

1941

## Late Fall and Winter Bird Records, 1938 to 1941, in the Sioux City Area

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LATE FALL AND WINTER BIRD RECORDS, 1938 TO  
1941, IN THE SIOUX CITY AREA

JEAN LAFFOON

This paper is a continuation of a series of winter bird lists of Sioux City and the surrounding territory. The series was started by T. C. Stephens in 1916. Dr. Stephens covered the six winters from 1916 to 1922 in four papers.<sup>1</sup> Charles J. Spiker wrote a paper listing the records of the four winters from 1922 to 1926;<sup>2</sup> William Youngworth, the four winters from 1926 to 1930;<sup>3</sup> and Wilfred D. Crabb, the eight winters from 1930 to 1938.<sup>4</sup> The present paper records the observations of the last three winters, 1938 to 1941.

This makes a total of eight papers covering twenty-five winters.

Eighty-six species are listed in this paper. Most of the field work for this paper has been done in Woodbury County, but records are also included from Union County, South Dakota; Dakota County, Nebraska; and from several other counties in northwestern Iowa. All records are from Woodbury County unless otherwise designated. Records listed as being made on a river boundary may be credited to the county on either side unless specifically stated. Only species that have been observed between November 1 and March 1 have been included. However, in some cases, records not falling between these dates are included when they are of birds which are found during the winter and also in migration. Trinominal nomenclature has been altogether avoided. In some cases common names have been used which are not tech-

<sup>1</sup> Bird Records During the Past Winter, 1916-1917, in Northwestern Iowa. T. C. Stephens. *Proc. Iowa Acad. Sci.*, XXIV, 1917, pp. 245-258.

Bird Records of the Past Winter, 1917-1918, in the Upper Missouri Valley. T. C. Stephens. *Proc. Iowa Acad. Sci.*, XXV, 1918, pp. 71-84.

Bird Records of the Past Two Winters, 1918-1920, in the Upper Missouri Valley. T. C. Stephens. *Proc. Iowa Acad. Sci.*, XXVII, 1920, pp. 395-407.

Bird Records of Two Winters, 1920-1922, in the Upper Missouri Valley. T. C. Stephens. *Proc. Iowa Acad. Sci.*, XXXVII, 1930, pp. 357-366.

<sup>2</sup> Winter Bird Records, 1922 to 1926, in Northwestern Iowa. Chas. J. Spiker. *Proc. Iowa Acad. Sci.*, XXXIII, 1926, pp. 307-313.

<sup>3</sup> Late Fall and Winter Bird Records, 1926 to 1930, in the Upper Missouri Valley. Wm. Youngworth. *Proc. Iowa Acad. Sci.*, XXXVIII, 1931, pp. 277-285.

<sup>4</sup> Late Fall and Winter Bird Records, 1930 to 1938, in the Upper Missouri Valley. Wilfred D. Crabb. *Proc. Iowa Acad. Sci.*, XLV, 1938, pp. 289-297.

nically correct according to the A. O. U. Check-List. Unless otherwise stated, all records are the writer's own.

The writer is indebted to many persons for aid in preparation of this paper. Mrs. W. J. Armour; Herrold Asmussen; E. W. Cutler, Custodian of Stone Park; W. W. Trusell, State Conservation Officer; William Youngworth and others of Sioux City have furnished valuable records. Wier R. Mills, Pierson; N. L. Stiles, Cherokee; Noel J. Williams, Milford; and Judge O. S. Thomas, Rock Rapids, have all furnished records for northwest Iowa which have been especially helpful in determining the distribution of certain species. Private Warren M. Bates of the United States Army has offered many useful suggestions and has accompanied the writer on many field trips. This paper would never have been attempted without the encouragement of Dr. T. C. Stephens, who has also read and corrected the manuscripts, given helpful criticisms and suggestions, and furnished records.

Following is a list of birds whose status is well known and which have been seen regularly. This list has been given separately in the interest of brevity.

- Rough-legged Hawk. (*Buteo lagopus*).
- Ring-necked Pheasant. (*Phasianus colchicus*).
- Rock Dove. (*Columba livia*).
- Screech Owl. (*Otus asio*).
- Horned Owl. (*Bubo virginianus*).
- Flicker. (*Colaptes auratus*).
- Hairy Woodpecker. (*Dryobates villosus*).
- Downy Woodpecker. (*Dryobates pubescens*).
- Horned Lark. (*Otocoris alpestris*).
- Crow. (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*).
- Chickadee. (*Penthestes atricapillus*).
- White-breasted Nuthatch. (*Sitta carolinensis*).
- Brown Creeper. (*Certhia familiaris*).
- English Sparrow. (*Passer domesticus*).
- Goldfinch. (*Spinus tristis*).
- Slate-colored Junco. (*Junco hyemalis*).
- Tree Sparrow. (*Spizella arborea*).

The above list contains seventeen species and the following list contains sixty-nine, making a total of eighty-six for this paper.

LOON. *Gavia immer*. One Loon was seen at Brown's Lake on November 5, 1939.

PIED-BILLED GREBE. *Podilymbus podiceps*. Ten were seen at Brown's Lake on November 5, 1939, and four at the same place on November 26, 1939.

WHITE PELICAN. *Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*. An injured White Pelican was seen at Brown's Lake by several observers in November and December, 1939. It was last recorded there by Herrold Asmussen and the writer on December 17, 1939. Five were seen flying over the lake on November 3, 1940.

GREAT BLUE HERON. *Ardea herodias*. The Great Blue Heron has been seen in November in all three years covered by this paper. Mrs. W. J. Armour saw one on November 22, 1938. Two were seen at Brown's Lake on November 5, 1939, and three were seen at the same place on November 3, 1940. On November 17, 1940, Brown's Lake was frozen over, and two were seen walking on the ice by W. W. Trusell and Herrold Asmussen. W. W. Trusell found five dead near Hornick on November 15, 1940. They were evidently killed in the blizzard of November 11.

CANADA GOOSE. *Branta canadensis*. On November 12, 1939, a flock of about twenty-five was seen near McCook Lake, Union County, South Dakota, by Mrs. W. J. Armour, T. C. Stephens, and several other members of the Sioux City Bird Club. A flock of about fifty was seen by William Youngworth on February 16, 1940.

SNOW GOOSE. *Chen hyperborea*.

BLUE GOOSE. *Chen caerulescens*. A flock of about eighty Snow Geese and 120 Blue Geese was seen on February 1, 2, and 3, 1941, by W. W. Trusell near the mouth of the Big Sioux River. A flock of four Snow Geese and eleven Blue Geese was seen along the Missouri River near McCook Lake, Union County, South Dakota, on February 16, 1941, by W. R. Felton, Jr., of Sioux City.

MALLARD. *Anas platyrhynchos*. In the last three winters Mallards have been abundant during November and December. In January and February they are usually seen only on the Big Sioux River near Riverside Park, but there are a few other scattered reports for Woodbury County of a few birds.

GADWALL. *Chaulelasmus streperus*. Five were seen at Brower's Lake on November 3, 1940.

BALDPATE. *Mareca americana*. Ten were seen at Brower's Lake on November 3, 1940.

PINTAIL. *Dafila acuta*. The Pintail has been fairly common in November and December. About 3,000 were seen at Brown's Lake on November 3, 1940.

**REDHEAD.** *Nyroca americana*. One was seen on the Big Sioux River at Riverside Park on November 11, 1940.

**RING-NECKED DUCK.** *Nyroca collaris*. One was seen on the Big Sioux River at Riverside Park on November 11, 1940.

**LESSER SCAUP DUCK.** *Nyroca affinis*. Eight were seen on the Big Sioux River at Riverside Park on November 11, 1940.

**OLD-SQUAW.** *Clangula hyemalis*. An Old-squaw was shot along the Missouri River in Woodbury County near Sergeant Bluff on December 12, 1940, by Glen Camerer of Sergeant Bluff. This specimen was mounted and is in Mr. Camerer's possession.

**HOODED MERGANSER.** *Lophodytes cucullatus*. Four were seen on the Big Sioux River near Riverside Park on November 11, 1940.

**AMERICAN MERGANSER.** *Mergus merganser*. The American Merganser has been common along the Big Sioux River at Riverside Park during winters of 1939-1940 and 1940-1941. The largest number seen there at one time was eighteen on December 15, 1940. On December 1, 1939, seven were seen at Brown's Lake by Mrs. W. J. Armour. On December 1, 1940, five were seen along the Missouri River west of Salix. One was seen along the Big Sioux River west of Westfield, in Plymouth County, on February 11, 1941.

**GOSHAWK.** *Astur atricapillus*. One was seen near Oto on February 24, 1941.

**SHARP-SHINNED HAWK.** *Accipiter velox*. One was seen along the Big Sioux River near Riverside Park on November 11, 1940. William Youngworth records one bird on each of three dates: January 16, 17, and 27, 1941.

**COOPER'S HAWK.** *Accipiter cooperi*. The Cooper's Hawk was seen on three dates: one along the Big Sioux River near Riverside Park on January 8, 1940; another at the same place on December 15, 1940; and one at Brown's Lake on November 3, 1940.

**RED-TAILED HAWK.** *Buteo borealis*. The Red-tailed Hawk has been fairly common throughout Woodbury County and one was seen in Plymouth County just north of Stone Park on January 30, 1940, by Warren M. Bates and the writer.

**BROAD-WINGED HAWK.** *Buteo platypterus*. E. W. Cutler has reported that Broad-winged Hawks have been permanent residents in Stone Park during the past three years and that he has seen them regularly through the winter. Mr. Cutler collected one there on August 22, 1938, and the skin is now in the possession of the writer.

**MARSH HAWK.** *Circus hudsonius*. Marsh Hawks have been fairly common in the southern part of Plymouth County and in Woodbury County. Judge O. S. Thomas reported that he saw one on January 21, 1940, in Lyon County, and two or three in January and February, 1941, in the same county.

**PRAIRIE FALCON.** *Falco mexicanus*. There are four records in the last three winters. William Youngworth saw one on December 2, 1938, and another on January 27, 1941. He recorded one in the Christmas Census on December 25, 1938.<sup>5</sup> One was seen by the writer on February 8, 1941, at Brown's Lake.

**SPARROW HAWK.** *Falco sparverius*. The Sparrow Hawk has been almost common during the last three winters. It has been recorded in nearly all parts of Woodbury County.

**PRAIRIE CHICKEN.** *Tympanuchus cupido*. The Prairie Chicken has become very uncommon in Woodbury County, the only record in the last three winters being of one seen near Pierson by Wier R. Mills and Paul Osborn on December 17, 1939, during a Christmas Census field trip.<sup>6</sup> Judge O. S. Thomas reports that they are seen only occasionally in winter in Lyon County at the present time. Noel J. Williams states that they were common in the winter in Dickinson County until last winter, 1940-1941, but that in that winter they were uncommon.

**EUROPEAN PARTRIDGE.** *Perdix perdix*. While the European Partridge is a regular permanent resident north of Woodbury County in northwest Iowa, the only Woodbury County reports are from Wier R. Mills, who states that they are seen "frequently" at Pierson.

**BOB-WHITE.** *Colinus virginianus*. There have been several scattered reports of Bob-white coveys in Woodbury County during the past three winters.

**AMERICAN COOT.** *Fulica americana*. Five were seen on Brown's Lake on November 3, 1940.

**KILLDEER.** *Oxyechus vociferus*. Six were seen at Brown's Lake on November 5, 1939, and ten were seen at Brower's Lake on November 3, 1940.

**BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER.** *Squatarola squatarola*. One was seen at Brown's Lake on November 5, 1939.

**WILSON'S SNIBE.** *Capella delicata*. Four were seen at Brown's Lake on November 5, 1939. On November 3, 1940, two were seen

<sup>5</sup> *Iowa Bird Life*, Vol. IX, No. 1, p. 7.

<sup>6</sup> *Iowa Bird Life*, Vol. X, No. 1, p. 8.

in Woodbury County by Mrs. W. J. Armour and one at Brower's Lake by the writer.

PECTORAL SANDPIPER. *Pisobia melanotos*. Two were seen at Brown's Lake on November 5, 1939, and ten at Brower's Lake on November 3, 1940.

DOWITCHER. *Limnodromus griseus*. Twenty-one were seen on November 3, 1940. Thirteen were at Brown's Lake and eight were at Brower's Lake.

BLACK TERN. *Chlidonias nigra*. Fourteen were seen at Brower's Lake on November 3, 1940.

MOURNING DOVE. *Zenaidura macroura*. There are several winter records in the past three years and since published winter records of this species in this territory are few, they will all be given. On November 22, 1938, twelve were seen at Brown's Lake by Mrs. W. J. Armour. On November 25, 1938, fifty were seen within the city limits of Sioux City by the writer. On January 8, 1939, one was seen at Brown's Lake by Mrs. W. J. Armour. H. W. Baker of Sioux City reported that there were Mourning Doves along Perry Creek in the Country Club district throughout the winter of 1939-1940 and that eighteen were counted there on December 25, 1939. On December 17, 1939, seventy-six were seen near Pierson by Wier R. Mills while on a Christmas Census.<sup>7</sup> E. W. Cutler reports that there were several Mourning Doves in Stone Park during each of the past three winters. On February 3, 1939, Judge O. S. Thomas saw one in Cherokee County.<sup>8</sup> On January 8, 1940, five were seen along the Big Sioux River in Union County by the writer. On December 4, 1940, one was seen near Hinton, Plymouth County, by Judge O. S. Thomas.

BARRED OWL. *Strix varia*. E. W. Cutler has reported that the Barred Owl has been a permanent resident in Stone Park during the past three years, and that he has seen them many times during the winter. The writer has seen them in Stone Park in different parts of the year but has only one winter record, one seen on February 28, 1940.

LONG-EARED OWL. *Asio wilsonianus*. Wier R. Mills reported that Long-eared Owls wintered in a row of cedar trees in Pierson during the winter of 1940-1941. As many as three were seen at once. They were seen as late as March 20.

<sup>7</sup> *Iowa Bird Life*, Vol. X, No. 1, p. 8.

<sup>8</sup> Thomas, O. S., Northwest Iowa Notes. *Iowa Bird Life*, Vol. IX, No. 1, p. 9.

**SHORT-EARED OWL.** *Asio flammeus*. Wier R. Mills reported that he observed Short-eared Owls at Pierson during each of the three winters covered in this paper. One was seen at Luton, Iowa, by Daryle and Wilfred D. Crabb on December 21, 1940.

**BELTED KINGFISHER.** *Megasceryle alcyon*. The writer made five records of one bird each along the Big Sioux River at Riverside Park during the winter of 1940-1941. The first record was November 17, 1940, and the last was February 2, 1941.

**RED-SHAFTED FLICKER.** *Colaptes cafer*. There are three records of the Red-shafted Flicker during the winter of 1940-1941. Two were seen near Riverside Park on November 17, 1940; one near Salix on December 1, 1940; and one by Herrold Asmussen near McCook Lake, Union County, South Dakota, on December 8, 1940.

**RED-BELLIED WOODPECKER.** *Centurus carolinus*. The status of this species varies greatly in the different parts of northwest Iowa. It is common in the Little Sioux River Valley in Woodbury County at least as far north as Correctionville. One was seen at Pierson on December 17, 1939, by Wier R. Mills during a Christmas Census.<sup>9</sup> Two were seen by N. L. Stiles near Cherokee, Cherokee County, on December 25, 1940, and they have been seen near Cherokee at other times. It is only fairly common along most of the western boundary of Woodbury County, being seen most often in Riverside and Stone Parks. It is also fairly common near McCook Lake in Union County, South Dakota. However, the writer could learn of no other northwest Iowa records in territory farther north than Stone Park and Cherokee.

**RED-HEADED WOODPECKER.** *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*. Several observers recorded the Red-headed Woodpecker in Riverside Park during the winter of 1940-1941. Although there were many records up to January 9, none were seen between that date and February 25 as far as the writer could learn. The maximum number seen was five, seen by T. C. Stephens on November 12, 1939.

**BLUE JAY.** *Cyanocitta cristata*. Blue Jays have been only fairly common in Sioux City during the past three winters, but they have been common in the Little Sioux Valley.

**MAGPIE.** *Pica pica*. There have been Magpie records each winter during the period covered by this paper. There were only three records during the winter 1938-1939 in Woodbury County. One was seen by several members of the Sioux City Bird Club on November 20, 1938, in Stone Park. Mrs. Mayme Brown saw one

<sup>9</sup> Iowa Bird Life, Vol. X, No. 1, p. 8.



at Brown's Lake on November 22, 1938, and another was seen at the same place by Mrs. W. J. Armour on January 8, 1939. N. L. Stiles recorded fifteen in one flock near Cherokee in Cherokee County in November, 1938, and another near the same place on December 7, 1938.<sup>10</sup> During the winter of 1939-1940 there was a very heavy Magpie invasion. They were first recorded on October 1, 1939, when one was seen at Brown's Lake by Warren M. Bates and the writer. They were recorded the same day at Pierson by Wier R. Mills.<sup>11</sup> Many were seen during the winter in various places. The last spring record was on March 11, 1940, when two were seen in Union and Woodbury Counties by Warren M. Bates and the writer. The largest number seen at one time was a flock of several hundred in Woodbury County near the Missouri River on December 17, 1939, by W. W. Trusell.<sup>12</sup> During the winter there was always a small flock of Magpies in a ravine in Plymouth County north of Stone Park. The maximum number seen in this flock was on January 30, 1940, when twenty-five were seen by Warren M. Bates and the writer. Records in other counties during this winter include the Plymouth and Union County records already mentioned; one seen along the Big Sioux River at Riverside Park on January 3, 1940, by the writer; and one seen near Homer, Dakota County, Nebraska, by Mrs. W. J. Armour, on November 2, 1939. There are a few scattered records for the winter of 1940-1941. Magpies were seen regularly at Stone Park, and E. W. Cutler reports that the maximum number seen by him at one time was about twelve. They were also reported by Reginald DeHaan to have been seen many times feeding on a pile of dead horse carcasses on the DeHaan Mink Farm, which is adjacent to Stone Park. Warren M. Bates and the writer saw four there on February 2, 1941. N. L. Stiles saw three near Cherokee, Cherokee County, on December 25, 1940.

**MOCKINGBIRD.** *Mimus polyglottos*. Mrs. Marie Dales discovered a Mockingbird in Grandview Park in Sioux City on February 12, 1939. Mrs. W. J. Armour also observed it on that date. It was again seen by Mrs. Dales on February 14, and on March 10.<sup>13</sup>

<sup>10</sup> Stiles, N. L., Notes from Cherokee County. *Iowa Bird Life*, Vol. IX, No. 1, p. 10.

<sup>11</sup> Mills, Wier R., Observations in Western Iowa. *Iowa Bird Life*, Vol. X, No. 1, p. 13.

<sup>12</sup> Youngworth, William, American Magpies in Migration in Woodbury County. *Iowa Bird Life*, Vol. X, No. 1, p. 11.

<sup>13</sup> Dales, Mrs. Marie, Mockingbird in Winter at Sioux City. *Iowa Bird Life*, Vol. IX, No. 2, p. 26.

CATBIRD. *Dumetella carolinensis*. During the winter of 1940-1941 an injured Catbird was seen by several observers in the neighborhood of the Girls' Dormitory at Morningside College. It was first reported by Mrs. F. P. Schmit, who saw it several times at her home, which is near the college, during November and December. It was first seen on the Dormitory grounds by Miss Laura Fischer on December 18, 1940, and was observed there several times by her between that date and February 1, 1941, which was the last time it was noted. On December 27, 1940, it was seen on the Dormitory grounds by Wilfred D. Crabb and the writer. At that time its left wing was partly limp, but it was still able to fly about, although somewhat feebly. It evidently had enough energy to obtain food and to stay alive, but was unable to migrate because of its crippled wing.

BROWN THRASHER. *Toxostoma rufum*. A Brown Thrasher was seen several times during October and the early part of November, 1940, at the Sioux City home of S. L. McNear. It was last observed on November 14, 1940, by Mrs. McNear, but Miss Zell C. Lee of Sioux City had seen it several times before that date. Food had been put out for the birds and there were several evergreens in this yard. These two factors probably account for the Brown Thrasher staying so late.

ROBIN. *Turdus migratorius*. There have been the usual scattered winter reports during the past three years. During the winter of 1940-1941 they were often seen in small numbers in Grandview Park by Mrs. J. L. Schott and Mrs. Marie Dales. Mrs. Dales saw a flock of about fifty there on February 15, 1941. Several were seen many times during the same winter by E. W. Cutler in Stone Park.

BLUEBIRD. *Sialia sialis*. Each winter there has been a small flock of wintering Bluebirds in Dakota Valley, Stone Park. There have also been several other reports of small flocks in Woodbury County.

GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET. *Regulus satrapa*. There have been three records of this Kinglet in the last three winters. On November 11, 1938, one was seen in Riverside Park by Mrs. W. J. Armour; on January 16, 1939, one was seen by Mrs. Armour; and on November 10, 1940, one was seen by William Youngworth near his home.

RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET. *Corthylio calendula*. One was seen on November 20, 1938, by Mrs. W. J. Armour.

CEDAR WAXWING. *Bombycilla cedrorum*. Three were seen on February 24, 1939, in Sioux City.

STARLING. *Sturnus vulgaris*. Starlings seem to be continuing to increase.

WESTERN MEADOWLARK. *Sturnella neglecta*. Western Meadowlarks have been fairly common in Woodbury County and in the southern part of Union County, South Dakota. Judge O. S. Thomas reports seeing them in Lyon, Sioux, Plymouth, and O'Brien Counties.

RED-WING. *Agelaius phoeniceus*. Red-wings have been common until the middle of November, when they become uncommon. The largest number recorded in early November was a flock of an estimated 10,000 seen near McCook Lake by T. C. Stephens and the writer on November 9, 1939. During the winter 1939-1940 there was a flock of about 100 Red-wings wintering along the Big Sioux River at Stone Park. Starlings, Rusty Blackbirds, and Grackles were seen with this flock at various times. A flock averaging about ten were often seen at a farm about two miles north of Stone Park in Plymouth County during this same winter. Wier R. Mills saw ninety-six near Pierson on December 17, 1939, during a Christmas Census.<sup>14</sup>

RUSTY BLACKBIRD. *Euphagus carolinus*. There have been six winter records of this species. Five were seen at Lake Good-enough, Union County, South Dakota, on November 9, 1939, by T. C. Stephens and the writer. On November 12, 1939, one was seen in Riverside Park by several members of the Sioux City Bird Club. Two were seen in Stone Park on December 23, 1939, and two at the same place on February 25, 1940. One was seen along the Missouri River in Woodbury County on November 11, 1940, and one was seen near the same place on November 17, 1940.

GRACKLE. *Quiscalus quiscula*. A flock of about thirty-five Grackles was seen on numerous occasions along the Big Sioux River near Stone Park during the winter of 1939-1940. There were also several other scattered Woodbury County records that winter. Five were seen at a farm about two miles north of Stone Park in Plymouth County on February 14, 1940, by Warren M. Bates and the writer. Judge O. S. Thomas reported seeing a flock of Grackles in Sioux County on November 19, 1940.

COWBIRD. *Molothrus ater*. Mrs. Marie Dales saw a Cowbird in Plymouth County on November 20, 1938.

<sup>14</sup> *Iowa Bird Life*, Vol. X, No. 1, p. 9.

CARDINAL. *Richmondia cardinalis*. Cardinals have been common in Woodbury County. On February 24, 1941, fifty-three were seen between Anthon and Smithland along the Little Sioux River by the writer. Judge O. S. Thomas reports that J. W. Dickinson of Rock Rapids, Lyon County, had a female Cardinal in his yard during the winter of 1940-1941; that on November 30, 1939, Mrs. Kate White saw a Cardinal in Rock Rapids; and that on December 27, 1939, he saw a male Cardinal in his yard.

PINE SISKIN. *Spinus pinus*. One was seen in Riverside Park on December 22, 1940, by Herrold Asmussen during a Christmas Census.<sup>15</sup>

RED CROSSBILL. *Loxia curvirostra*. N. L. Stiles recorded that there were two flocks of Red Crossbills at a farm along the Little Sioux River in Cherokee County for a month during October and November, 1938.<sup>16</sup>

ARCTIC TOWHEE. *Pipilo maculatus*. As the Iowa status of this bird is uncertain, the writer has thought it best to list all records of the past three years regardless of the time of year. It is the writer's belief that if all observers were able to distinguish this species from the Red-eyed Towhee, there would be many more records of it. On November 5, 1939, one was seen by William Youngworth. The writer saw one in Sioux City on each of the following dates: January 5, 8, 9, 11, 15, February 25, and April 28, 1940. Warren M. Bates and the writer saw two with a Red-eyed Towhee on April 29, 1940, in Sioux City. The same observers saw three in Sioux City on May 5; two at Brown's Lake on May 6; two in Stone Park on May 9; and four with one Red-eyed Towhee near McCook Lake, Union County, South Dakota, on May 12; all in 1940. The writer saw six in Stone Park on May 10, 1940, and another at the same place on October 10, 1940. Warren M. Bates and the writer saw one near Riverside Park on January 5, 1941, and the writer saw one between Anthon and Oto on February 24, 1941.

SAVANNAH SPARROW. *Passerculus sandwichensis*. One was seen at Brower's Lake on November 3, 1940.

HARRIS'S SPARROW. *Zonotrichia querula*. While the Harris's Sparrow has been fairly common in Woodbury County in November and February, the only December and January records for the past three winters are for the winter 1939-1940. Since December

<sup>15</sup> *Audubon Magazine*, Vol. XLIII, No. 1, p. 127.

<sup>16</sup> Stiles, N. L., Notes from Cherokee County. *Iowa Bird Life*, Vol. IX, No. 1, p. 10.

and January records are uncommon in Woodbury County, they have all been listed. Two were seen on December 10, 1939. Wier R. Mills listed fifteen at Pierson during a Christmas Census on December 17, 1939.<sup>17</sup> One was seen on January 5, 1940, and another on January 8. William Youngworth reported one on January 28, 1940.

FOX SPARROW. *Passerella iliaca*. Five were seen in the willows along the Big Sioux River near Riverside Park in Woodbury County during the blizzard on November 11, 1940.

SONG SPARROW. *Melospiza melodia*. There have been eight records in Woodbury County in the last three winters and they have been noted during every month.

LAPLAND LONGSPUR. *Calcarius lapponicus*. While the Lapland Longspur seems to be common in winter in the counties north of Woodbury, the only winter record in Woodbury County was a flock of 500 seen by William Youngworth on December 31, 1939.

SNOW BUNTING. *Plectrophenax nivalis*. Rare in Woodbury County. Eight were seen near the Missouri River west of Salix in Woodbury County on December 1, 1940. Judge O. S. Thomas saw a flock in the northern part of Sioux County on February 28, 1941, and eight flocks in Lyon and Osceola counties on March 3, 1941.

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<sup>17</sup> *Iowa Bird Life*, Vol. X, No. 1, p. 9.