

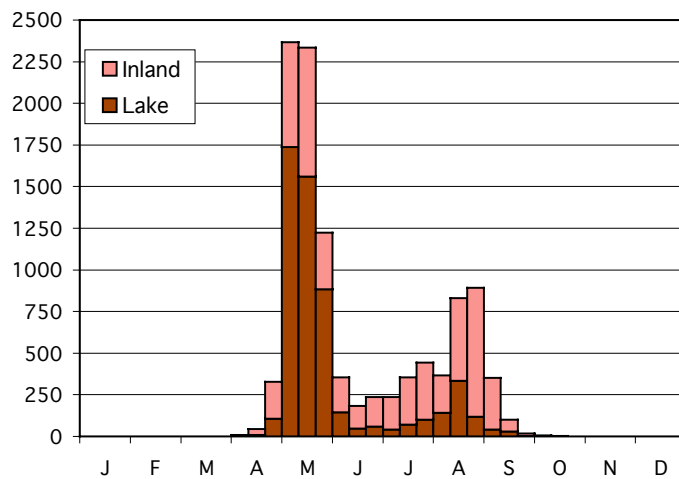
Eastern Kingbird

Tyrannus tyrannus

Historical Information

First Published Record: Butler (1898) reported a first arrival of the year in Brookville on 1 May 1882; this appears to constitute the state's earliest published record.

Butler (1898) deemed the "Bee Martin" an abundant summer resident. Keller et al. (1979) agreed with Butler's assessment and Mumford and Keller (1984) considered it a common migrant and summer resident.



Status

Physical Evidence: At least three specimens, plus several eggs, are housed in museums (S.F. Jackson unpublished list and J.B. Dunning unpublished computer list).

| STATUS TABLE | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Specimens | | | | |
| Museum | | | | No. |
| Carnegie Museum of Natural History | | | | 1* |
| Chicago Academy of Sciences | | | | 1 |
| Chicago Field Museum | | | | 1 |
| Purdue Univ. Wildlife Laboratory | | | | 1 |
| Univ. of Michigan Museum | | | | 3* |
| *Includes egg(s) | | | | |
| 20-Year Abundance Table | | | | |
| | Win | Spr | Sum | Fall |
| Northern Tier | n | 3 | 5 | 5 |
| Central Tier | n | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Southern Tier | n | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| Entire State | n | 3 | 5 | 5 |

Current Status

The Eastern Kingbird is Very Common (3) during spring longshore flights on the lakefront.

Occurrence

This flycatcher is quite widespread, having been reported in every Indiana county. Over the past 20 years an average of 411 Eastern Kingbirds was reported annually.

Migration

In May large numbers of Eastern Kingbirds join the throng of birds executing morning longshore flights along the lakefront. All three of the largest spring tallies (see maximum count table) involved longshore flights and at least nine triple-digit counts have been recorded. During the longshore flights the birds often pass as singletons, but occasionally appear in loose flocks of three to five. The largest inland count consisted of 70+ birds at the Bloomington Sewage Plant (and surrounding fields) 13 May 1973 (Mumford files). D.R. Whitehead and Steve Glass saw these birds catching insects swarming in a tall growth of ragwort.

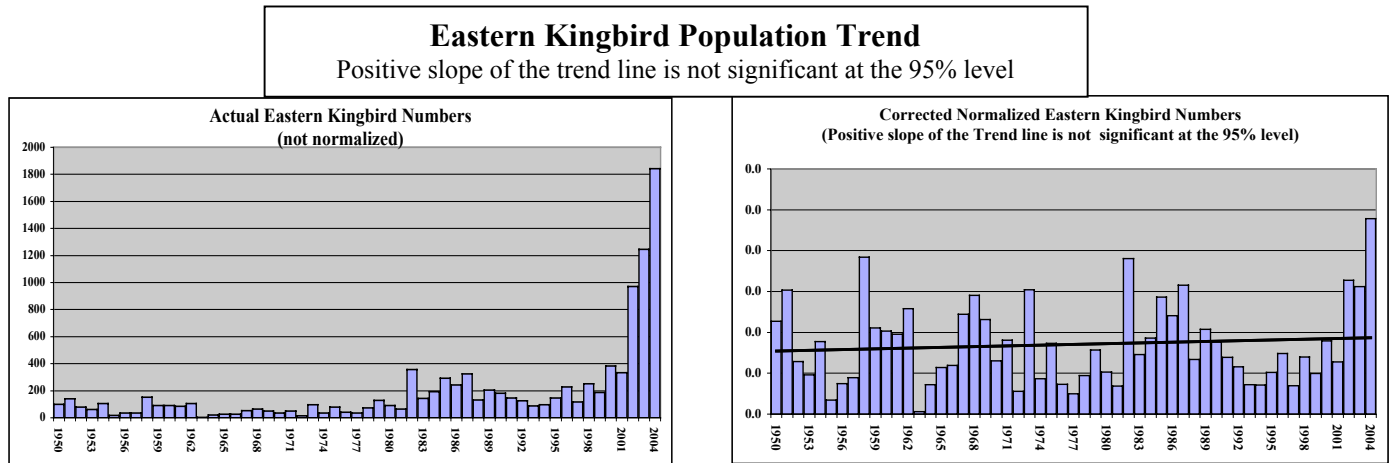
Extreme Records

Mumford and Keller (1984) list a 21 March 1948 record in Monroe County, but Mumford (Mumford files) questions the validity of this report. This record was disregarded in the current work. J.J. McCoy discovered a phenomenally late Eastern Kingbird at Marquette Park, Lake

County on 27 November 2004 (Brock 2005). All other high fall counts pale in comparison to John White's 150 birds reported at Long Lake, West Beach on 16 August 1982 (pers. comm.).

Population Trend

The slightly positive trend line slope is not statistically significant at the 95 percent level.



Breeding

Breeding evidence of this widespread summer resident was reported in a remarkable 97 percent of the state's 647 priority blocks (Castrale et al. 1998). Mumford and Keller (1984) list egg dates from 27 May through 10 July and young in the nest until 20 July.

| Eastern Kingbird Data | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|------|
| Maximum Single Party Counts | | | | |
| Spring | | | | |
| Number | Date | Location | Observer | Ref. |
| 422 | 16-May-2002 | Indiana Dunes | J.K. Cassady | KJB |
| 393 | 22-May-2004 | Dunes St Park | B.J. Grube | INB |
| 321 | 09-May-2004 | Dunes St Park | J.J. McCoy | INB |
| Fall | | | | |
| Number | Date | Location | Observer | Ref. |
| 150 | 16-Aug-1982 | Long Lake | John White | IAQ |
| 56 | 15-Aug-2004 | Multiple Sites* | S.A. Pancol | INB |
| 50 | 23-Aug-1951 | Tippecanoe Co | R.E. Mumford | REM |
| 50 | 27-Aug-1959 | Tippecanoe Co | R.E. Mumford | REM |
| *Summit Lake (55) Jay Co (1) | | | | |

| Migration Envelopes | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|-----------|---------|
| Spring | | | | | | |
| | Earliest | Arrive | Peak | Depart | Latest | Records |
| North | 21-Apr-1973 | 1-May | 15-May | 5-Jun | Sum. Res. | 274 |
| Central | 2-Apr-2003 | 27-Apr | 11-May | 29-May | Sum. Res. | 245 |
| South | 7-Apr-2002 | 21-Apr | 7-May | 25-May | Sum. Res. | 186 |

| Fall | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| | Earliest | Arrive | Peak | Depart | Latest | Records |
| North | Sum. Res. | 21-Jul | 19-Aug | 5-Sep | 27-Nov-2004 | 255 |
| Central | Sum. Res. | 24-Jul | 21-Aug | 9-Sep | 25-Sep-1961 | 184 |
| South | Sum. Res. | 31-Jul | 24-Aug | 14-Sep | 30-Oct-2002 | 102 |

References Cited

Brock, K.J. (2005) Illinois and Indiana Region, Fall Migration 2004, *N. Am. Birds* 59:74-78.

Butler, A. W. (1898) The Birds of Indiana, Indiana Department of Geology and Natural Resources Annual Report, 22:575-1187.

Castrale, J.S., E.M. Hopkins, and C.E. Keller (1998) Atlas of breeding Birds of Indiana, Indiana Department of Natural Resources, 388 pp.

Keller, C.E., S.A. Keller, and T.C. Keller (1979) *Indiana Birds and Their Haunts*, Indiana University Press, Bloomington, Ind. 214 pp.

Mumford files: An extensive accumulation of Indiana bird data on 5x7 file cards compiled by Professor R.E. Mumford of Purdue University, West Lafayette.

Mumford, R.E. and C.E. Keller (1984) *The Birds of Indiana*, Indiana University Press, Bloomington, Ind. 376 pp.

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