

KANSAS ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY

NEWSLETTER

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1973 Fall Field Trip Held at Cheyenne Bottoms September 22-23.

The 1973 fall field trip of K. O. S. on September 22 and 23 at Cheyenne Bottoms set a new record with 136 species reported. Previous high had been 133, also at Cheyenne in 1970.

Four species were reported for the first time on a field trip. They were Piping Plover, Say's Phoebe, Traill's Flycatcher, and Baird's Sparrow.

One hundred fifteen persons signed the attendance register.

Sincere appreciation for the hospitality shown by Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Schwilling for this and previous fall meetings was voted unanimously. This was the eighth fall trip to Cheyenne Bottoms, a third of the total.

Pied-billed Grebe, White Pelican, Double-crested Cormorant, Great Blue Heron, Green Heron, Little Blue Heron, Cattle Egret, Common Egret, Snowy Egret, Black-crowned Night Heron, Yellow-crowned Night Heron, Am. Bittern, Canada Goose, White-fronted Goose, Mallard, Gadwall, Pintail, Green-winged Teal, Blue-winged Teal, Am. Wigeon, Shoveler, Wood Duck, Redhead, Lesser Scaup, Ruddy Duck, Hooded Merganser, Turkey Vulture, Sharp-shinned Hawk, Cooper's Hawk, Red-tailed Hawk, Swainson's Hawk, Rough-legged Hawk, Bald Eagle, Marsh Hawk, Peregrine Falcon, Merlin, Kestrel, Bobwhite, Ring-necked Pheasant, King Rail, Sora, Am. Coot, Semipalmated Plover, Piping Plover (new), Snowy Plover, Killdeer, Am. Golden Plover, Black-bellied Plover, Common Snipe, Spotted Sandpiper, Solitary Sandpiper, Willet, Greater Yellowlegs, Lesser Yellowlegs, White-rumped Sandpiper, Baird's Sandpiper, Least Sandpiper, Long-billed Dowitcher, Silt Sandpiper, Semipalmated Sandpiper, Western Sandpiper, Buff-breasted Sandpiper, Sanderling, Avocet, Wilson's Phalarope, Herring Gull, Ring-billed Gull, Franklin's Gull, Sabine Gull, Forster's Tern, Common Tern, Black Tern, Rock Dove, Mourning Dove, Barn Owl, Screech Owl, Great Horned Owl, Burrowing Owl, Common Nighthawk, Chimney Swift, Belted Kingfisher, Yellow-shafted Flicker, Red-shafted Flicker, Red-headed Woodpecker, Hairy Woodpecker, Downy Woodpecker, Eastern Kingbird, Scissor-tailed Flycatcher, Say's Phoebe (New), Traill's Flycatcher (new), Least Flycatcher, Horned Lark, Violet-green Swallow, Tree Swallow, Bank Swallow, Rough-winged Swallow, Barn Swallow, Cliff Swallow, Blue Jay, Common Crow, Black-capped Chickadee, White-breasted Nuthatch, House Wren, Catbird, Brown Thrasher, Robin, Ruby-crowned Kinglet, Water Pipit, Loggerhead Shrike, Starling, Solitary Vireo, Orange-crowned Warbler, Nashville Warbler, Myrtle Warbler, House Sparrow, E. Meadowlark, W. Meadowlark, Yellow-headed Blackbird, Redwinged Blackbird, Baltimore Oriole, Common Grackle, Brown-headed Cowbird, Cardinal, Blue Grosbeak, Pine Siskin, Am. Goldfinch, Savannah Sparrow, Grasshopper Sparrow, Baird's Sparrow (new), Vesper Sparrow, Clay-colored Sparrow, White-throated Sparrow, Lincoln's Sparrow, Swamp Sparrow, Song Sparrow.

The following were present at a meeting of the officers and directors of the Kansas Ornithological Society after the field trip at Cheyenne Bottoms--Celia White, Eugene Lewis, Bob LaShelle, Mary Louise Myers, Charles Ely, Dwight Platt, Ed Martinez, Max Thompson and Amelia Betts.

In the absence of the secretary, Amelia Betts was appointed secretary pro tem. No minutes were on hand for reading.

President Thompson announced that the winter board meeting would be held December 9th at Celia White's in Junction City.

The spring meeting will be April 27 and 28, 1974, in Emporia, with Wally Boles as local chairman.

President Thompson appointed Stan Roth as Chairman of the Conservation Committee and Bob LaShelle, Chairman of Publicity.

Treasurer Lewis announced that his surety bond had cost \$13.00. Also that the checking account balance was over \$600 at present.

The membership secretary reported 353 members for 1973.

The meeting adjourned about 2:45 p. m.

Amelia J. Betts
Secretary pro tem.

NOTES FROM MANHATTAN

During this past June and July, I have been doing some bird population work in the Missouri River bottomlands at Fort Leavenworth. For someone who has spent much of his time in the field in Kansas in the oldfields and grasslands of the Flint Hills, it was exciting to be back in the deciduous forest - in spite of the mosquitos and wood nettle (the very prickly kind). There is over 500 acres of mature bottomland forest on the site, harboring record individuals of several tree species, including black walnut. It is very fortunate that this area receives moderate protection by virtue of its being on a military post. I censused a 41 acre tract in this mature forest, and the following is a list of species in order of decreasing abundance: rose-breasted grosbeak, northern oriole, red-bellied woodpecker, cardinal, crested flycatcher, black-capped chickadee, tufted titmouse, wood thrush, red-eyed vireo, indigo bunting, blue jay, parula warbler, downy woodpecker, rufous-sided towhee, hairy woodpecker, red-headed woodpecker, yellow-billed cuckoo, yellow-shafted flicker (whoops, common flicker), mourning dove, white-breasted nuthatch, carolina wren, wood pewee, scarlet tanager, Kentucky warbler, summer tanager, starling, yellow warbler, Acadian flycatcher, and yellow-throated vireo. Adjacent to the mature forest is a young woods. In a 26-acre study plot the following species in order of decreasing abundance were recorded: yellowthroat, rose-breasted grosbeak, northern oriole, indigo bunting

rufous-sided towhee, black-capped chickadee, yellow-breasted chat, common flicker, blue jay, cardinal, bobwhite, orchard oriole, downy woodpecker, mourning dove, goldfinch, and tufted titmouse. Although not present on the study sites, the following species were recorded in forest habitats: great horned owl, barred owl, ruby-throated hummingbird, house wren, catbird, brown thrasher, robin, blue-gray gnatcatcher, white-eyed vireo, warbling vireo, prothonotary warbler, and Louisiana waterthrush. There is also considerable oldfield habitat of which I censused a 50 acre plot. As you might expect, the variety of species is much lower but the densities of some of the species were quite high. For example, there were 124 male yellowthroats/100 acres. Next in abundance was red-winged blackbird, then dickcissel, eastern meadowlark, short-billed marsh wren, indigo bunting, bobwhite, and woodcock. One late migrant should be noted. On the evening of June 2, a single female common merganser was seen flying up the Missouri River. John L. Zimmerman.

NOTES FROM BELOIT

Mr. Steve Burr of Salina, Kansas, tells me that I should report sighting what I believe was a Roadrunner. This sighting was on the highway about ten miles north of Beloit about August 1 at seven in the evening.

I am acquainted with the majority of birds found in Kansas but had never previously seen a bird resembling the Roadrunner. I am not positive in my identification but I am sure the bird was the Roadrunner or closely related to the species.

Perhaps you have had other reports about such sightings. In any event, this may prove as substantive evidence of the Roadrunner's presence this far north of its regular habitat. Msgr. Raymond M. Menard.

NOTES FROM BALDWIN

A Cattle Egret was seen 14 May, 1973, on a pasture about two miles southeast of Baldwin. It was first seen by Pat Jardon, an eighth-grader, who reported it to us. We were able to view it through a zoom telescope before it flew away. It was never seen again. Katharine Kelley and Amelia Betts.

SOUTHEAST KANSAS REPORT.

Migration was late this year, 1973. Winter wrens arrived 20 days later than last year, and we only had 2 pair. Eastern Phoebes arrived late also, later than usual and were 10 days later with incubation. They again nested in the same cellar and on the East wall, and raised 4 young. Spring was wet, with many rains, and the cellar had from 2' to 2.5' of water in it making it necessary to wade in with boots to get nest records, which Mr. Qualls was kind enough to do each time.

Painted Buntings are sighted in this same area each year, but we failed to get a record this year. No nests were ever found. Bulldozers have now moved in and cellar is gone. Painted Buntings may return to nest, but I doubt if they remain as the under growth is gone.

Jan. 14-73 1 Evening Grosbeak came to feeder at the Horelleson farm, left, returned to feed again and then departed and did not return. The Mulberry tree supplied food for many birds this year as usual, many Robins visited the tree, more numbers than ever before. Dickcissels returned 4-25 and were fewer in number compared to hundreds in the Clover and fields last year. (grain fields). No Ruby-throated Hummingbirds are here in numbers, but no nests have been recorded as yet.

Pilcolated Woodpeckers come up from the river and were here 6-26 and 7-11. If you don't see them you know they are there by their wild call.

Last but not least, I wish to report a 1972 record. April 29th we saw 1 male Lazuli Bunting, 5 miles North and 1 East of Lowell at the Jayhawk Lake area.

1 pair of Western Kingbirds were recorded in a plowed field, 6 miles north and 1.5 miles East of Lowell. This is our first record of this specie this far East in Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Qualls.

Unusual Behavior of the Catbirds

We have a pair of Catbirds that return to nest in the yard year after year. This year, 1973, they nested in the Lilac Bush near the house and by 6-4 had 4 chicks. The night of June 10th at 10:15 p.m. we heard them calling as if disturbed. Mr. Qualls investigated and found a snake lying across the nest, due to the darkness he could only scare it away. Chicks were still in the nest, whether they were dead, was not determined as he didn't touch them.

The next morning they were both calling and mewing. Everytime we went into the yard the female followed us, alighting on limbs close over our heads. If she wasn't in sight she immediately came to the trees over us and began mewing, which sounded like crying.

We decided we had better begin looking for the snake, so we searched the Lilac Bush, the female over us all the time. Mr. Qualls found the snake on the ground in leaves under the bush, he killed the culprit, cutting it into and placing it on the front lawn. The female began to fight the snake, picking up a piece and dropping it back on the grass. She kept this up for some time, until she was satisfied it was dead. We stood close by and watched. The male did not assist her in her vengeful fight, but sat on a low Oak limb, or on the fence. She then returned to the Lilac Bush and searched it as if looking for something.

She followed us crying and acted like she knew we could help her, and when we removed the threat she calmed down, but was still excited. We examined the snake later and found it had swallowed one chick. We believe the adults had removed

the other 3 chicks from the nest that night to a safer place, after the snake had been driven away. Their calling and actions in the yard indicated they were feeding and caring for young. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Qualls.

Midsummer in Shawnee County

A Henslow's Sparrow nest held 5 eggs 30 June. (Orville Rice, woods). Later 4 young were killed, probably due to the storm of 2 July, but 1 young may have fledged. Poor-wills and Western Meadowlarks are still in the county. Some shore-bird dates (woods): 14 July, Pectoral, white-rumped, Baird's Least, and Semipalmated Sandpipers; 20 July, Western Sandpiper; 21 July, Lesser Yellow-legs. A pair of adult Cedar Waxwings, apparently not nesting, was present 14 July. From 17 to at least 21 July many hundreds of Cliff Swallows passed through, which seems early. --woods.

NOTES FROM ADMIRE

First warblers were Wilson's on 8/16. Small waves of Red starts, Wilsons, Emp. Flycatchers on 9/4 and on 9/10. Best wave around 4:00 p.m. on 9/11 included a Blackburnian.

Pigeon Hawk 9/29 near Hillsboro. Abundance of Western Meadowlarks and absence of Vesper Sparrows.

Swamp Sparrow banded on 10/12 and a Fox on 11/6.

Le Contes Sparrows found on 10/18 still present 10/20.

Sharp Shins on 10/18, 10/21 and 10/27.

Pileated Woodpeckers have again been reported along the Neosho River.

Jean Schulenberg.

GREAT PLAINS WILDLIFE DAMAGE CONTROL WORKSHOP TO BE HELD AT THE STUDENT UNION, KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY, MANHATTAN, KANSAS, DECEMBER 10 - 12, 1973

The workshop is specifically planned for Extension and other state and federal agency personnel who have job responsibilities for educational programs in animal damage control in the Great Plains. It is not designed as a public meeting.

The most pressing need is to discuss problems created by coyotes, the predator causing great concern among farmers, ranchers and professionals involved in animal damage control programs. Professionals in the states for whom the workshop is planned, have expressed interest in participating in such a program.

This workshop would focus on (1) an assessment of the problem, (2) current research findings, (3) basic aspects of coyote biology, and (4) the use of Extension techniques for the reduction or prevention of livestock losses.

NORTH AMERICAN HAWK MIGRATION CONFERENCE TO BE HELD AT SYRACUSE, NEW YORK, APRIL 19.- 21, 1974

Valuable research on hawk migration has been done by many individuals and organizations over the past 40 years, but little work has so far been done to correlate these studies. The purpose of the North American Hawk Migration Conference, therefore, is to gather under one roof hawkwatchers from all over eastern North America--from the edge of the Great Plains at longitude 95° east to the Atlantic coast and from Manitoba to the Gulf of Mexico--to exchange observations on hawk migration, to set standards for record-keeping, and to agree on ways of sharing and collating information on a continuing basis.

The conference will be held at a Holiday Inn north of Syracuse, which is easily reached by interstate highways and is also served by trains, buses, and airlines. Registration will begin the evening of Thursday, April 18; the program will begin the next day and end late Sunday. Conferees who stay at the Holiday Inn can expect to pay about \$15-\$20 a night per room, plus \$3-\$6 a meal. The Onondaga Audubon Society has formed the host committee for the conference, and the host committee chairman, Dorothy W. Crumb, will be able to answer any questions you may have about transportation and accommodations. (Her address is Dorothy W. Crumb, Chairman, Host Committee, 3983 Gates Road North, Jamesville, N.Y. 13078.)

As the accumulation of our nesting data has greatly increased over the past several years (we now have some 200,000 nest-record cards on file) we have been frequently asked if we could supply nesting records for certain areas, particularly for wildlife refuges and states. We are now able to supply breeding data for geographical areas on a limited basis. Our current procedure is that all cards for species for which we have more than 1000 records are continually updated and stored on magnetic tapes. A list of these species is given below. We are now in a position to answer requests for data on these major species for particular areas at a fixed cost for the computer time, and an additional charge for the number of lines printed and on the number of cards punched. The computer time is independent of the number of records printed, although it decreases with the number of species searched. The charge for the print-out is directly related to the number of records. Recently, we supplied all the Michigan records of these major species to a researcher for a cost of \$26.00. This amount was roughly divided equally between computer time and print-out, a total of some 3,500 records.

Species with major amount of nesting data:

Mallard	3,500	Brown Thrasher	1,800
Blue winged Teal	1,200	Robin	10,400
Wood Duck	1,000	Eastern Bluebird	13,000
Killdeer	1,000	House Sparrow	1,100
Herring Gull	1,000	Redwing Blackbird	11,500
Mourning Dove	9,500	Common Grackle	4,000
Eastern Phoebe	4,000	Brown-headed Cowbird	1,300
Barn Swallow	8,000	Cardinal	2,450
Tree Swallow	5,500	American Goldfinch	1,000
House Wren	3,500	Chipping Sparrow	1,400
Mocking Bird	2,100	Field Sparrow	1,400
Catbird	2,000	Song Sparrow	1,300

Other species, with less than a thousand records, are edited but not punched until a need for analysis arrives. One reason for this is that it is relatively more expensive to punch and store information for many small species than for a few large species. Second, it is possible to get information on small numbers of species to the researcher at reasonable speed either by punching the data, or when the species has less than 100 records, by xeroxing.

We can supply duplicate computer decks with accompanying lists of codes to any individual wanting his own records if you will notify us when sending in your completed nest-record cards before they are filed in the whole data bank.

ATTENDED A. B. A. CONVENTION

Dr. and Mrs. Ivan Boyd, Baldwin City, and Mr. and Mrs. Martin Pressgrove, Osawatomie, attended the American Birding Association meeting at Kenmare, North Dakota June 14-17, 1973.

This was the first annual convention of this four-year-old organization which has as its purpose the enjoyment of bird study and scientific research. Many prominent ornithologists were in attendance and on the program. Roger T. Peterson was the banquet speaker and Chandler Robbins showed his film "Hawaiian Seabirds" one evening.

Scheduled during the four day period were field tours of the Des Lacs and Lostwood National Wildlife Refuges and a trip to the north unit of the Theodore Roosevelt National Park. These day-long trips by bus caravan included nesting areas of birds, many of which are seen in Kansas only during migration and others were special species of that area. Species included: western grebe, tree swallow, species of ducks, sharp-tailed grouse, Baird, LeConte's and sharp-tailed sparrows, McCown's and Chestnut collared longspur, Hungarian partridge, short and long-billed marsh Wrens and others.

Dr. and Mrs. R. T. Gammell, well-known banders, were in charge of local arrangements. The small community rolled out the Red Carpet to the 200 birders from 30 states and Canada. Many clubs cooperated in the hostessing responsibilities and rooms were provided in private homes.

The next convention will be in May 1975 at Point Poleo National Park, Canada, a great spot during spring migration.

CHRISTMAS COUNTS

Kansas was represented six times in the "Summary of Highest Counts of Individuals" for the United States for the last Christmas bird count, according to the April 1973 issue of "American Birds."

Manhattan made the list with 534 Bob-white and 4042 Tree Sparrows, Great Bend with 945 Harris Sparrows, Hays with six Ferruginous Hawks and 5868 Lapland Longspurs, and Dodge City with 320 Smith's Longspurs.

In the "Summary of All-time Highest Counts" Baldwin was listed with eight Harlan's hawks in 1959 (a four-way tie), Hays with 17 Prairie Falcons in 1959, Udall with 2190 Harris' Sparrows in 1968, Great Bend with 27,332 Lapland Longspurs in 1971, and Quivera with 3,000 Chestnut-collared Longspurs in 1961.

Miss Elizabeth Schnemayer of Topeka died April 17, 1973. She was a charter member of K.O.S. and had been executive secretary of the Topeka Audubon Club for many years.

CAMP TOWANYAK SPRING MIGRATION REPORT RESUME APRIL AND MAY 1973

Another spring migration has come to an end, giving us time to pause and reflect on its success. It seems as if we are never satisfied, and no matter how good birding is, we always wish it were better. There was more rain than usual, and cooler temperatures kept leaf and foliage growth down. Little or no wind during the entire warbler migration, along with the retarded foliage, made for easier-than-usual bird watching. On an average the temperatures were somewhat below normal for the two month period. A very heavy frost on May 15th was followed by another and the last on May 17 (3 weeks later than last year's final frost on April 25).

The first real wave of migrants came on April 21, following thundershower activity. April 23 brought another small wave. Wind, rain and cloud cover on April 29 and 30 brought waves of migrants on the 30th and May 1st. The first wave of warblers came on May 5, with eleven different species of warblers that day. The best day was May 13th, Mother's day, with a total of 78 species and 20 species of warblers. We had a total of 25 warbler species for the season.

Yellow-billed cuckoos put in their first appearance on May 7, but were never common throughout the season. The only Black-billed cuckoo observed here at camp was seen by Mick McHugh on May 6.

Our first Whip-poor-will sang at 9:30 p.m. April 22 and a Chuck-wills-widow announced his arrival the next morning at 5 a.m. Usually there is at least a week between these two. The first Ruby-throated hummingbird arrived May 6. Very few were seen during the spring season.

Red-headed woodpeckers arrived April 29 and several remained in the area to nest. The previous year they had wintered over. Flickers were more abundant than usual. On April 13, we observed three female flickers displaying and going through courtship antics. This continued for about a week and then the trio dispersed, presumably having found suitable mates. This behavior pattern seemed unusual to us, never having observed it before. However, Arthur Cleveland Bent in his Life Histories has this to say, "The courtship of the flicker is an elaborate and puzzling performance. Two birds face each other on branch or trunk and spread their tails and jerk their heads about in a waving motion. These bouts occur not only between male and female, but frequently between two males or two females.

Flycatchers of all species seemed below average in numbers. Phoebes arrived early as usual (March 14) and by April 27 were well into incubating with two nests under observation. Crested flycatchers and Wood peewees seemed greatly reduced in numbers. Both are nesting species. Least flycatchers, usually quite common, were not nearly as numerous as usual. We had first dates on Traill's flycatcher on 5-12 and on Acadian flycatcher on 5-22. Both were seen and heard a few other times. The Olive-sided flycatcher put in his first appearance 5-31 and then as if to make up for being so tardy, stayed through 6-4.

We were pleased to get the first Purple martins in about four years and two pair nested in the Trio-Musselman house by the swimming pool. Apparently successful, they brought approximately eight young off the nest, which should assure us of a few returning martins barring another Jefferson City massacre.

House wrens were not abundant during this migration and none of them stayed to nest. Last year we had three nesting pairs of House wrens, one pair within 70' of a nesting Carolina. They usually do not intrude on each others territory, and are not compatible near-nesters. On April 24, Jim found a dead adult Carolina wren in her nest under one of the cabin shutters. She had been dead for quite some time, apparently having succumbed to one of the bitter cold winter's nights.

Our first Brown thrasher came in on April 9th along with 2" of snow. (We were lucky--it was 18" in Northern Missouri and Iowa).

Woodthrushes were quite numerous and many more pairs than usual stayed to nest. We had a complete reversal of the ordinary trend with Gray-cheeked thrushes outnumbering Swainson's by 4 or 5 to 1. Singing of both species was greatly curtailed. We did not see or hear a Willow thrush this spring.

Ruby-crowned kinglets were fairly numerous. Cedar waxwings in singles and small groups were seen on May 5, 7, 10 and 16.

Vireos of all seven species were represented. White-eyed was the first to appear on April 21. Solitary vireos were fairly numerous--first date for them was 5-1. There was a definite wave of Red-eyed vireos on May 21. Philadelphia vireos were first seen on May 2 and several other times. They sometimes sing softly, almost under their breath, and sit quietly or work slowly through the leaves, giving us an excellent opportunity to study them. A Yellow-throated vireo put in an appearance on May 18 and was heard occasionally throughout the rest of May, all of June and up into July.

Warblers were good in quality and fairly good in quantity. The first warbler to arrive on 4-13 was the Louisiana waterthrush. . . I heard his lovely song from down along the creek. Other early arrivals were Parula on April 21st, Orange-crowned on 4-22 and Black and White on the 23rd. The highlight of the season was the sighting of a singing Swainson's warbler on May 4th, a rare southern bird and casual summer visitor in SE Missouri lowlands. It was the third local record--all three records being within 1/2 mile of each other. The first record was 05-11-57, sighted by Ben King and Elizabeth Cole. This specimen was taken by Ben King and is at Kansas University. The second record (and top bird of K.C.'s Ten Best for 1969) was seen at Towanyak May 23, 1969 by Jim and Mary Louise Myers. We had a single Cerulean on May 30. He stayed in one small area by the creek for half an hour, singing constantly, giving us ample opportunity to see and hear him. He is not a warbler that we see every year. On May 7, Kay Wahl and I watched a Palm warbler as he sang and wagged his tail. Another that is not seen every year. Nashville warblers seemed unusually common up through May 14th, at which time there was a noticeable decline in their numbers. We had about given up the chances of getting Bay-breasted for this spring when suddenly on May 22 three singing males appeared.

Baltimore orioles were very uncommon in our camp area this spring. We saw a few Orchard, but they are always infrequent.

Summer tanagers arrived April 21 and several pair visited the suet and donut feeders for a few weeks. Several pair nested. The Scarlet tanager put in his first appearance on April 29. At least one pair stayed.

Rose-breasted grosbeaks were more numerous during migration than in any previous year, with several pair remaining to nest. It was not unusual to sight 8 to 10 in a single tree. We saw our first blue grosbeak for the season April 20. Never a nesting specie right at Towanyak, it can always be seen at the top of the hill in a more open area. The Painted bunting was observed at Shawnee Mission Park in its usual haunts by several birders and Don Nepstad reported seeing two males on May 17th.

Our big flock of siskins fed through April but had thinned out by April 30 and our last date for pine siskins was May 18. On the 21st April there was a large flock of them feeding on dandelion and pepper grass on the ground along with migrating Chipping sparrows. A few Purple finch joined our siskins

occasionally for several days on and following April 15. We had missed having them at the feeders during late winter and early spring, but the siskin infiltration had discouraged both Purple finch and Goldfinch. Kay Wahl had Red crossbills at her feeder until May 22.

Sparrows for the period seemed below normal in numbers. Fox sparrows came in about the same time as usual (middle of March) but were not abundant and there was no apparent peak. This was in direct contrast to last year when they were most numerous. Harris's sparrows were about normal in numbers, but White-throats seemed somewhat less abundant. The latter were seen every day up through May 17 with noticeable waves on April 20 and May 11. Field sparrows returned to this area on April 12. A single Swamp sparrow was seen on April 17.

Mary Louise and Jim Meyers

The winter meeting of the Board of Directors will be held at Junction City on December 9 at Celia and Ralph White's place. Anyone wishing to have business brought before the board should send it to me right away. Max C. Thompson, President.

YOUR DUES ENVELOPE IS IN THIS MAILING. IT WAS INADVERTENTLY LEFT OUT OF THE LAST BULLETIN MAIL. PLEASE PAY THE TREASURER PROMPTLY.

TAIL END