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An Analysis of Migration Schedules of Passerine Birds in Nebraska

Paul A. Johnsgard

The format of this paper follows my earlier one on non-passerine species (*NBR* 48:26-36).
Eastern Kingbird. Seventy-three initial spring sightings range from 24 March to 29 May, with a median of 3 May. Half of the records fall within the period 1-7 May. The range of 126 final fall sightings is from 4 August to 14 October, with a median of 9 September. Half of the records fall within the period 1-16 September.

Western Kingbird. The range of 117 initial spring sightings is from 30 April to 26 May, with a median of 5 May. Half of the records fall within the period 1-10 May. The range of 125 final fall sightings is from 26 July to 10 October, with a median of 3 September. Half of the records fall within the period 24 August-10 September.

Cassin's Kingbird. Eight initial spring sightings range from 27 April to 30 May, with a mean of 2 May. Twelve last fall sightings range from 22 August to 28 September, with a median of 17 September.

Scissor-tailed Flycatcher. Seventeen initial spring sightings range from 19 April to 10 June, with a median of 2 May. Half of the records fall within the period 29 April-3 May. Eight final fall sightings are from 23 July to 5 October, with a mean of 14 September.

Great Crested Flycatcher. The range of 130 initial spring sightings is from 30 March to 9 June, with a median of 30 April. Half of the records fall within the period 2-15 May. Sixty-six final fall sightings are from 22 July to 3 October, with a median of 6 September. Half of the records fall within the period 30 August-12 September.

Eastern Phoebe. The range of 169 initial spring sightings is from 20 March to 10 June, with a median of 16 April. Half of the records fall within the period 28 March-29 April. Sixty-seven final fall sightings range from 4 August to 25 October, with a median of 26 September. Half of the records fall within the period 5 September-6 October.

Say's Phoebe. The range of 129 initial spring sightings is from 20 March to 10 June, with a median of 16 April. Half of the records fall within the period 5-24 April. Fifty-two final fall sightings range from 29 July to 29 October, with a median of 14 September. Half of the records fall within the period 8-20 September.

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher. Twenty-six total spring sightings range from 16 April to 7 June, with a median of 16 May. Half of the records fall within the period 10-20 May. Fifteen total fall sightings range from 8 August to 5 October, with a median of 4 September. Half of the records fall within the period 1-14 September.

Acadian Flycatcher. Fifty-five initial spring sightings range from 17 April to 9 June, with a median of 15 May. Half of the records fall within the period 8-21 May. Fourteen final fall sightings range from 28 July to 1 October, with a median of 28 August.

Willow Flycatcher. Seventy-eight initial spring sightings range from 17 April to 10 June, with a median of 15 May. Half of the records fall within the period 9-25 May. Sixteen final fall sightings range from 26 July to 21 September, with a median of 2 September. Half of the records fall within the period 29 August-7 September.

Alder Flycatcher. Eight initial spring sightings attributed to this species range from 8 May to 29 May, with a mean of 21 May. Six final spring sightings are from 24 May to 18 June, with a mean of 7 June. Six fall sightings range from 20 July to 16 September, with a mean of 19 August.

Least Flycatcher. The range of 100 initial spring sightings is from 7 April to 9 June, with a median of 8 May. Half of the records fall within the period 3-11 May. Sixteen final spring sightings are from 3 May to 3 June, with a median of 14 May. Twenty-four fall sightings range from 29 July to 1 October, with a median of September 5. Half of the records fall within the period 30 August-12 September.

Eastern Wood Pewee. Seventy-seven initial spring sightings range from 20 March to 10 June, with a median of 10 May. Half of the records fall within the period 3-21 May. Sixty-one final fall sightings are from 29 July to 12 October, with a median of 10 September. Half of the records fall within the period 31 August-18 September.

Western Wood Pewee. Sixty-four initial spring sightings range from 20 March to 10 June, with a median of 21 May. Half of the records fall within the period 13-26 May. Thirty-three final fall sightings are from 8 July to 9 October, with a median of 4 September. Half of the records fall within the period 22 August-12 September.

Olive-sided Flycatcher. Sixty-eight initial spring sightings range from 3 April to 4 June, with a median of 18 May. Half of the records fall within the period 10-26 May. Sixteen final spring sightings are from 10 May to 8 June, with a median of 24 May. Thirteen initial fall sightings are from 24 August to 9 September, with a median of 2 September. Twelve final fall sightings are from 1 September to 29 September, with a median of 20 September.

Violet-green Swallow. Thirty-eight initial spring sightings range from 17 April to 10 June, with a median of 13 May. Half of the records fall within the period 5-19 May. Four final fall sightings are from 20 August to 5 September, with a mean of 27 August.

Tree Swallow. The range of 86 initial spring sightings is from 20 March to 8 June, with a median of 29 April. Half of the records fall within the period 14 April-11 May. Twenty-eight final fall sightings are from 25 July to 27 October, with a median of 17 September. Half of the records fall within the period 26 August-7 October.

Bank Swallow. The range of 104 initial spring sightings is from 20 March to 8 June, with a median of 6 May. Half of the records fall within the period 28 April-6 May. Sixty-five final fall sightings range from 31 July to 29 October, with a median of 8 September. Half of the records fall within the period 23 August-15 September.

Rough-winged Swallow. The range of 136 initial spring sightings is from 2 March to 29 May, with a median of 28 April. Half of the records fall within the period 18 April-6 May. Seventy-two final sightings are from 21 July to 15 October, with a median of 3 September. Half of the records fall within the period 23 August-15 September.

Barn Swallow. The range of 155 initial spring sightings is from 9 March to 10 June, with a median of 23 April. Half of the records fall within the period 18-30 April. The range of 119 final fall sightings is from 5 August to 6 October, with a median of 30 September. Half of the records fall between 19 September and 6 October.

Cliff Swallow. The range of 125 initial spring sightings is from 22 March to 10 June, with a median of 28 April. Half of the records fall within the period 29 April-18 May. The range of 101 final fall sightings is from 22 July to 30 October, with a median of 4 September. Half of the records fall within the period 20 August-15 September.

Purple Martin. The range of 143 initial spring sightings is from 8 March to 5 June, with a median of 10 April. Half of the records fall within the period 27 March-15 April. The range of 101 final fall sightings is from 22 July to 15 October, with a median of 30 August. Half of the records fall within the period 20 August-15 September.

Gray Jay. This rare winter vagrant has been observed from 12 November to April (no date) but almost no specific dates are available.

Blue Jay. Considered a permanent resident.

Steller's Jay. This rare winter vagrant has been observed from 6 October to 30 April, with two records each for November, December, January and April.

Black-billed Magpie. Considered a permanent resident in western Nebraska. It is a rather common winter visitor or vagrant elsewhere.

White-necked Raven. Possibly a permanent resident. Six initial spring sightings range from 1 January to 6 June, with no obvious clustering of dates. No fall departure dates are available.

Common Crow. Considered a permanent resident. The status of Nebraska breeders is obscured by the passage of migrants in spring and fall and the overwintering of many of these birds.

Pinon Jay. Considered a permanent resident in northwestern Nebraska. Vagrants sometimes appear in other parts of the state during late winter or spring.

Clark's Nutcracker. Considered an irregular vagrant. Records extend from 4 September to 9 November in the fall, and from 2 March to 25 June in the spring, with the largest number of records for September.

Black-capped Chickadee. Considered a permanent resident, but more abundant and widespread in winter than during summer.

Mountain Chickadee. Records for this rare winter vagrant extend from 5 October to 23 May. The largest number of records are for December (4), followed by October, November, February and April, with two each.

Tufted Titmouse. Considered a permanent resident.

White-breasted Nuthatch. Considered a permanent resident, but more abundant and widespread in winter than during summer.

Red-breasted Nuthatch. Seventy-two initial fall sightings range from 10 August to 31 December, with a median of 9 October. Half of the records fall within the period 18 September-

17 October. Thirty-nine final spring sightings are from 4 January to 8 June, with a median of 3 April. Half of the records fall within the period 3 March-23 April.

Pygmy Nuthatch. Considered a permanent resident in northwestern Nebraska. It is a very rare winter or spring vagrant elsewhere.

Brown Creeper. Ninety-two initial fall sightings range from 5 August to 30 December, with a median of 17 October. Half of the records fall within the period 17 September-17 October. Forty-four final spring sightings are from 8 January to 29 May, with a median of 22 March. Half of the records fall within the period 3 March-23 April. In a few areas the species breeds and must be considered a permanent resident.

Dipper. Considered an irregular vagrant. Records exist for May, June, October and December.

House Wren. The range of 136 initial spring sightings is from 10 March to 24 May, with a median of 24 April. Half of the records fall within the period 19 April-2 May. The range of 131 final fall sightings is from 24 July to 22 October, with a median of 26 September. Half of the records fall within the period 10 September-7 October.

Winter Wren. The range of 38 initial fall sightings is from 30 August to 26 December, with a median of 16 October. Half of the records fall within the period 3-30 October. The range of 26 final spring sightings is from 21 January to 29 May, with a median of 13 April. Half of the records fall within the period 5-23 April.

Bewick's Wren. Forty-four initial spring sightings range from 26 March to 28 May, with a median of 24 April. Half of the records fall within the period 9 April-8 May. Nine final fall sightings range from 11 August to 3 October, with a mean of 20 September.

Carolina Wren. Seventy-two initial spring sightings range from 1 January to 4 June, with a median of 1 March. Nearly half occur in the month of January. Seven final fall sightings range from 29 August to 31 December, with a mean of 21 October. The data suggest that the species is primarily a permanent resident within its limited Nebraska breeding range, and is a vagrant elsewhere.

Long-billed Marsh Wren. Seventy-eight initial spring sightings range from 13 March to 9 June, with a median of 5 May. Half of the records fall within the period 26 April-15 May. Thirty-two final fall sightings are from 9 August to 22 November, with a median of 2 October. Half of the records fall within the period 8 September-10 October.

Short-billed Marsh Wren. Twenty-five initial spring sightings range from 16 April to 3 June, with a median of 8 May. Half of the records fall within the period 1-12 May. Seventeen final fall sightings are from 29 July to 22 October, with a median of 28 September. Half of the records fall within the period 11 September-9 October.

Rock Wren. Eighty-three initial spring sightings range from 2 April to 9 June, with a median of 2 May. Half of the records fall within the period 22 April-13 May. Thirty-three final fall sightings are from 18 August to 29 October, with a median of 27 October. Half of the records fall within the period 17 September-6 October.

Mockingbird. The range of 132 initial spring sightings is from 1 January to 10 June, with a median of 2 May. Half of the records fall within the period 21 April-13 May, and about six percent of the records are for January. Sixty-one final fall sightings are from 22 July to 31 December, with a median of 11 September. Half of the records fall within the period 15 August-13 October, and nearly ten percent of the records are for December. The data suggest that the species overwinters occasionally.

Gray Catbird. The range of 134 initial spring sightings is from 20 March to 5 June, with a median of 11 May. Half of the records fall within the period 5-17 May. The range of 128 final fall sightings is from 22 July to 11 December, with a median of 24 September. Half of the records fall within the period 16 September-2 October.

Brown Thrasher. The range of 134 initial spring sightings is from 1 January to 2 June, with a median of 26 April. Half of the records fall within the period 19 April-4 May. The range of 164 final fall records is from 22 July to 31 December, with a median of 28 September. Half of the records fall within the period 13 September-11 October. Over ten percent of the records are for December, suggesting that the species overwinters occasionally.

Sage Thrasher. Three initial spring sightings are from 23 March to 21 April, with a mean of 17 April. Seven final fall sightings are from 24 August to 12 October, with a mean of 16 September.

American Robin. Forty-five initial spring sightings are from 1 January to 26 May, with a median of 20 February. Half of the records fall within the period 2 February-4 March. Fifty-four final fall sightings are from 1 September to 31 December, with a median of 19 November. Half of

the records fall within the period 20 October-14 December. Over a third of the records are for December, indicating that the species commonly overwinters in Nebraska.

Varied Thrush. Four fall records for this very rare migrant are from 1 October to 4 December, and three spring records are for 18 February to 10 April.

Wood Thrush. The range of 120 initial spring sightings is from 1 April to 10 June, with a median of 10 May. Half of the records fall within the period 5-19 May. Thirty-one final fall sightings are from 23 July to 6 October, with a median of 10 September. Half of the records fall within the period 5-23 September.

Hermit Thrush. Excepting one January record, the range of 94 initial spring sightings is from 9 March to 3 June, with a median of 20 April. Half of the records fall within the period 10 April-2 May. Twenty-six final spring sightings are from 10 April to 26 May, with a median of 26 April. Fourteen initial fall sightings are from 4 September to 10 November, with a median of 6 October. Twelve final fall sightings are from 11 September to 14 December, with a median of 13 October.

Swainson's Thrush. The range of 141 initial spring sightings is from 9 April to 30 May, with a median of 6 May. Half of the records fall within the period 1-11 May. Seventy-four final spring sightings are from 20 April to 9 June, with a median of 27 May. Fifty-one initial fall sightings are from 29 July to 14 October, with a median of 8 September. Half of the records fall within the period 3-16 September. Fifty-one final fall sightings are from 11 September to 1 December, with a median of 28 September.

Gray-cheeked Thrush. The range of 100 initial spring sightings is from 20 March to 6 June, with a median of 9 May. Half of the records fall within the period 4-13 May. Forty-one final spring sightings are from 6 May to 5 June, with a median of 17 May. Five initial fall sightings are from 2 September to 20 September, with a mean of 11 September. Five final fall sightings are from 15 September to 22 October, with a mean of 1 October.

Veery. The range of 108 initial spring sightings is from 10 March to 4 June, with a median of 15 May. Half of the records fall within the period 10-21 May. Eighteen final spring sightings are from 9 May to 29 May, with a median of 18 May. Seven fall sightings range from 28 August to 23 September, with a mean of 13 September.

Eastern Bluebird. The range of 123 initial spring sightings is from 1 January to 8 June, with a median of 23 March. Half of the records fall within the period 1 March-25 April, and over ten percent of the records are for January. Seventy-four final fall sightings are from 14 August to 31 December, with a median of 5 November. Half of the records are within the period 8-27 October, and nearly a third are for December. The data suggest that this species occasionally overwinters in Nebraska.

Western Bluebird. Five records of this rare migrant range from 11 April to 16 October. There are two records for August and October, and one for April.

Mountain Bluebird. Eighty-four initial spring sightings are from 1 January to 25 May, with a median of 11 March. Half of the records fall within the period 28 February to 2 March. Thirty-five final fall sightings are from 21 July to 31 December, with a median of 16 October. Half of the records fall within the period 8-27 October.

Townsend's Solitaire. Fifty initial fall sightings are from 23 August to 5 December, with a median of 26 September. Half of the records fall within the period 17 September-1 October. Forty-five final spring sightings are from 10 January to 25 May, with a median of 20 March. Half of the records fall within the period 9 February to 7 April. The species is sometimes seen during summer in northwestern Nebraska and perhaps rarely breeds there, but essentially must be considered a winter visitor in Nebraska.

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher. Eighty-five initial spring sightings range from 30 March to 6 June, with a median of 2 May. Half of the records fall within the period 23 April-10 May. Seven final fall sightings are from 26 July to 22 September, with a mean of 1 September.

Golden-crowned Kinglet. Seventy-five initial fall sightings range from 13 August to 30 December, with a median of 19 October. Half of the records fall within the period 10-29 October. Fifty-nine final fall sightings are from 6 November to 31 December, with a median of 26 December, suggesting that the species should be normally considered a winter resident. Fifty-three final spring records are from 9 January to 29 May, with a median of 10 April. Half of the records fall within the period 3-26 April.

Ruby-crowned Kinglet. Seventy-four initial spring sightings range from 12 January to 28 May, with a median of 13 April. Half of the records fall within the period 1-22 April. Forty-nine final spring sightings are from 7 April to 22 May, with a median of 10 May. Seventy-five initial fall sightings are from 7 August to 10 December, with a median of 23 September. Half of the records

are from 16 August to 31 December, with a median of 28 October. Less than a fourth of the final fall records are for December, suggesting that the species only rarely overwinters in Nebraska.

Water Pipit. The range of 125 initial spring sightings is from 1 January to 21 May, with a median of 23 April. Half of the records fall within the period 13 April-5 May. Eleven final spring sightings are from 17 April to 23 May, with a median of 28 April. Eighteen initial fall sightings are from 24 August to 29 October, with a median of 2 October. Sixteen final fall sightings are from 14 September to 31 December, with a median of 26 October. Probably overwintering is quite rare, judging from the limited number of late fall records.

Sprague's Pipit. The range of 41 initial spring sightings is from 17 March to 21 May, with a median of 20 April. Half of the records fall within the period 8-27 April. Five final spring sightings are from 5 April to 23 May, with a mean of 21 April. Seventeen initial fall sightings are from 14 September to 19 October, with a median of 26 September. Eleven final fall sightings are from 2 October to 8 November, with a median of 23 October.

Bohemian Waxwing. The range of 11 initial fall sightings is from 25 September to 27 December, with a median of 20 November. Nineteen final spring sightings range from 2 January to 22 May, with a median of 28 February.

Cedar Waxwing. The range of 54 initial spring sightings is from 2 January to 20 May, with a median of 24 February. Half of the records fall within the period 1 February-23 April. Forty-five initial fall sightings are from 20 July to 28 December, with a median of 4 October. Fifty-eight final fall sightings are from 20 August to 31 December, with a median of 16 December. Well over half of the final fall sightings are in December, suggesting that the species rather frequently overwinters in the state.

Northern Shrike. The range of 44 initial fall sightings is from 28 August to 26 December, with a median of 9 November. Half of the records fall within the period 23 October-28 November. Twenty-four final spring sightings range from 7 January to 24 April, with a median of 11 March. Half of the records fall within the period 23 February-25 March.

Loggerhead Shrike. The range of 95 initial spring sightings is from 2 January to 28 May, with a median of 4 April. Half of the records fall within the period 17 March-21 April. Ninety-eight final fall sightings are from 26 July to 30 December, with a median of 19 September. Half of the records fall within the period 26 August-1 October.

White-eyed Vireo. Forty-four initial spring sightings range from 19 April to 5 June, with a median of 10 May. Half of the records fall within the period 3-15 May. Fourteen final fall sightings are from 2 August to 22 September, with a median of 6 September.

Bell's Vireo. The range of 114 initial spring sightings is from 30 March to 10 June, with a median of 13 May. Half of the records fall within the period 6-20 May. Sixty-four final fall sightings range from 24 July to 20 October, with a median of 8 September. Half of the records fall within the period 25 August to 17 September.

Yellow-throated Vireo. Eighty initial spring sightings range from 24 March to 3 June, with a median of 7 May. Half of the records fall within the period 30 April-13 May. Twenty-seven final fall sightings range from 21 July to 26 October, with a median of 9 September. Half of the records fall within the period 30 August-16 September.

Solitary Vireo. Seventy-seven initial spring sightings range from 18 April to 10 June, with a median of 9 May. Half of the records fall within the period 3-16 May. Fourteen final spring sightings range from 7 May to 7 June, with a median of 18 May. Eighteen initial fall sightings range from 22 July to 6 October, with a median of 11 September. Half of the records fall within the period 3-16 September. Twenty final fall sightings are from 22 September to 3 November, with a median of 1 October.

Red-eyed Vireo. The range of 129 initial spring sightings is from 20 March to 10 June, with a median of 14 May. Half of the records fall within the period 9-22 May. Eighty final fall sightings range from 23 July to 20 October, with a median of 7 September. Half of the records fall within the period 25 August-5 September.

Philadelphia Vireo. Fifty-two initial spring sightings range from 23 April to 4 June, with a median of 13 May. Half of the records fall within the period 5-19 May. Eleven final spring sightings are from 10 May to 10 June, with a median of 24 May. Thirteen initial fall sightings range from 30 July to 25 September, with a median of 25 August. Twelve final fall sightings are from 1 September to 21 October, with a median of 21 September.

Warbling Vireo. The range of 112 initial spring sightings is from 31 April to 10 June, with a median of 8 May. Half of the records fall within the period 1-14 May. Seventy-nine final fall

sightings range from 26 July to 4 October, with a median of 9 September. Half of the records fall within the period 30 August-16 September.

Black-and-white Warbler. Ninety-two initial spring sightings range from 25 March to 10 June, with a median of 4 May. Half of the records fall within the period 25 April-9 May. Forty final fall sightings are from 21 August to 6 October, with a median of 12 September. Half of the records fall within the period 4-20 September.

Prothonotary Warbler. Thirty-six initial spring sightings range from 19 April to 24 May, with a median of 12 May. Half of the records fall within the period 5-17 May. Four final fall sightings range from 26 July to 4 October, with a mean of 11 September.

Worm-eating Warbler. The range of 17 spring sightings is from 21 April to 25 May, with a median of 8 May. Half of the records fall within the period 4-13 May. Three fall records are from 3 September to 8 October, with a mean of 15 September.

Golden-winged Warbler. Eight spring sightings range from 5 May to 25 May, with a mean of 15 May. There are fall records for 6 and 7 September.

Blue-winged Warbler. Twenty-two spring sightings range from 25 April to 1 June, with a median of 12 May. Half of the records fall within the period 5-14 May. There are four fall sightings from 6 July to 16 September, with a mean of 15 August.

Tennessee Warbler. Ninety-five initial spring sightings range from 1 April to 4 June, with a median of 8 May. Half of the records fall within the period of 4-14 May. Forty-seven final spring sightings are from 30 April to 9 June, with a median of 23 May. Thirty-one initial fall sightings are from 19 August to 22 October, with a median of 8 September. Half of the records fall within the period 28 August-15 September. Twenty-seven final fall sightings range from 9 September to 27 October, with a median of 5 October.

Orange-crowned Warbler. The range of 112 initial spring sightings is from 8 April to 30 May, with a median of 30 April. Half of the records fall within the period 25 April-5 May. Seventy-four final spring sightings are from 25 April to 30 May, with a median of 13 May. Sixty-one initial fall sightings are from 11 August to 12 October, with a median of 19 September. Half of the records fall within the period 14-28 September. Sixty final fall sightings are from 11 September to 6 November, with a median of 15 October.

Nashville Warbler. Eighty-one initial spring sightings range from 29 March to 3 June, with a median of 7 May. Half of the records fall within the period 1-13 May. Thirty-four final spring sightings are from 30 April to 2 June, with a median of 14 May. Forty-one initial fall sightings are from 28 July to 27 September, with a median of 10 September. Half of the records fall within the period 3-15 September. Forty final fall sightings are from 13 September to 30 October, with a median of 8 October.

Northern Parula. Thirty-four spring sightings are from 2 April to 27 May, with a median of 5 May. Half of the records fall within the period 20 April-14 May. Nine fall records are from 24 August to 2 October, with a mean of 12 September. Although traditionally believed to be a breeder in eastern Nebraska, this rare species is a questionable summer resident. It has been observed in both June and July in Fontenelle Forest, and during July in Brown County.

Yellow Warbler. The range of 126 initial spring sightings is from 20 March to 30 May, with a median of 7 May. Half of the records fall within the period 1-11 May. The range of 120 final fall sightings is from 23 July to 6 November, with a median of 3 September. Half of the records fall within the period 21 August-16 September.

Magnolia Warbler. The range of 121 initial spring sightings is from 20 April to 4 June, with a median of 15 May. Half of the records fall within the period 10-19 May. Fifteen final spring sightings are from 14 May to 4 June, with a median of 19 May. Thirteen initial fall sightings range from 25 August to 5 October, with a median of 9 September. Twelve final fall sightings are from 9 September to 24 October, with a median of 1 October.

Cape May Warbler. Twelve spring records range from 29 April to 24 May, with a median of 12 May. Five fall records range from 28 September to 4 October, with a mean of 30 September.

Black-throated Blue Warbler. Nine spring records range from 23 April to 24 May, with a mean of 10 May. Twenty-seven fall records range from 5 August to 20 October, with a median of 23 September. Half of the records fall within the period 19 September-5 October. The species is apparently more common in fall than during spring.

Yellow-rumped Warbler. The range of 75 initial spring sightings is from 14 February to 24 May, with a median of 23 April. Half of the records fall within the period 12-29 April. Fifty-three final spring sightings are from 27 April to 29 May, with a median of 14 May. Eighty initial fall sightings are from 10 August to 1 November, with a median of 28 September. Half of the records

fall within the period 20 September-3 October. Seventy-seven final fall sightings are from 10 September to 18 December, with a median of 22 October.

Townsend's Warbler. Five spring records date from 25 April to 17 May, with a mean of 7 May. Six fall sightings are from 30 August to 17 September, with a mean of 9 September.

Black-throated Green Warbler. Fifty-four initial spring sightings range from 18 April to 4 June, with a median of 9 May. Half of the records fall within the period 3-15 May. Six final spring sightings are from 9 May to 24 May, with a mean of 16 May. Sixteen initial fall sightings are from 30 August to 2 October, with a median of 18 September. Sixteen final fall sightings are from 12 September to 21 October, with a median of 5 October.

Cerulean Warbler. Thirty-eight initial spring sightings range from 26 April to 10 June, with a median of 14 May. Half of the records fall within the period 5-18 May. Eight fall sightings range from 21 July to 3 September, with a mean of 15 August.

Blackburnian Warbler. Seventy-six initial spring sightings range from 5 April to 4 June, with a median of 14 May. Half of the records fall within the period 10-20 May. Sixteen final spring sightings are from 8 May to 8 June, with a median of 17 May. Ten initial fall sightings range from 20 August to 30 September, with a median of 3 September. Ten final fall sightings are from 1 September to 9 October, with a median of 3 October.

Yellow-throated Warbler. Twenty-one spring sightings range from 11 April to 28 May, with a median of 8 May. Half of the records fall within the period 3-15 May. Four fall records range from 14 July to 1 October, with a mean of 10 September.

Chestnut-sided Warbler. Sixty-one initial spring sightings are from 25 April to 4 June, with a median of 15 May. Half of the records fall within the period 12-19 May. Nineteen final spring sightings are from 6 May to 4 June, with a median of 23 May. Six initial fall sightings are from 17 August to 19 September, with a mean of 2 September. Seven final fall sightings are from 1 September to 16 October, with a mean of 26 September.

Bay-breasted Warbler. Forty-one initial spring sightings range from 29 April to 27 May, with a median of 17 May. Half of the records fall within the period 11-19 May. Eleven final spring sightings are from 12 May to 28 May, with a median of 19 May. Seven initial fall sightings are from 4 September to 20 September, with a mean of 14 September. Seven final fall sightings are from 17 September to 14 October, with a mean of 22 September.

Blackpoll Warbler. The range of 120 initial spring sightings is from 9 April to 2 June, with a median of 12 May. Half of the records fall within the period 8-18 May. Forty-seven final spring sightings are from 1 May to 30 May, with a median of 20 May. Seven initial fall sightings are from 28 August to 22 September, with a mean of 9 September. Seven final fall sightings are from 1 September to 21 October, with a mean of 26 September.

Pine Warbler. Ten spring sightings range from 17 April to 27 May, with a median of 13 May. Four fall records are from 7 September to 22 September, with a mean of 13 September.

Prairie Warbler. Six spring records are from 21 April to 1 June, with a mean of 9 May. The only fall record is for 23 September.

Palm Warbler. Sixty-three initial spring sightings range from 16 April to 2 June, with a median of 5 May. Half of the records fall within the period 1-9 May. Ten final spring sightings are from 19 April to 24 May, with a median of 9 May. Ten fall records range from 2 September to 10 November, with a median of 5 October. Half of the records fall within the period 1-6 October.

Ovenbird. The range of 140 initial spring sightings is from 21 April to 2 June, with a median of 13 May. Half of the records fall within the period 7-18 May. Forty final fall records are from 25 July to 11 October, with a median of 11 September. Half of the records fall within the period 3-18 September.

Northern Waterthrush. The range of 135 initial spring sightings is from 10 April to 27 May, with a median of 7 May. Half of the records fall within the period 2-11 May. Twenty-six final spring sightings are from 3 May to 21 May, with a median of 14 May. Eight initial fall sightings are from 10 August to 10 September, with a mean of 29 August. Seven final fall sightings range from 9 September to 12 October, with a mean of 22 September.

Louisiana Waterthrush. Seventy-six initial spring sightings range from 30 March to 29 May, with a median of 8 May. Half of the records fall within the period 2-14 May. Ten final spring sightings are from 29 April to 29 May, with a median of 15 May. Ten fall sightings are from 29 July to 24 September, with a median of 29 August.

Kentucky Warbler. Forty-six initial spring sightings range from 30 April to 2 June, with a median of 10 May. Half of the records fall within the period 5-14 May. Twelve fall records range from 21 July to 7 October, with a median of 29 August.

Connecticut Warbler. Eighteen spring records range from 25 April to 6 June, with a median of 17 May. Half of the records fall within the period 10-19 May. Ten initial fall sightings are from 1 September to 11 October, with a median of 10 September. Ten final fall sightings are from 6 September to 16 October, with a median of 30 September. This is one of the few warblers that seems to be more common in fall than during spring.

Mourning Warbler. Eighty-seven initial spring sightings range from 20 March to 30 May, with a median of 19 May. Half of the records fall within the period 15-23 May. Nineteen final spring sightings are from 18 May to 10 June, with a median of 28 May. Eighteen initial fall sightings are from 1 September to 20 October, with a median of 8 September. Eighteen final fall sightings are from 26 September to 24 October, with a median of 7 October.

Macgillivray's Warbler. Twenty-eight spring sightings range from 5 May to 2 June, with a median of 15 May. Half of the records fall within the period 10-17 May. Thirteen fall records range from 21 August to 10 October, with a median of 6 September. Half of the records fall within the period 29 August-16 September.

Common Yellowthroat. The range of 107 initial spring sightings is from 5 April to 10 June, with a median of 7 May. Half of the records fall within the period 2-13 May. The range of 114 final fall sightings is from 20 July to 29 October, with a median of 13 September. Half of the records fall within the period 30 August-3 October.

Yellow-breasted Chat. The range of 120 initial spring sightings is from 23 April to 7 June, with a median of 15 May. Half of the records fall within the period 10-21 May. The range of 63 final fall sightings is from 21 July to 16 October, with a median of 9 September. Half of the records fall within the period 21 August-23 September.

Hooded Warbler. Twenty-four spring sightings range from 21 April to 27 May, with a median of 11 May. Half of the records fall within the period 7-15 May. Five fall records are from 7 August to 12 September, with a mean of 30 August.

Wilson's Warbler. The range of 101 initial spring sightings is from 14 April to 4 June, with a median of 12 May. Half of the records fall within the period 5-16 May. Thirty-six final spring sightings range from 28 April to 30 May, with a median of 19 May. Sixty-nine initial fall sightings range from 9 August to 26 September, with a median of 1 September. Half of the records fall within the period 26 August-7 September. Sixty-nine final fall sightings are from 2 September to 22 October, with a median of 26 September.

Canada Warbler. Twenty-eight spring sightings range from 28 April to 6 June, with a median of 20 May. Half of the records fall within the period 17-25 May. Fourteen initial fall sightings range from 10 August to 2 October, with a median of 1 September. Thirteen final fall sightings are from 3 September to 8 October with a median of 16 September.

American Redstart. The range of 131 initial spring sightings is from 10 April to 3 June, with a median of 12 May. Half of the records fall within the period 7-16 May. Ninety final fall sightings range from 11 August to 19 October, with a median of 10 September. Half of the records fall within the period 3-17 September.

House Sparrow. Considered a permanent resident.

Bobolink. The range of 116 initial spring sightings is from 20 March to 10 June, with a median of 16 May. Half of the records fall within the period 11-20 May. Thirty-nine final fall sightings range from 20 July to 8 September, with a median of 14 August. Half of the records fall within the period 29 July-20 August.

Eastern Meadowlark. Fifty-nine initial spring sightings range from 1 January to 30 May, with a median of 8 April. Half of the records fall within the period 17 March-6 May. Thirty final fall sightings are from 2 August to 31 December, with a median of 10 October. Half of the records fall within the period 20 September-20 November.

Western Meadowlark. Sixty-one initial spring sightings range from 1 January to 26 May, with a median of 4 March. Half of the records fall within the period 9 February-21 March. Forty-three final fall sightings are from 20 August to 31 December, with a median of 28 October. Half of the records fall within the period 10 October-21 November. Apparently the Western Meadowlark is an earlier spring and later fall migrant than is the Eastern Meadowlark, and is more prone to over-wintering than is that species.

Yellow-headed Blackbird. The range of 103 initial spring sightings is from 1 January to 5 June, with a median of 21 April. Half of the records fall within the period 11 April-1 May. Eighty-two final fall sightings range from 23 July to 28 December, with a median of 18 September. Half of the records fall within the period 4-30 September.

Red-winged Blackbird. The range of 90 initial spring sightings is from 1 January to 26 May, with a median of 3 March. Half of the records fall within the period 17 February-17 March. Eighty

final fall sightings range from 4 August to 31 December, with a median of 21 November. Half of the records fall within the period 3 November-2 December.

Orchard Oriole. The range of 188 initial spring sightings is from 24 March to 10 June, with a median of 9 May. Half of the records fall within the period 3-14 May. The range of 115 final fall sightings is from 21 July to 9 October, with a median of 24 August. Half of the records fall within the period 14 August-5 September.

Northern Oriole. The range of 192 initial spring sightings is from 16 April to 5 June, with a median of 6 May. Half of the records fall within the period 1-10 May. The range of 136 final fall sightings is from 26 July to 25 October, with a median of 7 September. Half of the records fall within the period 2-13 September.

Rusty Blackbird. Forty-five initial spring sightings range from 1 January to 19 May, with a median of 22 March. Twenty-one final spring sightings range from 5 January to 23 May, with a median of 14 April. Twenty-five initial fall sightings are from 10 August to 17 December, with a median of 3 November. Twenty-one final fall sightings are from 4 October to 31 December, with a median of 26 December. The large proportion of final sightings in late December suggests that this species overwinters rather frequently in Nebraska.

Brewer's Blackbird. Sixty-three initial spring sightings range from 1 January to 25 May, with a median of 12 April. Half of the records fall within the period 22 March-24 April. Forty-five final fall sightings are from 1 September to 31 December, with a median of 5 November. There is a much lower proportion of late December records than for the Rusty Blackbird, suggesting that overwintering is rather rare in this species.

Common Grackle. Eighty-two initial spring sightings range from 22 January to 1 June, with a median of 26 March. Half of the records fall within the period 16 March-6 April. Ninety final fall records are from 9 August to 31 December, with a median of 28 October. Half of the records fall within the period 30 September-3 December. Nearly half of the records are for December, suggesting overwintering may occur fairly frequently.

Brown-headed Cowbird. Eighty-three initial spring sightings range from 6 January to 26 May, with a median of 17 April. Half of the records fall within the period 2 April-1 May. Eighty-five final fall sightings are from 1 August to 31 December, with a median of 7 October. Half of the records fall within the period 11 September-27 November. Nearly 20 percent of the records are for December, suggesting a small incidence of overwintering.

Western Tanager. Sixty-three initial spring sightings range from 3 May to 8 June, with a median of 19 May. Half of the records fall within the period 13-24 May. Twenty-two final fall records are from 14 August to 10 October, with a median of 15 September. Half of the records fall within the period 4-23 September.

Scarlet Tanager. The range of 132 initial spring sightings is from 5 April to 10 June, with a median of 10 May. Half of the records fall within the period 5-15 May. Twenty-three final fall records are from 21 July to 3 October, with a median of 23 August. Half of the records fall within the period 5 August-16 September.

Summer Tanager. Twenty-nine initial spring sightings range from 25 April to 31 May, with a median of 15 May. Half of the records fall within the period 12-20 May. Two late fall sightings are for 5 and 15 September.

Cardinal. Considered a permanent resident.

Rose-breasted Grosbeak. The range of 134 initial spring sightings is from 10 April to 3 June, with a median of 7 May. Half of the records fall within the period 1-10 May. Seventy-one final fall sightings are from 23 July to 22 November, with a median of 10 September. Half of the records fall within the period 23 August-24 September.

Black-headed Grosbeak. The range of 114 initial spring sightings is from 23 April to 8 June, with a median of 14 May. Half of the records fall within the period 10-19 May. Thirty-six final fall sightings are from 20 July to 30 September, with a median of 29 August. Half of the records fall within the period 20 August-8 September.

Blue Grosbeak. The range of 129 initial spring sightings is from 18 April to 10 June, with a median of 20 May. Half of the records fall within the period 16-24 May. Eighty-eight final fall sightings are from 20 July to 13 October, with a median of 27 August. Half of the records fall within the period 12 August-6 September.

Indigo Bunting. The range of 99 initial spring sightings is from 24 March to 8 June, with a median of 10 May. Half of the records fall within the period 5-16 May. Fifty-seven final fall sightings are from 29 July to 28 October, with a median of 28 August. Half of the records fall within the period 15 August-10 September.

Lazuli Bunting. The range of 113 initial spring sightings is from 18 March to 9 June, with a median of 16 May. Half of the records fall within the period 10-20 May. Twenty final fall sightings are from 21 July to 30 September, with a median of 25 August. Half of the records fall within the period 19-30 August.

Dickcissel. The range of 199 initial spring sightings is from 16 April to 10 June, with a median of 16 May. Half of the records fall within the period 6-24 May. The range of 105 final fall sightings is from 21 July to 30 October, with a median of 22 August. Half of the records fall within the period 10 August-2 September.

Evening Grosbeak. Thirty-four initial fall sightings are from 3 September to 31 December, with a median of 9 November. Half of the records fall within the period 19 October-29 November. Fifty-two final spring sightings are from 5 January to 28 May, with a median of 25 April. Half of the records fall within the period 21 April-20 May.

Purple Finch. Thirty-seven initial fall sightings range from 14 August to 26 December, with a median of 27 October. Half of the records fall within the period 15 October-6 November. Forty-nine final spring sightings are from 2 January to 5 June, with a median of 23 April. Half of the records fall within the period 16 April-8 May.

Cassin's Finch. There are no fall records. Thirteen winter and spring records range from 1 January to 14 May, with a median of 12 April. Half of the records fall between 30 March and 3 May.

House Finch. Considered a permanent resident.

Pine Grosbeak. Fourteen initial fall sightings range from 21 October to 31 December, with a median of 24 November. Thirteen final spring sightings are from 15 January to 22 May, with a median of 10 March. There is no clustering of fall or spring records.

Gray-crowned Rosy Finch. Six fall sightings range from 1 October to 6 November, with a mean of 25 October. Thirteen spring sightings are from 1 January to 11 March, with a median of 12 February.

Hoary Redpoll. Five records range from January (no date) to 20 May, with the largest number of sightings in February (3).

Common Redpoll. Twenty initial fall sightings range from 8 August to 30 December, with a median of 26 November. Thirty final spring sightings are from 10 January to 30 May, with a median of 17 March. Half of the records fall between 7-26 March.

Pine Siskin. Sixty initial fall sightings range from 25 July to 31 December, with a median of 16 October. Half of the records fall within the period 1 October-18 November. Thirty-five final spring sightings range from 19 January to 9 June, with a median of 12 May. Half of the records fall within the period 8 May-1 June.

American Goldfinch. Considered a permanent resident.

Red Crossbill. Thirty initial fall sightings range from 26 July to 29 December, with a median of 12 November. Half of the records fall within the period 28 October-14 December. Forty-four final spring sightings are from 1 January to 2 June, with a median of 1 April. Half of the records fall within the period 19 March-19 May.

White-winged Crossbill. Three fall records are from 16 October to 24 November. Twenty-two spring sightings range from 1 January to 14 June, with a median of 6 March. Half of the records fall within the period 4 February-20 April.

Green-tailed Towhee. Nineteen initial spring sightings range from 18 February to 31 May, with a median of 10 May. Half of the records fall within the period 3-20 May. Three final fall sightings are from 6 September to 29 September.

Rufous-sided Towhee. Sixty-nine initial spring sightings range from 7 February to 30 May, with a median of 22 April. Half of the records fall within the period 10-30 April. Ninety-three final fall records are from 24 July to 31 December, with a median of 15 October. Half of the records fall within the period 30 September-31 October. Nearly 20 percent of the records are for December, suggesting that overwintering is fairly frequent in this species.

Lark Bunting. The range of 104 initial spring sightings is from 8 April to 10 June, with a median of 10 May. Half of the records fall within the period 4-16 May. Sixty-five final fall sightings are from 20 July to 13 October, with a median of 30 August. Half of the records fall within the period 20 August-8 September.

Savannah Sparrow. The range of 69 initial spring sightings is from 17 March to 5 June, with a median of 22 April. Half of the records fall within the period 15-29 April. Thirty-eight final spring sightings are from 10 April to 30 May, with a median of 10 May. Thirty-nine initial fall sightings range from 28 July to 9 October, with a median of 19 September. Half of the records fall within

the period 5-28 September. Thirty-nine final fall sightings are from 2 October to 22 November, with a median of 19 October.

Grasshopper Sparrow. The range of 85 initial spring sightings is from 14 March to 10 June, with a median of 6 May. Half of the records fall within the period 27 April-15 May. Sixty-seven final fall sightings range from 26 July to 6 November, with a median of 9 September. Half of the records fall within the period 12 August-29 September.

Baird's Sparrow. The range of 44 spring sightings is from 24 March to 8 June, with a median of 29 April. Half of the records fall within the period 19 April-5 May. Fifteen initial fall sightings are from 26 July to 21 October, with a median of 26 September. Fifteen final fall sightings are from 10 September to 11 November, with a median of 18 October. Half of the total sightings fall within the period 23 September-8 October.

Henslow's Sparrow. Twenty-one initial spring sightings range from 6 April to 29 May, with a median of 29 April. Half of the records fall within the period 25 April-4 May. Thirteen final fall sightings are from 5 August to 23 October, with a median of 26 September.

Le Conte's Sparrow. Fifty-four initial spring sightings are from 1 April to 7 June, with a median of 29 April. Half of the records fall within the period 21 April-8 May. Thirteen final spring sightings are from 17 April to 19 May, with a median of 2 May. Twenty-one initial fall sightings are from 25 July to 15 October, with a median of 22 September. Seventeen final fall sightings are from 26 July to 9 November, with a median of 20 October.

Sharp-tailed Sparrow. Five spring sightings are from 29 March to 30 May, with a mean of 5 May. Three of the records are for the month of May. Seven fall records are from 7 September to 18 October, with a mean of 1 October. Five of the records are for the month of October.

Vesper Sparrow. Eighty initial spring sightings are from 4 March to 24 May, with a median of 18 April. Half of the records fall within the period 13-27 April. Eighty-three final fall sightings range from 13 August to 24 November, with a median of 9 October. Half of the records fall within the period 26 September-18 October.

Lark Sparrow. The range of 125 initial spring sightings is from 5 April to 10 June, with a median of 5 May. Half of the records fall within the period 28 April-13 May. Seventy-six final fall sightings range from 23 July to 13 November, with a median of 3 September. Half of the records fall within the period 22 August-18 September.

Dark-eyed Junco. The range of 105 initial fall sightings is from 1 September to 31 December, with a median of 6 October. Half of the records fall within the period 26 September-15 October. Seventy-five final spring sightings are from 1 January to 20 May, with a median of 15 April. Half of the records fall within the period 27 March-25 April.

Gray-headed Junco. Four initial fall sightings are from 21 September to 21 October, with a mean of 3 October. Twenty final spring sightings are from 1 January to 18 May, with a median of 23 March.

Tree Sparrow. The range of 127 initial fall sightings is from 3 September to 31 December, with a median of 21 October. Half of the records fall within the period 12 October-2 November. Sixty-five final spring sightings range from 24 January to 27 May, with a median of 6 April. Half of the records fall within the period 27 March-22 April.

Chipping Sparrow. The range of 100 initial spring sightings is from 14 January to 3 June, with a median of 23 April. Half of the records fall within the period 6 April-2 May. Ninety-nine final fall records range from 23 July to 20 December, with a median of 2 October. Half of the records fall within the period 17 September-16 October.

Clay-colored Sparrow. The range of 124 initial spring sightings is from 3 March to 29 May, with a median of 3 May. Half of the records fall within the period 28 April-8 May. Eighty-nine final spring sightings range from 24 April to 1 June, with a median of 16 May. Forty-one initial fall sightings are from 23 July to 2 November, with a median of 9 September. Half of the records fall within the period 30 August-18 September. Thirty-nine final fall sightings are from 27 August to 18 December, with a median of 8 October.

Brewer's Sparrow. Twenty-seven initial spring sightings range from 18 April to 21 May, with a median of 5 May. Half of the records fall within the period 29 April-12 May. Fifteen final fall records range from 18 August to 12 October, with a median of 7 September.

Field Sparrow. Eighty-one initial spring sightings range from 11 February to 6 June, with a median of 20 April. Half of the records fall within the period 4 April-6 May. Eighty-three final fall sightings are from 1 August to 26 December, with a median of 6 October. Half of the records fall within the period 23 September-25 October.

Harris Sparrow. The range of 115 initial fall sightings is from 13 August to 31 December, with a median of 14 October. Half of the records fall within the period 4-22 October. Ninety-five

final spring sightings are from 8 February to 10 June, with a median of 12 May. Half of the records fall within the period 9-16 May.

White-crowned Sparrow. Ninety-eight initial fall sightings range from 25 August to 29 December, with a median of 3 October. Half of the records fall within the period 21 September-16 October. Eighty-two final spring sightings are from 1 February to 27 May, with a median of 15 May. Half of the records fall within the period 2-8 May.

White-throated Sparrow. Sixty-five initial fall sightings range from 18 September to 25 November, with a median of 3 October. Half of the records fall within the period 25 September-5 October. Fifty-two final spring sightings are from 2 February to 4 June, with a median of 12 May. Half of the records fall within the period 6-17 May.

Fox Sparrow. Fifty-three initial spring sightings are from 4 January to 4 June, with a median of 30 March. Half of the records fall within the period 17 March-18 April. Twenty-two final spring sightings are from 1 April to 23 April with a median of 10 April. Thirty-one initial fall records are from 2 August to 11 November, with a median of 11 October. Half of the records fall within the period 5-17 October. Twenty-eight final fall sightings are from 18 August to 31 December, with a median of 11 November.

Lincoln's Sparrow. Ninety-four initial spring sightings are from 2 January to 29 May, with a median of 26 April. Half of the records fall within the period 19 April-7 May. Sixty-two final spring sightings are from 20 April to 31 May, with a median of 13 May. Forty-eight initial fall sightings are from 2 September to 12 October, with a median of 15 September. Half of the records fall within the period 7-17 September. Twenty-five final fall sightings are from 20 September to 29 December, with a median of 19 October.

Song Sparrow. Forty-five initial spring sightings are from 1 January to 6 June, with a median of 8 April. Forty-five final spring sightings are from 12 January to 3 June, with a median of 30 April. Seventy-six initial fall sightings are from 2 August to 2 November, with a median of 30 September. Forty-four final fall sightings are from 6 October to 31 December, with a median of 20 December. The data suggest that this species commonly overwinters in Nebraska, and that its migration tendencies are very poorly defined.

McCown's Longspur. Twenty-six initial spring sightings in northwestern Nebraska are from 16 March to 21 May, with a median of 3 April. Six final fall sightings are from 5 September to 26 November, with a mean of 1 October. Elsewhere in the state this species is a spring and fall migrant, and sometimes a winter visitor, so its migration status state-wide is impossible to summarize easily.

Lapland Longspur. Fifty-six initial fall sightings are from 25 September to 31 December, with a median of 12 November. Half of the records fall within the period 25 October-21 November. Forty-four final spring records are from 3 January to 10 May, with a median of 27 February. Half of the records fall within the period 24 February-23 March.

Smith's Longspur. Ten fall sightings range from 18 September to 17 December, with a median of 5 November. Six spring records are from 5 February to 22 May, with a mean of 8 April.

Chestnut-collared Longspur. Thirty initial spring sightings in northwestern Nebraska are from 18 March to 3 June, with a median of 12 April. Sixteen final fall sightings are from 22 September to 22 October, with a median of 8 October. Like the McCown's Longspur, the migration pattern of this species is extremely difficult to estimate in Nebraska, since in various areas it may be a summer resident, a spring and fall migrant, or a winter visitor.

Snow Bunting. Eleven initial fall sightings are from 19 October to 24 December, with a median of 16 November. Thirty-one final spring sightings are from 1 January to 23 March, with a median of 10 February.