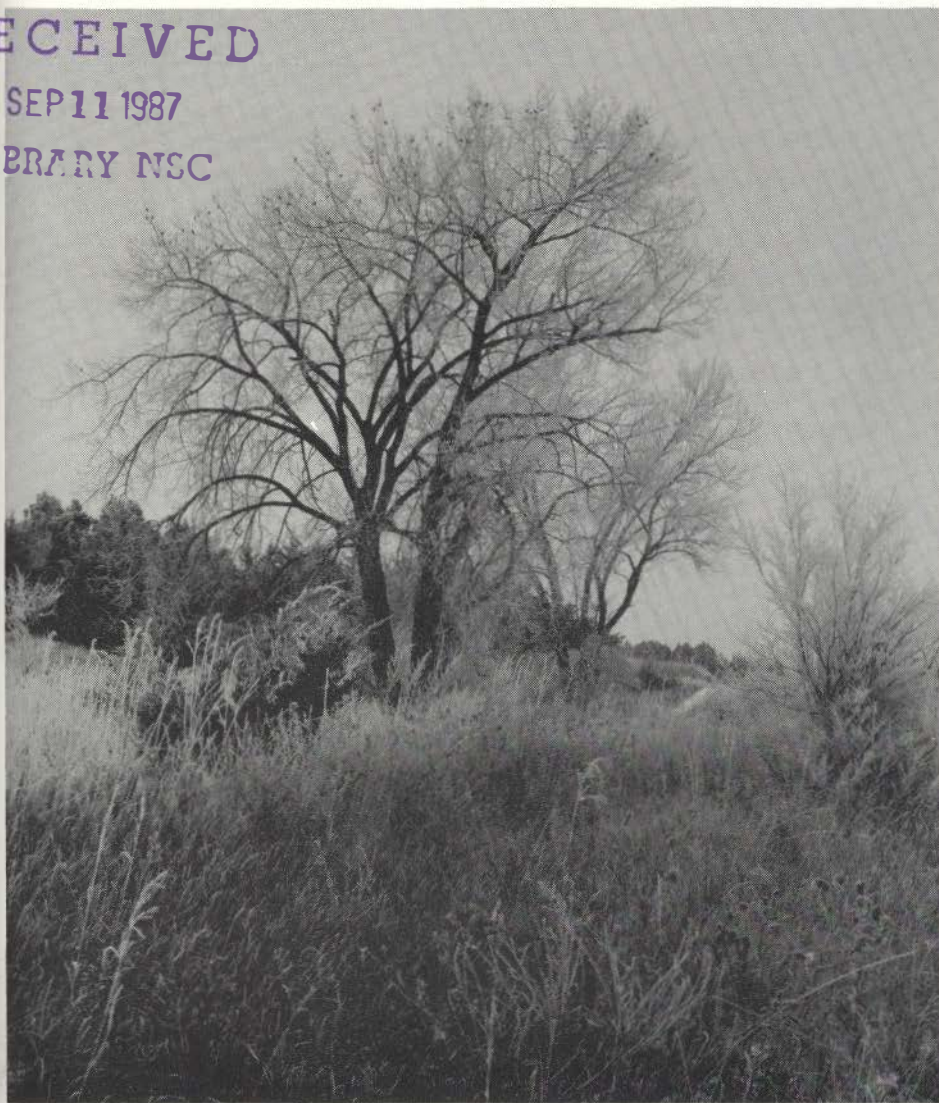


SOUTH DAKOTA  
ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION

RECEIVED

SEP 11 1987

LIBRARY NSC



SOUTH  
BIRD



DAKOTA  
NOTES

*SOUTH DAKOTA BIRD NOTES*, the official publication of the South Dakota Ornithologists' Union (organized 1949), is sent to all members whose dues are paid for the current year. Life members \$125.00; sustaining members \$15.00; regular members \$9.00; family members (husband and wife) with 1 subscription to *Bird Notes* \$12.00; Juniors (10-16) \$4.50; libraries (subscription) \$9.00. Single and back copies: Members \$2.50, Non-members \$3.00. All dues payments, change-of-address notices, and orders for back issues should be sent to the Treasurer, Nelda Holden, Rt. 4, Box 252, Brookings SD 57006. Manuscripts for publication should be sent to Editor Don Tallman, NSC Box 740, Aberdeen SD 57401.

IN THIS ISSUE

Winter Frost by Phil Wyse.....	Cover
President's Page.....	59
Broad-winged Hawks Nesting in the Northern Black Hills by Carol Ring, Steve Stampfli and Barry Parrish.....	60
General Notes--Vermillion Flycatcher and Gray Jay at Sand Lake NWR; Color Slides Printed as Black-and-white Pictures for SDBN; Pileated Woodpecker at Big Stone City; Black-throated Blue Warbler in Gregory County; New Breeding Locations for the Common Tern, Ring-billed Gull and California Gull in NE South Dakota; First Confirmed Nesting of the Ruby-throated Hummingbird in South Dakota; Summary of Recent South Dakota Pileated Woodpecker Records; Summer Tanager in Deuel County; Carolina Wren in Deuel County; Red Knot in Deuel County; Nesting Three-toed Woodpecker; Barred Owl in Lawrence County; Hay's 1986 Banding; Winter Yellow-rumped Warbler at Huron.....	64
Book Reviews.....	71
The 1987 Spring Migration.....	72

---

SOUTH DAKOTA ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION  
officers 1986-1987

President	Jocelyn L. Baker, 3220 Kirkwood Dr., Rapid City 57702
Vice President	Rex Riis, Box 824, Fort Pierre 57532
Secretary	L. M. Baylor, 1941 Red Dale Dr., Rapid City 57702
Treasurer	Nelda Holden, Rt. 4, Box 252, Brookings 57006
Editor and Librarian	Don Tallman, NSC Box 740, Aberdeen 57401

Elected directors

For term expiring 1987: Leon Anderson, Marian; Jocelyn Baker, Rapid City, Lauretta Cole, Mitchell; Gay Simpson, Ft. Pierre; Dennis Skadsen, Grenville.

For term expiring 1988: Ken Graupmann, Kadoka; Joyce Harrell, Vermillion; Richard Peterson, Hot Springs; George Priske, Aberdeen; Galen Steffen, Burke.

For term expiring 1989: Gertice Hinds, Prairie City; Rex Riis, Ft. Pierre; Mark Skadsen, Sioux Falls; Dan Tallman, Aberdeen; Stephen Van Sickle, Yankton.

Past-President Directors

L. M. Baylor, Gilbert Blankespoor, Robert Buckman, Cecil Haight, Byron Harrell, Bruce Harris, Nelda Holden, Kenneth Krumm, N. R. Whitney, Jr.

Associate Editors: Erike Tallman and David Fuller

## PRESIDENTS PAGE



How are bands, permits, rings, Potter's traps, mist nets, pliers, and wing cord measurements related to ornithology and birding? These questions and others dealing with bird banding and similar research-based topics will be addressed at the SDOU's annual fall meeting in Rapid City, to be held jointly with the Inland Bird Banding Association. In anticipation of that meeting, SDOU members may be interested in learning some facts about banding.

Although banding is a fairly recent ornithological activity in the United States, it is not new in Europe. Banding can be traced back to the Roman Empire, when the emperor's falcons were marked for identification. Modern banding began in Denmark with Hans Christian Mortensen, who, in 1890, placed metal bands on the legs of teal, pintails, storks, starlings, and hawks. As these birds dispersed over Europe, other people became interested in "ringing" (as "banding" is called in Europe).

The first known American bander was John James Audubon, who placed silver rings on the legs of phoebe nestlings in his yard. From this rudimentary beginning, banding in this country has expanded to the point where 1.2 to 1.5 million records are added each year to the 35 million records already on file at the Bird Banding Laboratory in Patuxent, Maryland. What kind of information do these records provide? First, and perhaps most importantly it tells us about how long birds live. Banding also tells us what migration routes birds use. Additionally, banding provides us with information on population--increases, decreases and "crashes." Banding data shed light on agricultural and land management problems and the effects of various pollutants on the environment.

Anyone who is at least 18 years old may apply for a banding permit. In order to obtain a permit, one must be able to identify all of the common birds in their different plumages. Further, one must also be recommended by three bird banders and/or ornithologists. These individuals must vouch for the applicant's fitness as a bird bander. The applicant must demonstrate that the proposed banding activity will result in valuable data.

If you wish to learn more about banding and other ornithological research, attend the meeting at the South Dakota School of Mines and Technology on 25-27 September 1987. Dr. Stuart Houston of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, author and bander of 45 years experience, will share his "Adventures Banding Raptors in Saskatchewan." Also speaking will be Dr. Fran Hamerstrom, lecturer and author of eight popular books, including *An Eagle in the Sky* and *Harrier, Hawk of the Marshes*. With over a half-century of banding experiences, Dr. Hamerstrom is well qualified to teach us "How to Think Like a Bird." For those interested in obtaining "hands-on" experience, an early morning banding workshop will be held at Nathaniel Whitney's home.

The weekend promises to be one of the best SDOU semiannual meetings. Don't miss a unique opportunity to meet nationally-known banders and ornithologists from many areas of the United States and Canada. Learn more about an aspect of birding that

is not only challenging and fun, but also very important to scientific ornithological research. I look forward to meeting you in Rapid City on 25 September for a weekend of interesting field trips, educational and instructional information on banding, and fellowship with banding and birding colleagues. Plan on attending.

---

## BROAD-WINGED HAWKS NESTING IN THE NORTHERN BLACK HILLS

Carol Ring, Steve Stampfli,

Wharf Resources, Deadwood 57732

and Barry Parrish

SD Game, Fish and Parks, Rapid City 57701

From 1984 through 1986, Broad-winged Hawks have been seen at the active Annie Creek/Foley Ridge gold mine, 1 mile east of Trojan in Lawrence Co. The hawks arrived each year in May, remaining until late August or early September, leaving the area before the first fall snowstorms. The environmental staff at the mine kept records of sightings as part of ongoing survey efforts to monitor monthly bird distribution in the vicinity.

Broad-winged Hawk sightings were common within a 0.5 mi radius of the surface mining activity during the warm weather months. Typically, 1 or 2 hawks, calling a high-pitched "che-wheee," soared over the mine clearings or surrounding pine-spruce forests. This species is rather tame (Brown and Amadon 1968). Several times, solitary adult hawks, seemingly undisturbed by passing vehicles, perched on a pine limb or fence post along a roadside. The short, broadly-banded, brown and white tail, solid back and head, and rufous and white mottled breast were strikingly evident, as was the *Buteo's* compact size.

On 29 May 1986, an active nest was located after we flushed a brooding adult. This nest was the first found in the mine's vicinity since the birds were first observed in 1984. The nest tree was a mature Ponderosa Pine that stood on the edge of a recent 0.10 acre clearing, located less than 400 feet to the east of an active open pit mine. The surrounding timber consisted of a fairly dense stand of mature Ponderosa Pine with scattered White Spruce, birch, and aspen. The nest, constructed loosely of small diameter aspen and birch branches, was supported by a large, upward reaching branch and was positioned 20 feet up next to the trunk (see Table 1).

On 11 June, Parrish visited the nest site and verified the hawk's identification. The nest was periodically revisited and observations were made from an open hillside about 150 feet away. The density of the surrounding vegetation made viewing from any other perspective very difficult. A brooding hawk was present during each visit. Sexes

are difficult to distinguish by sight (Mosher and Matray 1974). The brooding hawk's typical response to our presence at the nest site was to fly to a nearby pine or spruce top and give a hoarse approximation of its common call. However, the hawks showed no apparent concern over the presence of vehicles or people passing on a road about 200 feet away through fairly dense timber. Females are normally the primary brooders, although males will cover the eggs for brief periods, allowing females time to leave the nest and consume food that males provide (Matray 1974, Johnsgard 1979). On 18 June, observers noted a brooding adult that did not immediately fly from the nest. After 20 minutes, its mate arrived with a green birch or aspen twig. Fresh deciduous branches are often brought to the nest during incubation (Johnsgard 1979). The sitter flew from the nest, allowing the newcomer to position the branch and resume brooding. Within 5 minutes, the newly arrived hawk, disturbed by our presence, flew to a nearby spruce top and began to voice its alarm call. The hawk observed on the nest was probably the male that had relieved the female, allowing her to feed.

A single young, covered with white down, was first noted in the nest on the morning of 30 June. Hatching was suspected as being no earlier than 26 June, the date the nest was last observed. On 9 July, 2 young were observed in the nest, one obviously smaller and less active than the other. The larger of the young, standing about 10 inches tall with a 20 inch wing span, bounced up and down testing its wings as it gripped the edge of the nest. As the observer advanced for a better view, an adult hawk was alarmed in a nearby treetop. The young birds responded to the alarm calls by sitting low in the nest and becoming still.

On 14 June, an adult hawk was found in the timber about 0.75 mi west of the first nest site. The reaction of the bird to human presence was identical to the reaction of the first nesting pair. This behavior directed us to a second active nest, and to an abandoned Broad-winged Hawk nest 100 feet further north. Broad-winged Hawks typically build a new nest each year and rarely use old nests (Bent 1937). In the newly discovered active nest was a single young, still in white down, and similar in size to the largest of the 2 juveniles in the first nest. The nest was about 40 feet up in a mature Ponderosa Pine and was supported by 2 to 3 limbs against the tree trunk (Table 1). Nest size and construction appeared to be identical to that of the first.

All of the 1986 nests were situated very near to clearings in the timber. Broad-winged Hawks seem to prefer nesting near forest openings (Titus and Mosher 1981, Rosenfield 1984). Several breaks in the forest surrounding the central area of the mine disturbance do exist in the form of roads, natural openings, and reclaimed grassy clearings. The edge surrounding such openings probably affords improved hunting potential for the hawks.

Broad-winged Hawks typically prefer nesting near small streams, lakes, or poorly drained sites (Bent 1937, Matray 1974, Rosenfield 1984). Titus and Mosher (1981) determined that, of 24 Broad-winged Hawk nests sampled in the central Appalachians, the distance of the nest to water ranged from 29 to 692 feet. None of the nests we discovered in 1986 was located closer than 1000 feet to water (Table 1). The relative unavailability of surface water during the summer and fall in the Black Hills may limit suitable nesting sites in the area. Other aspects of preferred nesting habitat, however, such as an inadequate abundance of mature deciduous timber or territorial competition

Table 1. Broad-winged Hawk nests at the Annie Creek/ Foly Ridge Mine, Lawrence Co., 1986. Basal area and canopy density measurements were derived by averaging data obtained from sample plots on intersection N/S, E/W transects, which radiated out from nest trees 1 and 2.

	NEST 1 (Active)	NEST 2 (Active)	NEST 3 (Abandoned)
LEGAL DESCRIPTION	SW4-Sec 35-T5N-R2E	SE4-Sec 33-T5N-R2E	SE4-SEC 33-T5N-R2E
NEST SITE			
<i>Aspect</i>	E facing	NW facing	NW facing
<i>Slope</i>	42% bordering flat bench.	10%	8%
<i>Elevation</i>	6350' near top of watershed.	6025' near top of watershed.	6025' near top of watershed.
<i>Distance from area of active disturbance</i>	200' to road and 400' to active surface pit	400' to road and 800' to mine office parking lot	same as nest 2.
NEST TREE			
<i>species</i>	Mature Ponderosa Pine/codominant	Mature Ponderosa Pine/codominant	Mature Ponderosa Pine/codominant
<i>total height</i>	55'	81'	76'
<i>DBH</i>	14"	16"	17"
<i>condition</i>	live (attacked by pine beetles in 1985, needles yellow by July)	live	live
NEST			
<i>Elevation above ground</i>	20'	40'	46'
<i>Diameter</i>	16-18"	ca. 15-16"	ca. 16-17"
<i>Height</i>	13-14"	ca. 12-13"	ca. 10-11"
<i>Supporting tree limbs</i>	7" dia. upward reaching limb w/ crook at base	3 2-3" dia limbs	2 4" dia. limbs, 1 2" dia. limb, crook in trunk at nest
HABITAT DESCRIPTION			
<i>Avg. canopy density</i>	62% (Includes clearing adjacent to nest)	92%	same as Nest 2
<i>Basal area (Ft<sup>2</sup>/ac)</i>	P. Pine: 22.5; W. Spruce: 10; Aspen & birch not encountered while at Nest 1 sampling, but present	P. Pine: 42.5 W. Spruce: 12.5 Aspen & birch as	same as Nest 2

<i>Distance to nearest forest opening</i>	Nest on edge of 0.10 acre clearing; 200' to meadow; 500' to pit with 2 roads crossing between.	400' to road; 800' to parking lot.	same as Nest 2
<i>Distance to surface water</i>	1000' to small stockpond; 3500' to head of perennial stream and reclaimed sediment ponds.	3500' to small pond; 1 mile to perennial stream.	same as Nest 2
<i>Predominant ground Cover</i>	<i>Vaccinium</i> spp., hazelnut, thimbleberry, fern, com. juniper, kinnick-kinnic	<i>Vaccinium</i> spp., hazelnut, thimbleberry, fern.	same as Nest 2

from other raptor species, may also limit the Broad-winged Hawk's use of this area.

By 21 July, only 1 young remained in the first nest and the second active nest was abandoned. Aside from a few white blotches on the back and patchy rufous mottling on the breast, the remaining young displayed nearly complete adult plumage. The head, however, was still covered mostly by white down. By 1 August, this bird was gone. After nest abandonment, no positive sighting of any juvenile was noted in the area. The last Broad-winged Hawk sighting at the mine in 1986 was on 27 August, when an adult flew over a reclaimed topsoil stockpile, 0.25 mi south of the second nesting site.

The last recorded sighting of nesting Broad-winged Hawks in the Black Hills was on Terry Peak in 1977 (Scott and Whitney 1977). This location is about 1 mi southeast of the first nesting site at the mine.

#### Literature Cited

- Bent, A. C. 1937. Life Histories of North American Birds of Prey (Part 1). USNM Bull. 167:1-409.
- Brown, L. H. and D. Amadon. 1968. Eagles, Hawks and Falcons of the World. McGraw-Hill and Co. New York.
- Johnsgard, P. A. 1979. Birds of the Great Plains: breeding species and their distribution. U Neb. Press. Lincoln.
- Matray, P. F. 1974. Broad-winged Hawk nesting and ecology. *Auk* 91:307-324.
- Mosher, J. A. and P. F. Matray. 1974. Size dimorphism: a factor in energy savings for Broad-winged Hawks. *Auk* 91: 325-341.
- Rosenfield, R. N. 1984. Nesting biology of Broad-winged Hawks in Wisconsin. *Raptor Research* 18:6-9.
- Scott, M. and N. Whitney, Jr. 1977. Broad-winged Hawk nesting in Black Hills. SDBN 29:72.
- Titus, K. and J. A. Mosher. 1981. Nest-site habitat selected by woodland hawks in the central Appalachians. *Auk* 98:270-281.

## GENERAL NOTES

VERMILION FLYCATCHER AND GRAY JAY AT SAND LAKE NWR. On the morning of 27 September 1986, Peter Carrels and I went birding at Sand Lake National Wildlife Refuge.

We entered the refuge from east of the Wlesmantle Grade, keeping ourselves between the lake and the rising sun. Peter excitedly called my attention to the top of a Russian Olive tree about 120 feet in front of us. A bird, ablaze in the morning sun, flew from its perch before either of us could raise our binoculars. My first thoughts were of a Scarlet Tanager, as the bird flashed black wings against a bright red body. Something, however, caused me to be suspicious of this initial identification.

The bird headed straight for a stand of cottonwood trees to the right of the road ahead of us. Instead of disappearing into the dense foliage (as a tanager might), the bird alighted on a dead branch protruding from the top of these trees. Almost immediately, the bird began a series of short feeding flights, always returning to the same perch, a typical flycatcher behavior.

We viewed the flycatcher from 100 yards with 10x binoculars and a 20x spotting scope. We were afforded many 5-15 second, full body observations. The bill was obviously black and of slender, flycatcher shape. Equally obvious was the red-orange crown, wide black eye band, and the black back merging with dark wings and tail. A Vermillion Flycatcher! We watched the bird for about 15 minutes before it disappeared. *The Birds of South Dakota* lists 1 previous sighting, by Baylor in May 1958.

We proceeded onward, along the auto tour route, for about 1 mile, before stopping to walk a peninsula of land diverse in habitat. Forty minutes into our trek, a larger than robin-sized bird approached us. Seeming to come out of nowhere, propelled by nonchalant wing beats, the bird landed on a low branch just 30 feet from us. There, calmly studying us, sat a Gray Jay. Our view was totally unobstructed and with excellent light conditions. After a minute or so, the jay made a large, looped flight and again returned to the same perch area. We caught several glimpses of the bird as it moved on before us and out of sight.

According to *The Birds of South Dakota* (1978), this record is the second east of the Missouri River; the first was reported by Jonkel and Jonkel in 1960 at Huron. *Douglas George Priske, 1309 S Lincoln, Aberdeen 57401.*

COLOR SLIDES PRINTED AS BLACK-AND-WHITE PICTURES FOR SDBN. Reproducing prints from color slides for publications such as SDBN can be difficult. The best black-and-white photos in publications come from glossy black-and-white pictures or black-and-white negatives. But don't worry, that beautiful color slide you have at home of the swallow-tailed kite taken last month in your backyard (hey, we can all dream) can make it to the cover of *Bird Notes*. Large, 4x5 inch, black-and-white internegatives can be made from any good color slide. However, this service is not offered by most fast-processing film labs. You must go to a custom processing lab. Check your yellow-pages for businesses listed under Custom Photo Finishing (check for those advertising complete custom lab services). Your best luck in locating these businesses will be in larger cities. Sioux Falls has 4. If you find one, tell them what you want to do with the



negative, that way they can be of the most help. *Mark Skadsen, 1904 W 26th Street, Sioux Falls 57105.*

**PILEATED WOODPECKER AT BIG STONE CITY.** While driving along the south end of Big Stone Lake, in Grant Co., I noticed a good-sized bird. The bird had entered a broken-down woodlot of mixed deciduous growth. Upon moving closer, I found the bird clinging, about 15 feet from the ground, to the side of a tree. The bird's size, distinctive shape, and distance from me (45 feet) made the use of binoculars unnecessary for identification--a Pileated Woodpecker.

I continued to observe the bird for the next 15 minutes as it moved between 2 trees, calling, and pecking away, seemingly unconcerned by my presence. With my binoculars, I determined that the bird was a female. *Douglas George Prisbe, 1309 S Lincoln, Aberdeen 57401.*

**BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER IN GREGORY COUNTY.** In the early afternoon of 14 September 1986, I observed a male Black-throated Blue Warbler in my yard at Burke. I first glimpsed the bird through a window of my house as the bird foraged in a clump of lilac and honey suckle bushes. I was not aware that the bird was unusual until I noticed the white spot on the wing bend, indicating a Black-throated Blue Warbler. The weather was cloudy and raining all day, so the bird was reluctant to come out in the open, remaining instead in the middle of the bushes. I finally was able to obtain several good close views of the warbler (as close as 10 feet) and carefully noted all field marks, especially the white spot on the wing and the dark blue upperparts.

This record is my first for this species in Gregory Co. and it is one of the very few west river records in South Dakota. *Galen Steffen, Box 73, Burke 57523.*

**NEW BREEDING LOCATIONS FOR THE COMMON TERN, RING-BILLED GULL, AND CALIFORNIA GULL IN NE SOUTH DAKOTA.** On 5 June 1986, while conducting a colonial nest survey on the rookery island at Piyas Lake, Marshall Co., SD, I observed 2 California Gull nests, each containing 3 eggs. This record is the first confirmed nesting of the California Gull in Marshall Co. These gulls were observed in this colony in 1983 (SDBN 35:75-80).

On 14 June 1986, Mark Skadsen and I surveyed a colony on North Waubay Lake, Day Co., SD. This colony contained Ring-billed Gull and California Gull nests, Common Tern nests, and 1 abandoned pelican nest. The colony was located on an inland island that may, during low water, connect with the lake's mainland shore. No colonies had been reported to exist on North Waubay Lake prior to this observation. A check of several aerial photographs taken over the years by the Waubay National Wildlife Refuge show this island, confirming its periodic connection with the mainland. This colony can not be viewed from any public road; I observed it from a trail within the Waubay refuge along the east side of North Waubay Lake. This colony may have gone unnoticed in prior years.

On 15 June 1986, Mark Skadsen and I surveyed a colony on a peninsula on Bitter Lake, Day Co., SD. Bruce Harris suspected that gulls bred here, but could not reach the colony. The colony was composed entirely of Ring-billed and California Gulls. Ring-

billed Gulls have been observed nesting at Bitter Lake periodically since the 1950's. No doubt these gulls renested on the Bitter Lake and North Waubay Lake colonies after their usual rookery, located on the west end of South Waubay Lake, was completely inundated on 5 June 1986 (the water on South Waubay Lake rose an estimated 7 vertical feet). In 1985, Rabenberg et al. (SDBN 37:83-87) counted 2504 Ring-billed Gull nests on this island. Rising water also forced pelicans to renest on the shoreline of South Waubay Lake after the rookery island on the east end of the lake was nearly 50% flooded. Figure 1 reviews some of these data.

Figure 1. Summary of several colonial nest surveys in NE SD lakes.

	N Waubay	E Waubay	Piyas	N Drywood	Bitter	Total
American White Pelican	1	740	795	567		2103
Double-crested Cormorant		269	274	151		694
Great Blue Heron			5	7		12
Ring-billed Gull	936			34	675	1645
California Gull	2		2		7	11
Common Tern	10		19	10		39

*Dennis Skadsen, RR Box 113, Grenville 57239.*

FIRST CONFIRMED NESTING OF THE RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD IN SOUTH DAKOTA. Considering that breeding season records for this species have been reported sporadically since at least 1968, this hummingbird's nesting in South Dakota is long overdue. The only breeding reported is an unconfirmed record by Harris at Sodak Park, Big Stone Lake, sometime during the period of 1938-1940. Mrs. Alice Harris located a nest and showed it to her youngsters, at the Harris' summer cottage. As I recall, the nest was 12 to 15 feet up on a limb, overhanging the walkway, and within 15 yards of a drinking fountain. Unfortunately, no dates were recorded, and the nesting is considered unconfirmed for that reason.

Ruby-throated Hummingbirds are not common in South Dakota, and are most often noted during fall migration. Fall birds may well include birds from North Dakota or Canada and do not necessarily indicate breeding in South Dakota. From 1966 through 1986, Ruby-throated Hummingbirds were recorded only in 10 of 21 breeding seasons, with most records being from Roberts, Deuel, and Marshall counties. I observed a female on 29 June 1969 at Farm Island, Hughes Co.

On 29 July 1986, I located a hummingbird on a nest at our Sodak cottage along Big Stone Lake. The nest was only 20 yards from the nest observed more than 45 years ago. The nest was about 20 feet up in a Bur Oak, out on a horizontal limb no more than 1.5 inches in diameter, and about 2 feet from the end of the limb. I first saw the hummingbird high in the oak, about 30 yards away. The bird was zooming about, apparently feeding on flying insects or defending a territory. After it disappeared, I walked over to the oak, looked up to where the bird was last seen, and discovered a female hummingbird sitting on a nest.

On 31 July I asked Dennis Skadsen to confirm the nest record. On 13 August I

noted that the female appeared to be sitting higher than usual on the nest, which had been built up considerably during the preceding 2 weeks. On 19 August the nest appeared to be deserted. Dennis Skadsen held a ladder for me. As I maneuvered about in the tree, we were surprised to see the female hummingbird appear and hover over the nest in a defensive manner. We decided to wait at least a week before disturbing the nest. On 26 August, I found a fledgling hummingbird perched a few inches from the nest. I could see downy feathers on the bird's head, and the head was quite dark, with no green feathers apparent. The bill was definitely short and stubby looking. The temperature was only 54°. I saw no adult feeding it during the next hour, and the juvenile did not leave its hunched up position on the branch where it was first observed. Later I saw it in 2 nearby locations and it appeared alert and active. Once it was hovering near sapsucker holes in a Ponderosa Pine. Presumably I found the same bird on 8 September, when I noted the back coloring was now quite bright but a dusky triangle remained near the bird's eye. These dates seem to be very late for nesting, but hummingbirds in Minnesota were just fledged on 21 August 1929, and several July nesting dates are also reported (Roberts, 1932, *The Birds of Minnesota*, Minneapolis: Univ. Minnesota). *Bruce Harris, Box 605, Clear Lake 57226.*

**SUMMARY OF RECENT SOUTH DAKOTA PILEATED WOODPECKER RECORDS.** The Pileated Woodpecker account in *The Birds of South Dakota* (1978) referred mainly to the bird's historical occurrence in the last century and considered the species as casual in the state. Only 2 recent unconfirmed sight records were reported: in September 1968, June Russell saw one at Oahe Dam and in June 1971, an unidentified student in Brookings saw a second.

We now have a number of reliable sightings for Pileated Woodpeckers in recent years, including at least 1 bird in May, suggesting possible breeding. Many observations exist in Ortonville, Minnesota, and at the Big Stone NWR, just SE of Ortonville. Although not documented, Minnesota birders believe that this woodpecker nests in these areas.

From 4 December 1975 through April 1976, a Pileated Woodpecker came to suet on the Don Grabow farm, located 4.5 miles SE of Gary, in Minnesota (Harris, SDBN 29:38). I saw the bird on 18 December 1975 and, in an unsuccessful attempt to entice the bird to South Dakota, put suet on the South Dakota line, 0.5 miles away.

From 27 November until 8 December 1980, James Cole and Eilly Limburg reported 3 observations of Pileated Woodpeckers in Gary, SD (SDBN 33:77). These birds flew within 50 yards of the observers and, on 1 occasion, a woodpecker landed within 25 yards of Cole.

I heard and saw Pileated Woodpeckers at Sodak Park, Big Stone Lake on 7 dates from 10 April through 31 May 1986. The call is much like the "kuk-kuk-kuk" flicker call, but more distinct, louder and more trumpet-like. I never saw the bird unless it was calling, but this tendency to call in flight may be characteristic of birds during the breeding season. These dates are well within the species' breeding season, but never was more than 1, presumably unmated, male seen at a time. George Prisbe reported seeing a female Pileated Woodpecker in Big Stone City at the S end of Big Stone Lake on 21 October 1986 (see this issue).

James Cole saw Pileated Woodpeckers at his cottage near Kite Island (Chamber-

lain Island), Big Stone Lake, on 12 and 17 August 1986. This location is about 4 miles NW of Big Stone City, and opposite the area in Minnesota where the woodpeckers have been observed regularly since 1981 (see below). Cole saw 2 woodpeckers on each occasion, and he reported that 1 bird was obviously larger than the other. Kite Island is about 1 mile long and has been a Game, Fish and Parks area for over 15 years; it has many large oak, ash, American Elm, and Basswood trees, ideal for woodpecker nesting cavities.

Further north along Big Stone Lake, at Madson's Beach (4 miles N of Sodak Park), Robert Hanson and his wife saw briefly a Pileated Woodpecker on a tree near his cottage during early April 1985. At Hartford Beach State Park, 1 mile S of Sodak Park, in early spring 1985, Dennis Skadsen and I noted old Pileated Woodpecker workings on several trees. I also found workings there on 12 December 1986. An unconfirmed report was made by Frank Steilow that a Pileated was sighted at the park in the 1981-82 winter. Kenny Cameron reported finding workings on trees in a coulee 10 miles SW of Wilmot, which I will check in later seasons.

Along the south fork of the Yellowbank River, I found 6 to 8 trees with fresh Pileated Woodpecker workings on 29 April 1986. This location is just south of the county line in Grant Co., 6 miles N and 1 mi W of Turnerville. Some of these oblong holes, characteristic of Pileated Woodpeckers, were 24 inches long, 8 inches wide, and 8 inches deep. On 6 May 1986, returning to the same area, I had a brief look at a Pileated as it flew from a tree in which it was vigorously digging. The pounding could be mistaken for a person's hammering on a tree with an ax. Although others did not subsequently find the bird at this site, I returned on 12 January 1987 and found a tree with workings that appeared to be no more than 2 months old. The Yellowbank River flows into the Minnesota River near the Big Stone NWR, where Dennis Skadsen reported Pileated Woodpeckers during December 1983. The birds apparently follow larger drainages into South Dakota in the winter, when the woodpeckers wander from their breeding grounds.

Jay Ross has seen Pileated Woodpeckers regularly since December 1983 along Big Stone Lake, N of Ortonville, Minnesota. The birds have been observed at various months, including the breeding season, in and around Ortonville. Ross believes they breed in the area but, as yet, lacks proof. The species was reported on the Ortonville CBC in 1977 and has been found regularly on the counts from 1980 through 1984. Apparently this spectacular woodpecker has finally established itself, at least during the winter, in South Dakota. More intensive field work should soon discover nesting birds. *Bruce Harris, Box 605, Clear Lake, 57226.*

**SUMMER Tanager IN DEUEL COUNTY.** A female Summer Tanager was closely observed in Clear Lake, Deuel Co., on 7 September 1986. I watched the bird for 3 to 5 minutes as it foraged in a Ponderosa Pine in our yard. The day was bright and sunny when, with binoculars at distances up to 15 yards, I observed the tanager. I particularly noted the very yellow underparts, the lack of any wing bars, and the almost orange-yellow coloring of the lower mandible. I could see no difference in the shade of coloring (yellow-green) on the upper parts and the wings. All these markings led me to identify the bird as a female Summer Tanager. Eight previous South Dakota records, all during

the spring migration, range from 30 April through 30 May and have been in Union, Minnehaha, Lake, Brookings, Day, Brown, and Hughes Counties. *Bruce Harris, Box 605, Clear Lake, 57226.*

**CAROLINA WREN IN DEUEL COUNTY.** On 5 May 1986, I found a Carolina Wren in a Caragana hedge in Clear Lake. I studied the bird carefully for 15 minutes as it scurried at the base of the shrubs and along the ground. Although the day was partly cloudy, I noted the large size of the wren, the pinkish-red flanks, the very distinct white eye stripe, and the rusty-red of the back, wings and tail. I am familiar with this species, having observed it many times in various eastern and southern states.

This record is my first for the Carolina Wren in South Dakota. The state has 11 previous records from the following counties: Brookings (2, including a photograph during late November), Yankton (2), Tripp (4, including 3 banded), Davison, Pennington, and Grant (1 banded). *Bruce Harris, Box 605, Clear Lake, 57226.*

**RED KNOT IN DEUEL COUNTY.** My second sighting for the knot in South Dakota came on 5 September 1986, when I found a bird in fall plumage with 8 Killdeer. The birds were on a flooded area along a road at Cochrane State Park. They were clustered together on a sandbar, offering me an excellent view from the car. I studied them carefully for 15 minutes, from up to 30 yards, with binoculars. The knot was noticeably larger than the Killdeers, with a longer, heavier bill. The bird was smaller with a shorter bill than a Willet, a bird I find quite similar to knots in the fall (until they are flushed, when the absence of the Willet's wing pattern is apparent). I noted the indistinct eye stripe and, when the bird flew, the entire upper parts were solid gray, except for a rather distinct wing stripe. The rump pattern was also observed.

Previous records from South Dakota exist from Deuel, Clay, Harding, Yankton (photograph), Brookings (banded), and Harding counties. Only 1 other fall record exists for the state. *Bruce Harris, Box 605, Clear Lake, 57226.*

**NESTING THREE-TOED WOODPECKER.** My wife and I were exploring Spearfish Canyon, Lawrence Co., on 9 August 1986 at Hanna Campground. Wandering into the forest to check wildflowers, I heard what sounded like begging nestlings. Following the cries, I came to a large, dead pine in a small clearing. At first, the cries seemed to come from a woodpecker hole 40 feet up the tree. We sat on a log for only a few minutes when a Three-toed Woodpecker came to a spruce only 20 yards from us. The bird appeared not to notice us and immediately hitched up to a hole about 18 feet high and commenced feeding noisy young. During the 20 minutes we watched, we had fine views of the female, and later the male, as they made 4 feeding trips to the nest hole. Only 3 previous South Dakota nesting records exist for this rare species. *Bruce Harris, Box 605, Clear Lake, 57226.*

**BARRED OWL IN LAWRENCE COUNTY.** Barred Owls are not often reported in South Dakota--at most, about 1 a year. So I was particularly pleased to hear 1 calling on a clear, starry night in Spearfish Canyon, where my wife and I were spending the night at Latchstring Lodge. The date was 10 August 1986, and, during 15 minutes, the bird

called 4 times --a typical 8-noted call, higher pitched than the Great Horned Owl's 4-noted call. Although this date is late for a nesting bird, it was still much too early for a migrant, so there is a possibility that the owl nested in the area. Only about 10 breeding season records exist for the species in South Dakota, with most of these records from east of the Missouri River. *Bruce Harris, Box 605, Clear Lake, 57226.*

HAY'S 1986 BANDING. The following is a summary of my 1986 banding activities at my 2 South Dakota banding sites. 302 individuals of 28 species were banded at site A and 118 individuals of 10 species were banded at site B.

	W Rapid City	10 mi SE Lead
Downy Woodpecker	4	
Hairy Woodpecker		1
Gray Jay		1
Blue Jay	7	
Black-capped Chickadee	19	25
Red-breasted Nuthatch	4	9
White-breasted Nuthatch	2	1
House Wren	1	
Swainson's Thrush	1	
American Robin	5	
Gray Catbird	1	
Cedar Waxwing	3	
Yellow Warbler	1	
Audubon's Warbler	1	
Black-headed Grosbeak	1	
Rufous-sided Towhee	2	
Chipping Sparrow	1	
Clay-colored Sparrow	1	
Song Sparrow	1	
Lincoln's Sparrow	8	
White-crowned Sparrow	1	
Harris' Sparrow	1	
Slate-colored Junco	18	5
Oregon Junco	6	
White-winged Junco	45	56
Red-winged Blackbird	1	
Common Grackle	6	
Purple Finch	4	
Cassin's Finch		2
Pine Siskin	132	16
Evening Grosbeak	22	2

*Tom Hays, 4601 Guest Road, Rapid City 57702.*

WINTER YELLOW-RUMPED WARBLER AT HURON. On 16 December 1986, a Yellow-rumped (Myrtle) Warbler was at our birdbath. Throughout December, I occasionally saw the bird at our feeder. The bird made daily appearances from 3 January 1987 until 13 February 1987. Undoubtedly the open winter and plentiful food have tempted it to stay.

The warbler likes suet and seeds, eating mock orange seeds as do the Pine Siskins. The warbler searches the ground for seeds and suet bits that are dropped by the bigger birds.

In *A Field Guide to the Birds East of the Rockies*, Peterson states a few Yellow-rumped Warblers try to winter north to the Great Lakes. J. W. Johnson saw a Myrtle Warbler in our yard from late November through 30 December 1978 (SDBN 31:18). A Myrtle Warbler was seen during the Hot Springs Christmas Bird Count on 15 December 1979 (SDBN 32:35-40). Finally, Galen Steffen reported 2 Myrtle Warblers in January 1983 in the Burke Lake area, with a previous sighting on 23 December 1976 (SDBN 35:27). *Blanche Battin Johnson, 1421 Utah SE, Huron 57350.*

---

## BOOK REVIEWS

*A Natural History of the Ducks* by John C. Phillips. Dover Publications, Inc., 1986. Hardbound \$100.00.

Roger Tory Peterson describes these volumes best in a review quoted on the cover flap of *A Natural History of the Ducks*: "Every waterfowl addict and dedicated birder can now add this classic to their library. [The book is worthwhile] because of its text [and] because of the superb illustrations of Fuertes, Benson, and Allan Brooks." If ducks are among your favorite birds, if you are a book collector, or if you revel in the artwork of Fuertes, perhaps the greatest of the bird illustrators, this book is appealing. However, be warned, as a reprint of a 1926 classic, it contains no modern data.

The \$100 price tag is not excessive considering that the two volume set measures 5 inches across, almost 900 pages. For your money, you also receive 74 color plates, which are, curiously, also reproduced in black and white. All the world's ducks, as known in the 1920's, are included here. Because of the text's antiquity, nomenclature tends to be old (the Carolina Duck is now known as a Wood Duck, for example). The bibliography is extensive and probably is worthwhile for researchers interested in early waterfowl literature. Recent advertisements for the book indicate that this first reprinting is already almost sold out, indicating a popular reception by birders around the country. *Dan A. Tallman, Northern State College, Aberdeen 57401.*

# THE 1987 SPRING MIGRATION

by Bruce Harris and Dennis Skadsen

Box 113, Grenville 57239

The migration was definitely spotty. Many observers reported few warblers and shorebirds. Most lakes were open the first 2 weeks of March, but smaller wetlands refroze by midmonth. Severe ice storms struck south-central SD during April. May began with above average temperatures and below average rainfall.

Effective with this issue, Dennis Skadsen becomes Seasons editor. **OBSERVERS SHOULD NOW SEND THEIR REPORTS TO DENNIS AT THE ADDRESS GIVEN ABOVE.** The SDOU is grateful to Bruce Harris for his years' of service as Seasons editor.

Abbreviations used in this report are: WNWR Waubay National Wildlife Refuge; LNWR LaCreek National Wildlife Refuge; BNP Badlands National Monument; LANWR Lake Andes National Wildlife Refuge.

Observers cited in this report are:

Jocelyn L. Baker (JLB)	Robert H. Brashears (RB)
Charles Branson (CB)	Ralph L. Bryant (RLB)
Mike H. Getman (MHG)	John Gilman (JG)
Marjorie A. Glass (MAG)	Dave Griffiths (DG)
Carolyn Griffiths (CEG)	Ken Graupmann (KG)
Willis Hall (WH)	Bruce K. Harris (BKH)
Nelda J. Holden (NJH)	Augie Hoeger (AH)
John Koerner (JWK)	Douglas E. Kreger (DEK)
Dennis L. Lengkeek (DLL)	James D. Mcclaird (JDM)
Michael M. Mellus (MMM)	Everet C. Montgomery (ECM)
Marjorie J. Parker (MJP)	Richard A. Peterson (RAP)
D. George Prisbe (DGP)	Bob Rogers (BR)
Richard C. Rosche (RCR)	Pat Russell (PR)
John Schladweiler (JSc)	Cynthia Schroeder (CS)
Jay Shuler (JS)	Dennis R. Skadsen (DRS)
Lori L. Skadsen (LSS)	Mark S. Skadsen (MSS)
Paul F. Springer (PFS)	Galen L. Steffen (GLS)
Dan A. Tallman (DAT)	Erika J. Tallman (EJT)
Steven Van Sicle (SVS)	Nat R. Whitney (NRW)

COMMON LOON--28 March, Yankton Co. (WH). 12 April, Day Co. (MHG). 24 May, Meade Co., 3 (JLB). 25 May, Custer Co., late (RAP).

HORNED GREBE--25 March, Yankton Co., **TIES EARLIEST EVER** (WH).

RED-NECKED GREBE--8 April, WNWR, early (JWK). 15 April, Clark Co., pair (RLB). 17 April, Davison Co., 2 (JDM). 23 May, Marshall Co., pair (MHG).

WESTERN GREBE--10 April, Roberts Co. (BKH). 24 April, Jackson Co. (KG). 2 May, Fall River Co., 9 (MJP, RAP).

CLARK'S GREBE--23 May, Kingsbury Co., pair (PFS). 24 May, Meade Co. (JLB).

AMERICAN WHITE PELICAN--6 March, Codington Co., Pelican Lake, **EARLIEST EVER** (CS).



- DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT--8 April, Day Co., 20 (RLB).
- GREAT BLUE HERON--20 March, Deuel Co., 2, early in NE (BKH). 22 March, Day Co. (MHG).
- GREAT EGRET--23 May, Kingsbury Co., Lake Preston, 100 (PFS). 26 April, Codington Co. (JG). 3 May, Day Co. (DRS).
- SNOWY EGRET--9 May, Kingsbury Co., Lake Preston, 38, 10 nests (MSS).
- LITTLE BLUE HERON--9 May, Kingsbury Co. (MSS). 19 May, LANWR, pair (PFS).
- CATTLE EGRET--20 April, Brule Co., 20, early (DLL).
- GREEN-BACKED HERON--15 April, Day Co., EARLIEST EVER (PR).
- WHITE-FACED IBIS--24 April, Sanborn Co. (BR). 13 May, Bennett Co. 5 (MFM).
- TUNDRA SWAN--14 March, Yankton Co., very early (WH). 23 March, Lincoln Co., 10 (MSS). 26 March, Grant Co., 35 (RLB).
- SNOW GOOSE--6 March, Deuel Co., 200 (DEK). 21 May, Clay Co., 11, late (PFS).
- WOOD DUCK--9 March, Sanborn Co., very early (BR). 23 May, WNWR, 98+ males (DRS).
- CINNAMON TEAL--23 April, Pennington Co. (NRW). 24 April, Fall River Co. (RAP). 23 May, Meade Co., 3 (JLB).
- NORTHERN SHOVELER--4 March, Sanborn Co. (BR). 8 March, Deuel Co. (DEK). Both early.
- CANVASBACK--21 March, Day Co., 300+ (DRS). 8 March, Deuel Co. (DEK).
- REDHEAD--20 February, Yankton Co., 100, EARLIEST EVER (SVS). 6 March, Gregory Co., 300 (GLS). 5 March, Deuel Co. (BKH).
- GREATER SCAUP--5 April, Deuel Co. (BKH).
- OLDSQUAW--11 April, Oahe Dam (DAT, EJT), also at site 13 April (BKH, ECM, CB).
- COMMON GOLDENEYE--8 March, Deuel Co. (DEK).
- BUFFLEHEAD--6 March, Gregory Co., 8 (GLS). 8 March, Deuel Co. (DEK).
- HOODED MERGANSER--26 February, Deuel Co. (DEK).
- COMMON MERGANSER--21 May, Clay Co., 3 (PFS).
- RED-BREASTED MERGANSER--15 April, Yankton Co., 15 (WH). Also observed in Day, Deuel, and Roberts Co.
- RUDDY DUCK--5 March, Sanborn Co., 5 (BR)
- TURKEY VULTURE--21 March, Deuel and Brookings Co., very early (BKH).
- NORTHERN HARRIER--1 March, Sanborn and Jerauld Co., early (BR). 4 March, Pennington Co. (MAG). 7 March, Walworth Co. (DG, CEG)
- SHARP-SHINNED HAWK--16 May, Custer Co. (MJP)
- COOPER'S HAWK--19 March, Deuel Co., very early (BKH)
- NORTHERN GOSHAWK--Late April, observed in 4 areas of Black Hills (RAP)
- BROAD-WINGED HAWK--22 April, WNWR (DRS). 3 May, Lincoln Co. (MSS).
- FERRUGINOUS HAWK--8 and 31 May, Deuel Co., possible breeder? (BKH).
- MERLIN--16 May, Bennett Co. (JLB).
- PEREGRINE FALCON--3 May, Meade Co. (JLB). 8 May, Day Co. (RLB). 22 May, Brown Co. (DAT, DGP).
- PRAIRIE FALCON--29 March, Brown Co. (DAT, EJT)
- SAGE GROUSE--11 April, Fall River Co., 3, decreasing numbers (RAP)
- GREATER PRAIRIE CHICKEN--nesting in GRANT CO., details later (MHG). 35 males on 6 leks, S Gregory Co, and 68 males on 10 leks, N Gregory Co. (GLS, DLL).
- SHARP-TAILED GROUSE--113 males on 11 leks, S Gregory Co (GLS, DLL). Observed in Grant and Roberts Co.
- NORTHERN BOBWHITE--20 April, Gregory Co., 6 (GLS).

AMERICAN COOT--12 March, Yankton Co., 12, early (WH). 18 March, Deuel Co. (BKH).  
 SANDHILL CRANE--3 April, Pennington Co., 100 (MAG). 4 April, Day Co., 40 (RLB). 9  
 April, Roberts Co., 2 flocks (BKH).  
 WHOOPING CRANE--13 April, Potter Co. (DAT, DGP et al.).  
 BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER--19 May, LANWR (PFS).  
 SEMIPALMATED PLOVER--19 April, Yankton Co., 2, very early (WH).  
 KILLDEER--4 March, Brookings, Minnehaha, and Moody Co., very early (BKH).  
 BLACK-NECKED STILT--8 May, LNWR, 2 (RHB).  
 AMERICAN AVOCET--24 April, Jackson Co., 10 (KG).  
 GREATER YELLOWLEGS--23 March, Lincoln Co., 2, early (MSS).  
 SOLITARY SANDPIPER--22 May, Gregory Co., 2 (GLS).  
 WILLET--24 April, Fall River Co. (RAP).  
 SPOTTED SANDPIPER--23 April, Minnehaha Co., early (AH).  
 UPLAND SANDPIPER--26 April, Deuel Co. (BKH).  
 HUDSONIAN GODWIT--25 April, Brown Co. (DAT). 19 May, LANWR (PFS).  
 MARBLED GODWIT--16 April, Bon Homme Co. (SVS).  
 RUDDY TURNSTONE--23 May, Hamlin Co., 11 (PFS). 7 June, Day Co., late (BKH, GLS, DRS).  
 SANDERLING--7 June, Day Co., TIES LATEST EVER (BKH, GLS, DRS).  
 SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPER--23 May, Hamlin Co., 29 (PFS).  
 LEAST SANDPIPER--26 April, Sanborn Co. (BR).  
 WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER--23 May, Kingsbury Co., 200 (PFS).  
 BAIRD'S SANDPIPER--26 April, Codington Co. (JG).  
 PECTORAL SANDPIPER--15 April, Sanborn Co., 14 (BR).  
 DUNLIN--19 May, LANWR (PFS).  
 AMERICAN WOODCOCK--22 March, Day Co., very early (DRS, LLS).  
 WILSON'S PHALAROPE--17 May, Todd Co., 600 (PFS).  
 FRANKLIN'S GULL--6 March, Hamlin Co., early (BKH). 8 March, Beadle Co., early (BR).  
 BONAPARTE'S GULL--15 April, Yankton Co., 13 (WH). 23 April, Day Co., 2 (DRS).  
 RING-BILLED GULL--6 March, Hamlin Co. (BKH) and Day Co. (DRS).  
 HERRING GULL--20 May, Yankton Co., very late (PFS).  
 THAYER'S GULL--7 May, Walworth Co., Mobridge (DG, CEG).  
 GLAUCOUS GULL--7 March, Walworth Co., Mobridge (DG, CEG).  
 CASPIAN TERN--20 May, Yankton Co. (PFS).  
 BLACK TERN--6 May, Deuel Co. (BKH).  
 BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO--23 May, Minnehaha Co. (PFS).  
 YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO--14 May, Tripp and Gregory Co., early (BKH).  
 COMMON BARN-OWL--8 and 19 May, Jackson Co., presumed nesting (KG).  
 SHORT-EARED OWL--Observed in Custer, Day, Jackson, Pennington, and Sanborn Co.  
 N. SAW-WHET OWL--14 March, Lawrence Co. (RAP). 16 March, Pennington Co. (MMM).  
 COMMON POORWILL--27 April, Custer Co., EARLIEST EVER (MJP). 9 May, Pennington Co.,  
 calling (NRW). 17 May, Todd Co., 10+ (PFS). 25 May, Jackson Co. (KG).  
 WHIP-POOR-WILL--20 April, Brown Co., very early (DAT).  
 CHIMNEY SWIFT--21 April, Yankton Co. (SVS). 24 April, Brown Co. (DAT). 25 April,  
 Gregory Co. (GLS). All early dates.  
 WHITE-THROATED SWIFT--19 April, Pennington Co. (NRW).  
 RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD--20 May, Brown Co. (DAT). 22 May, Lincoln Co. (PFS).

BELTED KINGFISHER--20 February, Yankton Co. (SVS). 30 March, Codington Co. (JG).  
 LEWIS' WOODPECKER--12 May, Shannon Co. (PFS). 31 May, Custer Co., 2 (RAP).  
 RED-BELLIED WOODPECKER--3 May, Gregory Co. (GLS).  
 YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER--19 March, Yankton Co., EARLIEST EVER (SVS). 22 March,  
 Brown Co. (DAT)  
 PILEATED WOODPECKER--26 and 30 April, Grant Co. (JG, BKH).  
 YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHER--25 May, Brown Co., banded (DAT).  
 ALDER FLYCATCHER--29 May, Deuel Co. (BKH).  
 LEAST FLYCATCHER--4 May, Minnehaha Co., early (MSS). 16 May, LNWR (JLB). 24 May,  
 Meade Co. (JLB).  
 WESTERN FLYCATCHER--14 May, Pennington Co. (NRW).  
 SAYS PHOEBE--18 April, Pennington Co. (MAG).  
 WESTERN KINGBIRD--30 April, Sanborn Co., early (BR).  
 EASTERN KINGBIRD--6 May, Yankton Co., early (SVS).  
 PURPLE MARTIN--4 April, Gregory Co., very early (GLS). 10 April, Roberts Co. (BKH).  
 TREE SWALLOW--7 April, WNW (JWK).  
 VIOLET-GREEN SWALLOW--16 April, Custer Co., 2, EARLIEST EVER (NRW).  
 N ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW--20 April, Gregory Co. (GLS). 20 April, Yankton Co. (SVS).  
 BANK SWALLOW--20 April, Yankton Co., very early (SVS).  
 BARN SWALLOW--18 April, Pennington Co. (MAG).  
 PINYON JAY--13 May, Shannon Co., 2 (PFS, RCR).  
 CLARK'S NUTCRACKER--Nesting in 3 areas of Black Hills (RAP). 26 April-31 May, S  
 Custer Co., 8-10 seen regularly (MJP). 27-30 April, in 3 areas of Black Hills (JS).  
 RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH--1 May, Day Co. (DRS).  
 PYGMY NUTHATCH--7 April, Custer Co., pair at nest cavity and 15 April, Custer Co., 2  
 pair (RAP).  
 ROCK WREN--24 April, Jackson Co. (KG). 27 April, Pennington Co. (MAG). 13 May,  
 Shannon Co. (PFS, RCR).  
 CANYON WREN--19 March, Custer Co. (RAP).  
 HOUSE WREN--22 April, Minnehaha Co., very early (AH). 26 April, Gregory Co. (GLS).  
 MARSH WREN--17 April, Sanborn Co., early (BR).  
 RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET--22 March, Minnehaha Co., EARLIEST EVER (AH).  
 BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER--22 May, Lincoln Co. (PFS).  
 EASTERN BLUEBIRD--9 March, WNW (JWK).  
 MOUNTAIN BLUEBIRD--6 March, WALWORTH CO., 2 (DAT).  
 TOWNSEND'S SOLITAIRE--4 March, Day Co., 2 (DRS). 7 April, Brown Co. (DAT).  
 VEERY--9 May, Deuel Co., very early (BKH). 23 May, Minnehaha Co., male singing (PFS).  
 GRAY-CHEEKED THRUSH--2 May, Codington Co., bird killed at window, very early (JG).  
 HERMIT THRUSH--23 April, Minnehaha Co. (MSS). 24 April, Codington Co. (JG).  
 WOOD THRUSH--9 May, Brookings Co., singing male, very early (NUH).  
 GRAY CATBIRD--26 April, Codington Co., EARLIEST EVER (JG).  
 NORTHERN MOCKINGBIRD--8 May, Pennington Co. (MAG).  
 WATER PIPIT--15 May, Todd Co., 2, late (RAP).  
 LOGGERHEAD SHRIKE--7 April, Yankton Co. (WH).  
 WHITE-EYED VIREO--8 May, Minnehaha Co. (AH, MSS).  
 BELL'S VIREO--15 May, Sanborn Co., pair, early (BR).

Published by  
SOUTH DAKOTA ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION  
Editor: Dr. Dan Tallman  
NSC Box 740  
Aberdeen, S.D. 57401

Nonprofit Organization  
U.S. Postage  
PAID  
Permit No. 60  
Aberdeen, S.D. 57401  
Bklt Rt

RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED

College Library  
Northern State College  
Aberdeen, SD 57401

- SOLITARY VIREO--22 May, Brown Co. (DAT).  
YELLOW-THROATED VIREO--9 May, Marshall Co., early (BR).  
WARBLING VIREO--5 May, Yankton Co., early (SYS).  
PHILADELPHIA VIREO--28 May, Brown Co., banded (DAT).  
TENNESSEE WARBLER--6 May, Minnehaha Co. (MSS). 8 May, Brown Co. (DAT).  
ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER--20 April, Brown Co., very early (DAT).  
NASHVILLE WARBLER--11 May, Minnehaha Co. (MSS). 12 May, Yankton Co. (SYS).  
NORTHERN PARULA--25 April, Minnehaha Co. (AH).  
YELLOW WARBLER--1 May, Sanborn Co., early (BR).  
MAGNOLIA WARBLER--17 May, Buffalo Co. (DAT).  
CAPE MAY WARBLER--14 May, Brown Co. (DAT, DGP).  
YELLOW-RUMPED WARBLER--19 April, Yankton Co. (SYS) and Brown Co. (DAT).  
BAY-BREASTED WARBLER--19 May, Day Co. (DRS).  
BLACKPOLL WARBLER--9 May, Gregory Co. (GLS). 10 May, Codington Co. (JG).  
BLACK-AND-WHITE WARBLER--8 May, Minnehaha Co. (MSS).  
AMERICAN REDSTART--11 May, Minnehaha Co. (MSS).  
OVENBIRD--5 May, Brown Co. (DAT).  
NORTHERN WATERTHRUSH--1 May, Minnehaha Co. (AH). 5 May, Brown Co. (DAT).  
LOUISIANA WATERTHRUSH--8 May, Minnehaha Co. (MSS, AH).  
MACGILLIVRAY'S WARBLER--9 May, Jackson Co., banded, EARLIEST EVER (K0).  
COMMON YELLOWTHROAT--8 May, Gregory Co., 2 (GLS).  
WILSON'S WARBLER--20 April, Brown Co., very early (DAT).  
SUMMER Tanager--22 May, Brown Co. (DAT, EJT, DGP).  
SCARLET Tanager--16 May, TODD CO., singing male (PFS). 24 May, BNP (MAG).  
WESTERN Tanager--17 May, Custer Co. (NJP). 24 May, Pennington Co. (NRW).  
NORTHERNCARDINAL--1 March-2 April, Day Co., 1 male (DRS).  
ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEAK--5 May, Yankton Co. (SYS).  
BLUE GROSBEAK--2 May, Yankton Co., EARLIEST EVER (WH). 8 May, LNWR (MMM).  
DICKCISSEL--8 May, Clay Co., 13 (WH).  
CHIPPING SPARROW--1 April, Codington Co., EARLIEST EVER (JG).  
FIELD SPARROW--9 April, Sanborn Co., very early (BR).  
LARK SPARROW--6 April, Pennington Co., very early (MAG).  
GRASSHOPPER SPARROW--24 April, Jackson Co. (K0). 24 April, Sanborn Co. (BR).  
LE COMTE'S SPARROW--2 May, Yankton Co. (WH).  
FOX SPARROW--22 March, Day Co. (DRS). 28 March, Codington Co. (JG). 19 April, Brown Co. (DAT).  
SONG SPARROW--10 March, Minnehaha Co., 5, very early (AH).  
SWAMP SPARROW--19 May, LANWR, 2 (PFS).  
LAPLAND LONGSPUR--13 April, Day Co., 35+ (DRS).  
EASTERN MEADOWLARK--15 May, LNWR, 3 (BKH). 18 May, TODD CO. (PFS).  
WESTERN MEADOWLARK--3 March, Day Co., early (MAG).  
RUSTY BLACKBIRD--21 March, Minnehaha Co., 81 (MSS).  
BROWN-HEADED COWBIRD--21 March, Sanborn Co., 30, early (BR).  
ROSV FINCH--1 March-6 April, BNP (MAG).  
CASSIN'S FINCH--10 March-27 May, Custer Co. (MJP).  
HOUSE FINCH--13 April, BNP, female (JS fide MAG).  
RED CROSSBILL--24 March, Day Co., NEST WITH 3 YOUNG, first confirmed nesting E SD since 1920's (DRS).  
PINE SISKIN--Gregory Co., 1200 banded during spring (GLS).