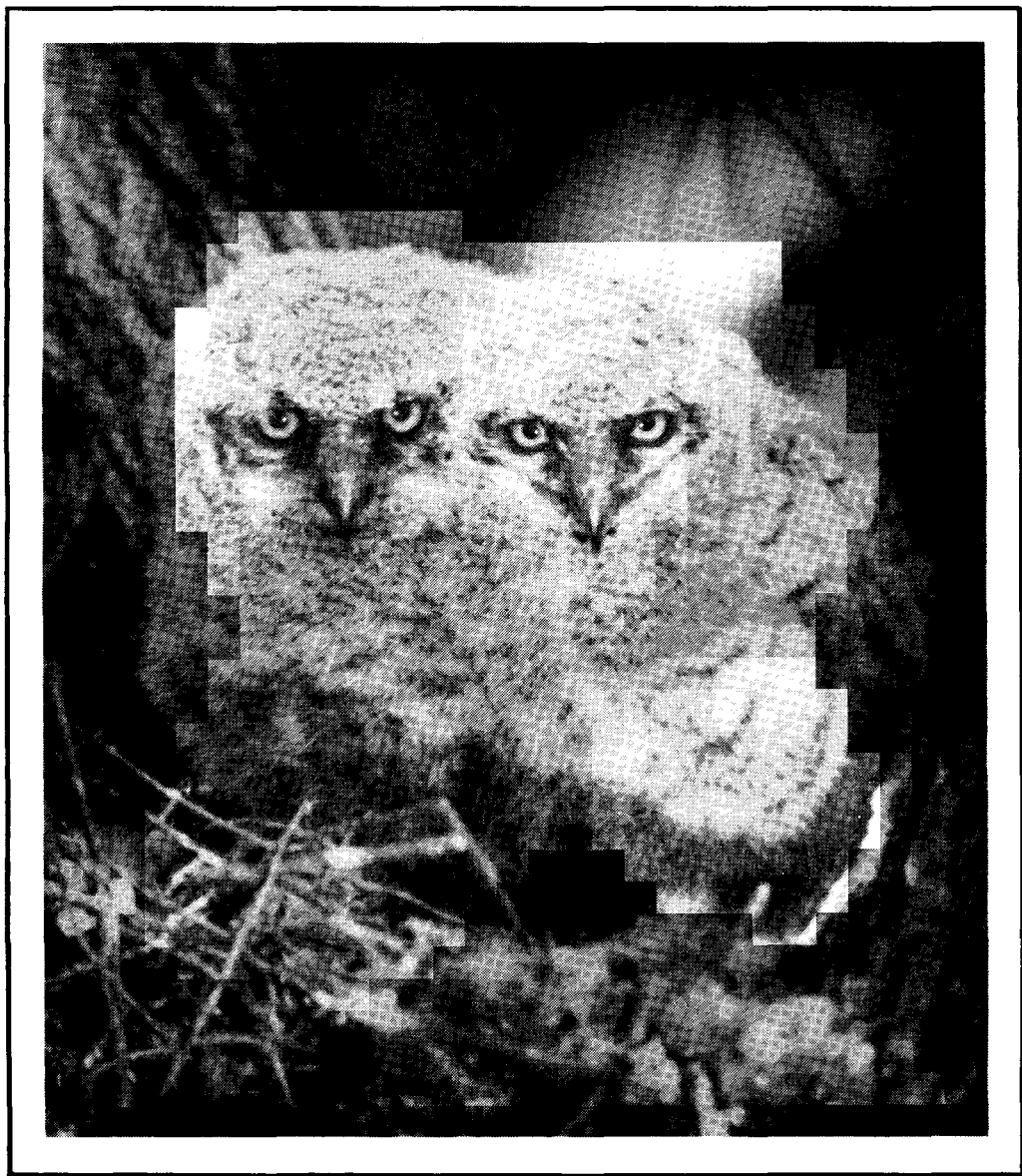

SOUTH DAKOTA
ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION



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 \$150.00; Family life members (husband and wife) with 1 subscription to *Bird Notes* \$200; sustaining members \$15.00, regular members \$9.00; family members (husband and wife) with 1 subscription \$12.00; juniors (10-16) \$4.50; libraries (subscription) \$9.00. Single and back copies: Members \$2.50, Nonmembers \$3.00. All dues payments, change-of-address notices, and orders for back copies should be sent to the Treasurer, Nelda Holden, Rt. 4, Box 252, Brookings, SD 57006. Manuscripts for publication should be sent to Editor Dan Tallman, NSU Box 740, Aberdeen SD, 57401.

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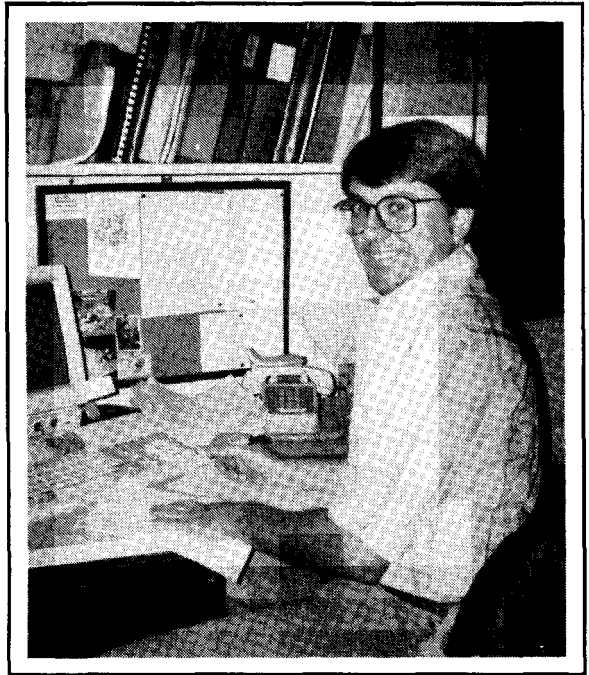
Associate Editors: Erika Tallman and David Fuller.

PRESIDENT'S PAGE

These pages are often used to discuss issues of interest to the SDOU, such as environmental concerns. However, I am going to be somewhat vain and talk about myself, why I'm pictured and why my words are printed herein.

I do not have a degree in biology, although someday I hope to obtain one. I have always loved the outdoors, thanks to a father who, from the time my brother and I could hold a fishing rod, took us on fishing trips to the Missouri River and glacial Lakes of South Dakota and to northern Canada. Even in my rebellious teens, I never missed these trips. (Although I did take a girl friend along on one such trip to Canada, much to my parents' consternation; and there were occasions on other trips when I stayed in camp to win the heart of some young lass, rather than go after that trophy Northern!) Occasionally, we noticed birds on these trips but a few more years passed before I became, in the true meaning of the word, a "birdwatcher."

My real birding experience began around 1978, when I became a die-hard duck hunter. I purchased my first Peterson guide to identify ducks and other waterbirds we observed while sitting in the aptly named *Titanic*, an 18-foot john boat with a fixed blind made of chicken wire and woven Phragmites. (Chattering Marsh Wrens often visited this blind and I was always amazed at how tame this species could be.) Soon I was taking field trips to Newton Hills, Beaver Creek, and the Big Sioux Recreation Area to bird, often with disgruntled girl friends in tow, many of whom would rather have taken field trips to the mall in search of sales. My parents are probably still thanking the birds for ending a few of these relationships! But then a strange thing happened. During a weekend fishing trip and family get-together at Newton Hills State Park, I locked my only set of ignition keys inside my truck. A young ranger named Lori McDonald assisted me in retrieving my keys. Pleasant conversation ensued, and, two years later, we married. As any sane birder would do, I left the big city (Sioux Falls) and my job of six years, and moved to rural America (Milbank). My wife was stationed at nearby Hartford Beach State Park, which I soon discovered to be a birder's paradise. On the weekends that she worked, I tagged along, spending the day exploring every nook and cranny of the park, identifying birds and native plants. During this time, I made acquaintance of the areas' most eminent birder,



Bruce Harris. Several field trips together fostered lasting friendships with Bruce and a group of birders that included Ken Husmann, and David and Nelda Holden. We had several memorable Christmas Counts and field trips together before my wife was transferred in 1984 to Platte Creek State Recreation Area, along the Missouri River.

At Platte Creek, we were living in the country! I know my father was more excited about our new location than we were at first. Before our boxes were unpacked, Dad had his camper parked in our driveway and his fishing boat in the water. We soon became accustomed to country life and our wild surroundings. From our trailer house, perched atop a hill, we could view Lake Francis Case to the north and west, and prairie to the east. I became familiar with several new species of birds, a Bell's Vireo nesting in the backyard, the Greater Prairie-Chickens dancing on their lek across the marina bay, and Black-billed Magpies found along the wooded ravines of the west shore. We lived at this location for almost two years and then it was time to move again.

In 1986, we returned to the northeastern corner of the state, moving to Pickerel Lake State Recreation Area. Unfortunately, one of my birding companions, Ken Husmann, who lived in the area, passed away a few months earlier. I would miss Ken's enthusiasm for life and birds. I was honored with the opportunity to carry on his beloved bluebird trail, located on the nearby Waubay National Wildlife Refuge. In the fall of 1986, I obtained a Federal bird banding permit to band bluebirds on the trail, in hopes of learning more about this species, which has inspired a legion of volunteer conservationists.

During the summer of 1988, I began to suffer from a strange disease diagnosed as "birder's burnout." I became a victim of my own passion for birding by trying to participate yearly in three Breeding Bird Surveys, censusing four colonial bird nest sites, monitoring over 100 bluebird boxes weekly from late April through August, and participating in the South Dakota Breeding Bird Atlas Project. Also I was editing the *Lark Bunting* newsletter and *Season Reports of Bird Notes*. Birding became a job, no longer an avocation to be enjoyed. Another event that year also changed my life. A small package named "Nathan" came into our lives and by a more complex method of delivery than the stork. I slowed down that year, concentrating on bluebird nestlings and my own nestlings. My second, "Molly," arrived on 22 May 1990 (the reason I missed that spring's SDOU meeting). Had I seen any interesting birds that morning on our way to Watertown, my daughter might have been named "Ortley." But a woman in labor does not make a good birding partner and I did no birding that day.

I am enjoying bird watching once again. Fortunately, I do not have to travel far. Just outside my front door I can find good birding. With binoculars in one hand and a bottle or a diaper in the other, I am happy and content. My children follow me around the year as I check mist nests. Molly learned to say "bird" before "Mommy" or "Daddy." The kids are sorely disappointed when no birds are captured. As they grow older, I will begin to take a few more field trips. Nathan already brings his play binoculars along on walks through the park and can identify a few species. Grandpa bought him his first fishing pole. So, on a dock at Pickerel Lake, if you see a man and a boy trying to cast while looking through binoculars, come over and say "Hello." We'll talk about how

warm-blooded animals that lay eggs, have feathers, and forelimbs modified as wings have shaped the destinies of a few lives. Birds can do wonderful things for your soul! Dennis Skadsen, RR Box 113, Grenville SD 57239.

IN MEMORIUM — DONALD G. ADOLPHSON

L. M. Baylor and Nathaniel R. Whitney
Rapid City SD 57702

Former *Bird Notes* editor Donald G. Adolphson died at Hastings, MN, on 30 November 1990. He was 62. Survivors include his wife, Marion; daughters Kristie, Becky, and Gretchen; and eleven grandchildren.

Born at Thief River Falls, MN, Don earned his bachelor's degree in geology from the University of North Dakota at Grand Forks. He served as an hydrologist for the U. S. Geological Survey with assignments at Huron; Rapid City; San Juan, PR; Reston, VA; St. Paul, MN; and Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. After retirement from the USGS in 1984, he worked as a consultant in Saudi Arabia and Indonesia and finally settled into full retirement at Hastings, MN.

Don served as associate editor of *Bird Notes* for vol. 18, no. 2 (June 1966) through vol. 21, no. 2 (June 1969). On the retirement of editor J. W. Johnson, Don became the coeditor of *Bird Notes* for vol. 21, no. 3 (September 1969) through vol. 25, no. 1 (March 1973). In addition to contributing numerous articles and notes to *Bird Notes* and doing breeding bird surveys for the USFWS, Don was a bird bander specializing in hawks and owls. He also participated in the early work on the first edition of *The Birds of South Dakota*.

The SDOU gratefully acknowledges Don Adolphson's valuable services to South Dakota ornithology and expresses sympathy to his family.

IN MEMORIUM — GLADYCE M. ROGGE

L. M. Baylor
Rapid City SD 57702

Loyal SDOU member Gladyce Rogge passed away in Stouxs Falls, 2 December 1991, after a rapidly progressing illness. She is survived by her daughter, Janet R. Dugle of Pinawa, Manitoba, Canada.

Born in Stuart, NE, 5 December 1902, Gladyce graduated from Stuart High School in 1920, and then earned a music supervisor's certificate from Nebraska Wesleyan University. She married Charles H. Rogge, 10 August 1922. Subsequently Gladyce continued her college education at South Dakota State University (Brookings) and the State University of South Dakota (Vermillion). From the latter she earned her bachelor's degree in 1944.

Much that normally would be said here about Gladyce has been mentioned in the recent memorial item for Charles Rogge in *Bird Notes*, 43:68-69 (December 1991). Other worthy factors include Gladyce's services to the First Congregational Church of Sioux Falls, the Order of Eastern Star, the YWCA Board, and the Girl Scouts as a leader.

In addition to their involvement with SDOU since 1949 and to their many years of bird banding, Gladyce and Charles participated in breeding bird surveys for the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and in Christmas bird counts for the National Audubon Society.

Each encounter with Gladyce renewed one's awareness of her eager, expressive eyes and her joyful, charming smile. For most of us, such encounters occurred at SDOU meetings. With gratitude we shall remember Gladyce and Charles Rogge for their friendship as well as for their contributions to SDOU and South Dakota ornithology.

SOUTH DAKOTA BREEDING BIRD ATLAS 1991 HIGHLIGHTS AND PROJECT SUMMARY

by Richard Peterson
Box 145, Midland SD 57552

After four years of fieldwork, the SDBBA has increased the number of probable breeding species in the state from 219 to 230. Of the species considered regular breeders at the beginning of the project, only the King Rail has not been reported. In 1991 three species newly confirmed in the state with eggs and/or young in the nest were Bufflehead, Osprey, and Blue-gray Gnatcatcher.

of species reported in each
category

REGION	TOTAL PROJECT OBSERVATIONS	OBS	PO & PR	CO	TOT AL
BUTTES	1098	16	77	41	150
Highlights: Golden Eagle (CO) by Ernie Miller. Sage Grouse (CO) and Trumpeter Swan (PR) by Chuck Berdan.					
HILLS	2775	16	52	112	180
Highlights: Brown Creeper (CO) by Harry Behrens. Black and White Warbler (PR) by N. R. Whitney. Osprey (CO) by many people. Olive-sided Flycatcher (O - singing) by Jon Little and Paul Springer.					
PLAINS	871	7	76	29	112
Highlights: Northern Mockingbird (PO) and Brewer's Blackbird (CO) by Ernie Miller. Swanson's Hawk (CO) by Richard and Juanita Peterson.					
CHEYENNE	1225	4	67	43	114
Highlights: Merlin (PR) and Great Blue Heron (CO) by Paul and Virginia Springer. Red-tailed Hawk (CO) by Harry Behrens. Clay-colored Sparrow (PO) by Richard and Juanita Peterson.					
LAKOTA	1430	10	66	72	148
Highlights: Great Horned Owl (CO) and Canada Goose (CO) in an active Great Blue Heron rookery by Michael Melius. Cassins' Kingbird (CO) by Paul and Virginia Springer.					

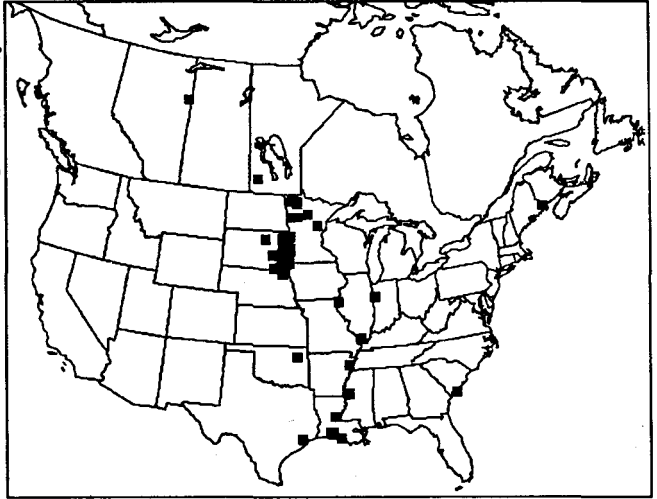
DIVIDE	468	2	75	22	98
Highlights: American Avocet (CO) by David Kvernes and Paul Springer.					
GUMBO	478	1	45	33	79
Highlights: Long-billed Curlew (PR) by R. V. Summerside. House Finch (CO) by Ken Graupmann.					
ROSEBUD	721	7	57	63	127
Highlights: Long-eared Owl (PR), Cooper's Hawk (PR) by R. and J. Peterson. Great Blue Heron (CO) by Ken Graupmann.					
OAHE	965	9	46	70	125
Highlights: Cattle Egret (O) by Glenn Moravek. House Finch (CO) by Eileen Dowd.					
POTHOLE	375	4	40	56	100
Highlights: Cattle Egret (O), Sedge Wren (PR), and Sharp-tailed Sparrow (PO) by J. David Williams. Yellow-breasted Chat (PR) by MyRon Zimmer.					
PRAIRIE	615	5	51	48	104
Highlights: Common Poorwill (PO) and Song Sparrow (CO) by M. Melius. Mallard, Blue-winged Teal, Gadwall, Northern Shoveler, and Northern Pintail, all (CO) by Galen Steffen.					
RANDALL	617	8	59	57	124
Highlights: House Finch (CO) by G. Steffen. Least Bittern (PO) and American Redstart (PO) by Jerry Probst.					
DAKOTA	820	8	47	58	113
Highlights: Sora (CO) and American Bittern (PR) by J. Stanford. House Finch (PR) by D. Tallman. Black-billed Cuckoo (CO) by J. D. Williams.					
JAMES	650	9	60	33	102
Highlights: House Finch (PR) by David Kvernes. Loggerhead Shrike (CO) by P. and V. Springer.					
SISSETON	695	13	70	58	141
Highlights: Clark's Grebe (CO) by B. Harris and Kim Eckert. Yellow-throated Vireo (CO) by J. D. Williams. House Finch (PO) and Marbled Godwit (PR) by P. and V. Springer. Field Sparrow (PO) by D. Skadsen.					
LAKES	2045	9	53	71	133
Highlights: Cattle Egret (PR) and Piping Plover (CO) by Stephen Dinsmore. Hooded Merganser (CO) by D. Kvernes. Least Bittern (PR) by Jocelyn Baker and B. Harris. Bufflehead (CO) by Lisa Pesken and others.					
RIVERS	1770	12	46	67	125
Highlights: Broad-winged Hawk (CO) by Augie Hoeger. Blue-gray Gnatcatcher (CO) by Mark Skadsen. Rufous-sided Towhee (PO) and Black-billed Magpie (CO) by Steve Van Sickle. American Redstart (CO) and Yellow-throated Vireo (CO) by David Swanson. Eastern Meadowlark (PO) by P. and V. Springer. Loggerhead Shrike (CO) by Dan Brady.					

STATEWIDE PROJECT TOTALS	17636	10	30	200	240
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BANDING RECOVERIES OF SOUTH DAKOTA BIRDS PART 8 - WATERFOWL (CONTINUED)

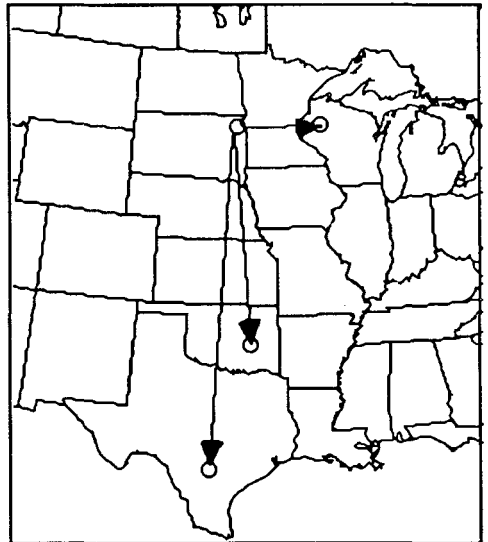
by Dan Tallman
Northern State University
Aberdeen SD 57401

This series of articles continues with records of banded waterfowl. Marks on the maps indicate both points of banding and recovery. These maps are new since publication of the revised edition of *The Birds of South Dakota*. If you would like these maps for your book, you are welcome to make copies of them.



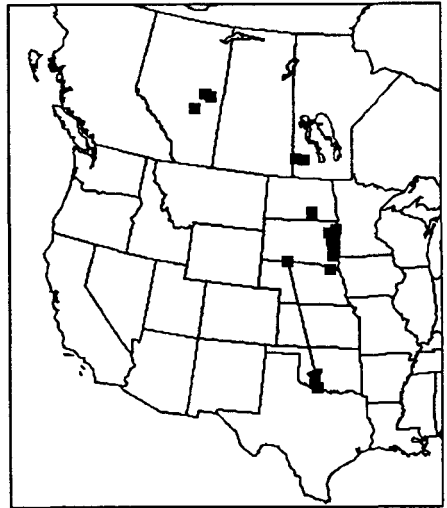
Map 67. Ring-necked Ducks banded outside South Dakota and recovered within the state

Ring-necked Duck. Map 67 shows both banding and recovery locations of ducks banded outside South Dakota. This species seems to be a denizen of the Central Flyway. The bird from Maine was banded on 21 August 1964 and recovered in South Dakota on 28 September 1967. Map 68 shows birds banded in our state and recovered in Texas (banded 1 August 1966, recovered 6 December 1966), Wisconsin (banded 1 August 1966, recovered 6 November 1967) and Oklahoma (banded 1 August 1966, recovered in December 1971).



Map 68. Ring-necked Ducks banded in South Dakota and recovered outside the state

Bufflehead. Map 69 depicts both banding and recovery sites for Buffleheads. All birds but one were banded outside the state and recovered in South Dakota. The exception was banded on 25 April 1942 and recovered on 26 November 1942. Of the incoming ducks, one of interest was banded in Manitoba, Canada, on 10 August 1964 and recovered in our state on 18 October of the same year.

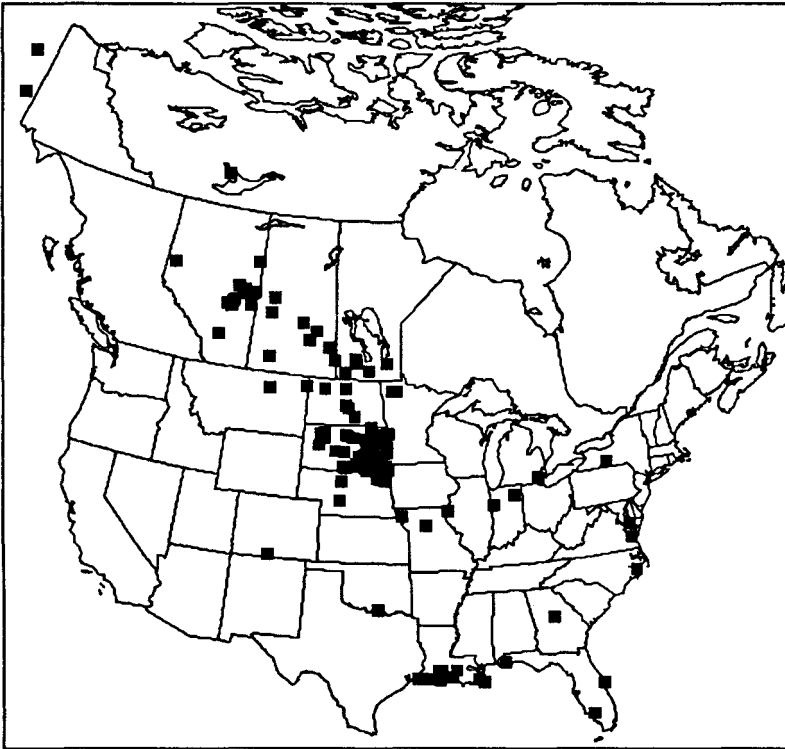


MAP 69. Bufflehead banding recoveries



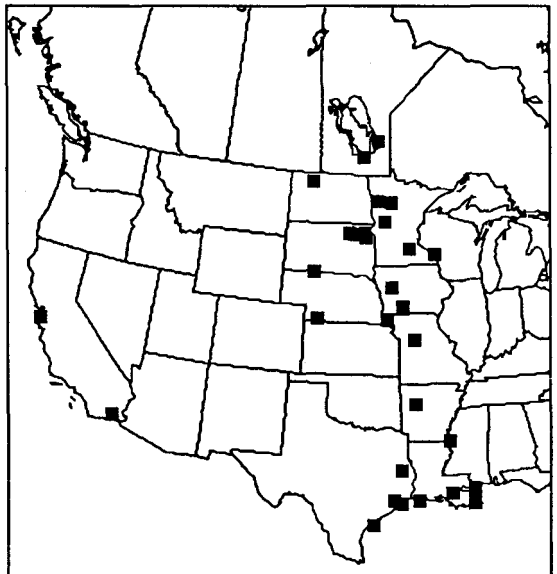
Map 70. Cinnamon Teal recoveries.

Cinnamon Teal. The single recovery we have for this species (Map 70) is of a bird banded in Utah on 21 September 1959 and recovered in South Dakota on 1 October 1960. Note that this bird's recovery occurred at the limits of the species' range in South Dakota.



Map 71. Lesser Scaup banded outside and recovered in South Dakota

Lesser Scaup. Twenty-two birds were banded at two locations in Alaska and recovered in South Dakota (5 banded on 3 August 1954, recovered October 1965, 11 November 1965, 26 October 1969, 6 November 1969, 11 November 1972). Two birds banded in our state were recovered in California (both were banded 18 April 1955 - one was recovered on 15 November 1964, the other in January 1956. Both were banded at or near Lacreek National Wildlife Refuge, the westernmost banding location for this species in South Dakota).



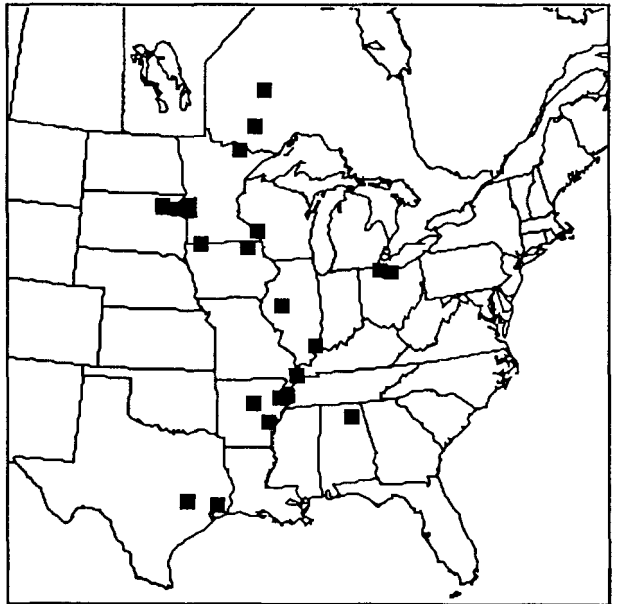
Map 72. Lesser Scaup banded in South Dakota and recovered elsewhere



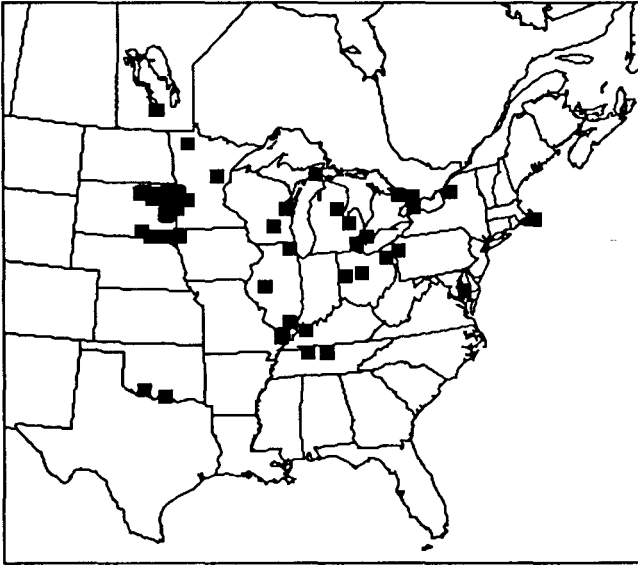
Map 73. Greater Scaup banding recoveries.

Greater Scaup. The Maryland bird (Map 73) was banded on 25 January 1965 and recovered on 27 November 1966. The Texas bird was banded on 5 February 1965 and recovered on 24 November 1968. The Nebraska bird was banded on 26 April 1948 and was recovered on 10 November 1949.

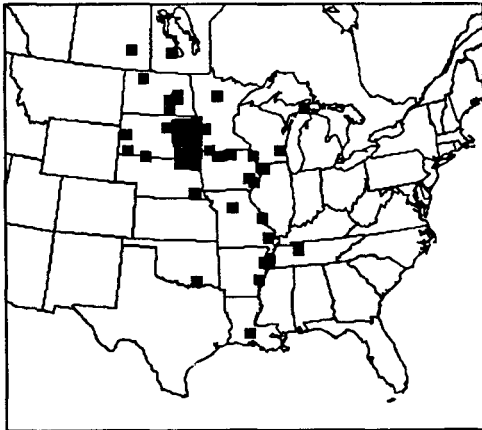
Black Duck. All our records of outgoing banded Black Ducks (Map 74) are of birds banded in SE South Dakota and recovered elsewhere. One of these was exceptionally old, banded on 14 February 1967 and recovered on 7 August 1958. Map 75 shows incoming birds. Of these, one of the longest recoveries was banded in Massachusetts on 1 December 1939 and recovered in South Dakota on 28 October 1942. Both maps clearly show the Black Duck to be an Eastern bird, whose range limit is eastern South Dakota.



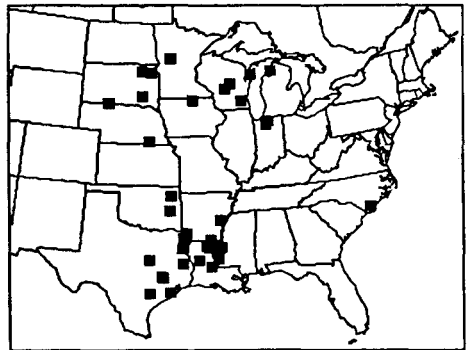
Map 74. Black Ducks banded in South Dakota and recovered elsewhere,



Map 75. Black Duck incoming



Map 76. Wood duck incoming



Map 77. Wood Duck outgoing

Wood Duck. One of the longest Wood Duck recoveries (Maps 76 and 77) is one banded in South Dakota on 25 August 1988 and recovered in North Carolina on 3 January 1990. The Wood Duck can be seen to be more of a bird of the Central Flyway than the Black Duck.

GENERAL NOTES

THE NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM NEEDS YOUR HELP. The Natural Heritage Program is a scientifically-based network of systems designed by the Nature Conservancy. There are Heritage Programs in all fifty states and many foreign countries and national parks. The function of the Natural Heritage Program is to develop inventory criteria, to gather and store data, and to make this information useful for Land management, preserve stewardship and selection. The establishment of a database and development of a list of rare and unique plants, animals, and communities is one of the most important aspects of the program. When a species or community is determined to need monitoring, information is gathered and entered into a database. In addition, land developers or anyone involved in land use can use the information stored in the database to avoid environmental conflicts. The South Dakota Natural Heritage Database currently holds over 3000 records, 893 of which are avian records.

The database is only as good as the information that it holds. The information must be accurate, objective, and reliable. Much of the ornithological information that the South Dakota Natural Heritage Program receives is found in the issues of *South Dakota Bird Notes*. However, many of these records lack important information. Precise locations (at least to quarter section), biological observations, ownership of land (if known), exact dates, and observer's name and address are needed to make valuable entries in the database. All members of SDOU who are active in the field need to take the time to familiarize themselves with the bird species that are monitored by the South Dakota Natural Heritage Program. When breeding observations are made, the important information should be recorded and included with your reports to *Bird Notes* or sent directly to the Natural Heritage Program, SD Game Fish and Parks, 523 East Capitol-Foss Building, Pierre, SD 57501. The extra time is worth the effort. Your field work will become part of an international system that is unique and invaluable. When decisions are made regarding preserve selection and stewardship or protection for an ecologically significant site, your data in the Natural Heritage Database are ready for use. Last minute information chasing is avoided.

As the South Dakota Breeding Bird Atlas draws to a close, the importance of assuring your records are entered in the Heritage Database becomes more obvious. An excellent compilation of breeding records due to the hard work of many people working on the Atlas is being compiled, but post-Atlas records will require extra effort to ensure entry into the database.

Bird species monitored by the Natural Heritage Program are listed below. Send breeding records only. The list is currently being revised, with the helpful input provided by many of you. Some species will be added or deleted from the list, but the majority of species will remain listed.

If you would like to receive a supply of Rare Species Report Cards, which includes a list of all monitored animal species, please contact the Natural Heritage Program. Thank you for all your help in this important effort.

Horned Grebe
Red-Necked Grebe
Great Blue Heron
Great Egret
Snowy Egret
Little Blue Heron
Tricolored Heron
Green-Backed Heron
Black-Crowned Night-Heron
Yellow-Crown Night-Heron
White-Faced Ibis
Hooded Merganser
Common Merganser
Osprey
Bald Eagle
Cooper's Hawk
Broad-Winged Hawk
Swainson's Hawk
Ferruginous Hawk
Golden Eagle
Merlin
Peregrine Falcon
Prairie Falcon
Yellow Rail
King Rail
Whooping Crane
Piping Plover
Mountain Plover
Long-Billed Curlew
Buff-Breasted Sandpiper
American Woodcock

California Gull
Common Tern
Interior Least Tern
Barn Owl
Long-Eared Owl
Northern Saw-Whet Owl
Common Poorwill
Whip-Poor-Will
Three-Toed Woodpecker
Pileated Woodpecker
Olive-Sided Flycatcher
Clark's Nutcracker
Tufted Titmouse
Pygmy Nuthatch
American Dipper
Eastern Bluebird
Veery
Wood Thrush
Northern Mockingbird
Sage Thrasher
Sprague's Pipit
Yellow-Throated Vireo
Black-And-White Warbler
Scarlet Tanager
Brewer's Sparrow
Baird's Sparrow
Henslow's Sparrow
Le Conte's Sparrow
Sharp-Tailed Sparrow
McCown's Longspur
Red Crossbill

Doug Backlund, Department of Game, Fish and Parks, Pierre SD 57501.

BLACK-BILLED MAGPIES NEST IN YANKTON COUNTY. In Southwestern Yankton Co., from the high flat farmland to the north, a series of grassy ridges and wooded draws descend into the Missouri River trench. On one of these ridges, I observed a single, adult Black-billed Magpie eight times between 15 May and 8 July 1991. The bird was usually perched on the same small tree. On 19 June my wife Rose saw two adult magpies at once. Although magpies are regular winter residents in Yankton Co., we had never known them to stay through the spring. We suspected they were nesting, but failed to discover the nest.

In this area, on 17 July, I discovered a short-tailed, fledgling magpie in a 10 foot cedar tree. The youngster cried out almost continually to two adults circling overhead. It hopped about in the cedar, staying on the far side from me, but wouldn't fly from the tree. The bird seemed to be recently fledged and still dependent upon the adults.

Three days later, Rose and I found a fledgling again, several hundred yards west of the first sighting. This time the bird flushed from a cedar and flew strongly to an oak grove about 60 yards away. We saw no magpies in the area for the remainder of the summer.

On 17 September, I found the nest about 8 to 10 feet above ground level in the center of a 20 foot ash. The nest was smaller than I had expected, being about 20 inches high and 12 inches in diameter. The top one-third of the nest was partially separated from the base and appeared as a roof over the base. The nest was located about 60 yards south of the perch that the adult(s) had used all spring, and about 75 yards east of the cedar where I first found the fledgling. *Steve Van Sickle, 305 East 16th Street, Yankton SD 57078.*

BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER NESTING AT NEWTON HILLS STATE PARK. On 4 July 1991, I found a Blue-gray Gnatcatcher nest in Newton Hills State Park. A pair of adult gnatcatchers carried food to the top of a Box Elder tree, a short distance from the top bank of Sargeant Creek in the northeast part of the park. The birds were most often seen leaving the top of this tree (rather than returning to it). After walking around the tree and moving back, I saw a nest with at least one young. The nest was placed in a vertical fork 20 to 25 feet above the ground, only two feet down from the top of the tree. Dense foliage shaded the top, south and west sides of the nest. The outside covering of the nest blended perfectly with the color of the tree bark, which gave it the appearance of a large knot at the base of the branches supporting it. The nestling that was visible appeared to be nearly full grown and was being fed by both adults. The adults called when near the nest and while away from it as they gathered food. Two more gnatcatchers called from a tree along Sargeant Creek, about 150 yards north of the nesting pair. I was unable to stay and observe these birds to determine if they were two single adults or possibly a second nesting pair.

On 8 July 1991, Augie Hoeger accompanied me to the nest, which was empty. We saw three gnatcatchers along Sargeant Creek, less than 100 feet from the nest, and we heard a fourth a short distance upstream. The group of three was often obscured from view in a willow tree. One bird, however, begged for food. We saw or heard three more gnatcatchers along the creek north of the four seen near the nest, for a total of seven on this date.

The observation on 4 July is the first record of a successful Blue-gray Gnatcatcher nesting in South Dakota. In May 1986, a pair built and then abandoned a nest in Newton Hills State Park (SDBN 39:38). Of note is that the location of the second nest was less than 50 feet from the 1986 nesting attempt. Observations of Blue-gray Gnatcatchers at Newton Hills State Park have been reported every year from 1981 to 1991, with the exception of 1988 and 1990 (SDBN 38:10-12; 19:38-39; 39:94; 41:71). *Mark Skadsen, 1209 N Harlem Ave., Sioux Falls, SD 57104.*

CERULEAN WARBLER AT NEWTON HILLS STATE PARK. On 4 July 1991, I saw a male Cerulean Warbler in Newton Hills State Park. The warbler foraged at the mid level of a Silver Maple tree located along Sargeant Creek where it joins the Big Sioux River. On 8 July, Augie Hoeger and I saw a male Cerulean Warbler in the same area. It was about 10 feet from the ground and no more than 30 feet from us (allowing for a good view of the black breast band and dark streaking on the sides). The warbler carried food, which appeared to be small moths. The bird flew up toward the top of a large Cottonwood tree and was lost from view. This area is the

same location where male Cerulean Warblers were observed in 1985 and 1986 (SDBN 38:12-12, 106). Mark Skadsen, 1209 N Harlem Ave., Sioux Falls, SD 57104

BOOK REVIEWS

POEMS AND ESSAYS OF HERBERT KRAUSE, edited by Arthur A. Huseboe. 1990. The Center for Western Studies, Sioux Falls, SD. 396 pp. Paper \$14.95. Cloth \$24.95.

Regular readers of *Bird Notes*, vols. 1–25 (1949–1973) may remember Herbert Krause's frequent contributions on South Dakota ornithology. Members attending SDOU meetings during that era will remember him as a treasured colleague eager to talk about birds. They may recall, too, his status as an English professor and author-in-residence at Augustana College. Some even may have read one or more of his three novels. Perhaps a few may have been aware of Krause's achievements as a poet, dramatist, writer of short stories, literary critic, and historian. *Poems and Essays of Herbert Krause* provides an opportunity for one to expand awareness and appreciation of Herb's poetic and nonfiction prose talents.

The poetry section includes 39 poems from Krause's *Neighbor Boy* and 78 poems first printed in other publications or printed for the first time in this book. They range in type from the terse four-line verse and the sonnet to the fairly long narrative poem. Their topics strongly reflect Krause's experiences from his agrarian and religious heritage to his sensitive perceptions of natural beauty. All manifest his distinctive way with words, his selection of the right word and combination of words to thrill the ear and evoke vivid images.

Opinion holds that Krause started his serious study of birds in the mid-1940's. Nevertheless, his early poems, written in the 1920's and 1930's (the majority of the poems in this collection), reveal that even then Herb was aware of avian species and their behaviors in the environment of his youth along the Otter Tail River in western Minnesota. He alludes to the "sun-lit sheen of a blackbird's wings," the "springtime phoebe" about to nest again, an owl that "mourned low," the need for the mower to miss "a meadowlark's nest somewhere about," the "broken sadness of a plover's cry," a killdeer's "lonely crying in his throat," a kingbird flying in "singing circles, gone to see what's left of day," a wary feeding robin that cocks "his head aslant" and alertly eyes "the zenith and the earth," and a young robin's learning to sing "a raspy note." In "The Last Sunset", a dying woman sees her last sunset as "robin's dusk," the "last song in the valley's singing hour." In "Sonnet" (p. 72), Krause proclaims: "I think / that I should know the why of trilling birds / In Spring."

The poems appear in readable print, and the editor prudently has not crowded too many poems onto a page. Proofreading needed to be somewhat more successful. In "It Seems but Yesterday", "heart" in the second line should be "heard." The misprint gravely disrupts a reader's reception of the poetic impression.

Other proofreading lapses appear in the essays. An omitted opening quotation mark occurs on p. 308. "Fat" (p. 325) should be "fast," and the article "a" is omitted on page 341. "The the" (p. 356) should be "To the," and "write" (p. 376) should be "writes" or "wrote." These lapses seem the result of excessive reliance on a word processor's resource for checking spelling. The computer checks the spelling of the apparent word, not whether the word fits the context or whether the word is missing. Such oversights very likely would prompt Krause to make a companion piece to his poem "An Apostate to Electronics", for again Herb would question the values of an "Electronic Savior."

In addition to the excellent picture of Krause preceding editor Huseboe's biographical introduction, a "Photographic Essay" appears between the poems and essays — a series of photographs depicting Herb from age 15 to the mature Krause as professor and birder.

The book's final section presents 30 essays representative of Krause's prose style, especially revealing his penchant for pictorial writing. Eighteen selections first appeared in fairly obscure publications or newspapers. Eight essays in this collection occur in print for the first time. A guest column by Herb is reprinted from *Audubon Magazine*, and his two articles on South Dakota birds are reprinted from O. S. Pettingill's *Bird Watcher's America*. *The Ornithology of the Great Plains* is reprinted from *Bird Notes*. Topics of the essays include literary art, autobiography, social criticism, history, birds (10 selections), and environmental concerns.

In 1973, when I heard Krause present his paper "A Preliminary Review of Scientific, Literary, and Historical Resources Relating to Environmental Concerns," I knew it merited publication. Its content brings together vital historical information about environmental awareness and exemplifies Krause's scholarly research skills. Herb's essential modesty and his failing health in the next few years prevented his undertaking the manuscript's publication. Arthur Huseboe deserves praise for including this significant essay, along with the poetry and other essays, in *Poems and Essays of Herbert Krause*. L. M. Baylor, Rapid City 57702.

THE KNOWN BIRDS OF NORTH AND MIDDLE AMERICA. PART II. by Allan R. Phillips. Denver Museum of Natural History. Cloth \$64.00.

In October 1991, five years after publication of Part I of this book, *The Auk* (108:999-1003), the journal of the American Ornithologists' Union, finally published a review of this important text. I reviewed this text in 1988, beginning it with the statement, "This text is a most difficult book to review." Richard Banks, in his review in *The Auk*, spends most of the review discussing Phillips' philosophy rather than his ornithology, an unavoidable result of Phillips' diatribes against the ornithological establishment. Banks, a member of the AOU's checklist committee, an especially frequent target of Phillips' attacks, nonetheless reviews the book with grace and a sense of humor. Banks ends his review by writing, "*Known Birds* should be on your bookshelf and in your institutional library — but keep it separated from your AOU Check-list to avoid spontaneous combustion."

Why did the AOU take so long to review Part I? What I wrote in the first review still holds for the second. The book is the result of Phillips'

life work in avian systematics. This volume covers waxwings, Old World Warblers to Starlings, and Vireos. The intended audience for the book is the professional systematist. But if some people think this is a stuffy field of gray, old men, they should definitely read this book. Phillips sermonizes and raves against almost the whole ornithological community. Often this group deserves Phillips' attacks (especially when regulatory agencies become policy making ones).

I wish two things. First, that Phillips incorporates a bit of humor in future sections. It wouldn't hurt to forgive errant colleagues, even if they have been less than kind to him. Second, I understand Phillips has become somewhat discouraged from the cool (or lack of) reception of the first part of his work. The ornithological world will certainly be the poorer if Phillips quits this series of volumes, the culmination of his life's work. *Dan Tallman, Northern State University, Aberdeen SD 57401.*

THE 1991 FALL MIGRATION

by Dennis Skadsen
RR Box 113
Grenville, SD 57239

Usually this space is reserved for summation of the weather and interesting observations for the period. However, I would like to use this space to thank all season reporters for their contributions, past and future, and to solicit your help in editing this report.

Please proofread your reports carefully to avoid mistakes from reaching publication. I have a limited amount of time after receiving your reports to edit and forward these observations to the editors of *American Birds* for publication in that Journal. If the observation appears to be in error or questionable, I will write the observer cited for confirmation. However, this procedure adds an additional 1½ weeks to the editing process. If a mistake is made, please inform me so that corrections can be published in the next issue. Time and space prohibit the publishing of observations for all species found in the state. Please concentrate on reporting observations of migrants, breeding species, and winter visitors deemed to be accidental, rare, casual, or uncommon in the state or to the location where the observation was made, unusual numbers or concentrations of a species, late or early migrants, and out-of-season observations. Refer to SDOU, 1991, *The Birds of South Dakota*, 2nd Edition, for the status of species found in the state. (Copies can be purchased from Dan Tallman, NSU 740, Aberdeen SD 57401 for a special SDOU member price of \$25.44.) An updated listing of earliest and latest arrival and departure dates is available from me upon request. If an observation of a species listed by the SDOU Rare Bird Records Committee is reported,

please send a copy of your documentation attached to your regular season report. This documentation should be presented on a SDOU Documentation of Rare Bird Sighting form or a facsimile thereof. These data will confirm the observation and I can then say "submitted to the Rare Birds Records Committee." This note will alert the readers of Season Reports that verification of this observation is pending. A list of species the Rare Birds Records Committee requests documentation for is published in SDBN 42:13-14 and on our new checklists, available from Dan Tallman (15 cents each, minimum order 10). These lists should also be available at future SDOU meetings. In the future, observations without documentation will not be published in the Seasons Reports. Please write me with your comments and questions concerning Seasons Reports.

Observers cited this report;

Jocelyn C. Baker (JCB)

Carl Block (CB)

Nancy Buckman (NB)

Robert Buckman (RB)

Sheldon Cooper (SC)

Kurt Dean (KD)

Ken Graupmann (KG)

Willis Hall (WH)

Bruce K. Harris (BKH)

Mark Harris (MH)

Bob Hodorff (BH)

Augie Hoeger (AH)

Barry Jones (BJ)

Jan A. Kieckhefer (JAK)

Robert W. Kieckhefer (RWK)

Lester R. Lauritzen (LRL)

Jon Little (JL)

Michael M. Melius (MMM)

Ernest E. Miller (EEM)

Everett C. Montgomery (ECM)

Debra K. Moskovits (DKM)

Jeffrey S. Palmer (JSP)

Marge J. Parker (MJP)

Richard A. Peterson (RAP)

Elliot Riis (ER)

Rex Riis (RRR)

Thomas S. Schulenberg (TSS)

Dennis R. Skadsen (DRS)

Mark S. Skadsen (MSS)

Jerry C. Stanford (JCS)

Dave Swanson (DS)

Dan A. Tallman (DAT)

Erika Tallman (ET)

Bub Shaykett (BS)

Alice Shaykett (AS)

Steve Van Sickle (SVS)

Nat R. Whitney (NRW)

J. David Williams (JDW)

MyRon Zimmer (MZ)

Abbreviations used: BNP - Badlands National Park; LNWR - Lacreek National Wildlife Refuge; SLNWR - Sand Lake National Wildlife Refuge; WNWR - Waubay National Wildlife Refuge

ARCTIC LOON - 16 October, Lake Co., if accepted by Rare Birds Record Committee will be first state record for species (NB, RB).

Common Loon - 12 August, Gregory Co., Missouri River, early fall migrant (BKH, MSS). Fall migrants observed in Day (DRS), and Yankton (SVS) counties.

Horned Grebe - 8 October, Fall River Co. (RAP).

Clark's Grebe - 2 August, Roberts Co., pair with young (BKH).

American Bittern - 6 November, Pennington Co., injured immature (NRW).

Least Bittern - 5 August, Deuel Co., 2 (JCB, BKH). 6 October, Yankton Co., very late (SVS).

Great Blue Heron - 22 November, LNWR, late (BJ). 26 November, Deuel Co., very late (BKH).

Great Egret - 23 August, Roberts Co., Peever Slough, 25; 24 August, Hamlin Co., 15 and Clark Co., Willow Lake, 30 (BKH). 27 August, Brown Co. (JCS).

Snowy Egret - 2 August, Day Co. (JCS). 24 August, Clark Co., 8 (BKH).

LITTLE BLUE HERON - 3 August, Roberts Co. (JSP).

- Cattle Egret - 3 August, Roberts Co. (JSP). 17 September, Day Co., Rush Lake (BKH, ECM).
- Green-backed Heron - 16 August, Brown Co. (JCS).
- YELLOW-CROWNED NIGHT-HERON** - 13 October, Brown Co., 3 (2 imm.) (JCS).
- White-faced Ibis - 3 August, Brookings Co. (JSP). 24 August, Clark Co., 12 (BKH).
- Tundra Swan - 23 September, SLNWR, 10, very early (SLNWR).
- Greater White-fronted Goose - 19 August, Lake Co., cripple (NB, RB).
- Snow Goose - 25 September, SLNWR, peak of 125,000 (SLNWR).
- Wood Duck - 25 September, Minnehaha Co., 75 (AH).
- Greater Scaup - 15 October, Yankton Co. (SVS).
- Lesser Scaup - 20 October, Deuel Co., 1000+ (BKH).
- Bufflehead - 13 August, Bennett Co., female (MSS, BKH).
- Hooded Merganser - 29 October and 4 November, LNWR (BJ). 30 October, Deuel Co., 8 (BKH). 5 November, Pennington Co. (NRW). 6 November, Yankton Co. (SVS).
- Turkey Vulture - 5 September, Meade Co., **15** (EEM).
- Osprey - 15 August, Pennington Co., Pactola Dam, pair at nest with young (MSS, BKH). 20 August, Day Co., **earliest ever** (WNWR). 22 August, Brookings Co. (RB, NB). Fall migrants observed in Brown (SLNWR), Roberts (BKH), Yankton (WH) counties.
- Bald Eagle - Observed in Bennett (BJ), Brown (SLNWR), Day (WNWR), Deuel (BKH), Meade (EEM), Roberts (BKH), and Yankton (SVS) counties.
- Sharp-shinned Hawk - Observed in Bennett (BJ), Brookings (JAK), Custer (MJP), Day (WNWR), and Minnehaha (MSS) counties.
- Cooper's Hawk - Observed in Bennett (BJ), Clay (SVS), Custer (MJP), Minnehaha (MSS), Roberts (BKH), and Yankton (WH) counties.
- Northern Goshawk - 4 November, LNWR (BJ). 22 November, Codington Co., and 25 November, Deuel Co. (BKH).
- Broad-winged Hawk - 28 September, Minnehaha Co., late (MSS).
- Swainson's Hawk - 2 November, Miner Co. (JL). 11 November, Jackson Co., late (KG).
- Ferruginous Hawk - Observed in Bennett (BJ), Custer (MMM), Todd (MSS) (BKH), and Yankton (SVS) counties.
- Rough-legged Hawk - Observed in Bennett (BJ), Day (DRS), Deuel (BKH), Custer (MJP), and Meade (EEM) counties.
- Merlin - Observed in Bennett (BJ), Bon Homme (SVS), Day (DRS), Deuel (BKH), Fall River Co. (RAP), Meade (EEM), Minnehaha (AH), and Yankton (SVS) counties.
- Peregrine Falcon - 20 August, SLNWR, **earliest ever** (SLNWR). 16 September and 6 October, Minnehaha Co., 2 on first date (MSS). 3 October, Turner Co. (LRL). 19, 27 October, Deuel Co. (BKH). 26 October, LNWR (BJ). 5 November, Deuel Co. (MSS, BKH).
- Prairie Falcon - 8 August, Brookings Co., ties earliest ever (BKH). Also observed in Bennett (BJ), Deuel (BKH), Haakon (RAP), Stanley (RAP), Todd (SVS) (MSS, BKH), Tripp (RAP), and Yankton (SVS) counties.
- GYRFALCON** - 29 September, Jackson Co., early, rare winter visitor (KG).
- Sharp-tailed Grouse - 5 November, WNWR, 2 (WNWR).
- Virginia Rail - 1 August, Meade Co. (JCB, NRW). 1 September, Jackson Co., found dead in yard (KG). 3 October, LNWR (BJ).
- Sora - 7 October, Yankton Co., late (SVS).
- Black-bellied Plover - 22 September and 28 October, LNWR (BJ).
- Greater Yellowlegs - 6 November, Yankton Co., late (SVS).
- Willet - 21 August, LNWR (BJ).
- Marbled Godwit - 13 August, Bennett Co., 22 (BKH, MSS). 27 September, LNWR (BJ).
- Sanderling - 10 November, Yankton Co., **latest ever** (SVS).

Western Sandpiper - 1 August, Meade Co. (NRW). 12 September, Brown Co., late (DAT).

Least Sandpiper - 1 August, Meade Co. (NRW). 1, 8 August, Yankton Co., 7 (WH). 20 September, LNWR (BJ).

Baird's Sandpiper - 10 November, Yankton Co., ties latest ever (SVS).

Pectoral Sandpiper - 28 September and 4 October, LNWR (BJ). 8 October, Fall River Co. (RAP, BH). 6 November, Yankton Co., very late (SVS).

Short-billed Dowitcher - 13 August, Bennett Co., 5 (BKH, MSS). 4 October, Clark Co., **latest ever** (BKH).

American Woodcock - 13 October, Yankton Co. (SVS). 27 October, Deuel Co., very late (MH, BKH).

Franklin's Gull - 23 September, Yankton Co., 10,000+ (SVS).

● **ICELAND GULL** - 20 November, Yankton Co., first state record if accepted by Rare Birds Record Committee (SVS).

SABINE'S GULL - 20 September, LNWR, record submitted to Rare Birds Record Committee (BJ). 4-6 October, Stanley Co., Oahe Dam, 2 in winter plumage (BKH et al.).

Caspian Tern - 2 August, Roberts Co. (BKH).

Mourning Dove - 3 September, Day Co., nest with 2 eggs, late nesting (WNWR).

Yellow-billed Cuckoo - 8 August, LNWR (BJ). 3, 24 August, Brown Co. (JCS).

Eastern Screech-Owl - 24 September, Roberts Co. (BKH). 21 October, Day Co., 5 responded to taped call (DRS). 27 November, Marshall Co. (WNWR).

Snowy Owl - 15 November, Day Co. (WNWR).

Burrowing Owl - 16 October, Meade Co., late (EEM).

Long-eared Owl - 2 November, LNWR (BJ). 30 November, Edmunds Co. (JDW).

Northern Saw-whet Owl - 18 October, Brown Co., banded (DAT).

Common Nighthawk - 14 August, Meade Co., **flock of 1500+** in migration (EEM). 21 September, Clay Co., late (DS). 29 September, Yankton Co., very late (SVS).

Common Poorwill - 1 October, Fall River Co., late (RAP). 4 October, Custer Co., very late (MJP).

Ruby-throated Hummingbird - Observed in Brookings (NB, RB), Brown (JCS), Day (DRS), Minnehaha (AH), Roberts (BKH), and Yankton (WH) (SVS) counties.

RUFOUS HUMMINGBIRD - 31 August through 3 September, Edmunds Co., photographed, first ever observation east of Missouri river (MZ, fide DAT et al.).

Red-naped Sapsucker - 15 August, Custer Co., 3 (BKH, MSS).

Pileated Woodpecker - 24 September, Roberts Co., Sodak Park (BKH).

Olive-sided Flycatcher - 30 August and 4 September, Minnehaha Co. (AH). 14 September, Minnehaha Co. (MSS).

Eastern Wood-Pewee - 14 September, Minnehaha Co., late (MSS).

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher - 29 August, Minnehaha Co. (AH).

Great Crested Flycatcher - 4 October, Brown Co., 6, **latest ever** (ET, DAT).

Cassin's Kingbird - 13 August, Todd Co. (BKH, MSS).

Eastern Kingbird - 23 September, Minnehaha Co., very late (AH).

Purple Martin - 25 August, Minnehaha Co., **flock of 1000+** (MSS).

Bank Swallow - 3 September, LNWR (BJ).

Black-billed Magpie - 30 August, Meade Co., 100 feeding on grasshoppers (EEM). 18 October, **SLNWR**, 2, rare winter visitor in northeastern SD (SLNWR).

Red-breasted Nuthatch - 30 August, Day Co. (DRS). 9 October, Turner Co. (LRL).

Pygmy Nuthatch - 13 September, Custer Co., 2 (RAP).

Rock Wren - 8 October, Fall River Co., ties latest ever (RAP).

Canyon Wren - 14 August, Fall River Co. (MSS, BKH).

House Wren - 2 October, Minnehaha Co., late (AH). 7 October, Deuel Co., very late (BKH). 8 October, Yankton Co., very late (SVS). 8 October, Turner Co., very late (LRL). 15 October, LNWR, **latest ever** (BJ).

- Blue-gray Gnatcatcher** - 23 August and 16 September, Minnehaha Co., Sept. date very late (MSS).
- Eastern Bluebird - 9 September, Brown Co., 25 (JCS). 12 October, Stanley Co., flock of 20+ (RAP).
- Mountain Bluebird - 14 August, Fall River Co., flock of 60+ (BKH, MSS). 25 September, **Day Co.**, 24+ (CB). 9 November, **Lake Co.** (NB, RB). Rare migrant in eastern SD.
- Veery - 27 August, Brown Co., banded (DAT).
- Gray-cheeked Thrush - 29 October, Brookings Co., late (RWK).
- Swainson's Thrush - 28 October, Edmunds Co., **latest ever** (JDW).
- Hermit Thrush - 2 September, Brown Co., **earliest ever** (JCS). 21 September, Brown Co., very early, banded (DAT). 4 October, Yankton Co., early (SVS). 10 November, Day Co. (DRS).
- Wood Thrush - 20 August and 21 September, Brown Co. (JCS).
- VARIED THRUSH** - 14 October, Jackson Co. (KG).
- **Gray Catbird** - 24 November, Brown Co., **latest ever** (DAT).
- Northern Mockingbird** - 6 August, Hughes Co., pair with fledged young (ER & RR).
- Sage Thrasher - 1 August, Fall River Co. (JSP).
- Bohemian Waxwing - 28 October, Pennington Co., 6+, very early (NRW). 3 November, Roberts Co., 3, very early (BKH). 10 November, Day Co., 4 (DRS).
- Northern Shrike - 12 October, Stanley Co., **earliest ever** (RAP). 22 October, Yankton Co., early (SVS). 22 October, LNWR, early (BJ).
- Loggerhead Shrike - 6 August, Brown Co., 2 immatures (JCS). 13 August, Todd Co., 25 (BKH, MSS).
- Bell's Vireo - 14 August, LNWR, adult feeding young (BKH, MSS).
- Solitary Vireo - 1 August, Meade Co. (NRW). 14 August, Custer Co. (BKH, MSS). 23 September, Minnehaha Co. (MSS).
- Yellow-throated Vireo - 2 September, Clay Co. (KD, SC, DS). 28 September, Minnehaha Co., **latest ever** by 16 days (MSS).
- Warbling Vireo - 21 September, Clay Co., 2, very late (KD, DS).
- Philadelphia Vireo - 30 August and 4 September, Minnehaha Co. (AH).
- Tennessee Warbler - 29 October, Deuel Co., **latest ever** (BKH).
- Nashville Warbler - 17 August, Day Co., banded, very early (DRS).
- Northern Parula - 2 September, Clay Co., early (DS, KD, SC).
- Chestnut-sided Warbler - 2 September, Clay Co. (DS, KD, SC). 14 September, Minnehaha Co. (MSS).
- Magnolia Warbler - 22 August, Brown Co., banded, **earliest ever** (DAT).
- Cape May Warbler** - 6 September, Union Co. (DS, KD, SC). Rare migrant eastern SD.
- Black-throated Blue Warbler** - 29 September, Minnehaha Co. (MSS). 20 October, Brown Co., banded, very late (DAT). Rare migrant.
- Yellow-rumped Warbler - 2 November, Day Co. (DRS). 10 November, Yankton Co. (SVS).
- Black-throated Green Warbler - 22 August, Minnehaha Co., **ties earliest ever** (AH). 14 October, Brown Co. (DAT).
- **Blackburnian Warbler** - 20, 27 August, Union Co., 4 (DS, KD, SC).
- PINE WARBLER** - 23 August, Minnehaha Co., rare migrant (MSS). 30 August, Roberts Co., rare migrant (BKH). 16 September, **BNP**, submitted to Rare Birds Record Committee, if accepted first western SD record (BJ).
- Palm Warbler** - 8 September, **BNP**, rare migrant in western SD, submitted to Rare Birds Record Committee (BJ).
- Bay-breasted Warbler - 20 August and 13 September, Union Co. (DS, KD, SC). 30 August, Roberts Co. (BKH). 14 September, Minnehaha Co. (MSS).
- Blackpoll Warbler - 18 August, Brown Co., banded, early (DAT). 23 September, Minnehaha Co., late (MSS).

Mourning Warbler - 21, 22, 26, 28, 29 August, Clay Co. and 27, 31 August Union Co., (KD, DS, SC). 4, 15 September, Minnehaha Co. (AH). 17 September, Brown Co. (JCS).

MacGillivray's Warbler - 7 September, **Stanley Co.** (RAP).

Canada Warbler - 15 August, Brown Co., banded (DAT). 20, 27 August and 6, 8 September, Union Co., 18 (DS, KD, SC). 29 August, Minnehaha Co. (AH).

Western Tanager - 7 September, Pennington Co. (NRW). 12 September, Custer Co., 2 (MJP).

Northern Cardinal - 22, 23 November, **Jackson Co.**, female, rare visitor western SD (KG).

Black-headed Grosbeak - 14 September, **Minnehaha Co.**, possible hybrids east of normal range (MSS).

Lazuli Bunting - 20-22 September, Pennington Co., **latest ever** (NRW).

Brewer's Sparrow - 1 August, Fall River Co. (JSP).

Field Sparrow - 21 September, Brown Co., banded (DAT). 22 September, Brown Co., 8 (JCS).

Savannah Sparrow - 24 October, Turner Co. (LRL). 22 October, Bon Homme Co. (SVS). 17 October, LNWR (BJ).

Grasshopper Sparrow - 28 September, Brown Co., **50** (JCS). 10 October, LNWR, late (BJ).

Le Conte's Sparrow - 9 September, LNWR, submitted to Rare Birds Record Committee, accidental west river were only one other record exists (BJ).

Sharp-tailed Sparrow - 6 September, LNWR, submitted to Rare Birds Record Committee, only second west river record if accepted (BJ).

Fox Sparrow - 29 October, Meade Co. (BS, AS).

Swamp Sparrow - 23 October, LNWR (BJ). 28 November, Brown Co., 2, **latest ever** (JCS).

White-throated Sparrow - 11 September, Brown Co., very early (JCS).

Harris' Sparrow - 17 September, Edmunds Co., very early (JDW). 18 September, Brown Co., very early, banded (DAT).

McCown's Longspur - 8 October, Fall River Co., **200**, considered a rare migrant in western SD (RAP).

Chestnut-collared Longspur - 10 October, LNWR, very late (BJ).

Red-winged Blackbird - 23 October, Day Co., albino (WNWR).

Eastern Meadowlark - 25 September, LNWR (BJ).

Rusty Blackbird - Observed in Day (DRS), Deuel (BKH), Haakon (RAP), and Yankton (SVS) counties.

Brown-headed Cowbird - 8 October, Brookings Co., 200 birds (BKH).

House Finch - Observed in Brookings (JAK, RWK), Brown (JCS), Day (DRS), Deuel (BKH), and Minnehaha (JL) counties. A flock of 30-35 reported for Minnehaha Co. during period (AH).

Red Crossbill - 4 August, Deuel Co. (BKH).

White-winged Crossbill - 1 August, Custer Co., very early (JSP). 27 September, Custer, pair (TSS, DKM). 6 November, Yankton Co. (SVS). 8 November, Deuel Co., 9 (BKH).

Common Redpoll - Observed in Custer (MJP), Day (DRS), and Deuel (BKH) counties.

Pine Siskin - Observed in Bennett (BJ), Custer (MJP), Meade (EEM), Minnehaha (JL), and Yankton (SVS) counties.

Evening Grosbeak - Observed in Custer (MJP), and Meade (EEM) counties.

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