

SOUTH DAKOTA
ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION



SOUTH
BIRD



DAKOTA
NOTES

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SOUTH DAKOTA ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION

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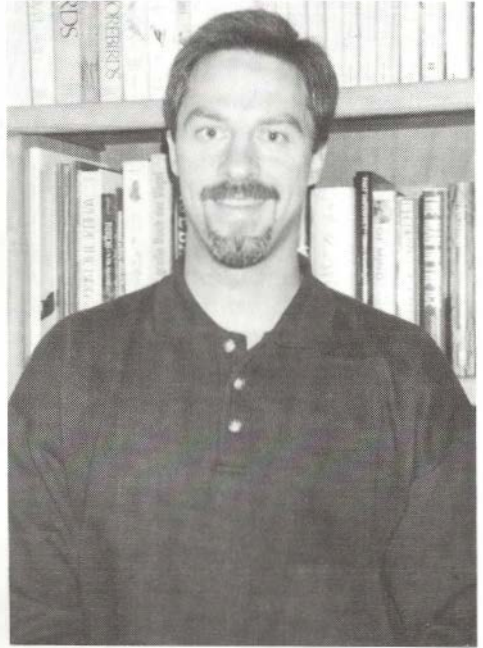


PRESIDENT'S PAGE

Winter in South Dakota can be an energetically stressful time for birds. Cold temperatures and wind, coupled with the short days available for foraging (and long nights of forced fasting), combine to make the meeting of energy demands a potentially difficult proposition. How do wintering birds, particularly small ones with high surface area to volume ratios, respond to these potentially stressful climatic conditions?

Numerous studies demonstrate that winter birds are more tolerant of cold than summer birds. Several seasonal adjustments appear to be responsible, in part, for the seasonal differences in cold hardiness. These adjustments can be grouped into three general categories: physical, behavioral, and physiological. In this President's Page, I will briefly review the physical adjustments that birds make to winter conditions, and I'll review the behavioral and physiological adjustments in the March President's Page. One potential physical adjustment to cold is to increase insulation. This is the common method employed by medium to large mammals, and increased insulation in winter is also important to some of the larger birds, such as grouse and ptarmigan. However, most small birds are limited by size constraints in the amount of plumage they can carry. These birds typically show only minor seasonal changes in insulation: changes which play only a small role in winter adaptation.

Subcutaneous fat could also play a role in increasing insulation of winter birds, and this may play a role in larger birds. However, in small birds, fat storage is limited to furcular and abdominal regions, so most of the body does not have prominent stores of subcutaneous fat. Consequently, fat stores as insulation do not play a major role in winter adaptation. This is not to say that stored fat does not increase in winter, because it does in many species. However, the increased fat is used as a fuel source rather than for insulation. Interestingly, winter fat stores tend to be substantially larger in ground foragers as compared to tree foraging birds. Our research in southeastern South Dakota shows that Dark-eyed Juncos and American Tree Sparrows (ground foragers) have much larger fat stores than Black-capped Chickadees, White-breasted Nuthatches, and Downy Woodpeckers (tree foragers). In addition, the tree



foraging group shows little change in stored fat from summer to winter. The difference in fat storage between ground and tree foragers probably relates to the reliability of their food sources. Ground foragers face the distinct possibility of their food becoming covered by heavy snow or ice, while the tree foragers are not as susceptible to periodic restriction of food availability. The increased fat in winter in ground foragers appears to serve as an emergency reserve, in case food becomes unavailable.

A final physical factor contributing to cold tolerance involves changes in peripheral circulation. Birds are capable of restricting blood flow to the skin and extremities. Thus, warm blood stays near the body core, where the vital organs are located. This allows the temperature of the skin and extremities to drop substantially below core temperature in a phenomenon known as regional hypothermia. This is advantageous for winter birds, because they don't have to expend energy keeping the skin and extremities warm. In addition, because heat is lost from the bird to the environment at the body surface, which is maintained at a reduced temperature, the gradient for heat loss to the environment is also decreased. An interesting example is the leg and foot of a gull standing on ice. Studies reveal that the foot temperature of the gull under these conditions is close to freezing. The temperature of the leg gradually increases toward the body, until it joins the body trunk, where the temperature is essentially equal to that of the body core. If the foot were kept at core temperature, 90% more heat would be lost. The mechanism allowing for this regional hypothermia is based on the close apposition of arteries and veins in the extremities in a "counter current" organization. Warm blood passing from the body core to the extremities in the arteries is able to "dump" its heat to the closely opposed veins, which carry cold blood back from the extremities. In this way, blood in and near the body core is kept warm, while that in the extremities remains cold. To prevent freezing of the tissues in the extremities, they are periodically flushed with warm blood that bypasses the counter current system.

Together, these physical changes in fat storage and peripheral circulation contribute greatly to winter adaptation in birds in cold climates. However, equally important physiological and behavioral adaptations are also involved in allowing birds to survive South Dakota winters—I'll talk about those next time. *David Swanson, Department of Biology, USD, Vermillion 57069.*

SOUTH DAKOTA STATE LISTS

Totals as of 31 December 1995

Life	1995	Observer	Life	1995	Observer
346		Bruce K. Harris	281		Jon Little
314	235	Dan A. Tallman	280		Eric Likness
312	256	Dave Swanson	253		Lowell Anderson
308	291	Jeffrey S. Palmer	246		Bill Huser
303	239	D. George Prisbe	235		Lee A. Schoenewe
298	146	Nathaniel Whitney	233		Bob Russell
282	216	Jerry C. Stanford	215		Gertrude Bachmann
			150		Lester R. Lauritzen

1995 REPORT OF THE RARE BIRD RECORDS COMMITTEE

David L. Swanson. Department of Biology. University of South Dakota.
Vermillion 57069.

The SDOU Rare Bird Records Committee (RBRC) met on 21 May 1995 at Vermillion and on 8 October 1995 at Madison. The members of the committee are Nathaniel Whitney, Jr. (acting chair), David Swanson (secretary), Paul Springer, Bruce Harris, and Jeffrey Palmer. All members either attended each meeting or voted *in absentia*. The purpose and voting procedure of the committee are outlined by Springer (1988. SDBN 40:67-70). Observers of rare or unusual birds in South Dakota are encouraged to report their observations to any of the following: the secretary of the RBRC (currently David Swanson of Vermillion, SD) or other Records Committee members, compiler of the quarterly Seasonal Reports in *South Dakota Bird Notes* (currently Jeffrey Palmer of Madison, SD), or the editor of *Bird Notes* (currently Dan Tallman of Aberdeen, SD). Rare Bird Observation Forms are available from any of the people to whom these reports should be sent.

Reports should be as detailed as possible and should describe the entire bird, and vocalizations or behaviors exhibited by the bird at the time of observation. Notes on the observation for rare bird reports should be prepared during the observation or as soon afterward as possible, preferably before consulting a field guide. Complete descriptions are necessary to provide the committee with the greatest amount of information on which to judge their acceptance or rejection. A summary of the type of information desired by the RBRC in a rare bird report can be found in Swanson (1994. SDBN 46:64-71). A listing of those species for which rare bird reports are requested is given on the latest version of the checklist of South Dakota birds (available from Dan Tallman). Observers are asked to submit reports of any species that is rare or unusual at a particular time or location within the state. Persons whose records are accepted (Classes 1 and 2) are encouraged to publish these records in *South Dakota Bird Notes*, so that details of the observation can be communicated to a wider audience. Citations are provided in this report for records that have been published.

Following are the results of the committee's action since the last report in the December 1995 issue of *South Dakota Bird Notes*. The numbers included in parentheses appearing with some reports indicate the committee's vote. If no numbers are listed, the vote was unanimous (5-0), or 4-0 if the report was submitted by a committee member. The committee wishes to emphasize that a rating of Class 3 or 4 (non-accepted record) does not imply any personal criticism of the observer. Such a rating only means that the information provided in the report, in the opinion of the committee, did not conclusively eliminate other similar species. The committee created a new rating category this past year (Class 2H—Accepted Hypothetical) for well described single observer sight records without corroborating evidence (e.g., photo, video, sound recording) that would constitute first state records, or for well-described reports where the origin of the reported bird (wild or escaped captive) is uncertain.

CLASS 1 (Accepted—Specimen, photograph, or recording).

- Varied Thrush. 20 December 1994 – 18 February 1995. 1 male at Sturgis, Meade Co., photographed, Ernest Miller, Nathaniel Whitney, Jr.
- Black-necked Stilt. 13 May 1992. 1 in Clark Co., photographed, Jeffrey Palmer.
- Hooded Warbler. 27 October 1994. 1 male at Ipswich, Edmunds Co., mist-netted and photographed, J. David Williams. This record is the first fall record for Hooded Warbler for South Dakota.
- Whooping Crane. 15 April 1995. 2 near Pierre, Stanley Co., photographed, Joe Staab.
- Prothonotary Warbler. 19 May 1995. 1 at Lake Herman State Park, Lake Co., photographed, Jeffrey Palmer.
- Black-necked Stilt. 10 July 1995. 1 in McPherson Co., photographed, David Naugle.
- Brambling. Fall 1993 (no exact date recorded). 1 adult at Hecla, Brown Co., Donna Stehly, photographed by Tom Stehly. This report is the first state record for Brambling for South Dakota.
- Common Moorhen. 3 July 1995. Pair at Sand Lake NWR, Brown Co., videotaped, William Meeks. This is the first documented nest record for Common Moorhen in South Dakota.
- Tricolored Heron. 23 June 1995. 1 adult in Brown Co., videotaped, William Meeks. This bird was apparently paired with a Snowy Egret in a large rookery, as both were observed (and videotaped) incubating eggs. This is the second documented nesting record for Tricolored Heron in South Dakota. See *Auk* 113:955-957.
- Western Wood-pewee. 30 May 1994. 1 singing at Newton Hills State Park, Lincoln Co., David Swanson, tape recording by Jon Little. Western Wood-pewees are essentially unreported from eastern South Dakota.

CLASS 2 (Accepted—Satisfactory written description).

- Golden-winged Warbler. 19 June 1993. 1 male and 1 female at Spearfish, Lawrence Co. Jeffrey Palmer.
- Golden-winged Warbler. 22 May 1994. 1 male at Spearfish, Lawrence Co. Jeffrey Palmer.
- Red Knot. 11 September 1993. 1 winter-plumaged bird between Lake Preston and Lake Whitewood, Kingsbury Co. Jeffrey Palmer.
- Henslow's Sparrow. 25 June 1994. 1 near Forestburg, Sanborn Co. Jeffrey Palmer.
- Black-throated Blue Warbler. 14 October 1994. 1 male and 1 female at Aberdeen, Brown Co. (4 Class 2, 1 Class 3). Jerry Stanford. SDBN 48:9.
- Long-eared Owl. 19 January 1995. 1 near Huron, Beadle Co. Jerry Stanford.
- Common Moorhen. 14 June 1994. 2 at Winter Haven Game Production Area, Brookings Co. Spencer Vaa.
- Sabine's Gull. 1 September 1994. 1 juvenile at Deerfield Lake, Pennington Co. Connie Wolcott. SDBN 47:92-93.
- Common Nighthawk. 22 October 1994. 1 near Buffalo, Harding Co. Vic Fondy. Latest fall record by 10 days.
- Pileated Woodpecker. 22 July 1994. 1 at Sica Hollow State Park, Marshall Co. Jon Kieckhefer.
- Whooping Crane. 5 October 1994. 1 in Hanson Co. Karen Kahle.

Whooping Crane. 23 October 1994. 2 near Bowdle, Edmunds Co. MyRon Zimmer.

Golden-crowned Sparrow. 10 May 1995. 1 adult at Madison, Lake Co. Robert Buckman. This bird appeared at a feeder for about 1.5 hours, long enough to be observed by several people in the Madison area. This is the first South Dakota record for Golden-crowned Sparrow.

Carolina Wren. 6 - 14 March 1992. 1 adult at Aberdeen, Brown Co. Jerry Stanford. This bird was originally reported as a female because it was accompanying another slightly richer-colored bird, and was initially rated Class 3. Reconsideration of this record resulted in a rating of Class 2, as the description was indicative of Carolina Wren, although the sex of the bird could not be determined. SDBN 47:92.

Whimbrel. 23 April 1995. 1 near Milbank, Grant Co. Doug Burl.

Common Moorhen. 23 August 1995. 1 near Wessington Springs, Jerauld Co. Scott Stolz.

◆ Cinnamon Teal. 17 May 1995. 1 male near Forestburg, Sanborn Co. Matt Holland.

Great-tailed Grackle. 26 May - 1 June 1995. 1 male and 1 female near Vermillion, Clay Co. David Swanson. Up to 4 males and 1 female were observed at this location on 28 May by Jeffrey Palmer. Second documented state record.

White Ibis. 14 July 1995. 1 adult at Sand Lake NWR, Brown Co. William Schultze. Fourth documented state record.

CLASS 2H (Accepted Hypothetical—satisfactory written description, single observer sight record that would constitute first state record, or origin of bird uncertain).

Ruffed Grouse. 22 July 1994. 1 at Sica Hollow State Park, Marshall Co. (4 Class 2H, 1 Class 3). Jon Kieckhefer. The Class 2H rating reflects the committee's concern about whether the bird was wild or an escaped captive. Sica Hollow is far from known breeding areas in central Minnesota or the Black Hills, and this species is not known to wander widely.

Great Kiskadee. 13 June 1994. 1 adult at Benson Waterfowl Production Area, Moody Co. Andrea Calderone. This record, although well-documented, is given a Class 2H rating because it is a single observer sight record with no substantiating evidence and it would constitute a first state record. Great Kiskadees do not normally wander widely, but recent records from Kansas and Oklahoma indicate that vagrancy may occur in this species.

Flammulated Owl. 24 August 1994. 1 mist-netted at Lower Woodcock Springs, Custer Co. Joel Tigner. This report gave a good description of a Flammulated Owl. The capture occurred in appropriate habitat, but it is a single observer sight record without substantiating evidence, and it would constitute a first state record.

CLASS 3 (Not accepted —Identification possibly correct but description not completely convincing).

Yellow Rail. 10 August 1994. 1 at Ordway Prairie, McPherson Co. (3 Class 2, 2 Class 3). The description did not conclusively eliminate juvenile Sora, which is a possibility on this date.

Vermilion Flycatcher. 25 June 1994. 1 male near White Lake, Aurora Co. (1 Class 2, 4 Class 3). The description was sketchy, contained several

anomalous details, and did not conclusively eliminate *Carpodacus* finches.

Prothonotary Warbler. 17 May 1993. 1 male at Aberdeen, Brown Co. The description was incomplete and did not conclusively eliminate other yellow-colored warblers.

Blue-winged Warbler. 11 May 1992. 2 males near Aberdeen, Brown Co. The description was incomplete and did not rule out Pine Warbler.

Worm-eating Warbler. 30 April 1992. 1 near Aberdeen, Brown Co. The description was incomplete and did not conclusively eliminate Northern Waterthrush or Red-eyed Vireo.

Eurasian Wigeon. 14-21 March. Pair near Aberdeen, Brown Co. The description provided was insufficient to conclusively eliminate American Wigeon.

Cinnamon Teal. 17 May 1995. 1 female in Sanborn Co. (2 Class 2, 3 Class 3). The description provided did not eliminate a female Blue-winged Teal.

Scissor-tailed Flycatcher. 12 June 1995. 1 near New Underwood, Pennington Co. The description was very brief and did not eliminate Loggerhead Shrike or Northern Mockingbird.

Olive-sided Flycatcher. 15 April 1995. 1 at Aberdeen, Brown Co. (4 Class 3, 1 Class 4). The description did not eliminate Eastern Phoebe, which is more likely at this date. The earliest date for Olive-sided Flycatcher in South Dakota is 10 May.

CLASS 4 (Not accepted - Identification probably incorrect).

Gray Jay. 21 December 1994. 1 near Madison, Lake Co. (1 Class 3, 4 Class 4). The description suggested a Northern Shrike rather than a Gray Jay, and the shrike is much more likely in this area in December.

SUBMITTED FOR CONSIDERATION

California Gull. 4 September 1995. 1 adult at Lake Preston, Kingsbury Co.

Northern Mockingbird. 5 November 1995. 2 at Aberdeen, Brown Co.

Lincoln's Sparrow. 16 December 1995. 1 near Pierre in Stanley Co.

Common Raven. 21 October 1995. 1 in Brown Co.



GENERAL NOTES

STRAIGHT LINE RECOVERY FOR A PINE SISKIN: SOUTH DAKOTA TO WISCONSIN. A siskin that I banded (2191-78306) in Aberdeen, South Dakota, on 25 November 1995, was recovered about 5 miles north of Prescott, Wisconsin, on 12 January 1996. The bird was recovered by Don McQuade of Hastings, MN. Prescott is just across the Minnesota border from Hastings, which is near St. Paul. The distance from the banding site is about 290 miles. By coincidence, this recovery location is the same as for a Slate-colored Junco banded by Dennis Skadsen at Pickerel Lake and recovered by Wendy Langley of Hastings in 1988 (see Skadsen, SDBN 48:56-59). Prescott is the location a nature center with an active banding program.

This recovery is odd because a same Fall recovery should be more directly south of the banding site. Usually on banding recovery maps, an east-west tangent, such as shown in Figure 1, does not indicate a bird's actual travels, since the bird probably went further south during the winter or north during the breeding season. This recovery seems to represent further evidence that siskins are nomadic, with no set pattern of migration. Dan Tallman, Northern State University, Aberdeen SD 57401.

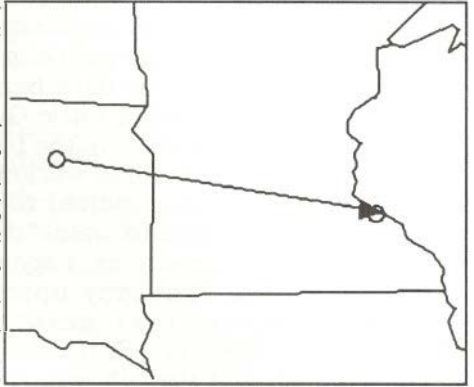


Figure 1. Siskin recovery.

BALD EAGLE PURSUES BUFFLEHEAD. While scanning a pond filled with ducks and geese in Clay County near Vermillion on 29 April 1996, we observed an explosion of waterfowl taking-off. Anticipating that the disturbance was raptor-related, we scanned the ascending clouds of waterfowl. We spotted an immature Bald Eagle flying at high speed and, thinking this unusual, followed the eagle and noticed that it kept flying at high speed in level flight. As several groups of ducks began to peel away, it became clear that the eagle was in pursuit of a Bufflehead. The eagle closed on the duck and apparently struck (or nearly struck) it twice, the second time causing the duck to drop about twenty feet, nearly forcing it to the ground. The duck increased its distance from the eagle after the second altercation and the chase then continued out of our view. Bald Eagles apparently use a surprisingly wide variety of techniques when foraging for different prey. Bent (1938. *Life histories of North American Birds of Prey: Order Falconiformes*. Vol. 2. U. S. Govt. Print. Off., Washington DC.) briefly mentions pursuit, along with stooping, as typical methods used by eagles foraging for waterfowl. Eric T. Liknes and Johnida S. Martin. Department of Biology, University of South Dakota, Vermillion, SD 57069.

FIRST RECORD OF THE LITTLE GULL FOR SOUTH DAKOTA. On 2 December 1995, I visited the tailwaters below the Fort Randall Dam in Gregory County to search for migrating gulls. The weather was excellent, sunny with moderate northwest winds (10 - 15 mph) and a high of about 50° F. The three days before my visit were similar, although it had snowed on 28 November. I arrived at the tailwaters at about noon. There were many gulls working the area for stunned fish passing through the hydroelectric turbines. Most of these were Bonaparte's Gulls (numbering 100 or more), but there were also many Ring-billed Gulls, several Herring Gulls, and two Black-legged Kittiwakes.

I worked up and down the road paralleling the river below the powerhouse. At about 2:45 PM, while looking over the swirling flock of Bonaparte's Gulls with my spotting scope, I saw a small gull that immediately caught my attention. It had dark, charcoal-gray underwing linings. The bird was about 150 yards away when I first saw it, but I was able to follow it with my scope for about 30 seconds. During this time I noted that this bird was slightly smaller than nearby Bonaparte's Gulls.

The upperwings and back were a uniform light gray with no black on the wingtips. The head, nape, and underparts were a uniform whitish, except that the bird had a dusky gray cap and a dark spot behind the eye. The tail was also white and no dark band was present at the tip. I concluded that the bird was an adult Little Gull in winter plumage. After that first view I was not able to relocate the bird for about an hour.

By about 3:45 PM, I had worked my way up to the parking lot below the powerhouse when I spotted the bird again, this time only about 40 yards away. I was able to watch it as it worked for fish for about 2 - 3 minutes. From this distance, I again noticed the dark underwing, dusky cap, and uniform light gray upperparts, and the following additional field marks: white on the upperwing was restricted to a fairly thin trailing edge (there were no white windows at the wingtips), the tail tip was straight-edged, and the bill was small, thin, and black. I tried for some photos, but the combination of my small telephoto lens (200 mm), the distance from the bird, the quick flight as it searched for fish, and my excitement rendered the photos blurry and inconclusive. Fortunately, Mark Skadsen was able to observe the bird on 3 December, and Bruce Harris on 4 December.

I returned to the tailwaters on 9 December hoping to obtain a better photograph, but a cold front had moved in a couple of days earlier with lows of at least -10° F. As a result, all the Bonaparte's Gulls were gone, and I was unable to relocate the Little Gull. I did observe a Black-legged Kittiwake and two Glaucous Gulls.

This record has been accepted by the South Dakota Rare Bird Records Committee, and is the first record for the Little Gull for South Dakota. North Dakota has 4 records, including at least one in spring (Berkey, 1994. *NAS Field Notes* 48:956-957), and Nebraska has one record, from April (Grzybowski, 1995. *NAS Field Notes* 49:269-273). Little Gulls are apparently becoming more common, although still rare, in the southern Great Plains (Grzybowski, 1996. *NAS Field Notes* 50:74-77), and are rare, but regular, migrants in Minnesota (Eckert, 1994. *A Birder's Guide to Minnesota*, Williams Press, Plymouth, Minnesota). David Swanson, *Department of Biology, University of South Dakota, Vermillion, SD 57069*.

Announcing SDOU Field Trips

Contact Jeff Palmer at (605) 256-9745

Fort Randall Dam
23-24 November 1996

Pierre
18-19 January 1997



BOOK REVIEWS

EDWARD LEAR PARROTS POSTCARDS—Edward Lear. 1995. Dover Publications, Mineola, NY. 6 pp. Soft bound \$4.95.

HUMMINGBIRDS PHOTO POSTCARDS—Robert Tyrrell. 1996. Dover Publications, Mineola, NY. 6 pp. Soft bound \$4.95.

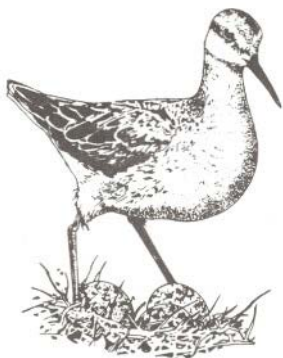
BIRD ILLUSTRATIONS—Bob Giuliani. 1996. Dover Publications, Mineola, NY. 6 pp. Soft bound \$4.95.

CUVIER'S ANIMALS—Georges Cuvier. 1996. Dover Publications, Mineola, NY. 6 pp. Soft bound \$4.95.

The first two booklets listed above are collections of detachable post cards. Both are attractive to birders. The parrots are handsome paintings done in the 1830's. The hummingbirds are photographs. The price translates to a reasonable 21 cents per card. Your friends will enjoy receiving cards from either collection.

Bird Illustrations is a collection of 98 copyright-free designs printed on one side of each page. The illustrations come in sets of three sizes for use in newsletters or posters. The quality of the art tends to be good (although there are exceptions) and portray birds of the world. The species are labeled, with only one mistake — the American Kestrel is labeled Sparrowhawk, a European Accipiter. A phalarope from the collection appears below.

Cuvier's Animals is a collection of 867 illustrations from Cuvier, the great 19th century anatomist/naturalist. As in the former book, these black and white drawings are copyright-free for use in various publications. They include birds and mammals, and also include a plethora of reptiles and amphibians, fish, mollusks, worms, and arthropods. Anyone involved in the production of zoological literature (handouts, announcements, pamphlets) would do well to buy this inexpensive resource. Most of the birds have, as you might expect, a 19th century antique look to them (and are of mostly Old World species) but some of the other animals are terrific. I have included an example. *Dan Tallman, Northern State University, Aberdeen SD 57401.*



STOKES FIELD GUIDE TO BIRDS: EASTERN REGION; WESTERN REGION

—Donald & Lillian Stokes. 1996. Little, Brown and Company, New York. Eastern Region 471 pp., Western Region 519 pp. \$16.95 Per Volume - Soft Cover.

There are at least five series of field identification guides currently available for birders to choose from. The question arises—do we need another? The answer is yes, if the series offers an improved format, new identification tips, and recent taxonomic changes. The authors describe these two volumes as the “bird guide for the 21st century,” an improvement upon existing field guides. While these volumes offer improvements in some areas, they're not a phenomenal breakthrough in field guide publishing. These two new field guides use photographs to identify species. Unfortunately, like previous photographic guides, the authors have decided a bad photograph is better than no photograph. The worst offenders are the photographs of storm-petrels, murrelets, and swifts. The in-flight photo of the Chimney Swift looks like a grainy tabloid photograph of a new stealth bomber. Surely better photographs are available of these species! If not, the authors should have provided paintings of these birds. A vast improvement over previous field guides is the placement of photographs, text, and range maps for each species on one page. Additional pictures of birds in immature and winter plumages are also an improvement over past photographic guides. Sorely missed, however, are plates depicting groups of birds—for example, gulls and shorebirds in flight. This type of plate allows the birder to make a quick comparison of several similar species, an advantage other field guides have over these volumes. The text provides information on identification, feeding habits, nesting data, voice, habitat and other behavior. The conservation status of each species is given, based on Breeding Bird Survey and Christmas Bird Count data. Arrows denote whether a species is declining, stable, or increasing, according to data collected by these two surveys. Color range maps show summer range, year-round range, and winter range. Special symbols denote species that will use bird feeders and bird houses. Learning pages provide tips on identifying various groups of birds, such as shorebirds, gulls, hawks, flycatchers, warblers, and sparrows. Recent changes in species names and taxonomy have been included in these guides. I don't recommend these books for beginning birders. However, the one page format and the additional information on nesting, behavior and feeding, make these two volumes worthwhile supplements to your field guide library. South Dakota birders will need to buy both volumes, a problem encountered with most field guides. The Western Region covers species found from the Missouri River west. The Eastern Region depicts species found east of the Missouri River. *Dennis Skadsen, Grenville SD 57239.*

CHICKADEES, TITS, NUTHATCHES & TREECREEPERS - Simon Harrap and David Quinn. 1996. Princeton University Press, New Jersey. 464 pp. \$49.50 Cloth.

There are now twelve volumes in what is loosely called the Helms or World Identification Series, randomly published over the last thirteen years. This volume follows the format of previously published works in the series.

Thirty-six plates illustrate all the world's 110 species of chickadees, titmice, penduline tits, Verdin, Bushtit, long-tailed tits, nuthatches, treecreepers, and Wallcreeper. The plates illustrate all distinguishable plumage variations by age and sex of the species. The page opposite each plate denotes the common and scientific names, a range map showing year-round, winter, and breeding range, and a short description of each plumage variation illustrated. Species accounts provide exhaustive data on identification, sex, age, voice, distribution, habitat requirements, current population status, habits, and breeding biology.

Only eighteen of the 110 species described are found in North America (six of these in South Dakota) making this volume of little use to birders only interested in birds found on this continent. However, for those who are interested in birds of the world, or have collected previous volumes in this series, this will be a worthwhile addition to your library. *Dennis Skadsen, RR 1 Box 113, Grenville, SD 57239.*

NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY INTERACTIVE CD-ROM GUIDE TO NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS. 1996. Alfred A. Knopf. Macintosh or Windows.

This is the third of three recent CD-ROM products for birders with personal computers. The other two have been reviewed in recent issues of this journal, thus I assume that the reader is somewhat familiar with how they work. This CD is similar to the others. One difference, however, is that it can be loaded into a Macintosh.

This program contains three sections. The first is a "Bird Browser." This section is a series of small photos, 15 per screen, that function as a table of contents. You can select which species appears on this index, or you can choose from all the birds. Click on the bird you want to see, and a screen devoted to that species appears. You then see a full screen photo and are able to pull up songs and range maps. There is good and bad news here. The bad news is that the quality of the photos is grainy compared to the quality of the other CD's available. The good news is that more than just adult male plumages can be viewed. For example, in the Red-necked Grebe, you can view a breeding adult, winter plumage, a juvenile, or a nest. This feature makes this CD far more robust than its competitors and makes it a "must buy," despite the poorer picture quality.

The second feature is an identifier. Pick a life zone, a location, the bird's shape and size, and its color, and the computer will produce an index showing you the birds that match the attributes you have chosen. I picked eastern forests, South Dakota in the spring, perching birds, with blue, and the same size as a goldfinch, and I got a choice of seven species--Solitary Vireo, Northern Parula, Black-throated Blue, Canada, Blue-winged, Yellow-rumped and Prothonotary Warblers. Adding red and/or yellow to blue did not produce any results.

The third section contains short lectures on migration, reproduction, evolution, anatomy and flight. These subjects are short and relatively uninspired. But they contain both moving and still photos.

The bottom line is that this CD is definitely worth purchasing because of the variety of photos offered many of the species. This makes it far more useful for bird identification. Like its competitors, the ability to show a bird and play its call, makes for a powerful tool for learning bird

calls. I suspect that beginning birders would benefit most from the Peterson CD reviewed in *Bird Notes*, intermediate birders would enjoy this CD, while advanced birders will enjoy the Thayer Birding CD with its powerful list generating features. Dan Tallman, Northern State University, Aberdeen SD 57401.

ARENA BIRDS: SEXUAL SELECTION AND BEHAVIOR — Paul A. Johnsgard. 1994. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, DC. 330 pp. Hard Bound \$39.95.

Sexual selection is a type of natural selection that confers differential mating success on individuals (usually males) within a population having variation in certain traits that are involved in social interaction (both with the same sex and with the opposite sex). Sexual selection has received much study since Darwin's *Descent of Man and Selection in Relation to Sex* was published in 1871. This attention has revealed that sexual selection acts more strongly in polygynous than in monogamous species. With this in mind, Johnsgard attempts to review the "process and products" of sexual selection in birds, with emphasis on those birds with polygynous mating systems and display behaviors concentrated in specific areas (arenas, courts, or leks).

The book is divided into 12 chapters, the first of which reviews how sexual selection acts to produce or maintain certain traits or behaviors important to mate choice and mating success. The author uses a number of fairly lengthy tables (seven in the first chapter alone) in an attempt to summarize information on sexual selection and mating systems. I sometimes found it difficult to understand how all of the information presented here fits together into the larger picture of how sexual selection operates in birds. Perhaps this is because my training is not in this area, but that is probably true for most of the readers of *Bird Notes*. Chapter 2 reviews and summarizes display traits and sites (arenas, courts, and leks), again with heavy reliance on rather lengthy summary tables. Chapters 3 - 12 deal with different bird groups that the author defines as using some sort of arena (either fixed or mobile) for mating displays. These chapters provide much detail regarding display behaviors in these different bird groups, with some attempt to synthesize this information into evolutionary meaningful conclusions. The coverage in these chapters is rather encyclopedic, and I often found myself mired in the details, so that I lost sight of any overall picture of the evolutionary influence of sexual selection on mating systems and display behavior in these bird groups. This is not to say that the information content of these chapters is poor, just that it is presented in a manner suitable for a reference book rather than for general reading. Indeed, much interesting information is provided on mating behavior in birds unfamiliar to most North Americans (e.g., bustards, cotingas, manakins, bowerbirds, birds-of-paradise). In addition, the limited photos and numerous black-and-white line drawings are excellent, and are contribute to an understanding of the unique display behaviors in these birds. A glossary and comprehensive bibliography are included at the end of the book, but I never once used the glossary, as technical terms are usually defined directly in the text.

This is not a book that I would recommend for casual reading, but it should serve as a good reference for anyone interested in mating behavior in arena-breeding bird species. *David Swanson, Department of Biology, University of South Dakota, Vermillion 57069.*

A GUIDE TO THE BIRDS OF MEXICO AND NORTHERN CENTRAL AMERICA — Steve N. G. Howell and Sophie Webb. Oxford Press. Soft Bound. 851 pp. \$39.95.

This fabulous field guide is required hauling for anyone visiting Mexico or Central America. At 851 pages, "hauling" is the operative word. Yet, my major criticism of the book is that illustrations of North American migrants are omitted (they are covered in the text), thus this is not a book for beginners.

The first 88 pages serve as introductory sections covering, among other items, the biogeography of the region, migration, conservation, a history of regional ornithology and a bit about birding in the area. The bulk of the book contains species accounts. These are relatively short, about a half-page in length, covering identification, similar species, voice, habitat, status and range. The accounts include Spanish names, range maps and a few pen-and-ink drawings.

A wealth of information resides in the accounts. The authors tend to split species rather than lumping together forms as subspecies. It is a welcome relief to see the authors make note of the taxonomic decisions made in writing the text. For example, the Blue Mockingbird is sometimes considered conspecific with the Blue-and-White Mockingbird. Other authors simply lump the two, to the detriment of bird listers. Closer to home, the authors suggest that the Golden-winged and Blue-winged Warblers are a single species (although they are treated in separate species accounts). Thus there is much ornithology to be gleaned from the field guide. As Howell writes, "the methods of naming incipient species used here enable one to be aware of taxonomic problems and, hopefully, will prompt further study."

Sophie Webb's color illustrations are superb. The 71 plates are technically accurate and beautiful. My only disappointment is that North American migrants are not included. As a youth, I listed many of my North American in Mexico. An example is the Orange-crowned Warbler--someone unfamiliar with this bird probably would not know which field guide to look it up in, Northern American or Mexican. Undoubtedly the inclusion of North American migrants would have made for an even bigger book, but it would have been that much better. *Dan Tallman, Northern State University, Aberdeen SD 57401.*



SEASONAL REPORTS

The 1996 Summer Season

01 June 1996 to 31 July 1996

Compiled By : Jeffrey S. Palmer
College of Natural Sciences
Dakota State University
Madison, SD 57042

The primary purpose of the summer season report is to document confirmed breeding. It would be helpful if in your reports you would provide the date, county, and appropriate two letter (Confirmed) code for observations of species confirmed as breeding during the season. These codes are explained on p. 4 of The South Dakota Breeding Bird Atlas. This year, breeding confirmation was reported for 87 species (89 last year). A special thanks to J. David Williams for his well documented confirmations of Red-necked Grebe, Great Egret, Cattle Egret, and Black-crowned Night-Heron in McPherson County. Below, I have tried to highlight the more significant sightings (species which are out of range, dates which are earlier/later than listed in The Birds of South Dakota, and confirmed breeding records in counties other than those reported in The South Dakota Breeding Bird Atlas or The 1995 Summer Season). Also reported are observations of species from counties where they were not reported during the Breeding Bird Atlas Project or the 1995 Summer Season. Reports were received for 242 species (229 last year) including Yellow-crowned Night-Heron, Tricolored Heron, Yellow Rail, Black-necked Stilt, Barred Owl, Carolina Wren, Black-throated Blue Warbler, and Prairie Warbler. Finally, welcome to some "new" contributors: D. George Prisbe, Bud and Alice Shaykett, and Sheila West; we look forward to your contributions to these reports.

Common Loon All Reports: 07 Jun Dewey JL; 03 Jun Meade (2) EEM

Pied-billed Grebe Confirmed Breeding: 06 Jul Marshall (PY) DRS; 20 Jul Kingsbury (PY) JSP

Red-necked Grebe Confirmed Breeding: 05 Jul Bullhead Lake, Roberts County (PY 3) BKH; 13 Jul T128N-R70W-S13-SW, McPherson County (NE 2) JDW; also reported 05 Jul Emma Lake, Marshall County (pair) DRS

Eared Grebe Confirmed Breeding: 03 Jun Meade (ON) EEM; 17 Jun Fall River (NB) RAP, JLP

Western Grebe Confirmed Breeding: 24 Jun Day (PY) PFS; early Jul Day (PY) DRS; also reported Tripp RAP

Clark's Grebe All Reports: 30 Jun Long Lake, McPherson County (3) and 07 Jul Rath Waterfowl Production Area, McPherson County JDW; 25 Jun Brown (apparently paired with a female Western Grebe transporting a large chick on her back) DAT, Arlen Hanson; 14 Jul Pool 7, Lacreek NWR, Bennett County LCS; 02 Jul Sand Lake NWR, Brown County (PY) SLS

American White Pelican Confirmed Breeding: Codington BKH; Day DRS; also reported Fall River RAP, JLP and Tripp RAP

Double-crested Cormorant Confirmed Breeding: 29 Jul Codington (NY) BKH

Least Bittern All Reports: 08 Jun along Big Sioux River 3-4 miles north of Volga, Brookings County BH; 25 Jun Bullhead Lake, Roberts County BKH; 14-21 Jul Sand Lake NWR, Brown County (1-2 road kills and up to 4 live birds observed) DS, DAT, DGP

Great Blue Heron Confirmed Breeding: Custer (ON) RAP; **Codington BKH**; also reported Day DRS

Great Egret Confirmed Breeding: **30 Jun T128N-R70W-S16-NW, McPherson County (7 nests in flooded willow trees) JDW**; **29 Jul Codington (NY) BKH**; Brown SLS; also reported 21 Jun Stanley by C. Erickson; 01 Jul Bennett LCS

Snowy Egret Confirmed Breeding: **29 Jul Codington (NY) BKH**; Brown SLS; also reported **01 Jul Bennett LCS**

Little Blue Heron Confirmed Breeding: Brown County SLS

TRICOLORED HERON Only Report: rookery near Claremont, Brown County (2) EL, DAT, DGP

Cattle Egret Confirmed Breeding: **25 Jun T125N-R69W-S16-SW, McPherson County (40 nests containing 2 to 4 eggs found in cattail marsh) and 30 Jun T128N-R70W-S16-NW, McPherson County (30 nests in flooded willow trees) JDW**; Brown (6000 nests) SLS; also reported **12-14 Jun south of Nisland, Butte County (1) SW, BAS**; 01 Jul Bennett LCS

Green Heron Confirmed Breeding: **01 Jun Bramble Park, Watertown, Codington County (ON) JCS**

Black-crowned Night-Heron Confirmed Breeding: **25 Jun T125N-R69W-S16-SW, McPherson County (150 nests containing 1 to 4 nestlings) JDW**

YELLOW-CROWNED NIGHT-HERON Only Report: **19 Jun 10 miles north and 3 miles east of Huron, Beadle County by Scott Stolz**

White-faced Ibis Confirmed Breeding: Brown (150 nests) SLS; reported 03 Jun Brule LAS; 05 Jun Bennett LCS; 10 Jun Bennett by David Naugle

Trumpeter Swan Confirmed Breeding: **13 Jun Fairpoint, Meade County EEM**

Snow Goose All Reports: 07 Jun Codington (5 including a pair which "acted as if they were near a nest") JL; 20 Jun Day (2) DRS; 27 Jun Hamlin (3) JCS; 26 Jul Deuel BKH

Wood Duck Confirmed Breeding: 08 Jun Deuel (PY) JL; **18 Jun Sanborn (PY) RGR**; 24 Jun Grant (PY) PFS; 09 Jul Roberts (PY) Jim Schmalbach; **Tripp (PY) RAP**; also reported 03 Jun Brule LAS

Green-winged Teal All Reports: 03 Jun Brule LAS; 01 Jul Bennett LCS

American Black Duck Only Report: **02 Jul T127N-R62W-S36, Brown County SLS**

Northern Pintail reported 03 Jun Brule LAS

Blue-winged Teal Confirmed Breeding: 25 Jun Roberts (PY), **26 Jul Deuel (PY), and 28 Jul Kingsbury (PY) BKH**; also reported 09 Jun Lawrence BAS

Cinnamon Teal All Reports: 26 Jun Bear Butte Lake, Meade County (male) EEM; 04 Jul junction of Highway 38 and Highway 25, Hanson County RFS; 06 Jul T127N-R62W-S26, Brown County SLS

Gadwall reported 14 Jul Lawrence VDF

American Wigeon All Reports: Meade EEM, BAS, VDF; Fall River RAP, JLP

Canvasback Confirmed Breeding: **10 Jun Shannon (PY 9) by David Naugle**

Redhead Confirmed Breeding: **13 Jul Roberts (PY 7) BKH**; also reported 03 Jun Brule LAS; 06 Jun Lawrence BAS; Fall River RAP, JLP

Ring-necked Duck All Reports: 30 Jun McPherson (4) JDW; 08 Jul Roberts (2) BKH; Day DRS

Lesser Scaup reported 10 Jun Shannon by David Naugle

Bufflehead Only Report: 03 Jun Meade (2) EEM

Hooded Merganser All Reports: 08 Jun Deuel JL; 14 Jul McPherson JDW

Common Merganser Confirmed Breeding: 04 Jun Pennington (PY 4), 02 Jul Pennington (PY 4), and 16 Jul Pennington (PY 3) NRW

Ruddy Duck reported 03 Jun Brule LAS

Turkey Vulture reported 03 Jun Hyde (10) JCS; 05 Jun Douglas LAS; all season Butte BAS

Osprey Confirmed Breeding: 07 Jul Pactola Dam, Pennington County (NY 2) NRW; also reported 19 Jun Charles Mix LAS; 19 Jun Bismark Lake, Custer County RAP; 13 Jul Dog Ear Lake, Tripp County RAP, JLP

Bald Eagle Only Report: 01 Jun Brown (2) JCS

Northern Harrier Confirmed Breeding: 14 Jul McPherson (FY) JDW

Sharp-shinned Hawk All Reports: 05 Jun Brown (2) JCS; 19 Jul Bennett LCS; 28 Jul Pennington DS; Pennington TJ

Cooper's Hawk Confirmed Breeding: **30 Jul Roberts (FY 2) BKH**

Broad-winged Hawk All Reports: 07 Jul Lawrence DGP; 27 Jul Pennington (1 adult and 1 immature) DS

Swainson's Hawk Confirmed Breeding: 08 Jun Spink (ON) JL; 25 Jun Edmunds (ON) PFS; also reported 30 Jul Pennington (carrying small snake) MMM

Red-tailed Hawk Confirmed Breeding: 14 Jul Harding (FL 3) EEM

Ferruginous Hawk Confirmed Breeding: 16 Jun Meade (2 nests with young) EEM

Golden Eagle Confirmed Breeding: Custer (ON) RAP; also reported 04 Jun Brown (2) JCS; 06 Jun Dewey JL; 30 Jun McPherson JDW; 03 Jul Bennett LCS

Prairie Falcon Only Report: 29 Jun Lawrence BAS

Gray Partridge All Reports: 01 Jun Meade (2) EEM; 05 Jun Charles Mix LAS; 11 Jun Brown (2) JCS

Greater Prairie Chicken Only Report: 08 Jun Faulk (3 still booming on "new" lek just north of Faulkton) MMM

Sharp-tailed Grouse reported 09 Jun Faulk (3) MMM; 11 Jun Fall River (still dancing) RAP, JLP; 12 Jun Butte (2) SW

Wild Turkey Confirmed Breeding: Meade (NE) EEM

Northern Bobwhite Only Report: Tripp RAP

Virginia Rail Confirmed Breeding: **20 Jul Kingsbury (PY 1) JSP**

American Coot Confirmed Breeding: 08 Jun Faulk (PY 4) JDW; **14 Jun Fall River (PY) RAP, JLP**; 24 Jun Day (PY) PFS; also reported 03 Jun Brule LAS

Sandhill Crane All Reports: **11 Jul Bennett LCS; 24 Jul 15 miles SW of Leola, McPherson County SLS**

Semipalmated Plover Early: **15 Jul Brown DAT**; 25 Jul Charles Mix LAS; 27 Jul Kingsbury JSP; 27 Jul Hamlin TH

Killdeer Confirmed Breeding: 03 Jun Meade (PY 4) EEM; 26 Jul Deuel (PY) BKH

BLACK-NECKED STILT Only Report: **12 Jun 1.5 miles west of the Wetonka turnoff along the north side of Highway 12, Edmunds County (1) MMM; subsequently reported on 13 Jun (2 with one giving broken wing act) DAT**

Greater Yellowlegs Early: 14 Jun Perkins (or late?) JPS, TH; 04 Jul Hanson (20) RFS; 14 Jul Brown DS; 20 Jul Kingsbury JSP

Lesser Yellowlegs Early: 04 Jul Hanson (60) RFS; 12 Jul Charles Mix LAS; 14 Jul Brown DS; 14 Jul Meade BAS, VDF

Solitary Sandpiper Late: **09 Jun Edmunds JDW**; Early: 05 Jul Hanson RFS; 06 Jul Brown (17) DAT; 14 Jul Meade BAS, VDF; 20 Jul Charles Mix LAS

Upland Sandpiper Confirmed Breeding: **07 Jun Faulk (NE 4) MMM; 20 Jul Kingsbury (PY) JSP**

Long-billed Curlew Confirmed Breeding: 01 Jun Meade (NE 4) EEM; 21 Jul Pennington (2 chicks) Mike Engh; also reported **03 Jun 4 miles east of Carthage, Miner County (3) by Scott Stolz**

Marbled Godwit reported 16 Jun Sanborn (20) RGR; 20 Jul Kingsbury JSP; 26 Jul Charles Mix LAS

Sanderling All Reports: **12 Jul Charles Mix LAS; 20 Jul Kingsbury JSP; 28 Jul Hamlin (5) BKH**

Semipalmated Sandpiper Early: 13 Jul Hanson RFS; 14 Jul Brown (3) DS; 20 Jul Kingsbury JSP

Least Sandpiper Early: 13 Jul Hanson RFS; 20 Jul Kingsbury JSP; 26 Jul Charles Mix LAS

White-rumped Sandpiper All Reports: 08 Jun Deuel (50+) JL; 07 Jun Brown (8) JCS; **21 Jul Brown (2) DAT**

Baird's Sandpiper Early: 13 Jul Hanson RFS; 20 Jul Kingsbury and 27 Jul Brookings JSP; 27 Jul Hamlin TH; 30 Jul Bennett LCS

Pectoral Sandpiper Early: **04 Jul Hanson (3) RFS; 14 Jul Brown (2) DS; 20 Jul Charles Mix LAS; 20 Jul Kingsbury JSP**

Stilt Sandpiper Early: **04 Jul Hanson (16) RFS; 14 Jul Brown (12+) DS; 20 Jul Charles Mix LAS; 20 Jul Kingsbury JSP**

Buff-breasted Sandpiper Only Report: **27 Jul (100+) JSP and 28 Jul (50+) BKH 2 miles west of Oldham, Kingsbury County**

Short-billed Dowitcher All Reports: **19 Jul Codington BKH; 20 Jul Charles Mix LAS**

Long-billed Dowitcher All Reports: 13 Jul Hanson RFS; 27 Jul Hamlin TH

Common Snipe reported 08 Jun Brookings (3) BH; 17 Jun Sanborn (3) RGR

Wilson's Phalarope reported 03 Jun Brule LAS

Red-necked Phalarope Only Report: 03 Jun Spink JL, BKH

Franklin's Gull Confirmed Breeding: Brown SLS; also reported Charles Mix LAS; Kingsbury JSP

Bonaparte's Gull All Reports: 06 Jun below Oahe Dam DAT; **20 Jul Lake Thompson (3) and 27 Jul Lake Preston (2-3) Kingsbury County JSP**

Ring-billed Gull Confirmed Breeding: Codington BKH; Day DRS

California Gull All Reports: 06 Jun below Oahe Dam DAT; 07 Jun Stove Creek Bridge, Dewey County (1 adult) JL

Caspian Tern All Reports: 06 Jun below Oahe Dam DAT; 31 Jul Grant BKH; Brown (2) EL

Common Tern All Reports: 13 Jun Brown JCS; Day DRS

Forster's Tern Confirmed Breeding: **05 Jul Roberts (NE 3) BKH**

Black Tern Confirmed Breeding: **nest colonies in Bennett; Clark, Day, Grant, and Marshall DRS; Roberts BKH; Faulk BKH**

Black-billed Cuckoo reported 09 Jul Beadle JCS

Yellow-billed Cuckoo All Reports: 29 Jun Lawrence BAS; 09 Jul Beadle JCS; 16 Jul Charles Mix LAS

Barn Owl Only Report: 23 Jul Oahe Dam, Stanley County DB

Eastern Screech-Owl All Reports: 20 Jul Edmunds (1 adult and 5 immature) DGP; 28 Jul Pennington TJ

Burrowing Owl Confirmed Breeding: 22 Jul Meade (FL) EEM; also reported Butte BAS

Short-eared Owl All Reports: 05 Jun Stanley MMM; 24 Jun Pennington TJ; 25 Jun Bennett LCS; 14 Jul Meade BAS, VDF; Fall River (2-4 sightings on each of 3 BBS routes) RAP

Northern Saw-Whet Owl Only Report: 01 Jun Brown (1 banded) DAT

Common Nighthawk Confirmed Breeding: **06 Jul Marshall (NY 2) DRS; Lake (PY) Jide JSP**

Common Poorwill All Reports: 13 Jun Harding JPS, TH; 11 Jul Oahe Dam, Stanley County DB; Fall River RAP

Whip-poor-will Only Report: 03 Jun Charles Mix LAS

Chimney Swift reported 11 Jul Lawrence VDF

Ruby-throated Hummingbird reported 10 Jun Brown JCS; 16 Jun and 20 Jun Lake NB, RB

Red-headed Woodpecker reported Kingsbury JSP

Red-bellied Woodpecker All Reports: Charles Mix LAS; Roberts DRS

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker Only Report: Roberts BKH, DRS

Red-naped Sapsucker All Reports: Custer, Lawrence, and Pennington counties

Downy Woodpecker Confirmed Breeding: Brookings (reused a Hairy Woodpecker nest ... brought off 3 fledglings) KIE

Hairy Woodpecker Confirmed Breeding: **24 Jun Roberts (NY) BKH**; also reported Kingsbury JSP

Three-toed Woodpecker Only Report: 28 Jul Silver City, Pennington County TJ

Black-backed Woodpecker Only Report: 20 Jun Custer (2) RAP, JLP

Pileated Woodpecker Only Report: 01 Jul Sodak, Roberts County by Lee Harris

Western Wood-Pewee Confirmed Breeding: 23 Jul Custer (adult feeding 3 chicks) Mike Engh; also reported 13 Jul Dog Ear Lake, Tripp County (3 calling) RAP, JLP

Eastern Wood-Pewee All Reports: 05 Jun Gregory LAS; 06 Jul Lincoln TH; Day DRS

Willow Flycatcher All Reports: 03 Jun Charles Mix LAS; 11 Jul Butte VDF; **21 Jul Fall River (2) TJ**; Day DRS

Least Flycatcher reported 01 Jun Charles Mix LAS; 14 Jun Fall River RAP, JLP; 23 Jul Union (probable migrant) DS

Cordilleran Flycatcher Confirmed Breeding: **03 Jul Vanacker Canyon, Meade County (NE 4) EEM**

Eastern Phoebe Only Report: Day DRS

Western Kingbird Confirmed Breeding: 28 Jun Brown (CF) JCS

Eastern Kingbird Confirmed Breeding: 28 Jun Brown (FY) JCS; 26 Jul Turner (CF) LRL

Purple Martin All Reports: **11 Jul Butte VDF**; Day DRS; Lake JSP

Tree Swallow Confirmed Breeding: **03 Jun Meade (NB) EEM**

Violet-green Swallow All Reports: Fall River RAP; Lawrence VDF; Pennington NRW, TJ

Bank Swallow reported Kingsbury JSP

Cliff Swallow Confirmed Breeding: 07 Jun Faulk (100's of nests 1.5 miles north of Miranda) JL

Barn Swallow Confirmed Breeding: Custer (NY) NRW; Meade (ON) EEM; Turner (ON) LRL

Gray Jay All Reports: Lawrence and Pennington NRW, TJ, DGP

Clark's Nutcracker Only Report: 24 Jul Outlaw Ranch, Custer County by Mike Engh

Black-billed Magpie reported 07 Jun Butte BAS
Black-capped Chickadee Confirmed Breeding: 02 Jul Pennington (FY) NRW; Brookings (FL) KIE
Red-breasted Nuthatch reported 07 Jun Dewey JL; 04 Jul Day DRS; 12 Jul and 26 Jul Brown DAT
White-breasted Nuthatch Confirmed Breeding: 18 Jun Fall River (ON) RAP
Brown Creeper Only Report: 29 Jun Butte SW
Canyon Wren All Reports: Fall River RAP; Lawrence DGP; Meade VDF
CAROLINA WREN Only Report: **29 Jun Big Sioux River east of Canton, Lincoln County Lee Schoenewe and Thomas Parlmsa**
House Wren Confirmed Breeding: **Butte (nested in yard, 4 fledging) BAS**
Sedge Wren reported Jul Clay DS; Day DRS, PFS
American Dipper Confirmed Breeding: 12 Jul Lawrence (FY) DGP; 14 Jul Lawrence (NY) DGP
Golden-crowned Kinglet All Reports: Custer RAP, JLP; Pennington TJ
Ruby-crowned Kinglet All Reports: Custer RAP, NRW; Pennington NRW, TJ
Eastern Bluebird Confirmed Breeding: **03 Jun Meade (NB) EEM**; 09 Jun Faulk (CF) MMM
Mountain Bluebird Confirmed Breeding: 03 Jun Meade (ON) EEM; also reported Butte BAS
Townsend's Solitaire Confirmed Breeding: 20 Jun Lawrence (NY 2 plus 1 dead below nest) MMM; 11 Jul Lawrence (FL) DGP
Veery All Reports: 01 Jun Brown (1 banded) DAT; 20 Jun Marshall DRS
Swinson's Thrush reported 07 Jun Brown (2) JCS
Gray Catbird Confirmed Breeding: 01 Jun Minnehaha (FL) JPS
Northern Mockingbird Only Report: 06 Jun Fort Pierre National Grassland by Shawn Fritcher
Sage Thrasher Only Report: 14 Jun Fall River RAP, JLP
Sprague's Pipit All Reports: **01 Jun Custer MMM, TJ**; 02 Jun Grand River National Grassland, Perkins County RAP
Cedar Waxwing Confirmed Breeding: **30 Jun Spink (CF) JCS**; also reported 01 Jun Meade (22) EEM; 02 Jun Butte (23) SW; Tripp RAP
Loggerhead Shrike reported 26 Jul Deuel (3) BKH; 27 Jul Kingsbury JSP; Lawrence BAS
Bell's Vireo Confirmed Breeding: **Charles Mix (nesting at Lake Andes NWR) LAS**; also reported Tripp RAP; Union DS
Solitary Vireo All Reports: 05 Jun Brown (2) JCS; Fall River RAP; Lawrence NRW
Yellow-throated Vireo All Reports: 01 Jul Roberts BKH; 06 Jul Lincoln TH
Red-eyed Vireo Confirmed Breeding: **22 Jun Roberts (NE 3) BKH**; also reported 05 Jun Brown (4) JCS; Day DRS
Tennessee Warbler All Reports: 08 Jun Brown JCS; 01 Jun Clay (2 banded) DS
Yellow Warbler Confirmed Breeding: 28 Jun Brown (FY) JCS
BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER Only Report: **06 Jun Whitetail Gulch, Lawrence County DGP**; **07 Jun Lawrence BAS**
PRAIRIE WARBLER Only Report: **24-26 Jun Wind Cave National Park, Custer County (singing male) by Kate Rice, Duane C. Weber, Rick Wallen, RAP, NRW**
Blackpoll Warbler Late: 03 Jun Brown JCS, DAT
Cerulean Warbler Only Report: Newton Hills State Park, Lincoln County TH

American Redstart reported 05 Jun Brown (1 banded) DAT; 09 Jun Faulk MMM

Ovenbird reported 30 Jun Butte BAS; Oak Lake Field Station, Brookings County (many during period) KIE

Connecticut Warbler Only Report: **03 Jun Aberdeen, Brown County (1 banded) DAT**

Mourning Warbler Only Report: **05 Jun Brown (1 banded) DAT**

MacGillivray's Warbler Confirmed Breeding: Lawrence (CN) DGP; also reported 27 Jul Pennington (pair) DS

Common Yellowthroat Confirmed Breeding: 24 Jun Day (CF) PFS

Scarlet Tanager Confirmed Breeding: 20 Jun Marshall (2 broods) DRS

Rose-breasted Grosbeak All Reports: Charles Mix LAS; Day DRS

Black-headed Grosbeak Confirmed Breeding: 17 Jun Fall River (NY 3) RAP; Lawrence (CF) DGP; also reported 01 Jun Charles Mix LAS; 03 Jun Brown JCS

Lazuli Bunting reported Fall River (also 1 hybrid) RAP

Indigo Bunting Confirmed Breeding: **30 Jul Roberts (CF) BKH**; also reported 01 Jun Butte BAS

Spotted Towhee Confirmed Breeding: 26 Jun Custer (CF) NRW

Chipping Sparrow Confirmed Breeding: 15 Jul Turner (FY) LRL; **30 Jul Roberts (CF) BKH**

Clay-colored Sparrow All Reports: 08 Jun Deuel JL; 14 Jul Brown DS; Day DRS

Brewer's Sparrow Only Report: Fall River RAP, JLP

Field Sparrow Confirmed Breeding: 13 Jul Roberts (NE 4) DRS

Savannah Sparrow Confirmed Breeding: **08 Jun Deuel (CN) JL**; also reported 14 Jul Meade VDF

Baird's Sparrow All Reports: 01 Jun Grand River National Grassland, Perkins County RAP; 20 Jul Potter DGP; Faulk and Potter MMM

Grasshopper Sparrow Confirmed Breeding: **09 Jun Faulk (NE 4) MMM**; **16 Jul Custer (NY 3 plus 1 egg) MMM**

Le Conte's Sparrow Only Report: 25 Jun Day (4 ... agitated) PFS

Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow Confirmed Breeding: **20 Jul Faulk (FY) DGP**; also reported 08-09 Jun 3 miles west of Orient, Faulk County MMM; 09 Jun Orient Hills, Faulk County MMM; 16 Jun Long Lake, Sanborn County (approximately 6) RGR

Song Sparrow Confirmed Breeding: **Lawrence (CF) DGP**; also reported 13 Jul Tripp RAP, JLP; all season Meade EEM

Swamp Sparrow Only Report: Kingsbury JSP

White-throated Sparrow All Reports: **04 Jun Brown by Chad B. King**; **03 Jun Sturgis, Meade County EEM**

Harris' Sparrow Only Report: 08 Jun Hughes (2) by Eileen Dowd Stukel

Dark-eyed Junco Confirmed Breeding: Lawrence (NY 6) DGP

Chestnut-collared Longspur reported 24 Jul Roberts DRS

Bobolink Confirmed Breeding: **09 Jun Faulk (NE 6) MMM**; **25 Jun Day (CF) PFS**

Red-winged Blackbird Confirmed Breeding: 25 Jun Day (CF) PFS

Western Meadowlark Confirmed Breeding: 16 Jul Custer (NE 5) MMM

Yellow-headed Blackbird Confirmed Breeding: **16 Jun Clark by David Naugle**; also reported Tripp RAP

Brewer's Blackbird reported 28 Jun Grant (6) DRS; 01 Jul Bennett LCS; Butte BAS

Brown-headed Cowbird Confirmed Breeding: 09 Jun Faulk (1 egg in Bobolink nest) MMM; 23 Jun Fall River (young being fed by Spotted Towhee) RAP; **09 Jul Lawrence (2 young being fed by Spotted Towhee) VDF**

Orchard Oriole Confirmed Breeding: 15 Jun Brown (FY) JCS

Baltimore Oriole Confirmed Breeding: 28 Jun Brown (FY) JCS; **10 Jul Roberts (FY) by Jim Schmalbach**

Bullock's Oriole Only Report: 20 Jun and 01 Jul Lawrence DGP

Cassin's Finch Only Report: 22 Jun Custer NRW

House Finch Confirmed Breeding: 08 Jun Brookings (FY) KIE; also reported from Butte, Charles Mix, Clay, Meade and Pennington counties

Red Crossbill reported 02 Jul Pickerel Lake, Day County (9) DRS

Pine Siskin Confirmed Breeding: Lawrence (NY 4) DGP; also reported 01 Jun Charles Mix LAS

Evening Grosbeak All Reports: 26 Jun Lawrence VDF; all season Meade EEM

Reports Requiring acceptance By The Rare Bird Records Committee

YELLOW RAIL 17-19 Jun Long Lake, Sanborn County (heard) RGR

BARRED OWL 01 Jun Sioux Falls, Minnehaha County by Augie Hoeger

Eastern Towhee 20 Jun Hughes JCS

Species Expected But Not Reported

Horned Grebe, Northern Goshawk, Merlin (2), Ruffed Grouse, Sage Grouse (2), Piping Plover, Ruddy Turnstone (2), Western Sandpiper (2), Dunlin (2), American Woodcock (2), Least Tern (2), Long-eared Owl (2), Lewis' Woodpecker, Cassin's Kingbird, Pinyon Jay (2), Pygmy Nuthatch (2), Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, Wood Thrush, Black-and-white Warbler (2), McCown's Longspur (2), Eastern Meadowlark

Contributing Observers

DB	Doug Backlund	RAP	Richard A. Peterson
NB	Nancy Buckman	DGP	D. George Prisbe
RB	Robert Buckman	RGR	Robert G. Rogers
VDF	Vic & Donna Fondy	SLS	Sand Lake NWR Staff
BKH	Bruce K. Harris	RFS	Robb F. Schenck
TH	Travis Hills	BAS	Bud & Alice Shaykett
BH	Bill Huser	DRS	Dennis R. Skadsen
TJ	Todd Jensen	PFS	Paul F. Springer
KIE	Kieckhefer Family	JPS	Joe P. Staab
LCS	Lacreek NWR Staff	JCS	Jerry C. Stanford
LAS	Lake Andes NWR Staff	DS	David Swanson
LRL	Lester R. Lauritzen	DAT	Dan A. Tallman
EL	Eric Likness	SW	Sheila West
JL	Jon Little	NRW	Nathaniel R. Whitney
MMM	Michael M. Melius	JDW	J. David Williams
EEM	Ernest E. Miller		
JSP	Jeffrey S. Palmer		
JLP	Juanita L. Peterson		