

daily movements especially when the DuPage bird was being fed and apparently ill (see Bent and Woltman 2002).

The Illinois Ornithological Society Board, the Illinois Ornithological Records Committee, and the editor of Meadowlark recently viewed a videotape of the Kane County bird. These two birds represent the two northernmost records of Wood Stork for Illinois. Table 1 lists the Illinois stork records from 1854 to present.

The summer and fall of 2001 were remarkable for the number of individuals and frequency of sight records reported to regional compilers for North American Birds. E. S. Brinkley (2002) stated that the numbers and locations of sightings for Wood Stork were remarkable; in some cases it had been nearly 50 years since any had been reported from the respective regions. The earliest bird reported was the Lombard, IL individual.

Following quickly were Pelee Island Ontario's 3 individuals (Bain 2001); and singles found near Mosier-town and Littlestown, Pennsylvania (Leberman 2002). Sixteen individuals appeared in New York and stayed from 15 August -10 September (Paxton et al 2002). Quebec reported its second Provincial record 3-5 September (Bannon et al 2002 and Bain 2001); and a Wood Stork in Cleveland, Ohio was observed soaring overhead 9 September (Brock 2002).

In the southeast and south where annual summer dispersal of storks are expected they appeared to be reported in greater numbers than usual. Davis (2002) reporting for the South Atlantic Coast Region received records of wandering birds from interior Georgia and South Carolina (1, and 2-8, respectively). In coastal North Carolina (Lake Mattamuskeet) where one might expect the species to be more regular, there were 2 in early September. From the Central Southern Region (Duncan and Duncan 2002) reported good numbers in all the states (AL, AR, LA, MS, and TN). Only the panhandle of Florida had no reports of Wood Storks.

A one-day record total was reported from Dyers County, TN with over 720 counted 9 September. Oklahoma reported large numbers of Wood Storks with 259 on the Red Slough Wildlife Management Area (southeast corner of state) in August; they lingered into September (J.A. Grzybowski 2002), where they occur annually.

Origin of the young storks in this northern and northeastern dispersal is unknown. Paxton et al (2002) suggests food or drought problems in the south may have been a contributing factor. Brinkley (2002) cautions us about speculation on the origins of these birds. He points out that the species has a large breeding area that includes several states in the southeast, coastal Mexico through tropical South America, and the Greater Antilles, but we have population information only from our southeastern states. Coulter et al (1999) comment that based upon recovery records of banded birds, Florida and other southeastern

states have been the origin of most of the past northern and northeastern observations. Origins of inland records are less clear because extensive banding programs on storks have occurred only in the southeast — mostly Florida.

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