

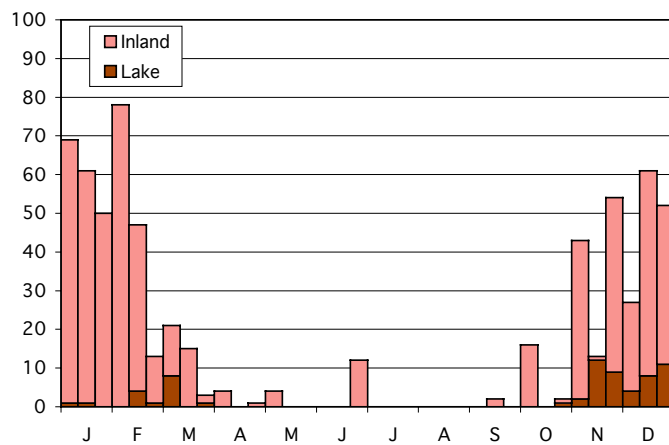
White-winged Crossbill

Loxia leucoptera

Historical Information

First Published Record: According to Butler (1898) C.E. Aiken found this crossbill in Lake County during summer 1869; however, two, collected from a flock of 15 at Bloomington on 6 February 1883 (Butler 1898), appear to constitute the state's earliest fully dated record.

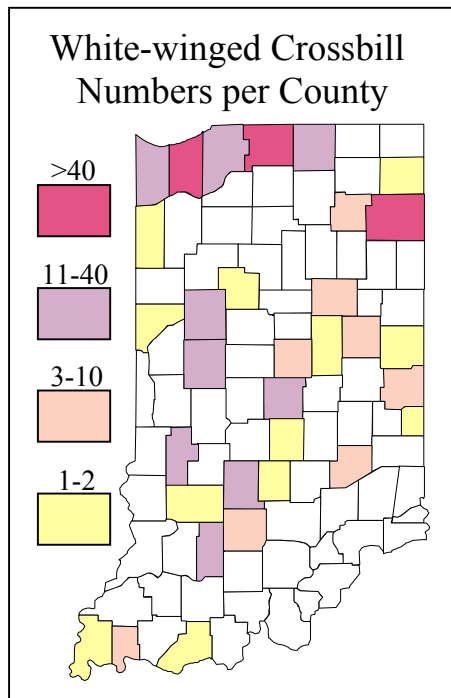
Butler (1898) noted that this species' behavior was similar to that of the Red Crossbill; however, the White-winged was more rare. Keller et al. (1979) considered it very rare and irregular. Mumford and Keller (1984) deemed the White-winged Crossbill a rare and irregular migrant and winter visitor in the northern two-thirds of Indiana.



Status

Physical Evidence: At least four skins are preserved in museums (S.F. Jackson unpublished list and J.B. Dunning unpublished computer list).

STATUS TABLE				
Specimens				
Museum				No.
Chicago Academy of Sciences				1
Chicago Field Museum				2
Purdue Univ. Wildlife Laboratory				1
20-Year Abundance Table				
	Win	Spr	Sum	Fall
Northern Tier	7	7	n	7
Central Tier	7	n	n	10
Southern Tier	9	10	n	9
Entire State	7	7	n	7



Current Status

The White-winged Crossbill is a Rare (7) and irregular migrant and winter visitor.

Occurrence

Although this attractive finch is most frequently encountered in the northern tier, it has been recorded in 32 counties from Lake Michigan to the Ohio River (see distribution map).

Summer Records

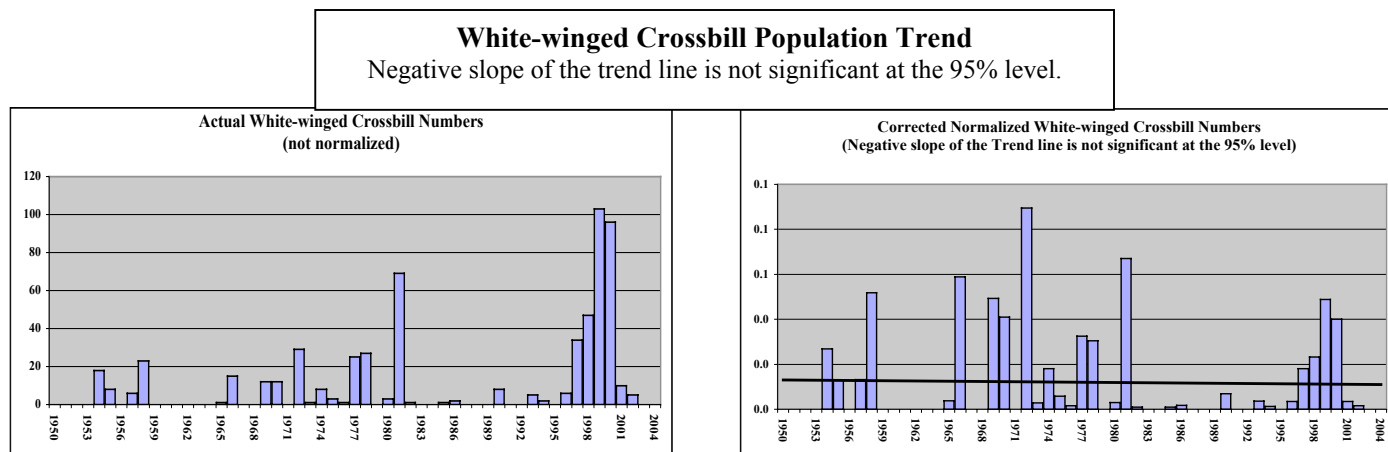
Surprisingly, Butler (1898) reported June records in the late nineteenth century. These included one in LaPorte County 26 June 1884 and a remarkable flock of eleven in Monroe County 24 June 1886. There have been no subsequent summer reports.

Extreme Records

The latest spring report consisted of three observed by Marge and Vic Riemenschneider at Notre Dame University on 9 May 1981 (Mumford files). This is Indiana's only twentieth century May record. The earliest fall record involved four seen in Elkhart County by M.E. Jacobs on 14 September 1972 (Mumford files), which provided the state's only September record. The next earliest fall arrival occurred 9 October 1973 when Litha Smith found a flock of 16-20 in Clay County (Keller et al. 1979).

Population Trend

As is the case with most eruptive species the White-winged Crossbill has appeared most often, and in the greatest numbers, in the autumns of odd-numbered years. However, this pattern is not evident on the graphs as the bars represent annual, rather than seasonal counts. The very slightly negative slope of the trend line is not statistically significant at the 95 percent level.



White-winged Crossbill Data

Maximum Single Party Counts

Winter				
Number	Date	Location	Observer	Ref.
30	11-Feb-2000	Allen Co	Dave Reichlinger	INB
22	27-Jan-1998	Allen Co	Don Gorney	IAQ
20	05-Feb-1981	LaPorte Co	N. Lakeshore Staff	REM
20	27-Nov-1999	Allen Co	J.A. Haw	Haw
20	21-Dec-1999	Montgomery Co	C.C. Murray	INB
20	01-Jan-2000	Allen Co	J.A. Haw	Haw
20	07-Feb-2000	Allen Co	J.A. Haw	Haw

Migration Envelopes

Winter						
	Earliest	Arrive	Peak	Depart	Latest	Records
State	14-Sep-1972	2-Nov	Win. Vis.	18-Mar	9-May-1981	144

References Cited

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

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.