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Alterations In The List Of Kansas Birds Since Long (1940)*

By RICHARD W. FREDRICKSON
Lawrence, Kansas

It has been ten years since the publication, in 1940, of W. S. Long's "Check-List of Kansas Birds." This was an abridgement of a master's thesis published in the Transactions of the Kansas Academy of Science. Included in this annotated list was every species and subspecies ascertained to occur in the state on the basis of the existence of known specimens. Long enumerated 427 forms, of which 355 were full species, or considered so at that time. In the decade that has ensued, a number of species and subspecies have been added to the list by subsequent workers through the taking of accidental specimens, and taxonomic revision has resulted in the alteration of the specific or subspecific status of a considerable number of forms included by Long. It seems of interest at this time to summarize these additions and alterations. In addition to a search of the literature since 1940, I have made extensive use of the collection of bird skins at the University of Kansas Museum of Natural History. In this paper only forms known to be represented by specimens from Kansas are considered eligible for inclusion in the list. The nomenclature, for the sake of consistency, is that of the A. O. U. Check-list of North American Birds (1931) and supplements published to July, 1949.

The following birds entirely new to Kansas have been added: Louisiana Heron, **Hydranassa tricolor ruficollis**.—Accidental post-breeding straggler. One bird of this southern species was taken on August 9, 1934, at Lake Inman, in McPherson County, by Mohler and Schmidt.

The Flamingo, **Phoenicopterus ruber**.—This exotic species is added to the Kansas list on the basis of a specimen which was traced to the clubhouse of the Artesia Hunting Club south of Ellinwood. The specimen was one of two flamingoes which were seen frequenting the Little Salt Marsh Lake in Stafford County, in the fall of 1928. One bird left the area and was never reported again, but fortunately the other remained at the lake and on the opening day of the duck-hunting season was collected and preserved as proof of its occurrence in Kansas. The record was published by Goodrich in 1947.

The King Eider, **Somateria spectabilis**.—Accidental winter visitant. A male of this species was taken a mile east of Lawrence on the Kansas River, in Douglas County, November 24, 1946, by Montell. It is the second time an eider of any species has been collected in the state.

The Laughing Gull, **Larus atricilla**.—Accidental straggler from the Gulf Coast. One was taken from a flock of Franklin's Gulls in Marion County, May 15, 1933, by Schmidt.

* Presented at the annual meeting, April 29, 1950.

The Bay-breasted Warbler, **Dendroica castanea**.—Rare transient. This bird was removed from the hypothetical list when a male was obtained 7½ miles southwest of Lawrence, Douglas County, on May 14, 1943, by Tiemeier.

Scott's Rufous-crowned Sparrow, **Aimophila ruficeps scottii**.—Probably a casual resident in southwestern Kansas. A male specimen was taken June 7, 1936, in Schwarz Canyon, Comanche County, by Hibbard and Tiemeier. The specimen was only recently identified in the collection of the University of Kansas Museum of Natural History.

The Cackling Canada Goose, **Branta canadensis minima**.—Accidental transient. One specimen of this small west-coast goose was obtained by Rinker near Hamilton, Greenwood County, 1941. The status of this goose as a species or subspecies is still being debated. It is variously considered a race of the Canada, a full species by itself, or a species with our small Hutchins's Goose.

Bachman's Pine-Woods Sparrow, **Aimophila aestivalis bachmani**.—One was collected by Hedges near Kansas City, Kansas, in 1948.

A considerable number of alterations are made through taxonomic revision and subdivision of species already known to occur in the state. In many such cases only one form of a species is involved for the area concerned, and a mere name change is necessary. Where two or more forms may theoretically occur within the limits of the state, and especially where different forms may occur at different seasons, difficulty arises. The subspecific status of such transient or wintering populations can sometimes be determined only by a critical examination of large series of specimens from many localities. Since such series are often lacking or inadequate, it is still impossible to define limits of occurrence or zones of intergradation of many subspecies. For this reason the following list is not to be regarded as complete.

The Great Basin Canada Goose, **Branta canadensis moffitti**.—This subspecies of the Canada replaces at least in part the Eastern or Common Canada, typical **canadensis**, in Kansas. Two other recently described races of the Canada Goose almost certainly migrate through Kansas, the Ungava or Hudson Bay Canada Goose, **Branta canadensis interior**, and the Athabaska or Prairie Lesser Canada Goose, **Branta canadensis parvipes**. Unfortunately, lack of available series for comparison prohibit an unqualified assumption. The Great Basin Canada would appear to be the common form of the species throughout the state in migration.

The Common and the Red-legged Black Duck are now considered identical, and the species becomes merely the Black Duck, **Anas rubripes**.

The Pacific Eider, an accidental species taken once in Kansas, is considered a subspecies of the American or Common Eider, and becomes **Somateria mollissima v-nigra**.

The Turkey Vulture of the United States has been subdivided, and the form in Kansas is **Cathartes aura teter**, the Western Turkey Vulture. It is not known if the eastern form, **septentrionalis**, ranges westward far enough to intergrade with the western in eastern Kansas.

Harlan's Hawk no longer considered a race of the Red-tail, but a full species. The name becomes **Buteo harlani**. This is not accepted by some authorities, and it may again be relegated to subspecific rank in the future.

The Desert Sparrow Hawk has been dropped as inseparable from the Eastern Sparrow Hawk, typical **sparverius**.

The Sharp-tailed Grouse which formerly occurred in Kansas was obviously the newly-recognized Plains Sharp-tailed, **Pedioecetes phasianellus jamesi**, which replaces the Prairie Sharp-tailed over much of its formerly defined range.

The Belted Piping Plover, **Charadrius melodus circumcinctus**, has been reinstated as a valid subspecies, and is the form of the Piping Plover found as a transient in Kansas.

The Least Tern in Kansas becomes the Interior Least Tern, **Sterna albifrons athalassos** replacing the eastern form **antillarum**.

The Nebraska Screech Owl, **Otus asio swenki**.—This race is resident through a large area of central Kansas, and may intergrade with **naevius**, the Eastern Screech Owl, so far east that it replaces the latter in Kansas.

The Boreal Yellow-shafted Flicker, **Colaptes auratus borealis**.—Casual winter visitant in eastern Kansas. A number of specimens in the University of Kansas Museum, formerly identified as **luteus**, the resident race, are plainly of the boreal form.

The Red-bellied Woodpecker has been subdivided into several races, and the one in Kansas is the Western Red-bellied, **Centurus carolinus zebra**.

The Red-headed Woodpecker has been split into two races—eastern and western. The eastern, breeding through most of the state, appears to vary through a cline westward until specimens from extreme western counties appear intermediate in character between eastern Kansas birds and Colorado birds, which are referable to the western race, **Melanerpes erythrocephalus caurinus**. I am inclined to call those from extreme western Kansas the Western Red-headed.

The Saskatchewan Horned Lark, **Eremophila alpestris enthyia**.—This subspecies replaces the breeding form of the lark in western Kansas long known as the Desert Horned. However, a small percentage of winter birds in widely scattered parts of the state appear to agree more closely with the desert form, indicating an influx of migrants from the northwestern plains and Rocky Mountain areas. As nearly as I can determine from a few specimens, breeding larks from extreme southwestern Kansas also are somewhat intermediate in character, but are probably nearer to **enthyia**.

The Western Blue Jay, **Cyanocitta cristata cyanotephra**.—Resident in extreme western Kansas. Jays from central and even eastern Kansas are variously intermediate in coloration between eastern and western, suggesting a cline, as in the Downy and Red-headed Woodpeckers.

The so-called Nice's Wren, **Thryomanes bewickii niceae**, is hereby dropped from the list, as it is not recognized by the A. O. U. Committee on Classification and Nomenclature. Specimens are here referred to **cryptus**, the Texas Bewick's Wren.

The Western Brown Thrasher, **Toxostoma rufum longicauda**.—A common summer resident in the western tier of counties, intergrading in a rather broad zone with typical **rufum**, the Eastern Brown Thrasher.

The Western Olive-backed Thrush, **Hylocichla ustulata almae**.—Casual transient. At least four specimens in the collection of the University of Kansas Museum are clearly referable to this Rocky Mountain form. Both this race and **swainsoni**, the eastern, may be taken throughout the state, but the latter is apparently by far the common form.

The White-eyed Vireo has been further subdivided, the typical form, **griseus**, being replaced in Kansas by **Vireo griseus noveboracensis**, the Northern White-eyed Vireo.

The Alaska Myrtle Warbler, **Dendroica coronata hooveri**.—That this larger, grayer, northwestern race of the Myrtle is a casual transient in Kansas is indicated by measurements and coloration of several specimens from widely separated localities. Many other specimens could not be satisfactorily separated, but it is probably a commoner transient than the few good specimens indicate.

The Northern Plains Yellow-throat, **Geothlypis trichas campicola**.—Transient in western Kansas, partially replacing the Western Yellow-throat, **occidentalis**, which, however, is the breeding form in the west.

The Redstart has been subdivided into a northern and a southern race. The breeding form in Kansas is typical **ruticilla**, while the Northern Redstart, **Setophaga ruticilla tricolora**, is a fairly common transient. Intermediate or atypical specimens make identification difficult or impossible, although typical skins are separable at a glance.

The accidental Hooded Oriole taken in Finney County in 1939, and referred to the Arizona race, **nelsoni**, is now best referred to the newly-recognized California Hooded Oriole, **Icterus cucullatus californicus**.

The Savannah Sparrow of the east has been subdivided between the eastern race **savanna** and a dark boreal form, the Churchill Savannah Sparrow, **Passerculus sandwichensis oblitus**. Both forms appear to be migrants in eastern Kansas, although specimens cannot always be separated with certainty.

The Cassiar Slate-colored Junco, **Junco hyemalis cismontanus**, is added, and Shufeldt's Oregon Junco, **Junco organus shufeldti**, is deleted, on the basis of recent revisions of the genus.

The Pink-sided Junco is now considered a subspecies of the Oregon Junco, and becomes **Junco organus mearnsi**

The Swamp Sparrow has been subdivided into two well-marked subspecies, the Eastern, typical **georgiana**, and the Western, **Melospiza georgiana ericrypta**. The latter is evidently the common form in Kansas, but typical **georgiana** certainly reaches the extreme eastern part of the state casually in migration. Perhaps a larger series of specimens would modify this conception. As it is, virtually all skins in comparable plumage are separable at a glance.

As it now stands, with this tentative revision, the list includes 361 species, with 443 forms, that is, species and subspecies. This is an increase of six full species, with sixteen forms, over Long's count of 1940. However, I believe that a more thorough scrutiny of existing museum material and more adequate collecting in neglected portions of the state would result in a substantial increase in number of subspecies at least over this number. In consideration of this I have compiled a hypothetical list, that is, a list of birds which should logically occur but for which there are no known specimens, or which are considered solely on the basis of reputable sight records. The likelihood of obtaining specimens of several of these birds in the near future is not remote. Species which certainly occur at least casually are the Prairie Warbler (**Dendroica discolor**), the Connecticut Warbler (**Cporornis agilis**), the Hudsonian Curlew (**Numenius phaeopus hudsonicus**), and the Greater Scaup Duck (**Aythya marila nearctica**). Reliable observers have reported these birds. Subspecies which may prove to be found in Kansas are the Athabaska Canada and Ungava Canada Geese, mentioned earlier, and the Rocky Mountain Yellow Warbler (**Dendroica petechia morcomi**), to mention a few most likely.

In conclusion, it may be said that this revision is fragmentary and only a beginning. The far western and southwestern counties of the state in particular offer an opportunity to anyone who is willing to devote time and effort to a scientific study of the avifauna of that region. Most meager is our knowledge of the wintering birds of the high plains and the watercourses in the western part of the state. There is reason to believe that a considerable number of Rocky Mountain and northwestern plains forms descend southward and eastward down such river valleys as the Arkansas into Kansas. Examples known are the Mountain Song Sparrow and Townsend's Solitaire. Long collected a number of firsts for the state in a surprisingly short time in that region, such as the Northwestern Shrike and Woodhouse's Scrub Jay. It is probable that only a beginning was made toward completing the state's list of transients and winter visitants from the North and West. This is a challenge for serious workers in the Kansas Ornithological Society.

Ornithology — Popular and Scientific

By H. T. GIER

Manhattan, Kansas

The distinction between popular ornithology and scientific ornithology has been gradually removed during the past half century until now many individuals who took up bird study as a hobby have become so proficient at bird-watching that their records provide valuable information on occurrence, behavior, life histories, and even taxonomy.

Such a condition was made possible by the groundwork laid by technically trained field and museum men during the past century, and the production of excellent field guides and accurate books on life histories, migration and distribution based on the earlier work. By the work of a few men such as Wilson, Bendire, and Ridgeway, a solid foundation was built for American ornithology. Chapman, Bent, and Forbush paved the way for popularizing ornithology with their excellent descriptions and life histories. Louis Agassiz Fuertes, Allan Brooks, and Roger Tory Peterson have greatly augmented the movement by their excellent paintings and various agencies have made those pictures available at very low cost.

The starting place for any individual in ornithology is the identification of the birds. This can be accomplished either from formal courses in college, from association with other bird-watchers, from books, or by a combination of these methods. The early field guides by Frank Chapman and Chester Brooks made it possible for an individual to identify birds without so much aid from others, but Brooks' "Guides" were not complete enough and Chapman's books were difficult to use in the field. Ornithology got a big boost from Peterson's "Field Guide to the Birds" which became a top-seller as soon as it appeared (in 1934). This "Field Guide" has now undergone three editions, and many thousands of copies have been sold. Nearly every bird-watcher has a "Peterson" and anyone with reasonable intelligence and a little experience at using the book can quickly and accurately identify most of the birds he sees.

With the identification problem conquered, the bird-watcher is in position to keep records of any kind he chooses on many phases of bird life. With a bird-banding permit, he may join the 2,000 or so who are engaged in banding birds to determine migration trends, longevity, individual behavior, etc. If he feels it desirable and can make the necessary connections with a museum, he can get collecting permits so that he can study dead birds for anatomy, feeding habits, and parasites. With a camera he can quickly learn to record many of his observations on film.

As conditions now stand, many of our best ornithologists are "amateurs" who take pride in their ability of recognition and keep many records on their observations. Any person who knows his birds, and follows bird-watching as a hobby, can be just as scientific as his technically trained university friend if he is perfectly honest in making his records and does not enter questionable identifications or wishful thinking in his notes.

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* The date following the name indicates the year of affiliation. (C) designates Charter Member. Corrections in the list will be appreciated.

The Manhattan Convention

* The third annual meeting of the Kansas Ornithological Society was held on April 21 and 22, 1951. The sessions met on the campus of the Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kansas.

PROGRAM

Saturday, April 21,—Morning

- 9:00—Registration—Chemistry Auditorium, Willard Hall
9:45—A study of Seasonal Population Changes of Certain Birds near Emporia.
Ted F. Andrews, K. S. T. C., Emporia.
10:00—Effects of Different Photoperiods on Body Weight, etc. in the Slate-colored Junco.—Hudson S. Winn, K. S. C., Manhattan.
10:35—External Parasites of Birds.—Roger O. Olmsted, Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence
10:45—Some Western Kansas Birds, motion picture.—Wm. R. Eastman, Jr., F. H. K. S. C., Hays.
11:00—Waterfowl Banding in Kansas.—Frank W. Robl, Ellinwood.
11:30—Preliminary Business Session.

Afternoon

- 1:30—Bird Behaviour, illustrated with motion pictures.—A. M. Guhl, K. S. C., Manhattan.
1:50—Notes on a Greenwood County Heron Colony.—John Breukelman, K. S. T. C., Emporia.
2:00—Sight Records of Bird Migration in North Central Kansas.—John M. Porter, Concordia.
2:20—Sight Records of Birds in the Vicinity of St. Marys.—Thos. J. Hatrel, S. J., St. Mary's College, St. Marys.
2:30—Crossbill Miscellany.—Harrison B. Tordoff, Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence.
2:40—Intermission
2:50—Florida Bird Life, movies in color.—William R. Eastman, Jr., F. H. K. S. C., Hays.
3:15—Marsh Hawks and Short-eared Owls Nesting in Anderson County, Kansas.—Maurice Baker, Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence.
3:25—Birds in Color, with some photographic recording of last year's field trip.—L. D. Wooster, F. H. K. S. C., Hays.
4:40—Group picture.

Evening

- 6:00—Banquet - Wareham Hotel
7:45—Open Meeting—Willard Hall
Address by retiring President, H. T. Gier—"Ornithology-Popular and Scientific."
Activities of Upland Gamebird, movie in color.

FIELD TRIP—In the morning of April 22, 1951 about forty K. O. S. members met at 6:00 o'clock in the City Park. Dr. H. T. Gier, who was in charge of the trip, divided the party into three groups with competent leaders. Kansas River bottoms, the prairie regions Silver and Wabaunsee Lakes were included in the count. The birders converged at Wabaunsee Lake at 12:30 where a lunch was served and a composite list of birds was assembled. The list of 106 is as follows: Common Loon; Horned and Pied-billed Grebes; White Pelican; Great Blue and Green Herons; Canada, White-fronted, Snow and Blue Geese; Baldpate; Am. Pintail; Green-winged and Blue-winged Teal; Shoveller; Redhead; Ring-necked Duck; Canvas-back; Lesser Scaup; Buffle-head; Ruddy Duck; Hooded Merganser; Turkey Vulture; Sharp-shinned, Red-tailed, Red-shouldered, Swainson's, Am. Rough-legged, Marsh, Duck and Sparrow Hawks; Prairie Chicken; Bob-white; Ring-necked Pheasant; Am. Coot; Semipalmated Plover; Killdeer; Upland Plover; Spotted Sandpiper; Willet; Lesser Yellowlegs; Pectoral, Baird's and Least Sandpipers; Dowitcher; Marbled Godwit; Franklin's Gull; Mourning Dove; Barred Owl; Chimney Swift; Belted Kingfisher; Northern Flicker; Red-bellied, Red-headed, Hairy and Downy Woodpeckers; Phoebe; Horned Lark; Tree, Rough-winged and Barn Swallows; Purple Martin; Blue Jay; Crow; Black-capped Chickadee; Tufted Titmouse; White-breasted Nuthatch; House, Bewick's and Carolina Wrens; Brown Thrasher; Robin; Bluebird; Blue-gray Gnatcatcher; Ruby-crowned Kinglet; Cedar Waxwing; Migrant Shrike; Starling; Myrtle Warbler; English Sparrow; Eastern and Western Meadowlarks; Yellow-headed and Red-winged Blackbirds; Bronzed Grackle; Cowbird; Cardinal; Dickcissel; Goldfinch; Red-eyed and Spotted Towhee; Savannah, Grasshopper, Vesper, Lark and Henslow Sparrows; Slate-colored Junco; Chipping, Clay-colored, Field, Harris's, White-crowned, White-throated, Lincoln's, Swamp, and Song Sparrows.



THIRD ANNUAL MEETING, APRIL, 21-22, 1951, MANHATTAN, KANSAS

Front row, left to right: L. E. Carson, William Eastman, Jr., Ted Andrews, Harold Hedges, H. T. Gier, Eugene Dehner, J. L. Boyd, Maurice Baker.
Second row: Mrs. William Eastman, Amelia Betts, Katharine Kelley, Mrs. Maurice Baker, Mrs. Harold Hedges, Roger Olmsted, Frances Richert, Dix Teachener, Harrison Tordoff.
Third row: Tom Hatrel, Bernice Tatum, Geneva McFarland, Mrs. W. A. Huxman, Mrs. C. H. Martin, Virgil Dowell, R. W. Fredrickson, Ben King, H. S. Winn.
Fourth row: Paul Finninger, R. H. Kingman, Mrs. R. H. Kingman, Oscar Hawksley, Norma E. Bayless, Frank E. Bayless, Marie Dettweiler, Mrs. Wilson Dingus.
Fifth row: John Breukelman, J. M. Porter, T. W. Nelson, Frank Robl, Dwight Platt, Mrs. Ruth Rose, Edna Ruth, Alma Ruth, Wilson Dingus.
Sixth row: A. J. Brier, L. D. Wooster, Richard Schmidt, Mrs. Richard Schmidt, Roy Wilburn, Howard Rowlee, Robert Boles.

State Bird Notes

Notes from Halstead

This has been a good long season for thrushes, beginning with a pair of Hermit Thrushes seen April 6 in our yard. Our usual Olive-backs were here April 18 to June 1. The Wood Thrush, rather rare with us, has been seen and heard at various places nearby from May 9 and still with us on June 12. Our first Veery visited our yard May 16 to 20 inclusive.

A pair of Bewick's Wrens were in the yard singing on March 19 and April 17. Another one was observed down toward the river.

The Blue Grosbeak was seen east of town May 13. Last year we had a pair at our home May 3.

The Black-throated Green Warbler was seen May 13 in Riverside Park and at home May 15. A Mourning Warbler appeared in the yard May 18. The Ovenbird remained with us four days this year. We listed 12 kinds of warblers this spring, all but one being seen in our yard.

A Black-capped Vireo came to the yard May 16.

On May 24, Marie Dettweiler, Roy Henry, Ruth Rose, Alma Ruth and I made a field trip to Murdock, south of Hutchinson about 30 miles. Enroute we had the Mississippi Kite, Black Terns, Cliff Swallows, a Grasshopper Sparrow. On the Ninnescah Fork we found a pair of Painted Buntings. On the list for the day we had 53 species, though we did not find their Roadrunners.

Lucile Thomas and we saw a pair of Burrowing Owls out northwest toward Harvey County Park in a pasture on May 30.

The last appearances for the Red Crossbills which were seen at various times this winter were May 14, 19 and 21 in the Dettweiler pines. The pair of Red-breasted Nuthatches wintering here the past two winters after a lapse of six years, were last seen May 7.—EDNA RUTH, Halstead, Kansas.

Notes from Lawrence

Beginning with May 1 among the unusual finds, at least to us, was the Stilt Sandpiper northeast of Lawrence. On May 17 I saw a Bay-breasted Warbler in the neighbor's yard from a distance of 30 feet. The same day R. W. Fredrickson and we saw the Least Bittern northeast of town. The American Bittern has also been listed this spring.

On May 20 Burt and I saw near Lake View 34 godwits, eight or ten of which were Hudsonians and the rest were Marbled.

The Broad-winged Hawks seen at the K. U. Reservation are thought by Dr. Henry Fitch to be nesting there.

While at Topeka on March 25 we saw the Old Squaw on Lake Shawnee and a pair of Saw-whet Owls in the 3000 block on Munson Street.—HELEN CHEWNING, Lawrence, Kansas.

Notes from Newton

On May 2, Dwight Platt saw a Prothonotary Warbler on Sand Creek and listed Wilson Warbler, Lincoln's and Savannah Sparrows and a Rough-wing Swallow.

Lucile Thomas observed a Parula Warbler May 22 near Hesston.—EDNA RUTH, Halstead, Kansas

Notes from Baldwin A bird-in-hand identification of a Virginia Rail made by members of the Baldwin Bird Club on May 2, 1951, was its first recording in that territory.

The rail had been picked up by Alvin Schmidt on his farm four miles north of Baldwin, when he found it in weeds he was cutting near a chicken house. Mrs. Schmidt knew it was unusual and reported it to the club.

Dr. I. L. Boyd kept the bird several days but could find nothing it would eat except milk.

On May 6, club members took the rail to Lake Quivira where it was banded with one of Maurice Baker's bands and then released by Harold Hedges in the marshes of the lake.

This rail, listed by Goss as a rare summer visitor and by Long as an irregular migrant in Kansas, was a "life" bird for most members.

A Barn Owl captured by M. J. Beaver, a student at Baker University, was brought to Dr. I. L. Boyd on April 30, 1951. It seemed to have been imprisoned in a silo on the Dillon Farm near Pomona, 23 miles southwest of Baldwin. The bird, which appeared to be an adult, was kept for a week during which time it relished strips of raw liver and mice.

The bird was released near the point of capture on May 7, 1951 after having been banded with one of Harold Hedges' bands.

This was a first record of a Barn Owl for most members of the Baldwin Bird Club and farmers in the vicinity commented it had been forty years since having seen one.—AMELIA J. BETTS, Baldwin, Kansas

Notes from Mound City A flock of eight Canada Geese remained to nest on a farm back in the hills here. They arrived there February 20, and the first the farmer noticed they showed up with six youngsters. The eight old birds and the six half-grown goslings are still here, grazing in the pastures and out-of-the-way ponds.

You may remember last year I reported a Great Blue Heron's nest in the tall sycamore trees in the woods. They raised three young herons, and this year evidently those three brought their spouses back home with them, for there are four nests in the same spot, with a heron setting on each nest.

About 14 miles from town Wilson and I located a pair of Scissor-tailed Flycatchers with several young ones on the wing. On the same farm we located a Western Kingbird. We have only two records of Western Kingbirds in Linn county.—EUNICE DINGUS, Mound City, Kansas.

Notes from Topeka Birding has been very satisfactory in the Topeka area this year. Some of the rare and less common finds were the Red-throated Loon, Western Grebe (seen by L. P. Dittmore), Oldsquaw, King Rail (by Holmes), Virginia Rail (by T. W. Nelson), Hudsonian and Marbled Godwits, Avocet (by E. M. Nuss), Glaucous Gull, Barn Owl (Montgomery County), Townsend's Solitaire and Philadelphia Virco.—L. B. CARSON, Topeka, Kansas.

Have You Paid
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1951