WHOLE ISSUE *Nebraska Bird Review* (October 1966) 34(4)
The Nebraska Bird Review
A Magazine of Ornithology of the Nebraska Region

VOLUME XXXIV  OCTOBER, 1966  NUMBER 4

Published by the
NEBRASKA ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION, INC.
Founded 1899

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Comparative Arrival Dates of Selected Migratory Birds in Selected Counties in Nebraska ............................................ 66
Sandhill Crane Casualties in the Blizzard of March 22, 1966 .......... 69
Ross' Geese in Nebraska .......................................................... 70
Mourning Dove Nesting Success and Nest Site Selection in a Sandhill Region of Nebraska ........................................ 71
Possible Nesting McCown's and Chestnut-Collared Longspurs in Northwest Nebraska .............................................. 75
Book Reviews ............................................................................. 75
Notes ........................................................................................ 76
Index of Volume XXXIV ............................................................ 78

Published quarterly in January, April, July, and October by the Nebraska Ornithologists' Union as its official journal and sent free to all members who are not in arrears for dues. Subscriptions at $3.50 per volume in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, and $3.75 in all other countries, payable in advance. Single numbers, $1.00 each. All dues and subscriptions should be remitted to the Treasurer, George W. Brown, 2018 12th Avenue, Kearney, Nebraska 68847. Orders for back numbers should be sent to the Custodian, Mrs. Jean Tate, University of Nebraska State Museum, Lincoln, Nebraska 68508. All manuscripts for publication should be sent to the Editor, R. G. Cortelyou, 5109 Underwood Avenue, Omaha, Nebraska 68132.
COMPARATIVE ARRIVAL DATES OF SELECTED MIGRATORY BIRDS IN SELECTED COUNTIES IN NEBRASKA

Doris Gates

For the past 49 years, Annual Cooperative and Spring Migration and Occurrence Reports have been published in the Nebraska Bird Review. It seems that these reports should reveal a number of interesting things if anyone wished to search for them. William F. Rapp, Jr., used them to compile the "Twenty-five Year Summary of Bird Migration in Nebraska" the last installment of which was published in the January 1956 Number. Unfortunately, this series was not completed, wrens being the last birds considered.

Other possible studies might include fluctuations of ranges of certain erratic species as Red Crossbills, Evening Grosbeaks, Redpolls, and others. The gradual extension of range of some species is another possibility—as the westward movements of Cardinals, Myrtle Warblers and Tufted Titmice have been of some interest in recent years because of their change of range.

In the present study, an effort was made to learn the relative arrival dates of birds in Douglas County (Omaha) and Scotts Bluff County (Scottsbluff). These represent eastern and western extremes at nearly the same latitude (41° 15' and 41° 75' respectively) in Nebraska. Douglas County has an altitude of 1,000 feet above sea level as opposed to 4,662 feet for Scotts Bluff County.

Other comparisons were made between Lincoln (North Platte and Hershey) and Logan (Stapleton) Counties which are very close together nearly in the center of the state. Altitude at North Platte is 2,826 feet.

Migrating birds were chosen that are quite conspicuous and which live close to buildings, usually, so as to get a more accurate first date.1 This is not as easy as it might seem. Red-headed Woodpeckers (Melanerpes erythrocephalus) seem to qualify, but the fact is, this bird probably should be classed as a permanent resident in the southeast corner of the state since both adults and immatures can be seen throughout the winter in Nemaha and Douglas Counties. Often dates given for this species reflect winter birds rather than migratory ones. The same is true of Killdeers (Charadrius vociferus) and Common Grackles (Quiscalus quiscula). In the west, none of these may be seen in winter (with the possible exception of an occasional Killdeer). Brown Thrashers (Toxostoma rufum) and Eastern Phoebes (Sayornis phoebe) are possible candidates, but dates for them were so various that it seems likely that they were present earlier than they were actually reported in some years.

Among the birds which were chosen there were some winter dates, too, as the House Wren for Hastings on January 1.

Studies like this emphasize the importance of making comments about the birds. For example, "A House Wren was observed on January 1, however, the migratory wrens did not arrive until . . . ." and a later date should be given.

The birds selected were: Common Nighthawk (Chordeiles minor), Eastern Kingbird (Tyrannus tyrannus), Barn Swallow (Hirundo rustica),

1 The use of "door-yard" species should eliminate much, if not all, of the effect of differences in frequency of observation trips - a difference which cannot be determined from the available data.
House Wren (*Troglodytes aedon*), Red-eyed Vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*), Yellow-breasted Chat (*Icteria virens*), Baltimore Oriole (*Icterus galbula*), and Chipping Sparrow (*Spizella passerina*). According to Sibley and Short (1964), Baltimore and Bullock's Orioles (*Icterus bullockii*) freely inter-breed in Nebraska and should be considered conspecific. Where these two orioles are listed separately in the reports, the earlier date was used.

### TABLE 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common Nighthawk</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Kingbird</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barn Swallow</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House Wren</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red-eyed Vireo</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow-breasted Chat</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore Oriole</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chipping Sparrow</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average of average differences</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Results of the study appear in Tables 1 and 2. The eastern station was used as a base and the days above the base were considered as later days of arrival and recorded as plus. If an earlier date is given than the base, the days were recorded as minus. Averages were computed by dividing the total plus days by the number of years of plus dates. Likewise, the number of minus days were totaled and divided by the number of minus years.

Total number of years used in comparing Douglas and Scotts Bluff Counties range from 10 to 13. The reason for the variation lies usually in the fact that the bird was not reported in some years. Some reporters fail to give a date because they feel they did not get the first date. In some cases the dates were too early or late to consider. Winter dates of Chipping Sparrows were thrown out as were June dates for Common Nighthawks. As shown in Table 1, most arrival dates were earlier in Douglas County. There were two exceptions of the Common Nighthawk, one of the Eastern Kingbird, and three of the Barn Swallow. The greatest difference in eastern and western arrival was 36 days in the Red-eyed Vireo and the least time was zero in Barn Swallows meaning that they arrived on the same day in the two counties. Barn
TABLE 2
Comparisons Between Lincoln and Logan Counties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Kingbird</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House Wren</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore Oriole</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Swallows had the narrowest lapse of time (average of 8.4 days) and the Red-eyed Vireos and Chipping Sparrows had the greatest lapse of time (average 17.0 days). By totaling the average days difference and dividing by the eight species studied, one learns that the average difference is 14.2 days, or spring seems to arrive about two weeks earlier in Omaha than in Scottsbluff.

If two relatively close reporting areas should be compared, would their data be the same? Results from

![Graph of House Wren arrival dates]

The graph of the arrival dates of the House Wren seems rather representative of the findings of this study and is included for that reason. The solid line indicates Douglas County while the broken line indicates Scotts Bluff.
Lincoln and Logan Counties are shown in Table 2. Though Eastern Kingbirds usually appeared in Lincoln County earlier, Baltimore Orioles came to Logan County earlier and the House Wren came to each early the same number of years, eight years. The averages show that the birds arrived in Logan County a little earlier than in Lincoln County. With reliable reporters in both places, why the difference? It is probably not significant. If it is true that birds come back to the same areas, perhaps the Logan County ones are of an earlier arriving population. Another interesting feature may be noted here. Many people believe that birds return on the same date every year. This study shows that such is not the case.

**Literature Cited**


Chadron

---

**Sandhill Crane Casualties in the Blizzard of March 22, 1966**

In mid-March, 1966, there were about 100,000 Sandhill Cranes scattered, in large flocks, from Lincoln on to Grand Island in the Platte River valley. These, as is their custom, had paused in the northward spring migration in this area.

Through most of early March we enjoyed very mild weather; mostly clear with moderate winds, and temperatures in the mid 50's. On the morning of March 22 the skies were very cloudy and some rain mixed with sleet fell. This continued until about 3 PM, when the full fury of the storm hit the Elm Creek - Overton area. Northwesterly winds, gusting up to 70 mph, drove a fine powdery snow into a blinding milky haze which resembled dense fog. This reduced visibility to nearly zero.

The Cranes were feeding out in the harvested corn fields of the Platte River valley at this time. Shortly after the storm hit they tried to get back to the river, as is their habit for night roosting. This was extremely hazardous with the reduced visibility and strong winds, and numerous collisions with trees and power lines resulted.

I can attest to the extent of this reduced visibility, as I was driving through the storm at this time. I could not even see the fences and telephone poles along the roadside, and much of the time I could not even see the side of the road.

The next morning U. S. Game Agent Loren Bonde and Nebraska Conservation Officer Patrick traveled the Interstate highway, near Elm Creek and Odessa, and picked up 14 dead and 3 injured Cranes under the power lines near it. Nebraska Conservation Officer Salak reported 20 dead Cranes under a power line in one field near Grand Island. Subsequent conversations with area farmers revealed that there were numerous dead Cranes lying in many isolated fields.

It is hard to tell how many Cranes collided with the numerous trees in the river valley and lay concealed in the dense brush. I would hesitate to estimate the number of Cranes lost, but do believe that it would amount to several hundred.

Nebraska Waterfowl Biologist John Sweet reported several White-fronted Goose mortalities as a result of this
storm, but the loss was very slight as compared to the Crane loss. This was probably due to the fact that most of the Geese were roosting on the large lagoons, south of the Platte River valley, at the time the storm hit. There they merely sat tight and rode the storm out.

—Robert H. Wheeler, U.S. Game Management Agent, North Platte

Before the above article had been received, but after the Annual Meeting, at which some participants commented that they understood there were severe losses in the storm, Mrs. M. F. Shickley, North Platte, wrote:

“I found no evidence of Cranes killed by the storm and the farmers I talked to had not found any, but that would be in a relatively small area and my investigation of the matter was somewhat casual. I looked for dead birds at the park,” (in North Platte. Ed.) “too, under the trees where birds roost and any area where I thought they might show up. I didn’t find any, and the park foreman told me his men hadn’t reported any - if that means much. It doesn’t seem logical that we didn’t lose some birds in such a fierce storm, but I couldn’t find any evidence of it.”

The storm struck North Platte earlier - about noon - which might have made the visibility better. Ed.

ROSS’ GEESE IN NEBRASKA

John T. Sweet and Kenneth Robertson

Prior to 1963 there were no authenticated records on the Ross’ Goose (Chen rossii) in Nebraska. This fact is substantiated by Mrs. John Leushen (Nebraska Bird Review 31:51). A mounted specimen of an immature Ross’ Goose, previously uncatalogued, has recently been brought to light at the University of Nebraska State Museum (Tate, 1966). Very little is known about this specimen except that it is presumed to have been taken in the vicinity of Hooper, Nebraska along the Platte River during the fall of 1922. It has since been catalogued as UNSM ZM #11255.

A banding program was initiated in 1963 on a flock of Lesser Snow Geese (Chen hyperborea), which pass through the Nebraska Panhandle on their spring migration. On April 1, 1963, a total of 119 geese was trapped and banded from a flock estimated at 10,000 birds. The banded birds consisted of 102 Lesser Snow Geese, two Blue Geese (Chen caerulescens) and six Ross’ Geese.

The six Ross’ Geese were sexed and aged as one adult male, one immature female, and four immature males. In addition to the six unbanded birds, an immature female Ross’ Goose, previously banded and wearing a lavender plastic necktie was captured. Banding records, maintained by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, indicated that this bird had been banded the previous fall near Kindersley, Saskatchewan, Canada (Dzubin, 1965).

No trapping effort was made in the spring of 1964. An attempt was made in early April of 1965, but poor trapping conditions limited the catch to 44 Snow Geese.

From an estimated flock of 7,000 birds, a total of 225 geese were captured and banded on March 30-31, 1966. Of this total, there were 179 Snow Geese, one Blue Goose, and 45 Ross’ Geese. Age and sex of the Ross’ Geese were 17 adult males, 23 adult females, one immature male and four immature females.

1 This paper represents a contribution from Nebraska Pittman-Robertson Project W-15-R, “Surveys and management of Waterfowl.” Nebraska Game, Forestation and Parks Commission.
mature females.

Thirty-nine Ross' Geese were captured on March 30 on the first trapping attempt, and six birds were captured on the second day's effort. In addition to the birds banded, one immature female Ross' Goose which had previously been banded, was captured. Banding information for this bird has, as yet, not been received.

All of the birds captured were trapped on a sandhill lake approximately ten miles northeast of Alliance, Box Butte County, Nebraska, by Nebraska Game, Forestation and Parks Commission personnel. The birds were captured on loafing sites, with projected net traps.

LITERATURE CITED


Game, Forestation and Parks Commission

MOURNING DOVE NESTING SUCCESS AND NEST SITE SELECTION IN A SANDHILL REGION OF NEBRASKA

Ronald D. Klataske

The Mourning Dove (Zenaidura macroura) is admired as a song bird and as a game bird throughout the United States. This dove is the most abundant American game bird (Haynes, 1961) and is the only one to nest in all 48 continental states (Edminster, 1954).

Since it is extensively hunted, complete knowledge of the Mourning Dove's nesting habits and needs is vital to the wise management of this species. However, little information has been published about Mourning Dove nesting or production in the Nebraska Sandhills.

This research was initiated to determine the nesting success and the nest site selection of the Mourning Dove at the Valentine National Wildlife Refuge in Cherry County, northwestern Nebraska, during the summer of 1965.

Acknowledgements are extended to Messrs. Jon M. Malcolm, Assistant Refuge Manager, and Nelius B. Nelson, Refuge Manager, for their willing assistance with this project.

STUDY AREA

The study was conducted along the northern shore of Hackberry Lake, near the headquarters of the Valentine National Wildlife Refuge. This area is within the Nebraska Sandhills—a region made up of grassy hills, meadows, marshes and lakes. Perennial grasses are the dominant vegetation, with trees and shrubs occurring around farmyards and in shelterbelts.

Because of the extensive sandy soils there is no cultivation on or near the refuge. Agricultural use of land in this region is limited to haying and grazing by cattle (Robriger, 1965).

A total of thirteen species of trees occurred within the study area (Table 1), which was about 10 acres in size. Three residences, refuge headquarters and other buildings, roads, lawns and shrubs were also within the area.

METHODS

The study was conducted between June 10 and September 10, 1965—primarily on weekends and evenings, during the author's spare time while working as a wildlife biology aide at the Refuge.

The research unit was systematically searched for nests once each week, a task which required approximately 10 to 15 hours weekly. Doves
have an incubation and brooding period of about 14 days each (Caldwell, 1964). Thus, a successful nest was active for about 28 days and had at least four chances of being discovered while in use.

Once a nest was discovered, it was periodically viewed from a distance to discover if it was still active. The young were banded when about 10 days old. The tree species in which a nest was located was recorded, and a numbered metal tag was placed at the base of the tree.

All trees in the study area with a diameter larger than three inches, three feet above the ground, were counted to measure the nesting habitat available and evaluate the nesting preferences of the Mourning Dove. No nesting was observed in trees with a diameter smaller than three inches.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Nest Site Selection

The tree species which appeared to be most preferred by Mourning Doves for nesting sites included Chinese elm, ash, American elm and red cedar, respectively.

Although there were only 12 Chinese elm trees, they contained 7 nests, with an average of only 1.7 Chinese elm trees per nest. Likewise, 15 American elm trees contained 4 nests, with an average of 3.8 trees per nest. The two elm species combined made up 2 percent of the 1,404 trees available and contained 12 percent of the 93 nests. Most elm trees of both species were large and provided many potential nesting sites.

There were only 3 ash trees present, and one nest was found in these. Due to the small sample of ash trees, the nesting observed in these may not be representative.

Of the more abundant tree species in the study area, a noticeable preference for nesting sites in red cedar was observed. There were 6.9 red cedar trees for each nest in a red cedar tree. Although these trees comprised 15 percent of the trees available, they contained 32 percent of the nests. These evergreen trees were most important as nesting sites early in the season when deciduous trees lacked concealment.

Ponderosa pine, willow and cottonwood trees were also common and provided Dove nesting sites. Mourning Dove nesting in these trees was approximately in proportion to their relative abundance. Ponderosa pine comprised 10 percent of the trees, and they contained 11 percent of the nests; cottonwoods made up 4 percent of the trees and they contained 4 percent of the nests; willows comprised 19 percent of the trees and they contained 16 percent of the nests. There were 14.2 pine, 15.3 cottonwood and 17.5 willow trees for each dove nest in each species.

Black locust and mulberry trees appeared to be the least favored for nesting, of the common tree species present. Only 19 percent of the nests were in black locust, which made up 42 percent of the trees available, and 3 percent of the nests were in mulberry trees, which made up 7 percent of the trees. There were 32.6 black locust and 32.3 mulberry trees for each dove nest in each species.

Although Doves appeared to prefer certain tree species for nesting, the growth form of a tree and the surrounding habitat is important in determining its suitability for dove nesting. Trees with few branches, such as those growing in dense stands, had less nesting activity than trees with many branches and more individual concealment.

All except two nests were constructed by the Doves themselves. One nesting attempt was in a Robin (Turdus migratorius) nest, and an-

1Scientific names of trees are given in Table 1.
Table 1. Relationship between the number of trees and the number used for nesting by doves

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tree Species</th>
<th>No. of trees</th>
<th>Percent total trees</th>
<th>No. of nests</th>
<th>Percent total nests</th>
<th>Nest/tree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black locust (Robinia pseudoacacia)</td>
<td>578</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19.4</td>
<td>1/32.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willow (Salix spp.)</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>1/17.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Cedar (Juniperus virginiana)</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>1/16.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ponderosa pine (Pinus ponderosa)</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>1/14.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mulberry (Morus sp.)</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>1/12.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cottonwood (Populus deltoides)</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>1/15.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American elm (Ulmus americana)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>1/17.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese elm (Ulmus pumila)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>1/18.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honey locust (Gleditsia triacanthos)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>1/20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boxelder (Acer negundo)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1/3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ash (Fraxinus sp.)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>1/1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian olive (Elaeagnus angustifolia)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>1/1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,404</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0%</strong></td>
<td><strong>93</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0%</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
other in an Eastern Kingbird (Tyrannus tyrannus) nest. Doves nesting in other bird's nests is common (Hanson and Kossack, 1963) and has been observed by many researchers.

No ground nesting was observed in the area. However, it is common in Oklahoma (Downing, 1959). Ground nesting in the study unit may have been limited by predators, such as snakes. The stomach contents of three bull snakes (Pituophis sp.) were examined. One contained two young doves, and another contained a dove egg.

Nesting Success and Production

Information on nesting success is based on 93 nesting attempts, in 82 different nests (11 renested in the same nest), which were known to contain eggs or young Doves during the study.

Fifty-seven (61.3 percent) of the 93 nesting attempts produced young to fledging—a total of 107, with an average of 1.15 per nesting attempt. Forty-eight (84.2 percent) of the 57 successful nesting attempts which produced fledglings, produced two each, while eight (14 percent) produced one each, and one (1.8 percent) produced three.

The 61.3 percent success recorded here is higher than that recorded in two previous Nebraska studies. LaPointe (1958) found that only 26 percent of the 98 nesting attempts he studied in a shelterbelt near Grand Island, in central Nebraska, were successful; while McClure (1946) reported a success of 47.9 percent of the 385 nestings he observed near Ord, in central Nebraska. However, the success observed at the Valentine National Wildlife Refuge is similar to that recorded in Iowa. Carter (1957) stated that 60.3 percent of 327 nestings in Lewis, Iowa, were successful; and Jumper, et al. (1956) reported a success of 61 percent of 203 nestings observed in the same town.

Thirty-six (38.7 percent) of the 93 nesting attempts were unsuccessful, because of desertion, predation, weather and unknown factors. Eight nests containing eggs were deserted, eggs in seven nests were destroyed by birds of unknown species, and the eggs were blown by the wind from two nests.

Four young Doves were found dead in four separate nests, but the cause of death was not determined. The remaining unsuccessful nesting attempts were due to unknown causes.

Usually only two Mourning Dove eggs were found in a nest, however, five of 101 nests observed (including eight outside the study area) contained three eggs each. Of these, all three young hatched in only two nests, and were successfully reared in only one.

SUMMARY

Fifty-seven (61.3 percent) of 93 Mourning Dove nesting attempts observed in northwestern Nebraska were successful. The causes of unsuccessful nesting included desertion, predation and weather.

Mourning Doves appeared to prefer Chinese elm, American elm and red cedar for nest sites. Ponderosa pine, cottonwood and willow trees were used in approximate proportion to their relative abundance. Black locust and mulberry trees appeared to be the least favored for nesting, of the more abundant tree species present. However, the growth form of a particular tree may be as important as its species in determining its value as nesting habitat. No ground nesting was observed.

LITERATURE CITED


POSSIBLE NESTING McCOWN'S AND CHESTNUT-COLLARED LONGSPURS IN NORTHWEST NEBRASKA

While on a vacation trip of touring and birdwatching through northwestern Nebraska, I located, on June 2, 1966, several colonies of McCown's and Chestnut-collared Longspurs in a partially-grazed short-grass prairie habitat about 33 miles north of Scottsbluff, Nebraska. Males of both species were in full breeding plumage and were in active courtship, i.e., singing, feather fluffing, defense of their chosen mate. Both sexes performed the aerial flight-song courtship displays, though more often and more spectacularly performed by the males. There were at least 70 McCown's and at least 16 Chestnut-collared present.

The bulk of the Longspurs were in a field on the south side of State Road 87 about 33 miles north of Scottsbluff. The remainder were on the south side of a dirt connecting road between State Roads 87 and 29. The main colony was found 5 to 6 miles beyond (as one drives north on 87) the cut-off onto the connecting dirt road. A waterpump with a windmill (about 175 yards from the road) seemed to be their focal point. The lesser colony was found one to two miles west along the dirt road.

No positive nesting activities were seen; however, several McCown's were noted carrying debris in their bills during their aerial flights. Conceivably, that might have been part of the courting ritual. Nevertheless, June is exceptionally late to find Longspurs in Nebraska unless they were nesting. Repeated stalking (for telephotoing purposes) and walking through the prairie did not chase them away. Individual pairs seemed to return to specific ground and "air" sites as soon as I had cleared their territory. I obtained reasonable 550 mm tele-photo shots (35 mm, color) of the McCown's.

—Paul G. DuMont, Washington, D.C.

BOOK REVIEWS


"Encyclopedic" is the word for the two volumes of BIRDS OF COLORADO by Bailey and Niedrach. The central states have long needed a definitive work—if any such study
can indeed be definitive. The authors have many years of experience not only in Colorado but in other states and other parts of the world. They are students in the true sense of the word. They have gathered information from many publications, and have put together outstanding photographs as well as colored plates of most of the birds discussed. There are 124 colored plates of 420 species representing the work of 23 artists, and over 400 photographs.

Although the body of information in from Colorado, notes are made for birds of Nebraska, Kansas, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming. Aside from detailed descriptions of birds and their nesting habits, experiences of the authors and other qualified persons are given in very readable non-technical form. The first 70 pages include such topics as general information about birds (migration, classification of birds in outline form, etc.), history of ornithology in Colorado, and a brief introduction to the ecology of the mountains showing life zones and the major plants and birds that might occur there. Genera of plants are outlined in their families and even some of the species are given as well as common names.

Any serious bird student, particularly of the states covered by the book, would not be without these two volumes and any eager newcomers to the study of ornithology would do well to buy the BIRDS OF COLORADO before investing in other books for their libraries.

-Doris Gates


Paul Johnsgard is undoubtedly the best informed individual on the behavior of ducks and their relatives. He has gained his information in years of study of the birds at first hand in the field and in gardens where the birds were at least semi-free. No other person has witnessed some of the displays that Dr. Johnsgard describes.

Behavior patterns may be used as a means of classification and in fact in this book some changes of classification are suggested. In an appendix members of the family Anatidae are arranged in their probable natural relationship. The book is well illustrated with sketches and photographs.

One of the most valuable contributions of the book, aside from Anatidae classifications, is the presentation of a method of study which could be applied to other groups of birds.

Any serious bird student should consider the HANDBOOK OF WATERFOWL BEHAVIOR a requirement for his library.

-Doris Gates

NOTES

Cattle Egret. On September 11, 1965, Mr. and Mrs. Elden Lewis, farmers near Holstein, observed a strange white bird in the pasture with a herd of cattle. After careful study of size and markings they identified the bird as a Cattle Egret.

-Bernice Welch, Hastings

Golden-crowned Sparrow. My husband, his granddaughter Cynde, age 11, Edith Meyer, and I were taking the spring count May 14, 1966. We saw some birds we couldn't identify along a freshwater ditch and among the bushes on the edge of it. Then another flew in with the yellow on the crown of its head. It stayed long enough for all of us to get a good look at a short distance. Cynde was the one who found the picture in Peterson's Western Guide and there was no doubt in any of our minds but what it was a Golden-crowned Sparrow.

-Mary Ann Banghart, Scottsbluff
Summer Ring-necked Duck. I saw a Ring-necked Duck on Lake Manawa (Iowa) on June 19, 1966. I had not seen one since April 1 (at the same place), nor have I seen one since then through August. When I first saw it it was in a sleeping position on the water, with the shoulder mark visible. I got close enough to see the ring on the bill without glasses. It made no movements except to raise its head from time to time, although I was walking along a bare shore.

—R. G. Cortelyou, Omaha

Distressed Coot. On June 6, 1966, I saw an adult American Coot on Lake Manawa (Iowa) in water shallow enough to have emergent vegetation nearby. Most of the time just the head and neck of the bird were showing, although at times it was completely under water and at other times it made slow flying motions with its wings which would bring more of the bird to the surface (but still much lower in the water than is normal). When I first saw it a Pied-billed Grebe was close by, and other Coots a little farther off. None of these birds showed alarm, although the Grebe did drift off. The Coot made no sound that I was aware of. At times the bird was facing east, and at times west. The road by which I left the area went along the side of the bay in which I had seen the bird, but I saw no signs of the Coot when I left, so I gave up the idea of finding a boat and checking further. I suspect a turtle had caught it.

—R. G. Cortelyou, Omaha

Gray (or Hungarian) Partridge. Near a lagoon north of Edgar on June 25, 1966, a group of members of the Brooking Bird Club flushed a Gray or Hungarian Partridge. We thought it might have a nest in the area, but careful search failed to reveal one. The bird was somewhat larger than a quail and showed the short rufous tail very clearly when it flew, so we felt it could be nothing else. The local conservation officer, Bruce Wiebe, said that Gray Partridges had been introduced in that area several years ago and that they were sighted occasionally. Other members of the party were Mrs. Elden Percival, Mrs. A. M. Jones, Mrs. R. R. Damerell, and Miss Vera Maunder.

—Mrs. O. W. Ritchey, Hastings

Roseate Spoonbill. On August 20, 1966, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Hohnstein, Hastings, Route 2, were startled to see a pair of tall pinkish wading birds with bright reddish feathers on their shoulders. They were in a roadside ditch just west of the Greenwood cemetery. Mrs. Hohnstein thought they were immatures for they seemed to have no feathers on their heads, which were peculiar in shape, with spoon-shaped bills. She reported the observation to Burton Nelson of the Hastings Museum, who went out at once but failed to find the birds. From the tracks that he saw and the details of the description given by the Hohnsteins Nelson was convinced that the birds were Roseate Spoonbills.

—Vera Maunder, Hastings
## INDEX TO VOLUME XXXIV

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal/Species</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Albino, partial</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexis, Oscar</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anderson, Johnny</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avocet, American</td>
<td>17, 32, 53, 63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Badger</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bailey, Alfred Marshall</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honorary Member</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banghart, Cynde</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harry</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Harry</td>
<td>38, 58, 76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bassett, Mrs. Oona</td>
<td>39, 58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bittern, American</td>
<td>17, 48, 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Least</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>species</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackbird, Brewer’s</td>
<td>37, 56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red-winged</td>
<td>16, 17(2), 33, 37, 43, 48, 56, 64(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rusty</td>
<td>37, 56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow-headed</td>
<td>33, 48, 64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>species</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bluebird, Eastern</td>
<td>16, 37, 43, 55, 63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain</td>
<td>43, 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blus, Lawrence J.</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Progress Report on the Prairie Grouse Nesting Study in the Nebraska Sandhills</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bobolink</td>
<td>34, 43, 52, 56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bobwhite</td>
<td>2, 10, 17, 36, 42, 48, 49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bols, Lydia</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Book Reviews</td>
<td>16, 59, 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bramel, Grover C.</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brashear, Mrs. J. W.</td>
<td>38, 47, 58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown, Gary</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George W.</td>
<td>35, 48, 49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laurie</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marian G.</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randy</td>
<td>35, 49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bufflehead</td>
<td>36, 48, 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bullsnake</td>
<td>24, 73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bunting, Indigo</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lark</td>
<td>34, 41, 43, 57, 64(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snow</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burd, Treva</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canvasback</td>
<td>32, 36, 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardinal</td>
<td>16, 37, 43, 48, 49, 57, 64, 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catbird</td>
<td>17, 43, 55, 63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chat, Yellow-breasted</td>
<td>56, 67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickadee, Black-capped</td>
<td>16, 37, 42, 48, 49, 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicken, Greater Prairie</td>
<td>23, 52, 62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prairie</td>
<td>2, 10, 15, 16, 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chukar</td>
<td>2, 10, 52, 58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commers, Jim</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparative Arrival Dates of Selected Migratory Birds in Selected Counties in Nebraska</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coot, American</td>
<td>17, 32, 48, 52, 77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cormorant</td>
<td>15, 16, 31, 48, 51, 62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cortelyou, R. G.</td>
<td>17, 43, 48, 62, 77(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. and Mrs. R. G.</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counties</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adams</td>
<td>35, 36, 40, 41, 42(3), 50(2), 51(2), 63(8), 64(7), 66, 76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blaine</td>
<td>23, 62, 63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Box Butte</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo</td>
<td>35, 36, 49(2), 69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cass</td>
<td>50, 51, 58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cedar</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherry</td>
<td>2, 18, 71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clark</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuming</td>
<td>63(5), 64(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custer</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dakota</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dawes</td>
<td>16, 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dawson</td>
<td>49(4), 69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dodge</td>
<td>46, 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas</td>
<td>36, 41, 42, 50, 51, 63(2), 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gage</td>
<td>36, 39, 51, 58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garden</td>
<td>31, 62(2), 63(2), 64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garfield</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greeley</td>
<td>35, 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hall</td>
<td>69, 74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holt</td>
<td>18, 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jefferson</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kearney</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keith</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lancaster</td>
<td>35, 36, 48, 49(2), 51, 58, 62, 63, 64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln</td>
<td>35, 36, 38(2), 39, 42, 49(3), 51, 58, 63(3), 64, 66, 70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Nebraska Bird Review

Logan 36, 38, 44, 66
Loup 2, 23, 63
McPherson 36, 39, 51, 58
Nemaha 36, 38, 51, 58, 66
Nuckolls 63, 64
Pawnee 58
Phelps 49, 69
Platte 40
Saline 41, 63
Sarpy 36, 42, 50, 51
Saunders 48
Scotts Bluff 36, 37, 38, 42, 51, 58, 66, 76
Seward 63 (11), 64 (5)
Sheridan 18
Sioux 75
Stanton 63
Thomas 23, 62 (2), 63 (4), 64 (5)
Valley 74
Cowbird, Brown-headed 37, 43, 48, 50, 57, 64
Cox, Mrs. Morris A. 42, 58
Coyote 6, 13, 24
Crane, Sandhill 6, 11, 49, 52, 69
Creepcr, Brown 37, 54
Crossbill, Red 38, 50, 57, 66
Crow, Common 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 37, 48, 54, 63
Cuckoo, Black-billed 42, 53, 63
Yellow-billed 53
Curlew, Long-billed 33, 42, 50
Dachauer, Rev. Alban 38, 47
Damerell, Mrs. R. R. 35, 62, 77
Dappen, Glen E. 47
Dennison, Marian 38
Dickcissel 17, 43, 57, 64
Dog, Prairie 6, 13
Dove, Mourning 2, 6, 10, 12, 15(2), 17, 34, 36, 41, 42, 48, 53, 63, 71
Rock 17, 36, 48, 53, 63
Dowitcher, species 48, 53
Duck, Ring-necked 36, 48, 51, 77
Ruddy 33, 36, 48, 51
Wood 18, 42, 51
species 17
DuMont, Paul G. Possible Nesting McCown’s and Chestnut-colored Longspurs in Northwest Nebraska 75
Eagle, Bald 14, 36, 49, 52
Golden 11, 14, 15, 32, 36, 52
Early Record of the Ross’ Goose in Nebraska 46
Egret, Cattle 76
Common 50
Snowy 51
Eiche, August, In Memoriam 20
Eigsti, W. E. 35
Eilers, Mr. and Mrs. Dick L. 58
Falcon, Peregrine 36, 38, 39, 52
Prairie 14, 17, 38, 52
Ferguson, R. F. 58
Fiala, Kent 58
Field Day, Fall (1965) 15
Spring (1966) 48
Finch, House 37, 43, 57
Purple 37, 57
Flicker 16, 17, 37, 42, 48, 49, 54, 63
Flycatcher, Acadian 54
Alder see Traill’s Empidonax 16, 42, 54
Great Crested 42, 54
Least 50
Scissor-tailed 50, 54, 58
Traill’s 17, 50
Yellow-bellied 50, 54
Gadwall 10, 17, 33, 36, 48, 51
Gallinule, Common 50, 52
Gates, Doris 16(2), 17, 35, 76(2)
Comparative Arrival Dates of Selected Migratory Birds in Selected Counties in Nebraska 66
Glandon, Earl 38
Mr. and Mrs. Earl, Hooded Warbler in Logan County 44
Gnatcatcher, Blue-gray 55
Goldeneye, Common 36, 51
Goldfinch, American 16, 17, 38, 48, 57, 64
Goodson, Mrs. E. O. 58
Goose, Blue 36, 48, 50, 51, 70
Canada 17, 32, 36, 49, 50, 51
Ross’ 46, 70
Snow 36, 48, 50, 51, 70
White-fronted 51, 69
Goshawk 50
Grackle, Common 12, 17(2), 37, 41, 43, 48, 56, 64, 66
Grebe, Eared  31, 40, 48, 51, 62
Horned  40, 51
Pied-billed  33, 40, 48, 51
Western  33, 39, 51
Griffin, Verneil  39
Grosbeak, Black-headed  50
Blue  12, 57, 64(2)
Evening  37, 57, 66
Rose-breasted  43, 57
Grouse, Sharp-tailed  2, 10, 15, 16, 23, 33, 36, 42, 52, 62
Gull, Bonaparte’s  39, 49, 50, 53
California  40, 50, 53
Franklin’s  16, 32, 48, 49, 53, 63
Herring  36, 39, 53
Ring-billed  34, 36, 39, 48, 53
species  15, 16
Gyrfalcon  16
Hansen, Charles  35
Harden, Mrs. Lynn  39
Harrington, Ralph  35, 58
Hatch, Daniel E.  47
Hawk, Broad-winged  49, 52
Cooper’s  17, 52
Ferruginous  14, 52
Marsh  6, 11, 14, 15, 36, 48, 49, 52
Pigeon  36, 50, 52
Red-shouldered  15, 36, 52
Red-tailed  15, 36, 48, 52, 62
Rough-legged  14, 36, 52
Sharp-shinned  52
Sparrow  11, 14, 15, 17, 36, 48, 49, 52
Swainson’s  14, 33, 52, 62
Heinemann, Mrs. Paul  38, 50
Heron, Black-crowned Night  11, 31, 48, 51, 62
Great Blue  6, 11, 15, 17, 36, 42, 51
Green  17, 51
Little Blue  50
Yellow-crowned Night  51
Heywood, Ida May  38
Hohnstein, Mr. and Mrs. Paul  77
Holcomb, Larry C.  47
Hooded Warbler in Logan County  44
Horrigan, Mrs. Ray  35
Hummingbird, Broad-tailed  50
Ruby-throated  54
Huntley, C. W.  41
Jackrabbit, Black-tailed  7, 13
White-tailed  7, 13
Janko, Mrs. George  35
Jay, Blue  16, 17, 37, 42, 48, 54
Pine  54
Johnsgard, Paul A.  47, 76
Jones, A. M., In Memoriam  49
Mrs. A. M.  35, 77
Junco, Oregon  38, 57
Slate-colored  38, 48, 57
White-winnged  43, 50
species  16, 38, 49
Kime, Mr. and Mrs. George  35
Kennedy, Mrs. C. E.  35
Killdeer  6, 11, 17, 32, 36, 42, 48, 52, 63, 66
Kinches, Carol  49
Kingbird, Cassin’s  54, 58
Eastern  17, 34, 42, 48, 54, 63, 64, 66
Western  34, 42, 44, 54, 63
Kingfisher, Belted  16, 17, 36, 48, 49, 54
Kinglet, Golden-crowned  37, 55
Ruby-crowned  16, 48, 55
Klataske, Ronald D.
Mourning Dove Nesting Success and Nest Site Selection in a
Sandhill Region of Nebraska  71
Western Kingbird Nesting in the
Nebraska Sandhills  44
Laing, Ann  35
Lanka, Clarence  44
Lark, Horned  6, 11, 15, 16, 17, 34, 37, 48, 49, 54, 63
LeDioyt, Glenn H.  38, 41, 49
Leushen, Mrs. John  47(2), 62, 70
Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Elden  76
Longspur, Chestnut-collared  29, 58, 75
Lapland  38, 58
McCown’s  75
Smith’s  58
Loon, Common  51
Madsen, Violette E.  38
Magpie, Black-billed  6, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 37, 42, 54
Malkowski, James 38, 58
Mallard 2, 10, 17, 33, 36, 42, 48, 49, 50, 51
Marrow, Ronnie 35, 49
Marsh, Mrs. H. L. 35
Mrs. Marie 35
Marshall, Paul 39
Martin, Larry D. 47
Mr. and Mrs. Lynn 49
Martin, Purple, 42, 48, 54
Maunder, Vera 35, 41, 50, 62, 77(2)
McCole, Jim, 38
McClure, H. Elliott, Some Observations of Vertebrate Fauna of the Nebraska Sandhills, 1941 through 1943 2
McIntosh, Edith 38, 39
McMullin, Mrs. Jessamine 38
Meadowlark, Eastern 17, 34, 43, 48, 56
Western 15, 16, 34, 43, 48, 56
species 5, 11, 12, 37, 49, 55, 64
Meeting, The Sixty-fifth Annual 47
Mengel, Dr. Robert M. 47
Merganser, Common 10, 36, 49, 52
Hooded 33, 50, 52
Red-breasted 52
Meyer, Edith 76
Mockingbird 37, 55
Moody, Scott 35
Morris, Lee 17, 49
Morris, A. E. 35
Dr. Rosalind 35, 49(2).
Morton, Margaret 29
Mourning Dove Nesting Success and Nest Site Selection in a Sandhill Region of Nebraska 71
Mowery, Mrs. B. F. 38, 58
Muskrat 13
National Forest, Nebraska 24
Nelson, Burton 77
Donald 38
Nesting Birds of the Crescent Lake National Wildlife Refuge 31
Nests and Nesting 12, 18, 23, 31, 41, 44, 61, 71 75
Niedrach, Robert J. 59, 75
Nielsen, Mrs. Wait 39, 58
Nighthawk, Common 17, 53, 63, 66
Nuthatch, Pigmy 49
Red-breasted 37, 48, 54
White-breasted 16, 37, 54
Oriole, Baltimore 43, 56, 64, 67
Bullock's 43, 56, 67
Orchard 17, 43, 48, 56, 64(2)
Osprey 50
Ovenbird 56
Owl, Barred 53
Barn 53, 63
Burrowing 6, 11, 12, 17
Great Horned 16, 33, 36, 42, 48, 53, 63
Long-eared 36, 50
Saw-whet 50, 53, 58
Screech 17, 36, 42, 53
Short-eared 53
Snowy 50
Palmer, Mrs. Willard 35
Partridge, Gray 77
Patton, Mrs. Floyd 39
Payne, Raphael R., Nesting Birds of the Crescent Lake National Wildlife Refuge 31
Pelican, White 50, 51
Percival, Mr. and Mrs. Eldon 35, 41
Mrs. Eldon 77
Perkins, Mrs. S. A. 42
Pewee, Eastern Wood 17, 54
Western Wood 54
Phalarope, Northern 50
Wilson's 48, 50
Pheasant, Ring-necked 2, 10, 17, 36, 42, 48, 52
Plumage aberration 40
Phoebe, Eastern 16, 17, 42, 48, 54, 63, 64, 66
Say's 42, 49, 54, 63
Pintail 10, 33, 48, 51
Pipit, Sprague's 55
Water 17, 55
Plank, John E. 38, 58
Plover, American Golden 52
Black-bellied 50
Piping 50
Semipalmated 48, 52
Upland 2, 10, 15, 34, 52
Plumage aberration 40
Pluta, Mrs. Joseph 38, 41
Pogge, Shirley 35
Poor-will 50, 53, 58
Possible Nesting McCown's and Chestnut-collared Longspurs in Northwest Nebraska 75
Powell, Dr. Leon 38, 43
Progress Report on the Prairie Grouse Nesting Study in the Nebraska Sandhills 23
Pruss, Dr. Neva 48
Rabbit, Cottontail 6, 13
Radford, Norma 35
Rail, Virginia 48, 50
Rapp, William F., Jr. 66
Redhead 33, 36, 48, 51
Redpoll, Common 37, 50, 57, 58, 66
Redstart, American 16, 56
Reports, 1965 Christmas Bird Count 35
Eighth (1965) Fall Record Report 50
1965 Nest Card Survey 61
1965 Nesting Report 41
Spring Migration and Occurrence Report, 1965 Correction 16
Treasurer's 22
Ritchey, Mrs. O. W. 35, 41, 62, 77
Robertson, Kenneth, Ross' Geese in Nebraska 70
Robin 11, 16, 17, 37, 41, 43, 48, 49, 55, 63
Ross' Geese in Nebraska 70
Sanderling 53
Sandhills 2, 23, 31, 43, 71
Sandhill Crane Casualties in the Blizzard of March 22, 1966 69
Sandpiper, Baird's 48, 53
Least 17, 53
Pectoral 48, 53
Semipalmated 48, 53
Solitary 17, 53
Spotted 17, 48, 52
Stilt 50
Western 50
White-rumped 50, 53
Sapsucker, Yellow-bellied 37, 54
Scap, Lesser 36, 48, 51
Schneider, Mrs. Jean 38, 50
Scheiber, Hazel 49
Scoter, White-winged 40, 50, 51
Shafer, Melvin 15
Sharpe, Roger S. 47(2), 62
Nesting Birds of the Crescent Lake National Wildlife Refuge 31
1965 Nest Card Survey 61
Shickley, Mrs. M. F. 35, 38(2), 40, 58, 61, 62, 70
Short, Lester L. Jr., Some Spring Migrant and Breeding Records from Northern Nebraska 18
Shoveler 10, 17, 33, 36, 48, 51
Shrike, Loggerhead 14, 37, 43, 48, 55, 63
Northern 37, 55
Siskin, Pine 16, 37, 48, 57
Skryja, David 38
Skunk, Striped 13, 24
Snake 24, 25, 73
Sneipe, Common 2, 10, 48, 52
Solitaire, Townsend's 37, 55
Some Observations of Vertebrate Fauna of the Nebraska Sandhills, 1941 through 1943 2
Some Spring Migrant and Breeding Records from Northern Nebraska 18
Sora 17, 48, 52
Sparrow, Baird's 57
Chipping 17, 19, 43, 48, 57, 64, 67
Clay-colored 16, 19, 57
Field 57
Fox 58
Golden-crowned 76
Grasshopper 12, 16, 34, 48, 57, 64(2)
Harris' 16, 38, 48, 57
Henslow's 57
House 16, 37, 43, 48, 56, 63
Lark 11, 34, 43, 48, 57, 64(2)
LeConte's 48, 57
Lincoln's 16, 38, 49, 58
Savannah 57
Song 16, 38, 49, 58
Swamp 49, 58
Tree 38, 49, 57
Vesper 16, 17, 57
White-crowned 16, 19, 38, 48
White-throated 16, 38, 48, 57
Spoonbill, Roseate 77
Squirrel, Ground, Thirteen-lined species 25
Stacey, E. Thomas 38
Starling 16, 17, 37, 43, 48, 49, 55
Stipsky, J. E. 47
Swallow, Bank 48, 54
Barn 11, 12, 34, 42, 48, 54, 61, 63, 66
Cliff 42, 48, 54
Rough-winged 48, 54
Tree 48
Swan, species 44
Swanson, Carl 38, 42, 50
Sweet, John 69
Ross' Geese in Nebraska 70
Swift, Chimney 42, 48, 53
White-throated 50, 53
Sylvester, Roger 38
Tanager, Scarlet 19, 57
Western 19, 41, 57
Tate, James Jr. 47, 62, 70
An Early Record of the Ross' Goose in Nebraska 46
Mrs. Jean 48
Teal, Blue-winged 2, 10, 17, 33, 36, 42, 48, 51
Green-winged 30, 48, 51
Tern, Black 32, 53, 63
Common 53
Forster's 32, 48, 50, 63
Least 53
Thrasher, Brown 12, 16, 17, 37, 43, 48, 50, 55, 58, 63, 66
Sage 55
Thrush, Gray-cheeked 50, 55
Hermit 55
Swainson's 16, 18, 43, 48, 55
Wood 18, 55
Titmouse, Tufted 37, 48, 54, 66
Towhee, Rufous-sided 16, 38, 57, 64
Turkey 52
Turner, Elwin 50
Harold 40, 42, 50, 61, 62
Turtle, Painted 13
Snapping 13
Soft-shelled 13

species 7
Vance, Mrs. Alvin 38
Mrs. Verne 58
Veery 50
Velich, Ralph 40, 58
Vernon, Mary Alice 35, 38
Viehmeyer, Glenn 20, 39
Mrs. Glenn 38, 58, 62
Vireo, Bell's 12, 55
Philadelphia 18
Red-eyed 43, 55, 67
Solitary 55
Warbling 17, 43, 56
White-eyed 55
Yellow-throated 55
Vulture, Turkey 17, 52
Wagner, Mrs. H. J. 17
Walker, Jerry A., Progress Report on the Prairie Grouse Nesting Study in the Nebraska Sandhills 23
Wallace, Doris S. 38
Warbler, Audubon's 19, 56
Bay-breasted 50, 56
Black-and-white 56
Blackburnian 50
Blackpoll 19, 50
Black-throated Blue 50, 56
Black-throated Green 50
Blue-winged 50
Canada 50
Cerulean 50, 56
Chestnut-sided 50
Connecticut 56
Hooded 44
Kentucky 56
MacGillivray's 19, 50
Magnolia 19, 56
Mourning 19, 56
Myrtle 16, 19, 37, 48, 56, 66
Nashville 16, 56
Orange-crowned 16, 48, 56
Palm 48, 50, 56
Prothonotary 50
Tennessee 16, 18, 56
Wilson's 16, 56
Yellow 17, 43, 56, 63
Waterthrush, Louisiana 48, 56
Waxwing, Bohemian  41, 50, 55
Cedar  16, 37, 41, 55
Weasel, Longtail  44
Welch, Bernice  35, 76
Western Kingbird Nesting in the Nebraska Sandhills  44
Wheeler, Robert H., Sandhill Crane Casualties in the Blizzard of March 22, 1966  69
Whip-poor-will  17, 53, 58
Widgeon, American  48, 51
Wieder, Edgar D., In Memoriam  20
Wildlife Refuge, Crescent Lake National  31
Valentine National  2, 7, 8, 43, 71
Willet  34, 48, 50
Witschy, Mr. and Mrs. Roy  38
Mrs. Roy  42, 58
Wood, Mrs. Don  38, 50
Woodcock, American  50, 52

Woodpecker, Downy  16, 17, 37, 48, 54
Hairy  16, 37, 42, 54
Red-bellied  37, 48, 54
Red-headed  16, 17, 37, 42, 48, 54, 66

Wren, Bewick’s  55
Carolina  37, 42, 55
House  16, 17, 42, 48, 55, 63, 66, 67
Long-billed Marsh  33, 48, 55, 63
Rock  16, 55
Short-billed Marsh  17, 55
Winter  55
Yellowlegs, Greater  48, 53
Lesser  17, 48, 53
Yelowthroat  34, 56
Young, Mr. and Mrs. S. R.  38
Mrs. S. R.  58

Annual dues ($3.00 Active, $5.00 Sustaining) are payable to George W. Brown, 2018 12th Avenue, Kearney, Nebraska 68847. Do it now!