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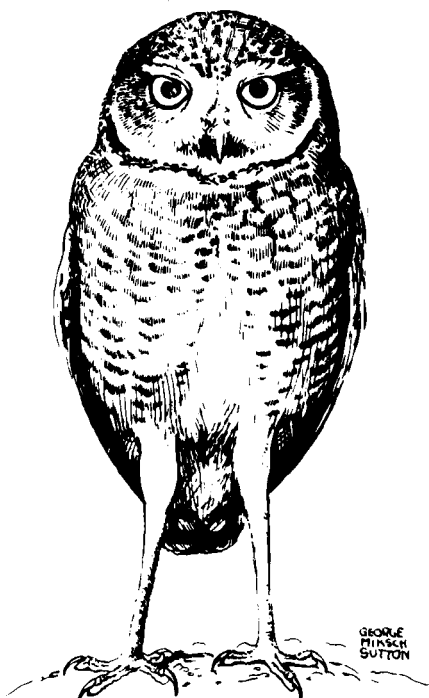
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June 1990

Number 2



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TABLE OF CONTENTS ON BACK COVER

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ISSN 0028-1816

1989 NEBRASKA NESTING REPORT

Compiled by Dr. Esther V. Bennett

Data on the 1989 nesting season in Nebraska were received from 25 observers and two agencies, reporting on 105 species from 53 counties. Counties on the tabulation are listed in a west to east order, with the northernmost of the approximately equal locations given first. Numbers in normal type represent Nest Record Cards; numbers in *italics* represent nests reported by Nebraska Game and Parks Commission; B represents nest building; C

[illegible]

	Madison	Platte	Polk	Thayer	Cedar	Stanton	Colfax	Butler	Seward	Jefferson	Cuming	Dodge	Saunders	Gage	Johnson	Pawnee	Dakota	Thurston	Washington	Douglas	Sarpy	Class	Otoe	Richardson	Total
Pied-billed Gr.	27	28	29	30	31	32	3	3	3	3	3	40	41	41	44	45	46	47	8	49	50	51	5	5	1
Hairy-tailed Gr.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hairy Grebe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D-c. Cormorant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Blue H.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B-c. Night-Heron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Am. Bittern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Green-w. Teal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mallard	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N. Pintail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blue-w. Teal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cinnamon Teal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N. Shoveler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gadwall	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Am. Wigeon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Wood Duck	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canvasback	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redhead	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesser Scaup	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ruddy Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey Vulture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N. Harrier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swainson's Hawk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-tailed Hawk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Am. Kestrel	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	3, 16
Gray Partridge	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
R-n. Pheasant	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G. Prairie-Ch.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[illegible]

Bedell, GPC; Helen Seim; Hamilton (24) GPC; Harlan (16) GPC; Holt (17) GPC; D. A. Stage; Jefferson (37) GPC; Johnson (44) GPC; Keith (9) Charles Brown (*Natural History Magazine* 1990, 2:34-40), Mark M. Czaplewski, GPC; Keya Paha (15) GPC; Kimball (4) Mary K. Clausen, Alice Kenitz; Knox (21) T. E. Labedz, D. A. Stage; Lancaster (42) Irene Alexander, GPC, Sue Guild, Norma Johnson, T. E. Labedz; Lincoln (11) GPC; Madison (27) GPC; Merrick (23) GPC; Morrill (7) GPC; Otoe (52) GPC, E. D. Johnson; Pawnee (45) GPC; Pierce (26) D. A. Stage; Platte (28) GPC; Polk (29) Norris Alfred, GPC; Red Willow (13) GPC; Richardson (53) Mary K. Clausen; Saline (36) GPC; Sarpy (50) GPC, Ruth Green; Saunders (41) GPC; Scotts Bluff (2) CLR, GPC; Seward (35) GPC; Sioux (1) Larry Einemann; Stanton (32) D. A. Stage; Thayer

	Madison	Platte	Polk	Thayer	Cedar	Stanton	Colfax	Butler	Seward	Saline	Jefferson	Dixon	Cuming	Dodge	Saunders	Lancaster	Gage	Johnson	Pawnee	Dakota	Thurston	Washington	Douglas	Sarpy	Cass	Otoe	Richardson	Tot-
	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	al
Sharp-t. Grouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wild Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N. Bobwhite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Am. Coot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Piping Plover	-	3	-	-	-	-	4	12	-	-	-	-	-	6	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	15	13	-	-	98
Killdeer	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Long-b. Curlew	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Am. Avocet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spotted Sandp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upland Sandpiper	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Forster's Tern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Least Tern	-	5	-	-	-	-	9	36	-	-	-	-	34	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	32	61	-	-	-	319
Rock Dove	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mourning Dove	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6
Barn Owl	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,12
E. Screech-Owl	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Great Horned Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burrowing Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97
Barred Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-
Chimney Swift	-	-	-	-	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. Kingfisher	-	-	-	-	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-headed Wpkr.	-	-	Y	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hairy Woodpecker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N. Flicker	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Phoebe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N,E	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Say's Phoebe	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Gr. Crested Flyc.	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West. Kingbird	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

	Stou	Scot	Bann	Dave	Box	Gard	Keith	Chase	Lincol	Thomas	Red Willow	Dawson	Keya Paha	Holt	Buffalo	1 Greeley	Hall	Knox	Boone	Merrick	Hamilton	Clay	Pierce			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
East. Kingbird	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N,Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Scissor-t. Flyc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Horned Lark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Purple Martin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tree Swallow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bank Swallow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cliff Swallow	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Barn Swallow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Blue Jay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
BI-bill. Magpie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Am. Crow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
BI-cap. Chickadee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wh-br. Nuthatch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rock Wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
House Wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sage Wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Eastern Bluebird	F,Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mountain Bluebird	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Am. Robin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Gray Catbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
N. Mockingbird	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Brown Thrasher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cedar Waxwing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Loggerhead Shrike	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
E. Starling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Warbling Vireo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Yellow Warbler	F,Y	-	-	-	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
O. Yellowthroat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

	Madison	Platte	Polk	Thayer	Cedar	Stanton	Colfax	Butler	Seward	Jefferson	Cuming	Dodge	Saunders	Lancaster	Gage	Johnson	Pawnee	Dakota	Thurston	Washington	Douglas	Sarpy	Cass	Otoe	Richardson	Tot-									
	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
East. Kingbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scissor-t. Flyc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horned Lark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purple Martin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tree Swallow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bank Swallow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cliff Swallow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barn Swallow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blue Jay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bl-bill. Magpie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Am. Crow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bl-cap. Chickadee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wh-br. Nuthatch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rock Wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
House Wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sage Wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Bluebird	N,E	-	N,E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mountain Bluebird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Am. Robin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gray Catbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N. Mockingbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brown Thrasher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cedar Waxwing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loggerhead Shrike	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E. Starling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warbling Vireo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yellow Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S. Yellowthroat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Fourteen species reported in the 1988 Survey were not reported in 1989: White-faced Ibis, Ferruginous Hawk, Black-necked Stilt, Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Long-eared Owl, Red-bellied Woodpecker, Carolina Wren, Bell's Vireo, Red-eyed Vireo, Louisiana Waterthrush, Rufous-sided Towhee, Song Sparrow, Red Crossbill, and Pine Siskin.

Anyone who sees evidence of nesting, young, or adult birds carrying nesting material, food, or fecal sacs, can submit the information without the use of a special form. The information should be easily separated by species and county. This information will be included in the Nebraska Nesting Report by letter rather than by numbers. Anyone who has found, or expects to find, an active nest is invited to request Nest Record Cards to use in reporting

	Stoux	Bluff	Scotts	Banner	Kimball	Dawes	Box Butte	Morrill	Garden	Keith	Chase	Lincoln	Thomas	Red Willow	Dawson	Keya Paha	Harlan	Holt	Buffalo	Greely	Hall	Knox	Boone	Herrick	Hamilton	Clay	Pierce
N. Cardinal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N	-	-	-	-	-	-
R-br. Grosbeak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bl-head. Grosb.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y,P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blue Grosbeak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indigo Bunting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dickcissel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chipping Sparrow	F,V	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Field Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vesper Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lark Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-
Grasshopper Sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R-w. Blackbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N,1	N,V	-	-	-	-
West. Meadowlark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Y-h. Blackbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	-	-	-	M,Y	-	-	-	-
Gr-tail. Grackle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N,C	-	-	-	-
Common Grackle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N	N	-	-	-	-
Orchard Oriole	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N,Y	-	-	-	-
Northern Oriole	N,Y	-	-	-	-	N	-	-	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	-	-	N	N	-	-	-	-
House Finch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Am. Goldfinch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
House Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nest Cards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Individuals	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	12	-	1	-	-	-	1
Species	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	1
Game Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Individuals	29	24	9	-	-	19	17	-	7	-	7	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	6	-
Species	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
No Nest Cards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Species	11	5	-	1	4	-	-	44	2	14	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	20	-	1	1	-	1
Total species	12	6	1	3	4	2	1	44	3	14	2	4	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	20	1	3	2	-	1

the nest. Each nest requires a separate card. Send your Nest Record Card requests, completed cards, and other information to Thomas E. Labedz, N.O.U. Librarian, W436 Nebraska Hall, University of Nebraska - Lincoln, Lincoln, Nebraska 68588-0514.

(Editor's Note: Dr. Bennett, who has compiled the Nesting Surveys from the 1967 season on to the present, is moving out of the state, which is why the Librarian is the temporary contact for nesting reports and records. In 1988, the *Review* (NBR 56:39) carried the information that NOU was one of four organizations that had contributed continuously to the nest record program since its inception in 1965. Dr. Bennett has since added two more years to the record.)

	Madison	Platte	Polk	Thayer	Cedar	Stanton	Colfax	Butler	Seward	Saline	Jefferson	Dixon	Cumming	Dodge	Saunders	Lancaster	Gage	Johnson	Pawnee	Dakota	Thurston	Washington	Douglas	Sarpy	Cass	Otoe	Richardson	Tot-	
	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	al
N. Cardinal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
R-br. Grosbeak	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bl-head. Grosbeak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Blue Grosbeak	-	-	Y	-	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Indigo Bunting	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dickcissel	-	-	-	-	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Chipping Sparrow	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Field Sparrow	-	-	-	-	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Vesper Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Lark Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grasshopper Sp.	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
R-w. Blackbird	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N	-	-	-	-	-	2	
West. Meadowlark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Y-h. Blackbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Gr-tail. Grackle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Common Grackle	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Orchard Oriole	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Northern Oriole	-	-	-	-	C	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	
House Finch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Am. Goldfinch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
House Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nest Cards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Individuals	-	-	-	-	57	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	7	-	1	1	1	93	
Species	-	-	-	-	17	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	7	-	1	1	1	33	
Game Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Individuals	-	8	-	1	-	13	48	-	1	-	-	-	-	40	86	9	-	1	-	-	-	-	57	51	76	-	-	543	
Species	-	2	-	1	-	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	3	3	-	-	6	
No Nest Cards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Species	1	-	5	-	28	-	1	-	1	1	9	2	4	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	2	1	-	63	
total species	1	2	5	1	44	2	3	2	1	2	1	1	2	6	3	8	1	2	1	2	2	1	11	5	6	2	1	105	

THE EIGHTY-NINTH (1990) ANNUAL MEETING

Good weather and good birding, and "Welcome" flags on the main street, greeted the 103 who registered for the 1990 Annual Meeting at Falls City. A check of the last 10 previous meetings shows that the 1987 meeting at Valentine had 116 participants registered, but that was a joint meeting with South Dakota, and 39 of the participants were members of SDOU only, so that 77 (or less, there were 14 unaffiliated participants, some of whom may have attended only because of the South Dakota participation) would be the comparable figure for a Nebraska meeting. The next highest attendance was "about" 85 at Scottsbluff/Gering in 1988. The total species recorded (161) was also higher than for any of the 10 previous meetings, but the 126 recorded from Nebraska was exceeded at all meetings since 1984. However, 10 were species not recorded in the 10 previous meetings (shown in italics in the list below).

Friday night a talk on "The Early History of the Human Inhabitants of Indian Cave State Park" was given by Larry Cook, Park Superintendent, and Saturday morning was devoted to birding at the Park. Saturday afternoon Gary Lingle spoke on the Platte River flows and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission decision. The annual business meeting followed. Five changes to the NOU Bylaws, proposed in the March/April NOU Newsletter, were discussed. Two changes were passed and, after rigorous discussion, the other three were tabled for further work and will be brought up again at a future meeting. Article III, **Officers**, Section 6 now reads: "The Secretary, or his/her designate, shall act as clerk of all meetings of the Corporation and the Board of Directors, preparing records and minutes in permanent form. The Secretary shall be responsible for sending the members any necessary announcements, including those of annual and special meetings, also for preparation of mail ballots." Article III, **Officers**, Section 9, now reads: "The Librarian shall have supervision of the permanent records, publications held for sale, and the library, and shall be responsible for their care and maintenance, and for keeping a record of publications sold and moneys received, and for remitting such receipts at least quarterly to the Treasurer." Changes to Article V, Section 1 were tabled and additions of Sections 5 and 6 to Article V were also tabled. It was decided that the Occurrence Reports, the Christmas Count, and the Nesting Survey should continue to be published annually in the Review in their present or similar forms. These officers for the next year were elected: President, Dr. Norma Johnson, Lincoln; Vice-president, Douglas G. Thomas, Alliance; Secretary, Alice S. Rushton, Omaha; Treasurer, Alice Kenitz, Gering; Librarian, Thomas E. Labedz, Lincoln; and Editor, Ray T. Korpi, Pullman, Washington. (Editor's terms are for a calendar year, to coincide with a volume.) R. G. Cortelyou was voted Editor Emeritus. The nominations by the Records Committee for Thomas E. Labedz and Joseph A. Gubanyi for three year terms were accepted. An anonymous donation of \$250 in honor of Thomas E. Labedz, Ruth Green, and R. G. Cortelyou, who were retiring or changing jobs this year, and Dr. Neva Pruess, who retired at the Scottsbluff/Gering meeting, was announced. It was

announced that the Fall meeting would be at Halsey Forest 7 to 9 September. This earlier date than usual should provide a different assortment of birds. Saturday evening was the banquet at the Elk's Club, and the speaker was Dr. Charles A. Ely, of Ft. Hays State University, Kansas, who spoke on North American Migrant Birds Wintering in Mexican Rainforests.

An afghan crocheted by Mrs. Janet Korpi was raffled off for \$137, which will be used for a suitable purpose. The proceeds of a similar raffle last year were used to buy shrubbery for campgrounds at Halsey Forest. Sunday morning was for birding at Squaw Creek (Missouri) National Wildlife Refuge. Ronald L. Bell, Refuge Manager, gave a talk at the headquarters and then led a tour of the Refuge. The water level this year was about back to normal, after some dry years. The Directors and the Records Committee also held meetings during the weekend.

One hundred sixty-one species were reported on the final count. The 22 species recorded in Nemaha Co. outside of Indian Cave State Park are coded N; the 80 in the Nemaha Co. portion of the Park are coded U (for upper); the 77 in the Richardson Co. portion of the Park are coded L (for lower); the 66 in the rest of Richardson Co. are coded R; the 104 in Squaw Creek (Missouri) NWR are coded S; the 28 in the rest of Missouri are coded M; the 50 in Kansas are coded K if they were marked for Brown Co., and those marked on the Kansas list with an "X," rather than with the "B" of Brown Co., are coded X. Eliminating duplicate listings gives 87 for Nemaha Co., 97 for Indian Cave State Park, 111 for Richardson Co., 126 for Nebraska, and 112 for Missouri. Eastern Kingbird, Blue Jay, American Robin, and Red-winged Blackbird were listed in all seven columns. Italics mark the 10 species not recorded in the 10 previous meetings.

Pied-billed Grebe	- - L - S - -	Northern Bobwhite	N U L R S - X
Double-crested Cormorant	- - - R S - K	Sora	- - - - S - -
American Bittern	- - - - S - -	American Coot	- - - - S - -
Least Bittern	- - - - S - -	Black-bellied Plover	- - - - S - -
Great Blue Heron	- U - R S - K	Semipalmated Plover	- - - - S - -
Great Egret	- U - - - - -	Killdeer	N - L R - M -
<i>Snowy Egret</i>	- - - R - - -	Yellowlegs sp.	- - - - S - -
Green-backed Heron	- - - - S - -	Lesser Yellowlegs	- - - R S - -
White-faced Ibis	- - - - S - -	Spotted Sandpiper	- - L R - - X
Wood Duck	- U - R S - K	Upland Sandpiper	- - - - M X
Green-winged Teal	- - - - S - -	Sanderling	- - - - S - -
Mallard	- - - - S M -	Semipalmated Sandpiper	- - - - S - -
Northern Pintail	- - - - S - -	Western Sandpiper	- - - - S - -
Blue-winged Teal	- - - R S - -	Least Sandpiper	- - - - S - -
Northern Shoveler	- - - - S - -	White-rumped Sandpiper	- - - - S - -
Gadwall	- - - - S - -	Baird's Sandpiper	- - - - S - -
<i>Hooded Merganser</i>	- - - R - - -	Pectoral Sandpiper	- - - - S - -
Turkey Vulture	N U L R S - K	Dunlin	- - - - S - -
Northern Harrier	- - L R - - -	Stilt Sandpiper	- - - - S - -
Sharp-shinned Hawk	- U - - - - -	Short-billed Dowitcher	- - - - S - -
Red-shouldered Hawk	- - - - S - -	Wilson's Phalarope	- - - - S - -
Broad-winged Hawk	- U - - - - -	Red-necked Phalarope	- - - - S - -
Swainson's Hawk	- - - - S - X	Franklin's Gull	- - - R - - -
Red-tailed Hawk	N U L - S - K	Ring-billed Gull	- - - R - - -
American Kestrel	N - - R - M -	<i>Caspian Tern</i>	- - - R S - -
Ring-necked Pheasant	N U - R S - K	Forster's Tern	- - L - - M -
Greater Prairie-Chicken	- - - R - - -	Black Tern	- - - R S - -
Wild Turkey	- U - - - - -	Rock Dove	- - - R - M -

Mourning dove	N U L R S - K	Solitary Vireo	- - - R - - -
Black-billed Cuckoo	- - L - - - -	Yellow-throated Vireo	- U L R - - X
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	- U L - S - -	Warbling Vireo	- U L - S - K
Great Horned Owl	- - - R - - -	Red-eyed Vireo	- U L - S - K
Barred Owl	- U L - - - -	Tennessee Warbler	- U L R S - -
Common Nighthawk	- U - R - - -	Northern Parula	- U L - - - -
Chuck-will's-widow	- - L - - - -	Yellow Warbler	- U L - S M K
Whip-poor-will	- U L - - - -	Chestnut-sided Warbler	- - L - - - K
Chimney Swift	N - - R S M K	Magnolia Warbler	- U L - - - -
Ruby-throated Hummingb.	- U L - - - -	Yellow-rumped Warbler	- - - - - K
Belted Kingfisher	- - - R S M -	Black-throated Green W.	- U - - - - -
Red-headed Woodpecker	- U L R S M K	Blackburnian Warbler	- U - - - - -
Red-bellied Woodpecker	- U L - S - K	Blackpoll Warbler	- U - - S - -
Downy Woodpecker	- U L - S M -	Cerulean Warbler	- - L - - - -
Hairy Woodpecker	- U - R - - -	American Redstart	- - L - S M X
Northern Flicker	- U L - S M K	Prothonotary Warbler	- U - - S - -
Olive-sided Flycatcher	- - - - - X	Ovenbird	- U L - - - -
Eastern Wood-Pewee	- U L R S - -	Northern Waterthrush	- U - - S - -
Alder Flycatcher	- - L - - - -	Kentucky Warbler	- U L - S M -
Willow Flycatcher	- U L - - - -	Connecticut Warbler	- - L - - - -
Least Flycatcher	- U L - S - -	Mourning Warbler	- U L - S - -
Eastern Phoebe	- U L - - - K	Common Yellowthroat	- U L - S M K
Great Crested Flycatcher	- U L - S - -	Wilson's Warbler	- - - R - - -
Western Kingbird	- - - R - - K	Canada Warbler	- U - - - - -
Eastern Kingbird	N U L R S M K	Yellow-breasted Chat	- - - - S - -
Horned Lark	N - - R - - -	Summer Tanager	- U L - - - -
Purple Martin	- - - R - M -	Scarlet Tanager	- U L - S - -
Tree Swallow	- U - - S - -	Northern Cardinal	- U L R S - K
N. Rough-winged Swallow	- U L R S - K	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	- U L - S - K
Bank Swallow	- - L - S - -	Blue Grosbeak	- - - - S - -
Cliff Swallow	- - - R S M K	Indigo Bunting	- U L - S - K
Barn Swallow	N U L R S - K	Dickcissel	N - - R S - K
Blue Jay	N U L R S M K	Rufous-sided Towhee	- U L - - - -
American Crow	- - - R S - -	Chipping Sparrow	- - - R S - -
Black-capped Chickadee	- U L - S - K	Field Sparrow	- U L R - - -
Tufted Titmouse	- - L - - M K	Lark Bunting	- - - R - - -
White-breasted Nuthatch	- U L - S M -	Savannah Sparrow	- - - R - - -
Carolina Wren	- U - - - - -	Grasshopper Sparrow	- U L - S - K
House Wren	- U L R S - K	Fox Sparrow	- - - - S - -
Sedge Wren	- U - - S - -	Song Sparrow	- U L - S - -
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	- - L R - - -	Lincoln's Sparrow	- - L - - - -
Eastern Bluebird	- U L R S - -	Red-winged Blackbird	N U L R S M K
Gray-cheeked Thrush	- - - - - K	Eastern Meadowlark	- U L R S - K
Swainson's Thrush	- U L R S - -	Meadowlark sp.	N U - - S M -
Hermit Thrush	- U - - - - -	Western Meadowlark	- - - R - M K
Wood Thrush	- U L - S M -	Yellow-headed Blackbird	- - - R S - -
American Robin	N U L R S M K	Great-tailed Grackle	- - - - S - -
Gray Catbird	- U L R S M K	Common Grackle	N - L R S M K
Northern Mockingbird	- U - R - - -	Brown-headed Cowbird	N U L R S M -
Brown Thrasher	- U L R S - -	Orchard Oriole	- U L - S - K
Cedar Waxwing	- U L - S - -	Northern Oriole	- U L R S - -
Loggerhead Shrike	N U L R S - K	American Goldfinch	N U L R S - -
European Starling	N U L R S - K	House Sparrow	N - L R S - K
Bell's Vireo	- U - - S - -		

BOOK REVIEWS

Collins Guide to Tropical Plants, Wilhelm Lotschert and Gerhard Beese, 256 pp., including 274 color photographs (grouped on 96 pp. in the center of the book), 5 x 7 $\frac{3}{4}$, index, Stephen Greene Press, Lexington, Mass. \$24.95.

The subtitle says "A descriptive guide to 323 ornamental and economic plants," so obviously it can cover only the most prominent and common plants. (There are about 3,500 varieties of palms.) A one-page map of the

world shows the climate and vegetation zones of the tropics, which, with a two-page description, gives some guidance as to the plants to be expected in any region. For each species covered, the book gives a botanical description, with flowering time, origin, distribution and requirements, and for economic plants, production tables. There are two pages of recommended botanic gardens and parks, and a two-page glossary.

Wading Birds of the World, Eric and Richard Soothill, 334 pp., 6.5 x 10, bibliography, index, Blandford Press, U.K., distributed by Sterling Publishing Co., N.Y., hard cover \$29.95.

The authors, father and son, use "waders" "to include all those birds which actually do wade at some time of the year," about 330 species, from herons through phalaropes to thick-knees. They exclude birds such as the jacanas, which don't wade. There are 96 color photographs, mostly a half-page or so, and 70 line drawings (by John Tennant). All species listed have at least two paragraphs: description, and habitat and distribution. Those with color photographs also have breeding distribution indicated in red on a 1.5 x 2 inch map of the world, and comments on characteristics and behavior, food, voice, display, and breeding. There are no comments on distinguishing marks or the like; it is just an overview of all birds of this type.

A BLACK-BELLIED WHISTLING-DUCK SPECIMEN FROM NEBRASKA: A FIRST STATE RECORD

INTRODUCTION

On 29 October 1989 John Andersen of Ong, Nebraska, shot and killed an adult male Black-bellied Whistling-Duck while duck hunting at Hansen Waterfowl Production Area, 3 miles north and 1 mile west of Ong, Clay Co., Nebraska (T6N R5W Section 35). Andersen's brother-in-law, Stewart Porterfield of Lincoln, was present at the time and tentatively identified the specimen but returned to their vehicle to get a bird book for reference (Porterfield, pers. comm. 2 November 1989). Mr. Porterfield took the frozen, intact duck specimen to the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission office in Lincoln where it was recommended that the specimen be deposited at the University of Nebraska State Museum (UNSM).

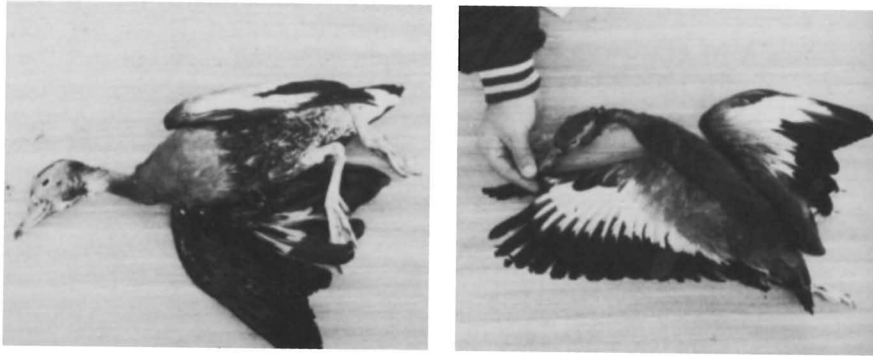
The frozen specimen was delivered and donated to UNSM (Accession Z-1989-55) by Mr. Porterfield on 2 November 1989. The specimen was prepared as a standard study skin and partial skeleton by the author on 7 November 1989 and catalogued into Division of Zoology's collections as UNSM ZM-16079.

Dendrocygna autumnalis (Linnaeus), the Black-bellied Whistling-Duck, is not on the official list of birds in Nebraska (N.O.U.R.C., 1988, 1989) and was not listed as even hypothetical in a critically evaluated list of Nebraska birds (Bray et al., 1986). However, Black-bellied Whistling-Ducks, whose normal range is from southern Arizona and southern Texas south to southern Brazil and Argentina, have wandered north, including to Kansas, Iowa, and Michigan (A.O.U., 1983). There are three records of this species in Kansas (Thompson & Ely, 1989) and a recent sighting in Minnesota that is under consideration of the Minnesota Ornithologists' Union Records Committee

(Tveten, 1989). A written description and photographs of UNSM ZM-16079 have been submitted to the Nebraska Ornithologists' Union Records Committee for consideration.

PLUMAGE DESCRIPTION

Bill and feet a bright reddish-orange. Throat pale gray or off-white grading to a medium gray on the cheeks, lores, auriculars, and narrow band above the eyes. Narrow ring of white feathers around the eyes with white trailing off behind the eye for less than 1 cm. Forehead an olive-gray grading to a russet on the crown to a dark brownish-black on the back of the crown then extending as a narrow, russet-brown strip down the back of the neck. Gray of cheeks extending down sides of neck. Lower neck, breast, back a russet color. Russet on breast grading into a lighter russet-tan on lower breast.



Russet on back is darker than on breast grading into a russet-brown on the scapulars. Belly is black with white speckling gradually showing more white toward the under tail coverts which are mostly white with only a spot or two of black. Belly and flanks are separated from the breast by a sharp line. Flanks, tail, and upper tail coverts are black. Primaries and secondaries are black distally and white proximally. Outer edge of primaries is black. Greater wing coverts are off-white and lesser wing coverts are grayish white forming a large, whitish wing patch when the wing is extended.

MEASUREMENTS

Measurements: Total length = 492 mm, tail length = 73 mm, wing span = 783 mm, wing chord = 234 mm, tarsus length = 60 mm, culmen length = 48 mm, and weight = 836.5 grams. Moderate to heavy visceral and subcutaneous fat.

Sex: Male with left testis measuring 8.0 x 3.5 mm and right testis measuring 8.5 x 3.0 mm.

WILD STATUS

The possibility exists that this specimen had escaped from captivity and thus is not truly a "wild" bird suitable for record as Nebraska's first occurrence of this species. No evidence could be found that this individual was anything but a wild bird that wandered from the south. No bands, tags, or tattoos of any kind were found on the bird and none were reported removed by Mr. Andersen or Mr. Porterfield prior to the specimen's arrival at UNSM. The specimen had not been toe-clipped and no feathers were clipped. The specimen was reported by Mr. Porterfield to be "very wary" and "did not decoy well." The stomach contained seeds that compared favorably to that of *Polygonum bicornis*, a locally common smartweed (pers. comm. Margaret Bolick, Curator of Botany, UNSM, 8 November 1989). Fat levels indicate the bird was healthy. Two pellet sizes were found in the specimen and Mr. Andersen reported to have killed the bird with one shot indicating that the specimen had been shot previously and survived.

CORRECTIONS TO THE PUBLIC RECORD

On 16 November 1989 the *Lincoln Journal* newspaper ran Gary Svoboda's "Outdoors" column on page 31 with a story about this specimen from information supplied by Mr. Porterfield. Several errors were made in this article. Nebraska Game and Parks Commission is quoted as saying that this is the most northern record of this species in North America; it is not. There is a recently published photograph of this species in Minnesota (Tveten, 1989).

Mr. Porterfield is quoted, "They [The Museum] did a parasite study, and found some that are found only way down south." No parasite check was ever made of this specimen and none would have been made because the specimen was frozen and thawed at least twice. This freeze-thaw scenario severely fractures delicate parasites, making them nearly useless for study. Mr. Porterfield also said that the author agreed to display this bird at the Museum. It is the policy of the Division of Zoology never to make such an agreement. This specimen likely will never be displayed. This specimen will remain protected in the Division of Zoology, Systematics and Research Collections, UNSM.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The author wishes to thank Mr. Andersen and Mr. Porterfield for having the foresight to carefully save the specimen and for asking Nebraska Game and Parks Commission what to do with it. I am grateful to the staff at Nebraska Game and Parks Commission who recommended the specimen be brought to the attention of the University of Nebraska State Museum. Thanks go to Mary Liz Jameson of the State Museum and Dr. R. G. Cortelyou who examined this manuscript and made many helpful suggestions.

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--- Thomas E. Labedz, Collections Manager, Division of Zoology
University of Nebraska State Museum
W-436 Nebraska Hall, Lincoln, NE 68588-0514

ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE BIRDS OF THE LAKE McCONAUGHY REGION

Since the publication more than five years ago (*NBR*, 52:26-35, 1984) of an earlier list of the birds of the North Platte Valley between Oshkosh and Keystone, many new records have been obtained. Additionally, since 1982 Dr. Charles Brown of Yale University has spent every summer doing ornithological fieldwork in the area, and has kindly contributed many of his observations. This abundance of new information appears to warrant some additions and modifications to the original list, most of which simply involve changes in occurrence or status information for previously recorded species. However, three previously unreported species have also been observed (those species listed here by scientific as well as vernacular names), resulting in a total list of 247 species reported for the area in less than 20 years, making this area one of the richest documented areas for bird life in the entire state. By comparison, the 1984 bird checklist for Crescent Lake National Wildlife Refuge consists of 273 species observed over nearly 50 years, and the 1974 bird checklist for Valentine National Wildlife Refuge consists of 231 species observed over about 40 years.

Additions and changes in status are as follows:

Common Loon. Summering birds in non-breeding to varying degrees of breeding plumage have been observed in June during most years and to as late as 10 July, as well as occurring sporadically during August, on Keystone and McConaughy Lakes. Thus the species now appears to be a regular non-breeding summer visitor.

Pied-billed Grebe. Summering but apparently non-breeding birds on Lake Ogallala were observed during June and July in 1985, 1988 and 1989.

Clark's Grebe (*Aechmophorus clarkii*). A specimen of this recently recognized species was found dead on Lake Keystone during June of 1986 (*NBR* 54:64, 1986). Non-breeding birds of this species or the Western Grebe usually summer on Keystone and Ogallala Lakes.

Double-crested Cormorant. Late spring or summering birds have been seen

in late June and early July on Ogallala and Keystone Lakes during several summers.

Trumpeter Swan (*Cygnus buccinator*). A pair with a well-grown brood was seen on Three-mile Lake, Arthur County, during early July, 1989. A single adult-plumaged bird was also observed on nearby Swan Lake during the same period. Although outside the limits of the immediate North Platte Valley, these unusual records seem worth noting here.

Snow Goose. Latest spring record 9 May (Charles Brown).

Canada Goose. Breeding has occurred at the west end of Lake McConaughy during several recent summers.

Redhead. Latest spring record, 25 June.

Hooded Merganser. One additional summer record, June 14, 1989; three female-plumaged birds on the North Platte near Keystone.

Osprey. Earliest spring record 22 April (Charles Brown).

Bald Eagle. An apparent nesting attempt close to Highway 26 and the north shore of Lake McConaughy reportedly occurred in Garden Co. during 1987 and 1988 (*NBR* 56:47-48).

Northern Goshawk. One additional record, 27 April, 1989 (Charles Brown).

Peregrine. One additional record, 25 April, 1989, at Lake Ogallala (Charles Brown).

Piping Plover. Nesting has been attempted during most summers at Martin Bay, Lake McConaughy, but has rarely succeeded because of fluctuating water levels and human disturbance. One nest hatched three young in 1985. Territorial birds have also been reported along the South Platte near Ogallala. Rather surprisingly, Least Terns have not yet been documented in this area, although suitable habitat seemingly exists.

American Avocet. Latest spring record 16 June. Probable breeding by this species, as well as Willet, Black Tern, Forster's Tern and other marsh-adapted species occurs not far to the north of the Platte Valley in the little-studied marshes of northeastern Arthur County, based on cursory surveys in 1989.

Caspian Tern. Non-breeders were observed during June and July on Lake Keystone during 1986 and 1989, with a maximum of six seen 20 June 1989. Earliest spring record 23 April (Charles Brown).

Black Tern. Earliest spring record 20 April (Charles Brown).

Common Poorwill. Earliest spring record of calling 18 April (Charles Brown; this is also the earliest state record of which I am aware); latest record of calling 8 July. Breeding certainly occurs in the immediate vicinity of Cedar Point, judging from the frequency of spring calling, but has not yet been documented.

Red-bellied Woodpecker. Heard calling in the vicinity of Cedar Point, June, 1989 (Brent Nickol).

Western Wood-Pewee. Heard singing 25 June, 1985; also seen at Cedar Point 3 July 1989 (Charles Brown); nesting observed at Ash Hollow, 28 June 1987.

Say's Phoebe. Nesting by a single pair was observed from 1982-1987 at Whitetail Creek, near Keystone (Charles Brown). A single bird was observed near Arthur Bay, 15 June 1989.

Eastern Kingbird. Earliest spring record 3 May (Charles Brown).

Scissor-tailed Flycatcher. Several observations of this species were made by field station personnel during the summer of 1984, including one near Keystone, 21 August, 1984 (Charles Brown).

Violet-green Swallow (*Tachycineta thalassina*). Observed near Cedar Point Biological Station on 8 July, 1987, and on 29 April, 1989 (Charles and Mary Brown).

Gray Catbird. Status changed from transient to local breeder (nested 1984). Earliest spring record 12 May (Charles Brown).

Rose-breasted Grosbeak. Earliest spring record 12 May (Charles Brown).

Blue Grosbeak. Earliest spring record 3 May (Charles Brown).

Indigo Bunting. Now known to be a local breeder around Cedar Point Station, where territorial males (and hybrids with Lazuli Buntings) have been regular in recent years.

Dickcissel. Originally judged to be only local and sporadic; this species has become surprisingly common and widespread in the past few years, especially around Keystone.

Chipping Sparrow. Earliest spring record 29 April (Charles Brown).

Orchard Oriole. Earliest spring record 8 May (Charles Brown).

House Finch. First observed in the Kingsley Dam area during the summer of 1985.

--- Paul A. Johnsgard, School of Biological Sciences
University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, Nebraska 68588

NOTES

EAGLE SURVEY NOTE. This part of the Eagle Survey report was lost between the bottom of page 29 and the top of page 31 of the March issue (*NBR* 58:29-31):

*The unknown eagle under Niobrara was not identified as either Bald or Golden; all others were Bald Eagles.

--- Greg Wingfield, Nebraska Game and Parks Commission
Rt. 4, North Platte, NE 69101

PAINTED BUNTING On 21 May 1988 I spotted a Painted Bunting in the cemetery (nearest to the road leading to the Monument) on the western edge of Gering, Scotts Bluff Co. I saw the bird at approximately 11:30 AM. It appeared in a wood pile at the north edge of the ravine which bordered the southern edge of the cemetery. The light conditions were good at the time -- full sunlight was above and to my left, and no branches obstructed my view of the Bunting. The bird was in plain view for about 15 to 20 seconds, whereupon it dove further back into the pile. Further attempts to find it, both by myself and by those who went back later, were unsuccessful.

The bird was shaped like a chubby goldfinch, typical of what any species of bunting would be shaped like. The head was rounded, the body proportioned like a finch rather than a warbler; rounder overall. The tail did not ex-

tend more than about an inch past the body. I did not note the bill shape as I looked for other field marks first. The bird was *all green*, but it was not all the same shade of green. The head, dorsal regions, and wings were all one shade of bright green, close to what I would call kelly green. This color was consistent throughout these areas of the bird; there was no streaking on the back, no rump or crown coloration, no facial markings, nor any difference in wing color with the exception of the two wingbars, which were the same color as the bird's ventral side, a more lime-colored green, more yellow in tone than the dorsal, but still primarily green. This color extended from throat to crissum, and again there was no inconsistency of color -- no streaking, no spotting, nor any other typical underside markings. As for the other parts of the bird, the eye was dark, and I particularly took notice of the flesh around the eye because it was also a very bright green. I did not record leg color.

The gestalt of the bird was typical of a member of the sparrow/finch family. The bird sat still while I watched it until I got closer. It did not hop or jump around like a warbler is apt to do, and this allowed me to make a reasonably thorough examination of the bird. I did not identify the bird right away, but I knew it was something different. The shape of the bird suggested goldfinch or bunting, and the coloration female. Other buntings were eliminated easily. The bird was too green to be an American Goldfinch. Lesser Goldfinch, which has been seen recently in western Nebraska, was also eliminated under plumage concerns. Vireos were eliminated because all have some other color than green, or some facial markings. The bird's general body shape also eliminated vireos. The two birds I considered most closely were Tennessee and Orange-crowned Warblers. I was able to eliminate Tennessee immediately because of the lack of gray on this bird. I also observed Tennessees in the cemetery and ruled these out as a possibility through indirect comparison. Orange-crowned was eliminated, given the following four factors;

1. Orange-crowns flit far more than this bird did,
2. The shape of the Orange-crowned is rounder, with a much smaller tail, and the bird was bigger than an Orange-crowned,
3. The green on an Orange-crowned is more olive than on this bird, and
4. There were no streaks on this bird's chest, as are often found on an Orange-crowned at close range and in good light.

The general shape of the bird also suggested bunting, but I did not consider Painted Bunting until about an hour later. Upon consulting various field guides I found the bird I saw was an adult female Painted Bunting.

Painted Buntings have been seen in Nebraska on several occasions, and spring migration is when most of the records are (see Johnsgard 1986, Bray et al 1986). While an escaped cage bird is possible, the brightness of the plumage suggests that this was a wild bird. Also, given the weather conditions just prior to the sighting -- strong, 50 mph south winds, followed by three days of rain where bird movement was minimal -- a spring migration overshoot is certainly viable. In fact, the only record accepted in Bray is for Scotts Bluff Co. on 14 May 1968, a similar date to this sighting.

A copy of this report has been forwarded to the NOU Records Committee for consideration.

Nebraska Ornithologists' Union, Inc.
5109 Underwood Avenue
Omaha, Nebraska 68132

Forwarding and Return Postage Guaranteed
Address Correction Requested

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- Bray, T. E., B. K. Padelford, and W. R. Silcock. 1986 *The Birds of Nebraska: a Critically Evaluated List*. Published by the authors. Bellevue, NE.
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--- Ray Korpi, NW 1585 Turner Drive #13, Pullman, WA 99163

GRAY-CROWNED ROSY-FINCHES This is a picture I took through my kitchen window of the Gray-crowned Rosy-finches feeding on sunflower seeds. These birds come to our area (Sioux Co.) nearly every winter. They usually stay in the weeds and sunflowers along the creek.



This year (1989, *NBR* 57:80) they found the sunflower seeds I put out for the Chickadees and Juncos and have really made a mess of this area of the porch! One morning we counted 38 there.

--- Helen Hughson, Route 2, Mitchell, NE 69357