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SOUTH DAKOTA  
ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION

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SOUTH  
BIRD



DAKOTA  
NOTES

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VOL. 45	March 1993	NO. 1
IN THIS ISSUE		
CORDILLERAN FLYCATCHER by Dan Tallman .....		Cover
PRESIDENT'S PAGE .....		3
GENERAL NOTES—Carolina Wrens in Clay County; South Dakota Breeding Bird Atlas 1992 Highlights and Summary; House Finch Banded in Aberdeen Recovered in Selby; Chimney Swifts 1992; Canyon Wren Encounter; Volunteers Needed for Worldwide Ornithological Research .....		5
BOOK REVIEWS .....		10
SEASONAL REPORTS: The 1992 Fall Migration .....		13

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## PRESIDENT'S PAGE

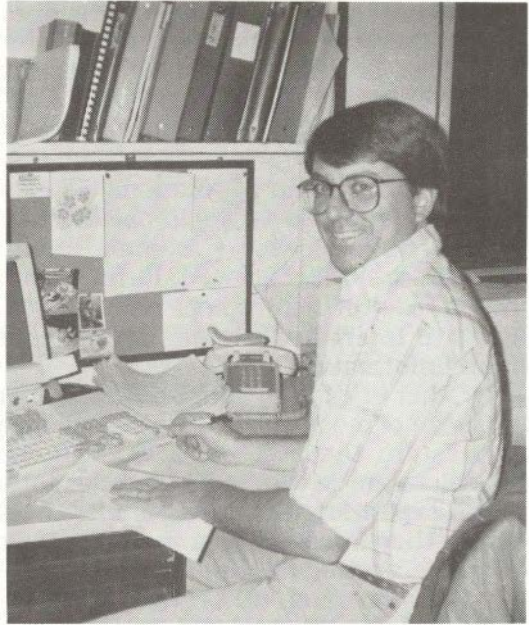
Summer is only a few months away and it's time to decide what projects I will try to complete. The Waubay bluebird trail is at the top of the list every year and takes a good part of my summer's attention. I will add to the list breeding bird atlasing, breeding bird surveys, colonial nesting bird surveys, etc. The problem is that summer, for those of us interested in breeding birds as a hobby, is only about 8 weekends long. Subtract family reunions, summer visitors, and bad weather, and we are then down to a maximum of 4 weekends. For those of you with abundant time and energy, here are some suggestions.

The SD Breeding Bird Atlas Project is in its final year of data collection. This project will provide an excellent data base for the future. Please put this project at the top of your list.

An excellent census technique is the Breeding Bird Survey. Many survey routes are located throughout the state. Participants must identify all species encountered by sight and sound. The survey requires two participants. One person must drive, keep track of time during each stop, and record the species and number counted by an observer. The second person looks and listens, calling out each species and the number heard or seen to the recorder. A survey route consists of 50 three-minute stops along a pre designated 25 mile route. Starting a half hour before sunrise, the survey takes 4.5 hours to complete.

For SDOU members possessing a Federal bird banding permit, the MAPS (Monitoring Avian Productivity and Survivorship) Program will be of interest. MAPS is constant effort mist netting. Each MAPS station consists of ten 12 meter nets. Nets are open for 6 hours every ten days during the breeding season. Operators carefully record the age and sex of each bird captured and banded. A station should be operated for a minimum of three years. This program requires considerable time and expense. The cost for nets and poles is about \$400. How many active banders live in South Dakota?

A new census technique is the North American Migration Count. The count method is similar to the Christmas Bird Count. Unlike the CBC, an entire county, instead of a 15 mile diameter circle, is the count area. Participants compile separate lists for feeder watches, night, stationary



and regular observations. The count date nationwide is the second Saturday in May.

For fun, I suggest a big day county count during May. Last Memorial Day, Mark Skadsen and I held our first Day County big day count. We observed 102 species in less than 8 hours. Highlights of the count were a Hooded Merganser, Ruddy Turnstone, and Le Conte's Sparrow. Which South Dakota County would have the highest number of species?

There is a growing concern for neotropical migrants. This group of birds breeds in North America and winters in Central and South America. Neotropical migrants face fragmentation or complete loss of habitat in both ranges. Breeding Bird Survey data shows a dramatic decrease in certain populations of neotropical migrants throughout North America. There is a critical need to monitor the population of these birds every year and assess existing habitats. Many of the aforementioned projects will fill that need. Funding is available for projects involving the monitoring of neotropical migrants through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Interested persons should contact their local USF&WS office for more information.

Other questions about our state's birds need to be answered. After an absence of a century, Ospreys and Bald Eagles have nested or attempted to nest in the state in 1993. Blue-gray Gnatcatchers and Cerulean Warblers are new breeding species in Southeast South Dakota. Are these birds expanding their ranges into the state due to population increases, or are they forced to nest in new areas of substandard habitat due to loss of prime nesting habitat elsewhere?

For more than 40 years, the SDOU has collected and published data on our state's birds. Most of this information was collected by dedicated members like you. Thank you, keep up the good work!

For more information write:

SD Breeding Bird Atlas Project  
Richard Peterson, Project Coordinator  
Box 145  
Midland, SD 57552

North American Migration Count  
Jim Stasz, Coordinator  
P.O. Box 71  
North Beach, Maryland 20714

Monitoring Avian Productivity and Survivorship (MAPS)  
David F. DeSante, Director  
The Institute for Bird Populations  
P.O. Box 1346  
Point Reyes Station, California 94956-1346

Breeding Bird Survey  
Office of Migratory Bird Management  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Laurel, Maryland 20708



## GENERAL NOTES

**CAROLINA WRENS IN CLAY COUNTY.** On 18 August 1992 at about 8:30 in the morning, while mist netting at the Myron Grove Lake Access Area, 8 miles west of Vermillion, along the Missouri River, Dean and Liknes captured a Carolina Wren. We were struck by the size, overall rustiness of the upperparts, distinct white superciliary stripe, and the warm buff color of the ventral region. In hand examination showed no white streaking on the dorsal region, thus separating this bird from the Marsh Wren and no side edging on the outer rectrices, eliminating the Bewick's Wren. The individual was a female with a recovering brood patch. We took the following measurements: weight 19.5 g, unflattened wing chord 57.8 mm, tarsus 22.1 mm and a tail length of 48.1 mm. The habitat where we captured the bird contained an overstory of Green Ash, Mulberry and Basswood, with a dense and diverse understory characterized by smaller trees, vines, and herbaceous plants. After measurement, the wren was banded, photographed and released.

On 30 August 1992 at about 3:15 PM, Swanson found a second (unbanded) Carolina Wren in his backyard at 111 S. University Street, Vermillion. This bird initially responded to "spishing" and Eastern Screech-Owl imitations with harsh chattering and a raspy, scolding "reh-reh-reh." When the bird came into view, the large size (for a wren), the uniform rusty reddish-brown color of the upperparts, and the bold white superciliary stripe were immediately apparent. Further study revealed a lack of white on the tail margins, separating this bird from a Bewick's Wren, and uniform whitish underparts with some grayish smudging on the breast. Later that day, Swanson played a tape of a Carolina Wren song and this bird answered almost immediately with harsh chattering and agitated behavior. The backyard habitat where Swanson found this wren is an open woodland, consisting of several large elms, with an understory of several types of deciduous shrubs. This bird was observed repeatedly through 16 September 1992 at the same location. The Carolina Wren is a casual visitor to eastern South Dakota (SDOU 1991. *The Birds of South Dakota*, NSU Press, Aberdeen). Both of these records have been accepted by the SDOU Rare Bird Records Committee. Kurt Dean, David Swanson, and Eric Liknes, Department of Biology University of South Dakota, Vermillion 57069.

### SOUTH DAKOTA BREEDING BIRD ATLAS 1992 HIGHLIGHTS AND SUMMARY.

REGION	TOTAL PROJECT OBSERVATIONS	OBS	PO/PR	CO	total
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BITES	1180	11	78	51	140
<i>HIGHLIGHTS:</i> Cooper's Hawk (CO) and Scarlet Tanager (PR-?) by Richard Peterson. Sage Grouse (CO) by Ernie Miller. Solitary Vireo (PO) by David Kvernes.					

HILLS	2875	11	50	114	175
<b>Highlights:</b> Lewis' Woodpecker (PR) by Harry Behrens. Western Tanager (CO) by Richard Peterson. American Avocet (CO) and Short-eared Owl (CO) by Ernie Miller.					
PLAINS	1030	9	73	32	114
<b>Highlights:</b> Golden Eagle (CO) by Ernie Miller.					
CHEYENNE	1300	4	46	68	118
<b>Highlights:</b> Cooper's Hawk (PO) by Linda Riner. Long-eared Owl (PO) by Richard Peterson. Short-eared Owl (CO) by Harry Behrens. Marbled Godwit (CO) by Ken Graupmann.					
LAKOTA	1560	7	63	74	144
<b>Highlights:</b> Eared Grebe (CO) by Richard Peterson. Long-eared Owl (PO) by Jocie Baker. Black-billed Magpie (CO) by Harry Behrens.					
DIVIDE	660	4	82	24	110
<b>Highlights:</b> Eastern Screech-Owl, Great Horned Owl, and Long-eared Owl calling simultaneously (Richard Peterson).					
GUMBO	650	1	56	40	97
<b>Highlights:</b> Double-crested Cormorant (CO) by Richard Peterson. Long-billed Curlew (CO) by Wade Farlings. 5 Ferruginous Hawk nesting pairs (CO), Ft. Pierre National Grasslands, 3 were successful, by Wade Farlings, Glen Moravek, Richard Peterson, and Bob Summerside.					
ROSEBUD	825	6	60	64	130
<b>Highlights:</b> Northern Bobwhite (PO), Red-bellied Woodpecker (PR), and Common Snipe (PO) by Richard Peterson.					
OAHE	1300	11	51	76	138
<b>Highlights:</b> Red-bellied Woodpecker (PR) by Bob Summerside. Sharp-tailed Sparrow (CO) by MyRon Zimmer and J. David Williams (the first state CO of this species).					
POTHOLE	825	8	48	62	118
<b>Highlights:</b> Many Ferruginous Hawks (CO) by J. David and Kristeen Williams and Jeff Palmer. Baird's Sparrow by Richard, Juanita Peterson, Jeffrey Palmer, and J. David Williams. Sharp-tailed Sparrow (PO) by J. David Williams and Paul and Virginia Springer.					
PRAIRIE	935	6	56	51	113
<b>Highlights:</b> American Bittern (PO) by Paul and Virginia Springer. Red-eyed Vireo (PO) by Richard and Juanita Peterson. Burrowing Owl (CO) by Michael Mellus (the 4th owl species in 11R2).					
RANDALL	700	7	50	69	126
<b>Highlights:</b> Great Blue Heron, Double-crested Cormorant (CO) and Northern Cardinal (PO) by Richard and Juanita Peterson. Bald Eagle pair building nest and Osprey pair perched at nest (USFWS personnel). Cooper's Hawk (PO) by Wayne Mullhoff.					
DAKOTA	1300	8	45	72	125
<b>Highlights:</b> Bald Eagle (CO, although unsuccessful) by USFWS personnel. Red-bellied Woodpecker (PO) by Paul and Virginia Springer. Yellow-bellied Sapsucker (PO) by Jerry Stanford.					
JAMES	1000	8	69	35	112

<b>Highlights:</b> Northern Bobwhite (PO) and Lark Sparrow (PO) by Richard and Juanita Peterson. Red-eyed Vireo and Yellow-breasted Chat (PR) by Paul and Virginia Springer.					
SISSETON	1070	7	59	81	147
<b>Highlights:</b> Loggerhead Shrike (CO), Yellow-throated Vireo and Scarlet Tanager (PO) by Jocelyn Baker. Ruby-throated Hummingbird (CO) and Green-backed Heron (CO) by Dennis Skadsen.					
LAKES	2480	8	50	78	136
<b>Highlights:</b> Clark's Grebe (PR), Northern Bobwhite (PO), Ruby-throated Hummingbird (PO), Wood Thrush (PO) all by Jocelyn Baker.					
RIVERS	2100	9	38	80	127
<b>Highlights:</b> King Rail (PO) (first atlas period report) by Steve Van Sickle, Broad-winged Hawk (PO) by Jon Little, Loggerhead Shrike (CO) by Dan Brady, Ovenbird (CO) and Scarlet Tanager (CO) by David Swanson and Kurt Dean. Barred Owl (PR) by Richard Peterson.					
<b>STATE TOTALS</b>	21790	12	18	204	234

*Richard Peterson, Midland SD 57552.*

**HOUSE FINCH BANDED IN ABERDEEN RECOVERED IN SELBY.** A House Finch that I banded in Aberdeen on 5 July 1992 was recovered in Selby on 13 September 1992. The finch was born that same year and was of unknown sex. This recovery seems to document this species' westward movement across South Dakota. *Dan Tallman, Northern State University, Aberdeen SD 57401.*

**CHIMNEY SWIFTS 1992.** For the past 15 years, I have observed nesting Chimney Swifts in my sister's one-story (plus) attic house in Bowdle, South Dakota. Encouraged by J. David Williams, I kept a record of the 1992 breeding season.

Nest building took place from 21 to 27 June, with the swifts breaking off twigs from the deal elm tree in our own yard on the same city block. I noticed twig gathering mainly in the late afternoon and evening. A single nest is usually placed on the east inside wall of the chimney, about eight feet from the top. Over the years, the new nest is constructed immediately above or below or along-side of what remains of the previous year's nest. On the chimney floor is a collection of dozens of egg shells.

Three eggs were laid from 28 to 30 June. The incubating bird usually sat tight while I watched, but sometimes flew off the nest to cling to the brick wall directly underneath the nest. While incubating, the adult sat with its beak against the wall and tail towards the center of the chimney. Three rose-pink young hatched on 19 July. By 26 July, the young grew tremendously and were charcoal gray. On 2 August the chicks were developing wing feathers from long pinfeathers. On 11 August the nest had broken off and the chicks were clinging together to the wall about 15 feet down. On 21 August, the chicks were still huddled together but now only four feet from the top. On 24 August - a drizzly day - thirteen swifts were clinging inside the chimney. On 25 August all swifts were out of the chimney. *MyRon Zimmer, Box 100, Bowdle SD 57428.*

**CANYON WREN ENCOUNTER.** My place in Northeast Custer Co. is set amidst prairie, with only a few scattered cottonwoods and a meager shelterbelt within a couple of miles. In the past ten years, I've noted with in-

terest the wayward species, like Blue Jays and Red-headed Woodpeckers, that have stopped briefly here.

At sunrise on 19 October 1992, a wren flew to the ledge outside a west window and began pecking at a fly on the inside. It was a comic scene, with the wren dashing back and forth furtively. At first I thought it must be a Rock Wren, which are regular visitors here in migration. A closer look revealed the markings of a Canyon Wren: the clear white throat and breast, the rusty back and underparts with bold spots. After the bird and fly left, I stood there stunned before thinking to shoo the fly back to the window, whence the madcap chase happened all over again. Later I heard the bird call a distinctive series of descending notes from a woodpile.

The wren, usually out of sight but hardly furtive, spent the day in my yard. Towards sunset I was resting, prone in a grassy spot, when the bird flew in behind me and landed on my upraised knee. It peered into my face, giving me the unnerving idea that it was about the forage in my beard. It hopped back and forth on my knees before I started shaking with laughter, and it flew away.

The nearest known habitat for Canyon Wrens is 20 miles west, in the Black Hills, where the species is a permanent resident. *Michael Melius, HCR 89, Box 275, Hermosa SD 57744.*

**VOLUNTEERS NEEDED FOR WORLDWIDE ORNITHOLOGICAL RESEARCH.** Earthwatch, a non-profit organization that provides funding to field scientists worldwide, is recruiting volunteers for a unique, hands-on experience assisting in ornithological research. Since 1971, this international company of scientists, artists, and citizens from 20 countries has welcomed people, regardless of age or educational background, who like to solve problems.

Earthwatch President, Brian Rosborough, says, "tolerance for surprise, and natural inclination for seeking solutions are the common denominators for the 65,000 members of Earthwatch." The projects enable each participant to be an astronaut of this generation. They offer a 'once-in-a-lifetime' chance to serve the world up close in the company of dedicated experts and to return something to the environment. "Earthwatch alone offers the individual the opportunity to act, not just send money or change a vote, but to engage the mind and talent in solving fascinating problems," adds Rosborough.

Volunteers are immediately needed for the following projects:

**Dancing Birds, Monteverde Cloud Forest, Costa Rica.** In one of the world's most beautiful forests, volunteers will mist-net Long-tailed Manakins, famous for their courtship acrobatics. Field work also entails radio-tracking the birds and observing males' reactions to painted decoys. Volunteers stay in a rented house and enjoy local cooking. Teams depart April-June 1993.

**Loons, Great Lakes, Michigan.** Stationed at Seney National Wildlife Refuge, volunteers will work day shifts observing previously color-marked adult loons to determine if high mercury levels are causing changes in the birds' daily routine. Teams depart May-August 1993.

**Songbirds, Ontario, Canada.** Bird watchers census over 350 songbird species on a wetland peninsula jutting into Lake Erie to determine if populations are declining. Volunteers determine daily totals, net and band



birds, and take age estimates and body measurements. Teams are housed at a field station and share cooking. Teams depart July–November 1993.

**Birds of the Hebrides, Isle of Islay, Scotland.** Housed and fed at a Scottish guest house in the Loch Gruinart Nature Reserve, volunteers use binoculars and telescopes to monitor the acrobatic and gregarious Chough and determine how land uses affects breeding. Teams depart April–June 1993.

**Hungary's Songbirds, Ocsa Landscape Reserve, Hungary.** Working on Eastern Europe's premier bird migration project, volunteers tend mist nets, record measurements and banding information, measure food resources, and restore the mosaic of marsh habitats. Volunteers stay in tents. Teams depart July–August 1993.

**Wings Over China, Beidalhe, Hebei Province, North China.** At a popular resort on China's coast, volunteers monitor cranes, bustards, and raptors that, until 1985, had not been monitored for 40 years. During peak migration, crews record migrants from watchpoints. A modern hotel provides housing and evening meals. Teams depart September–October 1993.

**Australia's Shrinking Wildlands, Kellerberrin, Western Australia.** In this rich farming region, volunteers study the remaining 192 bird species. Volunteers erect and patrol mist nets, measure and release birds, and prepare banding site lists. A converted farmhouse houses volunteers, and staff prepare meals. Teams depart April–October 1993.

**Tropical Forest Invaders, Las Cruces, Southern Costa Rica.** Based in a modern research station with a cook, fit volunteers mist-net hummingbirds, monitor hummingbird pollinator visits, and garden in an exotic, 200 hectare tropical rain forest reserve assessing damage from herbivores. Teams depart March–April 1993.

**Sierra Wildlife, Tahoe National Forest, California.** Camping in comfortable tents at a field station, volunteers document the abundance of prey species including the threatened spotted owl. Volunteers also determine what owls and hawks are eating, identify, sex, tag, and release captured animals. Teams depart June–August 1993.

**Cliffs of Guernsey, Guernsey Island, United Kingdom.** On one of the Channel Islands just north of France, volunteers examine the impact of a dense island population. Field work entails surveying Guernsey's beautiful cliffs and inland habitats, and identifying birds and plant cover. Volunteers stay in a guest house. Teams depart July–August 1993.

**Mediterranean Island Wildlife, S'Albufera, Mallorca.** In view of impressive mountains, volunteers observe environmental change within an extensive network of waterways and reed beds. Volunteers mist-net birds and examine the effects of new water management systems. Teams stay in dorms and enjoy Spanish food. Teams depart March–October 1993.

All projects are led by scientists and are 10 days to three weeks in length. Volunteers are trained in the field; special skills are welcome but not necessary. Anyone age 16 or older is eligible to apply. All project contributions, which range from \$800 to \$2,200, are tax deductible. Volunteer contributions cover food, lodging, and field equipment. Airfare to and from the site is additional.

Earthwatch is the third largest funder of field research next to National Geographic and the World Wildlife Fund. Founded in 1971, Earthwatch works to sustain the world's environment, monitor global

change, conserve endangered species and habitats, and foster world health and international cooperation.

For further expedition information, call Betty Parfenuk at (800) 776-0188, extension 186 or write Earthwatch, P.O. Box 403RT, Watertown, MA 02272.

For a limited time only, membership to Earthwatch, usually a \$25 value, is available for \$15. Members of Earthwatch receive *Earthwatch*, a bi-monthly magazine that reports on the issues facing our changing planet and keeps members up to date on over 160 projects worldwide. Members are also invited to local Earthwatch events attended by leading scientists and fellow members. For membership information, contact Stephanie Williams at Earthwatch, (800)776-0188, ext. 163.



## BOOK REVIEWS

**BIRDS IN JEOPARDY.** The Imperiled and Extinct Birds of the United States and Canada.—Paul R. Ehrlich, David S. Dobkin and Darryl Wheye. 1992. Stanford: Stanford University Press. 259 pp. \$45.00 cloth \$17.95 paper

The first paragraph of this book's introduction sounds an ominous warning. As human populations increase and as habitat destruction continues unabated, many bird populations will become extirpated or species extinct.

This is the first comprehensive volume of information on the status of all species and subspecies on the North American continent and Hawaii considered in jeopardy. Included are species listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as endangered or threatened, as well as candidates for listing, in the National Audubon Society's Blue List, Special Concern List, and Local Concern List. The book lists 150 species that are in trouble in all or parts of their range.

Species accounts are in two sections, "Birds that are Officially Threatened or Endangered," and "Birds that are Not Officially Listed in the U.S." Each account presents data on nesting, food, and range. Accounts give notes on natural history, reasons for decline, where imperiled, and explanations of official and unofficial listings. A third section details 34 extinct continental, Hawaiian, and Puerto Rican species and subspecies.

The book ends with short essays on biological diversity, habitat loss, disease, cowbirds, chemical toxins, monitoring populations, and conservation. Included is a checklist of birds in jeopardy by region.

This volume provides interesting information on the U.S. Endangered Species Act passed by Congress in 1973. This information makes me wonder if the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service's protection plans are of any value. Thirty-four candidates to the endangered list have been declared extinct while awaiting listing. Bureaucratic red tape and often the lack of money are reasons given for delays in listing. Although Brown Pelican, Bald Eagle, and Whooping Crane populations have recovered from near

extinction, there have been more failures than successes. The authors' call for a change in policy, from the preserving of individual species to the preserving entire ecosystems. Grouped in table form are all species listed as candidates for federal listing with information on historic ranges.

This is a valuable reference book for birdwatchers, who account for much of the information collected, especially at the local level. The book mentions important data collecting projects, such as the Christmas Bird Count, Breeding Bird Surveys, and Cornell's Nest Record Card Program. I am disappointed that the book fails to mention breeding bird atlas projects.

All species accounts are illustrated with a portrait of the bird's head. I enjoyed reading the data on Hawaiian species, however I wish the illustrator had painted the entire bird. More information on a species' natural history could have been included in the text. Those wanting more must refer to the authors' first book, *The Birders Handbook*.

The regional checklist shows 15 species listed in jeopardy for the Northern Great Plains, making the book valuable to readers of *Bird Notes*. Dennis Skudsen, RR Box 113 Grenville, SD.

**OKLAHOMA BIRD LIFE.**—Frederick M. Baumgartner and A. Marguerite Baumgartner. Illustrated by Wallace Hughes. 1992. University of Oklahoma Press. 443 pp. \$49.95 cloth.

A prominent ornithologist, Margaret Morse Nice, challenged the authors with the task of producing a fully illustrated book on the birds of Oklahoma. The resulting volume comes close to fulfilling that challenge.

Part One, "The Study of Oklahoma Birds," provides information on the history of ornithology in the state, and seasonal and regional distribution of birds. The authors devote 20 pages to the state's ecology. Also included in Part One is information on attracting birds, birdwatching as a hobby, bird banding, the Christmas Bird Count and Breeding Bird Survey. A map showing locations and directions of all Breeding Bird Surveys is useful to birders unfamiliar with the survey.

Part Two describes the 355 regularly occurring species in Oklahoma. Species accounts give data on status, other names, occurrence by region, dates of occurrence, and extreme nesting dates. Short narratives accompany each account with information on natural history, description of the bird, and the authors' experiences. The authors extensively used data collected by the Oklahoma Ornithologists Union and previous publications by Margaret Morse Nice and George M. Sutton.

Fifty-eight color plates by Wallace Hughes illustrate 257 species. These plates are especially well done. The Scissor-tailed Flycatcher, Oklahoma state bird, is portrayed on a single plate. Also included throughout the text are black and white photographs and line drawings.

Five appendixes and a Literature Cited section close the book. Appendixes provide data on species considered stragglers, extinct and extirpated species, foreign banding recoveries, agencies and organizations concerned with birding, and recommended reading. Appendix C, "Key to Bird's Nests Commonly Found in Oklahoma" is an interesting feature of the book. The reader will want to photocopy these pages to carry into the field.

The book benefits from the authors' experiences as bird banders. Beside the banding data given in Part One and the Appendix, the authors

include their own data and data of other Oklahoma banders throughout the individual species accounts.

The authors wrote the book over a period of over 25 years. Thus some of the information is out-of-date. In the section "Attracting Birds Simply and Inexpensively," Figure 30 suggests adding red food coloring to homemade hummingbird nectar, a practice that is no longer recommended. In Figure 23, a birdhouse plan for bluebirds, wrens, and chickadees shows a perch attached to the house, a sure invitation to House Sparrows that kill other cavity nesting species.

I found Appendix F, "Recommended Reading," also outdated. The most current publication date listed is 1984. Missing from the list was Paul Johnsgard's *Birds of the Great Plains*, although it is referenced in the book's Literature Cited section.

The quality of the black-and-white photographs is poor. Several photographs of birds are out-of-focus, grainy, or overexposed. Figure 109, a Red-headed Woodpecker at a nest hole, is printed the wrong direction. The picture shows the bird and nest cavity in a horizontal position. Judging by the style of clothing worn by human subjects, many of these photographs are from the 1950's and 60's.

Species accounts would have benefited by the addition of distribution maps. The reader unfamiliar with Oklahoma must refer to the map found in Part One.

I recommend this book to those interested in the birds of this region. The Baumgartners' dedication to this book and their sincere interest in the subject matter offset the few problems mentioned. The simple non technical style of writing employed by the authors makes this volume enjoyable. *Dennis Skadsen RR Box 113 Grenville, SD 57239.*

**MY WAY TO ORNITHOLOGY.**—Olin Sewall Pettingill, Jr. 1992. University of Oklahoma Press. 245 pp. \$24.95 Cloth

This autobiography begins with Mr. Pettingill's early childhood and closes with his appointment as Assistant Professor of Zoology at Carleton College in Minnesota. Throughout the book, he recalls events, places, and people who shaped his choice of a lifetime career in ornithology.

Summer and week long vacations to his grandfather's farm in Maine gave him a love for the out-of-doors. He recalls tapping sugar maple trees for sap and putting up hay. It was on this farm he developed an interest in birds, observing the behavior of his grandfather's Plymouth Rock chickens.

Further chapters detail Mr. Pettingill's academic career at Bowdoin College and graduate work at Cornell University. He later became Director of the Laboratory of Ornithology at Cornell. I enjoyed reading his stories of field trips taken during this period and some are very funny. During a trip to Great Duck Island, Mr. Pettingill and his assistant became unwilling participants in a feud between lighthouse keepers, who threatened to kill each other. The author's assistant on this trip, mindlessly loans his pistol to one of the lighthouse keepers.

The book contains several black-and-white photographs taken by the author. Included is a picture of the now extinct Heath Hen taken in 1928 on Martha's Vineyard.

I found Mr. Pettingill's writing style much like that of Edwin Way Teale and Sigurd Olson. He wrote this book drawing from personal jour-

nals and diaries he began at an early age, thus providing quite detailed narratives of experiences.

Before reading this book I was only aware of the author's contributions to South Dakota ornithology. In 1965, Mr. Pettingill and Nathaniel R. Whitney, Jr., a SDOU member, published *Birds of the Black Hills*. The first book published on Black Hills birds. The entire June 1953 issue of *SD Bird Notes* is devoted to the South Dakota section of Mr. Pettingill's, *A Guide to Bird Finding West of the Mississippi*.

In 1935, during a radio broadcast, Mr. Pettingill promoted the idea of using bird study for the increased leisure time the public is destined to have. He was first to publish a bird finding guide, which with new guides devoted entirely to identifying birds, were important steps in developing the public's interest in birds. It must be gratifying for the author to see today's widespread popularity of this pastime.

I highly recommend this book. You will enjoy the humor and determination of this man's *Way to Ornithology*. Dennis Skadsen RR Box 113 Grenville, SD 57239.



## SEASONAL REPORTS

### The 1992 Fall Migration

Compiled By Dennis Skadsen  
RR Box 113 Grenville, SD 57239

The summer's mild temperatures continued into fall. August and September were dry compared to the previous two months. These temperatures, however, prevented corn and bean crops from drying in the field. In most areas of the state crops remained unharvested well into December. The first major snowstorm struck in mid-October. The Black Hills and northeast received several snowfalls during November.

Warblers migrated early, possibly due to unsuccessful nesting caused by the abnormally cool and wet summer. Northern Goshawks invaded this fall, with most observations in the northeast.

The luckiest observation of the year goes to Dan Tallman. Dan mist netted a Cordilleran Flycatcher at his Aberdeen residence during a meeting of the SDOU Rare Bird Records Committee. It is probably the first record the committee has accepted where all members actually observed a live specimen. The record is only the second for eastern SD.

Other exceptional records for the season include the Gyrfalcon in Day Co., Carolina wren in Union Co., Black-throated Blue, Pine, and Connecticut warblers.

Rare birds reported this period include Pacific Loon, Broad-tailed Hummingbird, and Townsend's Warbler. These observations should not be used in further reports or citations until accepted by the Rare Bird Records Committee.

Observers cited:

Les Baylor (LB)  
Doug Backlund (DBd)  
Dan Brady (DB)  
Ken Cameron (KC)  
Kurt Dean (KD)  
Ken Graupmann (KG)  
Bruce K. Harris (BKH)  
Blanche Johnson (BJ)  
Jan A. Kieckhefer (JAK)  
Jon R. Kieckhefer (JRK)  
Robert Kieckhefer (RWK)  
Lester R. Lauritzen (LRL)  
Eric Likness (EL)  
Jon Little (JL)  
Michael M. Melius (MMM)  
Everett Montgomery (EM)  
Northern Hills Bird Club  
(NHBC)  
Jeff Palmer (JP)

Marge J. Parker (MJP)  
Juanita L. Peterson (JLP)  
Richard A. Peterson (RAP)  
Nathan Pieplow (NP)  
Sand Lake National Wild-  
life Refuge (SLNWR)  
Dennis R. Skadsen (DRS)  
Mark S. Skadsen (MSS)  
Jerry C. Stanford (JCS)  
Gary Stava (GS)  
David Swanson (DS)  
Lisa Swanson (LS)  
Dan A. Tallman (DAT)  
Steve Van Sickle (SVS)  
Waubay National Wildlife  
Refuge (WNWR)  
Nat R. Whitney (NRW)  
J. David Williams (JDW)  
MyRon B. Zimmer (MBZ)

Abbreviations used: NHSP - Newton Hills State Park, Lincoln Co.,  
PLSRA - Pickerel Lake State Recreation Area, Day Co., SLNWR-Sand  
Lake National Wildlife Refuge, Brown Co., UCPS-Union County State  
Park, WNWR-Waubay National Wildlife Refuge, Day Co.

Common Loon - 2 October, Day Co., Pickerel Lake, flock of 8 (DRS). 11 October  
and 7 November, Yankton Co. (SVS).

Pied-billed Grebe - 25 August, Haakon Co. (RAP, JLP).

Horned Grebe - 9 October, WNWR. 11 (WNWR). 17 October, Hughes Co. (DAT).  
27 October, Deuel Co., 4 (BKH).

Red-necked Grebe - 5 November, WNWR, very late (WNWR).

Eared Grebe - 28 October, WNWR, 15 (WNWR). 13 November, Hamlin Co., 2, very  
late (BKH).

Western Grebe - 6 November, Day Co., Rush Lake, 13 flightless young on ice, 8  
rescued next day (DRS). 11 November, Roberts Co., late (BKH). 11 November,  
Kingsbury Co., late (JP).

Clark's Grebe - 5 October, Deuel Co., Clear Lake, adults with 2 young (BKH). 12  
September, Brown Co. (JP).

American Bittern - 25 October, Deuel Co., late (BKH).

Great Egret - 21 August, Deuel Co., 71 (BKH). 23 August, Minnehaha Co. (MSS).  
25 August, Day Co., Little Rush Lake, 75+ (DRS). 14 October, Yankton Co., 2  
(SVS, RAP). 10 October, Kingsbury Co. (JP). 15 October, WNWR, late  
(WNWR). 31 October, Deuel Co., **latest ever** (BKH).

Snowy Egret - 25 August, Day Co., Little Rush Lake, 50+ (DRS). 12 September,  
SLNWR, 6 (BKH). 13 September, Marshall Co. (JP). 15 October, WNWR, late  
(WNWR).

Cattle Egret - 7 August, Deuel Co., 9 (JAK). 12 August, Roberts Co., 24 (BKH). 11  
September, SLNWR, 75+ (BKH). 5 September, Kingsbury Co. (JP). 3 October,  
Day Co., 40 (JCS).

White-faced Ibis - 5 August, Day Co., 5; 13 September, Brown Co., 19; 28  
September, Clark Co.; and 14 October, Roberts Co. (BKH). 7 September,  
Clark Co. (JP). 25 September, Day Co. (DRS). 27 September, Minnehaha Co.,  
Sioux Falls (NP).

Tundra Swan - 28 September, SLNWR, 6, very early (SLNWR).

Greater White-fronted Goose - 11 September, Clark Co., 5, very early (BKH).  
 Snow Goose - 8 August, Hamlin Co., adult (BKH).  
 American Black Duck - 16 August, 8 September, and 3  
 November, Deuel Co. (BKH). 10 September, SLNWR, banded (SLNWR).  
 Green-winged Teal - 12 October, Deuel Co., 60 (BKH). 15 October, WNWR, 86  
 (WNWR). 13 November, Hamlin Co., 3, late (BKH).  
 Blue-winged Teal - 8 August, Hamlin Co., very late brood of 5 downy young  
 (BKH).  
 Northern Shoveler - 10 November, Hamlin Co., Lake Poinsett, 1500+ (BKH).  
 Canvasback - 10 October, Deuel Co., Coteau Lake, 145 (BKH).  
 Redhead - 16 August, Deuel Co., very late brood of 5 downy young (BKH).  
 Common Goldeneye - 12 October, Deuel Co., very early (BKH).  
 Barrow's Goldeneye - 18 November, Pennington Co., Canyon Lake (NRW).  
 Bufflehead - 28 October, WNWR, 645 (WNWR). 7 November, Yankton Co., Lake  
 Yankton, 200 (SVS). 10 November, Hamlin Co., Lake Poinsett, 1500 (BKH).  
 Hooded Merganser - 28 October, WNWR, 645 (WNWR). 10 November, Lake Co.,  
 Lake Herman, 200 (BKH). Also reported from Day (DRS, MSS), Lake (JP),  
 SLNWR (JCS), and Yankton (SVS) counties.  
 Red-breasted Merganser - 14 November, SLNWR, 7 (JCS).  
 Turkey Vulture - 5 September, NHSP (NP). 16 September, Roberts Co. (BKH). 17  
 September, Clay Co. (DB). 26 October, Custer Co., 2, late (MJP).  
 Osprey - 6 September, Roberts Co., Sodak Park, 2; and 12 September, SLNWR  
 (BKH). 7 September, Day Co. (DRS). 9 September, WNWR (WNWR). 12  
 October, Pennington Co. (MMM). 14 October, Yankton Co. (SVS, RAP).  
 Bald Eagle - Reported from Brown (JCS) (SLNWR), Custer (RAP), Day (DRS)  
 (WNWR), Dewey (RAP), Deuel (BKH), Meade (NHBC), and Tripp (RAP, JLP)  
 counties.  
 Sharp-shinned Hawk - 28 August, Roberts Co., Sodak Park, very early (BKH).  
 Also reported from Brookings (RWK), Custer (MJP), Day, banded (DRS), Lake  
 (JP), and Tripp (RAP) counties.  
 Cooper's Hawk - Reported from Day (DRS), Brown (BKH), Minnehaha (MSS),  
 Roberts (BKH), and Union (BKH) counties.  
 Northern Goshawk - 20 October, Brown Co. (DAT). 1 November, Roberts Co. (KC).  
 13 November, Hamlin Co. (BKH). 15 November, PLSRA, 2, one chased hunt-  
 ing dog (DRS, MSS). 27 November, WNWR, eating pheasant (WNWR). 27  
 November, SLNWR (SLNWR).  
 Broad-winged Hawk - 5 September, Deuel Co. (BKH). 18 September, Union Co.  
 (DS, EL). 6 October, Brookings Co., ties latest ever (JRK).  
 Rough-legged Hawk - Reported from Custer (MJP), Day (WNWR), Deuel (BKH),  
 Meade (NHBC), and Stanley (RAP) counties.  
 Golden Eagle - Reported from Custer (MJP), and Pennington (RAP) counties.  
 Merlin - 23 September, Clay Co. (DS, KD, EL). 1 October, PLSRA (DRS). 15  
 October, Yankton Co. (RAP).  
 Gyrfalcon - 15 November, PLSRA (DRS). Peregrine Falcon - 25 August, Haakon  
 Co., early (RAP, JLP). 31 August, Custer Co., and 22 September, Mellette Co.  
 (RAP, JLP). 12 September, Day Co. (WNWR). 9 October, 2 November,  
 Minnehaha Co. (JL). 22 November, WNWR, very late (WNWR).  
 Prairie Falcon - 16 August, 14 October, Edmunds Co. (MBZ). 11 September,  
 Hamlin Co.; 28 September, Spink Co.; and 25 October, Deuel Co. (BKH). 5  
 September, Kingsbury Co. (JP). 9,30 October, Yankton Co. (SVS). 18 October,  
 Day Co. (DRS). 30 October, Stanley Co. (RAP).  
 Ruffed Grouse - 20 November, Meade Co. (NHBC).  
 Sharp-tailed Grouse - 2 November, WNWR (WNWR).  
 Northern Bobwhite - 19 August, Yankton Co. (BKH).  
 American Coot - 15 August, Deuel Co., adult with very late downy chick (BKH).  
 30 September, WNWR, 870 (WNWR). 10 October, Deuel Co., 1000 (BKH).  
 Sandhill Crane - 13 November, SLNWR (SLNWR).

Black-bellied Plover - 17 October, Deuel Co., 3 (BKH). 24 October, Kingsbury Co. (JP).

Killdeer - 12 October, Turner Co., 30+ (LRL).

Greater Yellowlegs - 7 November, Yankton Co., very late (SVS).

Lesser Yellowlegs - 21 August, Meade Co., Bear Butte Lake, 200-300 (NRW).

Marbled Godwit - 5 August, Day Co., 30+ (BKH).

Sanderling - 17 October, Kingsbury Co. (JP).

Baird's Sandpiper - 15 October, Deuel Co., 3, very late (BKH).

Pectoral Sandpiper - 4 August, Day Co., 150 (BKH).

Stilt Sandpiper - 4 August, Day Co., 134 (BKH).

Short-billed Dowitcher - 8 August, Kingsbury Co., 3, early (BKH). 17 September, Bennett Co. (SVS).

Long-billed Dowitcher - 28 September, Clark Co., 500+ (BKH).

Common Snipe - 26 September, Deuel Co., 62 (BKH).

Red-necked Phalarope - 4 October, Yankton Co., very late (SVS).

Franklin's Gull - 15 October, Clay Co., 700-800 (RAP).

Bonaparte's Gull - 15 October, Deuel Co. (BKH). 24 October, Brookings Co. (JP). 27 October, Yankton Co. (SVS).

Herring Gull - 4 August, Roberts Co., Big Stone Lake, 3, **earliest ever**. and 8 August, Hamlin Co., Lake Poinsett, adult, very early (BKH).

Forster's Tern - 17 September, Bennett Co. (SVS). 23 September, Pennington Co. (LB). 28 September, Hughes Co., 3, **ties latest ever** (BKH).

Mourning Dove - 27 November, Day Co. (WNWR).

Black-billed Cuckoo - 1 August, Brown Co., 2 (JCS). 18 August, Lincoln and Clay counties (BKH).

Yellow-billed Cuckoo - 19 August, Clay Co. (DB).

Eastern Screech Owl - 18 August, Lincoln, Yankton, and Union counties; 18 October, Deuel Co.; and 28 September, Hand Co. (BKH). 1 October, PLSRA (DRS).

Snowy Owl - 26 October, WNWR (WNWR). 13 November, SLNWR (SLNWR). 15 November, Roberts Co. (MSS).

Barred Owl - 27 August, Union Co., singing (DS, EL).

Long-eared Owl - 12 October, Turner Co. (LRL).

Short-eared Owl - 19 September, Turner Co. (LRL). 14 November, Deuel Co., road killed specimen (BKH). 29 November, Jackson Co. (KG).

Northern Saw-whet Owl - 8, 16 October, Brown Co., 2 banded (DAT).

Common Nighthawk - 1 August, Pennington Co., 100-200 (NRW). 16 September, Custer Co., 7 (MJP).

Common Poorwill - 1 October, Custer Co. (MJP).

Whip-poor-will - 15 September, Yankton Co. (SVS).

Chimney Swift - 23 September, Clay Co. (DS, KD, EL).

Ruby-throated Hummingbird - 11, 27 August, Roberts Co., Sodak Park, 2 (BKH). 16 August, 10 September, Brookings Co. (RWK, JAK). 23 August - 22 September, Edmunds Co. (MBZ). 23 August, Brown Co. (DAT). 26 August, Union Co., 5 (DS, EL). 30 August, Minnehaha Co. (MSS). 19 September, Clay Co. (DS).

Lewis' Woodpecker - 26 August, Pennington Co., immature (NRW).

Red-headed Woodpecker - 1 August, Brown Co., adult feeding 2 young (JCS).

Red-bellied Woodpecker - 5 November, Deuel Co. (BKH).

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker - 21 September, Brown Co. (JCS). 26 September, Minnehaha Co. (MSS). 10 October, Lake Co. (JP).

Red-naped Sapsucker - 3 October, Pennington Co. (NRW).

Black-backed Woodpecker - 12 October, Pennington Co. (MMM).

Pileated Woodpecker - 31 August, 1, 10, 19, 25 September, Roberts Co., Sodak Park (BKH).

Olive-sided Flycatcher - 8 August, Minnehaha Co., very early (MSS). 12 August, Roberts Co. and 18 August, Lincoln and UCSP (BKH). 23 August, PLSRA, 5



(DRS). 15 September, Edmunds Co. (MBZ). 27 September, Brown Co., very late (JCS).

Western Wood-Pewee - 12 September, Custer Co., very late (MJP).

Least Flycatcher - 29 August, Minnehaha Co., male calling (MSS).

**Cordilleran Flycatcher** - 13 September, Brown Co., banded in front of Rare Birds Record Committee, **latest ever**, second east river record (DAT).

Say's Phoebe - 4 August, McPherson Co. (BKH).

Great Crested Flycatcher - 26 September, Minnehaha Co., very late (MSS).

Western Kingbird - 1 August, Brown Co., adult feeding 2 young very late nesting (JCS).

Eastern Kingbird - 1 August, Brown Co., adult feeding 3 young, late nesting (JCS).

Horned Lark - 1 August, Brown Co., adult carrying food, late nesting (JCS).

Barn Swallow - 16 September, Brown Co., adult feeding 4 young, very late nest attempt (JCS). 16 September, Edmunds Co., young fledged from late nest (JDW).

Blue Jay - 26 September, Minnehaha Co., 150+ flying over (MSS).

Red-breasted Nuthatch - Observed in Brookings (JAK, RWK), Brown (JCS), Marshall (DRS), and Union (DS, KD, EL) counties.

Brown Creeper - Reported from Brown (JCS), Douglas (RAP), Lake (JP), Marshall (DRS), Meade (NHBC), Minnehaha (MSS) (NP), Turner (LRL), and Union (DS, KD, EL) counties.

**Carolina Wren** - 18 August, Clay Co., banded, **earliest ever** (KD, EL). 30 August - 16 September, Clay Co. (DS, LS). 16 October through 7 November, Beadle Co. (BJ).

House Wren - 3 October, Clay Co., 3, very late (DS, KD).

Sedge Wren - 8 August, Day Co. (JCS). 4 October, Yankton Co. (SVS).

Marsh Wren - 19 November, Deuel Co. (GS).

Eastern Bluebird - 11 October, Haakon Co., 6 (RAP). 18 October, Brown Co., 14 (JCS).

Mountain Bluebird - 13 October, Custer Co., 10 (MJP).

Townsend's Solitaire - 20 September, Edmunds Co. (JDW). 28-31 September, Edmunds Co. (MBZ).

Veery - 5 September, Minnehaha Co. (MSS).

Swainson's Thrush - Reported from Brown (JCS), Minnehaha (MSS), Union (DS), and Yankton (SVS) counties.

Hermits Thrush - 8 September, Brown Co., very early (JCS). 3, 7 October, Edmunds Co. (MBZ). 5 October, UCSP (DS). 25 October, Brown Co., banded (DAT). 5 November, WNWR (WNWR).

Wood Thrush - 9 October, Brown Co., very late (JCS).

Brown Thrasher - 16 November, Clay Co. (DB).

Northern Mockingbird - 15 August, Yankton Co. (SVS).

American Pipit - 29 September, Stanley Co. (BKH). 26 October, Clay Co. (DB).

Bohemian Waxwing - 23 October, Edmunds Co., 5 (MBZ). 11 November, Meade Co., 100+ (NHBC).

Northern Shrike - 10 October, Jackson Co., **earliest ever**. (KG). 15 October, Brown Co., banded, very early (DAT). 28 October, Roberts Co., young bird in juvenile plumage (BKH). Also reported from Clay (DB), Deuel (BKH), Haakon (RAP, JLP), and Yankton (SVS) counties.

Loggerhead Shrike - 10 August, Clay Co. (DB). 10 August, Grant Co. (BKH). 31 October, Minnehaha Co. (JL).

Bell's Vireo - 19 August, Clay Co. (BKH).

Solitary Vireo - 18 August, Clay Co., 4, **earliest ever** (KD, EL). 6 September, Minnehaha Co. (MSS).

Yellow-throated Vireo - 28 August, Clay Co. (DS, EL).

Warbling Vireo - 21 September, UCSP, 5, very late (DS, EL).

- Philadelphia Vireo - 21 September, UCSP (DS, EL). 3 October, Clay Co., banded, very late (DS, KD).
- Tennessee Warbler - 16 October, Brown Co., 2, very late (JCS).
- Orange-crowned Warbler - 21 August, PLSRA, early (DRS). 25 August, Haakon Co. (RAP). 4 October, Minnehaha Co. (MSS). 5 October, Yankton Co. (SVS).
- Nashville Warbler - 27,31 August, 4,6 September, Union Co. and 28 August, 8,19 September, Clay Co. (DS). 27 August-22 September, Minnehaha Co. (MSS). 5 September, NHSP (NP). 6 September, Brown Co., banded (DAT). 4 October, Haakon Co. (RAP). 5 October, Yankton Co. (SVS). 8 October, Roberts Co. (BKH).
- Northern Parula - 23 August, PLSRA, **earliest ever** (DRS).
- Chestnut-sided Warbler - 20 August, UCSP, 2, **earliest ever** (DS). 22 August, Minnehaha Co., very early (MSS). 23 August, PLSRA, very early (DRS). 28 August, Clay Co. (DS).
- Magnolia Warbler - 12 October, Brown Co., banded, retrapped on 10/16, very late (DAT).
- Black-throated Blue Warbler - 2 September, Clay Co., ties earliest ever (DS). 6 September, Brown Co., banded (DAT).
- Blackburnian Warbler - 26,27 August, UCSP (DS). 29 August, Minnehaha Co., 3 (MSS).
- Pine Warbler** - 28 August, Minnehaha Co., rare migrant (MSS).
- Bay-breasted Warbler - 26 August, 2 September, Union Co., and 28 August, 8 September, Clay Co. (DS). 28 August, Minnehaha Co. (MSS). 8 September, Brown Co. (DAT).
- Palm Warbler - 13 September, Marshall Co. (JP).
- Black-and-white Warbler - 15 October, Brown Co., banded, **latest ever** by two weeks (DAT).
- CONNECTICUT WARBLER** - 6 September, Brown Co., banded, accidental fall migrant.
- Mourning Warbler - 23 August, PLSRA (DRS). 26 August, 11 September, Union Co. (DS). 27 August, Brown Co. (JCS).
- MacGillivray's Warbler - 15 August, Fall River Co., 2 (RAP). 23 September, Pennington Co., very late (NRW).
- Common Yellowthroat - 23 August, PLSRA, adult feeding 2 fledged cowbirds, very late nesting (DRS).
- Wilson's Warbler - 2 September, Pennington Co. (MMM). 13 September, Pennington Co. (NRW).
- Scarlet Tanager - 18 August, NHSP (BKH).
- Western Tanager - 15 September, Custer Co. (MJP). 19 September, Pennington Co. (NRW).
- Northern Cardinal - 2 September, 12 November, Brookings Co. (RWK, JAK).
- Black-headed Grosbeak - 18 August, Brown Co., banded and photographed (DAT). 29 August, Brown Co., 2 (JCS).
- Blue Grosbeak - 18 August, UCSP (BKH). 17 September, Stanley Co., late (RAP).
- Indigo Bunting - 3 August, Roberts Co., and 18 August, NHSP, Clay, UCSP, and Yankton counties (BKH). 23 August, Minnehaha Co. (MSS). 3 October, Clay Co., very late (DS, KD).
- Rufous-sided Towhee - 5 September, NHSP, adults with flightless young, very late nesting (NP). 15 September, Brookings Co. (JRK). 18 September, PLSRA (DRS). 10 October, Lake Co. (JP). 11,15 November, Roberts Co. (BKH).
- Chipping Sparrow - 23 October, UCSP, very late (DS, KD, EL).
- Baird's Sparrow - 4 August, McPherson Co., 2 (BKH, EM).
- Sharp-tailed Sparrow - 1 October, McPherson Co., Ordway Memorial Prairie (DAT).
- Fox Sparrow - 9 October, WNWR, 2 (DRS). 9 October, Yankton Co. (SVS). 10 October, PLSRA, banded (DRS). 11 October, Brown Co., banded (DAT). 6 November, Deuel Co., 4 (BKH, MSS).

Swamp Sparrow - 26 September, PLSRA, banded (DRS). 29 September, Stanley Co., and 13 October, Roberts Co., 2 (BKH). 3 October, Clay Co. (DS, KD). 14 October, Yankton Co. (SVS). 17 October, Lake Co. (JP).

White-crowned Sparrow - Reported from Brown (JCS), Haakon (RAP), Kingsbury (JP), Minnehaha (MSS), Pennington (NRW), and Yankton (SVS) counties.

Harris' Sparrow - Reported from Brookings (JAK), Brown (JCS), Clay (DB), Day (DRS), Deuel (BKH), Haakon (RAP), Lake (JP), Minnehaha (MSS), and Turner (LRL) counties.

Smith's Longspur - 29 September, **Stanley Co.**, 6+, very early (DBd). 20 October, Deuel Co., 30 (BKH).

Western Meadowlark - 8 August, Day Co., adult carrying food (JCS).

Rusty Blackbird - 2 November, PLSRA, 25+ (DRS). 12 October, Kingsbury Co. (JP). 16 October, 7 November, Deuel Co. (BKH).

Brewer's Blackbird - 21 October, Yankton Co. (SVS). 6 November, Meade Co. (NHBC).

Pine Grosbeak - 12 November, Edmunds Co. (JDW).

Purple Finch - Reported from Clay (DS, EL), Day (DRS), and Deuel (BKH) counties.

Cassin's Finch - 25 October and 29 November, Custer Co. (MJP).

House Finch - 23, 29 August, Minnehaha Co. (MSS). 24 November, Deuel Co., 14 at feeder (BKH). Also reported from Meade Co. (NHBC).

Red Crossbill - 17 October, PLSRA (DRS). 26 October, Brookings Co., 2 (JAK).

Pine Siskin - Reported from Brookings (JAK), Brown (JCS), Day (DRS), Deuel (BKH), Kingsbury (JP), Marshall (DRS), and Union (DS, KD, EL) counties.

Species requiring rare bird reporting forms:

**PACIFIC LOON** - 27 October, Deuel Co., Bullhead Lake (BKH), **FIRST STATE RECORD**, if accepted by Rare Bird Committee..

**Broad-tailed Hummingbird** - 12 September, Jackson Co. (KG).

**Townsend's Warbler** - 30 October, Brown Co., banded and photographed, second state record and first East River record if accepted (DAT).

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