

SOUTH DAKOTA
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NOTES

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PRESIDENT'S PAGE

For the last five years I have compiled the quarterly Seasonal Report for *South Dakota Bird Notes*. I'd like to take this opportunity to say thanks to a few people. Thank you Dan Tallman. If it wasn't for your extreme patience and understanding as Editor, I probably would have given up on this task long ago. Thank you Robb Schenck for very graciously taking over the winter and summer reports. Compiling four per year, I began to feel as if I never had a break. Thank you Ron Martin (Editor of *Field Notes*) for patiently waiting for me to get my work done so that you could do yours. Thank you everyone who has taken the time to write, either saying thanks or to provide constructive comments on the Seasonal Reports. I appreciate hearing from you all. And finally, thank you to each and every observer who has taken the time to keep records and send a Seasonal Ob-



ervation Report to me. It may sound strange, but sometimes the biggest frustration in compiling the reports is not having enough information with which to work. Thanks to everyone who has helped to make this project an enjoyable task.

Now, where are we at and where might we be going? You might think that after five years I'd would have the structure and format of the Seasonal Report figured out. In reality, I'm still very much working on that. I often ask, just what is the purpose of the Seasonal Report? Rare birds? We all love to find that "unusual" sighting. However, I think the primary purpose is not to simply provide a listing of the best sightings of the season. If that were the case, I could save many hours in compiling the report and many pages of paper in *South Dakota Bird Notes*. I am less interested in the outlying sighting than I am with the overall patterns that may appear. I'd like the Seasonal Report to "paint a picture" of the birds in our state during the given season. The inclusion of Average First Arrival dates, Species Expected but Not Reported, Warbler Hotspots, and the Migration Calendar are ideas I have come up with thus far. For this picture to be more meaningful, we need more observers to keep track of and report their sightings. Of course, it is not always possible to tell if trends are real or if they are simply a reflection of the small number of observers reporting. For instance, I use the term "Only Report" to indicate a single sighting of a species during the season and "All Reports" to indicate that a species was sighted six or fewer times during the season. Six is a purely arbitrary cutoff. I know that there should be a lot fewer "Only Reports" and "All Reports" in the Seasonal Reports. In most cases these species are not rare or difficult to find, they are simply under-reported.

Wanted ... Seasonal Report Contributors. A "new and improved" Seasonal Bird Observation Report form has been created. You may receive it from me in the mail (send me your name and address and I'll add you to my mailing list). The report form is also available online (www.dsu.edu/palmerj/). You may download the Excel file, fill it out on your computer, and e-mail it back to me. You can also print a hard copy, fill it out by hand and mail it to me the old fashioned way. I have heard mostly favorable comments on the new form. When filling out the form, it would be very helpful if everyone would use the appropriate columns. If you do not want to fill out a form, you can always e-mail me your sightings, but please put them in taxonomic (not chronological) order. Otherwise, it takes me at least twice as long to compile them. Spring migration is just around the corner. Even if you have not done so before, consider keeping track of your sightings and contributing them to the Seasonal Report. Adopt a Warbler Hotspot in your area. Or, if nothing else, at least report those species included in the Migration Calendar (see SDBN 51(3): 79 for the list). Get out and experience the joy of birding ... and share your results! Jeffrey S. Palmer. Dakota State University, Madison, SD 57042.

Banding Recoveries of South Dakota Birds. Part 9. Laridae and Pelicaniformes

Dan Tallman
Northern State University, Aberdeen SD 57401.

Introduction. This paper is a continuation of a series of reports (Tallman 1990a-1992c) on South Dakota birds banded in the state but recovered out of state or birds banded away from South Dakota and recovered in state. Data were provided by the Bird Banding Laboratory of the US Fish and Wildlife Service and are current through August 1999. Maps included in the original series of papers appeared in the second edition of *The Birds of South Dakota*. This resumption of reports includes birds that were omitted from the original series of articles and from the book.

Format. In most of the first series of maps, I connected the banding and the recovery locations with a line. I have come to think this line to be misleading, since the line implies a direct path between the banding and recovery sites. However, even in birds that show rapid transit between locations, we have no guarantee that anything near a straight line was traversed. In the comments below each map, I have noted some, although by no means all, of the more intriguing recoveries. For age records, I have included birds banded and recovered within South Dakota (the maps show only those recoveries that have crossed the state borders). Birds are occasionally reported to the Banding Lab years after they were actually recovered. Thus, only records with the exact date of recovery are included in longevity reports. Most Mexican recoveries are not depicted on the maps because, not until 1 June 1989, did the banding office record Mexican latitudes and longitudes. Instead, only the Mexican state of the recovery was reported. In the previous map series I imprecisely marked these recoveries. In these maps I have listed the states and the numbers of recoveries in each state in the map descriptions.

Bonaparte's Gull



Bonaparte's Gull. A bird recovered in NC on 13 Dec 1938 was banded in SD on 26 Jul 1938. The OK recovery (10 Oct 1937) was banded in SD on 25 Jun 1937. Two birds banded in North Dakota in Aug and Sept 1939 were recovered a month after banding in SD. Klimkiewicz (1997) does not give a longevity record for this species.

California Gull



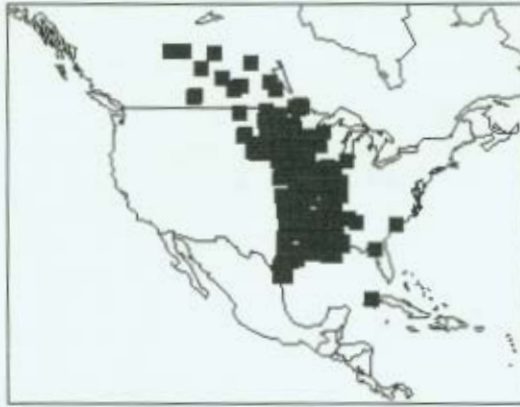
California Gull. Two birds banded in ND on 13 Jul 1928 were recovered in SD on 23 Jul 1928 and 16 Sep 1928. The world longevity record for this species is 24 years, 11 months (Klimkiewicz 1997).

Least Tern



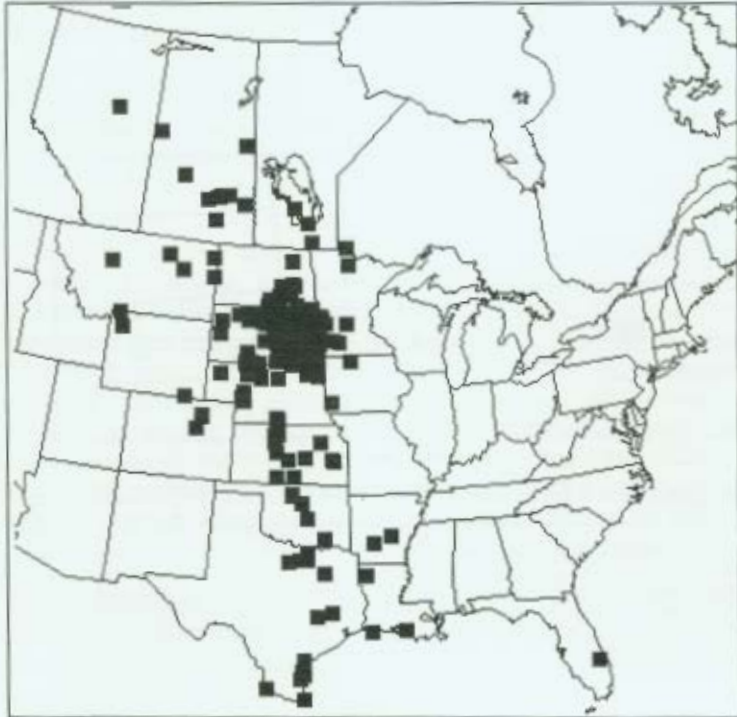
Least Tern: One record: banded in SD 11 Jul 1987, recovered NE 26 Jun 1992. Find record. The world longevity record for this species is 24 years, 1 month (Klimkiewicz 1997).

Double-crested Cormorant



Double-crested Cormorant. Cormorants have also been recovered in the Mexican states of Tamaulipas (5) and Veracruz (3). The oldest SD bird was one banded in SD on 20 Jul 1971 and recovered in SD on 6 Jun 1990, making it the oldest Double-crested Cormorant on record. Klimkiewicz (1997) states that the previous record was 17 years, 9 months. The SC bird was recovered on 7 Nov 1950; banded in SD on 26 Jun 1939; the FL bird was recovered on 1 Dec 1933, banded in SD on 25 Jun 1933. A bird reported in Cuba in Nov 1931 was banded in SD on 24 Jun 1929.

White Pelican



American White Pelican. Pelicans have also been recovered in the Mexican states of Durango (1), Guanajuato (3), Nayarit (1), Nuevo Leon (1), Oaxaca (2), Puebla (1), San Luis Potosi (1), Sinaloa (2), Tabasco (2), Tamaulipas (4), and Veracruz (5). The oldest pelican recovery is a 26 year-old bird banded (7 Jul 1971) and recovered (30 Jun 1997) in SD (the oldest Pelican on USFWS records is 26 years, 5 months (Klimkiewicz 1997)). The bird recovered in FL (19 March 1973) was banded in SD (29 Jun 1972). The two birds recovered in Tabasco were both banded in SD on 25 Jun 1976, one was reported in April 1978 and the other on 10 Jan 1980. The Oaxaca birds were banded in SD on 24 Jun 1971 and 25 Jun 1976 and recovered in Aug 1972 and 17 Feb 1977 respectively.

Literature Cited

- Klimkiewicz, M. K. 1997. Longevity Records of North American Birds. Version 97.1. Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Bird Banding Laboratory, Laurel MD. (<http://www.pwrc.usgs.gov/bbl/homepage/longvrcc.htm>).
- Tallman, Dan. 1990a. Banding Recoveries of South Dakota Birds. Part 1. Woodpeckers, Swifts, and Flycatchers. SDBN 42:4-6
- 1990b. Banding Recoveries of South Dakota Birds. Part 2. Larks, Corvids, Starling, and Blackbirds. SDBN 42:29-36
- 1990c. Banding Recoveries of South Dakota Birds. Part 3. Sparrows and Finches. SDBN 42:55-59.
- 1990d. Banding Recoveries of South Dakota Birds. Part 4. Swallows, Waxwings, Shirkes, Vireos and Warblers. SDBN 42:76-80.
- 1991a. Banding Recoveries of South Dakota Birds. Part 5. Wrens, Chickadees, Kinglets, and Thrushes. SDBN 43:47.
- 1991b. Banding Recoveries of South Dakota Birds. Part 6. Raptors. SDBN 43:24-27.
- 1991c. Banding Recoveries of South Dakota Birds. Part 7. Tundra Swan, Black Brant, and Ross' Goose. SDBN 43:76-77.
- 1992a. Banding Recoveries of South Dakota Birds. Part 8. Waterfowl (Continued) SDBN 44:8-12.
- 1992b. Banding Recoveries of South Dakota Birds. Part 8. Waterfowl (Continued). SDBN 44:28-31.
- 1992c. Banding Recoveries of South Dakota Birds. Part 8. Waterfowl (Continued). SDBN 44:55-57.



GENERAL NOTES

A LATE SURF SCOTER IN KINGSBURY COUNTY. On 5 December 1998, I observed a female/immature Surf Scoter at the west end of the Lake Thompson State Recreation Area in Kingsbury County. The lake was mostly empty, but large and dark diving duck approximately 100 yards offshore caught my attention. The lake was calm and the sky was cloudy. Hence, viewing conditions were optimal as I observed the bird over the next hour. At times the bird approached to within 60 yards of shore and was observed with a Kowa scope as well as my binoculars. Identification was based on the large size (subjective since no other species were present to provide any direct comparison), dark brown overall coloration, diffuse but noticeable white check and facial patches, dark crown contrasting with the lighter brown face and back, gently sloping (not rounded) forehead, and lack of white in the wings. The bird was observed repeatedly diving as well as in flight. Black Scoter, White-winged Scoter, and Harlequin Duck are the species most likely to be confused with the Surf Scoter. The Black Scoter has a more rounded (not gently sloping) forehead, lacks distinct white patches on face, but rather shows a Ruddy Duck facial pattern. The White-winged Scoter shows distinct white secondaries, which are often visible on a resting bird. Usually the white secondaries can be seen on a diving bird, and can always be seen on a flying bird. The White-winged Scoter lacks a contrasting dark crown. Harlequin Ducks are smaller. They usually show three white spots on the face. The ear spot is usually more rounded and bold, and they have a rounded steeper forehead and lack the contrasting dark crown. This bird was subsequently observed and identified as a Surf Scoter by Robb F. Schenck on 6 December 1998. This sighting represents the second latest record ever for South Dakota. The latest ever was observed in Yankton on 12 December 1981.

According to *The Birds of South Dakota* (1991), the Surf Scoter is a "casual fall migrant in SD but recent observations suggest more regular occurrence." It has been reported, during the fall season, in 7 of the last 10 years (1989-98).

- 28-Sep-96 Lewis and Clark Lake, Yankton County (3)
- 29-Sep-93 Big Stone Lake, Roberts County (8)
- 17-Oct-93 Lake Alice, Deuel County (2)
- 20-Oct-96 Lewis and Clark Lake, Yankton County (3)
- 21-Oct-93 Clark County (2)
- 21-Oct-95 Lake Thompson, Kingsbury County (1-2)
- 26-Oct-90 Roberts County
- 27-Oct-95 Hughes County
- 29-Oct-97 Round Lake, Deuel County
- 4-Nov-93 Day County
- 5-Nov-89 Yankton County
- 5-Nov-98 Bear Butte Lake, Meade County

These 12 reports suggest that Surf Scoter is most likely to be found during the last half of October and the first week of November on larger lakes in the eastern half of the state. Jeffrey S. Palmer, *College of Natural Sciences, Dakota State University, Madison, SD.*

A RECORD EARLY SABINE'S GULL IN KINGSBURY COUNTY. On 5 September 1998, Robb F. Schenck and I observed an immature Sabine's Gull north of Lake Henry in Kingsbury County. The bird was observed in a flock of Franklin's Gulls flying away from us. When first sighted, it was approximately 50 yards away. We continued to observe the bird as it flew out of sight. Identification was based solely on the distinctive pattern of the upper-wing. The outer primaries form a black triangle with vertices at the wrist (on the leading edge of the wing), the wing tip, and the middle primary (approximately) along the trailing edge of the wing. The inner primaries and secondaries form a large white triangle extending from the wrist on the leading edge to the middle primary along the trailing edge to the base of the tail. The mantle and shoulders are brownish. No other gull species exhibits this diagnostic black-white-brown wing pattern. This record represents the earliest ever fall migration date for this species in South Dakota and the earliest ever for the Northern Great Plains Region (*North American Birds* 1999 Vol. 53, No. 1, p. 68). Jeffrey S. Palmer, *Dakota State University, Madison SD 57042* and Robb F. Schenck, *422 N. Linwood Ct., Sioux Falls, SD 57103*.

PACIFIC LOON IN MEADE COUNTY IN JUNE. While driving to the SDOU spring meeting, on 4 June 1999, we discovered a Pacific Loon. We were driving east along state highway 34 and we had just passed into Meade County. The road dipped into a gully, with a large stock dam on the north side of the highway. I screamed to a stop, having caught a glimpse of what I thought might be a Western/Clark's Grebe. We set up the spotting scope and were surprised to find that the bird was actually a small loon. We had been canoeing in northern Minnesota for the previous week, so we were quite familiar with the size of a Common Loon—this bird was definitely smaller. We quickly replaced the scope eyepiece with a camera adapter and took three photographs, one of which appears below. The photos are not excellent—the bird was a good distance from us. I also meant to bring color film but brought the wrong camera. This mistake allowed me to make huge enlargements of my negatives. After consulting with the new third edition of the *National Geographic Field Guide to the Birds* and Ken Kaufman's *Advanced Birding*, we believe these photos are sufficient to confirm our identification. This record is at an odd time and place for a Pacific Loon. This species, however, was reported in Pierre earlier that spring and the previous winter witnessed a record number of Pacific Loons in Minnesota.

All three photos show our bird's flanks to be dark, with no white. This characteristic may be a diagnostic field mark (?). The National Geographic guide shows a fairly dark-flanked Common Loon, but the photograph in *Thayer's Birding Software* shows a Common Loon with flanks that are clearly white.

The exact pattern of the neck is a bit hard to decipher in the photos. The bird's neck is somewhat hunched down. The photo seems to indicate a "chinstrap" under the white ear coverts. In the field, we did not note a chinstrap. There also appears to be a second dark line, but this line appears to be at the base of the neck, perhaps on the upper flanks. Between these marks, there is a sharp vertical division between the dark and light on the neck, which is a Pacific Loon field mark.

The photo clearly shows that the ear coverts are white well past the eye. In Common Loons, the ear coverts are mostly dark. The photo indicates that the forehead is darker than the nape, a Pacific Loon characteristic.

In the field, we saw no light area in front of, or above, the eye. We were surprised, therefore, to see what appears to be a thin white eyering in the photo. However, the National Geographic Guide shows exactly this pattern in its portraits of winter-plumaged Pacific Loons. Finally, the bill is hard to make out in these photos, but it appears to be less massive than that of a Common Loon.

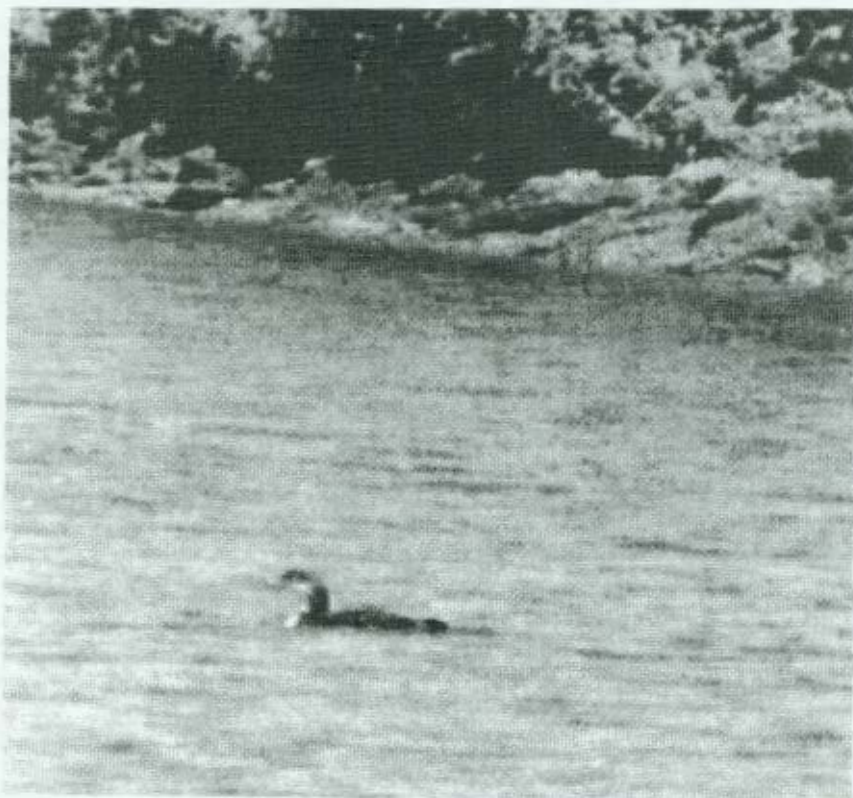


Figure 1. Pacific Loon, showing dark flanks, white cheek patches that extend beyond the eye, and a relatively pale nape. A thin white eyering is less discernible.

This record was submitted to the SDOU Rare Bird Records Committee and was rated as Class 2. *Dan Tallinan and Arlen Hanson, Northern State University, Aberdeen 57401.*

COMMON SNIPE NEST IN WESTERN SOUTH DAKOTA. "Pay Attention!" is the advice I give writers at Windbreak House Retreat at my ranch 20 miles south of Rapid City, South Dakota. I remind them that, no matter where they are, the materials for their writing are all around. On 12 and 14 June 1999, Sara Gray of North Carolina and Emma Schutz of Brookings (both 14 years old) paid attention so well that they were able to observe and photograph the eggs and nest of a Common Snipe—the first confirmed nesting for the bird in western South Dakota.

The girls were walking down a rocky ridge above a man-made dam. After 50 years of being mostly dry, a pond is now surrounded by cattails and other water

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vegetation, and, during the past couple of years, teeming with waterbirds. The bird startled both girls by flying off its nest, directly in front of them, in waist-high prairie grass. The bird flew erratically, zigzagging and touching down every few feet, acting injured—trickery typical of the bird's technique for drawing predators away from the nest. However, Sarah ignored the dramatics, and, having noticed the bird's take off point, almost immediately found the nest, with three chocolate-brown eggs speckled in darker brown. Both girls took photographs.

When the girls returned to the douse and described their find, Emma's mother, Dr. Kathleen Danker, and I began questioning them in detail about the bird, checking their report against every bird book in the house. Gradually, because their observations of the light-brown bird with its long bill, back-swept wings, and orange-brown tail were so precise, we narrowed the possibilities until we were sure that the bird they had seen was a snipe.

On 14 June, the girls led Kathleen to the nest, and all three of them observed the eggs. A few days later, with Tom Warren, Natural Resources Conservation Officer for the US Department of Agriculture, I spent most of a day searching the area, attempting to see and photograph the bird. All I got was a bad sunburn, which leads me to suggest that, while I am willing for birders to visit the site, I am afraid they'd trample a lot of grass and see nothing (phone: (605) 255-4064). Sarah's photograph and the girl's descriptions led the SDOU Rare Bird Records Committee to confirm the evidence as Class 1, *Linda Hasselstrom, PO Box 169, Hermosa SD 57744.*



BOOK REVIEWS

NEW WORLD BLACKBIRDS. The Icterids. 1999. Alvaro Jaramillo and Peter Burke. Princeton University Press, Princeton. Hardcover. 431 pp. \$49.50.

This book is a comprehensive guide to the blackbird family, Icteridae, which includes our blackbirds, cowbirds, orioles, and meadowlarks. To North Americans, these birds often seem somewhat disconnected. A quick flip through the 39 exquisite color plates fills some of these apparent gaps with exotic Neotropical species (grackles with scarlet bellies, blackbirds and meadowlarks with red breasts, yellow-winged blackbirds ranging to more typical orioles). Opposite each plate is a distribution map and a description of various plumages.

The main text contains detailed species accounts, which include sections on identification, plumages, and geographical variation. Notes on habitat, behavior, voice, nesting and distribution are also included. Finally, there are sections on molt, measurements, population trends, and references. The polygamous nature of some of the species in this family, and the parasitic tendencies of others, make this group interesting to study.

The book begins with short introductory remarks covering systematics and nomenclature. Plumages and molt are also defined, as is topography. There follows a short discussion of the role of blackbirds in science (relative to their behavior and evolution). Finally, there is a guide to the species accounts.

This guide appears to be meticulously researched—indeed, a paper I wrote in *South Dakota Bird Notes* reporting a Common Grackle's recapture in Maryland is cited in the text. Anyone interested in blackbirds or bird behavior and distribution will find this book immensely enjoyable. Dan Tullman, Northern State University, Aberdeen SD 57401.

A GUIDE TO THE BIRDS OF INDIA, PAKISTAN, NEPAL, BANGLADESH, BHUTAN, SRI LANKA, AND THE MALDIVES. Richard Grimmett, Carol Inskipp, and Tim Inskipp. 1999. Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey. 888 pp. \$75.00.

This massive field guide will be valuable for anyone travelling to the sub-continent or for those wishing to fill in libraries of guides to the birds of the world. About 13% of the world's birds are known to have occurred in the region. The bulk of the book consists of 153 color plates and accompanying species accounts. The plates are excellent, although I thought that their colored backgrounds make the birds seem a bit dull-colored. Despite their number, many plates are crowded with almost 30 birds per page. It looks like there are some identification challenges awaiting the birder in India. Many shorebirds would be hard to identify with this book--there are just too many per page. Larks look very difficult to tell apart. There are no Peterson-style arrows to point out differences, although short descriptions of range, song, and field marks face each plate. In the case of the larks, a table separating field marks appears in the main text. But, if larks appear difficult, *Phylloscopus* warblers look impossible--about 25 greenish birds that look just like Alaska's Arctic Warbler. (Of course, India has many striking and easy to identify birds too.)

The species accounts contain a range map and a brief text covering identification, voice, habitats, distribution and status, and selected literature references.

These 500 pages are sparingly illustrated with pen and ink drawings of selected species and their field marks. An occasional table is included, such as for the larks, differentiating difficult to identify species. The book ends with a references cited section and indexes to English and Scientific names. At 36 pages, the introduction is relatively short. The usual introductory subjects are covered here—how to use the book, parts of a bird, and a listing of various national and international ornithological groups. There is a short section on climate and a list of the main habitats, without photographs, to be encountered by the birder. A section on conservation lists threats to each of the habitat types. An interesting map of India indicates where one might search for the most endemic birds. Two discouraging maps indicate the forested regions “originally” and currently. The forests of India are vanishing. Not only are over half the bird species of India threatened, but also two-thirds of the endemic species depend on forest. Even more discouraging are statements like, “The enlightened and benevolent attitudes towards wildlife of Hinduism and Buddhism have undoubtedly helped to conserve the rich natural heritage of the Indian subcontinent...India has a tradition of protection of all forms of animals...unfortunately, however, many people nowadays are forgetting their traditional ways in the face of westernisation...” *Dan Tallman, Northern State University, Aberdeen SD 57401.*

CHASING WARBLERS. Thorton, B., and V. Thorton. University of Texas Press, Austin. (1999). 160 pp. Hardcover, \$40.00; Paperback, \$19.95.

This book was fun to read. It told the story of the authors' adventures in photographing all 52 North American warblers (Myrtle and Audubon's were treated separately) over a 10-year period. The Thorntons are wildlife photographers from Texas. The project started out simply as an effort to get photos of a few warblers on the breeding grounds or during migration in Texas. However, as the photos began accumulating, the project evolved into the large-scale effort to photograph all recognizable forms of North American warblers. To accomplish this goal, the Thorntons traveled widely, from Oregon to Belize, and the story of their project was an enjoyable ride.

The book is arranged chronologically by when each species was first photographed. The reader is able to follow their adventure right along with them. Chapters in the book are centered around trips to different locations that the authors made to photograph particular target species. For each species (or subspecies) photographed, the authors describe where and when the first photograph occurred, and relate some of the special problems encountered in photographing that particular bird. The photographs range from rather average to excellent, with most in the latter category, but the stories that go along with the poorer photos help you understand why the photos are not uniformly excellent. Probably the poorest photo in the book is of the Virginia's Warbler—disappointing to me after our experience studying them at their recently discovered nesting area in the southwestern Black Hills. Throughout the book, we get to relate to some of the “personality” that each species exhibits and experience some of the thrill of the chase in getting each species photographed. This book does not provides a lot of biology about warblers; other books are available for that purpose. However, the authors do slip in some interesting tidbits of natural history about their quarry. For example, we learn that Northern Parulas nest in Spanish Moss in the south and in structurally similar *Usnea*, or “Old Man's Beard” in the northern part of their range. A few errors or misconceptions slipped into the text, such as refer-

ring to Audubon as "James Audubon" rather than John James Audubon (p. 35), but these errors are few.

Because the book is based on the authors' experiences, it exudes a personal flavor that is highly enjoyable. It reminded me of Dayton Duncan's book *Out West*, where he made a modern day trek along the Lewis and Clark trail. Bob Thornton's description (p. 35) of the first warbler that he ever saw (a Magnolia in Central Park in New York City) and his subsequent realization of what is really out there in nature, if you know how to look for it, is priceless. This book would be a good way to provide you with a "warbler fix" while you are enduring the cold South Dakota winter, waiting for these harbingers of spring to reappear. *David Swanson, Department of Biology, University of South Dakota, Vermillion, SD 57069.*

LIFE OF THE FLYCATCHER. Alexander F. Skutch. 1997. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman. Softcover, 162 pp. \$22.95. (Paperback edition released in 1999).

The author, Alexander Skutch, lives in Costa Rica and is a prolific writer, having authored more than 25 books, most of them about the natural history of tropical birds. Skutch is famous for fine natural history writing, but has also been criticized for too much anthropomorphizing about the birds he is describing. This is the first book by Skutch that I have read, so I began the book expecting to learn a lot about the natural history and behavior of flycatchers, but also with an eye out for anthropomorphism.

The book's topic is the natural history and behavior of the New World Flycatchers (Family Tyrannidae), which is the largest family of birds confined to the Western Hemisphere, at more than 380 species. Only a fraction of these species have ranges extending into North America, so our view of this family as typical North American birders is very limited. The book is organized into 11 chapters that relate to different aspects of flycatcher behavior or natural history. Chapters cover widely ranging topics, including foraging, vocalizations, nesting, and interactions with other species. Skutch's writing is clear and generally engaging. His typical writing style within chapters is to start by making a rather general statement about behavior or natural history for the family and then proceeding to describe numerous examples from individual species (often from a single or a pair of birds) to buttress his generalizations. My thoughts sometimes tended to wander when wading through all of these specific examples, even though many of them were quite interesting. It sometimes seemed as if I was reading a bunch of collected snippets from a field notebook. There were, however, a number of behavioral natural history gems included among these chapters. For example, we learn in chapter 1 that many species of flycatchers, particularly in the Tropics, consume large amounts of fruit in addition to insects. In chapter 2, we find that many species forage by gleaning or ground-foraging, behaviors unlike the familiar insect hawking that we usually associate with North American flycatchers. In chapter 7, Skutch describes the wide variety of nests used by this family, including hanging or pendant nests. In chapter 11, we learn that flycatchers sometimes feed the nestlings of other bird species. Examples of this behavior include Eastern Phoebe feeding Tree Swallows, Least Flycatchers feeding Chipping Sparrows, and Eastern Kingbirds feeding Baltimore Orioles. Also, Gray Kingbirds and Brown-crested Flycatchers have been observed to snatch hummingbirds out of the air and eat them as if they were big flies.

Some anthropomorphizing appeared throughout the book. However, in most cases Skutch appropriately used "seems" or "appears" when attaching motivation or emotion to behaviors that he is describing. The author regards the family name Tyrannidae (for "tyrant") to be a misnomer, because the aggressive behavior from which the family name is derived is largely directed against potential nest predators or other enemies. Skutch suggests that "tyrant-chaser" would be a better name for the family. He returns to this idea on more than one occasion in the book, seemingly in an effort to restore the bad reputation that flycatchers have as a result of their name. For most birders today, however, names and reputations are closely associated, so the effort to rid flycatchers of their "bad name" seems rather extraneous to me.

Numerous black-and-white drawings are scattered throughout the text, as well as a centerpiece of 16 color plates. Dana Gardner, who has also illustrated other of Skutch's books, including *A Field Guide to the Birds of Costa Rica*, did the artwork and it is uniformly excellent. A minor complaint that I had was that references are not cited within the text. This omission makes for easier reading, but limits the scientific value of the text, because the specific source for a particular statement is difficult to identify. Bibliographies for each chapter, however, are provided at the end of the book. Finally, the margins of the side and bottom of the pages are unnecessarily wide and waste paper. David Swanson, Department of Biology, University of South Dakota, Vermillion SD 57069-2390.

THE BIRDS OF THE WESTERN PALEARCTIC: Concise Edition. D. W. Snow and C. M. Perrins et al. 1998. Oxford University Press, Oxford. 2 Volumes, 1697 pp. \$280.

"Concise" is not the first word that comes to mind, when presented with this over-sized, boxed, two volume guide to the birds of the western Palearctic (Europe west of the Urals, the Middle East, including Turkey, Syria, Iraq, and northern Saudi Arabia, and all of North Africa). But concise it is, being based on the nine volume *Handbook of the Birds of Europe, the Middle East, and North Africa*. The concise edition concentrates on identification. A total of 936 birds are covered (80 more than in the original volumes).

The 32 introductory pages are minimal and describe the format of the species accounts that follow. Names for the birds in the various European languages (although, curiously, not Arabic) are included. Nine indices allow speakers of these languages to look up individual birds.

The species accounts focus on field identification and include habitat, population trends, behavior, food, distribution, breeding, and short sections on measurements, weights, and variation. The species are lavishly illustrated with color plates, often depicting a range of plumages. The high quality of the plates is maintained despite the contributions of 29 artists. Black-and-white drawings depict many behavioral traits. The range maps seem small, perhaps due to the large territory they cover. These maps are the only disappointing aspect of the book because they make it difficult to pinpoint local areas within individual countries.

Obviously these volumes are essential for birders travelling to Europe, but they are also very useful for birders in America who may come upon European vagrants. I used this book to research identification of a Tufted Duck found in Minneapolis. Gull and jaeger identifiers will do well to consult these species' accounts in this book. In short, the Palearctic is the zoogeographic realm closest to ours and thus shares many species with North America. Dan Tallman, Northern State University, Aberdeen SD 57401.



SEASONAL REPORTS

The 1999 Fall Season
01 August 1999 to 30 November 1999

Compiled By : Jeffrey S. Palmer
College of Natural Sciences
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This fall, particularly November, was very warm and very dry statewide. Did this impact the fall migration? Record or near record late dates were reported for several species including American Bittern, Cattle Egret, Green Heron, White-faced Ibis, Broad-winged Hawk, Swainson's Hawk, Veery, Blue Grosbeak, and Indigo Bunting. On the other hand, there were very few late reports of either shorebirds or warblers. Perhaps the early October snowstorm pushed them out. For the season, 285 species (1995-98 average is 291) were reported. Highlights included Yellow-crowned Night-Herons in Brown County, 2 calling Barred Owls at Newton Hills State Park in Lincoln County and a potential second State Record Golden-crowned Sparrow in Meade County.

Below, I have tried to highlight the more significant sightings (dates that are earlier/later than listed in *The Birds of South Dakota* and species that are significantly out of range). For early/late migration dates, I have listed the three earliest/latest dates (by county); however, if these did not include a sighting East River, West River, and along the Missouri River, I have included the earliest/latest date in the missing region also. Included at the end of this report is a list of species that were not reported this year and might be expected during the Fall Season. A species is placed on the list if it was not reported this year but had been reported during fall in at least 2 of the previous 5 years. Species are removed from the list if they are not reported for 5 consecutive years. Numbers in parentheses indicates the number of consecutive years (up to 4) that the species has appeared on the list during the season.

Common Loon Early: 23 Aug Day JCS; 23 Sep Hughes RDO; 25 Sep Kingsbury JSP; 26 Oct Meade R&P ... Late: 07 Nov Butte VDF, RAS; 23 Oct Hughes RFS, JSP; 19 Oct Day WS
Pied-billed Grebe Late: 23 Nov Yankton SVS; 20 Nov Charles Mix RM; 16 Nov Codington JCS; 22 Oct Meade JLB
Horned Grebe All Reports: 29 Aug Meade JLB; 18 Sep Perkins DCG; 03 Oct Lawrence VDF; 15 Oct Lyman RM; 24 Oct Buffalo RFS, JSP
Eared Grebe Late: 06 Nov Brown DAT; 22 Oct Meade JLB; 10 Oct Lawrence VDF
Western Grebe Late: 20 Nov Hughes RFS, JSP; 09 Nov Brown SLS; 07 Nov Butte VDF, RAS
Clark's Grebe All Reports: 09 Sep Brown DAT; 07 Aug Clark RFS, JSP
American White Pelican Late: 20 Nov Charles Mix RM; 09 Nov Codington JCS; 06 Nov Kingsbury RFS, JSP; 18 Sep Perkins DCG
Double-crested Cormorant Late: 30 Nov Codington JCS; 28 Nov Charles Mix RM; 20 Nov Stanley RFS, JSP; 07 Nov Butte VDF
American Bittern Late: 22 Nov Charles Mix LAS; 31 Oct Yankton SVS; 27 Oct Brown SLS; 08 Oct Fall River RAP
Least Bittern All Reports: 21 Aug Brown (dead) DAT; 07 Aug Brown RFS, JSP
Great Blue Heron Late: 09 Nov Brown SLS; 09 Nov Day WS; 06 Nov Kingsbury RFS, JSP; 02 Nov Yankton SVS; 10 Oct Butte VDF
Great Egret Late: 15 Oct Charles Mix RM; 14 Oct Marshall SVS; 09 Oct Kingsbury RFS, JSP
Snowy Egret Late: 24 Oct Sanborn RFS; 09 Oct Kingsbury JSP; 04 Oct Brown SLS
Little Blue Heron Only Report: 26 Sep Minnehaha TP
Cattle Egret Late: 11 Nov Brown BCK; 14 Oct Marshall SVS; 09 Oct Kingsbury RFS, JSP; 25 Sep Charles Mix RM
Green Heron Late: 18 Sep Minnehaha MJM; 11 Sep Kingsbury JSP; 28 Aug Codington 10W; 27 Aug Union SVS

Black-crowned Night-Heron Late: 09 Nov Brown SLS; 09 Oct Kingsbury RFS, JSP; 28 Sep Day WS; 22 Sep Yankton SVS
White-faced Ibis Late: 30 Nov Brown SLS; 19 Nov Day (16) WS; 05 Oct Edmunds JDW, 18 Sep Perkins DCC
Turkey Vulture Late: 15 Oct Yankton SVS; 03 Oct Minnehaha MJM, 30 Sep Charles Mix RM; 26 Sep Custer MMM
Greater White-fronted Goose Early: 24 Sep Brown SLS; 26 Sep Charles Mix LAS; 02 Oct Clay RFS, JSP ... Late: 20 Nov Charles Mix LAS; 09 Nov Brown SLS; 06 Nov Kingsbury RFS, JSP
Snow Goose Early: 14 Aug Kingsbury JSP; 26 Aug Yankton SVS; 15 Sep Minnehaha MKZ; 22 Nov Custer MMM
Ross's Goose Only Report: 06 Nov Brown DAT
Trumpeter Swan All Reports: 04 Sep Mellette (2) KH; 05 Nov Butte RAS
Tundra Swan Early: 04 Oct Brown SLS; 14 Oct Clark SVS; 19 Oct McPherson FW; 25 Oct Hyde EM; 02 Nov Meade VDF ... Late: 30 Nov Day WS; 29 Nov Brown (1972) SLS; 28 Nov Roberts JSP
Wood Duck Late: 06 Nov Kingsbury RFS, JSP; 01 Nov Minnehaha MKZ; 21 Oct Butte VDF; 23 Oct Hughes RFS, JSP
Gadwall Late: 30 Nov Brown SLS; 30 Nov Butte VDF; 19 Nov Day WS; 19 Nov Pennington JLB; 05 Nov Yankton SVS
American Wigeon Late: 23 Nov Yankton SVS; 20 Nov Charles Mix RM; 19 Nov Day WS; 04 Nov Pennington VDF
Blue-winged Teal Late: 26 Nov Charles Mix LAS; 03 Nov Day WS; 31 Oct Minnehaha MJM; 22 Oct Meade JLB
Northern Shoveler Late: 19 Nov Brown SLS; 19 Nov Day WS; 11 Nov Brookings JSP; 05 Nov Yankton SVS; 22 Oct Meade JLB
Northern Pintail Late: 30 Nov Brown SLS; 19 Nov Day WS; 06 Nov Lake RFS, JSP; 05 Nov Yankton SVS; 22 Oct Meade JLB
Green-winged Teal Late: 30 Nov Meade EEM; 30 Nov Brown JCS, SLS; 19 Nov Day WS; 05 Nov Yankton SVS
Canvasback Late: 16 Nov Brown SLS; 11 Nov Brookings JSP; 06 Nov Kingsbury RFS; 22 Oct Meade JLB
Redhead Late: 30 Nov Brown SLS; 29 Nov Pennington JLB; 23 Nov Yankton SVS
Ring-necked Duck Late: 30 Nov Butte VDF; 29 Nov Pennington JLB; 11 Nov Brookings JSP; 05 Nov Yankton SVS
Lesser Scaup Late: 30 Nov Brown SLS; 16 Nov Day WS; 13 Nov Charles Mix RM; 07 Nov Butte VDF
Bufflehead Early: 18 Sep Brookings JSP; 29 Sep Brown SLS; 03 Oct Butte VDF; 31 Oct Yankton SVS
Common Goldeneye Early: 03 Nov Brown SLS; 06 Nov Kingsbury RFS, JSP; 13 Nov Charles Mix RM; 16 Nov Meade JLB
Barrow's Goldeneye Only Report: 19 Nov through 29 Nov Pennington (2) JLB
Flooded Merganser Early: 02 Aug Clay DS; 04 Sep Brookings JSP; 25 Sep Pennington RAP; 22 Oct Meade JLB
Common Merganser Early: 01 Aug Pennington JLB; 17 Sep Hughes JSP; 18 Sep Perkins DCC; 16 Nov Brown SLS
Red-breasted Merganser All Reports: 21 Aug Brown DAT; 24 Oct Buffalo RFS; 06 Nov Kingsbury RFS, JSP
Ruddy Duck Late: 23 Nov Yankton SVS; 16 Nov Meade JLB; 16 Nov Brown SLS
Osprey Early: 01 Aug Pennington TBW; 21 Aug Minnehaha MJM; 28 Aug Codington JDW; 06 Sep Clay SVS ... Late: 29 Oct Clay SVS; 26 Oct Meade REP; 26 Oct Gregory RM; 29 Sep Brown SLS
Bald Eagle Early: 01 Aug Charles Mix LAS; 25 Aug Marshall WS; 04 Sep Minnehaha MKZ; 15 Oct Pennington TBW
Sharp-shinned Hawk Early: 22 Aug Brookings KJE; 25 Aug Yankton SVS; 05 Sep Minnehaha MKZ; 05 Oct Harding REP
Northern Goshawk All Reports: 03 Oct Minnehaha MJM; 04 Oct Meade EEM; 15 Nov Pennington TBW
Broad-winged Hawk All Reports: 13 Oct Lawrence VDF; 02 Oct Lincoln MJM; 25 Sep Lake JSP
Swainson's Hawk Late: 21 Oct Butte VDF; 12 Oct Aurora MJM; 09 Oct Kingsbury RFS, JSP
Rough-legged Hawk Early: 27 Sep Custer KH; 27 Sep Meade APB; 05 Oct Brown JCS; 12 Oct

Lyman MJM
 Golden Eagle reported 24 Sep Brown SLS; 26 Oct Codington JCS; 30 Oct Minnehaha TP
 Merlin Early: 24 Aug Bon Homme SVS; 01 Sep Fall River RAP; 08 Sep Meade AKB; 25 Sep
 Kingsbury JSP
 Peregrine Falcon Only Report: 25 Sep Minnehaha MJM
 Prairie Falcon reported 09 Aug Brown DAT; 27 Aug Union SVS; 09 Oct Kingsbury RFS, JSP;
 14 Oct Marshall SVS; 07 Nov Brown JWB
 Ruffed Grouse Only Report: 13 Nov Lawrence DB
 Greater Prairie-Chicken All Reports: 18 Sep Stanley DB; 06 Nov Stanley JCS; 20 Nov Stanley
 RFS, JSP
 Northern Bobwhite All Reports: 07 Sep Union SVS; 23 Oct Gregory RM
 Virginia Rail Only Report: 06 Oct Brown SLS
 Sora All Reports: 18 Sep Perkins DCG; 28 Aug Minnehaha JSP; 23 Aug Day JCS
 Sandhill Crane Early: 26 Sep Custer MMM; 07 Oct Pennington TBW; 11 Oct Fall River RAP; 11
 Oct Meade EEM; 12 Oct Day WS ... Late: 28 Nov Pennington (50+) TBW; 30 Oct Harding
 REP; 29 Oct Custer KH; 23 Oct Hughes RFS, JSP; 22 Oct Sanborn RGR
 Black-bellied Plover Only Report: 21 Aug Lincoln RFS
 American Golden-Plover All Reports: 04 Sep Brookings JSP; 06 Nov Kingsbury RFS, JSP
 Semipalmated Plover Late: 14 Oct Brown SLS; 09 Oct Miner RFS, JSP; 11 Aug Yankton SVS
 Killdeer Late: 19 Nov Pennington JLB; 13 Nov Brown SLS; 13 Nov Minnehaha MJM; 05 Nov
 Yankton SVS
 American Avocet Late: 25 Oct Walworth SLS; 15 Oct Potter DAT; 28 Sep Brown JCS; 18 Sep
 Perkins DCG
 Greater Yellowlegs Late: 31 Oct Yankton SVS; 30 Oct Kingsbury JSP; 30 Oct Clay DS; 18 Sep
 Perkins DCG
 Lesser Yellowlegs Late: 22 Oct Charles Mix RM; 16 Oct Brookings JSP; 13 Oct Brown DAT; 18
 Sep Perkins DCG
 Solitary Sandpiper All Reports: 19 Sep Minnehaha MJM; 28 Aug Pennington JLB; 28 Aug Min-
 nehaha JSP
 Willet Only Report: 06 Aug Brown DAT
 Spotted Sandpiper Late: 18 Sep Perkins DCG; 18 Sep Pennington JLB; 11 Sep Miner JSP; 05
 Sep Charles Mix RM
 Upland Sandpiper All Reports: 28 Aug Pennington JLB; 18 Aug Charles Mix RM
 Long-billed Curlew Only Report: 29 Aug Custer MMM
 Hudsonian Godwit Only Report: 04 Sep Brookings JSP
 Marbled Godwit All Reports: 02 Sep Brown SLS; 27 Aug Meade JLB
 Sanderling All Reports: 09 Oct Kingsbury RFS, JSP; 18 Sep Brown DAT
 Semipalmated Sandpiper All Reports: 18 Sep Minnehaha MJM; 11 Sep Miner JSP; 21 Aug Lin-
 coln RFS; 11 Aug Yankton SVS
 Least Sandpiper Late: 09 Oct Kingsbury RFS, JSP; 18 Sep Perkins DCG; 18 Sep Yankton SVS
 Baird's Sandpiper All Reports: 09 Oct Kingsbury RFS, JSP; 18 Sep Perkins DCG; 01 Sep Faulk
 MMM; 15 Aug Minnehaha MJM
 Pectoral Sandpiper All Reports: 21 Oct Turner SVS; 03 Oct Minnehaha MJM; 02 Oct Clay RFS,
 JSP; 11 Sep Minnehaha DAT
 Still Sandpiper All Reports: 11 Sep Kingsbury JSP; 04 Sep Kingsbury BH; 21 Aug Lincoln RFS;
 11 Aug Yankton SVS; 06 Aug Brown DAT
 Short-billed Dowitcher Only Report: 06 Aug Brown DAT
 Long-billed Dowitcher Late: 09 Oct Kingsbury RFS, JSP; 25 Sep Meade REP; 25 Sep Minnehaha
 MJM
 Common Snipe Late: 12 Nov Brown DAT; 06 Nov Kingsbury RFS, JSP; 28 Oct Stanley RDO; 18
 Sep Perkins DCG
 Wilson's Phalarope All Reports: 08 Sep Custer MMM; 29 Aug Meade JLB; 11 Aug Yankton
 SVS; 01 Aug Meade APB
 Red-necked Phalarope All Reports: 04 Sep Brookings BH; 27 Aug Meade JLB; 07 Aug Kings-
 bury JSP
 Franklin's Gull Late: 06 Nov Lake RFS, JSP; 18 Oct Minnehaha MJM; 14 Oct Clark SVS; 02
 Oct Charles Mix RM; 18 Sep Perkins DCG
 Bonaparte's Gull Early: 26 Sep Minnehaha (70) MJM; 01 Oct Charles Mix RM; 09 Oct Kings-
 bury RFS, JSP ... Late: 30 Nov Codington JCS; 26 Nov Charles Mix RM; 23 Nov Yankton
 SVS
 Ring-billed Gull Late: 30 Nov Codington JCS; 30 Nov Yankton SVS; 28 Nov Charles Mix RM;
 07 Nov Butte VDF

California Gull Only Report 09 Oct Kingsbury RFS, JSP
Herring Gull All Reports: 25 Aug Charles Mix RM; 16 Oct Charles Mix DS; 23 Oct Hughes RFS, JSP; 05 Nov Yankton SVS; 20 Nov Stanley RFS, JSP
Caspian Tern Only Report: 04 Sep Faulk MMM
Common Tern Only Report: 05 Sep Yankton MJM
Forster's Tern All Reports: 06 Nov Kingsbury RFS, JSP; 28 Sep Codington JCS; 25 Aug Yankton SVS; 06 Aug Brown DAT
Least Tern Only Report: 08 Aug Pennington MMM
Black Tern Late: 25 Sep Kingsbury JSP; 09 Sep Yankton SVS; 17 Aug Day WS; 29 Aug Meade JLB
Mourning Dove Late: 30 Nov Brown JCS; 16 Nov Minnehaha MKZ; 11 Nov Brookings JSP; 29 Oct Yankton SVS; 21 Oct Pennington JLB
Black-billed Cuckoo Only Report: 06 Aug Brown JCS
Yellow-billed Cuckoo All Reports: 18 Sep Yankton SVS; 08 Aug Meade JLB; 01 Aug Brookings BH
Burrowing Owl All Reports: 12 Oct Custer MMM; 08 Oct Perkins DCG; 25 Sep Hughes RDO; 23 Sep Pennington JLB
Long-eared Owl All Reports: 17 Nov Stanley RDO; 21 Nov Perkins DCG
Short-eared Owl All Reports: 25 Aug Perkins DCG; 20 Nov Brown JCS; 25 Nov Mellere RDO
Northern Saw-whet Owl All Reports: 14 Oct (banded) and 31 Oct (banded) Brown DAT
Common Nighthawk Late: 09 Oct Kingsbury RFS, JSP; 07 Oct Brown JCS; 07 Oct Yankton SVS; 16 Sep Custer MMM
Common Poorwill Only Report: 17 Aug Meade APB
Whip-poor-will All Reports: 22 Sep Yankton SVS; 04 Sep Lincoln RFS, JSP
Chimney Swift Late: 19 Sep Minnehaha MJM; 19 Sep Yankton SVS; 11 Sep Kingsbury JSP
Ruby-throated Hummingbird Late: 03 Oct Brown JCS; 25 Sep Yankton SVS; 24 Sep Edmunds JBW; 03 Sep Meade EEM
Red-headed Woodpecker Late: 25 Sep Lake JSP; 21 Sep Clay SVS; 17 Sep Stanley RDO; 05 Sep Pennington TBW
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker Only Report: 21 Aug Lincoln RFS
Red-naped Sapsucker All Reports: 16 Oct Lawrence DAT; 23 Sep Meade REP; 06 Sep Pennington RDO; 13 Aug Pennington JLB
Black-backed Woodpecker Only Report: 13 Nov Lawrence DB
Olive-sided Flycatcher All Reports: 21 Aug Lake JSP; 23 Aug Marshall JCS; 30 Aug Minnehaha MJM; 02 Sep Yankton SVS; 11 Sep Minnehaha RFS; 27 Sep Minnehaha MJM
Western Wood-Pewee All Reports: 07 Sep Pennington TBW; 27 Aug Pennington JLB; 06 Aug Meade APB; 03 Aug Meade MMM
Eastern Wood-Pewee Late: 23 Sep Yankton SVS; 12 Sep Lincoln MJM; 11 Sep Minnehaha RFS
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher All Reports: 18 Aug Clay (banded) DS; 19 Aug Brown (banded) DAT; 11 Sep Lincoln MJM
Alder Flycatcher All Reports: 12 Aug Union (2 calling) and 16 Aug Union (1 calling) DS
Willow Flycatcher Only Report: 01 Aug Brookings (1 singing) BH
Least Flycatcher All Reports: 13 Sep Minnehaha MJM; 10 Aug Clay DS; 06 Aug Charles Mix RM
Eastern Phoebe All Reports: 03 Oct Yankton RFS, JSP; 20 Sep Yankton SVS
Say's Phoebe All Reports: 18 Sep Pennington JLB; 14 Sep Custer MMM; 04 Sep Meade REP
Great Crested Flycatcher Late: 09 Sep Yankton SVS; 04 Sep Brookings JSP; 01 Sep Lincoln MJM
Western Kingbird Late: 11 Sep Kingsbury JSP; 08 Sep McPherson SLS; 05 Sep Butte REP; 05 Sep Charles Mix RM
Eastern Kingbird Late: 18 Sep Meade REP; 18 Sep Pennington JLB; 18 Sep Brookings JSP; 06 Sep Yankton SVS
Northern Shrike Early: 10 Oct Lawrence VDF; 12 Oct Brown JCS; 17 Oct Stanley RDO
Loggerhead Shrike All Reports: 28 Aug Pennington JLB; 06 Aug Potter JSP; 08 Aug Perkins DCG
Bell's Vireo Only Report: 27 Aug Union SVS
Yellow-throated Vireo All Reports: 09 Sep Yankton SVS; 02 Sep Roberts JCS
Plumbeous Vireo All Reports: 20 Sep Lawrence REP; 28 Aug Pennington TBW; 13 Aug Pennington JLB
Blue-headed Vireo All Reports: 20 Aug Yankton SVS; 03 Sep Minnehaha RFS; 04 Sep Brookings JSP; 06 Sep Clay SVS; 11 Sep Minnehaha RFS; 11 Sep Union DS
Warbling Vireo Late: 19 Sep Minnehaha MJM; 18 Sep Brookings JSP; 18 Sep Yankton SVS; 08

Aug Meade JLB
 Philadelphia Vireo Only Report: 25 Sep Lake JSP
 Red-eyed Vireo Late: 23 Sep Yankton SVS; 11 Sep Minnehaha RFS; 04 Sep Brookings JSP; 24 Aug Meade REP
 Pinyon Jay All Reports: Meade AKB, APB
 Clark's Nutcracker All Reports: 21 Oct and 29 Nov Meade AKB; 24 Oct Pennington JLB; 06 Nov and 13 Nov Meade VDF; 08 Nov Meade MMM
 Purple Martin Late: 09 Oct Sanborn (12) RGR; 07 Sep Yankton SVS; 03 Sep Minnehaha RFS ... also reported 18 Aug Brown (400) DAT
 Tree Swallow Late: 09 Oct Kingsbury RFS, JSP; 03 Oct Minnehaha MJM; 25 Sep Day WS; 20 Aug Bon Homme SVS; 01 Aug Meade APB
 Violet-green Swallow Only Report: 01 Aug Pennington JLB
 Northern Rough-winged Swallow All Reports: 05 Sep Charles Mix RM; 31 Aug Minnehaha MJM; 01 Aug Pennington JLB
 Bank Swallow All Reports: 25 Sep Kingsbury JSP; 06 Sep Clay SVS; 21 Aug Minnehaha MJM
 Cliff Swallow Late: 06 Sep Lincoln MJM; 04 Sep Brookings JSP; 30 Aug Yankton SVS; 03 Aug Meade JLB
 Barn Swallow Late: 09 Oct Kingsbury RFS, JSP; 07 Oct Charles Mix RM; 05 Oct Yankton SVS; 04 Oct Custer MMM
 Red-breasted Nuthatch Early: 14 Aug Brookings JSP; 20 Aug Brown JCS; 02 Sep Hughes EDS; 18 Sep Perkins DCG
 Brown Creeper Early: 02 Oct Brookings KIE; 03 Oct Brown JCS; 04 Nov Day WS; 19 Nov Charles Mix RM
 Rock Wren Late: 05 Oct Fall River RAP; 18 Sep Perkins DCG; 06 Sep Meade AKB; 05 Sep Edmunds JDW
 Canyon Wren All Reports: 21 Oct Meade AKB; 24 Nov and 28 Nov Meade APB
 House Wren Late: 05 Oct Yankton SVS; 02 Oct Charles Mix RM; 02 Oct Clay RFS, JSP; 25 Sep Minnehaha MJM; 18 Sep Pennington JLB
 Winter Wren All Reports: 13 Sep Minnehaha MJM; 03 Oct (banded) and 30 Oct (banded) Brown DAT
 Sedge Wren Late: 03 Oct Yankton RFS, JSP; 01 Aug Brookings BH
 Marsh Wren Late: 07 Nov Hughes RGR; 02 Oct Clay RFS, JSP; 15 Sep Brown SLS
 American Dipper All Reports: 25 Sep Lawrence EEM; 04 Oct and 30 Nov Lawrence VDF; 13 Oct Lawrence MJM
 Golden-crowned Kinglet Early: 25 Sep Lake JSP; 28 Sep Union MJM; 04 Oct Hughes RD ... also reported 30 Nov Harding DCG
 Ruby-crowned Kinglet Early: 23 Aug Brown JCS; 11 Sep Union DS; 11 Sep Minnehaha RFS ... Late: 03 Nov Minnehaha (3) MJM; 11 Oct Lake JSP; 10 Oct Pennington JLB; 10 Oct Sanborn RGR; 07 Oct Hughes JLB
 Blue-gray Gnatcatcher All Reports: 24 Oct Charles Mix RM; 11 Sep Kingsbury JSP; 01 Sep Lincoln MJM; 30 Aug Codington JCS
 Eastern Bluebird Late: 02 Nov Yankton SVS; 24 Oct Buffalo RFS; 24 Oct Gregory RM; 23 Oct Meade REP; 14 Oct Marshall WS
 Mountain Bluebird Late: 27 Oct Lawrence VDF; 12 Oct Pennington TW; 12 Oct Custer KH
 Townsend's Solitaire reported 17 Oct Jackson DAT; 10 Nov Kingsbury RGR
 Veery All Reports: 06 Oct and 25 Aug Marshall JCS
 Swainson's Thrush All Reports: 24 Aug Meade REP; 02 Sep Brown DAT; 04 Sep and 06 Sep Minnehaha RFS; 21 Sep Pennington JLB
 Hermit Thrush All Reports: 04 Oct Minnehaha RFS; 05 Oct Brown DAT; 08 Oct Edmunds JDW; 10 Nov Brown JCS
 Wood Thrush Only Report: 31 Aug Lincoln MJM
 Gray Catbird Late: 04 Nov Lawrence VDF; 05 Oct Yankton SVS; 30 Sep Hughes RDO; 29 Sep Minnehaha MJM
 Northern Mockingbird All Reports: 21 Oct Pennington JLB; 11 Oct Pennington MMM
 Brown Thrasher Late: 05 Nov Charles Mix RM; 14 Oct Hughes EDS; 10 Oct Sanborn RGR; 23 Sep Meade REP
 American Pipit Early: 05 Oct Yankton SVS; 07 Oct Fall River RAP; 11 Oct Pennington MMM; 13 Oct Brown DAT ... Late: 21 Nov Yankton RD; 06 Nov Kingsbury RFS, JSP; 31 Oct Yankton SVS; 26 Oct Meade REP
 Sprague's Pipit Only Report: 05-25 Aug Perkins DCG
 Bohemian Waxwing All Reports: 23 Oct Stanley (1) RFS, JSP; 25 Nov Meade EEM
 Blue-winged Warbler Only Report: 01 Sep Lincoln MJM

Golden-winged Warbler All Reports: 31 Aug Lincoln MJM; 03 Sep Minnehaha RFS
Tennessee Warbler All Reports: 12 Aug and 23 Aug Marshall JCS; 04 Sep and 20 Sep Minnehaha MJM; 06 Sep Minnehaha RFS; 15 Sep Hughes RDO
Orange-crowned Warbler Early: 23 Aug Marshall JCS; 27 Aug Union SVS; 13 Sep Hughes FIB; 17 Sep Custer JLB ... Late: 14 Oct Hughes FIB; 11 Oct Lake JSP; 10 Oct Pennington JLB
Nashville Warbler Early: 23 Aug Marshall JCS; 31 Aug Lincoln MJM; 03 Sep Minnehaha RFS; 06 Sep Clay SVS ... Late: 07 Oct Hughes FIB; 28 Sep Codington JCS; 28 Sep Union MJM
Northern Parula All Reports: 03 Sep, 04 Sep and 11 Sep Minnehaha RFS; 11 Sep Union DS
Yellow Warbler Late: 21 Sep Pennington JLB; 18 Sep Perkins DCG; 04 Sep Brookings JSP; 29 Aug Charles Mix RM
Chestnut-sided Warbler All Reports: 23 Aug Brown DAT; 23 Aug Marshall JCS; 04 Sep and 11 Sep Minnehaha RFS
Magnolia Warbler All Reports: 01 Sep and 19 Sep Brown DAT; 25 Sep Lake JSP
Black-throated Blue Warbler All Reports: 04 Sep Kingsbury BH; 11 Sep Minnehaha RFS; 25 Sep Brown DAT
Yellow-rumped Warbler Early: 02 Sep Roberts JCS; 15 Sep Brown SLS; 18 Sep Perkins DCG; 18 Sep Brookings JSP; 19 Sep Clay DS ... Late: 30 Oct Brookings JSP; 26 Oct Minnehaha MJM; 20 Oct Pennington TBW; 17 Oct Hughes RDO
Black-throated Green Warbler All Reports: 14 Aug and 04 Sep Brookings JSP; 11 Sep Minnehaha RFS
Blackburnian Warbler All Reports: 28 Aug Lincoln JSP; 03 Sep Minnehaha RFS
Palm Warbler All Reports: 18 Sep Perkins DCG; 09 Oct Kingsbury RFS, JSP
Bay-breasted Warbler All Reports: 03 Sep Minnehaha RFS; 11 Sep Lake JSP
Blackpoll Warbler All Reports: 01 Sep Lincoln MJM; 01 Sep Brown JCS
Black-and-white Warbler Early: 09 Aug Edmunds JDW; 14 Aug Brookings JSP; 16 Aug Union DS; 23 Aug Meade REP ... Late: 16 Sep Pennington JLB; 11 Sep Minnehaha MJM, RFS; 06 Sep Clay SVS
American Redstart Late: 28 Sep Pennington JLB; 27 Sep Brown JCS; 25 Sep Lake JSP; 19 Sep Hughes EDS
Ovenbird Late: 20 Sep Hughes FIB; 11 Sep Lake JSP; 04 Sep Minnehaha RFS; 29 Aug Pennington JLB
Northern Waterthrush All Reports: 13 Aug Brown DAT; 30 Aug Yankton SVS; 30 Aug Codington JCS; 04 Sep Minnehaha RFS; 04 Sep Brookings JSP
Mourning Warbler Early: 12 Aug Brown JCS; 27 Aug Union SVS; 31 Aug Lincoln MJM ... Late: 19 Sep Minnehaha MJM; 16 Sep Codington JCS; 12 Sep Brown DAT
Common Yellowthroat Late: 07 Oct Hughes FIB; 05 Oct Pennington JLB; 02 Oct Clay RFS, JSP; 19 Sep Minnehaha MJM
Wilson's Warbler Early: 23 Aug Brown DAT; 23 Aug Marshall JCS; 24 Aug Custer JLB; 06 Sep Clay SVS ... Late: 03 Oct Yankton RFS, JSP; 29 Sep Hughes FIB; 28 Sep Pennington JLB; 19 Sep Minnehaha MJM
Canada Warbler All Reports: 18 Aug Brown DAT; 23 Aug Marshall JCS; 01 Sep Lincoln MJM; 03 Sep Minnehaha RFS; 04 Sep Brookings JSP
Yellow-breasted Chat Only Report: 31 Aug Lincoln MJM
Scarlet Tanager Late: 25 Sep Brown DAT; 18 Sep Minnehaha MJM; 23 Aug Marshall JCS
Western Tanager Late: 24 Sep Pennington JLB; 20 Sep Lawrence REP; 17 Sep Meade APB
Eastern Towhee Late: 05 Oct Yankton SVS; 02 Oct Lincoln MJM
Spotted Towhee Late: 11 Oct Pennington TBW, MMM; 10 Oct Lawrence VDF; 09 Oct Kingsbury RFS, JSP; 27 Sep Hughes RDO
American Tree Sparrow Early: 30 Sep Lawrence VDF; 10 Oct Sanborn RGR; 12 Oct Fall River RAP; 13 Oct Hughes FIB
Chipping Sparrow Late: 31 Oct Charles Mix RM; 15 Oct Minnehaha MJM; 12 Oct Meade AKB
Clay-colored Sparrow Late: 04 Oct Meade AKB; 27 Sep Minnehaha MJM; 25 Sep Pennington JLB; 19 Sep Hughes EDS
Field Sparrow Late: 27 Oct Beadle JCS; 16 Oct Gregory DS; 14 Oct Brown DAT; 10 Oct Pennington JLB
Vesper Sparrow Late: 23 Oct Meade REP; 14 Oct Custer KIL; 13 Oct Lawrence MJM; 09 Oct Kingsbury RFS, JSP; 05 Oct Yankton SVS
Lark Sparrow Late: 28 Aug Pennington JLB; 27 Aug Union SVS; 03 Aug Meade APB
Lark Bunting All Reports: 26 Sep Buffalo EM; 18 Sep Pennington JLB; 10 Aug Custer MMM; 07 Aug Potter RFS, JSP
Savannah Sparrow Late: 21 Oct Turner SVS; 16 Oct Brookings JSP; 14 Oct Meade REP
Baird's Sparrow All Reports: 30 Sep Lawrence VDF; 07-22 Aug Perkins DCG

Grasshopper Sparrow Late: 14 Oct Meade REP; 25 Sep Pennington JLB; 18 Sep Perkins DCG; 13 Sep Brown JCS; 23 Aug Yankton SVS
Le Conte's Sparrow All Reports: 02 Oct Clay, 03 Oct Yankton, and 09 Oct Miner RFS, JSP
Fox Sparrow All Reports: 02 Oct Clay and 09 Oct Brookings RFS, JSP; 12 Oct Brown DAT; 16 Oct Brookings JSP; 16 Oct Gregory DS
Song Sparrow Late: 12 Nov Yankton SVS; 06 Nov Kingsbury RFS, JSP; 27 Oct Brown SLS; 23 Oct Meade REP
Lincoln's Sparrow Early: 01 Sep Lincoln MJM; 09 Sep Brown DAT; 12 Sep Custer MMM; 15 Sep Yankton SVS ... Late: 04 Nov Brown JCS; 21 Oct Yankton SVS; 16 Oct Minnehaha MJM; 05 Oct Harding REP
Swamp Sparrow Late: 09 Oct Kingsbury RFS, JSP; 06 Oct Pennington JLB; 03 Oct Hughes RDO; 03 Oct Minnehaha MJM
White-throated Sparrow Early: 11 Sep Lake JSP; 12 Sep Brown DAT; 19 Sep Yankton SVS; 21 Sep Pennington JLB ... Late: 27 Nov Minnehaha MJM; 11 Nov Meade AKB; 10 Nov Yankton SVS
Harris's Sparrow Early: 22 Sep Stanley RDO; 01 Oct Charles Mix RM; 02 Oct Clay RFS, JSP; 04 Oct Custer MMM; 08 Oct Brown SLS ... Late: 28 Nov Minnehaha MJM; 28 Nov Yankton SVS; 24 Nov Charles Mix RM; 04 Nov Lawrence VDF
White-crowned Sparrow Early: 10 Sep Stanley RDO; 12 Sep Custer MMM; 19 Sep Lake JSP; 19 Sep Pennington JLB ... Late: 30 Oct Lincoln MJM; 22 Oct Meade JLB; 20 Oct Custer MMM; 16 Oct Charles Mix RM
Dark-eyed Junco Early: 15 Sep Stanley RDO; 20 Sep Brown DAT; 27 Sep Minnehaha MJM
Lapland Longspur Early: 05 Oct Yankton SVS; 24 Oct Hyde RFS; 27 Oct Lawrence VDF
Chestnut-collared Longspur All Reports: 05 Oct Harding and 25 Sep Meade REP; 18 Sep Perkins DCG; 14 Sep Custer MMM; Sep Fall River RAP
Snow Bunting Early: 02 Oct Brown SLS; 18 Oct Day WS; 30 Oct Kingsbury JSP
Northern Cardinal reported 09 Aug Edmunds JDW; 13 Nov Brown DAT; 25 Nov Hughes EDS
Rose-breasted Grosbeak Late: 25 Sep Lake JSP; 16 Sep Codington JCS; 09 Sep Yankton SVS
Black-headed Grosbeak All Reports: 22 Sep Pennington JLB; 04 Sep Meade EEM; 22 Aug Charles Mix RM
Blue Grosbeak All Reports: 02 Oct Lincoln MJM; 28 Aug Pennington JLB
Lazuli Bunting Only Report: 06 Aug Pennington JLB
Indigo Bunting Late: 24 Oct Buffalo RFS, JSP; 10 Oct Lawrence VDF; 28 Aug Minnehaha JSP
Dickcissel Late: 25 Sep Miner JSP; 13 Aug Minnehaha MJM; 11 Aug Yankton SVS; 09 Aug Meade JLB
Bobolink Late: 11 Sep Kingsbury JSP; 06 Sep Lincoln MJM; 28 Aug Pennington JLB
Yellow-headed Blackbird Late: 30 Nov Brown St.S; 20 Nov Meade EEM; 30 Oct Kingsbury JSP; 22 Oct Charles Mix RM
Rusty Blackbird All Reports: 03 Nov Brown St.S; 06 Nov Kingsbury RFS, JSP; 06 Nov Brown DAT; 11 Nov Brookings JSP; 15 Nov Clay SVS; 18 Nov Brown JCS
Brewer's Blackbird Late: 11 Nov Brookings JSP; 06 Nov Kingsbury RFS; 21 Oct Butte VDF
Great-tailed Grackle Only Report: 26 Nov Turner LS
Brown-headed Cowbird Late: 11 Nov Brookings JSP; 06 Nov Kingsbury RFS; 19 Sep Minnehaha MJM; 27 Aug Meade JLB; 20 Aug Yankton SVS
Orchard Oriole All Reports: 14 Aug Kingsbury JSP; 12 Aug Marshall JCS
Baltimore Oriole Late: 06 Sep Clay SVS; 05 Sep Yankton MJM; 04 Sep Minnehaha RFS
Bullock's Oriole Only Report: 09 Aug and 03 Aug Meade JLB
Gray-crowned Rosy Finch All Reports: 04 Nov Custer KH; 30 Nov Harding DCG
Purple Finch Early: 04 Oct Day WS; 09 Oct Brookings RFS, JSP; 12 Oct Brown DAT; 12 Oct Codington JCS; 21 Oct Yankton SVS
Cassin's Finch Only Report: 30 Sep Custer KH
Red Crossbill reported 28 Nov Edmunds JDW
White-winged Crossbill All Reports: 25 Nov Minnehaha RFS; 27 Nov Edmunds JDW
Common Redpoll Early: 30 Oct Harding VDF; 06 Nov Kingsbury RFS, JSP; 21 Nov Brown JCS
Evening Grosbeak All Reports: 19 Sep Pennington TBW; 22 Sep Meade REP

Reports Requiring Acceptance By The Rare Bird Records Committee

Green Heron 26 Nov Charles Mix LAS
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron 06 Aug Brown (2) DAT; 07 Aug Brown RFS, JSP
Swainson's Hawk 26 Nov Charles Mix RM; 17 Nov Pennington TBW
Jaeger Species 20 Nov Hughes JSP, RFS
Eurasian Collared Dove 05-06 Aug Potter DS; 18 Nov Clay DS; 21 Nov Clay RD

Barred Owl 04 Sep Lincoln RFS
 Pileated Woodpecker 06 Oct Marshall JCS
 Western Wood-Pewee 12 Aug Roberts JCS
 Loggerhead Shrike 06 Nov Minnehaha MJM
 Gray Jay 20 Oct - 16 Nov Brown (1) SLS
 MacGillivray's Warbler 21 Sep Hughes FIB
 Scarlet Tanager 20 Sep Pennington JLB
 American Tree Sparrow 14 Sep Marshall JCS
 Golden-crowned Sparrow 05 Nov Meade AKB
 McCown's Longspur 07 Oct Fall River RAP; 18 Oct Custer MMM
 Purple Finch 09 Nov Lawrence VDF

Species Expected But Not Reported

Red-necked Grebe, American Black Duck, Cinnamon Teal, Greater Scaup (3), White-winged
 Scoter, Long-tailed Duck (2), Gyrfalcon, Whooping Crane, Ruddy Turnstone (3), White-rumped
 Sandpiper, Dunlin, Buff-breasted Sandpiper, American Woodcock, Glaucous Gull (2), Black-
 legged Kittiwake, Barn Owl, Snowy Owl (3), White-throated Swirl, Dusky Flycatcher (2), Cordil-
 leran Flycatcher (2), Pygmy Nuthatch, Gray-cheeked Thrush, Varied Thrush, Sage Thrasher (3),
 Pine Warbler, Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow, Smith's Longspur (3)

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MJM	Mark & Jessica Mohnke	DAT	Dan A. Tallman
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EEM	Ernest E. Miller	FW	Forest Waller
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