

# Second Annual Spring Bird Census

REGINA NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY, MAY 12, 1962

Saturday, May 12, 1962, the light rain of early morning cleared and the day was sunny with a SSW wind, fairly strong at noon. Thirty-eight members of the Regina Natural History Society, organized into eleven teams by Frank Brazier, worked in seven zones to count the birds of the Regina area (15 mile diameter). The following list includes the 143 species of birds identified in 1962 and a few additional species which were seen only in 1961. The numbers following the species names indicate the number of birds seen. Numbers in brackets are for birds seen in 1961. Although an effort was made to count the number of birds of each kind, some of the numbers are estimates only; for example, Lapland Longspurs were abundant in each zone, and Mr. Brazier suggests that there may have been 500,000 in the count area during the day instead of the 45,000 listed.

SPECIES LIST: Common Loon 1 (0); Horned Grebe 70 (108); Eared Grebe 53 (26); Western Grebe 54 (18); Pied-billed Grebe 3 (22); White Pelican 0 (8); Great Blue Heron 6 (7); Black-crowned Night Heron 7 (8); American Bittern 0 (2); Mute Swan 3 (4); Whistling Swan 1 (2); Canada Goose 191 (126); White-fronted Goose 2 (0); Snow Goose 1 (0); Mallard 340 (372); Gadwall 49 (56); Pintail 150 (138); Green-winged Teal 17 (141); Blue-winged Teal 100 (457); American Widgeon 140 (175); Shoveler 84 (216); Redhead 30 (63); Ring-necked Duck 1 (2); Canvasback 50 (35); Lesser Scaup 200 (1110); Common Goldeneye 0 (1); Bufflehead 3 (16); White-winged Scoter 1 (0); Ruddy Duck 80 (107); Hooded Merganser 1 (0); Common Merganser 4 (15); Red-breasted Merganser 4 (0); Red-tailed Hawk 10 (3); Broad-winged Hawk 1 (0); Swainson's Hawk 16 (12); Rough-legged Hawk 6 (3); Ferruginous Hawk 1 (0); Marsh Hawk 32 (22); Peregrine Falcon 1 (0); Sparrow Hawk 14 (0); Ruffed Grouse 0 (1); Sharp-tailed Grouse 1 (0); Ring-necked Pheasant 4 (5); Gray Partridge 9 (8); Sora 3 (10); American Coot 400 (1630); Semipalmated Plover 6 (16); Killdeer 150 (49); Golden Plover 8 (49); Black-bellied Plover 1 (2); Common Snipe 5 (6); Upland Plover 0 (1); Spotted Sandpiper 13 (14); Solitary Sandpiper 2 (12); Willet 79 (60); Greater Yellowlegs 0 (19); Lesser Yellowlegs 8 (42); Pectoral Sandpiper 7 (270); Baird's Sandpiper 10 (77); Least Sandpiper 8 (106); Long-billed Dowitcher 3 (40); Stilt Sandpiper 13 (0); Semipalmated Sandpiper 0 (67); Marbled Godwit 61 (24); Sanderling 14 (0); Avocet 35 (42); Wilson's Phalar-

ope 47 (67); Northern Phalarope 2 (0); Ring-billed Gull 100 (236); Franklin's Gull 270 (59); Bonaparte's Gull 0 (1); Forster's Tern 1 (0); Common Tern 21 (28); Black Tern 118 (20); Rock Dove 100 (105); Mourning Dove 66 (55); Great Horned Owl 7 (2); Burrowing Owl 11 (4); Short-eared Owl 0 (7); Belted Kingfisher 1 (3); Yellow-shafted Flicker 13 (8); Yellow-bellied Sapsucker 1 (0); Downy Woodpecker 1 (0); Eastern Kingbird 5 (1); Western Kingbird 0 (9); Eastern Phoebe 2 (0); Say's Phoebe 7 (2); Traill's Flycatcher 1 (0); Least Flycatcher 22 (48); Western Wood Pewee 1 (0); Horned Lark 250 (120); Tree Swallow 97 (165); Bank Swallow 23 (12); Rough-winged Swallow 1 (0); Barn Swallow 127 (39); Purple Martin 37 (13); Black-billed Magpie 21 (21); Common Crow 250 (91); Black-capped Chickadee 2 (6); Red-breasted Nuthatch 4 (0); Brown Creeper 1 (0); House Wren 3 (2); Long-billed Marsh Wren 1 (0); Mockingbird 1 (0); Catbird 3 (0); Brown Thrasher 12 (1); Robin 172 (43); Hermit Thrush 3 (0); Swainson's Thrush 400 (179); Gray-cheeked Thrush 30 (23); Veery 1 (1); Ruby-crowned Kinglet 0 (1); Water Pipit 1 (0); Sprague's Pipit 5 (2); Loggerhead Shrike 25 (7); Starling 21 (57); Philadelphia Vireo 0 (3); Black-and-white Warbler 2 (2); Orange-crowned Warbler 44 (38); Yellow Warbler 46 (51); Magnolia Warbler 0 (1); Myrtle Warbler 60 (135); Audubon's Warbler 1 (0); Blackpoll Warbler 12 (9); Palm Warbler 4 (9); Ovenbird 0 (1); Northern Waterthrush 14 (33); Yellowthroat 1 (6); House Sparrow 1250 (520); Western Meadowlark 202 (128); Yellow-headed

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## PARTIAL ALBINO REDWING SIGHTED FOR FOURTH YEAR

by Bernard Haysom, Regina

On May 12, 1962, we hoped to see some water birds at a slough adjacent to the Saskatchewan Falconry Association Banding Station, about five miles west of the city, but when we got there "the cupboard was bare," our fine slough having dried up completely. However, we did find a few Redwinged Blackbirds valiantly holding on to their territories on what was dry land. Among these we spotted an old acquaintance, an adult male redwing which was easily recognizable by several white outer primaries in each wing. This conspicuous feature had served to call the bird to our attention each season

during the past three years. This year, as before, it was on territory on an edge of the slough close to the road as previously reported by Dr. G. F. Ledingham who observed the bird on several occasions in 1960 (see **Blue Jay**, 18 (3): 120). Dr. R. W. Nero has pointed out to me that there are few records of albinistic individuals through several seasons and that our observations show that the partial albino trait as seen in this redwing has apparently remained constant for four years. Furthermore, this individual must be at least five years old, since the adult plumage is attained in the second year.