## **Literature Cited**

American Ornithologists Union. 1957. Check-list of North American Birds. 5th. edition. Lord Baltimore Press, Baltimore.

American Ornithologists Union. 1973. Thirty-second supplement to the American Ornithologists Union check-list of North American Birds. Auk 90:411-419.

American Ornithologists Union. 1983.Check-list of North American Birds. 6th. edition. American Ornithologists Union, Washington.

American Ornithologists Union. 1991. Thirty-eighth supplement to the American Ornithologists Union check-list of North American Birds. Auk 108:750-754.

American Ornithologists Union. 1998. Check-list of North American Birds. 7th. edition. American Ornithologists Union, Washington.

Ellsworth, D. L., R. L. Honeycutt, and N. J. Silvey. 1996. Systematics of grouse and ptarmigan determined by nucleotide sequences of the mitochondrial cytochrome-gene. Auk 113:811-822.

Griffiths, C. 1994. Monophyly of the Falconiformes based on syringeal morphology. Auk 111:787-805.

Peterson, R. T. 1934. A Field Guide to the Birds. Riverside Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Sibley, C. G. and J. E. Ahlquist. 1985. The phylogeny and classification of the passerine birds, based on comparisons of the genetic material, DNA. Proc. 18th Intl. Ornith. Congr.:83-121.

[Note: written out the reference is Proceedings of the 18th International Ornithological Congress]

Sibley, C. G. and J. E. Ahlquist. 1990. Phylogeny and classification of birds. Yale Univ. Press, New Haven, Connecticut.

— Douglas Stotz Field Museum of Natural History Roosevelt Road at Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL

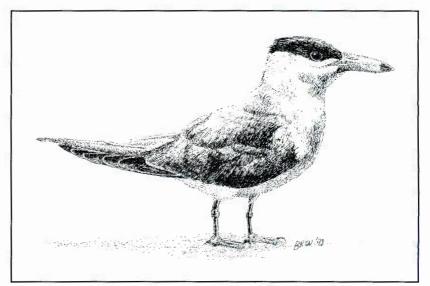
## The 1998 Illinois Statewide Spring Bird Count

by Vernon M. Kleen

On Saturday, 9 May 1998, Illinois' 27th Statewide Spring Bird Count, daytime winds ranged from a respectable 5 to 15 mph, with only occasional gusts exceeding 20 mph at isolated locations. The wind direction, however, was a different matter; it was so variable that adjacent counties often reported it from totally opposite directions. Skies were clear or mostly clear over much of the state, but, cloudy to mostly cloudy (including a trace of rain in the early afternoon) in the extreme southern counties. Morning temperatures ranged from the mid 40s to low 50s in the north and the low to upper 50s in the south; daytime highs reached the 70s statewide, but, mostly in the low 70s.

For the second consecutive year the Spring Bird Count coincided with International Migratory Bird Day. Our results will also appear as part of the grandiose "international" report. Count data have become major resources for population analyses, especially for some of the state's threatened and endangered species. The data have been used by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service to monitor migratory birds; comparative results have shown a good degree of correspondence with the Breeding Bird Survey trends for Illinois' resident species.

For publication purposes, most comparative information is presented in paragraph rather than tabular form. Table 1 provides a visual record of the county results showing the number of counties in which each species occurred, as well as the high count totals.



Caspian Tern drawing by Brian K. Willis.

Vol. 7, No. 4