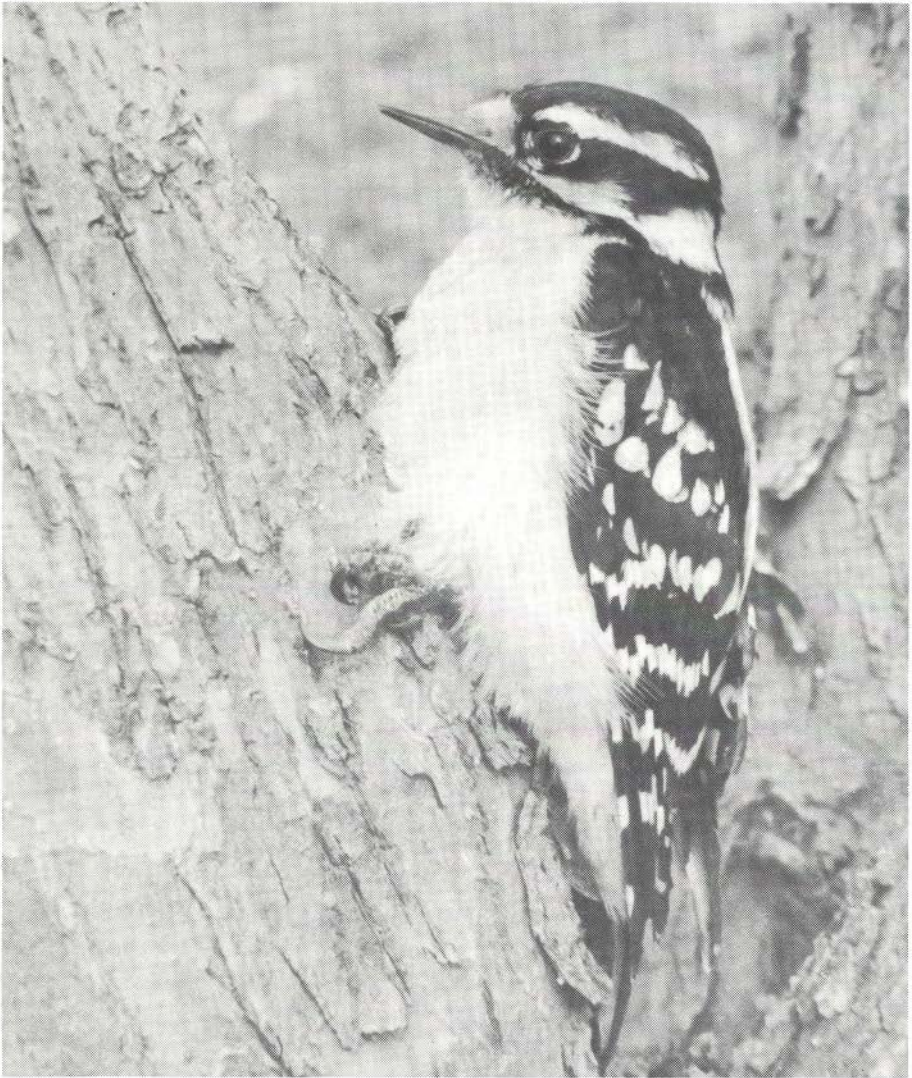


SOUTH DAKOTA
ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION



SOUTH
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DAKOTA
NOTES

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SOUTH DAKOTA ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION

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PRESIDENT'S PAGE

I have had the privilege of being SDOU president for 4 years, with 1 term from 1958 to 1960 and the second from 1983 to 1985. As a matter of SDOU trivia, this tenure is a record. The President who served the next longest was Herman Chilson, who served 2.5 years.

I have reread all my previous President's Pages, and I see that my thinking has run to about the same things - careful reporting of observations, increasing public awareness of birds, and doing what we can to protect wild bird populations. Now we must look to the future.

One of our primary objectives is to complete the revision of our book, *Birds of South Dakota*. As I mentioned in the June 1985 President's Page, the work is progressing well, although the completion date is still several years away.

About a year ago, in the September 1984 President's Page, I discussed Breeding Bird Surveys as a means for learning more about the numbers and distributions of the birds of our state. I repeat that we need more observers to run these surveys. Breeding Bird Surveys are not for everyone. Basic prerequisites for participating include sufficiently acute hearing to hear calls and songs and the ability to recognize those sounds.

Several of us have been discussing the concept of a breeding bird atlas, such as several other states and provinces are developing. The atlas involves systematic coverage of the state by dividing South Dakota into blocks of workable size and then attempting to learn what species breed within each block. A good example of the method is Dennis Skadsen's "Notes on the Avifauna of Hartford Beach State Park" (SDBN 36:44-47), in which each species' breeding status is listed as confirmed or probable, depending on available evidence.

Life history studies are another approach to the goal of learning more about birds. Any one of us can choose a species and follow it through the year. Among South Dakota species that we can observe easily are the American Kestrel, Upland Sandpiper, Common Nighthawk, flicker, both kingbirds, Brown Thrasher, both bluebirds, all the vireos, Yellow-head-



ed Blackbird, and Lark Bunting. These studies should be written for publication in *Bird Notes*.

Finally, to insure appropriate living conditions for birds, we should all do what we can to protect habitats. I urge the SDOU to work closely with the Nature Conservancy. We are off to a good start---many of us are members of both organizations. I am confident that the SDOU will continue to be effective in working towards our objectives: "to encourage the study of birds in South Dakota and to promote the study of ornithology by more closely uniting the students of this branch of natural science."

IN MEMORIAM
Charlotte Norton Baird
1908-1984

Charlotte Norton Baird, a life member of the South Dakota Ornithologists' Union, died on 19 December 1984 at the Redfield Community Hospital and was buried in Redfield.

She was born in Sioux Falls and moved to Redfield at age 2. Her father was engaged in farm management and the Federal Land Bank, a business she took over after his death.

She was a tough, little 110 lb woman. She was often seen in the grain fields and at the elevators working side by side with her farmer patrons. At an early age, Charlotte accompanied her father on field trips. At this time she became aware of birds, wildlife, flowers, and weeds and became proficient at their identification.

Charlotte taught in the Spink County Rural schools. After graduating from Dakota Wesleyan in Mitchell, she taught in Timber Lake, Mobridge, Ipswich, and Redfield. She told of forming a human chain with her pupils extending out from her schoolhouse to rescue a child approaching the school during a dust storm that had suddenly appeared and completely blocked visibility. During the summer she co-managed farms with her dad. One winter she attended the Greg School of Business in Chicago.

She married late in life to Herbert Baird, an officer in the United States Air Force. They traveled extensively. Always she studied and learned about birds. After retirement, she took the Cornell University correspondence course in Ornithology. She contributed her recollections of birding in the 1930's in an article in *Bird Notes* (32:32-33).

Her backyard was a great feeding station. When small birds hit her windows, she carefully wrapped and froze them,

to be donated to the study collection at Northern State College.

Charlotte was a very meticulous person. She kept a yearly little black book of bird sightings. Her field ability was first-rate. She was a great teacher to her friends, who loved to go birding with her. She was very modest about her knowledge, but was generous when asked. She was also modest about the love her friends offered her, often coming to town without visiting, in case she would impose. She was generous with her money to wildlife causes. Her loss will be felt deeply by all who knew her.

AVIAN PECTEN

by Brian Shishnia
Northern State College
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Introduction

The pecten is a structure found on the retina in reptiles' and birds' inner eyes. In birds, pecten is well developed and probably serves as a nutritive source for the dense retinas. The pecten's size and structure differs, sometimes dramatically, from one bird species to another. Due to this structural diversity, other hypotheses of pecten function abound. Most of these ideas have not been proven, some because of their complexity, others because of the lack of sophisticated experimental equipment.

Methods, Materials, and Acknowledgments

The pecten tissue used in this study came from Red Crossbill eyes collected from window-killed birds at Northern State College. Dr. Roy Burt and Dr. John Hastings of St. Luke's Hospital sectioned, stained, and mounted the pecten tissue for me. Dr. Berberian of Dakota Midland Hospital then allowed me to photograph these pecten slides using a microscope with an adapter for a 35mm camera. Dr. Dan Tallman served as my faculty advisor during this project.

Discussion

Structure

Generally the pecten is formed just above the optic disc, the mid-dorsal area of the eye where the optic nerve begins. This point of origin, and the pecten's location relative to it, can be seen in figure 1. A large portion of

the pecten is usually attached to the inner eye tissue. However, in some birds the forward part of the pecten may be apart from the inner eye tissue, but attached by a thin transparent membrane. The pecten's tissue consists of a dense network of capillaries, arterioles, veinules, and melanin pigments of variable shades. This tissue is surrounded by a small amount of connective tissue and a thin transparent membrane that is in close contact with the pecten's ribbed surface (Slonaker 1918). The pecten may be a fairly small, triangular shaped, pleated mass of tissue restricted to the mid-dorsal area of the inner eye or an elongated, pleated, tubular structure that nearly touches the lens (Farner and King 1973) (see figure 2).

Theories of function

One of the first theories of pecten function was that it serves as a nutritive structure for the inner eye tissue (Wingstrand and Munk, 1965). This theory was probably based on the observation that the majority of pecten tissue is highly vascularized. In recent years this nutritive theory has been supported by studies that involve completely blocking the blood vessels leading to the pecten. This operation caused total degeneration of the pecten followed by almost complete atrophy of the retinal tissue (Wingstrand and Munk 1965). Cathodes placed within the vitreous humor of a living pigeon confirm that oxygen levels of the inner eye are much higher around the pecten than elsewhere in the eye. That pecten tissue contains substantial amounts of mitochondria, Golgi bodies, and build-ups of carbonic anhydrase further suggest that cellular metabolism and nutrient transportation are taking place.

Menner (in Farner and King 1973) used an ophthalmoscope to view the shadow that is cast by the pecten onto a bird's retina. Menner believed that this shadow forms a uniform grid pattern on the retina that enhances visual resolution. According to theory, this increased resolution is achieved by the sudden appearance of an object out of each shadow area. This effect is similar to watching a rabbit run just along the far side of a picket fence. Every time the rabbit appears from behind a board, the rabbit seems to become larger or more perceivable. If true, this process would allow insect-eating birds to better locate their prey and raptors to find mobile fish and rodents. However, Wingstrand and Munk (1965) state that, from the pecten's position in the eye (in line with the optic center of the lens and cornea), even under ideal light conditions, the shadow

RED CROSSBILL
EYE SECTION :

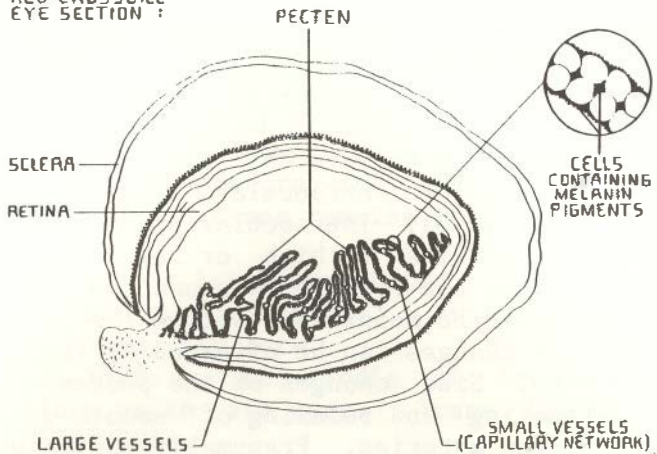


Figure 1. A Red Crossbill eye section showing the relative position of the pecten. The retina has been detached from the sclera during the preparation of the specimen.



Figure 2. A microphotograph showing Red Crossbill pecten enlarged about 100x. Note the high degree of vascularization of this tissue.

that is cast on a bird's retina is quite small and does not produce a well-defined grid. While the resolution theory may be correct, at this time conclusive supportive evidence is lacking.

Other researchers believe that the pecten is an equalizer or stabilizer of intraocular pressure fluctuations (Farner and King, 1973). Intraocular pressure changes take place when a bird flies to high or low altitudes. This theory assumes that the retinal rods and cones require that a constant pressure be maintained within the inner eye. Inner eye pressure changes can be affected by turgidity changes of the pecten. Size changes of the pecten would result from the contracting and relaxing of smooth muscle tissue surrounding pecten arteries. Presumably the inner eye pressure is reflexly controlled. The outside layer of a bird's eye is hardened and contains a scleral ring, a band of bone segments around the front of the eye that adds further structural support. The pecten, along with the eyes' hardened exterior, would monitor and control any pressure changes within the eye.

Another theory is that the pecten helps a bird to determine accurately the sun's position (Wingstrand and Munk, 1965). The pecten is here believed to be a visual compass used for migration. The pecten, as a fixed calibrator, would allow a bird to judge the sun's position relative to the earth and to calculate its own position. This migration theory allows for great structural diversity of the pecten. Each species of bird has a different migratory route just as each species has a different structural configuration of pecten. Again, conclusive evidence for this theory is lacking.

Thompson (1928) suggested that the pecten may serve as a sun shield and as a mirror. First, the lower less pigmented sides of the pecten absorb glaring light. Second, the bridge of the pecten, which is highly pigmented, casts an image onto the upper portion of the retina. This process would allow increased perception of predators attacking from above. But, because bright light is needed for an image to be cast onto the retina after reaching the pecten, raptors would have to be attacking from the direction of the sun for birds to perceive them. Of what use this reflection process would be to raptors, many of which have quite large, well developed pectens, is also unclear.

Conclusions

The pecten has been shown to be necessary for proper retina maintenance. The pecten's tissue, being mostly vascular, and experimental evidence lends credibility to the nutritive theory. However, variations in pecten size and structure have not been shown to correlate directly to the nutritive process. Therefore, the probability that the pecten has additional functions remains likely.

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GENERAL NOTES

PEREGRINE FALCON SIGHTING.--We observed a Peregrine Falcon landing on a water tower railing at 6th Street and 14th Ave. in Brookings on 17 May 1985 at about 6 pm. The Peregrine remained at the tower less than 20 minutes from the initial sighting after which time it dived at and harassed a passing American Crow. The tower was checked several times in the next 2 days but we did not see the Peregrine again.--Lester D. Flake and Raymond L. Linder, Brookings 57006.

JACKSON COUNTY UPDATE.--Of the 9 American Tree Sparrows that were not retrapped during the 1983/84 winter, 1 was caught during this past winter (1984/85). The bird was banded on 25 November 1983 and probably wintered elsewhere. This record indicates the survival of at least 40 of the 48 birds banded after the severe weather of Christmas week 1983. Also during the 1984/85 winter, 15 of the 39 American Tree Sparrows retrapped during the 1983/84 winter returned and were again caught at my feeding station. All counted, I had a 33% return on the 48 tree sparrows banded from 25 November to 16 December 1983.

I have also added 5 more birds to my Jackson Co. list: Long-eared Owl, Bohemian Waxwing, Evening Grosbeak, Rosy Finch, and Peregrine Falcon. My comprehensive county list appeared in the last issue of *Bird Notes*.--Ken Graupmann, Kadoka 57543.

EVIDENCE OF NESTING CLARK'S NUTCRACKERS.--Just east and north of Dewey, South Dakota, on 20 March 1985, I counted 20 Clark's Nutcrackers. I found the birds along a 4 mile line from Pass Creek to Plum Canyon in the pine and juniper-covered canyons and in the sparse pine on the outer slope of the Hogback at the edge of an old burn area.

Several times single birds flew silently out from isolated bushy pines. At the time, this activity did not inspire me to inspect any of these trees for nests. But I should have looked. When I revisited the area on 29 April, I found adult nutcrackers feeding fledged young. If the shortest period from beginning of incubation to fledging is 41 days (fide *Audubon Encyclopedia of North American Birds*), then brooding must have begun no later than 20 March.

A good time to locate Clark's Nutcrackers is when the young are just leaving their nests. At this time the birds are the most raucous. On 29 April I heard the birds from 0.5 miles away and when I was in their midst, they made a real cacophony. An impending thunderstorm and a red rock box canyon provided the setting for this nutcracker suite. The storm cut my visit to about 5 minutes. About 10 adults flew in and out among the pines and I found 5 young. I saw 1 young being fed and got a good enough look at another to note its dull plumage and dark (almost black) breast with downy feathers. The young's call was higher and much less guttural than the adults'.

The extreme southern part of the Black Hills had an abundant pine cone crop, which no doubt attracted the nutcrackers to this area. The location is only 2 miles south of part of the Hogback named the Elk Mountains, which is mentioned in Bent's *Life Histories of North American Birds* as part of the nutcrackers' normal range. Bent also mentions that this species sometimes nests in juniper. Nutcrackers are probably restricted in the Black Hills to areas with significant juniper stands and only occur during years with excellent pine cone crops. Another possibility is that Clark's Nutcrackers nest in the Black Hills every year, in Wyoming or South Dakota, depending on the pine cone crop.--Richard A. Peterson, Hot Springs 57747.

BOOK REVIEWS

by Dan Tallman
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The Life and Letters of Alexander Wilson by Clark Hunter. 1983. American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia. 456 pp, hardbound, \$50.00.

In this Audubon centennial year, a biography and collection of letters of Alexander Wilson, who is considered by some to have been Audubon's rival, is most timely. This book is lavishly produced. The text is printed with rather distinctive type face and heavy weight, pressed paper. This work is a collector's item for the historian, ornithologist, and bibliophile alike.

Hunter may be classified as a Wilsonophile, and as is the case with those devoted to a particular subject, tends to find delight in the trivia of his subject. For example, few readers would be interested to learn that the Cape May Warbler, a bird Wilson discovered, was recently found in Europe 1.5 miles from Wilson's Scottish birthplace. Some letters with mundane contents might well have been deleted; but most will be of interest to those with an historical bent. This book is more than merely a collection of letters. The first section of the text is a biography. At first I found the writing rather verbose but later, as I became involved in Wilson's fascinating life, the unique style passed unnoticed. Indeed, I began to appreciate Hunter's dry humor.

This volume contains 4 color plates, 17 black and white reproductions, and 3 rather irrelevant maps. (I found some of the reproductions trivial—a painting not by Wilson of his home town and a photograph of the church where he was christened.) Nonetheless, Wilson's bird paintings are a joy. Audubon, who thought his *Birds of America* was a unique attempt at an American Ornithology, must have been surprised at discovering Wilson's art work. The most interesting plates are those providing evidence that Audubon and/or his publishers plagiarize Wilson's work. An example is a mirror image of one of Wilson's Mississippi Kites that appears in one of Audubon's plates. Although Wilson is considered to be the better naturalist, Audubon is generally deemed the superior artist, so the plagiarism is all the more strange.

Arctic Ordeal: the journal of John Richardson, surgeon-naturalist with Franklin, 1820-1822. Edited by C. Stuart Houston. 1984. McGill-Queen's University Press, Kingston and Montreal, hardbound 349 pp, \$29.95.

Arctic Ordeal makes great reading in front of a winter hearth. This diary describes an attempt to find the north-west passage; an expedition that ended in near starvation and, apparently, cannibalism and murder. Only 9 of the 20 explorers returned.

The success of this journal is partly ensured by the reader knowing of the impending tragedy; soon the explorers will be eating their moccasins and hungrily consuming lichen broth. The book is also interesting for those of us arm-chair explorers who delight in natural histories of far lands.

The text is nicely illustrated with black and white line drawings of arctic animals and landscapes. Also included are a profusion of maps and good commentaries and appendices on observations of birds, mammals, fish, plants, lichens and geology. The book ends with a selected bibliography and what appears to be an exhaustive index.

A Guide to Bird Behavior Volume II by Donald W. Stokes and Lillian Q. Stokes. 1985, Little Brown and Co., Boston. Softbound, 334 pp, \$9.95.

This guide provides a unique introduction into the world of bird behavior with accounts of 25 species common to the eastern United States. Each account contains an introduction to the species, a calendar of when to expect certain behaviors, descriptions of visual and vocal displays, and notes on territory, courtship, nest building, breeding, plumage, and migration. Much of the information found here does not seem to be readily available elsewhere.

The introductory sections explain how to use the book, and at the end one finds a glossary of terms, a bibliography of articles and books listed by bird species, and a checklist of nests and displays that were previously described in the text. The book is illustrated with handsome black and white ink drawings and with small sketches of various behaviors, the latter conveniently located on the page margins.

Essentially this book is a field guide to bird behavior and I look forward to using it next spring. Meanwhile, the text contains a wealth of data on bird behavior that will make excellent winter reading. For example, occasionally I

have heard strange White-breasted Nuthatch calls. Here are described and explained some 7 nuthatch calls, ranging from notes given to assure contact between flock members to whistles only given by the male prior to courtship chases. At such a reasonable price, I suggest one not hold out for this text as a Christmas gift but go out and purchase a copy for oneself.

A Dictionary of Birds, Edited by Bruce Campbell and Elizabeth Lack. 1985. Buteo Books, Vermillion. Hardbound, 670 pp, \$75.00.

Produced by our own Joyce and Byron Harrell, this dictionary of ornithological terms and concepts is directed towards the advanced birder. A wealth of information is packed into this relatively short book. Actually the size is deceptive since the text is set in very small type. This book does not overlap with the more popularly-oriented *Audubon Encyclopedia of Birds*. The dictionary lacks the encyclopedia's glossy color photographs but does have many high quality black and white photographs and line drawings. Because the text is not limited to American species, but covers all the bird families of the world, the dictionary contains far more information than the Audubon encyclopedia.

From the cover flap we learn that this dictionary contains contributions from over 280 ornithologists. Although the flap claims that over 800,000 words are defined, Joyce Harrell assures me the actual number is nearer 1,010,000! The book is of historical interest because it is in line of succession from Newton's *A Dictionary of Birds* (1896) and Thompson's *A New Dictionary of Birds* (1964), both invaluable references long out of print. This heritage gives the book a European outlook. Looking up the word "loon," for example, one is told "substantive name used in North America for all the species of Gaviidae (see Diver)," where the family is given a page describing characteristics, habitat, distribution, migration, food, behavior, voice, and breeding. Indeed, the dictionary was originally published in Europe in 1985 by the British Ornithologists' Union.

This book contains a compilation of a diverse set of data unavailable in any other single text. Besides natural history, here is to be found morphology, embryology, physiology, and even a long section on biostatistics. Many entries end with a list of further references. In short, this text has just about everything one could want to learn about ornithology. The price is steep but well worth the sacri-

vice for anyone more than just casually interested in birds. It should be at the head of most of our Christmas book want lists and may be obtained from Buteo Books, Box 481, Vermillion, SD 57069.

THE 1985 SPRING SEASON
by Nelda Holden and Bruce Harris
Box 605, Clear Lake SD 57226

March began with above normal temperatures and little moisture. Until a 2-foot snow on 20 March that remained until the first of April, we had little snow cover. The warm weather continued into April, forcing vegetation to be about 2 weeks ahead of normal. East River April rainfall was normal and about 2 inches over normal in May. West River was very dry. The early spring caused an interesting migration. We enjoyed a good movement of shorebirds, highlights being 3 Whimbrels and a Short-billed Dowitcher. However, the small passerine migration was very poor. Although very few in numbers, 22 warbler species were observed in the state. A Cerulean Warbler was seen by many SDOU members at Newton Hills State Park. Only the Chipping, White-crowned, and Harris' Sparrows were in good numbers this year, with the others few in numbers and spotty in distribution.

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COMMON LOON--5 April, Charles Mix Co. (DRS). 6 April, Hutchinson Co. (LJA). 7 April, Hughes Co. (GM). 13 April, Day Co. (KHH). 14 April, Lake Mitchell (GRP). 21 April, Fall River Co., Angostura Reservoir, 2 (SP).

HORNED GREBE--4 April, Charles Mix Co., 15 (DRS). 9 April, Turner Co. (LJA). 28 April, Deuel Co. (BKH).

EARED GREBE--16 March, Charles Mix Co., early (KK). 29 March, Hutchinson Co., 2 (LJA). 6 April, Gregory Co., 1 (GLS).

WESTERN GREBE--10 April, Hutchinson Co., 4 (LJA). 2 May, Fall River Co., Angostura Reservoir, 2 (RAP). Dark phase noted in Meade Co. (NRW).

AMERICAN WHITE PELICAN--30 March, Roberts Co., 15 (BKH). 30 March, Bon Homme Co. (KK). 10 April, Codington Co., 100 nests with eggs (BE, GB).

DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT--28 March, Yankton Co. (KK). 28 March, Hutchinson Co. (LJA). 29 March, Brookings Co. (MB). 29 March, Day Co. (RLB).

GREAT BLUE HERON--10 March, Bon Homme Co. (KK).

GREAT EGRET--9 April, Codington Co. (BKH). 9 April, Charles Mix Co. (DRS).

SNOWY EGRET--24 April, Bon Homme Co. (KK). 6 May, Sand Lake NWR (SJW). 8 May, Waubay NWR (BKH, KHH, MJR). 9 May, Jackson Co. (KG).

LITTLE BLUE HERON--18 May, Waubay NWR (BKH, JMG). 1 June, Lake Thompson, possibly nesting (LIW, DGW).

CATTLE EGRET--18 April, McCook Co., 3 (LJA). 20 April, Sand Lake NWR (WAS). Also early May reports from Brookings and Codington Co. Rookery active at lake Thompson (DGW).

GREEN-BACKED HERON--29 April, Sanborn Co., very early (RGR).

BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT-HERON--2 May, Fall River Co., Angostura Reservoir, 2 (RAP).

WHITE-FACED IBIS--24 April, Day Co., very early (KHH). 7 and 23 May, Codington Co. (BKH). 18 May, Sand Lake, 2 (SJW).

TUNDRA SWAN--15 and 17 March, Hutchinson Co., very early (MSS). 16 March, Sand Lake (SJY).

GREATER WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE--12 March, Turner Co. (LJA).

SNOW GOOSE--9 March, Turner Co. (LJA). 16 March, between Brookings and Lake Andes, 1000's (NJH). 28 March, Sand Lake NWR, peak at 255,000 (WAS). Late dates: 21 May, Fall River Co., 1 (PFS, RCR); 22 May, Jackson Co., 1 (KG). 28 May, Union Co., 20 (PFS).

ROSS' GOOSE--12 March, Turner Co. (LJA). 12 March-9 April, 98 found in 10 flocks.

- CANADA GOOSE--20 February, Gregory Co. (GLS). 20 February, Jackson Co. (KG).
25 February, Day Co., 1 (LR).
- WOOD DUCK--7 March, Charles Mix Co., 4 (KK). 12 March, Union Co. (LJA). 7
April, Gregory Co., 3 pair (GLS).
- GREEN-WINGED TEAL--2 March, Jackson Co. (KG). 8 March, Yankton Co. (LJA). 3
April, Sanborn Co., 70 (RGR).
- BLUE-WINGED TEAL--23 March, Bon Homme Co. (KK). 24 March, Moody Co. (LIW).
26 March, Gregory Co. (GLS). 29 March, Turner Co. (LJA).
- NORTHERN SHOVELER--11 March, Yankton Co. (KK).
- CINNAMON TEAL--24 March, Yankton Co., earliest ever (WH, JEW).
- AMERICAN WIGEON--25 February, Yankton Co. (KK).
- REDHEAD--13 March, Lake Yankton, 2500 (SVS). 16 March, Lake Andes NWR, over
400 (ORS).
- RING-NECKED DUCK--25 February, Yankton (LJA). 10 March, Lincoln Co. (MSS).
10 March, Yankton Co., 4 (KK). 13 March, Yankton Co., 250 (SVS).
- GREATER SCAUP--23 March, Sand Lake NWR, large flock carefully observed (DAT).
- LESSER SCAUP--25 February, Yankton Co. (LJA).
- BLACK SCOTER--26-28 April, Yankton Co., male (KK)
- WHITE-WINGED SCOTER--26 April, Yankton Co., 1 female (KK).
- COMMON GOLDENEYE--Late dates: 22 April, Waubay NWR (MJR); 27 April, Sand Lake
NWR (DAT).
- BARROW'S GOLDENEYE--1 March, Rapid City, male courting unidentified female
goldeneye (DAT, BKH, GP); last seen 24 March (NRW).
- HOODED MERGANSER--17 March, Waubay NWR (JWK). 30 April, Jackson Co. (KG). 5
April, Bennett Co., Lacreek, pair (MMM).
- COMMON MERGANSER--8 March, Hutchinson Co. (LJA). About 2 weeks late in Deuel
Co. (BKH) and in low numbers in Brookings Co. (NJH).
- RED-BREASTED MERGANSER--14 March, Minnehaha Co., 4 (DR). 4 April, Yankton
Co., 5 (KK). Also reported from Charles Mix, Codington, Day, and Hutchinson
Co.
- RUDDY DUCK--10 March, Lincoln Co., 1, very early (MSS). 16 March, Lake Andes,
5 (NJH, ORS).
- TURKEY VULTURE--29 March, Fall River Co., 2 (EEM). Also reported from Bon
Homme, Charles Mix, Day, Lincoln, and Hughes Co.
- OSPREY--17 April, Codington Co. (BKH, JMG). 21 April, Yankton Co. (KK). 25
May, Lincoln Co. (SDOU).
- NORTHERN HARRIER--28 February, Hyde Co. (BKH). 1 March, Haakon Co. (BKH).
- SHARP-SHINNED HAWK--7 March, Jackson Co. (KG). 25 May, Lincoln Co. (DAT). 29
May, Harding Co., Slim Buttes, nesting (?) (MMM).
- COOPER'S HAWK--12 April, Lincoln Co. (LJA). 15 April, Roberts Co. (BKH). 29
May, Harding Co., Slim Buttes (MMM). 1 June, Waubay NWR, 1, nesting (?)
(MJR).
- NORTHERN GOSHAWK--15 April, Sturgis Area, dead bird apparently hit tree 2 feet
above ground (feathers and skin on tree trunk) (EEM) [Poacher may have also
bashed head on tree]. 30 March, Gregory Co. (GLS).

BROAD-WINGED HAWK--25 May, Lincoln Co., Newton Hills State Park, nesting (?) (SDOU).

SWAINSON'S HAWK--9 April, Clark Co., 5 (RLB). 13 April, Brookings Co, pair at nest (NJH et al.).

FERRUGINOUS HAWK--10 March, Shannon Co., 5 (RAP).

ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK--7 May, Custer Co. (MMM). 17 May, Deuel Co., latest ever (BKH).

GOLDEN EAGLE--10 March, Shannon Co., 16 (RAP). 12 April, Day Co., 2 (MJR).

AMERICAN KESTREL--6 March, Waubay NWR, wintering (?) (MHG, RLB, GRW).

MERLIN--10 March, Lincoln Co. (MSS). 30 May, Harding Co. (MMM).

PEREGRINE FALCON--28 April, Bon Homme Co., feeding on Ring-billed Gull (KK). 17 May, Brookings (Rt, LF). 22 May, Brown Co. (DAT).

PRAIRIE FALCON--16 March, Charles Mix Co. (DRS). 31 May, Waubay NWR (MJR).

SAGE GROUSE--15 April, Fall River Co., 6 displaying near Edgemont (RAP).

GREATER PRAIRIE CHICKEN--9 April, Charles Mix Co., 8 dancing (DRS). 11 April, Gregory Co., GFP survey, 33 males, up 26% from 1984 (GLS, DLL).

SHARP-TAILED GROUSE--11 April, Gregory Co, 93 males, up 150% from 1984 (GLS, DLL). 28 May, Harding Co., dancing (MMM). 31 May, McPherson Co., 6 (BKH).

WILD TURKEY--25 May, Newton Hills State Park (SDOU).

NORTHERN BOBWHITE--None in Gregory Co. (GLS).

VIRGINIA RAIL--18 May, Codington Co. (JMG).

SORA--1 May, Sanborn Co. (RGR). 2 May, Union Co. (LJA). 5 May, Brown Co. (DAT).

AMERICAN COOT--16 March, Lake Andes, 11 (DRS).

SANDHILL CRANE--25 March, Sturgis area, 150 (EEM). 1-6 April, Perkins Co., 1000 in wheat stubble (GBH). 3-10 April, Jackson Co. (KG). 9 April, Charles Mix Co., 1000 (DRS). 4 April, Codington Co., 7 (BKH). 27 April, Roberts Co., 1 (BKH). 5 April, Moody Co., 10 (LIW, DGW). 4 April, Roberts Co., 60 (MJR). 17 April, Day Co. (MJR). 22 April, Bon Homme Co. (KK).

BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER--9 May, Grant Co., 18 (RLB). 17 May, Sanborn Co., 2 (RGR). 18 May, Day Co., groups of 3 and 5 (BKH, JMG). 22 May, Fall River Co., 1 (PFS). 27 May, Kingsbury Co., 11 (NJH, LIW).

LESSER GOLDEN-PLOVER--30 April, Codington Co., 13 (BKH). Also reported from Deuel, Brookings, Day, Brown, and Moody Co.

SEMI-PALMATED PLOVER--6 May, Aberdeen (DAT). 8 May, Jackson Co., 4 (KG). 27 May, Kingsbury Co., 3 (NJH, LIW).

PIPING PLOVER--22 April, Yankton Co. (KK). 9 May, Jackson Co. (KG). 10 May, Pierre (DAT). 18 May, Day Co., pair and nest with 4 eggs (BKH, JMG).

KILLDEER--6 March, Day Co., 1 (MHG). 9 March, Gregory Co. (GLS). 10 March, Deuel Co. (BKH). 10 March, Faulk Co. (MMM).

AMERICAN AVOCET--14 April, Edmunds Co. (MMM). 17 April, Brown Co. (MJR). 2 May, Fall River Co., Angustora Reservoir, 45 (RAP).

GREATER YELLOWLEGS--25 March, Sanborn Co. (RGR). 30 March, Brown Co. (DAT).

LESSER YELLOWLEGS--29 March, Charles Mix Co. (DRS).

SOLITARY SANDPIPER--28 April, Brown Co. (DAT).

WILLET--11 April, Day Co., Waubay NWR (MHG). 19 April, Faulk Co. (MMM).

SPOTTED SANDPIPER--28 April, Brown Co. (DAT).
UPLAND SANDPIPER--23 April, Brookings Co. (NJH). 24 April, Bon Homme Co. (KK).
WHIMBREL--29 April, Codington Co., 3, earliest ever (BKH, JDJ, DRS). 6 May, Codington Co., 1 (BKH).
LONG-BILLED CURLEW--7 April, Custer Co., 7 (MMM). 14 April, Pennington Co., 2 (EEM). 26 May, Custer Co., 15 in loose group (MMM).
HUDSONIAN GODWIT--1 May, Sarborn Co., 12 (RGR). 10 May, Day Co., 29 (MJR). 27 and 28 May, Union Co., Elk Point, late dates (PFS). Also observed in Brown, Codington, and Minnehaha Co.
MARBLED GODWIT--11 April, Codington Co. (BKH, JMG). 11 April, Faulk Co. (MMM). 30 April, Jackson Co., 11 (KG). 2 May, Fall River Co., Angustora Reservoir, 6 (RAP).
RUDDY TURNSTONE--1 June, Marshall Co., Piyas Lake, 3 (MJR, RLB, MHG).
SANDERLING--22 May, Fall River Co., Angustora Reservoir (PFS). 29 and 31 May, McPherson Co. (BKH).
SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPER--29 April, Marshall Co., over 300 (RLB).
WESTERN SANDPIPER--6 April, Bon Homme Co., 10, no details (KK). 12 May, Meade Co., 3, closely observed (NRW).
LEAST SANDPIPER--5 May, Brown Co. (DAT). 6 May, Bon Homme Co. (KK). 8 May, Jackson Co. (KG).
WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER--10 May, Lake Co., (LJA). 18 May, Oakwood lakes (NJH et al.). 20 May, Brown Co. (DAT).
BAIRD'S SANDPIPER--25 March, Sarborn Co., 10 (RGR). 23 May, Shannon Co., 8 miles S of Batesland (PFS).
PECTORAL SANDPIPER--8 April, Turner Co. (LJA). 13 April, 3 miles E of Oakwood Lakes, 20 (NJH et al.). Very common in the NE.
DUNLIN--10 May, Lake Co. (LJA). 14 May, Brown Co. (DAT). 18 May, Day Co., 45 (BKH, JMG). 24 May, Aurora Co. 4 (PFS).
STILT SANDPIPER--6 May, Brown Co. (DAT). 17 May, Jackson Co., 18 (KG). 21 May, Fall River Co., 12 miles S of Edgemont (PFS, RCR). 23 May, Shannon Co., 8 miles S of Batesland, 27 (PFS).
SHORT-BILLED DOWITCHER--14 May, Brown Co. (DAT).
LONG-BILLED DOWITCHER--5 May, Brown Co. (DAT). 7 May, Jackson Co. (KG).
COMMON SNIPER--1 April, McCook Co. (LJA). 6 April, Brown Co. (DAT). 13 April, 1 mile S of Bruce, 25 (NJH, MB, et al.).
AMERICAN WOODCOCK--19 March, Charles Mix Co. (KK). 20 March, Lincoln Co., Newton Hills, 2 calling (MSS). 23 March, Sioux Falls, 1 (MB). Also observed in Codington, Day, and Miner Co.
WILSON'S PHALAROPE--25 April, Brookings Co. (KHH). 27 April, Hutchinson Co. (LJA).
RED-NECKED PHALAROPE--29 May, McPherson Co., 3 (BKH). Only report.
FRANKLIN'S GULL--26 March, Codington Co, early (BKH). 11 May, Fall River Co., 20 (RAP). 22 May, Fall River Co., 1 (PFS).

BONAPARTE'S GULL--10 April, Hutchinson Co., early (LJA). 12 April, Charles Mix Co., 20 (DRS, MSS). 15 April, Roberts Co., 23 (BKH). Also reported in Yankton, Day, Hamlin, and Hughes Co. More seen than usual.

RING-BILLED GULL--8 March, Yankton, Clay, and Hutchinson Co. (LJA). 10 March, Charles Mix Co. (DRS). 20 March, Gregory Co., 225 (GLS). 22 May, Fall River Co., Angustora Reservoir, 19 (PFS).

CALIFORNIA GULL--18 May, Day Co. (BKH). 22 May, Fall River Co., Angustora Reservoir, 1 (PFS).

HERRING GULL--13 March, Yankton and Turner Co. (SVS, LJA). 27 March, Gregory Co., 6 (GLS).

GLAUCOUS GULL--24 March, Yankton Co. (WH).

FORSTER'S TERN--18 April, Hamlin Co., early (MB). 21 April and 9 May, Jackson Co. (KG). 21 April, Yankton Co. (KK). 2 May, Fall River Co., 19 (RAP). 22 May, Fall River Co., 5 (PFS).

LEAST TERN--18 May, Bon Homme Co. (KK).

BLACK TERN--13 May, Minnehaha Co. (KHH). 17 May, Perkins Co., flock (GBH).

BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO--8 May, Waubay, very early (BKH).

YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO--18 May, Yankton Co. (SVS). 25 May, Lincoln Co., Newton Hills State Park, 3 (SDOU). 27 May, Custer Co. (MMMM).

SNOWY OWL--3 March, Charles Mix Co. (DRS). 27 March, Sand Lake NWR, 1 (SJW).

BURROWING OWL--15 April, Gregory Co. (GLS).

LONG-EARED OWL--1 April, Deuel Co. (BKH). 10 April, Faulk Co. (MMMM).

SHORT-EARED OWL--Reported from Brown, Day, Faulk, Pennington, and Yankton Co.

NORTHERN SAW-WHET OWL--24 March, Custer Co. (RB). 19 April, Deuel Co. (GJS).

COMMON NIGHTHAWK--17 May, Day Co. (KHH). 20 May, Charles Mix Co. (DRS). 20 May, Brown Co. (DAT).

COMMON POORWILL--3 May, Rapid City, calling, early (NRW). 30 May, Harding Co. (MMMM).

WHIP-POOR-WILL--26 April, Bon Homme Co. (KK). 4 May, Yankton Co. (SVS). 7 May, Lincoln Co., Newton Hills State Park, 2 (MSS).

CHIMNEY SWIFT--22 April, Bon Homme Co. (KK). 29 April, Deuel Co. (BKH). 29 April, Gregory Co. (GLS). 2 May, Rapid City (NRW). 22 May, Fall River Co., Edgemont, 2 (PFS). 23 May, Winner (PFS).

WHITE-THROATED SWIFT--5 May, Rapid City (NRW).

RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD--19 May, Moody Co. (LIW). 19 May, Yankton Co. (SVS). 1 June, Brookings Co. (GF).

BELTED KINGFISHER--22 March, Turner Co. (LJA). 12 March, Sturgis area, 2 (EEM).

RED-HEADED WOODPECKER--1 May, Sanborn Co. (RGR). 3 May, Turner Co. (LJA).

RED-BELLIED WOODPECKER--12 May, Clay Co. (LJA). 25 May, Lincoln Co. (LJA).

YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER--15 April, Brookings Co. (NJH). 15 April, Roberts Co. (BKH).

OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER--25 May, Minnehaha Co, at least 4 (SOOU).

LEAST FLYCATCHER--7 May, Charles Mix Co. (DRS). 21 May, Fall River Co., Igloo (PFS, RCR).

EASTERN PHOEBE--4 April, Waubay NWR (KHH). 7 April, Lincoln Co. (MSS).

SAY'S PHOEBE--20 April, Meade Co. (NRW).
GREAT CRESTED FLYCATCHER--9 May, Gregory Co. (GLS). 12 May, Yankton Co. (KK).
WESTERN KINGBIRD--30 April, Sanborn Co. (RGR). 2 May, Charles Mix Co. (DRS).
EASTERN KINGBIRD--4 May, Roberts Co. (KHH). 4 May, Gregory Co. (GLS).
PURPLE MARTIN--9 April, Gregory Co. (GLS).
TREE SWALLOW--10 April, Waubay NWR, 1 (JWK). 11 April, Day Co. (BKH).
VIOLET-GREEN SWALLOW--16 May, Custer Co. (NRW).
NORTHERN ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW--21 April, Gregory Co. (GLS). 24 April, Turner
Co. (LJA).
BANK SWALLOW--28 April, Codington Co. (JMG). 2 May, Deuel Co. (KHH).
BARN SWALLOW--12 April, Hutchinson Co., 2 (EEM)
GRAY JAY--27 February, Custer Co., nest building, 2 April, incubating eggs, 24
April, 3 downy young, 29 April, young hopping about in nest tree (RAP et
al.).
CLARK'S NUTCRACKER--FIRST SD BREEDING RECORD, see General Notes.
AMERICAN CROW--6 March, Codington Co., 35 (BKH). 15 March, Charles Mix Co.,
127 (DRS).
RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH--22 May, Brown Co. (GP). 24 May, Codington Co., late
(JMG). 29 May, Harding Co. (MMM).
PYGMY NUTHATCH--Through 19 April, Rapid City (NRW et al.).
ROCK WREN--18 April, Jackson Co., early (KG).
HOUSE WREN--22 April, Gregory Co., singing, early (GLS). 28 April, Yankton
Co. (SVS).
WINTER WREN--No reports.
SEDGE WREN--17 May, Sanborn Co., 2 in same area through 31 May (RGR).
MARSH WREN--18 May, Brookings Co. (NJH et al.). 18 May, Waubay NWR (JWK).
GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET--11 April, Brookings Co. (MB).
RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET--8 April, Yankton Co. (SVS). 15 April, Brown Co. (DAT).
30 April, Day Co. (KHH). This spring several reporters indicated both
kinglet species to be absent or down in numbers.
BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER--25 May, Lincoln Co., Newton Hills State Park, 2 (KHH,
KG).
EASTERN BLUEBIRD--5 March, Yankton Co. (KK). 19 March, Yankton (SVS).
MOUNTAIN BLUEBIRD--4 March, Sturgis area (EEM).
TOWNSEND'S SOLITAIRE--17 March, Brown Co. (DAT, GP). 24 March, Gregory Co.
(GLS). 11 May, Rapid City, last noted at city elevation (NRW).
VEERY--No reports.
GRAY-CHEEKED THRUSH--5 May, Brown Co. (DAT). 7 May, Lincoln Co. (MSS). 8
May, Codington Co. (JMG). 27 May, Lincoln Co., Newton Hills State Park
(PFS). Generally a poor flight.
SWAINSON'S THRUSH--28 April, Brown Co. (DAT). 30 April, Day Co. (KHH). 5
May, Turner Co. (LJA). 6 May, Codington Co. (BKH). Spotty migration: not
seen this season by NJH, MSS, or DRS; in Brown Co. DAT banded average
numbers: 31 Swainson's and 9 Gray-cheeked Thrushes.
HERMIT THRUSH--30 April, Codington Co. and Day Co. (BKH, KHH). Not reported
by other contributors.

WOOD THRUSH--7 May, Lincoln Co., Newton Hills State Park, 3 heard (MSS). 16 May, Bon Homme Co. (KK). 22 May, Union Co. (LJA). 26 May, Newton Hills State Park, nest (RDB, LJA).

GRAY CATBIRD--7 May, Lincoln Co. (MSS). 7 May, Brookings Co. (MB). 8 May, Minnehaha Co. (LJA).

BROWN THRASHER--12 April, Perkins Co. (GBH). 21 April, Turner Co. (LJA).

WATER PIPIT--21 March, McCook Co., 1 (LJA). 31 March, Brookings Co., 5 (NJH, BM).

LOGGERHEAD SHRIKE--14 March, Pennington Co., near Caputa, 1 (NRW). 4 April, McCook Co. (LJA). Also observed in Bon Homme, Day, Charles Mix, Hughes, Roberts and Yankton Co.

BELL'S VIREO--25 May, Sioux Falls (PFS). 26 May, Charles Mix Co. (MSS).

YELLOW-THROATED VIREO--25 May, Lincoln Co., Newton Hills State Park, and at least 5 along Big Sioux River (NRW). No other reports.

WARBLING VIREO--5 May, Gregory Co. (GLS). 6 May, Sanborn and Turner Co. (RGR, LJA). 7 May, Brown and Yankton Co. (DAT, SVS).

PHILADELPHIA VIREO--18 May, Waubay NWB (BKH, KHH, JMG). Only report.

RED-EYED VIREO--18 May, Brookings Co. (NJH et al.). 18 May, Day Co. (JWJ, JMG). 19 May, Perkins Co. (GBH).

TENNESSEE WARBLER--2 May, Brown Co. (DAT). Few reported this year.

DRANGE-CROWNED WARBLER--22 April, Brown Co. (DAT). 29 April, Day Co. (KHH). 30 April, Rapid City (NRW).

NASHVILLE WARBLER--6 May, Yankton Co. (SVS). 17 May, Minnehaha Co. (MSS). 22 May, Moody Co. (LIW).

YELLOW WARBLER--5 May, Gregory Co. (GLS). 6 May, Yankton Co. (SVS). 7 May, Lincoln and Minnehaha Co. (MSS, LJA).

CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER--28 May, Brown Co., 1 banded (DAT). Only report.

MAGNOLIA WARBLER--18 May, Lincoln Co. (MSS). 21-23 May, Codington Co. (JMG). Not seen this spring by DAT or NJH.

CAPE MAY WARBLER--16 May, Pennington Co., Rockerville (LR).

MYRTLE WARBLER--16 April, Brown Co. (DAT). 20 April, Yankton Co. (SVS). 22 April, Rapid City, 1 (30 April, 20) (NRW). Not seen by NJH at Brookings.

BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER--14 May, Brown Co. (DAT). No other reports.

PALM WARBLER--29 April, Codington Co. (BKH).

BLACKPOLL WARBLER--5 May, Gregory Co. (GLS). 6 May, Yankton Co. (SVS). 23 May, Bennett Co., Martin, 1 (PFS). Also reported in Brown, Brookings, Codington, and Lincoln Co. Few reported.

CERULEAN WARBLER--25 May, Lincoln Co., Newton Hills State Park, 1 singing (SDOU); still present 5 July (PL).

BLACK-AND-WHITE WARBLER--5 May, Turner Co. (LJA). 13 May, Brown Co. (DAT). 14 May, Minnehaha Co. (MSS).

AMERICAN REDSTART--14 May, Rapid City (NRW). 16 May, Turner Co. (LJA). 18 May, Brookings Co. (BM). 22 and 23 May, Fall River and Bennett Co., singing males (PFS).

OVENBIRD--8 May, Brown Co. (DAT). 11 May, Rapid City (NRW). 25 May, Lincoln Co., Newton Hills State Park, common. Missed by most reporters.

NORTHERN WATERTHRUSH--1 May, Sanborn Co. (RGR). 6 May, Union Co. (LJA).
CONNECTICUT WARBLER--21 May, Codington Co. (JMG). Only report.
MOURNING WARBLER--24 May, Codington Co. (JMG). 25 May, Brown Co. (DAT). 26 May, Brookings Co. (KHH).
MACGILLIVRAY'S WARBLER--15 May, Brown Co., 1 banded (wing-tail= $<10\text{mm}$) (DAT).
COMMON YELLOWTHROAT--9 May, Brown Co. (DAT). 10 May, Gregory Co., 2 (GLS).
WILSON'S WARBLER--5 May, Brown Co. (DAT). 8 May, Codington Co. (JMG). 25 May, Lincoln Co., Newton Hills State Park (KHH).
YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT--20 May, Jackson Co. (fide NRW). 23 May, Codington Co. (JMG). 26 May, Lincoln Co., Newton Hills State Park (SDOU).
SCARLET Tanager--7 May, Lincoln Co., (MSS). 31 May, Harding Co., Slim Buttes, 1 seen and heard (MMM). Also observed at Waubay NWR, Mitchell, and at Newton Hills State Park.
WESTERN Tanager--19 May, Rapid City (NRW).
NORTHERN CARDINAL--26 March, Aberdeen, male singing (GP, DAT). 25 April, Aberdeen, pair present through summer, eventually fledging, in June, 1 young (NE, DAT). 15 May, Yankton Co., fledgling (SVS).
ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEAK--29 April, Brown Co., 1 singing male (DAT). 4 May, Rapid City (fide NRW). 10 May, Perkins Co. (GBH). 22 May, Fall River Co., Edgemont (PFS, RCR).
BLUE GROSBEAK--25 May, Lincoln Co., 2 (PFS). 27 May, Custer Co. (MMM).
INDIGO BUNTING--9 May, Lincoln Co. (MSS). 12 May, Yankton Co. (SVS). 23 May, Todd Co., 5 singing males (PFS).
DICKCISSEL--20 May, Union Co. (LJA).
RUFOUS-SIDED TOWHEE--8 April, Perkins Co., (GBH). 25 May, Lincoln Co., Newton Hills State Park, 4-5, perhaps nesting (SDOU).
AMERICAN TREE SPARROW--late dates: 5 April, Moody Co. (LIW); 5 April, Spink Co. (MB); 8 April, Brown Co. (HLW).
CHIPPING SPARROW--8 April, Yankton Co. (SVS). 10 April, Brookings Co. (NJH).
CLAY-COLORED SPARROW--29 April, Waubay NWR (MTR). 2 May, Brown Co. (DAT).
FIELD SPARROW--12 April, Charles Mix Co. (DRS). Also recorded in Brookings, Brown, Gregory, Lincoln, and Yankton Co.
VESPER SPARROW--10 April, Minnehaha Co. (LJA).
LARK SPARROW--28 April, Yankton Co. (SVS). 4 May, Charles Mix Co. (DRS).
LARK BUNTING--1 May, Perkins Co. (GBH). 10 May, Pierre (NJH, DAT).
SAVANNAH SPARROW--19 April, Sanborn Co., 6 (RGR). 19 April, Faulk Co. (MMM).
GRASSHOPPER SPARROW--11 April, Waubay NWR (RLB).
LE CONTE'S SPARROW--25 May, Lincoln Co., Newton Hills State Park, singing (MSS et al.).
FOX SPARROW--31 March, Brookings Co. (NJH). late dates: 4 May, Union Co. (LJA); 17 May, Jackson Co. (KG).
SONG SPARROW--12 March, Union Co. (LJA). 19 March, Brookings and Yankton Co. (NJH, SVS).
LINDSEY'S SPARROW--18 April, Codington, Brown, and Moody Co. (JMG, DAT, LIW).
SWAMP SPARROW--28 April, Brown Co. (DAT).

WHITE-THROATED SPARROW--14 April, Moody Co. (LIW). 18 April, Codington Co. (BKH). 15 May, Moody Co. (LIW). Not observed in Brookings Co. (NJH). Fewer reports than usual.

WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW--20 April, Brown Co. (DAT). 22 April, Brookings Co. (JP). Outnumbered White-throated Sparrows (DAT, NJH). Late dates: 15 May, Perkins Co. (GBH). 16 May, Moody Co. (LIW).

HARRIS' SPARROW--23 April through 16 May, Moody Co. (LIW).

DARK-EYED JUNCO--Late dates: 17 April, Charles Mix Co. (DRS); 18 April, Moody Co. (LIW); 20 April, Brookings Co. (JP).

LAPLAND LONGSPUR--1 March, Fall River Co. (RAP). 3 April, Day Co. (KHH).

CHESTNUT-COLLARED LONGSPUR--13 March, Jackson Co., dead male found (KG). 3 April, Day Co. (KHH).

BOBOLINK--8 May, Day Co. (KHH, MJR). 9 May, Turner Co. (LJA).

WESTERN MEADOWLARK--7 March, Turner Co. (LJA). 9 March, Gregory and Charles Mix Co. (GLS, DRS). 10 March, Moody and Brookings Co. (LIW, NJH).

YELLOW-HEADED BLACKBIRD--2 April, Brookings Co. (JP). 10 April, Codington Co. (JMG).

RUSTY BLACKBIRD--15 March, Turner Co. (LJA).

BREWER'S BLACKBIRD--10 March, Lincoln Co. (MSS).

BROWN-HEADED COWBIRD--12 March, Turner Co. (LJA). 17 April, Brown and Yankton Co. (DAT, SVS).

ORCHARD ORIOLE--9 May, Brown Co. (DAT).

BALTIMORE ORIOLE--23 May, near Rosebud, 6 (PFS).

PURPLE FINCH--11 and 20 April, Brown Co. (DAT). No other reports.

CASSIN'S FINCH--Throughout season, Rapid City, 2 banded mid-April (NRW). 1 May, Custer Co., 3 singing males (RAP).

RED CROSSBILL--21 March-15 May, Huron, 5 males, 2 females with young (JWJ). 12 March, Codington Co., male and pair present through 24 April, probably nested in NE (BKH). Present all season, Aberdeen, immature on 30 April (GP). Through mid-May, Brookings Co. (NJH).

COMMON REDPOLL--2 March, Brown Co., 2 (DAT). 4 March, Brookings Co. (NJH). 5 March, Deuel Co., 2 (BKH). 6 March, Charles Mix Co. (DRS). 13 March, Brown Co. (DAT).

HOARY REDPOLL--6 March, Brookings Co. (BM). 10 March, Brown Co., 1 at feeder (banded 11 March, last seen 16 March) (DAT).

PINE SISKIN--March-May, Gregory Co., 700 banded (GLS). Nested in E SD this year: 8 April, Brookings Co., nest with 2 eggs (hatched 25 April and 3 young fledged on 7 May--another nest found at this time with eggs was destroyed by a storm) (BM). 28 and 30 April, Brown Co., juveniles banded (DAT); 4-8 May, Brookings Co., nest with young (GF). Nesting also observed in Deuel, Codington, and Roberts Co. (BKH).

EVENING GROSBEAK--1 March-6 May, Brookings Co., 5 females and 3 males (NJH). 25 March, Codington Co., 2 (MW).

HOUSE SPARROW--15 April, McCook Co., egg on ground below nest (LJA). 5 May, Brown Co., 2 fledglings (DAT).

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