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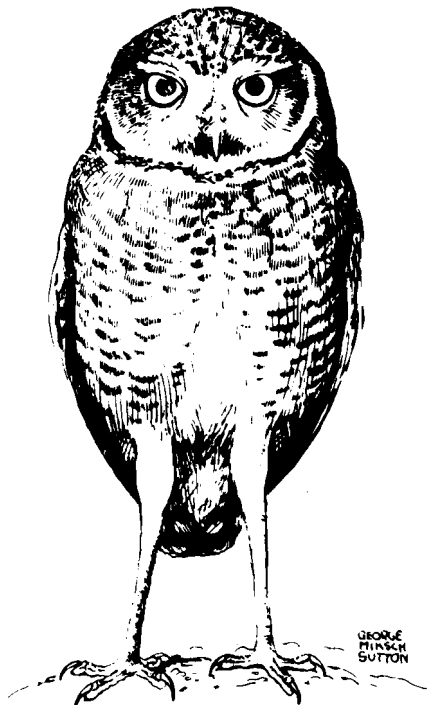
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Other officers are: President, Dr. Norma Johnson-Mueller, 1261 Fall Creek Road, Lincoln, Nebraska 68510, Vice-president, Douglas G. Thomas, 1035 Mississippi, Alliance, Nebraska 69301, and Secretary, Alice S. Rushon, 7075 Iowa Street, Omaha, Nebraska 68152.

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1990 (SIXTY-FIFTH) SPRING OCCURRENCE REPORT

Two hundred and ninety species are listed on this report from 13 locations plus 17 counties reported in five "spot check" counties. The 1989 figures were 289 species from 13 locations, plus 7 "spot check" columns involving 36 counties; in 1988, 306 from 15 locations, plus 13 "spot check" columns involving 34 counties; in 1987, 288 from 13 locations and 6 "spot check" columns involving 9 counties; and 1986, 304 from 13 locations and 9 "spot check" columns involving 24 counties.

The "spot check" columns are for infrequent visits to an area and the lack of an entry for a particular species may be due to visits at the wrong time or inadequate observing time. The average reader can just take the symbols in these columns as indicating that the species was present; those who want to know when and in which county can get that information by decoding the symbols, which are given separately for each column. The symbols have different significance in each column.

The information is presented in a rough west (left) to east (right) order with the northernmost of locations with approximately equal longitude listed first. Two dates indicate the first and last records for the period.

The symbols used in the regular columns are:

Ja, Fe, Mr, Ap, My, and Je for the months.

P to indicate a species which is present all of the year, although the same individuals may not be present during the whole year and the numbers may vary greatly.

	Scotts		A	B	C	Lin-	Howard	D		Polk	Cedar	Saunders
	Sioux	Bluff	Dawes			coln	Hall	Knox				
Common Loon	-	Ap 28 Je 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pied-billed Grebe	My 1	My 16 My 26	-	d	-	b	My 1 My 10	-	Mr 21 Je 9	D Ap 7 e (- S)	Ap 8 My 24	My 5 Je 30
Horned Grebe	-	-	-	-	-	d	My 12 My 13	-	-	e	-	-
Eared Grebe	Ap 25 Ap 29	Mr 27 My 26	-	d	-	-	My 5 My 12	-	Ap 22 My 2	e f	My 5 Ap 29	-
Western Grebe	Ap 25	Ap 21 My 26	-	d	-	b	-	-	My 5 Je 9	-	-	-
American White Pelican	Ap 27 Ap 30	Mr 29 Je 30	-	d	-	b	Ap 10 f Je 30	Ap 27 My 7	Ap 11 Je 9	b f	Ap 16 Ap 22	Ap 12 Ap 14
Double-crested Cormorant	My 1	Ap 21 Je 30	-	d	-	b	Ap 5 f Je 30	Ap 8 Ap 21	Ap 11 Je 9	b f	Ap 16 My 24	Ap 7 Je 9
American Bittern	-	-	-	-	-	f	-	-	My 2 My 12	-	-	-
Great Blue Heron	Ap 10	P	Ap 26 Je 29	d	a	A	Mr 25 g E Je 30	Ap 18 Je 30	Mr 11 My 12	d - S	Ja 1 Je 30	Ap 10 My 12
Great Egret	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Je 9	-	My 9	-

(p) for probable permanent species for which reports were not spread over the whole period.

- S to indicate the compiler knows the species remained after 30 June, but the lack of such an indication does not necessarily mean the species did not remain.

W - to indicate the species was present before 1 January.

W - S to indicate a species which arrived before 1 January and remained after 30th of June. It is similar to P, but the pattern is not always true.

x and a month indicates that the exact date in the month was not reported.

* to indicate a comment in the text.

° to indicate there were no records between the dates given and that information was available to the compiler. Where information on shorter gaps in records was available to the compiler there is comment in the text.

to indicate that information on Whooping Crane sightings for these columns is given in the Whooping Crane report, page 87. Also, there were reports for counties not shown in the tabulation.

The number of species reported (using only confirmed Whooping Crane sightings), contributors (to the extent known), and special comments by counties and then by "spot check" columns are:

Lan-	Da-	E Doug.	Cass	
caster	kota	Sarpy		
-	-	-	Ap 5 -	
			My 27	
Ap 4	Mr. 21	c	Mr 24 Ap 19	
My 11	Je 8		My 20 My 5	
-	Ap 13	-	Mr 17 -	
	Ap 19		Ap 21	
Ap 30	Ap 24	-	Ap 13 Ap 4	
My 10	My 6		My 13	
-	-	-	-	
Mr 22	Ap 27	-	Ap 2 My 2	
My 18			Je 14	
Mr 20	Ap 7	-	Mr 27 Ap 19	
Je 9	My 24		My 14 My 5	
-	-	-	-	
Ap 8	Ap 30	c	Mr 18 Ap 12	
Ap 23	- S		Je 28 My 5	
Ap 23	Ap 25	-	Ap 20 Je 12	
			My 15	

Blaine, see column C

Box Butte, see column A

Cass (and Otoe), Elmwood, 168 species, Gertrude Wood, reporter, Kevin DeGarmo, Ray T. Korpi, Mable B. Ott, Donald Wood and (5 May) the Audubon Society of Omaha Spring Bird Count. Ray Korpi reported that Whip-poor-wills and Mourning Warblers were at Mrs. Korpi's folk's place, east of Schram Park (Sarpy Co.) before 25 May. The Baird's Sparrow was seen in Otoe Co. about 3.5 miles south and 2 east of Elmwood. Mrs. Wood studied the bird carefully and heard it sing. The Le Conte's Sparrow was banded in Otoe Co. by Mrs. Ott.

Cedar, Laurel, 163 species, David Stage, reporter, Tanya Bray, Lois Stage.

Chase, see column B

Cherry, see column C

Cheyenne, see column A

Cuming, see column E

	Scotts			A B C			Lin-	Howard		D Polk		Cedar	Saun-
	Sioux	Bluff	Dawes				coln	Hall	Knox				ders
Snowy Egret	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Little Blue Heron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 7	-	-	-	-	-
Cattle Egret	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 26	Ap 28 - My 12	My 12	Ap 29	-	-
Green-backed Heron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 29 Je 30	Ap 22 - My 12	-	-	My 12 - S	-
Black-crowned Night-Heron	-	-	-	-	b	My 12 f My 14	-	My 2 - Je 9	-	Ap 22	-	-	-
White-faced Ibis	-	-	-	d	-	-	-	Ap 20 - Ap 27	-	-	-	-	-
Tundra Swan	-	-	-	-	-	Mr 20 Mr 27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trumpeter Swan	-	-	-	-	a	h J	-	-	-	-	Mr 16 Mr 21	-	-
Greater White-fronted Goose	-	-	-	-	a	-	Fe 10 Mr 29	Mr 10 Ap 11	b e	Fe 10 Ap 15	Mr 9 Ap 29	Mr 17 Ap 14	-
Snow Goose	Mr 5 Mr 27	Mr 7	-	-	-	Ja 10 Ja 21	-	Mr 10 Mr 21	b f	Fe 10 Ap 15	Mr 9 Ap 18	Mr 17 Ap 7	-
Ross' Goose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada Goose	(p)	P	-	d	a	A f	P	W - My 7	Mr 10 Ap 22	b e	Ja 1 Ap 15	Mr 9 Ap 12	W*- My 27
Wood Duck	-	(p)	-	-	-	Ap 15 Je 30	Mr 6 Je 30	Mr 10 Je 9	b G	Ap 1 (- S)	Mr 22 Je 28	Fe 18 - S	-
Green-winged Teal	Ap 10 My 26	W -	-	d	-	Ap 2 Ap 10	Mr 11 My 7	Mr 10 My 12	B G	Mr 18 Ap 1	Ap 8 Ap 29	Fe 18	-
Am. Black Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mr 10	-	-	-	-	-
Mallard	(p)	P	Je 11	d	a	A g f	P	P	Mr 10 Je 9	B G	Ja 1 (- S)	Ja 1 Je 30	W*- - S
Northern Pintail	Ap 10 Ap 30	W - My 3	-	d	-	a d	Ap 10 Ap 20	Mr 11 Mr 27	Mr 10 My 12	-	Fe 9 Ap 15	Ja 25 Mr 21	-
Blue-winged Teal	Ap 19 My 26	Mr 29	-	d	-	b f	Fe 10 My 30	Mr 13 Je 30	Mr 21 My 12	D G	Mr 25 Ap 15	Ap 8 My 18	Ap 7 My 26
Cinnamon Teal	Ap 20	Ap 28	-	d	-	-	-	Mr 19 Ap 8	-	-	Ap 29	Ap 10	-
Northern Shoveler	Ap 19 My 26	Fe 28	-	d	-	b f	Ap 15 Ap 30	Mr 24 My 1	Mr 10 Je 9	B f	Mr 18 Ap 15	Ja 5 My 24	Ap 13 Ap 14
Gadwall	Ap 10 My 26	Mr 8	-	d	-	a b	My 1 My 12	Fe 28 Ap 21	Mr 10 Je 9	B G	Mr 18 Ap 15	Ja 1 Ap 29	Fe 18 Ap 14
American Wigeon	Mr 20 Ap 19	W - My 26	-	-	-	b	Ap 10 Ap 20	Mr 5 My 26	Mr 10 My 12	A G	Mr 18 Ap 15	Mr 16 Ap 29	-
Canvasback	-	Mr 8 My 3	-	-	-	-	-	Mr 10 Mr 25	b -	Ap 10	Ap 12 Ap 29	-	-

Lan- caster	Da- kota	E Doug. Sarpy	Cass	
-	-	-	-	My 16
-	-	-	My 12 Je 3	-
My 13	-	-	Je 1	-
My 5 Je 2	My 1 - S	b	Ap 22 Je 28	Ap 25 My 5
My 6	-	-	Ap x Je 14	-
My 6	-	-	Ap 20 Ap 26	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
Fe 12 Ap 23	Mr 11 Mr 22	-	Mr*21 Ap 9	Mr 20
Mr 4 Ap 23	Mr 11 Ap 3	-	W - Ap 21	Fe 7
-	Mr 11	-	-	-
P	Mr 11 - S	g	W - Je 29	Mr 4
Ap 12 My 11	Mr 11 - S	c	Fe 27 Je 30	Mr 29 My 5
Fe 22 My 18	Mr 10 Ap 14	-	W - My 3	Mr 27 My 5
-	-	-	-	-
P	Mr 8 - S	a g	W - Je 28	Mr 6 My 5
Mr 4 Mr 25	Mr 11 Mr 24	-	W - My 5	Mr 18 My 5
Mr 22 My 11	Ap 3 My 8	-	Mr 27 Je 7	Mr 27 My 5
-	-	-	-	-
Mr 22 My 18	Mr 9 My 8	-	Mr 17 My 31	Ap 14 My 5
Fe 22 My 18	Mr 9 My 10	-	Mr 21 My 13	Ap 14
Fe 22 My 10	Mr 9 My 8	-	Ja 1 My 10	Ap 14
Fe 22 Mr 4	Mr 9 Mr 24	-	Mr 22 My 12	Ap 7

Dakota (and northern Thurston), South Sioux City, 168 species, Bill Huser, reporter. Mr. Huser commented: This past dry spring, following two dry years, left virtually no marsh or mudflat habitats in the county, so several species which use these two habitats are uncharacteristically missing from this report. He was out of the county much of mid-May, which may explain the absence of a few common species. He used "NR" for common birds seen several times in Iowa Missouri River habitat, but not actually seen in Dakota Co. In all cases these common species were certain to be in the similar habitat on the Nebraska side. No return visit was made to check the status of the Chuck-will's-widow. The Yellow Warbler was considered very early. The Black-billed Magpie has been seen regularly since last fall. This would be at least the third consecutive year of breeding in the county. House Finches are now regularly seen in the county. There were other sightings of Mourning Warblers in Sioux City, Iowa, so this must have been an exceptional year for this species this far west.

Dawes, Crawford, 63 species, Jim Minyard, reporter, Hope Minyard, David Stage. Mr. Stage, 11 June, picked up some species not found in the Minyard's vicinity.

Dawson, see Lincoln

Dixon, see column D

Douglas (and Sarpy) Omaha and Bellevue, 219 species, Tanya E. Bray, R. G. Cortelyou. Ruth C. Green, Alan G. Grenon, C. E. Johnson, Babs and Loren Padelford, Robert and Kathleen Rose, reporters, Jim Ault, Russ Benedict, Mark Dietz, Gary Garaband, Jim Glather, Twink Gorgen, Emma Johnson, Mark Lind, Wanda Neaderhiser, Alice Rushton, David Starr, Ione Werthman, Rick Wright. White-fronted Goose and Common Merganser were also reported 1 January. In the first week of March, Mrs. Green found at least five different sizes of Canadas on Offutt Base Lake (Sarpy Co.) They ranged from the Cackling Goose, the size of a Mallard, to ones four or five times larger, possibly Giant Canadas. One of the Peregrine Falcons raised

Redhead	Ap 10 Fe 28 - d - - Ap 5 Mr 24 Mr 10 A Mr 25 Mr 16 - Ap 30 My 26 Ap 10 Mr 25 Je 9 F Ap 15 Ap 29
Ring-necked Duck	My 1 Mr 2 - - - - Ap 2 Ap 5 Mr 10 B Mr 25 Ja 1 Mr 17 My 16 Ap 6 Ap 9 My 12 c Ap 15 My 24 Ap 7
Greater Scaup	- - - - - - - - - Ja 5 -
Lesser Scaup	Ap 10 Mr 8 - - - - Ap 20 Mr 29 Mr 10 A Mr 18 Ja 1 Ap 13 My 26 Ap 25 My 26 My 12 G Ap*15 Ap 29 My 5
Oldsquaw	- - - - - - - e - - -
Common Goldeneye	- Ja 3 - - - a Ap 1 My 26 W - A Ap 1 Ja 1 - My 16 Ap 10 Mr 25 F Ap 12
Bufflehead	My 1 Mr 8 - d - - Ap 2 Ap 19 Mr 10 A Mr 18 Ja 10 Ap 14 My 16 Ap 10 My 12 G Ap 15 My 24
Hooded Merganser	- - - d - - - - - - - Ap 8 - Ap 12
Common Merganser	- Ja 3 - - - a - Ja 6 Mr 10 - Fe 9 Ja 1 Fe 11 My 16 Fe 20 Mr 25 Ap 1 Ap 29 Mr 14
Red-breasted Merganser	- Ap 9 - - - - - Ap 20 - - Mr 16 My*27 Ap 29
Ruddy Duck	My 1 Mr 8 - d - b My 8 - Mr 21 A Ap 13 Mr 16 Ap 13 My 16 f My 12 Je 9 G Ap 22
Turkey Vulture	My 2 Ap 17 My 22 c a c Fe 26 My 7 Ap 8 d My 18 Ap 21 Ap 14 Je 11 Je 21 d Je 30 My 5 (- S) My 24 Je 2
Osprey	- Ap 22 - - - - My 2 Ap 24 - - - Ap 29 Ap 22 Ap 23 My 14 Ap 26 My 24 My 27
Bald Eagle	Mr 16 W - (p) - - a W - W - W - - W - Ja 1 W - My 23 Mr 10 Mr 27 Mr 25 Mr 4 Ap 21 Ap 13
Northern Harrier	(p) (p) - - - a W - Ja 6 Ja 21 b Ja* 1 Ja 5 Ap 7 Ap 4 My 5 d Fe 9 My 22
Sharp-shinned Hawk	- W - - a - a P Fe 2 Mr 25 - Ja 10 W - Ja 27 Ap 29 Fe 3 Ap 1 Mr 21
Cooper's Hawk	- - - - Fe 10 My 10 Ja 21 f Ja 12 Ja 29 - Mr 8 My 5 Ap 17
Red-shouldered Hawk	- - - - - - - - - - -
Broad-winged Hawk	- Ap*28 - - - - - Ap 19 Ap 29 - - -
Swainson's Hawk	Ap 20 Mr 10 - a a C Ap 25 My 7 Ap 14 b Ap 9 Ap 8 Ap 14 My 26 d H Je 30 My 24 G Ap 29 Je 30
Red-tailed Hawk	Ap 10 (p) P b g a Fe 20 (p) P B P P P Je 11 d Mr 30 G
Ferruginous	Ap 25 - - - a - - - - Ap 1 - -
Rough-legged Hawk	Mr 11 W - - - - a W - Ja 23 Ja 21 - Ja 1 W - - Mr 2 Mr 28 My 26 Mr 10 Mr 4 Mr 25

Lan- caster	Da- kota	E Doug. Sarpy	Cass
Fe 22 Mr 22	Mr 9 My 8	-	Mr 28 Mr 24 Ap 21
Fe 22 Ap 5	Mr 7 Ap 14	-	Mr 22 Mr 24 Ap 21
-	-	-	Ap 17 -
Fe 22 My 11	Mr 9 My 8	-	Mr 4 Mr 24 My 13
-	-	-	-
Fe 22 Mr 4	W - Ap 11	-	W - Ap 7 Ap 13
Fe 22 My 5	Mr 9 My 6	-	Fe 17 Ap 6 My 13
Mr 22 Mr 25	Mr 9	-	Ap 13 - Ap 15
Fe 22 Mr 29	W - Mr 11	-	Mr* 4 W - My 5 My 5
-	Mr 14 Mr 16	-	Mr 21 - Ap 18
Mr 22 My 18	Mr 21 My 28	-	Mr 21 Mr 24 My 10
Mr 22 Je 30	My 10 Je 14	-	Ap 6 Ap 12 Je 28
Ap 23	-	-	Ap 22 -
Fe 22 Mr 22	W - Mr 11	-	W - W - Mr 28 Ja 17
Fe 22	Ja 1	-	Mr 21 (p) Ap 8
-	W -	-	Fe 28 (p) Je 3
Mr 22	-	-	Ap ^o 7 (p) Je 14
-	-	-	Mr 21 Je 6 Je 27
-	-	-	Ap 20 My 7 My 10
Ap 8	-	-	Ap 15 Ap 18 My 13
P	P	c g	P (p)
-	-	-	Ja 10
W - Mr 25	Fe 11	-	Mr 18

last year returned and stayed around, but was not reported by any of the reporters. The 12 April date was for an adult plumaged bird seen over the Missouri River from the Bellevue bridge; the 27 May bird was a brown-plumaged bird seen at the north end of Cunningham Lake (northern Douglas Co.) On 27 April there was a bird alert for a Sharp-tailed Sandpiper and many local birders saw the bird. But after the discoverer discussed his photographs of the bird with an outside authority he changed his identification to Pectoral Sandpiper. This note is to make clear that the report was not overlooked. A Bohemian Waxwing was sighted 6 June, in Iowa maybe five miles or so from this sighting. There was a gap in reported sighting of Yellow-headed Blackbirds from 22 May to 29 June.

Dundy, see column B

Garden, see column A

Garfield, see column C

Hall (and Howard), Grand Island and Cairo, 123 species, Helen Seim, Bill Lemburg, reporters, Gary Lingle, Drew Justin, Scott Purdy, Pat Scroggins, Ruth Straunch. The Broad-winged Hawk was a dark morph which perched behind Gary Lingle's house.

Hamilton, see Polk

Hayes, see column B

Hitchcock, see column B

Howard, see Hall

Knox, Creighton, 173 species, Mark A. Brogie, reporter, Ed M. Brogie, Ellen L. Brogie, David Stage. The Western Kingbird on 22 April was the earliest Mr. Stage remembers for Knox Co.

Lancaster, Lincoln, 190 species, Larry Einemann, Paul Kaufman, Thomas Labedz, Mabel B. Ott, Babs and Loren Padelford, reporters, Frank Andelt, Eao Carson, John Dinan, Nancy Hall, Karla Kaufman, David Stage. The Peregrine Falcon, which was in downtown Lincoln, was an unbanded adult.

Lincoln, North Platte, 117 species, Mrs. Howard Wyman, reporter. On 26 May, Mark

Golden Eagle	(p)	W - My16	Mr 21 My 18	- - -	(p)	Ja 6	- - -	- - -		
American Kestrel	(p)	P	Mr 22 Je 30	a b a b g f	Mr 20 Je 30	(p)	P	B Ja 1 G Ap 15	P	Ap 13 My 26
Merlin	-	Ja 20	- - -	- - -	-	-	- - -	- - -		
Peregrine Falcon	-	-	- - -	- - -	-	Ap 7	- - -	- - -		
Prairie Falcon	My 1	(p)	- - -	- - -	-	-	Ja 26	- Ja* 3 Mr 4	-	-
Gray Partridge	-	-	- - -	- - -	-	-	(p)	- -	P	-
Ring-necked Pheasant	(p)	P	(p)	d a a A	P	(p)	P	B P G	P	P
Gr. Prairie-Chic.	-	-	- - -	d	P	(p)	(p)	- -	-	-
Sharp-tailed Gr.	(p)	-	- - -	b	P	-	(p)	- -	-	-
Wild Turkey	(p)	(p)	P	- - -	P	(p)	(p)	- Mr 8 My 5	P	P
Northern Bobwhite	(p)	(p)	- - -	d - h	P	(p)	(p)	d P	(p)	My 7
Virginia Rail	-	-	- - -	- - -	-	-	My 2 My 12	- -	-	-
Sora	-	-	- - -	d - -	-	-	My 5 My 12	- My 9	-	-
American Coot	Ap 19	Mr 27 My 16	- - -	d - b f	Ap 16 Je 30	My 7	Mr 10 Je 9	b Mr 25 G (- S)	W - My 24	My 5
Sandhill Crane	Mr 25	Ap 11 Ap 21	Ap 2 Ap 26	- - -	Fe 20 Mr 15	Fe 15 Ap 19	Ap 3 Ap 30	- Fe 10	-	-
Whooping Crane	-	-	- - -	# #	#	#	- - -	- - -	-	-
Bl-bellied Plover	-	-	- - -	b	-	-	- - -	- - -	-	-
Lesser Golden-Plover	-	-	- - -	- - -	-	-	- - -	- - -	-	-
Snowy Plover	-	My*26	- - -	- - -	-	-	- - -	- - -	-	-
Semipalmated Plover	Ap 20	-	- - -	f	-	-	Ap 22	- Ap 29	-	-
Piping Plover	-	-	- - -	- - -	*	-	-	f -	-	-
Killdeer	Mr 16 Je 11	Mr 13 Je 21	My 1 My 19	E a C F A f	Ap 12 Je 30	Mr 12 Je 30	Mr 10 Je 9	B Mr 8 G - S	Mr 9 Je 30	Ap 7 - S
American Avocet	Ap 21	Ap 21 Je 21	- - -	d - b f	Ap 25 My 3	Ap 21	Ap 11	- My 5	-	-
Greater Yellowlegs	Ap 19 Ap 25	Ap 28	- - -	b	Ap 20 Je 30	-	Ap 11 My 12	D Mr* x f Ap 15	Ap 12 Ap 29	-
Yellowlegs sp.	-	-	- - -	- - -	-	Ap 12 Ap 21	- - -	- - -	-	-

Lan- caster	Da- kota	E Doug. Sarpy	Cass	
-	-	-	-	-
(p)	P	a D	P	(p)
Ja 28 Ap 17	-	-	-	Ap15
Ap 30 My 1	-	-	Ap*12 My 27	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	Je 14	-	-	-
(p)	P	b D	P	(p)
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	My 10	-	P	(p)
(p)	(p)	a D	(p)	(p)
-	-	-	-	-
My 6	My 16 My 21	-	-	-
Mr 22 My 18	Mr 11 My 25	Mr 21 My 24	Ap 6	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	My 10	-
-	Ap 23	-	Ap 16 My 17	-
-	-	-	-	-
Ap 30 Je 4	My 7 My 16	-	Ap 13 My 10	My 8
-	-	-	Ap 27 My 5	Ap 29
Mr 4 Je 30	Mr 9 - S	C Fe 11 g Je 30	Mr 9 My 5	-
Ap 20 My 5	-	-	My 12	-
Ap 4 My 5	-	-	Mr 23 My 13	Ap 17

Peyton and Jay Maher found two Piping Plovers 2 miles south of Gothenburg, just over the line in Dawson Co. The birds were foraging along a road ditch. One had bands on both legs, both bicolored, red top, white bottom. They chased away Robins and Grackles that landed in the area. Mark returned on 2 June and found one unbanded bird.

Morrill, see column A

Otoe, see Cass Co.

Pierce, see column D

Platte, see Polk

Polk (and adjacent parts of Hamilton and York counties), Polk, 177 species, Norris Alfred, reporter, Swede Lind, Lee and Shirley Morris. (- S) is used when species were indicated as - S but supporting dates were not given. This report is compiled from Mr. Alfred's "Birding" columns. He switched from a weekly (*Polk Progress*) to monthly (*Polking Around*) issues, so the number of his columns (and observations) was reduced. Lesser Scaup were reported in adjoining Platte Co. on 24 May by Mark Brohman. There were five Northern Harriers in sight at one time on 9 February, the most Mr. Morris has seen at one time. On the same trip he commented that he had seen more Prairie Falcons this winter than ever before. The 15 March date for Greater Yellowlegs is really "middle of March." The Saw-whet Owl was a recent road kill and the first Saw-whet Mr. Morris had seen in the state. Mr. Alfred had never seen an Eastern Phoebe so early (1 April) before. Loggerhead Shrikes were recorded only on 1 January and 1 April.

Sarpy, see Douglas

Saunders, Morse Bluff, 114 species, Rev. T. A. Hoffman, reporter, and a visit to Cedar Bluffs, about 10 miles away, by Larry Einemann on 7 May. Father Hoffman commented: I was present for only one date in March, so that period is rather sparse. Canada Geese remained so long because the caretaker keeps a tame, clipped flock. The presence of wintering and summering Mallards is largely attributable to that also. The lone Red-breasted

Lesser Yellowlegs	Ap 19 Ap 25	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 23	Ap 11 f My 5	Ap 10 Ap 15	My 16 My 18	-
Solitary Sandpiper	-	My 3	-	-	-	-	Ap 29	My 2 f	Ap 29	-	-
Willet	Ap 19 My 1	Ap 28	-	d	-	b f	-	Ap 29 f	Ap 29	-	-
Spotted Sandpiper	-	My 12 My 26	-	-	-	b	Ap 30 Je 30	Ap 29 Je 30	My 12 b Je 9 f	My 3 My 24	Ap 12 Ap 28 My 27
Upland Sandpiper	My 12 Je 11	-	-	a	d	b F	My 1 Je 30	-	My 12 Je 9	-	Ap 27 (- S) Je 30
Whimbrel	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-
Long-billed Curlew	Ap 4	-	My 29	d	-	-	Ap 28 Je 30	-	-	-	-
Hudsonian Godwit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marbled Godwit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 29 My 2	-	Ap 29	-
Ruddy Turnstone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sanderling	-	Ap 21	-	-	-	-	My 26	-	-	My 5	Ap 29
Semipalmated Sandpiper	-	-	-	-	-	b	-	-	f	Ap 29	Ap 29
Western Sandpiper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	f	My 5	-
Least Sandpiper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 5	-
White-rumped Sandpiper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	f	My 5 My 24	Ap 29 My 24
Baird's Sandpiper	Ap 19	My 12	-	-	-	d	-	-	b	Ap 29 Ap 12	Ap 4
Pectoral Sandpiper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 22	f	My 5 My 24	Ap 29
Sharp-tailed S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dunlin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stilt Sandpiper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 29	-
Buff-breast. S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 25	-
S-b. Dowitcher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 2	-
Long-billed Dowitcher	-	-	-	-	-	b	-	Ap 27	f	Ap 29	-
Common Snipe	Ap 25 Ja 3	W - Ja 3	-	-	-	-	My 1 My 28	Ap 7 My 26	Ap 11 d Ap 20 H	Ap 8 Ap 22	Ap 21 My 1
American Woodcock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 12	-	-	-

Lan- Da- E Doug. Cass
caster kota Sarpy

Ap 14 Ap 11 - Ap 2 Ap 15
Je 4 My 7 My 14 My 5

Ap 23 My 8 - Ap 1 Ap 17
My 14

My 5 My 4 - Ap 18 -
My 10

My 5 Ap 24 - Ap 2 My 5
- -S - My 24 My 8

Ap .28 - a Ap 24 -
D

- - - - -

- - - - -

My 18 - - Ap 13 -
My 12

My 5 Ap 30 - Ap 5 -
Ap 18

- - - My 10 -

- - - My 3 -

My 5 My 7 - Ap 11 My 5
My 18 My 14

My 10 My 7 - Ap 27 Ap 30
My 18 My 5

My 5 Ap 23 - Ap 10 My 5
My 18 My 8 My 8 My 8

Ap 30 My 7 - Ap 27 -
Je 4 My 17

Mr 22 Ap 11 - Mr 23 -
My 5 Ap 24 My 8

My 10 My 7 - Mr 23 Ap 14
My 18 My 10 My 5

- - - note -

My 18 - - Ap 15 -
Ap 27

My 10 - - Ap 27 -
My 18 My 14

- - - - -

- - - My 10 -

My 5 - - Ap 13 -
My 6

Ap 14 My 1 - Ap 11 -
Ap 30 My 4 My 5

- - - Fe 27 -

Merganser female was swimming on our lake at sun-up. The red bill eliminated a Hoody and the whitish throat without a clear break between the dark throat and the white breast eliminated a Common. I had a clear look at it at short range for up to five minutes. The Alder Flycatcher was a life bird. I found up to four separate birds singing on the two days. The song didn't sound quite like the description in the guides, and it wasn't until I compared my tape recording with the Cornell recordings that I was able to definitely identify it.

Scottsbluff, Gering, 142 species, Alice Kenitz, reporter, Joyce Brashear, Felix Koenig, Lucy Koenig, Nora Mae Vance. On 28 April Nora Mae Vance, Helen Hughson, Sam and Loni Schlothauer and I were birding in the Gering Cemetery. My first glance at what turned out to be a Broad-winged Hawk was of a medium-sized brown bird with broad wings flying from one tree to another and I thought at first I was seeing some kind of owl. We determined right away, however, that it was a hawk. It flew several times and finally perched in one tree so that we could study it for about 15 minutes. During its short flights we could see that the tail was relatively long and narrow. The wings were very broad for the size of the bird and there were dark edges on the wings. We were about 100 yards from the bird when it was perched. We were using a 25x spotting scope. There were no trees or branches between us and the bird, so our view was unobstructed. For a time, an American Crow was sitting in the same tree and we could see that the Hawk was smaller than the Crow. The bird was facing us and we could see dark eyes, yellow legs, yellow on the upper mandible and a small white throat patch. The breast had rusty horizontal bars that were very close together on the upper breast and became farther apart on the lower breast. The tail was square, with light and dark bands of equal width. The terminal band was dark, with a small amount of light edging. We eliminated Red-shouldered Hawk because of the size of the bird, the equal-sized tail bands, the way the breast was

Wilson's Phalarope	My 1 Ap 28 My 3 My 26	-	d - b	Ap 20 f Je 15	Ap 29	Ap 27	-	Ap 26 Ap 29	-	-
Red-necked Phal.	- My 12	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laughing Gull	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	Ap 29	-
Franklin's Gull	- Ap 29 My 16	-	- a c	Ap 21 Je 30	Ap 26 My 7	Ap 14 My 12	D G	Ap 15 My 24	Mr 16	-
Bonaparte's Gull	-	-	-	d - -	-	Ap 8	Ap 11	e My 5	Ap 12 My 24	-
Ring-billed Gull	Mr 20 My 16	Mr 8	-	- - b f	-	-	Mr 21 Ap 27	b Mr 28 f Ap 15	W - My 24	Mr 17 Ap 13
Herring Gull	-	-	-	d - -	Ap 1 Je 30	-	-	-	Ap 12 My 12	-
Caspian Tern	-	-	-	- - -	-	Je 29	-	-	-	-
Common Tern	-	-	-	- - -	My 2 Je 10	Je 15	-	-	Ap 22	-
Forster's Tern	-	-	-	c - b d f	-	-	Ap 20 Je 9	f My 5	Ap 29 My 12	-
Least Tern	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	My 12 Je 9	- My 9 - S	-	My 26 - S
Black Tern	My 30	My 26	-	d - b f	-	-	My 12 Je 9	- My 9	My 15 My 24	My 12
Rock Dove	(p)	P	-	b a - A	(p)	(p)	P	B F	P	-
Mourning Dove	Ap 3 Je 11	P	Ap 22 Je 30	E a A F E	Mr 28 Je 30	* Je 30	Mr 23 Je 9	D Mr 18 G - S	Ap 4 Je 30	Mr 17 - S
Black-billed Cuckoo	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	My 23 - S	Je 7 Je 16	-
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	Je 23 My 19	My 15	-	- b - f	-	Ap 25	Je 9	-	My 24 Je 12	Je 2 - S
Barn Owl	Ap 30	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	Ap 29	-
E. Screech-Owl	-	-	-	- b -	-	(p)	P	- (p)	P	Ap 7
Gr. Horned Owl	(p)	(p)	(p)	- - -	(p)	(p)	P	- (p)	P	P
Burrowing Owl	Ap 8 Je 11	-	-	- h b	Mr 10 Je 15	-	-	My 15 (- S)	-	-
Barred Owl	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	My 19	-	-
Long-eared Owl	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-eared Owl	-	-	-	- - -	-	My 7	-	-	-	-
N. Saw-whet Owl	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	Ja* 1	-	-
Common Nighthawk	My 23 Je 11	My 31 Je 30	Je 4 Je 24	c a c d d	My 2 Je 30	My 7 Je 30	My 21 Je 9	-	Je 2 Je 30	-

Lan- caster	Da- kota	E Sarpy	Doug. Sarpy	Cass
Ap 30 My 18	-	-	Ap 28 My 13	My 7
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
Mr 22 My 10	Mr 11 My 10	-	Mr 23 My 14	Ap 10
-	-	-	Ap 5 Ap 27	-
Fe 7 Je 4	Mr 11	-	Fe 11 My 14	Mr 5 My 5
Mr 4 Mr 29	-	-	Mr 20 Ap 6	Mr 18
My 18	NR	-	Je 16	-
-	-	-	-	-
Ap 23 My 5	My 7 My 23	-	Ap 4 My 31	My 5 My 9
-	-	-	My 31 Je 14	Ap 19 Je 29
My 11	My 21	-	My 10 My 22	My 16
P	P	a D	P	(p)
W - Je 30	Mr 21 - S	a D	Ja 1 Je 30	Ap 6 My 5
My 25 Je 12	-	-	-	Je 6
Je 9 Je 14	-	g	My 26 Je 30	My 25
-	-	-	-	-
My 27	NR	-	(p)	(p)
(p)	(p)	-	(p)	(p)
-	-	-	-	-
(p)	My 10	-	(p)	(p)
W - Ja 13	-	-	Mr 17	-
Mr 25	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
My 17 Je 29	My 22 - S	-	My 14 Je 30	My 19

streaked and the light underwings with dark edges. This sighting has been submitted to the NOU Records Committee for consideration.

On 26 May, at about 8:15 a.m., Doug Thomas and I were birding at the Gering sewage lagoons, about one mile west of Gering. We saw a small Plover standing on a gravel dike. We were able to observe it for about five minutes with 8.5 x 44 binoculars before it flew. The bird had a white belly and pale grayish-brown back and wings. The legs and bill were dark. There was a black line starting at the eye and going back and a black band on the forehead. There was an incomplete black breast band and a little black on the tail. We determined it was not a Piping Plover because of the dark legs and beak and the black line behind the eye. It was not a Semipalmated Plover because of the light back, dark legs and beak, and incomplete breast band. This sighting of a Snowy Plover has been submitted to the NOU Records Committee for consideration.

On 21 June, at 6:30 a.m., I was doing a Breeding Bird Survey about 14 miles south of Morrill. I heard a different song, which had whistles and trills. This Sparrow was singing as it flew upward from a fence. It would fly up 50 feet or so, and then flutter down to the fence and kept repeating this over and over. The habitat was native pasture. In the approximately two minutes I observed this bird with 8.5 x 44 binoculars, I could see that it was a large sparrow. The crown was rufous brown, with fine streaking. It was light around the eye. The gray breast was clear. There was a faint hint of white tips on the tail feathers when it flew. The back was gray-brown with streaking. The tail was rounded when it flew. When I returned to my car I played the tape with Sparrow voices and was able to match the song of this bird with that of the Cassin's Sparrow on the tape. Identification was made primarily on the song and on the 'skylarking' behavior. This sighting has been submitted to the NOU Records Committee for consideration.

Sioux, (Mitchell is the Hughson's post office,

Common Poorwill	-	Je 5	-	-	-	-	-	My 12	-	-	-	-	
		Je 10											
Chuck-will's-wid.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Whip-poor-will	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 12	-	-	My 13 My 24	-	
Chimney Swift	Ap 20	My 8	-	c	a	c	Ap 25	My 5	My 22	-	Ap 24	Ap 23	My 7
		Je 30		d	d	d	Je 30	Je 30	Je 9	-	S	Je 30	- S
White-throated Swift	-	Ap 28	Je 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		My 26	Je 30										
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	Je 10 Je 11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belted Kingfisher	(p)	(p)	-	c	b	D	(p)	Ap 18	Ap 20	d	My 5	Ap 12	Mr 17
						g		Je 30	Je 9	-	S	My 24	- S
Lewis' Woodpecker	-	-	Je 11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-headed Woodpecker	My 22	My 23	Ap 27	-	b	c	Ap 15	My 7	My 2	d	Ap 27	Ap 21	My 7
	Je 11	My 26	Je 28				Je 30	Je 30	Je 9	-	S	Je 30	- S
Red-bellied Woodpecker	-	-	-	-	-	-	W - Mr 10	(p)	P	-	Ap 29	-	W - Je 23
										(- S)			
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 10 My 12	-
Downy Woodpecker	(p)	P	P	c	b	a	Ap 1	(p)	P	b	P	P	P
						e	Je 30			F			
Hairy Woodpecker	(p)	(p)	-	-	-	-	Mr 29 Je 30	(p)	(p)	-	(p)	P	Ap 13 - S
Northern Flicker	Fe 20	P	Ap 27	c	b	A	(p)	P	(p)	D	(p)	P	P
	Je 11		Je 30			F				G			
Olive-sided Fly.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 15	-	-
Western Wood-Pewee	My 10	My 24	My 1	-	b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Je 11	Je 2	Je 26										
Eastern Wood-Pewee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Je 6	-	My 10	My 24	My 26	- S
								Je 9					
Yel-bel. Flyc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acadian Flycatc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alder Flycatcher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My*26 My 27
Willow Flycatcher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Je 4	-	-	My 24	-	
Least Flycatcher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 5	-	My 6	My 7	My 7	
								My 10	-	My 11	My 28	My 12	
Eastern Phoebe	-	-	-	d	-	-	-	Ap 20	-	Ap* 1	My 20	Ap 7	
								Je 9	-	S	My 29	- S	
Say's Phoebe	Ap 12	Ap 15	Ap 21	-	-	-	My 12	-	-	-	-	Mr 26	-
	Je 11	Je 30	Ap 30				Je 30					My 24	
Great Crested Flycatcher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 2	-	My 10	My 24	Ap 28	- S
								Je 9					

Lan- caster	Da- kota	E Doug.	Sarpy	Cass
-	-	-	-	-
-	My* 6	-	-	-
-	My 6	-	Ap 22 Je 30	-
Ap 14 Je 30	My 6 - S	a g	Ap 20 Je 30	Ap 22 My 5
-	-	-	-	-
-	My 10	-	My 20 Je 19	-
P	Ap 14 - S	c g	Mr 4 Je 30	Mr 22
-	-	-	-	-
W - My 26	Ap 28 - S	b D	W - Je 30	W - Je 30
P	P	c	P	(p)
Ja 14	-	-	Fe 4 Ap 17	-
P	P	b c	P	(p)
(p)	P	b	P	(p)
(p)	P	C D	P	(p)
-	-	-	Je 3	-
-	-	-	-	-
My 18 Je 26	Je 14	g	My 24 Je 30	My 8
-	-	-	-	My 8
My 16	-	-	-	-
My 26	-	-	My 21 My 29	-
My 10 Je 4	Je 14	-	My 28	-
My 2 My 24	My 10 My 18	b My	Ap 27 My 25	My 8
Ap 14 Je 3	My 6 My 18	g g	Mr 18 Je 30	Ap 7
-	-	-	-	-
My 9 Je 3	My 10 Je 14	-	Ap 25 Je 3-	My 5

but they live in southern Sioux Co.), 129 species, David and Helen Hughson, reporters, David Stage (11 June.)

Thomas, see column C

Thurston, see Dakota

Wayne, see column D

Washington, see column E

York, see Polk

A, 79 species, Box Butte (a), Morrill (b), Cheyenne (c), Garden (d), a + b = E, c + d = F. David Stage, 10 June.

B, 64 species, Chase, Je 10 = a, Je 11 = b, Je 12 = c, Je 13 = d, Je 14 = e, Je 15 = f, all by Ruth Green, who was teaching at the Science Camp at Imperial; and from Breeding Bird Survey routes by Iola Pennington, g = Je 17, from Stratton, Hitchcock Co. to Hamlet, Hayes Co., and on to Wauneta, Chase Co.; h = Je 20, from Benkelman, Dundy Co., to Champion, Chase Co., and on to Wauneta; A = g + h.

C, 101 species, including code a, or 89 without code a, Blaine (B), Cherry (C), Garfield (G), Thomas (T), a = a trip into Cherry Co., but the documentation has been misplaced, b = My 22 (C), c = My 22 (T), d = My 23 (C), e = My 23 (T), f = My 24 (C), g = My 24 (T), all by Mrs. Green; h = Fe 21 and i = Fe 23, both (B), reported to John Dinan by Jim Weber, who got close enough to record the numbers from the birds' patagial markers, which showed the birds were part of a Minnesota reintroduction program; j = Ap 10 (C) by Scott Purdy; k = My 22 (G) by Mrs. Green; A = a + b, B = a + c, C = b + c, D = c + d, E = c + f, F = c + g, G = d + g, H = f + g, J = i + j. Mrs. Green commented: On 22 May, I stopped in the Burwell Cemetery to do a little birding and was rather surprised to find a Townsend's Solitaire there. This is a late date for this species to be this far east. The same day, as I drove just inside the entrance to Halsey National Forest, the first sound that caught my attention was the familiar song of Yellow-throated Vireos. I quickly located two birds foraging in the top of a cottonwood along the Middle Loup River. I watched them, off and

Western Kingbird	Ap 27	My 7	My 17	b a d	Ap 20	My 8	Ap*22	-	Ap 27	My 13	-
	Je 11	Je 30	Je 30	F	Je 30	Je 30	Je 27	- S	Je 30		
Eastern Kingbird	My 18	Ap 16	My 15	d a d	Ap 28	My 1	Ap 22	-	My 5	My 6	Ap 28
	Je 11	Je 30	Je 30	e	Je 30	Je 30	Je 15	- S	Je 30	- S	
Horned Lark	Je 11	P	P	E a a F d	(p)	My 7	P	A F	(p)	P	My 7
Purple Martin	-	-	-	c c - d	Mr 15	Ap 18	Ap 15	-	Ap 15	Ap 9	My 12
					Je 30	Ap 29	Je 27	- S	Je 30		
Tree Swallow	-	Ap 17 Ap 28	-	- - d	-	-	Ap 22 D My 12 f	Ap 22	Ap 12	Ap 28	
								My 1	- S		
Violet-Green Sw.	Je 11	Ap 28	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	Ap 20	Ap 17 My 26	-	c b c d g d	Ap 15	My 11	Ap 22 I	Ap 22	My 10	Ap 17	
					Je 30	Je 30	Je 9 f	- S	My 24	- S	
Bank Swallow	-	-	-	- - -	-	My 7	Ap 22 - My 12	My 15	Ap 22	Je 2	
									Je 30	- S	
Cliff Swallow	Ap 20	Ap 17	Je 11	b g - d	Ap 15	-	My 5 - Je 9	My 5	My 24	My 26	
	Je 11	Je 30			Je 30		(- S)			- S	
Barn Swallow	Ap 24	Ap 17	My 21	E c - Je 11 Je 30 Je 28 F A	Ap 12	Ap 22	Ap 20 e	Ap 15	Ap 10	Ap 22	
	Je 11	Je 30	Je 28		Je 30	Je 30	Je 9 f	- S	Je 30	- S	
Blue Jay	(p)	P	-	c a a h e	(p)	(p)	P	B c	P	P	
Pinyon Jay	(p)	W - My 17	Mr 28 Je 28	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Black-billed Magpie	(p)	P	-	- a a c	(p)	(p)	Fe 3 d Je 6	Ja 7 My 5	Ja 1 My 24	Fe 4 My 6	
American Crow	(p)	P	P	- a a A G	(p)	(p)	P	B G	P	P	
Black-capped Chickadee	(p)	P	P	- b B g	(p)	(p)	P	B W - F Ap 15	P	P	
Tufted Titmouse	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Red-breasted Nuthatch	Ap 15	W - Je 11 Fe 12	Je 11	- - -	W - Fe 21	-	-	-	Ja 6	-	
White-breasted Nuthatch	-	W- My 26	P	- c a	W - My 15	(p)	P	d W - Fe 9	P	P	
Pygmy Nuthatch	-	-	Je 3 Je 25	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Brown Creeper	-	Ja 7 Mr 30	-	- - -	Fe 2 Mr 24	Mr 23	W - Fe 11	-	-	-	
Rock Wren	Ap 20	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Carolina Wren	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
House Wren	My 11	My 16	My 6	c a e h g	Ap 25	Ap 29	Ap 22 e	Ap 27	Ap 23	Ap 22	
	Je 11	Je 30	Je 30		Je 30	Je 30	Je 9	(- S)	Je 30	- S	

Lan- Da- E Doug. Cass
caster kota Sarpy

My 10 My 17 B My 5 My 5
Je 30 - S D Je 30 Je 30

Ap 23 My 10 B Ap 24 Ap 25
Je 30 - S D Je 30 My 5

(p) My 3 c P (p)
- S

My 5 Ap 14 g Mr 15 Ap 16
Je 30 - S Je 30 My 5

Ap 23 Ap 14 - Ap 2 My 5
Ap 28 My 10 Je 28 My 16

- - - - -

Ap 19 My 7 c Ap 7 My 5
Je 3 - S g Je 29 My 8

My 11 My 7 c Ap 30 My 5
My 18 - S Je 30 My 8

My 11 My 7 a Ap 27 Ap 25
Je 4 - S g Je 29

Ap 25 Ap 24 V Ap 9 Ap 26
Je 30 - S D Je 30 My 5

P P C P (p)
D

- - - - -

- W - - - -
My 6

P P a P (p)
D

P P C P (p)
D

- - - P (p)

Mr 10 - - W - -
Ap 22 My 12

(p) P c P (p)
g

- - - - -

W - W - - W - Mr 8
Ap 13 Ja 1 My 5

- - - - -

Ap 2 - - W - -
My 5 Je 30

Ap 17 Ap 28 b Ap 21 Ap 28
Je 30 - S D Je 30 My 5

on, for three days before I finally concluded their behavior certainly indicated they were on territory. As I have banded this species in Fontenelle Forest, I knew by plumage alone, that one was a female and one was a male. I could find no mention in *NBR*, back to 1931, of this species having been seen there before. I have birded Halsey every spring for over 20 years and have never recorded them at this location. I believe this to be the first record for Thomas Co. and the first one this far west in the state. On 24 May, I was birding along US 83, exactly 27.2 miles north of N 2, when I saw two Whimbrels in a wet meadow. The first one I saw was a rather large gray-brown bird with a long decurved bill. It was smaller than the expected Long-billed Curlew and had a boldly striped head. It had pale grayish wing linings and dark undertail coverts. The first bird was close enough that I could see every field mark with my 7 x 42 binoculars and the second bird was as easily seen through a B & L scope on 30x.

D, 85 species, Dixon (D), Pierce (P), Wayne (W). a = Mr 14 (W), b = Ap 12 (P), c = Ap 13 (W), d = Ap 21 (D), e = Ap 24 (P), f = Ap 27 (P), A = a + b, B = a, b + d, C = b, c + d, D = b + d, E = c + d, F = c + e, G = c + f, H = e + f, all by David Stage.

E, 83 species, Cumming (C), Washington (W), a = My 18 (C), b = My 19 (C), c = My 20 (C), all Larry Einemann, d = My 21 (W), e = Je 1 (W) and f = Je 23 (W), both by Alice Rushton, g = Je 28 (W), a Breeding Bird Survey by Ruth Green, h = Mr 4 (W) by Jim Rissness, j = My 25 (C), k = My 26 (C), l = My 27 (C), and m = My 28 (C), all banding records by Mrs. Ott. The Lazuli Bunting was coming to a feeder at DeSoto NWR headquarters.

CORRECTIONS TO 1989 FALL OCCURRENCE REPORT

On *NBR* 58:25, the final date of Au 12 for Bank Swallow in Lancaster Co. should be moved to Dakota Co. and the Sp 12 for Doug/Sarpy should be moved squarely under that column. The final date for Eastern Bluebird for Lancaster should be Ot 29.

Sedge Wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Marsh Wren	-	-	-	d	-	-	-	-	Ap 20 Je 9	-	-	-	My 26		
Golden-crowned Kinglet	-	Fe 7	-	-	-	-	Fe 25 Mr 10	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 22		
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	My 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 22 Ap 26	-	My 23	-	Ap 14		
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Eastern Bluebird	Ap 3	My 26	Ap 3	-	g	-	W - Mr 10	Ja 9	Ja 7	b	Ja 7	Mr 16	Ja 27		
			Je 23					Je 30	Je 9		-	S	My 24	-	S
Mountain Bluebird	Mr 20	Mr 24	Mr 5	-	-	-	W - Mr 1	-	-	-	-	Mr 8	-	-	
	Je 11	Ap 28	Je 30												
Townsend's Solitaire	Mr 10	W -	-	-	-	h	W - * Fe 20	My 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Je 11	My 9													
Veery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 23	-	-	-	
Gray-cheeked Thrush	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 12	My 13	-		
												My 24			
Swainson's Thrush	My 10	My 3	-	-	-	-	My 2	My 7	My 10	-	My 11	My 9	My 12		
	Je 10	My 28					My 15		My 25			My 27			
Hermit Thrush	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wood Thrush	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 12	-	-	My 13	My 7		
									Je 9			My 24	-	S	
American Robin	Ap 20	P	Fe 25	E	a	B	(p)	(p)	Ja 2	B	W -	W -	P		
	Je 11		Je 30	F	A	g			Je 27	G	-	S	Je 30		
Varied Thrush	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Gray Catbird	My 20	My 26	My 15	-	c	-	-	My 7	My 21	-	My 13	My 10	My 5		
			Je 12					Je 30	Je 9		-	S	Je 30	-	S
Northern Mockingbird	-	Je 2	-	-	g	-	Fe 20	My 25	-	-	Ap 29	Ap 28	-		
					h		My 10					Je 3			
Brown Thrasher	My 11	My 12	Ap 19	d	g	b	My 1	Ap 26	Ap 22	-	Mr 18	Ap 25	Ap 22		
		My 26	Je 30	h	e	Je 30	Je 30	Je 30	Je 9		-	S	Je 30	-	S
American Pipit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 25	-	-	-	
Bohemian Waxw.	-	Ap 28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cedar Waxwing	-	Ap 22	-	-	-	c	W -	My 7	Ja 26	-	Ja 7	Ja 1	Ja 13		
		My 26					Mr 28		Je 27		Fe 9	My 24	Je 30		
Northern Shrike	Mr 10	W -	-	-	-	a	-	-	Ja 2	-	-	W -	-		
		Mr 25							Mr 10			Ja 15			
Loggerhead Shrike	Ap 2	Ap 26	-	b	-	D	-	My 7	Ap 22	-	W*-	Ap 14	-		
	Je 11	Ap 28		c		g			My 10		Ap 1				
European Starling	-	P	My 9	E	a	a	(p)	(p)	P	A	P	P	P		
			Je 11	F						G					

Lan- Da- E Doug. Cass
caster kota Sarpy

Ap 30 - - My 16 My 1
My 5

- My 10 - - -

W - - - Mr 21 -
Ap 14 Ap 15

Ap 9 My 1 - Ap 7 My 5
My 10 My 10

My 5 My 10 c Ap 8 My 8
Je 27

Mr 22 My 10 g Mr 19 W -
My 20 Je 14 Je 20 Ja 1

- - - - -

- - - - -

- - - My 18 My 8

My 10 My 10 c My 5 My 8
My 23 My 23

My 2 My 1 b Ap 24 My 8
Je 2 c Je 1

- - - My 18 -

Ap 16 My 10 - My 5 My 9
My 10 My 18 Je 30

W - P A W - W -
Je 30 D Je 30 My 5

- - - W - -
Ja 6

My 2 My 26 b Ap 26 My 5
Je 26 - S D Je 30 My 13

Ap 22 - - - -

Ap 12 Ap 25 a Mr 18 Ap 15
Je 26 - S D Je 30 My 5

- - - - Ap 15

- - - My*27 -

W - W - - W - W -
Je 1 My 30 Je 30 My 5

W - - - Fe 5 -
Ja 14 Fe 7

Mr 22 Je 14 - Mr 26 Mr 27
Je 26 Je 3

P P b P (p)
D

FIRST NEBRASKA KITTIWAKE SPECIMEN

The Black-legged Kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*) has previously been known from Nebraska only from a few sight records. Dr. George Hudson observed one at Oak Creek Park, Lincoln, in March, 1939 (*NBR* 5:57). Another individual was seen at Branched Oak Lake, Lancaster County, during April of 1976. Thirdly, an immature was seen and photographed at Oak Lake Park, Lincoln, on April 20-21, 1981 (*NBR* 49:41). Lastly, during the fall occurrence report for 1988 (*NBR* 57:16, 53) Kittiwakes were reported from Cedar and Douglas-northern Sarpy counties, the Cedar County sightings involving up to three first-winter birds and being accompanied by photographs.

In May of 1990, an adult Kittiwake was washed ashore along Lake Ogallala, Keith County, and found by Dr. Daniel Brooks, a parasitologist of the University of Toronto. Not knowing its identity nor realizing its rarity, he nevertheless decided to freeze it for possible later use by ornithologists at Cedar Point Biological Station, rather than to examine it for possible parasites. I subsequently found it in the freezer of the biological station and recognized its rarity. Dr. Brooks was unsure by that time if it had been found on the 20th or 21st of May. The bird, an adult male in full breeding plumage, but with small testes, has been prepared as a skin-skeletal specimen (#16143) of the University of Nebraska State Museum. Mr. Tom Labedz, who prepared the specimen, noted that it apparently died from choking on the bones of a catfish (*Ictalurus punctatus*).

--- Paul A. Johnsgard,
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NOU PARTICIPATION IN ACADEMY OF SCIENCE MEETING

In 1990, NOU resumed active participation in the Annual Meeting of the Nebraska Academy of Sciences. Mr. Thomas E. Labedz, President of NOU, was chairman of the session, which was held in the afternoon of 20

White-eyed Vireo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bell's Vireo	-	-	-	-	-	c	-	-	Je 9	-	-	-	-
						g							
Solitary Vireo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yellow-throated Vireo	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
						g							
Warbling Vireo	-	My 20	Je 11	c	a	c	-	-	My 2	-	My 9	My 14	Ap 28
		Je 3		d		g			My 25	(- S)	Je 30	-	S
Philadelphia V.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-eyed Vireo	My 10	My 26	Je 11	-	-	c	-	-	Je 9	-	My 19	My 14	My 26
	Je 11					g						My 27	- S
Blue-winged W.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 7
Tennessee Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 20	-	My 2	My 15	-
									My 25			My 25	
Orange-crowned Warbler	My 15	My 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 26	-	Ap 29	-	Ap 22
									My 24	My 10			My 12
Nashville Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 24	My 15	-
Northern Parula	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yellow Warbler	My 18	My 9	My 18	d	a	c	My 1	My 12	My 6	-	My 9	My 8	My 5
	Je 11	Je 30	Je 30			g	Je 30	Je 30	Je 9	(- S)	Je 30	-	S
Chestnut-sided Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 24	
Magnolia Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 24	-	-	My 15	-
												My 25	
Yellow-rumped Warbler	Ap 24	Ap 21	My 28	-	-	-	-	My 9	My 12	e	Ap 22	Ap 30	Ap 22
		My 12	Je 28						My 15			My 21	My 12
Blackburnian Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yellow-throated Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palm Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blackpoll Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 14	Ap 30	-
												My 24	
Cerulean Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black-and-white Warbler	Je 11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 11	My 8	-
American Redstart	My 27	My 24	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 15	-	My 13	My 15	-
	Je 11								My 24			My 24	
Prothonotary Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	My 19	-	-

Lan- Da- E Doug. Cass
caster kota Sarpy

- - - My 5 -
My 26 Je 14 - My 8 -
Je 30
Ap 30 - - Ap 26 My 9
My 7 My 15
- - - Ap 24 -
Je 28
Ap 26 Ap 25 b Ap 24 My 5
Je 30 - S D Je 30 My 8
- - - My 5 -
My 5 NR c Ap 26 My 13
My 29 Je 29
- - - - -
My 9 My 21 b My 5 My 5
My 25 c My 29 My 8
Ap 25 My 1 b Ap 23 My 13
My 25 My 21 My 15
Ap 30 My 10 - Ap 29 My 5
My 18 My 16 My 8
- - - Ap 22 -
Je 28
My 5 Ap*25 - Ap 26 My 5
Je 7 Je 14 Je 30 My 8
My 16 - c My 14 -
My 22 My 23
My 11 My 21 - My 13 -
My 24
Ap 22 Ap 28 a Ap 11 Ap 25
My 10 My 10 D My 21 My 5
My 10 - - - -
My 21
- - - Ap 20 -
Je 11
- - - Ap 30 My 8
My 1
My 10 NR - Ap 28 My 9
My 25 My 24
- My 6 - - -
My 10
My 7 My 1 - Ap 26 My 5
My 21 My 14 My 8
My 7 My 10 b Ap 29 My 8
My 22 My 22 c Je 28
- - - Ap 30 My 13
Je 28

April. The following papers were presented:

SOLITARY VS. GREGARIOUS NESTING IN BURROWING OWLS. Martha Desmond and Julie Savidge, Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and Wildlife, IANR, University of Nebraska - Lincoln, Lincoln, Nebraska 68583-0819.

In the Great Plains region, Burrowing Owls (*Athene cunicularia*) will nest as isolated pairs in abandoned badger burrows, but are most commonly associated with black-tailed prairie dog (*Cynomys ludovicianus*) towns. As part of a study investigating the advantages and disadvantages of clumped nesting in Burrowing Owls data was collected on the initial brood size and fledging success of 92 nests in western Nebraska during the spring and summer of 1989. Seventy-seven percent of the nests successfully fledged at least one young. Owls nesting in badger burrows fledged an average of five young per nest (N=16), whereas Owls nesting in active prairie dog towns fledged an average of 3.12 young per nest (N=60). The lowest success rate was observed among Owls nesting in abandoned prairie dog towns; these nests fledged an average .88 young per nest (N=9). Possible explanations for the higher fledging success of Owls nesting in badger burrows include decreased predation rates and less competition for food resources.

FORAGING BEHAVIOR IN BARN OWLS AS DETERMINED BY NEST MONITORING. Joseph A. Gubanyi, Department of Biology, Concordia College, Seward, Nebraska 68434, and Ronald M. Case, Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and Wildlife, University of Nebraska - Lincoln, Lincoln, Nebraska 68583-0819.

Nesting Barn Owls (*Tyto alba*) were studied in western Nebraska May-September 1985-86. Monitoring an illuminated nest allowed us to determine prey delivery rate, sequence of prey species delivered, and time sequence of prey delivered to the nest. To reduce any risk of nest abandonment, nest sites were monitored only if nestlings were a minimum of three weeks old. Monitoring stations were set up at dusk,

Ovenbird	My 25 Je 11	-	Je 11	- - -	-	-	My 12 Je 9	-	-	My 10 My 18	-
Northern Waterthrush	-	-	-	- - -	-	My 7	-	-	-	-	-
Waterthrush sp.	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana Waterthrush	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kentucky Warbler	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	My 19	-	-
Mourning Warbler	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Yellowthroat	My 11 Je 11	My 26 Je 21	-	d a c g	Ap 30 Je 30	My 12 Je 30	My 10 Je 9	-	My 5 (- S)	My 14 Je 30	My 5 - S
Wilson's Warbler	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	My*10	-	-
Canada Warbler	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yellow-breasted Chat	My 10	-	-	- - e	-	-	My 12 Je 9	-	-	-	-
Summer Tanager	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	My 19	-	-
Scarlet Tanager	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	Je 9	-	-	-	-
Western Tanager	My 24 Je 11	My 26	My 25 Je 26	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Cardinal	-	-	-	c a c A g	(p) (p)	Ap 15 Je 9	-	P	Ja 3 My 24	P	-
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	-	-	-	- - -	-	My 8 My 31	My 12 Je 9	-	My 9 (- S)	My 12 My 24	My 5 - S
Black-headed Grosbeak	My 12 Je 11	-	My 27 Je 29	- - c g	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blue Grosbeak	My 12 Je 11	My 22 Je 30	-	- g - h	-	-	Je 4 Je 15	-	My 8 Je 7	My 16 Je 29	-
Lazuli Bunting	-	Ap 27 Je 30	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indigo Bunting	My 24	My 21 My 26	-	d - -	-	-	Je 9	-	My 19 - S	My 15 Je 30	My 26 - S
Dickcissel	-	-	-	- g - h	My 10 Je 30	My 26 Je 30	Je 4 Je 9	-	My 10 - S	My 14 Je 30	My 27 - S
Rufous-sided Towhee	My 11 Je 11	Ap 28 My 26	My 3 Je 30	- h -	My 1 My 15	Ap 27 My 10	Ap 20 Je 9	-	Ap 22 Ap 29	Ap 21 My 24	Ap 14 - S
Cassin's Sparrow	-	Je*21	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Tree Sparrow	Ap 6	W - Mr 31	Ap 23 Je 30	- - a	W - Mr 25	W - My 7	Ja 2 Mr 23	B W - C Ap 1	W - Ap 18	Fe 10 Ap 7	-

Lan- caster	Da- kota	E Doug. Sarpy	Cass
My 5 My 22	My 6 My 18	- Ap 25 Je 28	My 8
Ap 30 My 23	NR	- Ap 25 My 16	-
My 5 Je 2	-	- My 23	-
-	-	- Ap 20 My 15	-
-	-	-	-
My 16 My 29	My*18	- My 10 My 25	My*25
Ap 27 Je 8	My 1 - S	c Ap 24 g Je 29	My 5 My 13
My 8 My 18	My 21	b My 13 My 15	My 8
-	-	- My 13 My 16	-
My 8 My 16	-	- My 5 My 20	-
-	-	- Je 14	-
My 25	My 18	- My 5 Je 20	My 8
-	-	-	-
P	P	C D	(p)
Ap 30 Je 3	My 6 Je 14	c Ap 25 g Je 30	My 5 My 8
-	-	-	-
-	Je 14	b g	-
-	-	d *	-
My 10 Je 4	My 18 - S	b My 5 g Je 30	My 5 My 12
My 6 Je 30	My 18 - S	B Ap 24 D Je 30	My 13
W - Je 3	Ja 1 Je 14	- Ja 1 Je 20	Ap 16 My 5
-	-	-	-
W - Mr 25	W - Fe 11	- W - Ap 15	Ja 7 My 5

0.5-1.0 h before adults first appeared at the nest. We observed four nest sites on 17 different nights for a total of 46.0 h. Prey delivery rates averaged from 1.7 to 5.1 prey per h. Males delivered 77% of all prey. Our data did not support the hypothesis that single-prey loaders were more likely to take larger prey as search time increases. The probability of any given prey species delivered to the nest was independent of the previous species delivered to the nest. Our data suggest that the number of fledglings can be influenced by foraging efficiency of parents. We found nest monitoring an effective means for gathering Barn Owl natural history data and recommend its use with other nocturnal species.

INTERACTIONS BETWEEN BREEDING BIRDS AND GRASSHOPPERS (*ACRIDIDAE*) FROM NEBRASKA SANDHILLS GRASSLANDS Anthony Joern, School of Biological Sciences, University of Nebraska - Lincoln, Lincoln, Nebraska 68588-0118.

What impact do breeding birds have on grasshopper populations and assemblages in Nebraska sandhills grasslands? Interactions among breeding bird populations and grasshoppers were examined using both observational and experimental tests. Key results include: (a) relative stability of Grasshopper Sparrow and grasshopper populations over a 4-6 year period, (b) significant alteration of avian foraging behavior dependent on brood size coupled with non-random survivorship which varied with food availability, (c) significant increase in grasshopper densities (ca. 25%) when birds were removed from an area, and (d) altered bird foraging responses in response to specific combinations of prey where birds were more efficient when prey were morphologically similar. Such combined evidence indicates the importance of these biotic intersections in the Nebraska sandhills which may structure the assemblages of species at either level.

EFFECTS OF THE CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM ON WILDLIFE POPULATIONS IN NEBRASKA Justin W. King and

Chipping Sparrow	Ap 24 Je 11	Ap 22 My 26	Ap 15 Je 30	- - -	My 1 My 12	Ap 29 Je 30	Ap 20 Je 9	e	Ap 15 Ap 29	Ap 21 Je 30	Ap 22 - S
Clay-colored Sparrow	My 1 My 17	My 12 My 17	- - -	- - -	-	Ap 28 My 11	My 10 My 12	-	My 7 My 18	Ap 25 My 12	My 12
Brewer's Sparrow	Ap 24 Je 11	-	- - -	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Field Sparrow	-	-	- - -	- - -	-	My 14 My 25	Ap 16 Je 4	e	Ja 20	Ap 14 Je 30	Ap 13 - S
Vesper Sparrow	Ap 20 Je 11	Ap 28	- - -	- - -	-	-	Ap 16 Ap 26	D F	Ap 29	Ap 8 Je 30	Ap 14 My 7
Lark Sparrow	My 2 Je 11	Ap 28 Je 30	My 10 Je 30	E a c F A g	My 1 My 15	Ap 25 Je 30	Ap 20 Je 9	-	Ap 29 (- S)	My 7 My 24	My 12 Je 1
Lark Bunting	My 7 Je 11	My 22 Je 21	Mr 20 Je 27	E d e d h	-	-	Je 4	-	-	Ap 24	-
Savannah Sparrow	-	-	- - -	- - -	-	-	Ap 16 Ap 26	-	Ap 22 Ap 29	Ap 17 My 28	My 7
Baird's Sparrow	-	-	- - -	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grasshopper Sparrow	My 25 Je 11	My 25 Je 30	-	d g h	-	-	My 6 Je 9	-	My 23 (- S)	Ap 25 Je 30	My 7 - S
Le Conte's Sp.	-	-	- - -	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	Ap 30	-
Fox Sparrow	-	-	- - -	- - -	-	-	-	-	My 19	-	Ap 14
Song Sparrow	Fe 2	-	- - -	c g	-	Mr 20 My 26	Mr 23 My 5	D F	Ap 5 Ap 15	Mr 19 My 28	Fe 4 - S
Lincoln's Sparrow	Ap 24 My 10	-	- - -	- - -	-	Ap 23 My 15	Ap 26 My 15	-	Ap 29	My 6 My 21	Ap 22 My 5
Swamp Sparrow	-	-	- - -	- - -	-	-	Ap 26 Je 4	-	Ap 29	Ap 30	-
White-throated Sparrow	-	-	- - -	- - -	-	-	Ap 26 My 15	-	Ap 22 Ap 29	Ap 27 My 16	Ap 22 My 5
White-crowned Sparrow	Ap 15 My 17	W - My 26	Ap 22 My 26	- - -	-	Fe 21 Mr 19	Ja 12 My 13	Ap 26 My 10	-	My 5 Je 8	Ap 27 -
Harris' Sparrow	-	W - My 30	- - -	g Mr 2	Fe 1 My 16	Fe 4 My 15	W - My 15	b G	W - Ap 29	W - My 24	Ja 27 My 12
Dark-eyed Junco	Ap 12 Ap 13	W - Ap 13	P	- - a	W - Ap 2	W - Ap 21	W - Ap 22	b c	W - Ap 15	W - Ap 30	W - Ap 7
McCown's Longspur	Ap 6 Je 11	-	- - -	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lapland Longspur	-	-	- - -	- - -	-	-	W - Ja 21	-	Ja 8	W - Ja 21	-
Ch-col. Longspur	Ap 10	-	- - -	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bobolink	-	-	- c -	- -	My 30 Je 30	My 9 Je 30	My 10 Je 9	-	My 8 (- S)	My 24 Je 30	My 12 Je 23

Lan- Da- E Doug. Cass
caster kota Sarpy

Ap 11 Ap 25 E Ap 11 Ap 14
Je 30 - S D Je 30 My 5

Ap 25 My 5 - Ap 26 -
My 11 My 11

- - - - -

Ap 23 Ap 20 g Ap 15 Ap 21
Je 3 Je 14 Je 27 My 5

Mr 25 Ap 28 b Ap 7 Ap 15
Je 26 Je 14 c My 2

Ap 25 My 10 c My 5 -
My 10 Je 14 g

- - - - -

Ap 30 - - Ap 15 My 2
My 6 Ap 24

- - - - My 16

Ap 28 Je 14 c Ap 19 My 13
Je 29 Je 30

- - - - Ap*15

Mr 25 - - Ap 3 Mr 26
Ap 14 Ap 26

Mr 20 Mr 20 g W - Mr 24
Je 30 - S Je 30 My 5

Ap 8 Ap 23 b Ap 22 My 1
My 18 My 21 c My 23 My 5

Ap 22 - - Ap 20 My 15
My 7 My 5

W - Ap 25 - Mr 27 Fe 26
My 16 My 6 My 17 My 5

W - My 5 b Mr 4 Fe 25
My 11 My 10 My 24 My 10

W - Ap 28 b W - W -
My 16 My 10 My 17 My 10

W - W - - W - W -
Ap 23 Mr 20 Ap 8 Ja 1

- - - - -

- - - - -

- - - - -

My 10 Je 14 a My 24 My 13
Je 26 Je 25

Julie A. Savidge, Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and Wildlife, IANR, University of Nebraska - Lincoln, Lincoln, Nebraska 68583-0819.

From April to August 1989, effects of the Conservation Reserve Program on wildlife populations in southeast Nebraska were evaluated through two studies. The first project involved six 3x3-mile study sites. In the spring census, numbers of Ring-necked Pheasants (*Phasianus colchicus*) were significantly lower in areas with low CRP enrollment (<5% of the cropland in CRP) than in areas of high CRP enrollment (20% of the cropland in CRP). Western Meadowlark (*Sturnella neglecta*) numbers were not significantly different between the areas. In the summer census, Western Meadowlark, Northern Bobwhite (*Colinus virginianus*), and cotton-tail populations were not significantly different between the low and high CRP enrollment areas. The second project compared eight 120-200 acre study sites with the following cover types: CRP planted to cool-season grass, CRP planted to warm-season grass, native prairies, and sorghum. Each site was sampled for breeding birds with the fixed-width transect method and bird diversity was measured with the Shannon-Weaver index (H'). One of the warm-season grass CRP fields had the highest H' rating (1.75), while both cropland fields had the lowest H' rating (0.0). Dickcissels (*Spiza americana*) were the most abundant species, followed by Grasshopper Sparrows (*Ammodramus savannarum*). Lastly, a nest predation study was conducted on the same eight sites. No significant differences in rates of predation between the four habitat types were indicated by the data.

RESULTS OF A PRELIMINARY STUDY SHOWING EVIDENCE OF WINTER SITE FIDELITY IN MIGRATORY SPARROWS IN NEBRASKA Thomas E. Labedz, Division of Zoology, University of Nebraska State Museum, University of Nebraska - Lincoln, Lincoln, Nebraska 68588-0514.

Well documented is the phenomenon that

Red-winged Blackbird	(p)	P	My 19 Je 30	E a D F A H	(p)	Ja 13 Je 30	Mr 12 Je 9	B G	Ja 1 - S	W - Je 30	Mr 17 - S
Eastern Meadowlark	-	-	-	d - -	-	-	-	-	My 19	Mr 12 Je 16	Ap 22 My 26
Meadowlark sp.	-	-	-	- - -	(p)	(p)	-	-	P	-	-
Western Meadowlark	(p)	P	Mr 19 Je 30	E a e F A	-	Ap 20 Je 15	Mr 10 Je 15	B G	P	Fe 10 Je 30	Ap 14 - S
Yellow-headed Blackbird	Ap 20 Je 21	Ap 19 Je 21	-	c a f d	Ap 28 Je 15	Ap 19 My 24	Mr 23 Je 9	-	Ap 14 Ap 29	Ap 17 My 24	-
Rusty Blackbird	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brewer's Blackbird	-	-	Ap 20 Je 7	- - -	My 12 Je 1	-	-	-	My 13	Ap 18 Ap 23	-
Great-tailed Grackle	-	-	-	- - -	-	My 26 Je 9	My 2 Je 9	-	-	-	-
Common Grackle	Mr 30 Je 11	Mr 21 Je 30	Je 11	E a D F A g	(p)	Mr 8 Je 30	Mr 12 Je 27	B G	Ja 10 - S	Ja 3 Je 30	Ap 7 - s
Brown-headed Cowbird	My 1 Je 11	Ap 28 Je 21	Je 4 Je 30	c g - d h	My 1 Je 30	Ap 19 Je 30	Mr 30 Je 9	C H	Mr 25 - S	Ap 12 Je 30	Ap 7 - s
Orchard Oriole	My 12 Je 11	My 24 Je 21	Je 11	b g d d h e	My 1 Je 30	My 17 Je 30	My 15 My 25	-	My 11 - S	My 14 Je 30	My 26 - S
Northern Oriole	My 15 Je 11	Ap 15 Je 21	-	d a c A f	Ap 20 Je 30	My 11 Je 30	My 10 Je 9	-	My 4 (- S)	My 12 Je 30	My 7 - S
Rosy Finch	Mr 20	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purple Finch	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cassin's Finch	-	Ja 2 Ap 26	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
House Finch	(p)	P	-	c a - A	(p)	My 10 Je 15	Mr 23 Je 15	-	-	Ap 7 Ap 9	-
Red Crossbill	-	-	Fe 7 Je 12	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Redpoll	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	Mr 23 Mr 24	a	-	Ja 1	-
Pine Siskin	-	P	Fe 4 Je 30	- - c g	Fe 8 Mr 5	W - My 15	Ja 2 Je 6	-	Fe 9	-	Ap 22 My 7
American Goldfinch	Ap 5 Je 11	P	My 16 Je 30	c a D g	(p)	(p)	P	b	P	P	P
Evening Grosbeak	-	W - My 16	-	- - -	W - Fe 3	-	-	-	-	-	-
House Sparrow	(p)	P	-	E a a c A	(p)	(p)	P	B G	P	P	P

Lan-	Da-	E	Doug.	Cass
caster	kota		Sarpy	
W -	Mr 8	B	Fe 11	Mr 7
Je 30	- S	D	Je 30	My 5
Mr 22	-	g	Fe 16	(p)
Je 8			Je 28	
Ja 2	-	f	P	-
My 26				
P	Mr 9	a	P	My 5
	- S	D		
Ap 23	My 1	-	Ap*15	Ap 14
My 18	- S		Je 29	
W -	-	-	Mr 2	-
Fe 22			Ap 15	
-	-	-	Ap 24	
Ja 1	-	-	-	-
Ap 25				
Mr 11	Mr 11	B	Fe 12	W -
Je 30	- S	D	Je 30	Je 30
W	Mr 11	a	Ja 22	W -
Je 30	- S	D	Je 30	Je 30
My 10	My 10	b	My 8	N
	Je 14	D	Je 30	
Ap 22	My 4	C	Ap 24	My 5
Je 30	- S	D	Je 30	My 8
-	-	-	-	-
Mr 22	Ja 1	-	Fe 1	Mr 17
			Ap 27	
-	-	-	-	-
(p)	Mr*24	-	P	Ja 6
	- S			Je 30
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	h	Ja 17	Fe 4
			Fe	x
W -	-	-	Ja 1	Fe 4
My 16			Je 13	Je 30
P	P	a	P	(p)
		D		
-	-	-	-	-
P	P	a	P	(p)
		D		

birds will return season after season to nest at the same location. Recent studies have begun to indicate a similar "winter" site fidelity for species wintering in tropical areas. Studies of winter site fidelity are lacking for species that migrate to the Great Plains of North America from more northern nesting areas.

Bird banding and recovery operations have been conducted for four winter seasons from 1986-87 to 1989-90 near Lincoln, Lancaster Co., Nebraska. Dark-eyed Junco (*Junco hyemalis*), American Tree Sparrow (*Spizella arborea*), and Harris' Sparrow (*Zonotrichia querula*) are regularly encountered species that occur on the study site only in winter. Data gathered indicate varying degrees of winter site fidelity for each species on the study area.

For Dark-eyed Juncos, over 14% have been recaptured on the study site in the same winter season; over 5% have been recaptured in two winter seasons; and .5% have been recaptured in three winter seasons. American Tree Sparrow figures are over 21%, 11%, and 3% for the same winter season, two winter seasons, and three winter seasons, respectively. For Harris' Sparrow over 17% have been recaptured on the study site in the same winter season and over 14% have been recaptured in two winter seasons.

BOOK REVIEWS

A Parrot without a Name The Search for the Last Unknown Birds on Earth
Don Stap, 240 pp. index, 6 x 9, Alfred A. Knopf, New York, \$19.95

This is an account of a 1987 collecting expedition to Peru for Louisiana State University, led by John O'Neill. He had already described 11 new species of birds and was still looking. Peru has 1700 known species of birds and still counting. It took them two days by outboard-powered dugouts to get to the camp site from the last settlement. Later, with higher water, two natives made it in a day, but the water was so low when they broke camp that most of the participants had to walk out, taking eight days. And in between accounts of this expedition Stap includes notes on another expedition with Ted Parker and reports of other

expeditions and comments on other topics of collateral interest, such as why South America has such a variety of birds. The book should be of interest to anyone interested in birds, in adventure, in conditions in back-country South America and more.

EXPLORING THE WORLD OF BIRDS Adrian Forsyth and Laurel Aziz, 72 pp., 8.25 x 8.25, index, Camden House, Charlotte, VT, cloth \$15.95, paperback \$9.95.

This is one of a series of children's science books and should serve as a satisfactory introduction. The information is presented in three parts: morphology, behavior, and ecology, each consisting of several two (four 4) facing page "chapters," with colored illustrations on each page. There is one page of "Further Reading." This is a Canadian book, using metric measurements, which may serve as a good introduction to future use and English spelling (behaviour, programme), which can be pointed out. For several topics there are suggestions as to projects the reader can carry out and a final section on birdwatching and study in one's own back yard. But the vocabulary is at least junior high, maybe high school level. The index is to species only, but the list of "chapters" serves as an index to subjects.

The 1991 Bird Identification Calendar, illustrated by John Sill, 11 x 14, The Stephen Greene Press, New York, \$9.95.

The first two pages are on attracting birds. The others have illustration and a short note each on usually five birds facing the calendar page (14 inches wide), except that one month is devoted to the Black-capped Vireo, and another to various sketches of the Belted Kingfisher, by Larry Barth.

Rare Birds of the World, 1991 Calendar, text by Guy Mountfort, illustrations by Norman Arlott, 11 x 14, The Stephen Greene Press, New York, \$10.95.

The text and the illustrations have been taken from *Rare Birds of the World*. The first two pages contain an Introduction: Birds and Man, with seven illustrations repeated from the illustrations for the months. The facing page for each month illustrates rare birds from a particular geographic region, with some of the page containing the calendar also containing a comment on the birds illustrated. Because of this text, the calendar space itself is 6.5 x 11.

SURVEY FOR LEAST TERNS AND OTHER BIRDS ON THE NORTH AND SOUTH PLATTE RIVERS, EASTERN KEITH COUNTY

The Interior Least Tern (*Sterna antillarum athalassos*) is considered a nationally endangered subspecies, and except for a sighting of this form on Lake McConaughy during the summer of 1977 by Fretwell (Rosche and Johnsgard, 1984) and a more recent sighting of a pair with an unfledged chick between Arthur and Martin bays of Lake McConaughy in 1989 (Czaplewski, 1989), there have been no other published records of this species in Keith County.

Because of a chance sighting on 20 May 1990, of two Least Terns flying along the South Platte River as I was crossing a bridge near Roscoe on my way to Cedar Point Biological Station (near Kingsley Dam), I decided to under-

take a survey of the North and South Platte Rivers in that vicinity, with the aid of my ornithology class. Six students (Tim Cramer, Andy Didrichsons, Steve Lamphere, Misti MacDowell, Ue Thao and Carol Thompson) undertook a detailed survey of the North Platte River from the bridge just south of Keystone to the Union Pacific railway bridge five miles northwest of Paxton, a river distance of ten miles. This section of river was surveyed three times by them between 25 May and 28 May 1990, on foot, and with canoe and boat. Additionally, the 2.5-mile section from the railroad bridge to the highway bridge over the North Platte directly north of Paxton was surveyed once by this same group of students, and the two-mile section of river from the diversion dam feeding the Sutherland canal at the east end of Keystone lake to the Keystone bridge was surveyed once by the entire ornithology class (19 persons) on 31 May. Results of counts of these two shorter sections are not included in the later species listing.

Secondly, an 8-mile stretch of the South Platte from the highway bridge just southeast of Roscoe eastward to a point 2.5 miles east of the diversion dam feeding the South Platte River supply canal was surveyed on foot by the entire ornithology class on 1 June 1990. A more cursory survey was made along a three-mile stretch to the west of the Roscoe bridge. Results of bird counts in this latter section are also not included in the summary listing.

With respect to the Least Tern, two adults were seen in flight on 27 May on the North Platte 2.5 miles east of Keystone, and two adults were seen in flight on the 31 May survey about halfway between Keystone Lake and the Keystone bridge. No evidence of breeding was apparent from their behavior. During the South Platte survey 11 Least Terns (ten in full breeding plumage) were observed feeding just above the South Platte feeder canal six miles east of the Roscoe bridge, and four more were sighted about one mile upstream from that point. No evidence of breeding, such as courtship feeding or other activity, was observed during the South Platte survey. In general, however, the habitat seemed to be locally suitable for breeding in spite of low water flows. Furthermore, small fish (*Notropus*, *Fundulus*, etc.) appeared to be considerably greater in abundance in the South Platte than the North Platte. I have since learned from Dr. John Janovy, Jr. of the University of Nebraska that in late June of 1983 he found a breeding colony of Least Terns on a sand bank on the north side of the South Platte River 1.5 miles east of the Roscoe bridge, with at least five active nests containing eggs or newly hatched chicks. He also showed me several color transparencies that confirmed this identification. He mentioned that during 1983 water flows in the South Platte were unusually high and that nesting occurred on a large gravel bank (associated with a sand and gravel operation) that was at the time surrounded by water.

During the period of study, almost no water was being released at the Lake Keystone diversion dam into the North Platte, and most of the water in the river seemed to be coming from Whitetail Creek and a few other creeks that similarly feed the river from the north side. At this time the FERC was holding in abeyance a federal order to release water into the North Platte in order to maintain flows for endangered species.

The threatened Piping Plover (*Charadrius melodus*) was also searched for, but without success. Although it was reportedly observed near Ogallala along

the South Platte in 1988 by one of my ornithology students (Mindy Schulz), I have in most years seen it only along Arthur Bay of Lake McConaughy, where a single pair has regularly attempted to nest near the lakeshore. However, heavy human use of the area, including unrestricted vehicular traffic in the immediate nesting area, often results in nest failure. This year a nest with four eggs was found at Arthur Bay on 7 June. Since I left the area the next day, I was unable to determine its fate.

Table 1. Birds seen during spring North and South Platte Surveys

Species	N. Platte (3 counts)	S. Platte (1 count)	Species	N. Platte (3 counts)	S. Platte (1 count)
American White Pelican	1-1-1	-	Great Horned Owl	-	1
Double-crested Cormorant	28-11-10	-	Common Nighthawk	0-0-1	1
Canada Goose	3-3-4	4 + 6 young	Chimney Swift	1-0-0	-
Wood Duck	-	2	Belted Kingfisher	3-0-4	5
Mallard	35-23-31	36	Red-headed Woodpecker	8-1-0	2+ nest
Northern Pintail	2-0-0	2	Northern Flicker	5-1-0	6+ nest
Blue-winged Teal	26-4-24	19	Western Kingbird	2-0-1	17
Northern Shoveler	0-0-2	7	Eastern Kingbird	7-20-7	23
Gadwall	2-0-0	2	Rough-winged Swallow	45-0-1	1
American Wigeon	0-0-1	2	Cliff Swallow	53-10-1	ca. 200
Lesser Scaup	2-0-0	-	Barn Swallow	1-0-2	3
Common Merganser	-	2	Blue Jay	4-0-0	2
Turkey Vulture	5-0-3	2	Black-billed Magpie	3-1-3	3
Swainson's Hawk	0-2-0	2	American Crow	0-1-0	3
Red-tailed Hawk	3-0-4	5	House Wren	3-10-0	12
Prairie Falcon	-	1	Marsh Wren	1-1-0	-
American Kestrel	1-0-0	1	American Robin	5-0-1	16
Ring-necked Pheasant	3-0-0	-	Brown Thrasher	6-2-1	2
Sharp-tailed Grouse	1-0-0	2	European Starling	1-0-0	1
Northern Bobwhite	2-0-0	2	Warbling Vireo	-	2
Great Blue Heron	12-7-15	8	Yellow Warbler	0-1-1	-
Killdeer	44-28-22	49	Common Yellowthroat	4-3-2	2
Solitary Sandpiper	-	2	Rufous-sided Towhee	1-0-0	-
Spotted Sandpiper	45-11-7	5	Lark Bunting	1-0-0	-
Long-billed Curlew	1-7-6	-	Field Sparrow	0-2-0	-
Stilt Sandpiper	0-2-0	-	Red-winged Blackbird	12-7-7	66
<i>Calidris</i> Sandpipers	950-0-0	37	Western Meadowlark	5-6-1	2
Long-billed Dowitcher	4-0-0	-	Common Grackle	23-4-3	31
Wilson's Phalarope	28-6-9	-	Brown-headed Cowbird	3-0-0	1
Common Tern	2-0-3	5	Orchard Oriole	4-0-1	12
Forster's Tern	1-0-0	7	Northern Oriole	4-0-1	1
Least Tern	0-2-0	15	American Goldfinch	2-0-1	-
Black Tern	0-0-1	-			
Rock Dove	1-0-0	12			
Mourning Dove	17-11-6	21			

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- Czaplewski, M. M. 1990. Least Terns at Lake McConaughy. *NBR* 57(4): 95-96.
 Rosche, R., and P. A. Johnsgard. 1984. Birds of Lake McConaughy and the North Platte Valley, Oshkosh to Keystone. *NBR* 52(2): 26-36.

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

MORE ON THE WHISTLING-DUCK ARTICLE In the report on the Whistling-Duck, Mr. Labedz mentioned a sighting in Minnesota (*NBR* 58:51.) He now adds that a more recent issue of *The Loon* (62:109) reports this was an escapee. Some skeptics noted that the site was near a game farm and called the farm. The farm owner reported that the bird escaped while its pen was being constructed, but was recaptured a couple of days later. There are approximately 1,100 game farms in Minnesota.

WHOOPIING CRANE REPORT The Grand Island office of the US Fish and Wildlife Service reported three confirmed sightings of Whooping Cranes in Nebraska in the spring of 1990, seven probable and 14 unconfirmed sightings. Confirmed sightings are:

Three adults, Buffalo Co., 14-15 April, .5 mi. e. of N 10 bridge, Platte River. T8N, R14W, S18.

Four adults, Clay Co., 15 April, 3 mi. nw of Harvard Marsh, T8N, R8W, S22. Flying.

One adult, Cherry Co., 9-10 May, 26 mi. s. and 16 w. of Valentine, Lone Tree Lake. T29N, R30W, S8, S 1/2.

Probable sightings are:

Four adults, Kearney Co., 4 April, 4-5 mi. w. of Kearney bridge on Platte River Road.

Eight adults, Lincoln Co., 7 April, nw. of Hershey on Birdwood Creek. T15N, R33W, S27.

Ten to twelve adults, Howard Co., 14 April, North Loup River, 1-1.5 mi. downstream from US 281 bridge. T15N, R10W, S14 or 23.

Three adults, Hall Co., 15 April, 1 mi. w. of Grand Island power plant. T10N, R9W, S8, E 1/2.

Three adults, Clay Co., 15 April, near nw. edge of Harvard Marsh WMA. T7N, R8W, S36, NW 1/4.

One adult, Dawson Co., 21 April, few mi. e. of Cozard, n. of I-80. Flying.

One adult, Kearney Co., 30 April, 3 mi. e. of N44, along Ft. Kearney Road.

Unconfirmed sightings are:

Two adults, Hall Co., 4 March, Crane Meadows on Mormon Island.

Four adults, Merrick Co., 9 March, 1 mi. e. and 3 n. of Phillips, over Platte River. Flying.

Thirty adults, Hall Co., 10 March, 3 mi. w. of Doniphan.

One adult, Buffalo Co., 13 March, 2.5 mi. w. of Gibbon I-80 interchange.

Four adults, Lincoln Co., 21 March, flying over North Platte.

Nebraska Ornithologists' Union, Inc.
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NOTES

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One adult, Buffalo Co., 22 March, near Elm Creek I-80 interchange.
Five adults, Hall Co., 1 April, 1 mi. e. of Alda bridge. Flying.
Two adults, Hall Co., 6 April, 2 mi. n. and 1.5 e. of Doniphan. Flying.
Twelve to fourteen adults, Buffalo Co., 8 April, near Shelton I-80 exit. Flying.
Twelve adults, Dawson Co., 9 April, 2 mi. e. of Gothenburg. Flying.
Eight adults, Howard Co., 14 April, 1.5 mi. nw. of Boelus. Flying.
Eight adults, Custer Co., 14 April, flying over Ansley.
Two adults, Buffalo Co., 15 April, 2 mi. e. of N 10 along I-80.
Five adults, Hall Co., 15 May, flying over Grand Island.
Confirmed, probable and unconfirmed sightings are defined in *NBR* 56:79.

INDIGO BUNTING John Lueshen reported that a male Indigo Bunting was found dead in the front yard of his place (Route 2, Wisner - Ed.) It had band number 81-44804, put on by Willetta Lueshen on July 2, 1985. It was at least a year old when banded, making it at least six years old. Another male Indigo Bunting was attacking the dead bird when John first saw it.

—Lueshen's *Birders Newsletter*, June 1990