can have either white or yellow wing-bars. After we had given up on the Brewster's, there were still other warblers showing off before us. I tried to reconcile them with Lawrence's Warbler, another Golden-wing Blue-wing cross, but without success. There were at least two color patterns something like the Lawrence's Warbler but clearly different from each other and from the pictures we had. But, with the confusion of all the rapidly changing birds, I never was able to get down a meaningful description of either before they ceased to appear in the afternoon.

May 24 was the end of it. We saw only a Northern Parula, also uncommon here, as the weather cleared.—J.W. and Lucille M. Johnson, Huron.

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YOUNG GRACKLE LEARNS TO DRINK—During the week of 17-23 May 1976, Common Grackles fledged at my home, and one young grackle merited my special consideration. It earned the name Yelling Baby from its habit of screaming for attention from any dark-colored bird that resembled its parents. On the morning of 23 May, it sat in the middle of the chick feed and yelled while other grackles, doves, and sparrows fed. One adult grackle went to the water pan and drank. Yelling Baby followed, but after he managed to balance on the edge of the pan, he did not seem to know what to do about the water.

A House Sparrow then flew to the water and drank thirstily. Yelling Baby watched and finally put his beak into the water, but he still did not get the idea of drinking. After dipping his beak into the water several times, he evidently managed to swallow some water. He then sat on the edge of the pan for twenty-five minutes and drank. He had accomplished something new, but I feared that he would "liquidate" himself.

Next, an adult grackle got into the

water and took a bath. At first, Yelling Baby reacted negatively to being splattered. He lowered his head as birds do in aggression toward other birds. After the bathing grackle departed, Yelling Baby continued to drink until I had to attend to an errand. My movement caused him to fly away—probably to his advantage, for if he had fallen into the water after all that drinking, he might have floundered.

This observation seems to relate to the issue of avian behavior through instinct or learning. In this instance, the young grackle seemed to learn to drink, and the learning process seemed to be triggered by a bird of another species. At the same time, the young grackle's aggressive response to the adult grackle's bathing and splashing seemed to be an instinctive reaction.—Florence L. Baylor, Freeport, Ill.

Birding in Bermuda

(Continued from Page 57)

Greater Yellowlegs
 Lesser Yellowlegs
 Ruddy Turnstone
 Sanderling
 Great Black-backed Gull
 Lesser Black-backed Gull—European Stray
 Herring Gull
 Ring-billed Gull
 Black-headed Gull—European Stray
 Rock Dove
 Mourning Dove
 Ground Dove
 Belted Kingfisher
 Kiskadee Flycatcher—introduced
 Tree Swallow
 Common Crow
 Gray Catbird
 Eastern Bluebird
 Starling
 White-eyed Vireo
 Cape May Warbler
 Myrtle Warbler
 Palm Warbler
 Ovenbird
 Northern Waterthrush
 Yellowthroat
 Hooded Warbler
 House Sparrow
 Cardinal
 European Goldfinch—introduced

Total 47 species

—700 Valley View Rd.
 Minneapolis, Mn. 55435

General Notes of Interest

MOUNTAIN BLUEBIRDS AT BURKE LAKE—On March 6, 1976, I observed three male Mountain Bluebirds at Burke Lake in Gregory County. The birds, all in sight at one time, were seen in flight and at rest in a stand of cedar trees. They were viewed with an 8 power binocular—Galen L. Steffen, Burke 57523

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WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILLS IN PENNINGTON COUNTY—On June 1, 1976, while camping about five miles south of Deerfield at Ditch Creek Campground, a flock of 40 to 50 White-winged Crossbills was sighted around 8:30 a.m. The birds were feeding on cones in the tops of the spruce trees that grow along Ditch Creek.

The flock consisted of males, females, and immatures. The white wing-bars were observed on all individuals studied and were particularly prominent on two or three mature males in the flock. These same mature males were bright red on their heads, chest, and rumps. The crossed bill was seen on several individuals.—Robert Buckman, Dakota State College, Madison 57042

SDOU Species List

(Continued from Page 45)

Mountain Bluebird—BH, P
Townsend's Solitaire—BH
Ruby-crowned Kinglet—BH
Loggerhead Shrike—BH, P
Starling—BH, P
Solitary Vireo—BH
Red-eyed Vireo—BH
Warbling Vireo—BH
Yellow Warbler—BH, P
Yellow-rumped Warbler (Audubon's)—BH
Ovenbird—BH
Common Yellowthroat—BH
Yellow-breasted Chat—BH
American Redstart—BH
House Sparrow—BH
Western Meadowlark—BH, P
Yellow-headed Blackbird—P
Red-winged Blackbird—BH, P
Orchard Oriole—BH, P
Northern Oriole (Bullock's)—BH, P
Brewer's Blackbird—BH, P
Common Grackle—BH, P
Brown-headed Cowbird—BH, P
Western Tanager—BH
Black-headed Grosbeak—BH
Indigo Bunting—BH
Lazuli Bunting—BH
Evening Grosbeak—BH
Cassin's Finch—BH
Pine Siskin—BH
American Goldfinch—BH, P
Red Crossbill—BH
Rufous-sided Towhee—BH, P
Lark Bunting—BH, P
Grasshopper Sparrow—P
Vesper Sparrow—BH, P
Lark Sparrow—BH, P
Dark-eyed Junco (White-winged)—BH
Chipping Sparrow—BH, P
Clay-colored Sparrow—BH
Field Sparrow—P
Song Sparrow—BH

Total Species: 115