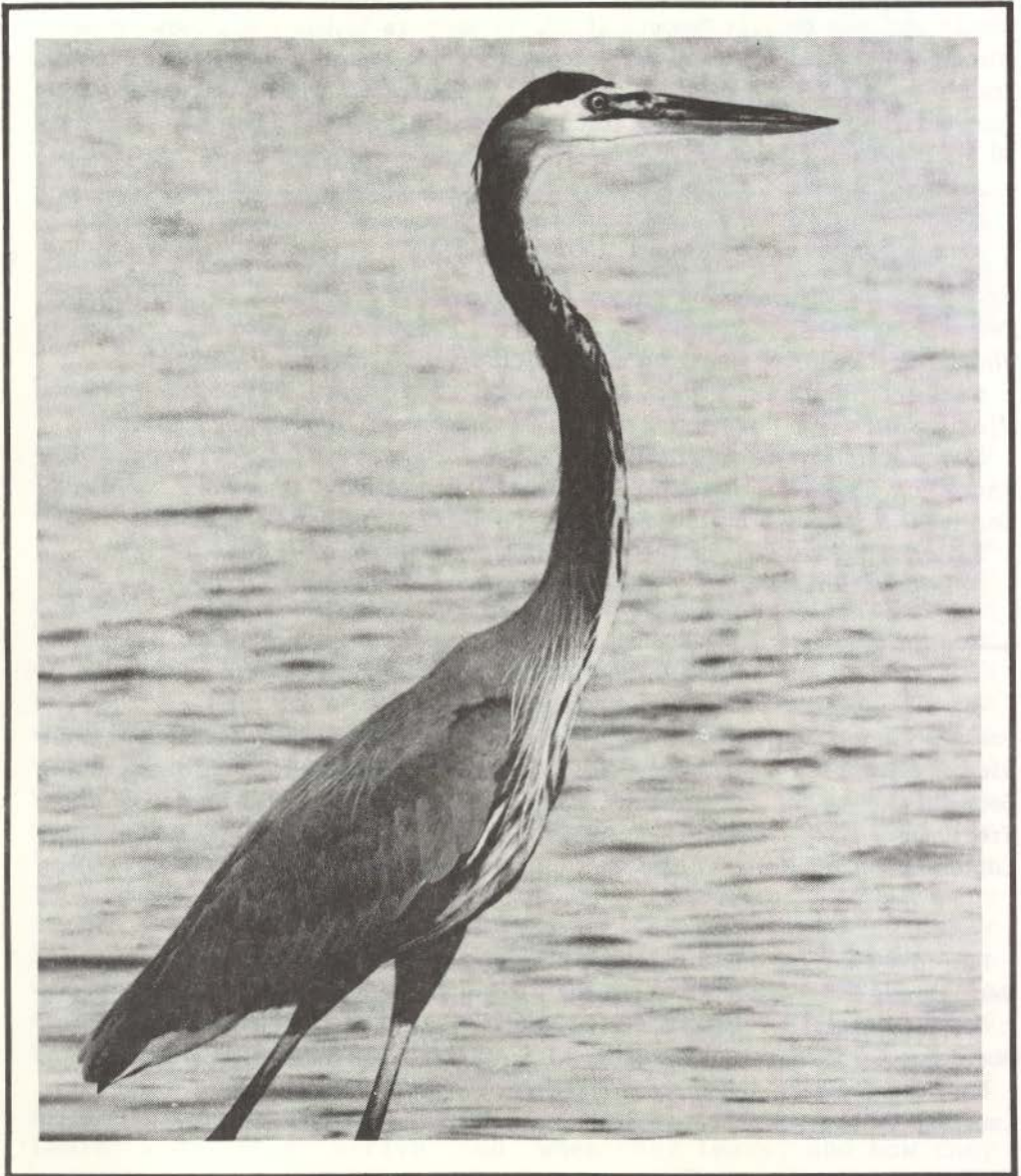


SOUTH DAKOTA  
ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION



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NOTES

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## PRESIDENT'S PAGE

In my last President's Page, I commented on the need for recording and reporting our day-to-day bird observations. Now I wish to discuss the need for accuracy.

A continuing problem that compilers and editors face is the evaluation of the accuracy of the reports they receive. For example, every year Christmas Count compilers in South Dakota get reports of Swainson's Hawks and Chipping Sparrows. While both of these species are common breeding birds in our state, neither winters here. Both are replaced by similar-looking and closely related species: Chipping Sparrows by American Tree Sparrows and Swainson's Hawks by various buteos, particularly Red-tails and Rough-legs.

The point is that birders who report their observations need to know the seasonal occurrence of the familiar summer species. For example, here in the Black Hills, Western Tanagers are conspicuous breeding birds and are of regular occurrence between mid-May and late September. A March report a few years ago of this tanager at a feeding station was undoubtedly a mistake. Plumages also must be studied well. A familiar example is the American Goldfinch, a bird with distinctive summer plumage but with a very different winter look. Many observers, when faced with an unfamiliar bird, thumb through the field guides in search of a picture that matches what they saw. But these people neglect to study the range maps, and may report a species that normally lives far away. Strays sometimes do appear, but before a compiler can accept such an observation, he or she must be confident that the observer thoroughly considered alternative identifications.

I urge you to become familiar with all of the bird species that frequent your area at all times of the year. Learn when they arrive and when they leave, and how they vary in plumage across the seasons. Then, when you think you have seen an out-of-range or out-of-season bird, check the field guide while you still have the bird under observation and make sure that you really have seen the critical field marks. If possible, have another experienced observer confirm your identification, and try to take



photographs, even if you must do so under less than ideal conditions. And finally, expect to be challenged on your identification of unexpected birds. A challenge should not be taken as an attack on your character; even the best ornithologists do make mistakes (and quickly admit it). Rather, the challenge should be recognized as an integral part of the scientific process.

## WHOOPING CRANE MIGRATION IN SOUTH DAKOTA

by Gilbert Blankespoor  
Augustana College  
Sioux Falls 57197

### Introduction

This South Dakotan has never seen a Whooping Crane! This fact is surprising since cranes of the Wood Buffalo-Aransas flock migrate across our state twice each year. Where in South Dakota should one go for the best chance of seeing migrating Whoopers? Are the chances better in the spring or fall? During each migration, exactly when should one look?

An important activity of the Federal Whooping Crane Recovery Team has been to review all published and unpublished records for each state along the migration route. Based on the following criteria, records are classified as being confirmed, probable, or unconfirmed.

Confirmed Sighting - Observation made by a state or federal biologist or officer or by other known, qualified observer (trained ornithologist or birder with experience in Whooping Crane identification). A photograph may also be used to confirm sightings.

Probable Sighting - No confirmation made by state or federal biologist or officer or by other known, qualified observer, yet sighting details seem to identify the birds as Whooping Cranes. To be classified as a probable sighting, each of the following factors must be met: (1) the location of the sighting is within the normal migration corridor and is an appropriate site for the species; (2) the date of the sighting is within the migration period; (3) an accurate physical description is provided; (4) the

number of birds seen is reasonable; (5) the birds' behavior does not eliminate Whooping Cranes; and (6) the reliability of the observer must not be questionable.

Unconfirmed Sighting - Details of the sighting meet some, but not all of the 6 conditions for a probable sighting.

Significant additions to the Federal Whooping Crane database have resulted from a migration monitoring project supervised and conducted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. This project, begun in 1975, enlists the aid of qualified persons and agencies in reporting observations of migrating Whooping Cranes across central Canada and the United States. Reports are forwarded to the Endangered Species Field Office of the Fish and Wildlife Service in Pierre (Box 250; Phone 605/224-8692). The South Dakota Ornithologists' Union is a cooperator in the project and SDOU members who see Whooping Cranes should report to the Pierre office.

In this paper, I review the records from 1957 through spring 1982. The reader will perceive that enough records exist to justify my giving at least tentative answers to the questions I posed in my first paragraph. 45 of these sightings are confirmed while 31 are probable. Another 60 unconfirmed sightings were not included.

#### South Dakota Records

Chronology of Sightings. Confirmed and probable spring South Dakota sightings are given in Figure 1. Although 1 probable sighting occurred as early as 28 March and 2 confirmed records were as late as 13 and 22 June, most Whooping Cranes were seen during the last 2 weeks of April. The 28 March record was of 1 bird seen in 1982 in Moody Co., 15 miles south of Brookings; this crane may have been 1 of 4 birds that left Aransas early that spring. The 13 June record is of 1 crane seen both in the air and on the land in 1973 in Haakon Co., northeast of Phillip. The 22 June record is also of 1 bird in 1973. This bird was seen in Hughes Co, northwest of Pierre on the east shoreline of the Oahe Reservoir. Since the June records are only 9 days apart and less than 100 miles from each other, they may be of the same nonbreeding individual.

Fall sightings are reviewed in Figure 2. If one disregards the extreme dates in Figure 1, a comparison of

Figure 1. Spring dates (excluding year) for Whooping Crane sightings in South Dakota from 1957 through 1982. If a sighting was for 2 consecutive dates, the later day is plotted. If sighting was for more than 2 days, a date in the middle of the period is plotted. Closed circles represent confirmed sightings; open circles represent probable sightings.

MAR.	28	○		19	●●●○○		11		2
	29			20	●		12		3
	30			21	●		13		4
	31			22			14	○	5
				23	●		15		6
APR.	1			24	●○		16		7
	2			25	●○○		17		8
	3			26			18	●	9
	4			27			19	●	10
	5	○		28	●		20		11
	6			29			21		12
	7			30	○		22		13 ●
	8	●○					23		14
	9	○	MAY	1	○		24		15
	10			2			25		16
	11			3			26		17
	12			4	○		27		18
	13	○		5			28		19
	14			6			29		20
	15	●○		7			30		21
	16			8			31		22 ●
	17	●		9					23
	18			10		JUNE	1		24

the 2 Figures reveals that the fall migration is more extended than the spring migration. Whooping Cranes were observed from the third week in September through the second week in November. The slower pace of the fall migration in South Dakota is part of a more general phenomenon observed in southern Canada and the northern United States. Perhaps the fall migration's speed is initially slow so that juveniles have time to gain the strength necessary to complete the long migration to Arkansas. Confirmed fall sightings in Saskatchewan for 1975 through 1981 range from 7 August to 5 November. Once migrating Whoopers reach the central United States, their speed of migration sharply increases. The 13 September record in Figure 2 is for 2 birds seen for 6 days (10-15 September 1964) in Campbell

Figure 2. Fall dates (excluding year) for Whooping Crane Sightings in South Dakota during 1957 through 1982. Plotting procedures and symbols are the same as for Figure 1.

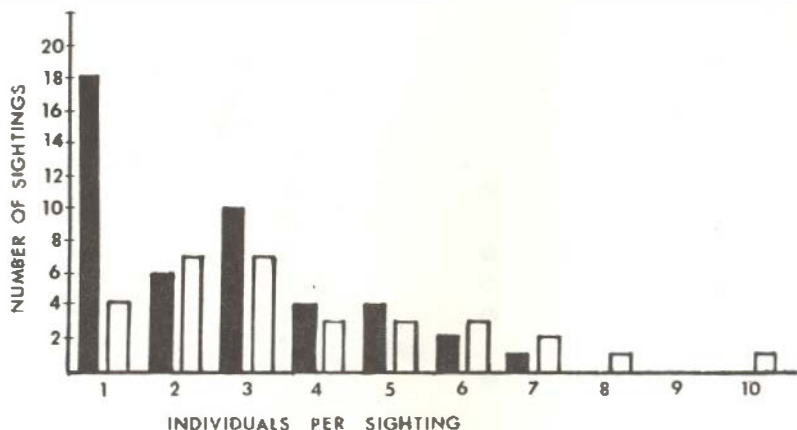
SEPT.	13 ●	29	14 ●○	30 ●●○
	14	30 ○	15 ●	31
	15		16 ●●	
	16	OCT. 1	17	Nov. 1
	17	2 ●	18	2 ●
	18 ●	3	19 ○	3 ○
	19 ○	4 ●	20 ●●	4 ●●
	20 ●	5 ○	21 ●	5 ○
	21	6 ●	22 ○	6 ○
	22	7	23 ●	7
	23	8 ●	24	8
	24	9	25	9 ○
	25 ●	10 ●○	26	10
	26	11	27	11 ●
	27	12	28 ○	12
	28	13 ●●●●	29 ○○	13 ○

Co., 5 miles north of Pollock. The 11 November record is for 3 cranes seen in 1972, 15 miles southwest of Timber Lake in Dewey Co., while the 13 November record is of 1 individual seen in 1974, 4 miles west of Mitchell in Davison Co. Although the records are scattered, the second and third weeks of October are the best times to see Whoopers during fall migration.

Individuals per sighting. The number of individuals seen per sighting is given in Figure 3. Among confirmed records, 75.6% consisted of 1 to 3 birds while among probable records, 58.1% consisted of 1 to 3 cranes. Across the entire migration route from 1975 to 1982, Whoopers were most often seen in pairs. Curiously, the South Dakota pattern reveals that large group sightings were more likely to be in the probable category than in the confirmed column. The 8-bird sighting was on 30 October 1976 in Bennett Co., 3.5 miles south of the Lacreek NWR. The 10-bird group was seen at Pickerel Lake, Day Co., on 25 April 1976.

Locations of Sightings. The locations of confirmed and probable South Dakota sightings are given in Figure 4. Remember that a direct relationship exists between number of sightings and numbers of observers (we have few birders between the Missouri River and the Black Hills). The

Figure 3. Numbers of birds in Whooping Crane sightings. Closed bars represent confirmed sightings; open bars indicate probable sightings.



following conclusions are warranted:

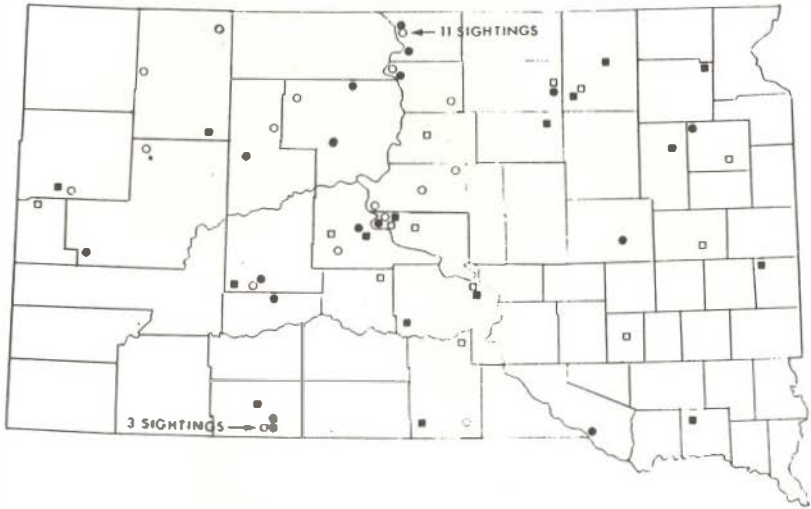
1. Whooping Cranes have been seen all across the state, although they are very rare in the extreme southeast and southwest.
2. Apparently 3 Whooping Crane "hotspots" can be identified: in the Lacreek NWR area and along the Missouri River at Pierre and Pollock. The Pollock area has produced an especially large number of confirmed fall sightings (although none since 1976).
3. The principal north-south migration corridor across the state extends from the Missouri River about 100 miles westward.
4. In the eastern third of the state, 11 of 16 records are from the spring. Of these 16, 12 are only probable records.

#### Conclusions

What is the prescription for seeing Whooping Cranes in South Dakota? You have a chance anytime during the spring and fall almost anywhere in the state. But the best prospects are at the Lacreek, Pierre, and Pollock areas during the last 2 weeks in April and/or during the second and third weeks of October.



Figure 4. South Dakota Whooping Crane records from 1957 through 1982. Closed circles represent confirmed spring records; open circles indicate confirmed fall records; closed squares represent probable spring records; open squares indicate probable fall records.



#### Acknowledgment

I thank Maurice Anderson for reviewing the manuscript and making helpful suggestions.

WINTER SURVIVAL OF AMERICAN TREE SPARROWS  
AND OTHER JACKSON COUNTY BIRD RECORDS

by Ken Graupmann  
Kadoka 57543

Because of the mild weather during the winter of 1982-83, I had little success in trapping birds for banding. November of 1983, however, gave us in Jackson Co. snow and cool weather. To take advantage of these conditions I set my feeding station out the weekend before Thanksgiving. From 25 November to 16 December, I banded 48 American Tree Sparrows.

When the weather became very violent the week before Christmas, with temperatures of under  $-30^{\circ}$  F and with winds of over 40 mph, I wondered just how many of my banded Tree Sparrows were able to survive. Tables 1 and 2 show the survival data that I obtained by retrapping banded birds.

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Table 1. Retraps of 48 American Tree Sparrows banded in Jackson Co. between 25 November and 16 December 1983.

period	number retrapped	percent retrapped
30 Dec-31 Jan	38	79.2
1 Feb-29 Feb	27	56.2
1 Mar-24 Mar	33	68.7

---

Table 2. The number of times American Tree Sparrows banded between 25 November and 16 December 1983 were retrapped from 30 December until 25 March 1984.

times retrapped:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
number of birds:	1	1	3	5	7	4	8	4	3	1	0	0	2

---

In summary, if adequate food and cover are available, apparently American Tree Sparrows that winter in South Dakota are able to survive in large numbers. Table 3 contains a list of the birds I have seen in Jackson Co. since 1 September 1982 and reports my banding activity through 1984.

Table 3. Birds seen in Jackson Co. since 1 September 1982. The numbers in parentheses indicate totals of birds banded from 1 September 1983 through 31 August 1984. The numbers in brackets indicate birds banded in 1984 (note that some overlap in data exists).

Pied-billed Grebe	Swainson's Hawk
Horned Grebe	Red-tailed Hawk
Eared Grebe	Ferruginous Hawk
Western Grebe	Rough-legged Hawk
American White Pelican	Golden Eagle
Double-crested Cormorant	American Kestrel
American Bittern	Merlin
Great Blue Heron	Prairie Falcon
Black-crowned Night-Heron	Gray Partridge
Trumpeter Swan	Ring-necked Pheasant
Greater White-fronted Goose	Sharp-tailed Grouse
Snow Goose	Wild Turkey
Canada Goose	Sora
Wood Duck	American Coot
Green-winged Teal	Sandhill Crane
Mallard	Black-bellied Plover
Northern Pintail	Semipalmated Plover
Blue-winged Teal	Piping Plover
Cinnamon Teal	Killdeer (2)
Northern Shoveler	American Avocet
Gadwall	Greater Yellowlegs
American Wigeon	Lesser Yellowlegs
Canvasback	Solitary Sandpiper
Redhead	Willet
Ring-necked Duck	Spotted Sandpiper
Lesser Scaup	Upland Sandpiper
Common Goldeneye	Long-billed Curlew
Bufflehead	Marbled Godwit
Hooded Merganser	Sanderling
Common Merganser	Semipalmated Sandpiper
Ruddy Duck	Western Sandpiper
Turkey Vulture	Least Sandpiper
Bald Eagle	Baird's Sandpiper
Northern Harrier	Pectoral Sandpiper
Sharp-shinned Hawk	Stilt Sandpiper
Cooper's Hawk	Buff-breasted Sandpiper
Broad-winged Hawk	Long-billed Dowitcher

Common Snipe  
Wilson's Phalarope  
Red-necked Phalarope  
Franklin's Gull  
Bonaparte's Gull  
Ring-billed Gull  
Herring Gull  
Common Tern  
Forster's Tern  
Black Tern  
Rock Dove  
Mourning Dove (2)  
Black-billed Cuckoo (6) [5]  
Yellow-billed Cuckoo (2) [2]  
Eastern Screech-Owl  
Great Horned Owl  
Burrowing Owl (1)  
Short-eared Owl  
Common Nighthawk  
Chimney Swift  
White-throated Swift  
Belted Kingfisher  
Red-headed Woodpecker (2) [2]  
Downy Woodpecker (3) [1]  
Hairy Woodpecker (1) [1]  
Northern Flicker (2) [1]  
Willow Flycatcher  
Least Flycatcher (12) [8]  
"Traill's" Flycatcher (19) [10]  
Say's Phoebe  
Great Crested Flycatcher (9) [5]  
Western Kingbird  
Eastern Kingbird (16) [12]  
Horned Lark  
Tree Swallow  
Northern Rough-winged Swallow (3) [3]  
Cliff Swallow (23)  
Barn Swallow (31) [20]  
Blue Jay (11) [12]  
Black-billed Magpie  
American Crow  
Black-capped Chickadee (55) [24]  
Red-breasted Nuthatch [1]  
White-breasted Nuthatch (2)  
Brown Creeper (2) [1]  
Rock Wren  
House Wren (78) [42]  
Golden-crowned Kinglet  
Ruby-crowned Kinglet  
Eastern Bluebird  
Mountain Bluebird  
Townsend's Solitaire (1)  
Veery (2)  
Swainson's Thrush (17) [13]  
American Robin (16) [9]  
Gray Catbird (8) [6]  
Northern Mockingbird  
Brown Thrasher (33) [22]  
Water Pipit  
Cedar Waxwing (1) [1]  
Northern Shrike  
Loggerhead Shrike (1) [1]  
European Starling  
Bell's Vireo (30) [24]  
Warbling Vireo (27) [25]  
Red-eyed Vireo (2) [2]  
Orange-crowned Warbler (18) [1]  
Nashville Warbler (1)  
Yellow Warbler (46) [12]  
Yellow-rumped Warbler (1) [3]  
Palm Warbler  
Black-and-white Warbler (1)  
American Redstart (4) [1]  
Ovenbird (8) [5]  
MacGillivray's Warbler (2)  
Common Yellowthroat (52) [19]  
Wilson's Warbler (4) [4]  
Yellow-breasted Chat (23) [13]  
Rose-breasted Grosbeak  
Black-headed Grosbeak (18) [15]  
Blue Grosbeak  
Lazuli Bunting (2) [2]  
Indigo Bunting  
Rufous-sided Towhee (49) [57]  
American Tree Sparrow (607) [331]  
Chipping Sparrow (19) [1]  
Clay-colored Sparrow (77) [10]  
Field Sparrow (20) [22]  
Vesper Sparrow (4) [1]  
Lark Sparrow (19) [19]  
Lark Bunting  
Savannah Sparrow (85)  
Grasshopper Sparrow  
Song Sparrow (28) [10]

Lincoln's Sparrow (53) [25]  
White-throated Sparrow (8) [11]  
White-crowned Sparrow (67) [87]  
Harris' Sparrow (13) [9]  
Oregon Junco (11) [2]  
Slate-colored Junco (86) [42]  
Chestnut-collared Longspur  
Snow Bunting  
Bobolink  
Red-winged Blackbird (11) [6]  
Western Meadowlark (5)

Yellow-headed Blackbird  
Rusty Blackbird  
Brewer's Blackbird  
Common Grackle (8) [1]  
Brown-headed Cowbird (4) [4]  
Orchard Oriole (155) [135]  
Northern Oriole (11) [8]  
Purple Finch  
Red Crossbill  
Pine Siskin  
American Goldfinch (47) [8]

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## GENERAL NOTES

HOUSE FINCHES IN BELLE FOURCHE.--For the second winter in a row, House Finches regularly visited our yard. They were first seen this year in the 23 September 1984 snow. The flock of 4 or 5 sometimes arrived at the terrace and dropped down from a willow or linden tree for sunflower seeds. Even a House Sparrow or a goldfinch could not dislodge a House Finch from its perch on the pendant feeder.

The House Finch is a newcomer to this area. They have also been reported in Hot Springs and Rapid City. You may have some at your feeding station and have mistaken them for Purple Finches. But the color on the House Finch is truer red, not the Purple Finch's raspberry. Also, although both males are heavily streaked, House Finch's streaks are brown, not reddish. The streaky females may be identified by their head markings. The House Finch's head is uniformly brown but the female Purple Finch shows a broad light stripe behind the eye and a dark jaw stripe, which give the effect of a striped head. Pine Siskins, although much smaller and with a narrow pointed bill, can confuse the unwary, especially since the siskin's yellow in the wings and tail can be hard to see. If you have red finches at your feeder, take a good look at them. They may be House Finches, a species that may be moving into our state either from the west or from a rapidly expanding eastern population.--Erma Wyler, Belle Fourche Post, Belle Fourche 57717.

HOUSE FINCH IN PIERRE.--On 27 October 1984, a female House Finch appeared at our thistle feeder on the front porch of our home at 104 West 7th Street in Pierre, SD. During that day and the next, the bird made several visits. I took photos of the bird and I have submitted copies to the SDOU checklist committee. Since this time, I have reports of a single female House Finch from Fee Jacobsen, 311 North Grand, Pierre, and from Lonnie Schumacher, 131 East 5th Ave., Fort Pierre.--Wallace L. Larson, Pierre 57501.

LIVE PROTHONOTARY WARBLER IN SOUTH DAKOTA.--Patsy Husmann, Nat Whitney, and I checked out some of Nat's favorite birding spots in Rapid City on 1 September 1984. After enjoying a large concentration of Western Tanagers eating Choke Cherries and other small fruits, we drove further to a small creek bordered by shrubs and trees. While walking along this creek, we saw some flocks of Pine Siskins until suddenly I saw a bright yellow bird of unknown identity. Flitting in the bushes, the bird was quite close. Nat

identified it as a Prothonotary Warbler, a bird not seen alive in our state in the last 28 years, according to *The Birds of South Dakota* (see Murdock's 1981 report of finding a dead Prothonotary Warbler in Hot Springs in SDBN 34:96). Our bird was a perfectly colored male, an individual we studied under ideal light conditions and at extremely close range.--Ken Husmann, Brookings 57006.

BROOKINGS 1983 BANDING.--During 1983 I banded 1528 birds (48 species). A female Hairy Woodpecker that I banded on 16 April 1965 returned 3 different times during 1983: 17 March, 15 April, and 22 April. I had 17 returns from Downy Woodpeckers; 3 were at least 5 years old and 1 was 6 years old. Also I retrapped 25 Black-capped Chickadees; again, 3 were at least 5 years old and 1 was 6. A Common Grackle was recaptured that I banded in 1977, making it 6 years old.

An American Goldfinch banded near Leloup, KS, by K. B. Kelly on 8 February 1982 was recovered by me in Brookings Co. on 16 May 1983. [Editor's note: a Purple Finch banded by Kelly near Leloup, KS, on 14 April 1984 was caught 8 days later in Aberdeen by Dan Tallman.] A House Wren I banded in Brookings Co. on 28 August 1981 was recovered in Huron by Keith McMillan on 17 May 1983. An American Goldfinch that I banded in Brookings Co. on 17 March 1982 was recovered by Dale Dawe in Invermay, Saskatchewan, on 30 September 1982. A Slate-colored Junco banded on 28 October 1983 by Dan Tallman in Aberdeen was captured by me in Brookings Co. on 15 November 1983.

The following is a list of the species I banded during 1983:

Mourning Dove	2	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	2
Red-headed Woodpecker	1	Eastern Bluebird	10
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	15	Gray-cheeked Thrush	1
Downy Woodpecker	27	American Robin	36
Hairy Woodpecker	3	Gray Catbird	1
Northern Flicker	3	Brown Thrasher	4
Least Flycatcher	2	Cedar Waxwing	1
Eastern Kingbird	2	Warbling Vireo	1
Purple Martin	6	Red-eyed Vireo	4
Tree Swallow	72	Orange-crowned Warbler	5
N Rough-winged Swallow	1	Nashville Warbler	1
Barn Swallow	21	Yellow Warbler	1
Black-capped Chickadee	35	Magnolia Warbler	1
Red-breasted Nuthatch	1	Myrtle Warbler	16
White-breasted Nuthatch	6	Black-and-white Warbler	2
House Wren	9	American Tree Sparrow	97
Golden-crowned Kinglet	3	Chipping Sparrow	39

Field Sparrow	1	Slate-colored Junco	625
Fox Sparrow	7	Oregon Junco	1
Song Sparrow	1	Common Grackle	24
Lincoln's Sparrow	10	Brown-headed Cowbird	1
White-throated Sparrow	7	Orchard Oriole	2
White-crowned Sparrow	4	Purple Finch	13
Harris' Sparrow	19	American Goldfinch	381
--Nelda Holden, Brookings 57006.			

## BOOK REVIEWS

By Dan Tallman  
Northern State College  
Aberdeen 57401

Seabirds of Eastern North Pacific and Arctic Waters, edited by Delphine Haley. 1984. Pacific Search Press, Seattle. 214 pp. hardbound, \$39.95.

This beautiful book contains contributions by the world's experts on the natural history of Pacific seabirds. Its tone is set by its frontispiece: a color photograph of 3 Brown Pelicans flying under a rainbow.

My only criticism of this fine book is that, although it has a section of further readings, the text generally lacks specific references. This omission is frustrating for anyone interested in going beyond casual reading. But the text is fascinating and will provide the bird enthusiast with a wealth of information. For example, skuas, those gull-like birds that penguins find so troublesome, usually begin life by pushing siblings out of their nests so that only 1 young survives. Sometimes the evicted young successfully take up residence in nearby nests with unhatched eggs. A record even exists of 1 of these young being reared by a bachelor male. This book also includes information about birds closer to home, such as the phalarope and its feeding strategies.

The book is illustrated almost entirely by an abundance of handsomely reproduced color photographs. Especially striking are pictures of a Blue-footed Booby standing on 1 leg while displaying its outstretched webbed feet (looking like Charlie Chaplin in a Booby costume), a Great Frigatebird in hot pursuit of a Red-footed Booby, and a Western Gull caught half-swallowing a Common Murre chick. Well done pen-and-ink drawings and range maps enhance the book's value. Obviously much labor was devoted to this



text's layout, which consists of wide margins and artistic picture borders. To sum up, even if you don't plan to visit our Pacific coast, this book would be a great addition to your library.

Distributions of Oklahoma Birds by D. Scott Wood and Gray D. Schnell. 1984. The University of Oklahoma Press, Norman. 209 pp. softbound, price not given.

This book is for the serious birder going to Oklahoma either to live or to make a contribution to that state's ornithology. The more casual enthusiast, however, need only be aware of this book's existence in his local library.

This text consists of range maps of Oklahoma birds plotted by county, with dark circles indicating specimens, open circles showing sight records. No specific guide to bird finding in Oklahoma is provided; nor are wildlife refuges or any general physiography indicated. Under each map is a bar graph to show the time of occurrence for each species. A comparison of the status of species can only be crudely made since the birds are given only 3 abundance categories: rare, uncommon, and common; and these determinations are made for the whole state, not its regions. Exact dates of occurrence are only given in an appendix of accidental species. This latter section does not cite sources and, in fact, the book lacks a section for literature cited. Finally, aside from 2 handsome pen-and-ink drawings, on the cover and for a frontispiece, this book lacks illustrations or photographs.

The Bird Life of Texas by Harry C. Oberholser. 1974. The University of Texas Press, Austin. 1069 pp, hardbound, \$100.00.

Many South Dakotans winter in Texas and so will be very interested in *The Bird Life of Texas*. Although this book is not a field guide, nor one that you might even consider taking on your travels, it is probably indispensable for planning a bird trip to Texas and reviewing the birds seen after such a journey. *The Bird Life of Texas* is a specialized treatment of a state avifauna. This Texas book is everything the *Distributions of Oklahoma Birds* is not. In fact, the 2 texts are alike only in that both contain detailed, county-by-county range maps.

This opus was the life work of Harry Oberholser and was not completed at his death in 1963. Final editing fell to Edgar Kincaid, Jr. In his introduction, John Aldrich

assures us that one of Oberholser's major scientific contributions, his taxonomic treatment of subspecies, has been retained. In the reviews of this text that appeared shortly after the book was published, Oberholser's tendency to be a "splitter," to recognize slight regional differences as warranting subspecific stature, was one of the major criticisms of his work (see, for example, Morony's 1976 review in the *Auk* (93:393-396). Many readers, especially those who have more than a casual interest in ornithology, will probably find the lists and descriptions of these races fascinating; much work is still required in South Dakota before we understand the distribution of subspecies here.

The species accounts contain documented records and migration dates and notes on the birds' ecology and behavior, detailed descriptions of plumages and measurements, and discussions of Texas races recognized by Oberholser. The range maps include symbols denoting breeding, each migration, and winter status. High points of the book are 17 color plates and 19 black and white reproductions of paintings made especially for this publication by the greatest of bird illustrators, Louis Agassiz Fuertes.

The accounts are preceded by a section on ecology with handsome full-page habitat photographs and are followed by a discussion of nomenclature and an appendix containing a glossary of some 500 colors, along with a more traditional bibliography and index. To sum up, this book is worth its rather hefty price and will be a great asset to more serious birders, to both those interested in Texas and to others who are intrigued by Oberholser's view of taxonomic variation in many North American species.

The Plovers, Sandpipers, and Snipes of the World by Paul A. Johnsgard. 1981. University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln. 493 pp, hardbound, \$45.00.

Although this scholarly book is not meant to be a coffee table text, birders of all shades of interest will find something of value in these pages. Perhaps a reason for this attraction is that the plovers and sandpipers are such an intriguing group of birds. They are large and easy to find, many are the first birds we learn to identify, yet others are among the most difficult to master. Furthermore, these birds are highly mobile and tend to show up well out of their normal range. Rosche (1982, *Birds of Northwestern Nebraska and Southwestern South Dakota*) reported a Ruff, a European sandpiper, from South Dakota; and other vagrants,

such as Curlew Sandpipers, Wood Sandpipers, or lapwings, could be discovered here if we knew more about their natural history and field marks.

However, this text covers our native species too and this coverage is the book's highest value. The species accounts include known subspecies, a description and usually a map of the bird's range, a paragraph of measurements, and a lengthy description of plumage. The accounts end with the bird's natural history (habitats and foods, social behavior, reproductive biology, and evolutionary relationships). Also included are suggested readings. An informative section on reproductive biology (interesting because of shorebirds' tendencies towards polygamy) begins the accounts. The text is illustrated with hundreds of line drawings and with 2 sections of photographs, 1 section in color and the other in black and white. A particularly fine plate includes color paintings of 7 downy young. The book concludes with a section called "Head Profile Identification Guide," which is a disappointment. You don't identify shorebirds by their heads alone, so this section is rather useless. Furthermore, most of the species illustrations in the main text are of bodiless heads. Also of questionable utility is a key to shorebird families, subfamilies, and tribes; of far greater value are keys to shorebird species within the various genera.

The first section of this book covers taxonomy and evolutionary relationships of the shorebirds. This subject is also covered in the species accounts and makes for fascinating reading. Take the Snipe-billed Dowitcher, for example. This Mongolian species, presumably rare and endangered, may serve as an evolutionary link between the dowitchers and the godwits. Only with the world view provided by this book can one fully appreciate shorebirds.

## THE 1984 BREEDING SEASON

by Bruce Harris  
Box 605  
Clear Lake 57226

We enjoyed a fine fall migration. The first state record for the Townsend's Warbler was established at Lacreek NWR, the second sighting of a Prothonotary Warbler was reported in the Black Hills, and the third state record for the Rufous Hummingbird occurred at Les Baylor's garden in Rapid City. Many latest ever records were reported,

including dates for 4 flycatchers after a 2-to-5 inch snow in late September. Readers will note quite a number of other excellent observations.

The weather conditions for the season began with a normal, but dry, August. September was colder than average and quite windy; by the third week rain fell every 2 to 3 days and by month's end 3 to 5 inches of snow fell in the northeast. October began with warm drizzle (temperatures went up to 75° by midmonth) and the weather remained seasonable until the 31st, when temperatures dropped to 10°. Finally, November saw average conditions for the first half, with calm nights that froze most lakes leaving only scattered free water. Although October had been wetter than average, November was drier. The last 10 days were unseasonably warm (35-55°), breaking records, and opening up the lakes again, although only mallards and a few geese remained.

The Ruffed Grouse reported by Jocie Baker in Pennington Co. in the Summer 1984 Season Report were 3 gray phase birds, not 3 gray and 4 red phase as reported. Although the birds were seen in Pennington Co., the Dusky Flycatchers Baker reported by Baker were not observed on the Breeding Bird Survey (where habitat is not available).

The following reporters are cited in these accounts: Leon J. Anderson (LJA); Jocie L. Baker (JLB); Les Baylor (LB); Mrs. M. F. Biegelmeier (MFB); Ralph L. Bryant (RLB); John Coons (JC); Bill Donaldson (BD); Mike H. Getman (MHG); John M. Gilman (JMG); Kenneth Graupmann (KG); Willis Hall (WH); Nelda J. Holden (NJH); June Harter (JH); Bruce K. Harris (BKH); Gertrice B. Hinds (GBH); Augie Hoeger (AH); Kenneth H. Husmann (KHH); John Jave (JJ); Jim D. Johnson (JDJ); John W. Koerner (JWK); Douglas E. Kreger (DEK); F. Kurz (FK); Paul Martchin (PM); Carol C. Oleson (CCO); R. Osheim (RO); Debbie D. Paulson (DDP); Richard A. Peterson (RAP); George Prisbe (GP); Mike Rabenberg (MJR); Robert G. Rogers (RGR); W. A. Schultz (WAS); Lucinda Schroeder (LDS); Dennis R. Skadsen (DRS); Mark S. Skadsen (MSS); Ayelyn Sevak (AS); Gary J. Stava (GJS); Galen L. Steffen (GLS); Dan A. Tallman (DAT); Charles A. Taylor (CAT); Steven Van Sickle (SV); Kathy M. Verdon (KMV); Sam J. Waldstein (SJW); Nat R. Whitney (NRW); Harvey L. Wittmeir (HLW).

COMMON LOON--Reports from Deuel (2), Day, Brown, and Yankton Co. (2).

PIED-BILLED GREBE--20 November, Brookings Co. (KHH). 4 November, Gregory Co. (GLS).

RED-NECKED GREBE--26 September, Waubay NWR (MJR).

AMERICAN WHITE PELICAN--5 November, Charles Mix Co., (DRS). 24 October, Sand Lake NWR, 3 (DAT).

DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT--11 November, Deuel Co., 1 (BKH). 8 November, Sand Lake NWR (SJW). 5 November, Roberts Co., 4 (BKH). 14 October, Roberts Co., 500 (BKH).

AMERICAN BITTERN--20 November, Sand Lake NWR (KMV). 25 October, Sand Lake (GP). 30 October, Webster (RLB).

GREAT BLUE HERON--20 November, Brookings Co., 3 (KHH, NJH). 4 November, Turner Co. (LJA). 18 November, Charles Mix Co. (DRS). 13 November, Sanborn Co. (RGR). 2 November, Sand Lake NWR (SJW).

GREAT EGRET--10 September, Brule Co., (DRS). 13 September, Brookings Co., 10 (KHH). 15 September, Sanborn Co., 15 (RGR). 12 September, Minnehaha Co., 4 (MSS). 26 September, Waubay. 15 October, Turner Co. (LJA).

SNOWY EGRET--13 September, Brookings Co., 25 (KHH). 26 September, Waubay (MJR).

LITTLE BLUE HERON -- 7 October, Sanborn Co., 2, good view with binoculars, latest ever (RGR). 6 July-10 August, Lake Andes NWR, 1 pair (late report) (JJ).

CATTLE EGRET--29 September, Sanborn Co., 200 (RGR). 10 September, Brule Co., 60. 19 October, Turner Co. (LJA). 13 September, Brookings Co., 35 (KHH). 6 October, Sand Lake, 36 (WAS).

BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT-HERON--11 November, Turner Co. (LJA). 13 November, Sand Lake NWR, 2 (SJW). 12 August, Butte Co., 5 (JLB, ODP, JC).

WHITE-FACED IBIS--31 August and 8 September, Lacreek NWR (DDP, JC).

TUNDRA SWAN--Reports from Deuel, Roberts, Sanborn (4), and Day Co. (1500 at Waubay).

GREATER WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE--Excellent flight in NE and down Missouri River. 15 October, Charles Mix Co., 500 (DRS). 4 November, Roberts Co., late date (BKH).

SNOW GOOSE--28 November, Clark Co., 800 (RLB). 30 November, Hutchinson Co. (LJA). Peaked at 184,000 at Sand Lake NWR.

WOOD DUCK--11 November, Rapid City, (NRW) and Brown Co. (DAT).

GREEN-WINGED TEAL--12 November, Sanborn Co., late (RGR).

AMERICAN BLACK DUCK --28 October, Deuel Co. (BKH). 7 September, Day Co. (RLB, MJR).

BLUE-WINGED TEAL--14 November, Waubay, 5, very late (RLB).

CINNAMON TEAL--3 September, Pennington Co., 3 (DDP, JC).

NORTHERN SHOVELER--15 November, Waubay, 15, very late (MHG). 17 November, Turner Co. (LJA).

GADWALL--22 November, Gregory Co., late (GLS).

REDHEAD-- 30 November, Yankton Co., 30, ties latest ever (WH).

GREATER SCAUP--19 November, Brookings Co., green head observed well (KHH).

LESSER SCAUP--30 November, Yankton Co., 18 (WH). 30 November, Hutchinson Co. (LJA). 28 November, Gregory Co. (GLS).

BLACK SCOTER --29 October, Oahe Dam, female, good view (DDP).

WHITE-WINGED SCOTER --2 November, Yankton Co. (WH). 28 October, Marshall Co., 2 (LOS).

BARROW'S GOLDENEYE --4 and 11 November, Rapid City, male (DDP, NRW). This year is the 7th consecutive season a male has been sighted at Canyon Lake.

We are tempted to assume the same drake returns each year, especially in light of a report by Paxton (American Birds, 38:300) of the same individual Barrow's Goldeneye's returning to New Jersey for 15 winters.

BUFFLEHEAD--30 November, Yankton Co., 11 (WH). 23 October, Deuel Co., 55 (BKH).

COMMON MERGANSER--11 November, Brown Co., 200 (DAT). 26 November, Deuel Co. (BKH). 24 November, Waubay, 15 (RLB). 30 November, Hutchinson Co., large flock (LJA).

RED-BREASTED MERGANSER--28 October, Deuel Co., females (BKH, DRS, MSS).

RUDDY DUCK-- 30 November, Yankton Co., 6, ties latest ever (WH). 20 November, Brookings Co., 11 (KHH, NJH).

TURKEY VULTURE--24 September, Hamlin Co., and 15 October, Deuel Co., both cripples brought to Watertown Zoo (BKH). 24 October, Sand Lake NWR, cripple (DAT). 9 October, Roberts Co. (MJR).

OSPREY--13 November, Gregory Co., very late (GLS). Reports from Brown, Codington, Charles Mix, Day, Minnehaha, and Pennington Co.

BALD EAGLE--Late October through November, in SW, 8 (RAP). 25 November, sick bird brought to Sisseton raptor rehabilitation lab but died with autopsy indicating lead poisoning probably from eating crippled waterfowl.

CODDERS HAWK--13 October, Gregory Co. (GLS). 9 August, Jackson Co. (KG). 13 October, Codington Co., chasing robins (JMG). Reports also from Turner Co. (LJA) and Fall River Co. (RAP).

NORTHERN GOSHAWK--Reports from Roberts, Pennington, Brookings, Charles Mix, and Gregory Co.

RED-SHOULDERED HAWK --9 September, Brown Co., adult ("finely barred breast, finely barred black and white tail, reddish anterior dorsal wing areas")(DAT, 80).

SWAINSON'S HAWK--10 October, Charles Mix Co., 93 (DRS). 16 September, Pennington Co., 80 (NRW).

FERRUGINOUS HAWK--7 September, Shannon Co., 77 (WH). 27 October, Fall River and Shannon Co., 10 (RAP). 3 September, Pennington Co., 4 (NRW). 25 November, Deuel Co. (BKH).

ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK--24 September, Turner Co., very early (LJA).

GOLDEN EAGLE--3 November, Yankton Co. (WH). 7 seen in Shannon and Fall River Co. (RAP).

MERLIN--16 October, Fall River Co., harassing Stilt Sandpipers (RAP). 31 August, McCook Co., eating Eastern Kingbird (LJA). Reports from Campbell, Jackson, and Pennington Co.

PEREGRINE FALCON--7 October, Roberts Co., sick immature rehabilitated by Sisseton raptor laboratory.

PRAIRIE FALCON--Reports from Brown and Deuel Co.

GREATER PRAIRIE CHICKEN--27 September, Grant Co., 10 (RLB).

VIRGINIA RAIL--Until 7 October, Sanborn Co., 3 sightings (RGR).

SORA--Butte Co., 2 (JLB, ODP, JC).

AMERICAN COOT--27 November, Yankton Co., 16, very late (WH).

SANDHILL CRANE--21 October, Deuel Co., 150 (DEK). 4 November, Deuel Co., 14 (BKH, DEK). 29 October and 4 November, Waubay (RLB). 29 October, Day Co.,

20 (KHH). 29 October, Hyde Co. (JH).

LESSER GOLDEN PLOVER--23 September, Clay Co., 90 (WH).

SEMIPALMATED PLOVER-- 24 October, Yankton Co., latest ever (WH, MFB). 25 July, Hutchinson Co., early migrant (LJA). Butte Co., 3 (JLB, DDP, JC). 11 August, Minnehaha Co., 5 (MSS).

KILLDEER--1 November, Turner Co. (LJA).

AMERICAN AVOCET--2 and 7 August, Jackson Co. (KG).

GREATER YELLOWLEGS--13 November, McCook Co., caught in trap (LJA).

LESSER YELLOWLEGS--6 November, Codington Co., very late (JMG).

SOLITARY SANDPIPER--Western reports from Jackson, Pennington, and Lawrence Co.

SANDERLING--3 dates in July and August, Jackson Co. (KG). 4 November, Waubay, 2, latest ever (RLB).

SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPER--Observed through August, Jackson Co. (KG).

WESTERN SANDPIPER --22 September, McPherson Co., ("closely observed at compared with Least and Pectoral Sandpipers, slightly down-curved bill and was obviously pale but did not have pronounced wingbar of Sanderling")(DAT).

WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER--11 August, Minnehaha Co., 7, good view and comparison with other "peeps" (MSS).

BAIRD'S SANDPIPER--Regular late July and in August, Jackson Co. (KG). Also reported Fall River Co. (RAP).

PECTORAL SANDPIPER--Mid July through August, Jackson Co., regular (KG). 1 and 9 September, Fall River Co., 200 (DDP, JC). 8 August, Minnehaha Co., 325 (MSS). West River reports also from Pennington and Butte Co.

STILT SANDPIPER--Regular in late July and August, Jackson Co. (KG).

AMERICAN WOODCOCK--15 October, Waubay, 2 (JWK).

RED-NECKED PHALAROPE--Reports from Jackson, Brown, and Fall River Co.

FRANKLIN'S GULL--2 and 8 August, Jackson Co. (KG). 4 November, Deuel Co., very late, 6, 2 with black heads (BKH, DEK).

BONAPARTE'S GULL--3 November, Yankton Co., 84 (WH). Observed also in Day and Deuel Co.

RING-BILLED GULL--3 November, Fall River Co., 105 (RAP).

CALIFORNIA GULL--22 September, Charles Mix Co., close view of first-year bird (BKH, MSS, DRS).

HERRING GULL--18 November, Yankton Co., 15 (WH). 15 November, Waubay (RLB).

COMMON TERN--12 August, Butte Co., 3 closely observed (JLB, DDP, JC).

GROOVE-BILLED ANI --22 September, Gregory Co., details in next issue (GLS).

SNOWY OWL--21 November, Day Co., early (HLW). 30 October, Perkins Co., very early (GBH). Reports also from Deuel and Brown Co.

LONG-EARED OWL--27 October, Brookings Co. (CCO). 3 November dates, Jackson Co. (KG).

SHORT-EARED OWL--Reports from Deuel, Roberts, and Hamlin Co.

NORTHERN SAW-WHET OWL--4 November, Custer Co., dead on road (RAP).

COMMON NIGHTHAWK--3 September, Brookings Co., 80 (CAT). 25 September, Gregory Co. (GLS). 12 September, Minnehaha Co., 230 (MSS). 1 October, Minnehaha Co. (MSS).

WHIP-POOR-WILL-- 14 October, Minnehaha Co., 2, latest ever (MSS).  
 CHIMNEY SWIFT-- Butte Co., (JLB, DDP, JC). 15 September, Gregory Co. (GLS).  
 26 and 29 September, 27 August, Yankton Co., up to 1780 going into chimney  
 (WH).  
 RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD--Reported from Hyde, Moody, Turner, and Codington  
 Co.  
RUFIOUS HUMMINGBIRD --13 August, Rapid City, male and female at Baylor's  
 garden (LB, NRW): only the third state record.  
 YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER--10 October, Brown Co. (GP). 24 October, Yankton  
 Co. (WH). 2 November, Codington Co., latest ever (JMG).  
 OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER-- 30 September, Yankton Co., latest ever (SV). 22  
 September, Minnehaha Co. (AH). 6 August, Gregory Co., very early (GLS).  
 Also Pennington, Codington, and Brown Co.  
 EASTERN WOOD-PEWEE--22 September, Minnehaha Co. (AH).  
 EASTERN PHOEBE-- 3 November, Brown Co., latest ever (surviving 8°  
 temperature!) (DAT). 3 November, Minnehaha Co. (AH).  
 SAY'S PHOEBE-- 16 October, Custer Co., latest ever (RAP).  
 EASTERN KINGBIRD-- 16 October, Custer Co., latest ever (RAP).  
 TREE SWALLOW--24 August, Deuel Co., flocking very early (BKH).  
 BARN SWALLOW--25 September, Codington Co., over 40 dead on 9 miles of  
 Interstate after unseasonably cold and 2-inch snow; also many dead after  
 hard freeze at Waubay (BKH). 24 October, Hutchinson Co., very late (LJA).  
 PINYON JAY--8 September, Pennington Co., 46 in flock (NRW).  
CLARK'S NUTCRACKER --10 September through 29 October, Custer Co., 14,  
 including 9 on latter date, very unusual numbers (RAP).  
 RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH--a very fine flight this fall.  
 PYGMY NUTHATCH--30 October, Custer Co., 5 (RAP). 7 October, Pennington Co.  
 (KHH). 19 September and 17 October, Rapid City (NRW).  
 ROCK WREN-- 8 October, Pennington Co., ties latest ever (DRS, MSS).  
 CANYON WREN--30 August, Pennington Co. (NRW).  
 HOUSE WREN--29-30 September, 3 in Yankton, Sanborn, and Brookings Co.  
 WINTER WREN-- 31 August, Brown Co., earliest ever (killed by cat) (GP). 11  
 October, Day Co. (BKH, KHH).  
 SEDGE WREN--30 September, Minnehaha Co., late date (AH).  
 AMERICAN DIPPER--7 October, Lawrence Co. (DRS, MSS).  
 RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET--4 November, Codington Co., very late (JMG).  
 EASTERN BLUEBIRD--1 November, Waubay, very late (JWK). Also reported from  
 Yankton (25), Deuel, and Lincoln Co.  
 TOWNSEND'S SOLITAIRE--19 November, Brookings Co. (KHH). 24 November, Beadle  
 Co. (RGR). 29 October, Perkins Co. (GBH).  
 VEERY--7 September, Deuel Co. (BKH).  
 HERMIT THRUSH--14 October, Minnehaha Co., 3 (MSS). 4, 13, and 14 October,  
 Codington Co. (JMG).  
 GRAY CATBIRD--14 October. Minnehaha Co. (MSS).  
 BROWN THRASHER--12 November, Brookings Co. (KHH). 20 October, Gregory Co.  
 (GLS).  
 WATER PIPIT--Reports from Sanborn (RGR) and Edmunds Co. (DAT).



BOHEMIAN WAXWING--Reports from Rapid City, Perkins, Day, and Walworth Co.  
 NORTHERN SHRIKE--Reports from Fall River, Deuel, Day, Charles Mix, Brookings,  
 Codington, Gregory, Brown, and Jackson Co.  
 YELLOW-THROATED VIREO--3 September, Roberts Co., late (BKH).  
 WARBLING VIREO--17 September, Minnehaha Co., late (AH).  
 TENNESSEE WARBLER--12 October, Brown Co., late, banded (DAT).  
 ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER--28 October, Yankton Co., late (WH). 14 October,  
 Minnehaha Co., 10-15 (MSS).  
 NASHVILLE WARBLER--4 October, Stanley Co. (BKH). 28 October, Brown Co.,  
 banded (DAT). 14 October, Minnehaha Co., 10-15 (MSS).  
 NORTHERN PARULA--17 September, Minnehaha Co. (AH).  
 CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER--4 September, Brown Co., banded (DAT).  
 BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER--27 October, Brown Co., very late (DAT, GP).  
 YELLOW-RUMPED WARBLER--5 November, Roberts Co., sick bird (BKH).  
TOWNSEND'S WARBLER --1 September, Lacreek NWR, close view of first state  
record (DDP, JC).  
 BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER--11 October, Brookings Co. (KHH). 17 September,  
 Minnehaha Co. (AH).  
PROTHONOTARY WARBLER --1 September, Rapid City, details in next issue (KHH,  
 NRW).  
 NORTHERN WATERTHRUSH-- 11 October , Brookings Co., latest ever (KHH). 27  
 September, Brown Co. (DAT).  
 WILSON'S WARBLER--16 October, Brown Co., banded (DAT).  
 YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT--30 September, Sanborn Co. (RGR). 28 August, Codington  
 Co. (JMG).  
 WESTERN TANAGER--19 September, Rapid City, late (NRW).  
 NORTHERN CARDINAL--All November, Deuel and Codington Co., at feeders.  
 BLUE GROSBEAK--22 September, Charles Mix Co., very late (BKH, DRS, MSS). 31  
 July-25 August, Brookings Co. (FK). 13-26 August, Spink Co. (PM). 11  
 August, Minnehaha Co., 4 (AH).  
 INDIGO BUNTING-- 14 October, Brown Co., immature photographed and banded,  
latest ever (DAT).  
 DICKCISSEL--28 October, Waubay, very late (MJR).  
 RUFOUS-SIDED TOWHEE--23-25 September, Perkins Co., 100 during snowstorm,  
 birds stayed about 4 days (GBH).  
 CHIPPING SPARROW--25 October, Gregory Co., very late, banded (GLS).  
 VESPER SPARROW--29 October, Hutchinson Co., very late (LJA).  
 SAVANNAH SPARROW--24 October, Yankton Co., 7 on late date (WH).  
SHARP-TAILED SPARROW --28 September, Sanborn Co., pending details (RGR).  
 FOX SPARROW--Reports from Brown, Codington, Hyde, and Sanborn Co.  
 SWAMP SPARROW--30 September, Sanborn Co., 4 (RGR). 14 September, Turner Co.,  
 late nesting? (LJA).  
 WHITE-THROATED SPARROW--November, Codington Co., at feeder (AS). 22  
 November, Yankton Co. (WH).  
 WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW--Jackson Co., 72 banded (KG).  
 HARRIS' SPARROW--6 November, Hyde Co. (JH).  
 SMITH'S LONGSPUR--21 and 26 October, and 4 November, Deuel Co., late date

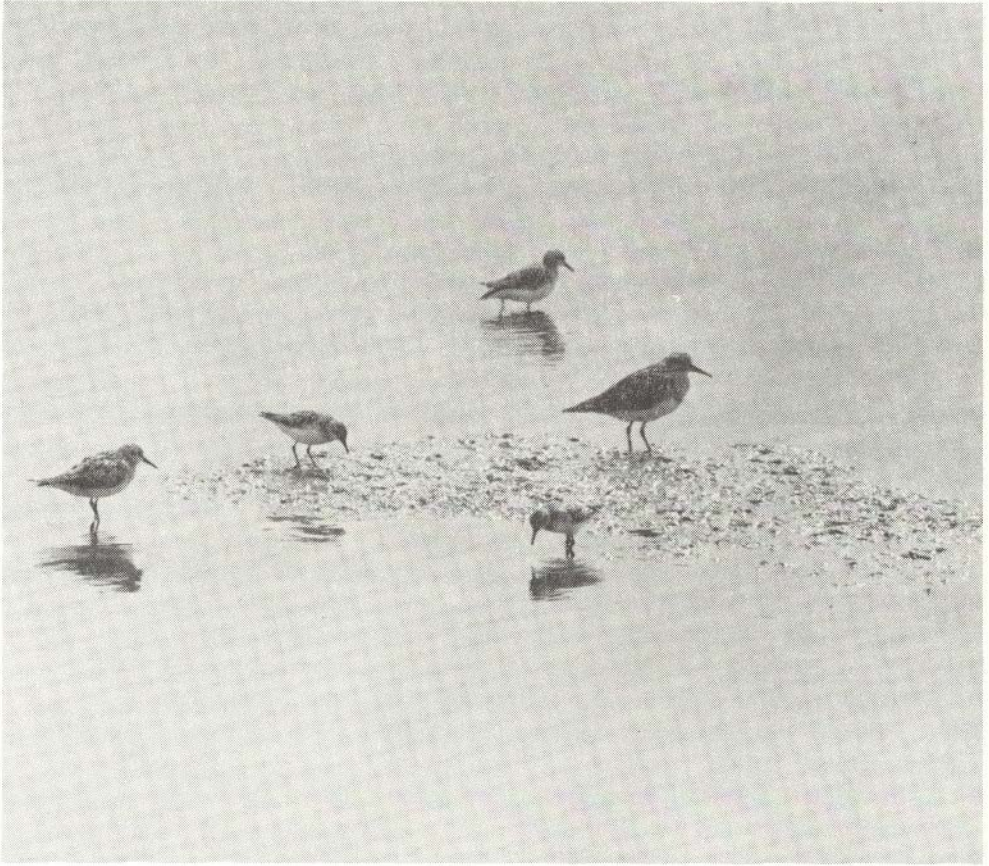
ties latest ever, (15-20 birds on 26 October), identified by sight (buffy belly) and call (BKH).

SNOW BÜNTING--25 October, Brown Co., very early (DAT). 4 November, Deuel Co. (GJS).

BOBOLINK--13 September, Codington Co. (BKH). Meade Co., 6 (JLB, DDP).

RUSTY BLACKBIRD--Reports from Sanborn, Deuel, Brown, McCook, and Fall River Co.

PINE GROSBEAK--16 November, Codington Co., 2 (BKH). 11 November, Brown Co., 1 (DAT). 27 November, Marshall Co., 3 (MJR). 15 and 17 November, Waubay, 4 (JWK).



PURPLE FINCH--Reported only from Brown Co.

CASSIN'S FINCH--16 September, Custer Co., 4 (RAP).

RED CROSSBILL--1 November (40) and 12 December (50), Codington Co. (BKH). 1 September, Brown Co. (DAT). 15 August, Spink Co. (PM). Reports also from Gregory, Sanborn, and Roberts Co.

WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILL--11 November, Codington Co., 6 (JDJ). 6 September, Gregory Co., 1 banded (GLS). 14 November, Codington Co., 1 dead on road (RD). Reports also from Brown, Roberts, and Brookings Co.

COMMON REDPOLLE--11 November, Fall River Co., 40 (RAP). Also Deuel, Day, Sanborn, Moody, and Brookings Co.

HOARY REDPOLLE --1 November, Codington Co., 1 observed closely (BKH).

PINE SISKIN--1 October-31 December, Brown Co., 1163 banded (DAT). During fall, Brookings Co., 80 banded (NJH).

EVENING GROSBEAK--Indication of widespread flight with low numbers from Pennington, Deuel, Roberts, Brookings, Brown, Walworth, Gregory, and Hyde Co.



*PLAN TO ATTEND*

*SDOU SPRING MEETING*

*24-26 MAY*

*AT NEWTON HILLS STATE PARK*

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