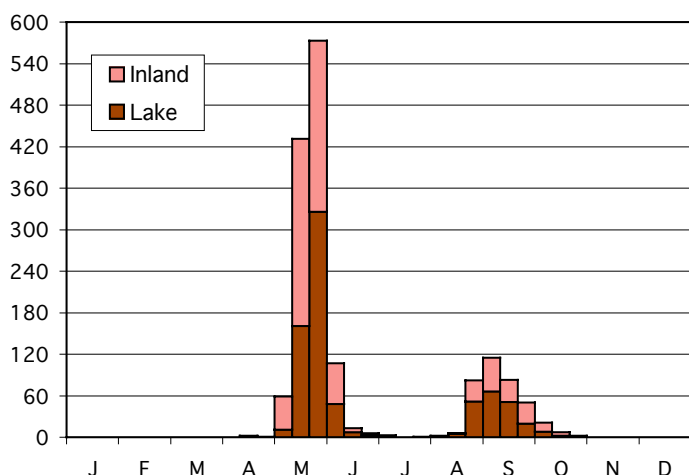


Mourning Warbler

Oporornis philadelphia

Historical Information

First Published Record: Indiana's first formal Mourning Warbler record, collected by H.K. Coale at Wolf Lake 1 June 1879 (Woodruff 1907), gained international notoriety. This specimen was sent to the British Museum where it was identified as MacGillivray's Warbler and became widely-cited as an occurrence of this western warbler in the East (see R.T. Peterson 1947, "A Field Guide to the Birds," p. 194, for example). In 1982 C.E. Keller corresponded with curators at the British Museum who confirmed that the bird was actually a Mourning Warbler (Mumford and Keller 1984).



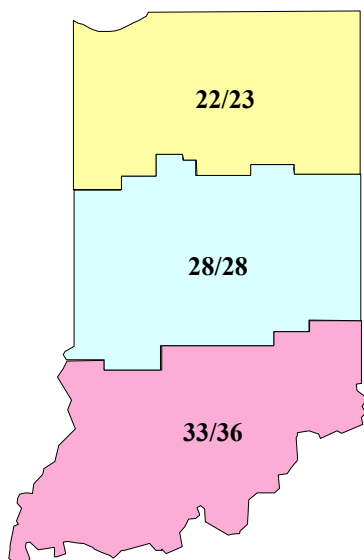
Butler (1898) considered the Mourning Warbler a rare migrant. Keller et al. (1979) deemed it an uncommon migrant. Mumford and Keller (1984) described the Mourning Warbler as an uncommon spring and rare fall migrant.

Status

Physical Evidence: Some ten specimens are housed in museums (S.F. Jackson unpublished list and J.B. Dunning unpublished computer list).

STATUS TABLE				
Specimens				
Museum				No.
Chicago Field Museum				3
National Museum of Natural History				3
Purdue Univ. Wildlife Laboratory				2
Univ. of Michigan Museum				2
20-Year Abundance Table				
	Win	Spr	Sum	Fall
Northern Tier	n	5	7	6
Central Tier	n	6	7	6
Southern Tier	n	6	n	7
Entire State	n	5	7	6

Spring and Fall (Spr/Fall) Abundance Rankings of the Mourning Warbler Across Three Tiers



Current Status

The Mourning Warbler is a

Fairly Common (5) spring migrant, an Uncommon (6) fall migrant, and a Rare (7) summer visitor.

Occurrence

This species has been recorded in at least 63 Indiana counties. Based on abundance rankings, it is most frequently encountered in the northern tier and decreases southward (see map). The statewide migration rankings are 29th in spring and 27th in fall.

Summer Records

The Mourning Warbler is among the later spring migrants, peaking in the third week of May. As a result many tardy migrants linger into June. Some 126 birds have occurred within this month; three-fourths of these were recorded during the first week of June. The remaining summer records are scattered through mid- and late-June and into early July. Most interesting among these was a singing male at Pigeon River FWA observed 10 June, 30 June, and 6 July (Brock 2000). Two additional early July records exist for the Dunes and it is assumed that the late July first-year female sighted by S.R. Bagby at Furnessville 25 July 2004 (Brock 2004), was an early fall migrant. A majority of the summer records come from the northern tier, but a fair number have also occurred farther south, including reports from Posey and Wayne Counties.

Breeding

Despite the numerous summer reports, Indiana has no definitive evidence of breeding. Castrale et al. (1998) noted that the Atlas workers detected Mourning Warblers in Noble and Porter Counties.

Mourning Warbler Data				
Maximum Single Party Counts				
Spring				
Number	Date	Location	Observer	Ref.
16	22-May-2004	Lakefront traps	J.K. Cassady	KJB
12	20-May-1961	Baileytown	V. Reuter-skiold	VRS
12	30-May-1963	Tippecanoe Co	I.W. Burr	IAQ
Fall				
Number	Date	Location	Observer	Ref.
12	07-Sep-1996	Lakefront traps	S.R. Bagby	KJB
6	09-Sep-1995	Lakefront traps	J.K. Cassady	KJB
4	02-Sep-1995	Lakefront traps	K.J. Brock	KJB

Migration Envelopes						
Spring						
	Earliest	Arrive	Peak	Depart	Latest	Records
North	7-May-1919	14-May	23-May	1-Jun	Sum. Vis.	525
Central	28-Apr-1992	12-May	22-May	31-May	10-Jun-1983	183
South	20-Apr-1989	7-May	19-May	26-May	4-Jun-1950	53
Fall						
	Earliest	Arrive	Peak	Depart	Latest	Records
North	25-Jul-2004	25-Aug	8-Sep	26-Sep	23-Oct-1959	247
Central	22-Aug-2004	29-Aug	15-Sep	10-Oct	22-Oct-1979	62
South	25-Aug-1991	---	19-Sep	---	13-Oct-1989	17

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