

Chestnut-collared Longspur

< 1907

Poweshiek Co., IA

Kelsey

Anderson 1907

Record Number: 81-HK  
Classification: NA

REFERENCE

Anderson 1907

VOTE (1981): 4-IV, 3-V

IV, no data.

IV, no data.

IV, confirmation of Jones observation (see 1).

Anderson 1907  
p 314

237. (538). *Calcarius ornatus* (Townsend). Chestnut-collared Longspur.

The Chestnut-collared Longspur is a bird of the western plains, occurring in Iowa rather early as a migrant or winter visitant. The species is not known to breed in Iowa, although in 1896 J. H. Brown and J. Eugene Law found two nests in Jackson county, Minnesota, a short distance north of the Iowa line.

County records: Howard—"more common than any other species in winter. They are, I believe, the most common bird breeding in South Dakota. Do not breed here" (E. B. Webster, Cresco). Jefferson—"I identified this bird in Jefferson county, Iowa, in 1896" (W. G. Savage). Linn—"Cedar Rapids, Iowa, —Bailey" (Nutting, Proc. Iowa Acad. Sci., 1892, p. 40); "common winter visitant" (Berry). Poweshiek—"rare winter visitant" (Kelsey). Pottawattamie—"common migrant" (Trostler). Van Buren—"winter resident; very rare" (W. G. Savage). Winnebago—"shot at Forest City in 1903" (Halvorsen).

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*Calcarius ornatus* (Townsend). Chestnut-collared Longspur

A fairly rare migrant in the western part of the state. Anderson (1907) listed it from Howard, Linn, Van Buren, Poweshiek, Jefferson, Pottawattamie, and Winnebago counties. He stated that M. Earle Halverson shot one at Forest City, Winnebago County, in 1903.

Lynds Jones recorded (Wilson Bull., IV, p. 27) that during 1887 several hundred remained for several weeks at Grinnell, Poweshiek County. Spurrell (1919) recorded two seen at Wall Lake, Sac County, during the fall of 1912. Fenton (1923-24) recorded that a specimen taken at Charles City, Floyd County, and contained in the Miles collection, was identified as this species by B. H. Bailey. Wolden reported that he observed a large flock of these birds in Emmet County late in the winter of 1932-33. He wrote that he was able to make out the whitish throats and the dark breasts, although the birds were not in full breeding plumage. The writer has examined no Iowa specimens.

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DuMont 1933  
p 154