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MID-WINTER BIRD COUNT FOR 1968

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Nineteen bird counts were taken by members of the Kansas Ornithological Society between 21 December 1968 and 2 January 1969; 191,321 birds of 117 species were recorded on the counts (see Table 1). The grand total of 191,321 individuals is notably larger than the total of 154,753 individuals recorded during last year's count, but does not stand out as unusual since count totals of individuals have varied from 32,019 (1951) to 228,564 (1953).

Only a few species were reported that are unusual in Kansas in the winter.

Double-crested Cormorant (Great Bend). One individual of this species was reported from the same area (Cheyenne Bottoms Waterfowl Management Area) on the 1967 count.

Swainson's Hawk (Pittsburg, Wichita). Nearly every year since 1949 (Figure 1) Swainson's Hawks have been reported on Kansas Christmas bird counts. Many of these reports have been routinely denied and excluded from the KOS tabulation, some authors not even bothering to mention the localities of reported sightings. The arguments against acceptance of these records have been three: 1) Swainson's Hawk generally winters in South America; 2) insufficient evidence accompanies the report to verify the record; and 3) to date, no winter specimen of Swainson's Hawk has been taken in Kansas. Bent (1937) supports the first argument:

"The winter range of the Swainson's Hawk appears to be located entirely in the Republic of Argentina. Visual winter records for this species in the United States are almost invariably errors in identification for melanistic roughlegs or for one of the races of *Buteo borealis*. The few specimens taken in North America during this season probably represent disabled birds prevented by their physical condition from performing the migratory flight to normal winter quarters."

However, Bent also quotes Bendire (1892): "On the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains it winters from about latitude 39° southward, a few remaining in favorable localities still farther north." Additionally, a short investigation of the nationally compiled Christmas Bird Counts in Audubon Field Notes will disclose a small number of verified winter records of Swainson's Hawk for areas within the southern Great Plains.

Thus, the question of the occurrence of Swainson's Hawk in Kansas in the winter remains open, and reports without explanation are to be queried. Neither of the reports citing the species on this count was accompanied by explanation or comment. Surely one of the more appreciated deeds that could be done for Kansas ornithology would be the presentation to the scientific community of a winter specimen of this bird taken in Kansas "in the flesh" or in the form of a good quality photograph.

Pigeon Hawk (Topeka). Seen at close range on Menninger West Campus by June McCallum and Phil and Judy Sublett. A Pigeon Hawk has been seen and photographed on this same location in previous years.

Peregrine (Pittsburg).

Orange-crowned Warbler (Wichita). A single bird was observed on the count day by Larry Gray, Ken Kaufman, and Keith Tillotson; it was also observed later in the count period by David and Carl Holmes.

Least Sandpiper (Wichita). Two individuals were identified by David and Carl

Holmes. This species usually winters farther south (west Texas, New Mexico), but was recorded previously from Wichita on the 1958 KOS Mid-winter Bird Count.

Bohemian Waxwing (Dodge City). This is an irregular winter visitor that has been recorded occasionally on previous KOS counts.

Yellow-breasted Chat (Dodge City). This is a new species for KOS Mid-winter Bird Counts. One individual was first observed by two persons from a distance of 15–20 feet, and was seen several more times as it flew into low cedars. The bird had a bright yellow throat and breast, olive-gray upper areas, no wing bars, quite long tail (olive-gray above and white below), long beak, and white above the eye. It was in a well protected wooded area.

Common Redpoll (Wichita). Kenneth Slaughter and Horace W. Johnson observed four Redpolls feeding in a cedar tree and were able to approach to within 15 feet of the birds for positive identification.

Smith's Longspur (Topeka, Manhattan). This longspur is a regular transient and winter resident in most of Kansas, but is generally overlooked since it is frequently in company with Lapland Longspurs. Eugene and Eulalia Lewis of Topeka observed a flock of 50. At Manhattan H. T. Gier and Eulalia Lewis observed a single Smith's Longspur associated with Lapland Longspurs.

Snow Bunting (Great Bend, Manhattan). Generally a bird of the far north, Snow Buntings are considered irregular and infrequent winter visitors. Until this year no specimens had been collected in Kansas since 1879 (Johnston, 1965), though they were observed on the 1953 and 1955 Mid-winter Bird Counts. Marvin Schwilling collected a single Snow Bunting at Cheyenne Bottoms Waterfowl Management Area. A second Snow Bunting was observed at Tuttle Creek State Park north of Manhattan by L. K. Edmund. This bird was observed on a sand beach at close range with a 20X scope.

Baldwin City (15-mile circle, center junction of highways 56 and 59, Douglas County). December 27; 32 party-hours (7:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.); open grassland 15%, cultivated fields 10%, brush 40%, woodland 15%, lake and/or river 15%, town 5%; temperature 28°F; cloud cover 100%; wind N at 10 mph; trace of rain, 1 in. snow; ground 90% snow-covered; water areas 10% open; miles: 164 by car, 6 on foot; 14 observers in 5 parties: Barbara Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. I. L. Boyd, Roger Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Faulh, Earl Francq, Mrs. Richard Garrett, Jan Hoch, Katherine Kelley, R. F. Miller, Scott Richards, Miles Stotts, and Amelia J. Betts (compiler). Additional species seen in count period: Mallard, Lesser Scaup, Common Goldeneye, Sharpshinned Hawk, Screech Owl, Cedar Waxwing, Field Sparrow.

Camp Naish (500 acre reservation, 3 miles E. Bonner Springs, Wyandotte County). December 30; 8 party-hours (8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.); open grassland 10%, cultivated fields brush 30%, woodland 55%, lake and/or river 5%; temperature 10°F; cloud cover 90%; wind NW at 16 mph; 2 in. snow; ground 100% snow-covered; water areas 10% open; miles: 4 by car, 12 on foot; 7 observers in one party: Byron Berger, Jan Bishop, Miles Coiner, Craig Duncan, Kathy Schott, Kris Sperry, and Stan Roth (compiler).

Coffey-Lyon counties (15-mile circle, center midway between Hartford, Kansas and Redmond Reservoir). December 21; 9½ party-hours (7:15 a.m. to 4:45 p.m.); open grassland 5%, cultivated fields 30%, brush 15%, woodland 30%, lake and/or river 20%; temperature 27–34°F; cloud cover 100%; wind S–SE at 5–10 mph; rain; water areas 100% open; miles: 60 by car, 7 on foot; 5 observers in one party: Marc Marcellus, David Parmelee, Robert Peterson, Lyle Stemmerman, Edward Ryan (compiler).

Dodge City (15-mile circle, center 2 miles east of St. Mary of the Plains College, including Duck Creek, Ford County Park Lake, Arkansas River, and St. Anthony's Hospital grounds). January 1; 17 party-hours (8:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.); open grassland 32%, cultivated fields 33%, brush 10%, woodland 15%, lake and/or river 5%, town 5%; temperature 25–35°F; cloud cover light; wind N at 10–13 mph; ground 50% snow-covered; water areas 10% open; miles: 153 by car, 7 on foot; 4 observers in 2 parties: Joyce Davis, John Meitl, Dora Rennick, and Joan Challans (compiler). Additional species seen in count period: Goldeu Eagle, Rufous-sided Towhee.

Ellis County (all points within a 15-mile circle, centered 6 miles S, 3 miles W Hays, including Rohr-Jacobs Lake, Harold Kraus farm, Big Creek near Hays, and parts of the Smoky Hill River). December 23; 19 party-hours (7:45 a.m. to 5:45 p.m.); open grassland 30%, cultivated fields 35%, woodland 30%, lake and/or river 5%; temperature 3–23°F; cloud cover 5–50%; wind NW at 5–10 mph; ground 100% snow-covered; water areas 1% open; miles: 120 by car, 10 on foot; 10 observers in 2 parties: Larry Anthony, Jan Ely, Harold Kraus, Marvin Rolfs, Elton Schroder, Kent Schreiber, Gerald Tomanek, Louise Wenke, Allan Wenke, Charles Ely (compiler). Additional species seen in count period: Golden Eagle, Red-bellied Woodpecker, Mockingbird, Loggerhead Shrike.

Fostoria (Fostoria, northwest to Blue River in Pottawatomie County). January 30; 8 party-hours (9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.); open grassland 50%, cultivated fields 13%, brush 30%, woodland 6%, lake and/or river 1%; temperature 5–25°F; cloud cover very light; wind S at 10 mph; no snow cover; water areas 1–2% open; miles: 34 by car, one on foot; 3 observers in one party: Howard Webster, Mabel Willis, and Eunice Webster (compiler). Additional species seen in count period: Townsend Solitaire, Brown Creeper, Bald Eagle.

Great Bend (10-mile circle, center Cheyenne Bottoms Waterfowl Management Area headquarters, Barton County). 24 December; 37 party-hours (7:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.); open grassland 10%, cultivated fields 30%, brush 20%, woodland 10%, lake and/or river 30%; temperature 13–28°F; 50% cloud cover; wind S at 15 mph; ground 90% snow-covered; water areas 1% open; miles: 94 by car, 4 on foot; 5 observers in 3 parties: Ed Martinez, Mr. and Mrs. Larry Nossaman, Gary Schwilling, and Marvin D. Schwilling (compiler). Additional species seen in count period: Pine Siskin, Pigeon Hawk.

Halstead-Newton (same as previous years, Harvey County). December 31; 16½ party-hours (8:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.); sand prairie and pasture 11%, cultivated fields 60%, woodland 20%, lake and/or river 3%, farmyards, town and cemeteries 6%; temperature -6 to 16°F; no cloud cover; wind SW at 0–6 mph; ground 75% snow-covered; water areas 3% open; miles: 152 by car, 7 on foot; 8 observers in 2 parties: Ralph Bartel, Jon Janzen, Kamala Platt, Robert W. Regier, Ruth Rose, Stan Senner, Jim Wedel, and Dwight R. Platt (compiler). Additional species seen in count period: Red-breasted Nuthatch.

Junction City (points within a 15-mile circle, center ¾ miles SW Junction City, Geary County). December 29; 13 party-hours (4:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.); open grassland 40%, cultivated fields 20%, woodland 30%, lake and/or river 10%; temperature 15–35°F; no cloud cover; no wind; 1 in. snow; ground 85% snow-covered; water areas 15% open; miles: 48 by car, 4 on foot; 5 observers in 2 parties: Rush Lang, Thomas G. Shane, Judith L. Shane, Celia White, and Bob LaShelle (compiler). Additional species seen in count period: Lesser Scaup, Green-winged Teal, Blue-winged Teal, Bufflehead, Eagle sp., Cooper's Hawk, Screech Owl, Lapland Longspur.

Kansas City (15-mile diameter circle, center in Morris, Kansas; including Shawnee-Mission Park, KC Suburban Air Park, Camp Towanyak, Kaw River valley east of Bonner Springs, and Wyandotte Co. Lake). December 28; 40 party-hours (8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.); open grassland 15%, cultivated fields 20%, brush 5%, woodland 15%, lake and/or river 30%, roadsides 15%; temperature 20–27°F; cloud cover 100%; wind NW at 15 mph; ground 100% snow-covered; lakes frozen over, streams running; miles: 78 by car, 7½ on foot; 13 observers in 5 parties: Dr. Chas. A. Clough, Elizabeth Cole, Barbara Edmondson, Eugene Hampel, Robert Kochersperger, Josephine Isenberger, Dr. Stan Nelson, Dr. Don A. Nepstad, Mary Louise Myers, James R. Myers, Bernice Tatum, Mrs. Frank Throm, and A. Dean Cole (compiler). Additional species seen in count period: Rough-legged Hawk, Marsh Hawk, Sparrow Hawk, Killdeer, Herring Gull, Ring-billed Gull.

Kingman (15-mile circle, center Calista Quail Farm, including Kingman County Game Management Area, Penalosa, Kingman County). December 27; 9 party-hours (7:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.); open grassland 70%, cultivated fields 2%; brush 8%; woodland 10%, lake and/or river 10%; temperature 26–31°F; cloud cover 100%; wind N at 15–25 mph; 3 in. snow; ground 100% snow-covered; water areas 10% open; miles: 26 by car, 5.5 on foot; 4 observers in one party: Dr. N. E. Allison, John Boyer, Mrs. June Walker, and Byron Walker (compiler). Additional species seen in count period: Canada Goose, Pintail Duck, Green-winged Teal, Ring-necked Duck, Hooded Merganser, Common Merganser, Bald Eagle, Lincoln's Sparrow.

Lawrence (same as previous years, Douglas County). December 29; approximately 48 party-hours; no habitat or weather data given; miles: 158 by car, 27 on foot; 30 observers in 8 parties: Mary Allen, Bill Balfour family, Byron Berger, Jan Bishop, Ivan and Margaret Boyd, William Brotsman, Bert and Helen Chewning, Ann Condit, Craig Duncan, Marshall Faulh, Martha Faulh, Henry Fitch family, Polly Frillich, Helen Garrett, Mary Hall, Becky Hixon, Kathryn Kelley, Armstrong and Ethel Martin, Kathryn Nelson, Robert Rose, Stanley Roth, Eric Rundquist, Kathy Shott, Kris Sperry, Emily Turney, and Ruth Faulh (compiler). Additional species seen in count period: Belted Kingfisher, Barred Owl, Cedar Waxwing, Short-eared Owl, Ruby-crowned Kinglet.

Manhattan (15-mile circle, center Kansas State University Campus, Riley County). December 21; 53 party-hours (7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.); open grassland 35%, cultivated fields 5%, forest edge 35%, deciduous forest 10%, lake and/or river 10%, town 5%; temperature 23–35°F; cloud cover 100%; wind E at 6 mph; trace of rain; ground 0% snow-covered; water areas 95% open; miles: 231 by car, 35 on foot; 21 observers in 6 parties: G. Blankespoor, R. Case, L. K. Edmunds, H. T. Gier, N. Hermann, M. Kelso, D. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. A. Latschar, M. Latschar, Mr. and Mrs. E. Lewis, J. McGuire, G. McWhorter, R. E. McWhorter, Mr. and Mrs. T. Shane, N. Stucky, P. Watt, S. J. Zimmerman, and J. L. Zimmerman (compiler).

Marion (15-mile circle, center Marion County Court House, Marion County). December 30; 6½ party-hours (8:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.); open grassland 5%, cultivated fields 5%, brush 40%, woodland 20%, lake and/or river 30%; temperature 10°F; cloud cover 100%; wind NW at 35 mph; 1 in. snow; ground 100% snow-covered; water areas 0% open; miles: 55 by car, 3 on foot; 2 observers in one party: Daryl Enos, and D. Eugene Enos (compiler).

Olathe (15-mile circle, centered on intersection of highways 56 and 7, Johnson County). December 31; 19 party-hours (8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.); open grassland 20%, cultivated fields 40%, brush 15%, woodland 15%, lake and/or river 10%; temperature -5–5°F; cloud cover 10% to 80%; wind NE at 10 mph; 2 in. snow; ground 75% snow-covered; water areas 10% open; miles: 116 by car, 15 on foot; 11 observers in 3 parties: Ivan Boyd, Margaret Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. James Bradley, Bruce Crane, Mark Crane, Ethel Hower, Joe Sanders, Miles Stott, Ray Wackley, and Dean Crane (compiler). Additional species seen in count period: Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, Robin, Cowbird, Belted Kingfisher.

Pittsburg (15-mile circle, center at Kansas State College at Pittsburg, Crawford County). December 26; 25 party-hours (6:45 a.m. to 5:20 p.m.); open grassland 10%, cultivated fields 10%, brush 35%, woodland 25%, lake and/or river 15%, urban 5%; temperature 45–65°F; cloud cover 100%; wind SW at 5–15 mph; water areas 100% open; miles: 49 by car, 13 on foot; 3 observers in 3 parties: Gladys C. Galligar, T. M. Sperry, and Bessie Boso (compiler). Additional species seen in count period: Loggerhead Shrike, Great Horned Owl, Field Sparrow.

Topeka (15-mile circle, centered at State Capitol Building, to include Kansas River, Shunganunga and Soldier Creeks, Lake Shawnee, Lake Sherwood, Mt. Hope Cemetery, Gage Park, Menninger

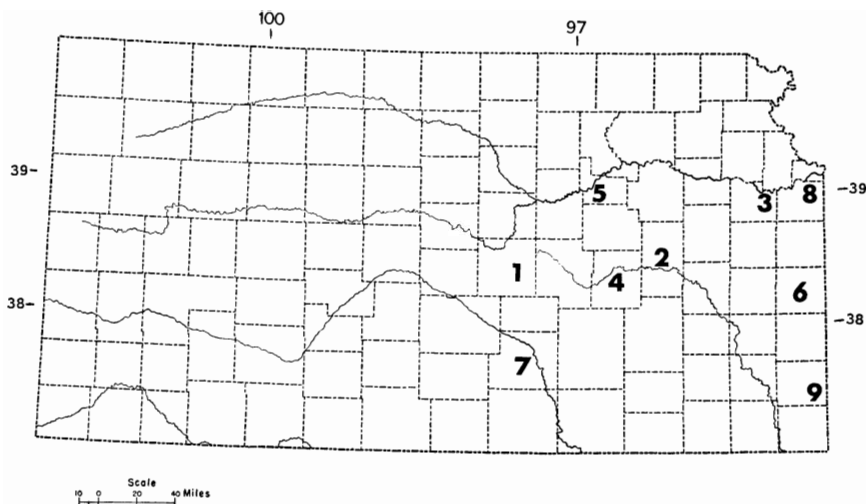


FIGURE 1. Localities at which "Swainson's Hawk" have been reported on KOS Mid-Winter Bird Counts 1949-1968. Locality records are: 1) Canton (1 bird, 1949); 2) Emporia (1 bird each, 1951 and 1952); 3) Lawrence (3 birds, 1953; 1, 1965); 4) Chase County (2 birds, 1955); 5) Junction City (3 birds, 1961); 6) Linn County (6 birds, 1961); 7) Wichita (1 bird, 1961; 2, 1966; 2, 1968); 8) Olathe (1 bird, 1967); 9) Pittsburg (1 bird, 1968).

West Campus, Shawnee County). December 28; 30 party-hours (8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.); open grassland 20%, cultivated fields 40%, brush 10%, woodland 20%, lake and/or river 10%; temperature 20-24°F; cloud cover 100%; wind NW at 10-15 mph; water areas 1% open; miles: 250 by car, 4 on foot; 13 observers in 4 parties: Scott Bergmeier, Ray Chancellor, John Green, Eugene Lewis, Eulalia Lewis, Tim Lewis, A. J. McCallum, June McCallum, Jean Schulenberg, Judy Sublett, Phil Sublett, Eddie West, and Orville Rice (compiler). Additional species seen during count period: Harlan's Hawk, Greater Prairie Chicken, Screech Owl, Barred Owl, Cedar Waxwing, Rufous-sided Towhee.

Udall (15-mile circle, centered on watertower at Udall, including Walnut and Arkansas rivers, Cowley and Sumner counties). December 29; 19 party-hours (4:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.); open grassland 10%, cultivated fields 10%, brush 20%, woodland 50%, lake and/or river 10%; temperature 15-39°F; no cloud cover; wind SE at 5 mph; 3 in. snow; ground 100% snow-covered; water areas 50% open; miles: 235 by car, 5 on foot, 30 by airplane; 3 observers in 2 parties: Wally Champeny, Robert B. Wimmer, and Max C. Thompson (compiler). Additional species seen in count period: Robin, Common Goldeneye, Cooper's Hawk.

Wichita (15-mile circle, centered at confluence of Arkansas and Little Arkansas rivers, Sedgwick County). December 28; 32 party-hours (8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.); open grassland 10%, cultivated fields 20%, brush 10%, woodland 10%, lake and/or river 50%; temperature 14-26°F; cloud cover 80%; wind NW at 14 mph; 2 in. snow; ground 100% snow-covered; water areas 20% open; miles: 209 by car, 32 on foot; 20 observers in 4 parties: J. Walker Butin, Rick Butin, Wallace Champeny, Larry Gray, Carl S. Holmes, David W. Holmes, Horace W. Johnson, Ken Kaufman, Dan Kilby, Ruth W. Miller, Betty Jean Parker, LuRay Parker, John Prather, Carol Slaughter, Max Thompson, Keith Tillotson, Louise Watson, Mary Wiley, Ralph Wiley, and Kenneth Slaughter (compiler).

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Storm mortality at a House Sparrow roost.—Johnston (Kans. Orn. Soc. Bull., 1967, 18: 9-10) recently analyzed natural mass mortality of House Sparrows (*Passer domesticus*) from two Kansas localities. A similar storm-caused mortality occurred on the Fort Hays Kansas State College campus on 9 July 1968. An electrical storm with winds to 76 mph, hail and 1.7 inches of rain struck Hays from the northwest at about 2100 hours C.D.T. The following morning 143 House Sparrows were found

dead at one of three major campus roosts. This was apparently a very local event since birds were not killed at two other roosts less than a block away and only scattered reports of a few dead birds (Common Grackles and Blue Jays) were reported from elsewhere in Hays. The affected roost consists of two Chinese Elms and a Chinaberry tree at the northwest corner of a campus building.

Three birds were eaten by cats; the remaining 140 were aged (skull ossification), sexed (internal examination) and weighed. Unlike the kills reported by Johnston (*loc. cit.*) this kill involved chiefly juvenile birds (88% of total) most of which were in early stages of the postjuvinal molt. Table 1 presents a breakdown by age and sex. No significant departure from the expected 1:1 sex ratio is shown for any age class,

TABLE 1
AGE AND SEX OF HOUSE SPARROWS KILLED AT HAYS BY ELECTRICAL STORM

	Juveniles	Subadult	Adult	Total
Male	58	1	4	63
Female	69	1	7	77
Unsexed				3
Total	127	2	11	143

nor were there any significant weight differences between the sexes of juvenile birds (Table 2). The remaining age categories were not analyzed because of small sample size.

TABLE 2
WEIGHTS (IN GRAMS) OF JUVENILE HOUSE SPARROWS
FROM THE HAYS KILL

	Number	Range	Mean	Standard error
Males	56	23.0 - 33.5	28.00	0.281
Females	68	24.5 - 33.2	27.90	0.246

The four males were in active breeding conditions (left testis 9×7 mm) as were five of seven females (large ova and enlarged oviducts); two females had smaller ovaries (largest ova 2 mm). The subadult (i.e. "old juvenile") birds had completely ossified skulls and small gonads. Surprisingly, two of the juveniles (skull ossification barely begun and post-juvinal molt just started) had enlarged testes— 7×5 and 7×4 mm respectively.

Analysis of the Hays kill generally agrees with those made by Johnston (*loc. cit.*) except for the high percentage of juvenile birds and the corresponding earlier date. Although we could not determine the effect of this mortality on the overall population structure its very local nature is of some interest.—CHARLES A. ELY AND THOMAS J. BOWMAN, *Department of Zoology, Fort Hays Kansas State College, Hays, 67601.*

Comments on the Status of the Yellow-throated Warbler (*Dendroica dominica*) in Kansas.—While collecting and observing birds along the Spring River, $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile SE of Baxter Springs, Cherokee County, Kansas, on 18 May 1968, we obtained two Yellow-throated Warbler specimens. One bird was observed for some time as it sang persistently and foraged high in a large sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*) some 200 feet east of the river; on preparation it was found to weigh 9.4 grams, contain little fat, possess enlarged seminal vesicles and a left testis measuring 7×5 mm, and to have a fully ossified skull. The second bird taken had been singing early in the morning; it similarly was obtained from a sycamore adjacent to the river, but had previously been seen foraging in other deciduous trees (*Quercus* sp., and others). This specimen was mutilated as it was collected, but its plumage and behavior indicate that it was another adult male. A third Yellow-throated Warbler, not collected, was seen later in the day, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile south of where the first two were taken,

foraging near the ground in shrubby understory of mixed oak-hickory woods; it was not heard to sing.

Although this warbler has previously been seen in Kansas on a number of occasions, these specimens are, to our knowledge, the first from the state. Goss (*History of the Birds of Kansas*, G.W. Crane & Co., Topeka, 1891: 564-565) writes that he "... met with the birds [Yellow-throated Warblers] at Neosho Falls, [Woodson County] Kansas, on several occasions, during the summer months, and once as early as the last of April; I have seen them, [he continues] always in or about the large sycamore trees, along the banks of the Neosho River; but have never been so fortunate as to find them nesting anywhere . . ." The species is reported nearly annually as a transient through the Kansas City region where these warblers have been seen from 7 April to 14 May (most records from early May).

The number of individuals, the late date, and the habitat in which they were found, in addition to the unquestionable breeding condition of the first specimen, all suggest that the Yellow-throated Warbler breeds, at least locally, in open stands of tall sycamores along the Spring River in southeastern Cherokee County, as it doubtlessly did along the Neosho River at Neosho Falls in Goss's time. Further field work in southeastern Kansas may verify a more widespread distribution along larger water-courses in that area.

The dimensions of the two specimens (exposed culmen: 11.4 mm and 11.0 mm; tarsal length from the undamaged specimen: 16.1 mm), as well as the habitat preferences, and the pallor and width of the loreal stripe, clearly align these specimens with those taken from populations inhabiting the Mississippi Valley (nomenclaturally recognized as *Dendroica dominica albiflora*) (Ridgway, *Bull. 50, U.S. Nat. Mus.*, 1902: 578-584).

Both of the specimens are preserved in the bird collection of the Museum of Natural History of the University of Kansas; the first taken (KU 59060) is a study skin, the second (KU 59061) is in spirits.—JAMES D. RISING AND DAVID M. NILES, *The Museum of Natural History, The University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas 66044*; RISING'S PRESENT ADDRESS: *Division of Biological Sciences, Section of Ecology and Systematics, Langmuir Lab, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14850*.

Kansas Ornithological Society

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