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Distributional notes from southwestern Kansas.—The authors, accompanied by various students, have made numerous trips to southwestern Kansas but only a few of the more significant findings were published. All visits were short (one to three days) and most were made between mid-April and mid-May. Unless otherwise stated, all observations were in riparian habitat along the Cimarron River near Elkhart, Morton County, or along the Arkansas River near Syracuse, Hamilton County. A number of the 193 species recorded provided observations pertinent to studies of Kansas bird distribution. Specimens are in the collections of Fort Hays Kansas State College (FHKSC) or Southwestern College (SC).

Saw-whet Owl—*Aegolius acadicus*. Doug Liesveld collected one at dusk from small cottonwoods and *Tamarix* along the Arkansas River about 1 mile south, 1½ miles west of Syracuse on 11 March 1967. It (FHKSC 1363) was a female with ovary 15 × 7 mm and the largest ovum 2 mm.

Turkey—*Meleagris gallopavo*. Doug Liesveld found a nest with 12 eggs on the Cimarron River 9 miles north, 4½ miles east of Elkhart on 13 May 1967.

Red-bellied Woodpecker—*Centurus carolinus*. Thompson flushed a female from a nest cavity 5 miles west of Syracuse on 28 April 1967.

Lewis Woodpecker—*Asyndesmus lewis*. Ely saw a single bird flying along the Cimarron River 7 miles north of Elkhart on 5 May 1963.

Hairy Woodpecker—*Dendrocopos villosus*. The breeding race in southwestern Kansas is *D. v. villosus* (SC 1187, female, brood patch, 29 April 1967; FHKSC 2233, immature, 17 May 1967). Single specimens of *monticola* were collected 9 miles north, 4½ miles east of Elkhart on 15 April 1967 (FHKSC 1531, male, testes 6 × 4 mm, moderate fat, Ely) and 28 April 1967 (FHKSC 1670, female, ovary destroyed, moderate fat, U. G. Hutton).

Downy Woodpecker—*Dendrocopos pubescens*. The breeding race in southwestern Kansas is probably *D. p. medianus*. Ely collected a male *D. p. leucurus* (FHKSC 77, testes 1½ × 1 mm, little fat) 7 miles north of Elkhart on 29 December 1960.

Ladder-backed Woodpecker—*Dendrocopos scalaris*. Apparently a regular, low density resident on the Cimarron River in Morton County. On 3 June 1968, Ely flushed a male from a nest cavity about three feet from the ground in a small (4-inch diameter) cottonwood in the flood plain about 9 miles north, 4½ miles east of Elkhart. The sapling had broken nearly in two about four feet above ground level and the nest was in the portion of the trunk leaning against the ground. A male (FHKSC 1445, testes 8 × 4 mm, R. W. Wiley), had been taken at the same locality on 12 May 1967.

Larry W. Anthony collected a female (FHKSC 1399, ovary 7 × 5 mm, largest ovum 1 mm, moderately fat, brood patch) on the Arkansas River 5 miles west of Syracuse on 28 April 1967.

Ash-throated Flycatcher—*Myiarchus cinerascens*. Ely took single birds along the Cimarron north of Elkhart on 4 May 1963 (FHKSC 603, male, testes 8 mm, some fat) and 29 April 1967 (FHKSC 1395, ovary 10 × 5 mm, little fat).

Dusky Flycatcher—*Empidonax oberholseri*. Probably a regular, low density transient in southwestern Kansas. Three specimens were taken 9 miles north, 4½ miles east of Elkhart on 29 April (SC 1132, testes 2 × 3 mm, 14.4 g, heavy fat; SC 1133,

testes 2×1 mm, 10.8 g, heavy fat, Thompson) and 13 May 1967 (FHKSC 1432, ovary 7×4 mm, very fat, Ely).

Wood Pewee—*Contopus* sp. Five birds were collected on the Cimarron River north of Elkhart on 4 May 1963 (1) and 29 April (2) and 13 May (2) 1967. One was identified as *sordidulus* by A. R. Phillips; three are considered *sordidulus* by L. L. Short, Jr. and one was considered *virens* ("could possibly be hybrid") by Short.

Scrub Jay—*Aphelocoma coerulescens*. Ely collected an immature female (FHKSC 78, ovary 6×3 mm) 7 miles north of Elkhart on 29 December 1960. Thompson and Rising collected two in December 1964 (U. of Kansas).

Common Crow—*Corvus brachyrhynchos*. Ely found a nest with four young a few days old in a large *Tamarix* on the Arkansas River 1 mile south, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Syracuse on 14 April 1967.

White-breasted Nuthatch—*Sitta carolinensis*. Ely collected a male *S. c. nelsoni* (FHKSC 1668, testes $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ mm, little fat, culmen 21 mm, bill depth 3.3 mm) 9 miles north, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Elkhart on 13 May 1967.

Pygmy Nuthatch—*Sitta pygmaea*. Ely saw one in a cottonwood grove along the Cimarron River 9 miles north, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Elkhart on the evening of 12 May 1967 and collected it next morning, 13 May. It (FHKSC 1393) was a very fat male with testes 5×3 mm. The only previous record for Kansas is the flock observed near Wichita, Sedgwick County during the winter of 1961–62 (Thompson and Holmes, Kans. Ornith. Soc. Bull., 14–18, 1963).

White-eyed Vireo—*Vireo griseus*. Ely netted a male (FHKSC 1400, testes 6×5 mm) along the Arkansas River 1 mile south, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Syracuse on 28 April 1967.

Yellow-throated Vireo—*Vireo flavifrons*. Thompson collected a female (SC, 1135, 15.9 g, largest ovum 1 mm, moderate fat) 5 miles west of Syracuse on 28 April 1967. It was in worn plumage and is much duller yellow than are others in the Southwestern College collection.

Prothonotary Warbler—*Protonotaria citrea*. Thompson collected a female (MCT 5125, moderate fat) 9 miles north, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Elkhart on 8 May 1970.

Worm-eating Warbler—*Helminthos vermicivorus*. Thompson netted a female (SC 1136, light fat, largest ovum 1 mm) 1 mile south and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Syracuse on 28 April 1967.

Parula Warbler—*Parula americana*. Ely collected a female (FHKSC 1398, ovary 4×3 mm, moderate fat) 5 miles west of Syracuse on 28 April 1967. Next day Thompson saw one 9 miles north and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Elkhart.

Black-throated Blue Warbler—*Dendroica caerulescens*. Ely saw a female at a small cattail-fringed pond 9 miles north, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Elkhart on 29 April 1967.

Black-throated Gray Warbler—*Dendroica nigrescens*. Two males were taken 9 miles north, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Elkhart on 28 April (FHKSC 1674, very fat, testes $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ mm, Ely) and 29 April (SC 1366, very fat, testes $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ mm, Thompson) 1967.

Townsend Warbler—*Dendroica townsendi*. Single males were seen on 28 April (5 miles west of Syracuse, Thompson) and 29 April (9 miles north, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Elkhart, Ely) 1967.

(Grace's Warbler—*Dendroica graciae*). Ely saw one along the Cimarron River 9 miles north and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Elkhart on 29 April 1967. The bird was in scattered *Tamarix* and small cottonwoods on the flood plain. First efforts to collect the bird failed and it could not again be located. This species should be considered hypothetical until a specimen is taken.

Kentucky Warbler—*Oporornis formosus*. Ely collected a male (FHKSC 2378, moderate fat, tests $6\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ mm) 9 miles north, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Elkhart on 30 April 1967.

Western Tanager—*Piranga ludoviciana*. Ely took single males along the Cimarron north of Elkhart on 12 May 1962 (FHKSC 346, testes 7 mm) and 13 May 1967 (FHKSC 1419, testes 8×5 mm, moderate fat).

Summer Tanager—*Piranga rubra*. Two mottled, first year males were collected as follows: FHKSC 1391, 9 miles north, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east Elkhart, 29 April 1967, testes $8 \times$

6 mm, very fat, L. Anthony; SC 2005, 5 miles west Syracuse, 9 May 1970, 24.3 g, light fat, Thompson.

Cassin Finch—*Carpodacus cassinii*. Ely collected a "brown" male (FHKSC 1379, testes $2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ mm) 8 miles north and 1 mile east of Elkhart on 15 April 1967. It was feeding with a flock of Pine Siskins in cottonwood trees. This is apparently the first record for Kansas since the winter of 1960–1961 (Johnston, A directory to the birds of Kansas, Univ. Kansas Mus. Nat. Hist., Misc. Publ., 41:55, 1965).

Red Crossbill—*Loxia curvirostra*. Two "green" birds were collected in cottonwoods and willows along a dry gully near Bear Creek, 3 miles north, 2 miles east of Saunders, Stanton County on 30 December 1960. Measurements of the two birds (FHKSC 98, male and FHKSC 99, female)—flat wing—81.5, 86.5 mm; culmen—14, 14 mm; bill depth—8.3, 8.1 mm—identify them as *L. c. sitkensis*.

Green-tailed Towhee—*Chlorura chlorura*. Probably a regular, low density transient through southwestern Kansas. Birds were seen on the Cimarron River north of Elkhart on 29 April 1967; 14 May 1967 (FHKSC 1435, female, ovary 7×4 mm, moderate fat, Ely) and 8 May 1970 (MCT 5127, female, moderate fat).

Gray-headed Junco—*Junco caniceps*. Thompson collected one (SC 1140, ovary granular, 16.8 m, light fat) 5 miles west of Syracuse on 28 April 1967. Two others were collected 9 miles north, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Elkhart as follows: FHKSC 1436, male, testes $1 \times \frac{1}{2}$ mm, very fat, Anthony, 29 April 1967; FHKSC 1516, sex ?, badly shot, moderate fat, Ely, 13 May 1967.—CHARLES A. ELY, *Fort Hays Kansas State College, Hays, Kansas 67601* and MAX C. THOMPSON, *Southwestern College, Winfield, Kansas 67156*.

Another White Ibis visits Kansas.—On 2 May 1971 a single White Ibis (*Eudocimus albus*) was observed by Refuge Manager Charles Darling at Quivira National Wildlife Refuge, Stafford County. The bird, in adult plumage, was feeding around the north edge of the big salt marsh. Mr. Darling and Wayne Dale observed the bird many times between 2 and 14 May. I visited the area on 14 May and photographed the bird as it fed and later flew east over the marsh.

What must have been this same bird was observed by Marvin Kraft on 19 May at the Cheyenne Bottoms Waterfowl Management Area, Barton County, where Blood Creek empties into the marsh along the northwest edge of Pool 2. The bird was observed almost daily through 21 June by myself and others including Marvin Kraft, Edmund Martinez, Roger Boyd, Dr. and Mrs. Ivan Boyd and Stephen Clubine. The bird did not associate with local White-faced Ibis but seemed to prefer the association of several hundred Black-crowned Night Herons and a few Yellow-crowned Night Herons, and Snowy and American Egrets.

The only previous sightings of White Ibis in Kansas were of one and later two birds in juvenile plumage reported in K.O.S. Newsletters of November 1969 (No. 31) and February 1970 (No. 32). The 16 August 1969 sighting by Mrs. Bert Chewning and Mrs. J. H. Nelson was of a single ibis in an alfalfa field just northwest of Lakeview marsh in Douglas County. It was in association with over 40 immature and three mature Little Blue Herons. On 17 August, Dr. Ivan Boyd, Dr. R. F. Miller and Katharine Kelly again checked the area with Dr. Miller reporting two birds both in immature plumage. They were not seen after this date.—MARVIN D. SCHWILLING, *Route 1, Great Bend, Kansas 67530*.

Some winter records of warblers in Kansas and Oklahoma.—The winter of 1970-71 provided some interesting wintering records of warblers in south-central Kansas and northern Oklahoma. A Cape May Warbler (*Dendroica tigrina*) was first seen at the Southwestern College campus, Winfield, Kansas on 16 December. The bird was feeding in conifers at the time. From 23 January until 28 January it was seen daily eating suet at a feeder. Although the bird was neither collected nor photographed, close observation at the feeding station left no doubt as to its identity. The only previous wintering record of the Cape May Warbler in Kansas is a specimen taken at Lawrence on 6 December 1954 (Johnston, A directory to the birds of Kansas, Univ. Kans. Mus. Nat. Hist., Misc. Publ., 41:47, 1965). The usual wintering grounds are in the Greater

Antilles (Check-list of North American Birds, Fifth Ed., Baltimore, Amer. Ornith. Union, p. 490, 1957).

A Black-throated Green Warbler (*Dendroica virens*) was first observed on the Southwestern College campus on 16 December. It was seen again on 19 December and appeared to be in physiological distress. Its behavior was atypical in that it was sitting in windows of the administration building with fluffed feathers and showed little activity. The last apparent observation was made in the same area during the first week of January by a non-birder who described the bird perfectly. This is the first wintering record for Kansas. The normal wintering range is Texas southward to Panama and the Greater Antilles (AOU, op. cit., p. 495).

On 6 February 1971, Wallace Champeny observed a Yellowthroat (*Geothlypis trichas*) at the Great Salt Plains National Wildlife Refuge, Alfalfa County, Oklahoma. The black mask and yellow breast were clearly observed. The four previous Oklahoma winter records are all more southerly (Sutton, Oklahoma birds, Norman, pp. 519-520, 1967). The usual winter range is south Texas southward to Panama (AOU, op. cit., p. 510). MAX C. THOMPSON, *Southwestern College, Winfield, Kansas* 67156.

BOOK REVIEW

Ornithology in Laboratory and Field. 1970. 4th edition. Olin Sewall Pettingill, Jr., Burgess Publishing Co., Minneapolis, Minn. 55415. I-XVII, 524 pp. + 1 color frontispiece, 30 plates (4 in color) and numerous sketches. \$11.95.

The new edition, which has been retitled, is essentially an updating of the third edition of "A Laboratory and Field Manual of Ornithology." The chapters have been revised and new ones on behavior and evolution added. The book continues to be oriented for use in the college laboratory but the amateur will find much of interest, particularly the list of references after each chapter. Professional ornithologists will also find these references of great value. Birdwatchers will appreciate the nine appendices which deal with matters from ornithological field methods to ectoparasites. The selected bibliography of regional works and bibliography of life history studies should be especially valuable.

This edition is remarkably free from errors. The references are accurate and fairly complete (one notable exception being the editor of the KOS Bulletin is still listed as R. F. Johnston). The author is to be congratulated on bringing out this updated version. It will be a valuable addition to both amateur and professional libraries. MAX C. THOMPSON.

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