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Records of the Rufous Hummingbird for Kansas.—On 15 August 1969, a Rufous Hummingbird, (*Selasphorus rufus*), was discovered by Wallace Champeny, one-half mile north of Oxford, Sumner Co., Kansas. The hummer took up residence at a bed of red cannas, *Canna* sp. and remained until 21 August. During this time it defended a territory around the flowers against Ruby-throated Hummingbirds, (*Archilochus colubris*). The hummingbird appeared to be either an immature male or a female. The upper tail coverts were edged with rufous and the gorget had but two feathers which showed copper-red in the sun (as opposed to a raspberry red for the Broad-tailed Hummingbird, *Selasphorus platycercus*).

On 28 August, another Rufous Hummingbird appeared at the canna bed and remained until 30 August. This bird had a single iridescent red dot on the center of the throat. It had more rufous on the lower back and grayer under tail coverts than the first bird.

Champeny, has three other hummingbird records believed to be this species: 15 September 1964, rufous on sides and in tail but chased away before it could feed or land; 25–26 August 1966, probably a female rufous, similar to one photographed (1969); 16 August 1968, probably an immature male rufous with rufous tail throughout with white tips, irregular iridescent red spot on lower central part of throat (about 1/8" in diameter), evenly spaced green dots on rest of throat, brown sides and brownish-green back.



Rufous Hummingbird—Photographed one-half mile north of Oxford, Sumner County, Kansas during August 1969 by Bill Stephens.

The Rufous Hummingbird has been taken in Colorado in migration (Bailey and Niedrach, *Birds of Colorado*, Denver, p. 472, 1965) and also in Oklahoma (Sutton, *Oklahoma Birds*, Norman, p. 288, 1967).

Specimens of both the Broad-tailed Hummingbird and the Rufous Hummingbird were examined at the University of Kansas Museum of Natural History. We feel certain of our identification but until a specimen is collected, the species should remain on the hypothetical list.

Ornithologists in Kansas should also be on the lookout for the Broad-tailed Hummingbird which nests in Colorado and has been reported in Baca County, adjacent to Morton County, Kansas (Bailey, *op. cit.*, p. 468). The Black-chinned Hummingbird, (*Archilochus alexandri*), can also be expected to occur in Kansas as there are records from Oklahoma near the Kansas border (Sutton, *op. cit.*, p. 286).—MAX C. THOMPSON, *Southwestern College, Winfield, Kansas, 67156* and WALLACE CHAMPENY, *R. R. 1, Oxford, Kansas.*

A Band-tailed Pigeon specimen from Kansas.—On 9 October 1969, I collected a Band-tailed Pigeon, (*Columba fasciata*), in Meade, Kansas. I received a phone call from Edwin Gebhard 8 October reporting that the bird had been feeding regularly for three days in a hawthorn tree, (*Crataegus sp.*), in his yard in town. I drove to Meade the next day and collected the bird when it came in to feed about 11:35 A.M. The specimen is an immature male in good plumage. The only previous published sight record is from Clark County, 19 July 1963 (Hibbard, *Kans. Orn. Soc. Bull.*, 15:19, 1964). The specimen (the first for Kansas) is now in the museum at Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia.—MARVIN D. SCHWILLING, *Cheyenne Bottoms Waterfowl Management Area, Route 1, Great Bend, Kansas, 67530.*

Common Bush-tit—An addition to the Kansas avifauna.—Four Common Bush-tits (*Psaltriparus minimus*) were captured in a single mist net near the Fort Hays Kansas State College campus, Ellis County on 16 November 1968. The net was placed across a narrow band of vegetation (tall weeds and small box elder trees) along Big Creek. Ronald E. Howard, who was operating the nets at the time, immediately erected additional nets but no additional birds were captured. We had no previous indication of their presence in the area and no others were found despite a search of all nearby conifers.

All four birds (FHKSC 1743, 1744, 1745, Southwestern College 1367) had completely ossified skulls, fresh plumage, light body fat and very small gonads. Other data were, respectively, as follows: weight (6.3, 5.8, 6.1, 6.1 gm); sex and eye color (female, light; female, light; female, light; male, dark). These specimens probably represent part (perhaps all) of a wandering flock. I know of no previous sight records and these are the first Kansas specimens.

Bush-tits breed regularly in the pinyon-juniper country of western and southwestern Colorado and in the Black Mesa area of the Oklahoma panhandle. Birds wander during the non-breeding season and have been reported eastward to Colorado Springs and Fort Collins in central Colorado (Bailey and Niedrach, *The Birds of Colorado*, Denver, p. 578, 1965) and to Comanche, Ellis and Woodward counties in western Oklahoma (Sutton, *Oklahoma Birds*, Norman, p. 392, 1967). The Oklahoma records involved small flocks of two to six or more individuals within the period 15 July and 30 December. The Ellis County, Oklahoma birds were in shinnery; the others were in or near conifers.

Bush-tits should be expected at least occasionally along the Cimarron and Arkansas Rivers in southwestern Kansas during the fall and winter months.—CHARLES A. ELY, *Department of Zoology, Fort Hays Kansas State College, Hays, Kansas 67601.*

A specimen of Black-legged Kittiwake taken in Kansas.—On 27 October 1969 I collected a Black-legged Kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*) near the north end of the dike road between pools 1 and 2 of the Cheyenne Bottoms Waterfowl Management Area. The bird was alone and feeding north along the water edge of pool 2. There are many previous sight records but no known specimens (Johnston, A directory to the birds of Kansas, Univ. Kansas Mus. Nat. Hist., Misc. Publ, 41:26, 1965). Most sight records have been in autumn. However the previous sightings at Cheyenne Bottoms known to me have been in spring — 22, 26 and 28 April 1967 and 9 April 1968. All were of single birds. The specimen (the first for Kansas) is now in the museum at the Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia.—MARVIN D. SCHWILLING, *Cheyenne Bottoms Waterfowl Management Area, Route 1, Great Bend, Kansas 67530*.

Ross Goose taken in Kansas.—On 18 October 1969 Roger Fagre shot a Ross Goose (*Chen rossii*), from a flock of snow geese while hunting in Brown County, Kansas south of Hiawatha. He also took a snow and blue goose from the same flock. Roger brought the geese to the Cheyenne Bottoms Waterfowl Management Area headquarters on 20 October 1969. The Ross Goose, an immature in good plumage, we believe to be the first specimen to be preserved from Kansas. There are previous sight records from Wyandotte (Johnston, A directory to the birds of Kansas, Univ. Kansas Mus. Nat. Hist., Misc. Publ., 41:11, 1965) and Phillips counties. The specimen is now in the museum at the Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia.—MARVIN D. SCHWILLING, *Cheyenne Bottoms Waterfowl Management Area, Route 1, Great Bend, Kansas 67530*.

Cinnamon Teal brood at Cheyenne Bottoms.—On 13 June 1969 Edmund Martinez startled a pair of Cinnamon Teal (*Anas cyanoptera*) with seven downy young in pool 4 of the Cheyenne Bottoms Waterfowl Management Area. The young appeared to be between one and two weeks of age. The alarm notes of the pair brought two other highly colored Cinnamon Teal males to the defense of the group. One young was captured and an attempt to raise it was made by Jerry Tillery of Brit Spaugh Park in Great Bend but unfortunately it died the next day. Mrs. Colleen Helgeson Nelson, Department of Environmental Studies, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg 19, Manitoba, Canada provided characteristics to distinguish between the downy young of the Blue-winged and Cinnamon Teal. We believe this to be the first proof of nesting of the Cinnamon Teal in Kansas. The specimen is now in the museum of the Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia.—MARVIN D. SCHWILLING, *Cheyenne Bottoms Waterfowl Management Area, Route 1, Great Bend*, and EDMUND MARTINEZ, *5851 Hemlock, Great Bend, Kansas 67530*.

Additional Kansas distribution records.—The bird collection at Fort Hays Kansas State College contains a number of noteworthy specimens collected at several localities throughout the state. The following specimens supplement information presented by Johnston (A directory to the birds of Kansas, Univ. Kansas Mus. Nat. Hist., Misc. Publ. 41, 1965).

Harris Hawk (*Parabuteo unicinctus*): FHKSC 1087 was found dead and preserved by Gary Heskitt near Hunter, Mitchell County on 7 January 1963. This specimen was mentioned by Parmelee and Stephens, (Condor, 66:443-445, 1964), who summarized its previous status in Kansas (Sedgwick, Douglas and Meade Counties).

Groove-billed Ani (*Crotophaga sulcirostris*): A female (FHKSC 955, ovary 8 mm, little fat) was collected in a pecan grove 4 miles north of Chetopa, Labette County by Mike A. Bogan in December 1964. Johnston (*op. cit.* 29) lists specimens from Crawford, Marshall and Lyon Counties.

Dusky Flycatcher (*Empidonax oberholseri*): I collected a female (FHKSC 347) in cottonwoods along the Cimarron River about 7 miles south and 1 mile east of Richfield, Morton County on 12 May 1962. Ross A. Lock collected another (FHKSC 958, sex ?) on the Arkansas River about ½ mile south of Holcomb, Finney County on 7 May 1964. Previous published records are from Morton County (Johnston, *op. cit.* 35) and Trego County (Rising, Kans. Ornith. Soc. Bull., 16:24–25, 1965).

Western Wood Pewee (*Contopus sordidulus*): The status of wood pewees in western Kansas is not yet satisfactorily known. I collected single male *C. sordidulus* in Ellis County as follows: FHKSC 1574, Smoky Hill River about 2 miles west, 3 miles south of Antonino, 25 May 1968; FHKSC 1573, Big Creek near Hays, 16 May 1968. Identifications were by Allan R. Phillips. It is interesting that all singing birds recorded at Hays have been *C. virens*.

Bewick Wren (*Thryomanes bewickii*): A female (FHKSC 1403, ovary 8 × 6 mm) was netted along Big Creek near Hays, on 17 May 1967. My only previous sighting in this area is one in dense vegetation below the dam of Cedar Bluff Reservoir, Trego County on 28 December 1960.

Philadelphia Vireo (*Vireo philadelphicus*): I collected a singing male (FHKSC 604) in cottonwoods along the Cimarron River about 8 miles north of Elkhart, Morton County on 5 May 1963. It has been previously recorded west to Harvey and Cloud Counties (Johnston, *op. cit.* 44).

Golden-winged Warbler (*Vermivora chrysoptera*): I took a singing male (FHKSC 1829, moderate fat, testes 4 × 3 mm) in the Hays city park on 10 May 1969. The only previously reported specimen from western Kansas was taken in Finney County (Davis, Kans. Ornith. Soc. Bull., 19:15, 1968).

Townsend's Warbler (*Dendroica townsendi*): A female (FHKSC 1404, moderate fat, ovary 6 × 2½ mm) was netted on Big Creek near Hays on 18 May 1967. Previous records are from Morton County (Johnston, *op. cit.* 47).

Brewer's Sparrow (*Spizella breweri*): A female (FHKSC 1553, very fat, ovary 4 × 3 mm) was netted on Big Creek near Hays on 6 May 1968. On 10 May a second bird was netted, banded and released. Over 500 Clay-colored Sparrows (*S. pallida*) were banded from this immediate area during May. On 9 May 1969 a single bird was seen briefly and heard singing in the same area. It was heard again on 11 May. Although over 150 *S. pallida* were handled in 1969 no *S. breweri* were netted. Previous records are from Shawnee County (sight record) and Morton and Finney Counties (Johnston, *op. cit.* 59).—CHARLES A. ELY, *Fort Hays Kansas State College, Hays, Kansas, 67601.*

Kansas Ornithological Society

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