

# The **KINGBIRD**



VOLUME XIII, No. 1

JANUARY • 1963

FEDERATION OF NEW YORK STATE BIRD CLUBS, INC.

**"SOUNDS  
OF  
NATURE"**



**recordings**

**Produced by  
Dr. W. W. H. Gunn  
for the**

**Federation of  
Ontario Naturalists**

- Vol 1. Songs of Spring**
- Vol 2. A Day in Algonquin Park**
- Vol 3. Birds of the Forest**
- Vol 4. Warblers**
- Vol 5. A Day at Flores Morades**
- Vol 6. Finches**

**Each at \$5.95 post free.**

**Shipped from Connecticut  
Write for brochure:**

**FEDERATION OF  
ONTARIO NATURALISTS  
EDWARDS GARDENS  
Don Mills, Ontario**

**THE KINGBIRD** is published four times a year (January, May, July and October) by the Federation of New York State Bird Clubs, Inc. Publication office is 193 LaSalle Ave., Buffalo, N. Y. and Publication is sent free to all individual members of the Federation. Membership in the Federation is \$3.00 per year as of Jan. 1, 1962. Single copies: \$1.00.

APPLICATION for membership should be sent to the chairman of the membership committee, Mrs. Donald Radke, Box 138, R. D. #1, East Chatham.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS is handled by the Treasurer, Kenneth D. Niven, 61 Broadway, Monticello. EXCHANGES, BACK COPIES, and REPLACEMENT OF DAMAGED COPIES by Allan S. Klonick, 901 Sibley Tower Building Rochester 4, N. Y.

Controlled circulation postage paid at BUFFALO, N. Y.



# The KINGBIRD

PUBLICATION OF THE FEDERATION OF NEW YORK STATE BIRD CLUBS, INC.

Vol. XIII No. 1

January 1963

Pages 1 - 64

## CONTENTS

Editor's Page .....	1
Your President Says .....	3
Direct Autumn Flight-line from Fire Island, Long Island, to the Coast of Southern New Jersey .....	Harry N. Darrow 4
Call For Papers .....	Allen H. Benton 12
Summary Tree and Shrub Fruit Crop — 1962 .....	Stephen W. Eaton 13
Comparative Behavior of the Killdeer and the Spotted Sandpiper .....	Joanna Burger 14
Notes on the 1962 A. O. U. Annual Meeting ...	Winston W. Brockner 18
The Living Bird .....	Edward C. Ullrich 19
Conservation News .....	Maxwell C. Wheat, Jr. 19
Field Notes:	
A Strang Warbler in Central New York .....	J. Propst, D. Peakall 22
Fall Hawk Migration of Region 10 .....	Cornelius J. Ward 22
Carolina Chickadee .....	Mary J. Wheeler 23
Sixth Report — Operation Bluebird, 1962 .....	W. L. Highhouse 24
Bluebirds .....	Mrs. S. E. Buck, Mrs. N. Bates 25
Persistent Flight Behavior in Some Raptorial Birds .....	John J. Elliott 25
Hawk-Owl Near Braddock's Bay .....	Walter C. Listman 27
Highlights of the Fall Season:	
August 16 — November 30 .....	David B. Peakall 27
Regional Reports for the Fall Season, 1962 .....	29
Membership Directory, 1962; Member Clubs; Subscriptions and Exchanges .....	Lillian Stoner 55

Editor — ALICE E. ULRICH

### Editorial Board

JOHN B. BELKNAP

JOHN J. ELLIOTT

LESLIE E. BEMONT

SALLY HOYT

ALLEN H. BENTON

JAMES K. MERITT

STEPHEN W. EATON

FRITZ SCHEIDER

EUGENE EISENMANN

EDWARD C. ULRICH

Business and Circulation Manager — ALLAN S. KLONICK

Cover Design — DOUGLAS L. HOWLAND

## The EDITOR'S Page

You will note that the current Kingbird is now January 1963, Volume XIII #1. The reasons for this change from December 1962 has been adequately explained by post card and also again in "Your President Says" in this issue.

This change facilitates the work of membership, secretarial and finance committees, but has the additional and important advantage in that as new memberships begin at the first of the year, these new people have had to wait into late May or early June for their first copy of The Kingbird. With the change, new membrs, now receive the magazine at a time coincidental with their joining the Federation.

One thing that must be emphasized is, that the seasons and the deadline dates for reports of each have **not** been changed.

Vol. No.	Issue	deadline date	Season — period
1	January	December 20	Fall — Aug. 16 - Nov. 30
2	May	April 20	Winter — Dec. 1 - March 31
3	July	June 20	Spring — April 1 - May 31
4	October	September 20	Summer — June 1 - August 15

Once more I am asking you to please inform (Mrs.) Donald F. Radke, membership chairman, Box 138, R.D.#1, East Chatham, Mr. Kenneth D. Niven, treasurer, 61 Broadway, Monticello or the editor of any change of address of individual members or change and address of the person who should receive your club Kingbird. Let me give you an example: A copy of the Oct.-Dec. Kingbird was mailed to an individual member in California, (orginal postage — three cents), it was returned to Buffalo, with ten cents postage due with the new address on the envelope. I remailed it to Cal. in a new envelope with six cents postage. The total cost of mailing this Kingbird was approximately twenty cents or one-fifth the cost of one Kingbird. All this may delay the delivery of the Kingbird as much as a month.

Once again, I ask for papers, field notes, any interesting information concerning birds of New York State for consideration as material for printing in The Kingbird.

The Kingbird is a publication of The Federation of New York State Bird Clubs, Inc., which has been organized to further the study of bird life and to disseminate knowledge thereof, to educate the public in the need of conserving natural resources and to encourage the establishment and maintenance of sanctuaries and protected areas. Individual member's dues are **\$3.00** annually and all individual members receive the Kingbird. A member wishing to make an additional contribution may become a Sustaining Member (\$5) a Supporting Member (\$10) or a Life Member (\$100—"payable over a four-year period in equal installments until the full amount is paid", if member so desires.) For all classes of membership contact the treasurer, Kenneth B. Niven, 61 Broadway, Monticello.

## YOUR PRESIDENT SAYS:

The passing of the first year as your president brings to mind the problems surmounted since January, 1962, when for various reasons three heads of committees resigned. After considerable correspondence new chairmen were appointed. A fourth, Dr. Stephen W. Eaton, shifted from Bibliography to Publications and Research, the latter held by Harold Mitchell of Buffalo for many years. Dr. Sally Hoyt is our new Bibliography chairman from the first of the year when her term as Corresponding Secretary ended, an office now held by our past Treasurer, Mrs. Dayton Stoner. Our new Treasurer is Kenneth D. Niven and we wish him every success.

Alfred Starling of Rochester, through securing advertisements in *The Kingbird*, has assisted greatly in keeping our treasury out of the red. There has also been a grateful response from our members, who in addition to the regular annual fee have become sustaining or supporting members.

There has also been a general compatibility between clubs and we are looking forward to adding one or two in the near future bringing our total up into the mid-thirties.

*The Kingbird* is a very worth-while publication and we are proud of it. The Federation from the start has been very fortunate in getting efficient editors, but unfortunately its number of papers were held down to some degree in the past by the state of our treasury, in some cases limiting it well under fifty pages. Our present editor has been an advocate of bigger issues and in 1962 each contained 56 pages. The changing of the December — 1962 issue to January — 1963 and the combining of the October-December issue is explained elsewhere in this issue. Mrs. Donald F. Radke, who is doing an excellent job on membership, can now work better with the four issues; January, May, July and October. Her main objection to those joining the Federation at the start of the year was that they had to wait almost six months, or until the May issue, before receiving *The Kingbird*.

The 1962 Albany convention was excellently handled by the host clubs and was well attended. We learned much from the paper session and from Dr. Olin S. Pettingill, the banquet speaker, who gave us a most interesting lecture, with intimate close-up movies of ground-nesting and other birds, of which I still hear much favorable comment.

The 1963 convention, presumed to take place at Syracuse and so publicized in the July *Kingbird* was cancelled. An agreement has recently been made with the Jamestown Audubon Society to have the '63 meeting at Jamestown, N.Y. April 26, 27, 28.

Our aims for the coming year are to increase membership, support our fine Conservation leader, Maxwell C. Wheat of Freeport as fully as in the past, to control the use of pesticides ourselves, advise against their use whenever possible, and contribute to the knowledge of bird life in the diversified habitat of our great "Empire State".

John Jackson Elliott

## DIRECT AUTUMN FLIGHT-LINE FROM FIRE ISLAND, LONG ISLAND, TO THE COAST OF SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY

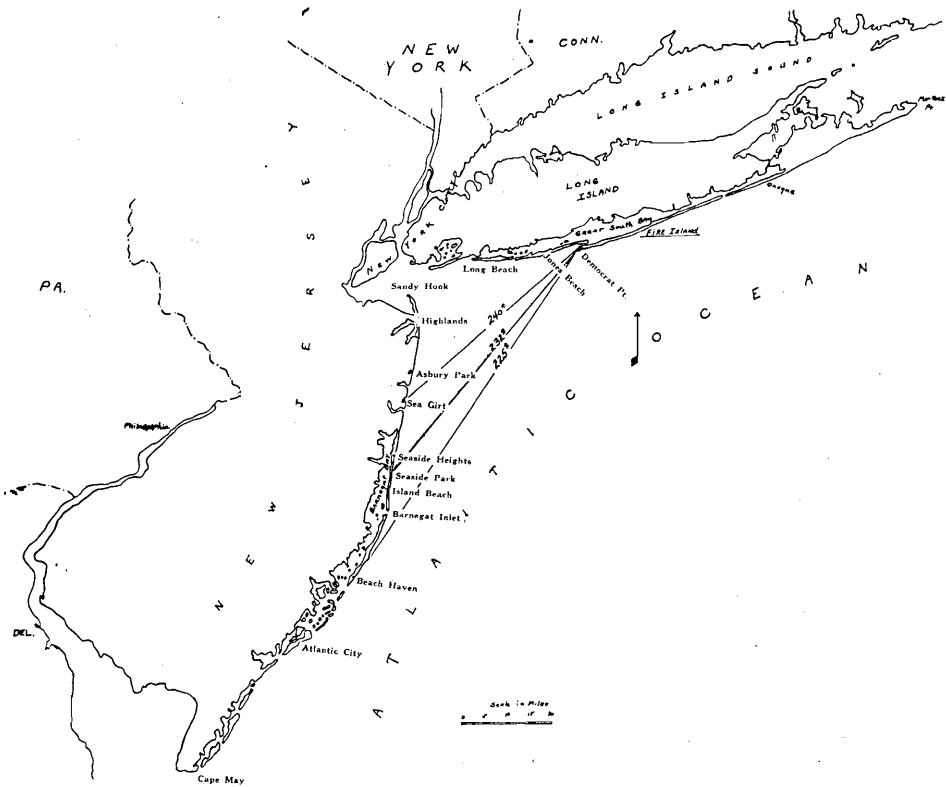
HARRY N. DARROW

There has been considerable dispute as to what extent migrants follow the coast-line as against over-the-ocean short-cuts. During the past twelve years I have spent a good deal of time at Democrat Point, Fire Island, and while my visits to this area are for surf fishing, I was particularly interested in a flight-line, used for the most part by shore-birds, originating at Democrat Point and apparently ending on the coast of southern New Jersey. This would be an over-the-ocean flight of between 50 to 80 land miles, depending upon the bearing used. During these years I have observed many species of shore-birds leave the mud flats just to the northwest of the Point and head out over the Atlantic Ocean in a southwesterly course. The flocks ranged from 15 to 100 individuals. On numerous occasions, with the aid of an Engineers' Corps. prismatic compass, I took bearings on the line of flight and found that the average was  $232^{\circ}$ , with extremes of  $225^{\circ}$  and  $240^{\circ}$ .

Democrat Point is the western extremity of Fire Island, a barrier island on the south shore of Long Island, New York, and is separated from the Oak Beach section of Jones Beach by Fire Island Inlet. This Point is 37.7 miles ENE of Sandy Hook, New Jersey.

As I accumulated records regarding this flight-line, I wondered just where a projection of these bearings would cross the New Jersey coast. With the help of two Coast & Geodetic Survey charts and a set of parallel rulers I came up with the following information. Using the average bearing of  $232^{\circ}$ , the line of flight from Democrat Point would intersect the New Jersey shore at a point on Island Beach just south of Seaside Park, or in other words, about in the middle of the Barnegat Bay area. This distance would be 65.8 land miles. The extremes,  $225^{\circ}$  and  $240^{\circ}$ , would cross the coast in the vicinity of Beach Haven and Sea Girt respectively, which in terms of land miles would be 80.2 and 50.4. Using the average bearing,  $232^{\circ}$ , it is possible to plot an isosceles triangle with the apex at Sandy Hook. We then find that both Democrat Point and Seaside Park, New Jersey are the same distance from the apex, or 37.7 miles, with the base line 65.8 miles as mentioned above. I am not sure just what this indicates, but in any event, it is quite symmetrical when plotted on a chart. To say that a group, such as shore-birds, which travel thousands of miles in a southward migration are interested in a short-cut which saves them approximately 10 miles would hardly seem to be a logical answer, nevertheless, the majority of these birds in the Democrat Point area follow this flight pattern. Since the coast-line of New Jersey bends to the southwest once past Barnegat Inlet, a course slightly more southerly than the extreme of  $225^{\circ}$  would undoubtedly miss New Jersey completely. Assuming that this course does not differ drastically with the above bearing, landfall would be somewhere on the Delaware coast or the Delmarva Peninsula. Obviously, it is impossible to pin-point the arrival area in New Jersey from a bearing taken at Democrat Point, but since the flight is relatively short, a degree or two difference will mean only about two to four miles on the New Jersey shore.

At this point it might be well to caution those observers, fortunate enough to get off-shore, that when observing birds passing by at a point out of sight of land, it is essential that the *actual* position of the boat be plotted on a chart. Without an exact base point any extension of a bearing would be worthless. Admittedly, work of this type when not in sight of land is most difficult, unless all the birds flew directly over the boat it would be necessary to plot parallel bearings, the accurate extension of which would require considerable work and understanding.



## SHORE-BIRDS

Shore-birds, as a group, seem to show little concern for general weather conditions once they have decided to move on. I have watched them fly out over the ocean under particularly foul weather conditions and am convinced that with the exception of gale force winds, they are seldom bothered to any great extent by the strength or direction of the wind. If head-winds occur the smaller species fly just over the tops of the waves in a manner both strong and direct. Although the title of this article refers to the "Autumn Flight-line", anyone familiar with this group of birds will realize that their southward migration starts during the last week of June for some species and that by the middle of July the migration is well under way.

Since my coverage of this area is mainly on weekends I hesitate to give a complete list of the various species of shore-birds seen using this flight-line in terms of relative abundance. However, it is entirely correct to state that from the last week of June through the third week of August, the Short-billed Dowitcher (*Limnodromus griseus*) is the most dominant species. From the end of this period until the middle of October, the Sanderling (*Crocethia alba*) becomes the most common species. As October begins, the Dunlin (*Erolia alpina*) moves into second place and by the middle of this month has taken over the lead. Three other shore-birds which become very common on both the mud flats and the fly-way are the Piping Plover (*Charadrius melodus*), Semipalmated Plover (*Charadrius semipalmatus*), and Black-bellied Plover (*Squatarola squatarola*). Quite naturally not all the birds seen on the flats were observed using this fly-way, this is particularly true of the more uncommon and rare species. However, an exception to this statement occurred on July 4th a few years ago when I was fortunate enough to see two Hudsonian Godwits (*Limosa haemastica*) still in breeding plumage. They were first observed at about 8:00 AM; later in the morning, while watching them from a considerable distance they suddenly left the flock of other feeding shore-birds and flew directly out to sea. I kept them under observation until they were out of sight. The bearing was 229°.

Certain species are seen flying over the Point in larger numbers than will be found feeding on the mud flats adjacent to Democrat Point. Greater Yellowlegs (*Totanus melanoleucus*) and Hudsonian Curlew (*Numenius phaeopus*) are examples. In the case of the Greater Yellowlegs one seldom finds more than six or seven on the flats at any one time, yet, early in October of 1959 I observed a flock of 18 heading out over the Atlantic. The Hudsonian Curlew is even less likely to be found on the flats but groups ranging from 6 to 20 individuals can be seen flying over during early July.

The following is a list of species which are commonly seen on the flats and use the fly-way in good numbers:

Short-billed Dowitcher, Sanderling, Dunlin, Piping Plover, Semipalmated Plover, Black-bellied Plover.

Species decidedly less common on both the flats and the fly-way than the above:

Ruddy Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*), Knot (*Calidris canutus*), Least Sandpiper (*Erolia minutilla*), Greater Yellowlegs, Semipalmated Sandpiper (*Ereunetes pusillus*), Hudsonian Curlew.

Species seen feeding on the flats but never definitely observed using the fly-way. (One to four individuals of each species are seen every summer.)

Willet (*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*), Marbled Godwit (*Limosa fedoa*), 1 Hudsonian Godwit (One record for fly-way).

At the present writing, large scale dredging operations are under way at the Inlet, due to serious filling in of the chanel. This will probably reduce the size of the present mud flats and possibly hamper observations to a degree, but definitely will not affect the shore-birds using the fly-way. The present flats are actually of relatively recent origin (1947).

## HERONS

Late one afternoon, during the last week of October, after badly mis-



calculating the tide, I was sitting high and dry on the flats and as the sun edged down towards the horizon, I spotted a flock of 15 Black-crowned Night Herons (*Nycticorax nycticorax*) approaching from Great South Bay. They were flying at approximately 200 feet and passed over Democrat Point a bearing of 233°. Within ten minutes a second flock of 12 appeared following the same course and shortly thereafter a third flock of 18 flew over. By this time the sun had dropped below the horizon and although I heard the characteristic call from other Night Herons, it was impossible to establish the number of birds in the passing flocks. As the evening progressed flocks of herons seemed to be moving closer together. The weather was clear, cold and with a light NW wind. Subsequent night checking, during the fall, indicated that this was an important flight-line for the Night Heron, at least from a local standpoint.

Great Blue Herons (*Ardea herodias*) have been observed using this fly-way during daylight hours but only in small numbers, usually from one to five individuals. An exception to this would be sixteen birds on Oct. 13, 1961 using a bearing of 235°.

My only record of egrets, which I assume were migrating, occurred late in the fall of 1959; 8 Snowy Egrets (*Leucophoyx thula*) flying close to the water about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile off the beach, moving generally west along the beachfront of both Fire Island and Jones Beach. It is my opinion that these particular birds were out over the ocean because of an extremely strong NW wind which was obviously giving them a little trouble. Under more reasonable wind conditions, I believe they would have been seen moving over the bay area.

## HAWKS

Other than the shore-birds, the Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), is the only species which is as consistent about using this flight-line. From sixty to seventy-five percent of all the Peregrines which follow the beachfront at Fire Island, during the fall migration, swing out over the ocean after clearing Democrat Point. While there did seem to be variations in the bearings used by these birds, they were never more than four degrees on either side of the average of 232°. The important point here, I believe, is that it is quite probable that most of these falcons have been following the beachfront along the south shore of Long Island for as much as 100 miles, moving generally west, but upon leaving Democrat Point, have made a decided change in direction of between 30 to 45 degrees. Anyone familiar with this area would normally expect these falcons to cross the Inlet and continue west along Jones Beach. Naturally, not all of them use the outer beach when migrating, they are regularly seen over Great South Bay and a few at other more inland locations along the south shore of Long Island. The majority of these birds are accounted for on Jones Beach and points west.

After leaving Democrat Point, some of these Peregrines may by-pass the Jersey coast completely and continue on a more southerly bearing to the Delmarva Peninsula. Under certain weather conditions, a section of this area has long been famous as a concentration point for migrating Peregrines. Most falconers believe that the birds arriving on this beachfront are both tired and hungry because of an extended water flight. While this condition would not apply too well to Fire Island birds, it is undoubtedly true with

regards to the majority of Peregrines found on this beach strip.

The function of this ocean flight seems quite obvious; the shore-birds were flying directly from one excellent feeding area to another, the Peregrines, doubtless, had the same idea, but with one addition, they did not have to wait until they landed on the Jersey shore. Feeding on the wing has never been considered a problem for this group.

It is interesting that neither of the other two falcons, Sparrow Hawk (*Falco sparverius*) nor Pigeon Hawk (*Falco columbarius*) use this fly-way, although the former is an abundant and the latter a common fall migrant along the Fire Island beachfront. In both cases, their line of flight is the same, a westerly course across the Inlet to Jones Beach. While the Pigeon Hawks would occasionally harass the shore-birds at the Point, they were primarily interested in the many small land birds, a job which they handled with great efficiency and dispatch. A small bird, attempting a daylight crossing of Fire Island Inlet, during a Pigeon Hawk flight, was either exhibiting bravery above and beyond the call of duty, or extreme stupidity. In any event, it is a characteristic that might best be described as non-habit forming. Many people are of the opinion that the Sparrow Hawk feeds largely on insects with an occasional dash of small rodents, however, when migrating along the beachfront they are quick to take advantage of any tired land birds as they struggle in off the ocean. Since weather conditions affecting a good movement of both falcons and land birds are the same, it is hardly surprising to find Sparrow Hawks feeding in this manner. On Oct. 1, 1960, I had a count of 546 Sparrow Hawks at the Inlet, between 9:00 AM and 3:15 PM, and upon returning to the Point at 5:00 PM, found birds still moving through. Had I been able to spend the entire day the count, no doubt, would have reached close to 700. The weather was clear, cold and with a strong NW wind.

During a good flight of Sparrow Hawks or Pigeon Hawks there will always be a scattering of Marsh Hawks (*Circus cyaneus*) and Sharp-shinned Hawks (*Accipiter striatus*) but never have I seen either of these species move out over the ocean. Their flight pattern is similar to the two small falcons.

Weather conditions, while important, with regards to a hawk flight along the outer beach strip, are not quite as critical a factor as they would be on a hawk ridge. However, the best flights will generally occur on strong NW winds with it's probable drop in temperature the night before. The Pigeon Hawk seems to move with it's food supply. If the smaller land birds are just filtering through with no pronounced wave, this falcon follows suit, and if the land bird migration is late, as it was in the fall of 1960, the Pigeon Hawks are sill moving through after the middle of October.

While a few migrating Buteos will occasionally be seen from Democrat Point, the area is certainly not conducive to this type of hawk flight. Generally when seen, these birds are circling back towards the mainland where more favorable up-drafts or thermals occur.

The Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*), which are seen regularly each fall in this area, would seem to be pretty much coastal, generally following a westerly course to Jones Beach. Since the food of the Osprey is also moving down the coast, probably within three miles of the beach, it would follow that the majority of these birds would not bother with this fly-way.

## GEESE and BRANT

Flocks of both Canada Geese (*Branta canadensis*) and Brant (*Branta bernicla*) have been observed using this flight-line during daylight hours, but never in consistently large enough numbers to suggest that this is an important fly-way from their standpoint.

## PASSERINE SPECIES

Whether or not passerine species use this flight-line to the Jersey coast has always been a course of curiosity to me. Diurnal migrants can easily be checked upon, but in the case of the nocturnal species, the plotting of a bearing, or the recording of individuals would be just about impossible. While migration and its forces are a most complex subject it is hard even for the layman not to have some thoughts on the matter, particularly after having seen so much of it along the beaches. I believe that it is fair to state that on any fall morning which gives evidence of a good migration the night before, an observer will spend his time in the many patches of cover which characteristically dot the area of a barrier beach just behind the beachfront. It is here he will observe most of his passerine migrants, however, under certain conditions there is also an interesting show on the beachfront proper. Most observers are usually unaware of this situation. During the fall, a drop in temperature, with the normally accompanying NW winds, can usually be counted on for a "wave", and if it is a good high pressure cell, the winds will continue strong even throughout the next day. Under these conditions, as dawn approaches one will hear the notes of land birds as they work back to the beach, and as light comes on, one will see them flying in off the ocean, all along the beachfront. This situation is not in any way peculiar to Democrat Point; it occurs on any of the south shore beaches, and quite probably in a lesser degree, to other areas along the Atlantic coast. While we have no way of knowing exactly how many birds, which were over the ocean at daybreak, continued on to the Jersey shore, I do know that hundreds of them will come into the beach at the Inlet during the first four or five hours after dawn. This undoubtedly occurs all along the south shore of Long Island and my observations are confined to but a pin-point on the coastline of this large area.

During the daylight hours many migrating land birds are probably lost over the ocean, as they attempt to regain a land area. The number lost would depend upon the intensity of the wind and the distance from shore, at daylight, of the majority of the migrants. On many occasions, I have seen birds fail to make the beach by a matter of a few hundred feet. In most of these cases, I believe that this failure was not due to fatigue but rather from poor judgment on their part as to the height of the waves. Land birds flying to the beach against strong NW winds tend to keep as close to the water as is possible, one reason being that the force of the wind would be less at this point, particularly if they are approaching a land area which would then act as a partial windbreak. Salt spray, which they are bound to encounter under these conditions, must be quite troublesome, since it is not only heavier than fresh water but as it dries leaves a powdery residue which would tend to mat the feathers. In this connection, I am thinking mainly of the smaller species. In flying to the beach, most passerine species

seem to head directly into the wind even though land may be closer at a slight variation from this course. As an example, about one mile off Jones Beach, a junco, which was obviously tired, landed on our boat, after a short rest it took off directly into a strong NW wind. As we followed it's flight with binoculars we realized that the bird was dropping closer and closer to the water, and finally, either from the spray or a cresting wave, was swallowed up by the sea. The unfortunate point to this observation was that had the junco flown just a few degrees to the east of north, instead of NW, it could have reduced the distance to the beach by at least 50%.

A tired bird, attempting to reach the beach, always runs the chance of being intercepted by anyone of the falcons which might be moving down the beachfront, also, the Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus*) represents more than just a passing problem. While it may be difficult for us to be sure that a particular bird is tiring as it flies over the water, the Herring Gull recognizes this condition immediately and generally two or more will force their victim higher and higher until one of them finally catches the unfortunate bird. If the bird stays low over the water, the gulls will attempt to force it into the sea.

To varying degrees, most of the nocturnal migrants must contend with these hazards when returning to the beach after dawn, but the same birds at night have entirely different flying conditions;

1. Instead of a headwind they have from a quartering to a full cross wind and while this may cause considerable drift, depending upon it's strength, it would matter little to them whether they cross the Jersey coast at Sea Girt or Cape May.
2. They would be flying high enough off the surface of the ocean to eliminate the spray problem.
3. There would be no predators to contend with during the ocean night flight.

While there are other considerations that might be mentioned, these would seem to be the most important.

While strong NW winds and a heavy migration normally occur together during the fall, more moderate wind conditions from the same direction also provide us with excellent "waves". Under this situation, few birds are seen flying in off the ocean, and generally any movement to the beach would be completed during the first two hours after dawn. This could mean that those over the ocean continued on to the Jersey shore after daybreak, or, once the drift to the southeast has placed them over the edge of the coastal strip during the night, they have made an effort to stay over this area. Of the two possibilities I much prefer the latter one.

I believe that this matter of coastal drift which actually starts as the birds leave eastern Canada and the New England states is the main contributing factor for the exceptionally fine migration on Long Island's south shore each fall. I am referring not only to the number of species and individuals but also to the high percentage of rare and accidental birds. The area receives it's normal allotment of migrants, if there is such a thing, plus those which have drifted or have been pushed to the coastal strip, and then is also blessed with a bonus of many times this amount in birds which have

already passed over the area during the night, and now are flying back to this land area. I feel sure that this form of "reverse migration" would not occur if it were not for the fact that to the south of our area is the Atlantic Ocean. Once again, the reference to our area is not limited just to Democrat Point but includes the entire beach strip to the east for some ninety miles.

The driving urge for this return to the beach of the nocturnal migrants must certainly be the combination of food and cover. In observing birds flying into the beach, I have never seen them show any inclination to move further inland than the beach strip. Once on the beach they carry on what might be called limited diurnal migration, gradually moving west along the strip from one stand of cover to the next. Since this same procedure is also followed by migrants many miles to the east of Democrat Point, there is always a constant stream of birds passing any given point on the beachfront. This movement may be stopped temporarily as the migrants reach an inlet such as Fire Island. The larger birds, which would also include many of the diurnal migrants, will leave the Point on a shallow tangent for Jones Beach, covering between a mile or two miles over open water. Smaller species, particularly the Warblers (*Parulidae*), will work around to the north side of the Point before crossing, thereby cutting down the distance to  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile.

Diurnal migrants, such as Flickers (*Colaptes*), Barn Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*) etc., while common inland, are absolutely abundant along the ocean-front but whether they are here because of preference, coastal drift or a combination of both, they obviously make every effort to stay over the beach strip and are seldom seen flying into the beach from offshore. This is particularly true of Flickers. Barn Swallows, during an especially heavy movement, cover a very broad front and many will be seen flying over the ocean but usually always paralleling the coastline. Only occasionally have I observed migrants, which we class as generally diurnal, flying in off the ocean in the manner of the nocturnal species. The daytime migrant when found out over the ocean, is usually there by its own design.

Only twice at Democrat Point have I witnessed a definite migration of a passerine species attempting to use this ocean flight-line to Jersey, during the hours of daylight. Early in the morning of November 13th, a few years back, I realized that a great many Goldfinches (*Spinus tristis*) were feeding in the heavy stand of beach grass just behind the Point. At about 8:00 AM, small flocks began moving out over the ocean, and by 3:00 PM that afternoon I had recorded 42 flocks averaging 30 individuals each, for a total of 1,260 birds. The largest flock was 75. They flew fairly high, approximately 150 to 200 feet, attaining this height shortly after leaving the Point. The bearing was 237°. There was never more than one flock in the air at any one time, although the interval between flocks was much shorter during the morning than the afternoon. The departure area was constantly being replenished by birds working west along Fire Island. The number of Goldfinches which crossed to Jones Beach was less than 10% of those using the ocean. The day was overcast, with light variable winds from the north sector. Normally, I believe that Goldfinches usually cross the Inlet and move west along Jones Beach but that in this particular movement the wind conditions were the controlling factor. One would feel a bit foolish to call a

movement which involved over 1,200 individuals unusual, so it is quite probable that a flight of this type occurs more often than we realize.

On another occasion early in the fall of 1960, I observed another species leave Fire Island and fly out over the ocean with great determination but without success. Throughout the morning a great many flocks of female and/or immature Redwinged Blackbirds (*Agelaius Phoeniceus*) were moving west along the Fire Island strip and upon leaving Democrat Point struck out over the ocean. There was an extremely strong SW wind that morning and as the flocks headed directly into it they began mounting higher and higher in the sky. While this vertical movement was impressive, their horizontal progress was nil. Each flock which left the Point that morning tried very hard to overcome the strong wind, but in the end, they would finally veer off to the NW and settle for Jones Beach. I am sure that had the wind been more favorable, these birds would have made the crossing to Jersey.

Certainly the above mentioned observations are not isolated incidences but I would suggest that daytime crossings to the Jersey shore are much more common further west along the beachfront than they are at Democrat Point.

Earlier in this article I stated that migration on the beach strip to the east was similar to Democrat. As an example of just how heavy this migration really is I should like to mention the banding records of Mr. Leroy Wilcox of Speonk and Mr. Walter Terry of Blue Point. These two men, working as a team, on a section of beachfront just east of Quoque have banded between three and four thousand birds each year for the past three years. This astonishing number, by just two men, covered two months of each year, namely, September and October. Fall migration in this area is very similar to that found at Democrat Point and strong NW winds throughout the night will also cause a heavy movement of migrants flying in off the ocean during the morning hours. Messrs. Wilcox and Terry have a number of projects planned providing they can arrange for enough help. It is hoped that the work they are carrying on will help us to better understand the movements of the outer beach migrants.

*Midland Ave., Broxville 8*

---

## CALL FOR PAPERS

The 16th Annual Convention of the Federation of New York State Bird Clubs will take place April 26, 27, and 28, 1963, at Jamestown, New York. Members who wish to present a paper during the session of Saturday afternoon, April 27, are urged to submit their names to the Program Chairman, Dr. Allen H. Benton, Department of Biology, State University College, Fredonia, New York. In order to appear on the printed program, papers must be listed with Dr. Benton by April 1. Papers will be limited in length only by the number presentd.

Allen H. Benton, Chairman, Papers Committee  
State University College, Fredonia

SUMMARY TREE AND SHRUB FRUIT CROP — 1962

STEPHEN W. EATON

When the growing season is over in September and October, depending on where one lives in New York, little vegetable food is left available for birds beyond the seeds and buds of our woody plants. Exceptions exist such as the aquatic plants available to diving ducks; the tender rosette leaves of spring runs; the garbage dumps of our cities; the leftovers from annual crops such as corn and oats with their attendant weeds, and the feeds of the bird watchers.

This season (1962) our trees and shrubs produced a generally *good* crop of seeds, much better than 1961 but not quite the equal of 1960.

Regions	Adiron- dacks	Ontario Lake Plain	Western Allegh. Plateau	Eastern Allegh. Plateau	Lower Hudson and L.I.
	6, 7	2, 5, 6	1	3, 4, 8	9, 10
Red Pine					
White Pine	F, G		G	G, G, F	
Pitch Pine					
Larch	G, P				
White Spruce	F, F				
Black Spruce	F, -				
Red Spruce					
Balsam	P, F				
Hemlock			P	F, G, F	
Arborvitae	P, G				
Red Cedar	F,-,G			G, G	
Bayberry				-, G	
Ironwood ( <i>Ostrya</i> )		P	-, F, F		
Blue Beech ( <i>Carpinus</i> )		F	-, F, P		
Yellow Birch		F	-, F, F		
White Birch	G, G			-, G, F	
Am. Beech	-, F	P,-,G	F	G, F, G	
White Oak	-, G	P,-,G	F	G, G, F	G, G
Red Oak		G,-,-	G	G, G, G	G, -
Cucumber Tree			G		
Mt. Ash	G, G			-, G, -	
Thornapple		G,-,G	F	F, F, F	
Wild Black Cherry	F, G		P	F, G, F	
Box Elder		G,-,G		G, G, G	G, -
Sugar Maple			P	-, F, F	
Grey Dogwood		G,-,G		-, -, G	
Red Osier Dogwood		F,-,G			
White Ash			P	G, G, F	
Black-ber. Elder		G,-,G	F	G, G, F	
Sour Gum					-, F
Russian Olive					-, G
Japanese Black Pine					-, F

Dept. of Biology, St. Bonaventure Univ., St. Bonaventure

## COMPARATIVE BEHAVIOR OF THE KILLDEER AND THE SPOTTED SANDPIPER

JOANNA BURGER

Two shorebirds, the Killdeer, (*Charadrius vociferus*), and the Spotted Sandpiper, (*Actitis macularia*), belong to one suborder, Charadrii even though they are in separate families. Although they are not closely related, their mode of life and habitat are similar. During May, June and July of the summer of 1961, I observed the nesting and juvenile behavior of these two birds. Their nests were located near the Mohawk River, in Schenectady County, New York.

Observations on the Killdeer were made with binoculars, and those on the Sandpiper were made from a box blind three feet from the nest. Observations were directed primarily to releasers, learning and distraction displays, coloration, and agonistic or hostile behavior. Differences in nest site and material, and adult and nesting behavior between the two species were noted. The activities of the chicks were observed, with special emphasis on increased radius of travel with daily growth.

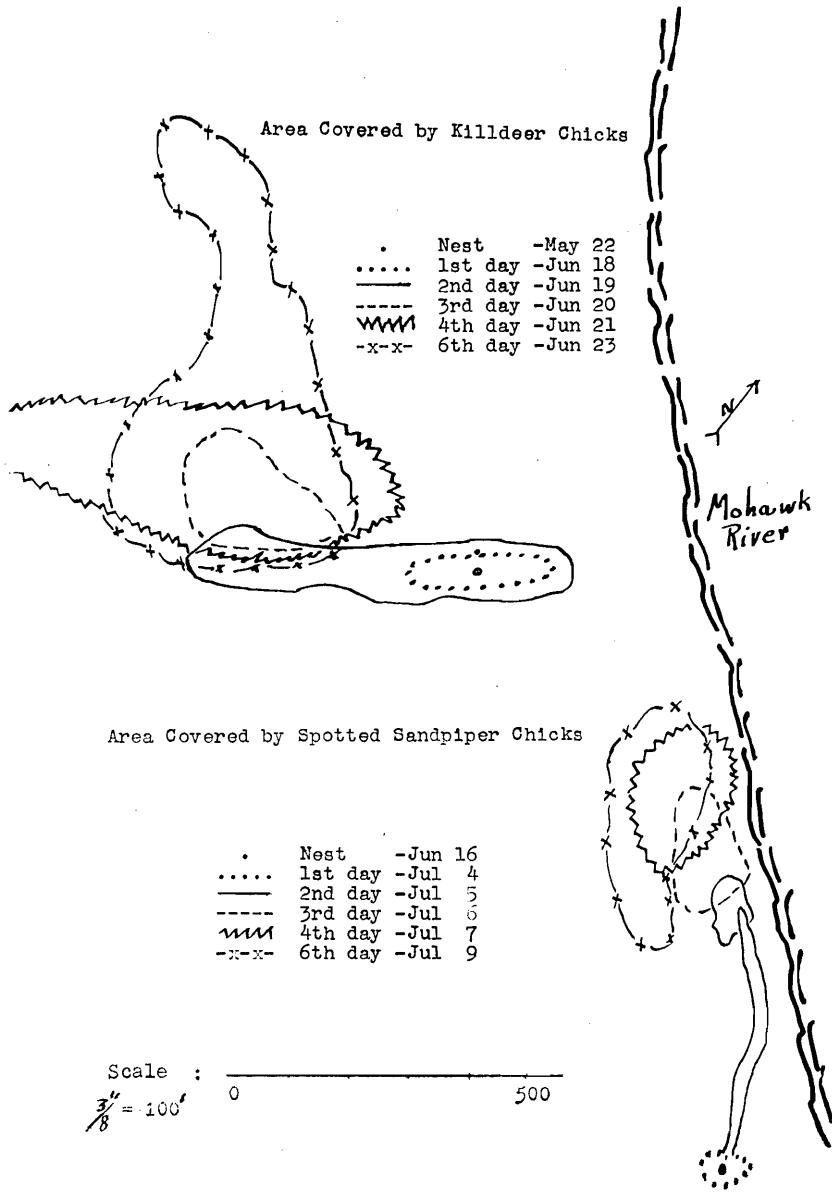
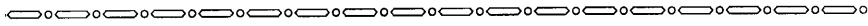
The Killdeer's nest was found 22 May in an open cabbage field. The nest, only a depression in the ground was scantily lined with grass and contained four drab greenish buff eggs, each pointing toward the center. The pair of Killdeer was very noisy, never ceasing their incessant "Kill dee". Both parents and nest blended in well with their surroundings. Only a strip of exposed white between the nest and the wing broke the continuity in the outline of the bird and the nest.

When an intruder appeared, hostile behavior in many forms were elicited. When approached, the parents would slip from the nest, run a short distance, and fly noisily into the air. The closer I came to the nest, the louder their cries, until I came within five feet, when they watched in silence. When I neared the nest, one parent would land very close to me, and then fly and hop away, feigning a broken wing. When the parent had led me away from the nest, it would soar high in the air, only to land about five feet from me, and repeat the act. They would also fly and land in a pattern of circles as if to confuse the intruder. Although the parents would desert the nest temporarily, they never completely deserted the field at any time. The incubation and protection of the nest were obviously a joint effort.

The incubation period lasted 24 days, with an interval of four hours between the first and the fourth egg hatching. When all the eggs had hatched, the parent started walking around the nest, until the chicks all followed. Perhaps this was the time of impromptu behavior patterns on the chicks. The precocial chicks could walk and run immediately, using their wings for balance. The coloration of the chicks, like that of the ground, served to camouflage the birds.

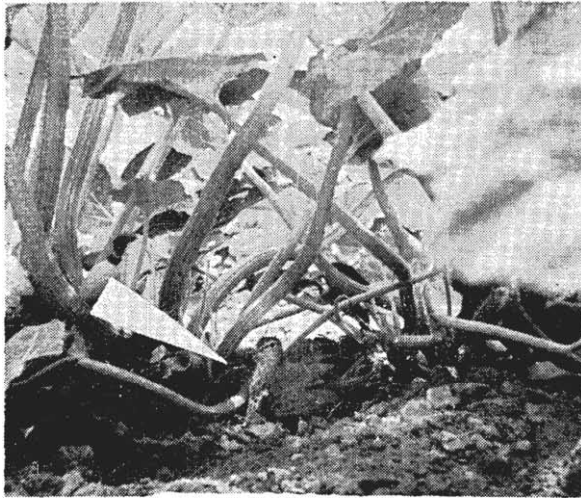
During the next week, the area covered by the chicks was noted. As is shown in the diagram, the chicks stayed within 120 feet of the nest, during the first day. However, they never returned to the nest. During the next day, the area covered increased, but it was interesting to note that the area covered was limited by the rows of plants. On the third and fourth days, they remained in a circular area not restricted by cabbage plants. This forage area was an open field, newly plowed in preparation for a second planting with freshly overturned earth exposed to feeding. By the sixth





day, the chicks had covered an area about 775 feet in length, and 310 feet in width.

The Spotted Sandpiper's nest was located 16 June, in a freshly planted squash patch. The nest, 55 feet from the river, was closer to the water than that of the Killdeer by 295 feet. The nest was a depression in the ground, but unlike the Killdeer's, it did contain a few twigs. The nest was very hard to see. The four brown speckled, cream eggs were smaller than the Killdeer's, and were level with the ground, also making the nest hard to see. Even with the parent on the nest, it was hard to locate.



**Spotted Sandpiper on nest**

After the first two days, only one parent was observed, the other parent either deserted or had been killed. Although similar in gross appearance to the Killdeer, it had a speckled breast, was constantly teetering, and cried "peet" endlessly. This lone parent had an elaborate scheme of distraction displays, yet its ritual was slightly different from the Killdeer's. When an intruder appeared, it would also slip from the nest. Instead of feigning a broken wing, it spread its wings, hunched its back, fanned its tail, and ran in a straight line for ten to twenty feet. It would repeat this behavioral pattern up to four times, occasionally jumping on the top of a squash plant to observe surroundings. The consummatory act was to fly noisily away, high over the river. Minutes later it would fly quietly back to slip silently onto the nest.

Forage behavior consisted of teetering about, snapping at bugs in the air and on the ground. Normally the bird did not leave the nest for more than ten or twelve minutes at a time.

A box blind three feet from the nest enabled me to observe the nesting behavior more closely. After a few days, the sandpiper treated it merely as another part of its environment. It settled on the nest with its head lowered into its feathers. At the least noise it would crane its neck, and often dart away. When excited, it teetered as much as 135 times per minute, while normally it teetered 60 to 85 times per minute.

Incubation lasted 18 days, and it took nine hours from the time the first egg hatched, about 7:20 in the morning, until the last egg hatched. The chicks were not quite as precocial as the Killdeer's: their bodies wobbled, and their motions were less co-ordinated. The chicks did not wander more than 25 feet from the nest during the first day. The parent used a low gurgling frog-like vocal noise as a sign stimulus. Unlike the killdeer chicks, they did not run about very much on the first day. The second morning the parent led the chicks to another field, probably because of the human activity, or the need for better forage area. On successive days I located the chicks by the mother's cries and display actions, plus the chicks' noises. On the third day they remained in an area not longer than 185 feet. On the fourth day, the length of the area covered was 210 feet. On the sixth day, the area covered was as long as 375 feet, and as wide as 150 feet. Like the Killdeer, they never returned to their nest. Note the diagram for the area covered by the sandpiper chicks.

It is interesting to note the areas covered by the chicks of both species. Generally the area covered by the sandpiper was closer to the river than that of the Killdeer. The area covered by the sandpiper was parallel to the water, while that covered by the Killdeer was away from the water. In the same period of time, the sandpiper chicks covered less area than did the killdeer chicks. In regard to protective behavior, their displays were slightly different: the Killdeer feigning a broken wing, while running in a zig-zag line, and the Spotted Sandpiper hunched its back, and ran in a straight line. Whereas the Killdeer would never leave the field when an intruder appeared, the Spotted Sandpiper would. The incubation period of the Spotted Sandpiper was 18 days, while that of the Killdeer was 24 days. Although the chicks of both species were precocial, the killdeer chicks appeared better developed. In regard to gross appearance, however, the teetering of the sandpiper was unmistakable. At no time did I see any parent feed the chicks.

Although both species nest at relatively the same time, in the same local, and depend upon coloration and distraction displays for protection, readily apparent differences exist. The killdeer chicks hatched from eggs in a nest in an open field, 350 feet removed from the river and in six days had traveled in daily progressive stages 775 feet from the nest, away from the river.

In comparison the Spotted Sandpiper nest was 55 feet from the water and under the shade of a squash plant. The path of the Spotted Sandpiper chicks was along the shore and in the same time they had travelled approximately the same distance but always closer to the river bank.

1221 Ferry Road, Schenectady 9

Note: — We, the Editorial Board, thank Joanna Burger for this paper on her first ornithological project. Joanna carried out her project and prepared her paper on it, during her freshman year at the State University of N.Y., College at Albany under the supervision of Dr. Margaret Stewart Lemon. We gladly welcome, for consideration for printing in *The Kingbird*, papers on ornithological subjects within N.Y. State from budding ornithologists.

Ed.

NOTES ON THE 1962 A.O.U. ANNUAL MEETING  
WINSTON WILLIAM BROCKNER

The 80th stated meeting of the American Ornithologists' Union was held at the University of Utah in Salt Lake City, Utah on August 20-24, 1962. The facilities and locale were truly beautiful and it was an outstanding meeting, the first held in Utah.

Before the papers were presented, Dr. Clarence Cottam, reported as Chairman of the Committee on Bird Protection. To me, it was one of the highlights of the meeting. Part of his report covered background information on the then unpublished "Silent Spring", by Rachel Carson.

Many excellent papers were presented, but one of the outstanding ones, was Erwin Stressemann's on, "The Nomenclature of Molts and Plumages." Our own Walter R. Spoffard, from Syracuse, presented "Intragenetic Comparisons of the Egg White Electrophoretic Patterns in Falconiform Birds."

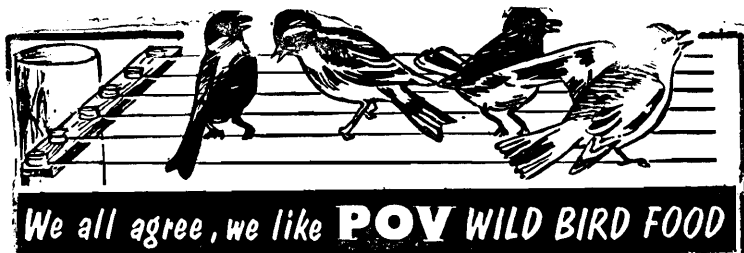
On Wednesday, a wonderful excursion was taken by all to Brighton, in Big Cottonwood Canyon, Wasatch Mountains. This was followed in the evening by a delicious barbecue with Dippers only yards away! The marvels of a ski-tow ride were enjoyed by many for the first time in their lives. On top, we chased Pine Grosbeaks and Crossbills and Siskins. Here too, many a birder turned botanist, revelling in the Alpine flora. At the base of the ski-tow we chased Lincoln's Sparrows and Black-headed Grosbeaks. What a fascinating area!

On Friday, an all day field trip was enjoyed to the famous Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge. An unforgettable day with Avocets, Stilts, White-faced Glossy Ibis, White Pelicans, a Snowy Plover and dozens of other species of birds.

The 1963 meeting is scheduled for August in Gainesville, Florida.

For James Baillie, Sylvia and me, the opportunity to drive to and from Salt Lake City for the meeting, meant also an opportunity to do field work enroute, in relatively new territory for us.

Burns Road, Angola



Available at: A. & P., Wegmans, Quality Cash, Service Stores, Grand Union, Chicago Markets, Chanatry Markets, Bohacks, Daitch Shopwell, Gristede Bros., Waldbaum — no doubt there is one of these fine markets near your residence.

## THE LIVING BIRD — BOOK REVIEW

To read and analyse the "Living Bird" is to fully appreciate the work that has been done at the Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology at Sapsucker Woods, Ithaca, N. Y.

The First Annual of the Living Bird (1962), edited by Dr. Olin S. Pettingill, tells of the extent and scope of the ornithological studies available under the liberal facilities of the Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology.

Through the ample supply of visual aids and tape recordings, sights, sounds and songs are ever ready for close study and analysis.

The woods, ponds and fields of the sanctuary provide the background for field work.

With the aids of these facilities of the laboratory, students and graduate students have prepared their work, the results of some of which are ably shown in the excellent articles recorded in this book.

The papers on ethology, sound recordings and their application to laboratory and field work with living birds, and the very explicit explanation of the new approaches in the study of ornithology, within the covers of the "Living Bird" make good reading for all interested.

These papers prove conclusively that the Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology has a place for any serious minded bird student. The courses offered cover a wide range and scope for research, where students and graduate students can work and study under the expert guidance and very competent leadership of Dr. Arthur A. Allen, Dr. Olin S. Pettingill, Dr. Peter Paul Kellogg, Dr. William C. Dilger and members of the laboratory staff.

*Edward C. Ulrich*

---

## CONSERVATION NEWS

MAXWELL C. WHEAT, JR.

The lucklessness of conservationists is that they can never leave their victories high on the shelf to sometimes gaze at with satisfaction, relishing in the good feeling of a job finally done. As soon as your attention has been turned to another problem, probably a land speculator, predator control enthusiast, or someone similarly dedicated, has jiggled the shelf enough to totter the victory.

John Alderman of New York City, who had so successfully spirited the fight to have the Golden Eagle bill passed by Congress, knew there would have to be surveillance to make sure that protection of the bird was enforced. No one could have believed that the whole effort would come crashing down — and so quickly.

The Department of the Interior, in issuing proposed regulations implementing the law, specified that when permission was granted by the Secretary to control these eagles, they could be taken "by firearms, traps or from aircraft." This was shattering. The main intent of the bill had been to halt the airplane hunting in Texas which has threatened the decimation of this species in North America. This action by the Department's Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife unbottled the spectre of some Secretary of the Interior opening the whole state of Texas for control of Golden Eagles — which a Secretary could do in accordance with the law's provisions.

There was a rush by conservationists to pick up the pieces — and in the place where they fell, the Department of the Interior. Carl W. Buchheister, President of the National Audubon Society and Charles H. Callison, Editor of the "Audubon Leader's Conservation Guide," on January 3 personally called on Secretary Stewart L. Udall. The Audubon officers actually could not pick up the pieces — Secretary Udall was the man big enough to do this, if and when he would.

But as a result of the visit and a scorching telegram to Udall from New York State's U. S. Senator Kenneth Keating, the pieces were not immediately swept away into the wastebasket as they would have been January 6 — this having been the original deadline for submitting public protests against the proposed regulations. The deadline was extended.

From the viewpoint of a healthy democracy, this veto by a subordinate sector of the bureaucracy of a bill passed by Congress and signed by the President could serve to place these two institutions in positions of ridicule. If outlawry of airplane hunting was not spelled out in the bill, it was clearly understood by all concerned to be its intent. The Interior Department's minions took advantage of a loophole. If such practice is rampant, this could render meaningless the desires of Congress and the Presidency — and, in effect, establish precedents for nullifying the representative procedure of our system of government.

Disregard of the Congress, for example, was shown by the failure to provide Senator Keating, a co-sponsor of the bill, with a copy of the proposed regulations before, or at least on the day they were made public. Keating knew nothing about them when Alderman phoned him December 17, ten days after the public release of the regulations. The Senator told Alderman to hold the phone, and then came back to say that he had received them only that very day. Keating then rushed off his telegram urging a delay.

In the past couple of years, the Great Horned Owl in our state has been enjoying, at best, a precarious protection. We have to maintain a wary watch on the Legislature lest, when we least expect, this bird's appellation is snipped from the list of protected birds — this having been so nearly the case last year. Again, this year, New York State Conservation Council was recommending the Great Horned Owl's removal. It was to the credit of many of the Council's county sportsmen's organizations that last year they too joined in the protests against the bill that would have so removed the owl.

A practically regular controversy each year involves the Forest Preserve. Continually attempts are made to alter the 'forever wild' constitutional protection of the Forest Preserve — and it appeared that this legislative session was not going to be an exception. Conservationists (and others, too) were watching for a renewal of last year's Bartlett-Anderson bill. This would neatly "dive up" the Preserve in three pieces; one for organized recreation, one for lumbering and commercial use and the other for "preservation."

An anticipated bill to establish a regulatory commission to police the use of insecticides in New York State could not come too soon. One Long Island observer has been noting fields where certain crops are sprayed each fall for aphids. Within an hour after such a spraying, this observer has noticed several dead Savannah Sparrows and Cowbirds. Greater attention is being directed toward control of such activities as a result of Rachel Carson's book, "Silent Spring."

A recent victory — in which conservationists are still basking to some degree — has been the dedication of 2500 acres of Long Island wetlands for conservation purposes under State protection. The Town of Hempstead entered into such an agreement with the State — largely as a result of the efforts of the Hempstead Town Lands Resources Council, a conservation group. The agreement with the State will continue ten years at least. However, conservationists are pressing for preservation of the entire 10,000 acres of salt marsh lands of Hempstead on the south shore of Long Island.

Conservation lost one of its great leaders in the death last December of Mrs. Charles Noel Edge, the lady who saved a mountain for the hawks and for the people who enjoy just watching and studying them — Hawk Mountain in Pennsylvania. Mrs. Edge, who was a member of the Federation, was president of the Hawk Mountain Sanctuary Association.

At 85 years of age, she was still coming at least twice a week to her office in one of New York's older buildings where she carried on her work for Hawk Mountain. As chairman of the Emergency Conservation Committee for some 30 years she played important roles in the saving of the Trumpeter Swan, creation of Olympic National Park in the west, protection of the Bald Eagle, to name only a few of her interests. She was a champion of model hawk protection laws.

I would like to take this opportunity of publicly thanking the members of the Federation Conservation Committee for their efforts and support during my first year as chairman. I begin with Miss Audrey Wrede who resigned after having given much service to the Federation — particularly in membership. Other members of the Conservation Committee are Joseph A. Blake, Jr., (who did such a fine job as chairman just prior to my assuming the office), Miss Agnes A. Amstutz, Mrs. Winston W. Brockner, H. Everest Clements, Eugene Eisenmann, Elizabeth A. Feldhusen, Watson B. Hastings, Arthur E. Kopp, Samuel R. Madison, Harold D. Mitchell, Miss Roberta W. Seaman, Dr. Walter R. Spofford, Mrs. Barrie Strath, Cornelius J. Ward, Edward J. Whelan, and the Rev. John L. Wolff.



*Why wait until Spring  
for the birds  
to sing?*

*buy a  
Cornell Bird-Song  
Recording NOW!  
write for catalogue*

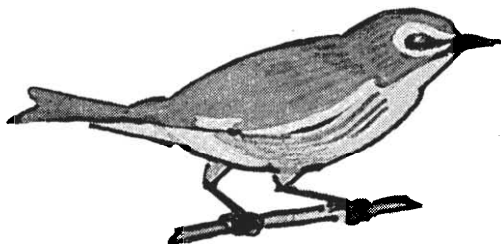
*The Laboratory of  
Ornithology  
Sapsucker Woods Rd. Ithaca  
New York*

*Don't Forget. . .*

**THE 1963 FEDERATION CONVENTION**  
**JAMESTOWN — APRIL 26-27-28**

## FIELD NOTES

**A Strange Warbler in Central New York:** On May 14, 1962 a strange warbler was found by Mrs. Estoff and Mrs. Propst in Oakwood Cemetery, Syracuse. It was observed later the same day by Dr. Peakall and Mrs. Propst. The following description was taken down by the authors at the time. In shape and habits a typical wood-warbler, it was observed in good light for half-an-hour at ranges down to fifty feet. The main features of the bird are clearly shown in the black and white drawings made by Mrs. Propst.



The crown and neck were greyish-olive shading gradually into the olive of the back and tail. Wings unmarked olive except for small but noticeable white mark and edge. Black facial mask bordered with white, throat yellow fading to greyish on the breast with some rather indistinct greyish streaks on the sides of the breast. Lower breast and undertail coverts white. No song or call was heard. Despite its distinctive appearance the bird does not fit the description of any member of the family nor indeed of any other family as far as we were able to determine. Our conclusion was that it was a hybrid, possibly Black-throated Blue Warbler (*Dendroica caerulescens*) from the wing pattern and Yellowthroat (*Geothlypis trichas*) from the black mask and general coloration. The authors would welcome any comments.

The wood-warblers probably contain more oddities than any other family. There are two species, the Carbonated and Blue Mountain Warblers, that are known only from the plates of early workers. Apart from these mysterious, one might almost say mythological birds, there are a number of records of hybrids. Gray (Bird hybrids, Edinburgh, 1958) lists nine pairs of species that are considered to have hybridised. The Blue-winged/Golden-winged complex is wide-spread and well-known. Also well-known, but very rare, is Sutton's Warbler which is considered to be a hybrid between the Yellow-throated and Parula Warblers. The Cincinnati Warbler is known from two specimens (collected as far apart as 1880 & 1948) and is considered to be a hybrid between Blue-winged and Kentucky Warblers. Hybridisation has also been reported on several occasions between Hermit and Townsend's Warblers and also Audubon's and Myrtle. The other hybrids are less well-known and documented. Besides these records based on specimens there is a sight record of a bird considered to be a Magnolia/Black-throated Green hybrid from Massachusetts in 1955.

—Jean Propst, 726 Fellows Avenue, Syracuse — David B. Peakall, 766 Irving Avenue, Syracuse 10.

---

**Fall Hawk Migrations of Region 10:** At the Federation's Convention in May 1962 Harold Mitchell of Buffalo, suggested holding a state wide hawk survey with hopes of gaining information of flyways within New York State, and possibly of cross flights to other states. With this in mind John J. Elliott, editor of region 10, suggested that I try to collect such data for his region, submitting it as a supplement to his report. All hawk and eagle records have been deleted from his regional report and will be found here. Although it was my intention to give a picture of the hawk migrations for all of region 10, lack of reports from upland areas limits me to Long Island.



Following the passing of a cool front in late August, E. Levine recorded an early Pigeon Hawk. From then on each passing cool front brought increasing numbers of migrants of various species, including hawks. September produced a number of excellent flight days which, unfortunately, occurred on week days when most of us must pursue other matters and therefore went mainly unobserved. Irwin Alperin, marine biologist of the N.Y. State Conservation Dept. was able to make some observations during his regular chores along Long Island's barrier beaches. On Sept. 20th. at Smith Point he recorded 15 Pigeon Hawks and 45 Sparrow Hawks. On the previous day, he recorded the season's high of 24 Ospreys. His observations indicated continuous daily movements of the above species, with Peregrine Falcons appearing at the beginning of October.

On Oct. 13th at Jones Beach a truly fine flight of falcons occurred, with the sharp eyed among us spotting seven Sharp-shinned Hawks coming through with the others. I estimated that for the day, from around 8:30 A.M. to 3:00 P.M., upwards of 300 Sparrow Hawks, 110 Pigeon Hawks, eight Peregrine Falcons, several Ospreys and Marsh Hawks along with the accipiters were seen. This flight was observed at the east bath house on the north side of the road. Interestingly, the next day the winds shifted from Northwest to Northeast and hawk migration was still noticeable, but at a very high altitude. These birds could easily have passed unseen. Such high migration has been observed before and needs further study. Through the remainder of the period migration was much in evidence but not nearly on the scale of that Oct. 13th.

Buteos, other than the Rough-legged Hawk, are rare on the beaches but I did see a Red-tailed Hawk at Jones Beach on Nov. 12 and J. Elliott reported one at Freeport on Nov. 7th. Approximately six-seven Rough-legged Hawks were seen through Nov., all passing through indicating these birds might be regular migrants in late fall. They are known as winter residents mostly. One was reported from Montauk on Nov. 10th. (G. Raunor). At Dix Hills, comparatively inland, two Bald Eagles were seen on Sept. 25th., a rare sighting.

Of really unusual occurrence was the appearance in Hempstead Lake Park of a "large black bird with a big beak" as reported to Mr. Ed. Morgan of the Tackapusha Preserve in Seaford. Investigation proved the bird to be an immature Bald Eagle. This bird, first reported Nov. 19th., was observed by many people and was noted to be wearing a band on its right leg. On Dec 13th Al Wollin reported seeing an adult Bald Eagle sitting in the same tree with the immature bird. The adult was also seen by other observers.

Some experienced observers believe that many of the Peregrines seen from Fire Island by-pass the Jones Beach strip and do not hit land until well on to New Jersey. What of the smaller hawks, which have been seen several miles out to sea? Do they cross the large body of water to reach New Jersey or do they seek a narrower crossing? These questions could probably be answered by an organized watch along the coastal strip, an interesting project for the future.

Cornelius J. Ward, 804 South Ocean Avenue, Freeport, Long Island

---

**Carolina Chickadees:** About September 1st, of this year, I noticed five chickadees flying about the sunflower feeder in a rather unusual manner. I had been watching for the return of the blackcaps (*Parus atricapillus*) to the feeder from their summer nesting period in our woodlot, and supposed that the parents had brought their young with them, since two of the birds were noticeably smaller than the others.

The larger ones knew their way to the seeds, but the smaller ones were obviously new to it as they tried to pull the seeds through the hardware cloth basket instead of going to the small openings at the top corners.

I began to notice also that the smaller birds were trying to drive the larger ones away. This seemed a little strange as I had never seen our regular blackcaps act in this aggressive manner. Not only did the smaller pair drive the others away from the feeder while they themselves were there, but they would fly in from nearby bushes or trees whenever the larger ones approached the basket. Only occasionally were the

blackcaps able to obtain a seed. At the end of a week's "skirmishing" only one of the larger birds remained, still trying to get at his familiar food supply. He made intermittent and usually unsuccessful attempts, finally giving up entirely by the end of the month. I have not seen any of them since then. In the meantime the two smaller ones have been and still are frequent daily visitors, having soon learned how to reach the seeds.

About the third week in September, I happened to be near the open window close to the feeder when I heard a whistled "warble". Expecting to see a migratory warbler, I looked out, but saw nothing but one of the little chickadees on top of the feeder chopping into a seed. As I watched, he did the "warbling". Amazed, I continued to watch while he sang as he worked. The next day, while in the garden, I saw him as he flitted through a nearby pear tree hunting for food, alternating continuously the "dee-dee-dee" with the whistled "song" until he finally flew off.

After reading what I could find in Peterson, Eaton and Sprunt, I wondered if these two could be Carolina Chickadees (*Parus carolinensis*) north of their usual range. I asked Mrs. Vireo Whitaker about them. She came early one morning and after hearing the song said there is no doubt in her mind that they were the Carolina Chickadee.

I wrote to Dr. Kellogg about these birds. He imitated the "song" of the Carolinas on his next radio broadcast. It was identical with that of these birds. It seemed there was no doubt then, these must be a pair of the southern variety.

Some descriptions speak of less white on the wing of the Carolinas. These seem to have just about the same amount as the blackcaps, as far as I can tell. The descriptions admit that this is variable and unreliable, especially where the ranges overlap.

There are some minor differences which I noticed at first when I could see both varieties together, but which need more study when (or if) the blackcaps return. I believe these smaller ones are quicker in flight and that there is a slight difference in their "dee-dee-dee" call.

These then are the chief characteristics which differ from those of the blackcaps, as I have observed with this pair:

- (1). the **song** — a 4-note "warbling" whistle, in a **major key** instead of the 2-note minor key.
- (2). the **size** — noticeably smaller, even when not seen with the blackcaps.
- (3). the **aggressiveness** — toward the blackcaps; their refusal to allow the latter to eat from "their" feeder. — Mary J. Wheeler.

**Sixth Report — Operation Bluebird (1962) in Warren County, Penn.: W. L. Highhouse.** The nesting season of 1962 saw the Eastern Bluebirds raise their breeding numbers to 432 which is an increase of 60% over 1961.

The total of 432 fledged Bluebirds break down as follows:

62 nesting boxes had an initial occupancy by Bluebirds with a total of 297 eggs laid. Of the 297 eggs laid, 265 hatched and 265 Bluebirds were fledged.

51 nesting boxes had a second occupancy by Bluebirds with a total of 210 eggs laid. 167 of the eggs hatched and 167 Bluebirds were fledged.

Thus 432 Eastern Bluebird eggs hatched and 432 Bluebirds were fledged.

The remarkable fact that no Bluebird nestlings died in any of the boxes under observation is due to the spraying of the eggs once or twice with a mild flea powder to control the larvae of the birdnest screw-worm fly, Genus *Apaulina*.

One box not under observation and which was not sprayed had four Bluebird nestlings die in the box.

In a second unsprayed box 4 Tree Swallows were found dead.

In four instances, nesting Tree Swallows were followed by Bluebirds.

In two instances, nesting Bluebirds were followed by Tree Swallows.

The total for the season for the 94 boxes under observation is, 140 pair of nesting Bluebirds and Tree Swallows producing a total of 542 fledglings.

c/o Struthers Wells, Corp., Warren, Penn.

I learned of Mr. Highhouse's Bluebird operation through Mr. Gilbert Burgson, of Jamestown. I was so impressed with the Warren County, Penna. results on Bluebird and Tree Sawllow nest boxes for 1962, that I am here printing a portion of the report with an added comment of James Hartshorne of the Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology.

James Hartshorne has pointed out that in his considerable experience with Bluebirds he has found that 'floor size' of the nesting cavity is of more importance than has generally been realized. Although the birds will accept and use a too-small cavity, proper nest sanitation so important for the young to survive, becomes difficult or impossible, if the nest bottom measures less than 20 square inches. (5" x 5").

Any information from readers on their campaigns to help Bluebirds in New York State would be welcome material for The Kingbird. Editor.

**Bluebirds:** On the afternoon of October 26, 1962, Mrs. Robert Owens on Rte. 380, about one half mile south of Rte. 20 near Brocton, phoned to say that their backyard had been covered with Bluebirds all afternoon and that if we could come some might still be there. At our visit to her home, we found, so it seemed, a Bluebird on every weed stalk, grape post and tree limb. The birds moved more or less in separate flocks. As a flock moved in, we would count them, keep track of their movements and then estimate numbers in the other flocks.

At one time there was a flock of about 50 in the frontyard, about 50 in the Lombardy Poplars beyond the backyard, about 50 in the grape vineyard and adjoining abandoned meadow and another group of 50 on the back lawn, in apple trees and the rose arbor.

Darkness eventually made it impossible to identify the birds by sight but their presence was made known by their "chirrup" which came from all directions. All evidently left in the night, for the Owens did not see a single Bluebird the next morning.

Mrs. Stanley E. Buck and Mrs. Nina Bates, Bear Lake Road, Brocton

**Persistent Flight Behavior in Some Raptorial Birds:** In many years of bird study I have observed different mannerisms of hawk flight behavior which have been obviously persistent. One example is the towering of the broad-winged species—Buteos, Eagles, etc — to avoid persecution by other avian adversaries, usually smaller than themselves.

With the Peregrine (*Falco Peregrinus*) of the Falcon group, towering is usually used for a different purpose — that of over-topping its victim, occasionally after chasing it into the upper air. Then there is the Peregrine's headlong pursuit with low, dashing flight as this winged conqueror demoralizes some flock or individual in passing, or when it snatches its victim out of the air, or from a perch. Many of us have seen this spectacular species chase some individual bird, or flock, to all appearances with serious intent and at other times playfully. One tragic example of apparent playfulness was that of a Peregrine which pursued a Barn Swallow high over the ocean one fall afternoon at Jones Beach and followed it so closely in a spectacular downward dive that the unfortunate victim dashed to the waves and was seen no more.

Regarding the serious approach, an almost human trait of "venting its spleen" was noted by the writer in early morning one spring day at Oak Beach. A Peregrine had seemingly fared poorly, as food appeared scarce. To add to the difficulty of its still hunting from a foot-high stub on a bare mud flat in the marshes, was the approach of a quartering Marsh Hawk (*Circus cyaneus*). With no hopes of an early meal, the Peregrine shot into the air and with quick powerful wing strokes made rapid progress over the brown marsh grass. A few hundred yards away and directly in its path arose a flock of about a dozen Canada Geese. These panicked as they saw the dashing hawk and beat a hasty retreat in confusion. The Peregrine added to this by swooping at the leading goose with such a vengeance that it drove it and its nearest companions violently downward for several feet; then apparently satisfied, the powerful hawk, never missing a stroke, soon disappeared at tremendous level flight over the bay islands and out of sight.

A good example of towering to overtop its victim occurred one fall day in Massapequa when a Peregrine, presumably in search of a meal, spectacularly drove a pigeon into the upper air, climbed above it and shot downward for the fatal thrust. The pigeon in this case, however, descended terrifically fast and, with a quick dodge avoided the clutching talons. Just before smashing into the ground the pigeon recovered itself and the Peregrine likewise checked its plunge and then gave

up the chase. Cornelius Ward of Freeport informs me that practically at all times under his observations of this sort, pigeons have escaped the Peregrine's downward rush.

Three examples of towering among the broad-winged raptors will be cited. In these the pursuers were smaller than their victims which undoubtedly would be hard pressed by their more agile attackers unless they flew into the upper air. Some years ago on a mid-winter day, a Rough-legged Hawk (*Buteo Lagopus*) was systematically hunting the marsh lands bordering the dunes at Oak Beach when a low quartering Marsh Hawk rose slightly to the hunting level of the Rough-leg to drive it off the latter's selected winter range. The chase began and on circling pinions the two hawks rose over the dunes. Here the broad expanse of the wing in the Rough-leg permitted it to rise in smaller circles and in the windless air the Marsh Hawk could be seen hard at work to press its adversary. With some gratification and admiration for the splendid close gyrations of the Rough-leg, I saw it out-distance the Marsh Hawk and, when mere specks in the sky, the Marsh Hawk quickly circled downward and the Rough-leg took off for more peaceful surroundings.

The second occasion, also some years ago, involved an Osprey and a splendid adult Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) which were migrating through with other hawks early one fall morning at Massapequa, on the north side of the bay from Jones Beach. The Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*) several *Buteos* and the Eagle, comprised a small migrating group, rare in this south shore area. In this instance the tables were turned and the Eagle, usually regarded as master over the Osprey especially when the latter has caught a fish, was pursued vigorously by the Osprey and once more the upper air was the haven for safety. Again the broad pinions of the Eagle were noted to give it tremendous soaring power and on tight circles it rose in the still morning air and majestically soared into the deep blue sky. The Osprey finally out-distanced, gave up the chase, but not until both had towered to mere specks.

The third example was the molesting of an immature Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*) by three crows. It was in early November, 1962, while driving along Meadowbrook Causeway south of Freeport that I saw the hunting Red-tail flying low over a tract of scrubby second growth. Suddenly the crows, cawing loudly, excitedly attacked the big hawk sending it off in rapid flight. Quite unlike an immature Bald Eagle seen at Hempstead Lake a month later, which practically disregarded the crow attacks, the Red-tail decided to lose its annoyers by circling upward as had the Rough-leg and adult Bald Eagles, previously mentioned. This was not nearly as easy as in the two former examples.

Various writers have mentioned that crows have excellent climbing abilities, especially adaptive to fresh or stormy winds. The wind that morning, officially reported at 15 to 18 knots from the west, gave them great speed and agility. In fact they were able to quite regularly over-top the big hawk and keep it on a level flight by swooping attacks around the head and shoulders. No actual blows were apparently struck, but the attacks were close and the hawk was enduring it in a slow attempt to gain altitude. The long upward slant brought it well to the eastward of the causeway as it climbed. Finally when well up, one of the crows gave up and swooped down. Another several minutes and the second crow followed. At this point the comparatively heavier and larger hawk could be barely discerned as the two specks still spiraled upward. The hawk was making better upward progress with only one attacker and apparently by this time I should report the departure of the third crow, but this particular bird seemed beserk with rage. Up and up went the two until out of sight and my 9 x 35 binoculars registered only deep blue sky. It took the inexplicable crow to baffle me as to the outcome of this, the third towering episode.

Relative to crows, it is well known that they are excellent performers in the upper air doing acrobatic feats, especially when descending from great heights. On one occasion I happened to look up in time to see a crow as a mere speck come tumbling down for a hundred feet or more fluttering as if shot then quickly recover and, head downward, plunge eathward as if to dash itself to pieces. It then recovered adeptly with an upward swoop, thereby ending as remarkable performance as I have ever witnessed in bird flight. This was a quick approach to join a flock of companion crows who were feeding among the numerous corn-laden shocks in a Massapequa farm-lot.

John J. Elliott, 3994 Park Avenue, Seaford, L. I.

**Hawk-Owl near Braddocks Bay:** I first observed this Hawk-Owl (*Surnia ulula caparoch*) about noon on Oct. 25, 1962, sitting in a medium sized tree, at the intersection of Hogan Pt. and Hinchler roads, near Braddocks Bay.

When I spotted the bird, I stopped the car a few hundred feet away and took a look with 8 x 40 binoculars. I then drove up until I was almost beneath the tree and took a good, long look.

Besides the characteristic shape and size, I was most impressed by the heavy transverse barring across the underparts and the "side-burns". He seemed to be rather settled in that particular tree and quite tame. The feathers being blown about by the wind looked quite soft and fluffy.

When about 3 P.M., I stopped by again, he was in an adjacent tree about 400 feet away across an open field. At this time he seemed to be alert and looking for game. A smaller bird was in the same tree but was keeping out of his way. Soon the Hawk-Owl flew right back to the original tree. I never observed it to sit in the very top of a tree or jerk it's tail.

The bird was under observation from noon until dark by about a dozen people and the identification was confirmed by these observers: Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Dakin, Gary Leubner, Mr. and Mrs. Neil Moon, Al Starling, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Tanghe, Joseph W. Taylor and others.

The bird was observed to hover over and catch at least two mice. One of these, it left in an old bird's nest. Neil Moon reported that the bird caught a mouse and flew up the road a few feet off the ground directly toward him. As it neared him, it rose just high enough to avoid striking him in the head and continued on to a perch. Other instances of its fearlessness were reported. Some pictures were taken but I do not know the results.

Despite later visits, the bird was not seen after that day. A woman from the nearest farm said that the bird had been around for several days. The pheasant season was on at the time.

Recently, I observed the Hawk-Owl near Lockport and believe it to be a different bird than ours near Braddocks Bay. The Lockport bird seemed smaller in size.

W. C. Listman, 68 Ontario Blvd., R.D. #2, Hilton

## HIGHLIGHTS OF THE FALL SEASON AUGUST 16 — NOVEMBER 30 DAVID B. PEAKALL

In general the fall migration of warblers and other passerines was reported as good with some notable peaks. In several areas September 27-29th was an especially good period, but otherwise the dates of peaks did not seem to correspond in the various parts of the state. Particularly noteworthy were the heavy TV tower kills near Buffalo.

The occurrence of a flock of 150 Red-throated Loons on Saratoga Lake is a very unusual occurrence. The distribution of this species upstate is strange, it sometimes occurs in large numbers on the southern shores of Lake Ontario (ie 3000 April 20, 1960 nr Rochester); it has never been recorded in large numbers on the eastern shore of Lake Ontario nor, until now, away from the lake.

The migration of Canada Geese was generally reported as good. The regional reports do not contain enough data to give an overall summary of the duck migration, but a number of interesting points emerge. The Red-head can be currently considered as a rare bird, in some regions it was unreported and the maximum count was nine on Chautauqua Lake. A Cinnamon Teal was observed in region 1, the first record for this area and the 3rd or 4th for the state. There is an old specimen from Yates county, one reported

shot but not saved in 1949 in Jefferson county and a well substantiated sight record from Long Island in 1957. The most unusual waterfowl occurrence was the appearance upstate of large numbers of Common Scoters on October 13th. Several flocks, totalling 500 individuals, were seen in region 8. The largest group was on Saratoga Lake. This is an enormous number for this species away from the sea, there is no recent count for Lake Ontario (where it is regular) as large as this and away from the Great Lakes and Long Island it is normally a scarce bird. On the same date, twenty were observed on Kiamesha Lake and 52 at Rochester (highest count for four years). Winds from the east of up to 80 miles per hour during the previous few days presumably accounts for these unusual records.

Another report of a Black Vulture from the Hudson Valley is a further indication of the northward spread of this species (Greider and Wagner, *Wilson Bulletin*, 1960, 72:291). Two Golden Eagles were reported from region 1.

The general impression of the shorebird migration was that variety was good but the numbers on the whole rather poor. On the sight record of a Greenshank it does not behove me to comment. There were more reports than usual of the Purple Sandpiper from Lake Ontario. The status of this species as a regular November migrant in small numbers along the shores of Lake Ontario can now be considered to be established. A Red Phalarope was found in region 4 where it is very scarce and the species was also recorded from regions 1 & 6. There was a good flight of Bonaparte's Gull on the Niagara River and better than normal numbers at Rochester. As in the great flight of 1959 a number of Little Gulls were recorded in the flocks. If this is a true correlation it is a surprising one since the breeding grounds of the Bonaparte's Gull is the sub-arctic regions of north-western Canada and the Little Gull breeds in the temperate regions of Europe and Asia. The rare Sabine's Gull was reported from regions 1 & 2.

The Hawk-Owl was reported near Rochester and from Madison county. There have been several reports from nearby regions of Ontario suggesting a minor interruption of this northern species. The Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker was widely reported, from Niagara to Dutchess counties. There were two upstate records of the Western Kingbird. This species is rarely recorded away from Long Island, I know of only five other upstate records. However, since the species is regular, although in small numbers, in fall on the New England coast and on Long Island there is presumably a small overland passage each year.

A specimen of a Raven was obtained from a crow shot in Madison county and another was reported to have been shot. One was seen in Orange county. There is, it appears, a small passage of this species, which usually passes unreported. The migration reports of Bluebirds were encouraging. The field note section gives an account of 200 seen in a small area near Lake Erie, a sight that probably has not been seen in the state for many years. Most regional reports noted an improvement, a number reporting the best counts for several years and nowhere was a decrease noted.

One's first impression of a report of a flock of a 100 million Redwings along the Hudson Valley is 'surely not'. I calculated the number of birds

for myself using the dimensions of the flock given by Mr. Foley and the figures for flock density and flock speed given by Symonds (Bird Study, 1961, 8:192) for the Starling. The figure obtained was somewhat larger than Mr. Foley's but was of the same order of magnitude.

To end on a negative note it looks like being a poor winter for watching winter finches; only the Pine Siskin was widely reported and that only in moderate numbers.

Upstate Medical Center, 766 Irving Avenue, Syracuse 10

## REGION 1 — NIAGARA FRONTIER

RICHARD C. ROSCHE

In contrast to the generally mild and pleasant weather conditions of the past few fall seasons, autumn 1962 was somewhat disappointing. The large number of balmy, sunny days so typical of recent fall seasons, were below average this year. Temperatures averaged slightly below normal; precipitation continued to be below normal. Many areas on the Lake Plains did not have any frost during the month of September.

Weather extremes included one of the earliest major local snowstorms on October 26-27. Most areas of Western New York had measurable snowfall with the heaviest accumulations reported up to 15 inches in Southern Tier areas. Two inches on October 26 were the greatest amount recorded in Buffalo for October since 1925. On the brighter side of the picture — November ended with a series of seven exceptionally mild 50-60 degree days caused by a static high pressure system over Eastern United States.

September, too, had its weather extreme — this extreme being of most interest to local ornithologists. The first soaking rain since mid June and the heaviest in three years (total 2.50 inches) fell on September 27-28-29. Northeasterly winds, and dense fog in some areas, accompanied this storm. During this storm the largest television tower kill of nocturnal migrant passerines on local record occurred. A total of 655 individuals of 37 species were picked up dead from the base of a tower located in the Town of Colden, Southern Erie County. Migrants were falling out of the sky so often, that the person in charge entered in the official station log, "It is raining birds"! The ridge upon which the tower is located is 1720 feet above sea level (or about 1100 feet above the level of the near-by Lake Erie Plain); the tower proper is 1159 feet in height.

Additional specimens were picked up at this tower on October 7, 10, and 13 following foggy nights. The total kill on all five dates reached 779 birds of 47 species. The ten most common kill birds in decreasing order were: Swainson's Thrush, Ovenbird, Red-eyed Vireo, Gray-cheeked Thrush, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Blackpoll Warbler, Catbird, Bay-breasted Warbler, Scarlet Tanager, and Black-throated Blue Warbler. Other comments concerning the tower kills can be found in the notes below.

Highlights of the season include: a report of a Cinnamon Teal; Golden Eagle, Black-legged Kittiwake, Sabine's Gull, and Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker.

Abbreviations used below are as follows: BOS COUNT — Buffalo Ornithological Society October Bird Count; Chaut. Lk. — Chautauqua Lake; ISP — Island State Park; OOGMA — Oak Orchard Game Management Area.

Contributors: KPA — Kenneth P. Able; VA — Mrs. Viola Able; HHA — Harold H. Axtell; AMB — Mrs. John Bacon; NB — Mrs. Nina Bates; CMB — Clarence M. Beal; TLB — Thomas L. Bourne; WWB — Winston W. Brockner; RB — Richard Brownstein; LB — Lois Buck; JPC — Josephine P. Clark; GD — Mrs. George Dorman; TCF — Mrs. T. C. Finnell; AF — Arthur Freitag; JAS — Jamestown Audubon Society; WHK — Walter and Harriette Klabunde; HDM — Harold D. Mitchell; CM — Carl Mrozek; BN — Bernard Nathan; RO — Ruth Olson; CP — Claude Parker; EMP — Mrs. Elizabeth Pillsbury; OP — Mrs. Ory Pixley; FR — Frances Rathbun; FMR — Frances M. Rew; RWR — Mrs. R. William Rochester; RCR — Richard C. Rosche; AS — Arthur Schaffner; ELS — Edward L. Seeber; WAS — William A. Smith; WFS — Willard F. Stanley; RS — Richard Stevenson; AVS — Mrs. Arthur V. Suckow; OS — Mrs. Ora Swanson; EAU — Edward C. and Alice E. Ulrich; MMW — Marie and Margaret Wendling.

**Loons — Ducks:** Red-throated Loon: one, Nov 3, Lake Ontario at Yates (RCR, KPA); one, Nov 20, Lake Erie at Sturgeon Point (TLB) — only reports. Red-necked Grebe: one, Nov 10, Lake Erie at Hamburg Town Park (TLB) — only report. Horned Grebe and Pied-billed Grebe: scarce throughout the period; numbers at usual migration peaks low. Green Heron: one, Nov 3, Bemus Point at Chaut. Lk. (FMR, RO) — unusually late. Common Egret: three, Aug 25 and two, Oct 5, OOGMA (RCR, KPA) — only reports; no northward movement this year. Black-crowned Night Heron: single birds Aug 25, OOGMA (KPA, RCR); Sep 1, Buffalo (AF); and Oct 14, Point Gratiot (WFS et al). After the leaves left the trees, 30-35 nests were noted on an island at Goat Island above the American Falls. If this is an active colony, it is the only known nesting locality in this region at the present time (KPA, RCR). Least Bittern: one, Sep 29, picked up alive in Lewiston and later released (WHK) — late. Mute Swan: one immature, Oct 16, Town of Boston, Erie Co (TLB). Whistling Swan: one injured bird, Oct 16, Lyndonville (HHA, WAS). November flight apparently rather poor; seven, Nov 20, Beaver ISP (RCR et al); 37, Nov 26, Chaut. Lk. (LB, NB). Canada Goose: many flocks moving through region Sep 29-30 and Oct 9-10. Brant: 932, flying east along south shore of Lake Ontario at Point Breeze on a strong northeasterly wind and 125 at Shadigee, Nov 3 (RCR, KPA) — probably a record high count for the region. Gadwall: three, Oct 14, Batavia area (rep. OP); two, Oct 21, Buckhorn ISP (WHK, EAU); three, Nov 3, Hamburg Town Park (TLB). Green-winged Teal: This species continues to increase; more numerous in Niagara River region during November than usual; 46, Nov 11, Buckhorn ISP (AS, RB) — maximum count. **Cinnamon Teal:** A small duck observed Nov 19 at Buckhorn ISP was identified as this species (ELS, BN et al). Mr. Seeber states, ". . . It was an almost all red color with a long, heavy bill, somewhat disproportionately large for the head size . . . ". . . As it swam away it turned once so that the sun reflected from his side. It shone bright red . . . ". The bird was observed through 20x, 30x, and 40x B. & L. Balscope, Sr. for 10-15 minutes at a distance of about 150 yards. This is the first record for this region. Shoveler: eight, Oct 5, OOGMA (RCR); two, Oct 14, Oak Orchard region (EAU et al); one, Nov 7, Dunkirk Harbor (AS). Redhead: very scarce; nine, Nov 3, Chaut. Lk. (FMR, et al) — maximum count. Ring-necked Duck: 37, Nov 3, Chaut. Lk. (FMR, FR et al) — maximum count. King Eider: one (basic plumage), Nov 18 and 23, mouth of Niagara River at Fort Niagara (RCR, KPA, CM). Rudy Duck: continues to be scarce; 40, Nov 11, Bear Lake (LB, NB) — maximum count. Hooded Merganser: more abundant than usual during November with the following concentrations of note: 113, Nov 14, Chaut. Yk. (AS); 35, Nov 18-19, Buckhorn ISP (KPA et al).

**Hawks — Owls:** Broad-winged Hawk: one, Oct 16, Town of Boston, Erie Co. (TLB) — late. Rough-legged Hawk: scarce throughout late Oct and Nov with scattered reports of single individuals only — even on Lake Ontario Plain; poor flight. **Golden Eagle:** A migrating immature was observed under excellent conditions as it passed over Hamburg Town Park Oct 18 (KPA); another immature was reported Nov 29 over Lakeview on the south shore of Lake Erie (TLB) — the first reports since Sep 1960. Bald Eagle: one, Oct 14, Jamestown region (JAS) — only report. Pigeon Hawk: one, Sep 11, near Hamburg (TLB) — only report. Rails and Common Gallinule: generally scarce, continuing recent trends; no Oct reports of rails. American Coot: generally less numerous and widespread than usual except at Chaut. Lk. in Nov; 1200 were counted there Nov 3 (FMR et al). 575 on Nov 7 (AS) and 500 on Nov 14 (AS). Shorebirds: generally few reports. Semipalmated Plover: one, Nov 18, Three Sisters Islands at Niagara Falls (RCR, KPA) — exceptionally late. American Golden Plover: single birds Sep 4 at Prendergast Point (FMR) and Oct 21 at Hamburg (TLB). Black-bellied Plover: 17, flying over, Sep 30, near Youngstown (WHK); three, Nov 22, Hamburg (TLB). White-rumped Sandpiper: one, Sep 11 and 13, Eden (TLB). Baird's Sandpiper: one, Aug 25, Chaut Lk. (EMP); one, Sep 7, Hamburg Town Park (TLB). Stilt Sandpiper: one, Sep 19, Langford (TLB); one, Sep 21, Eden (TLB). Red Phalarope: single birds Oct 12, Buckhorn ISP (RCR) and Oct 27, Bayview (KPA et al) — the latter locality appears to be a regular stopping place for this species under certain weather conditions. Parasitic Jaeger: two immatures flew past (east to west) Point Breeze and Shadigee, Oct 28. These are the only known observations from that part of Lake Ontario in this region (KPA, RCR). Glaucous Gull: single birds at Niagara Falls Nov 19 (ELS et al)



and Nov 29 (AF). Franklin's Gull: one immature, Sep 1, Niagara River opposite Buffalo (RCR, KPA); one, Sep 26, Evangola State Park (TLB). Bonaparte's Gull: The gull flight on the Niagara River was far better than average this year, although numbers did not reach the proportions of the great 1959 flight. The somewhat two-parted flight was concentrated primarily in the Niagara Falls - Lewiston area where peaks of about 3000 birds occurred during the last week of October and about 6000-6500 during the last week of November. As always, with great numbers of Bonaparte's, several of the rarer small gulls appeared. Little Gull: single birds occurred at Buffalo Sep 9 (KPA, RCR) and Oct 14 (AF). Two were present on the river in the Niagara Falls - Lewiston area in late Oct and early Nov and two - three occurred in late Nov. A trip to this area at these times seldom failed to produce at least one bird. A single bird, the only immature reported this fall, was noted Nov 10 at Hamburg Town Park (TLB). **Black-legged Kittiwake:** one immature, Nov 23-26, Niagara Falls (RCR, CM et al). **Sabine's Gull:** one immature, Oct 21, Niagara Falls (RCR, KPA). The last two species were observed under good conditions; they had not been reported here since the 1959 gull flight. Terns: generally more numerous than in the average year. Forster's Tern: one, Oct 12, Hamburg Town Park (TLB) — only report. Common Tern: 12, Nov 7, Dunkirk Harbor (AS); two, Nov 10, Buffalo Harbor (CM) — last dates. Snowy Owl: one, Nov 3, Grand Island (RS) — only report. Short-eared Owl: one, Sep 4, over Wanakah (KPA); eight, Nov 17, Grand Island (FMR et al) — only reports. Saw-whet Owl: single birds Oct 25 at Kenmore (HHA) and Nov 5 at Sturgeon Point (TLB).

**Goatsuckers — Starling:** Whip-poor-will: one, Sep 3, Town of Charlotte, Chaut. Co. (FMR) — only report. Common Nighthawk: one, Oct 14, Dunkirk-Fredonia area (WFS et al) — late. Pileated Woodpecker: continues to increase in region as evidenced by five birds, Oct 25 at Brockton (LB, NB). Red-bellied Woodpecker: four, Oct 14, Batavia area (rep. OP) — highest reported count from this area in recent years; one, Nov 19, Lockport (RCR). Red-headed Woodpecker: about four remaining at Fort Niagara from mid Oct through the end of the period (WHK). Good nesting success coupled with a good acorn crop probably is inducing these birds to remain here this winter after an absence of a year. This species was reported more often and more widely distributed this fall than in the most recent three-four years. **Black-backed Three-toed Woodpeckers:** one male, Nov 19, Lockport (RCR) — only report. Yellow-bellied Flycatcher: one, Oct 10, Colden TV Tower (RCR — unusually late. Olive-sided Flycatcher: one, Aug 25, Deer Lick Sanctuary, Town of Otto (HDM) — only report. Purple Martin: 6000, Sep 9, Jamestown Roost (CMB). Tufted Titmouse: six coming to feeder throughout Aug in Orchard Park; three until mid Sep, then none (GD). Four, Oct 14, Southern Tier areas (BOS Count); one, Oct 28, Brockton (LB, NB); two-four, daily during Nov at feeder in Williamsville (TCF); six-seven, daily during Nov at feeder in Dunkirk (JCP); two, Nov 27, Jamestown (LB, NB); one, Nov 28 at feeder in Bowmansville (AVS). Red-breasted Nuthatch: small flight Sep 16-30 with only scattered individuals remaining during Oct and Nov. Carolina Wren: adults feeding young Aug 29 at Jamestown (LP rep. EMP); one, Nov 14, Angola (AS) — only reports. Mockingbird: two birds reported throughout the period at Lewiston (WHK) — probably same birds that nested there this year; one, Nov 7, Wanakah (VA). Swainson's Thrush: 299, Sep 27-Oct 10, Colden TV Tower (KPA, RCR) — 37% of total kill and most common species. Gray-cheeked Thrush: 34, Sep 29-Oct 10, Colden TV Tower (KPA, RCR). Veery, two, Sep 29, Colden TV Tower (KPA, RCR) — unusually late. Eastern Bluebird: most observers were well pleased with the apparent good nesting success this year so evident by the reports for the month of Oct. Eighty-three were counted Oct 14 (BOS Count) — the highest total for the count in several years. Most interesting was a count of 200, Oct 26 at Brockton (LB, NB). Cedar Waxwing: 400, Nov 3, Lake Erie State Park (FMR et al) — high count. Northern Shrike: poor flight throughout the area with only scattered individuals reported. Loggerhead Shrike: one, Sep 21, Derby (WWB) — only report of this increasingly uncommon summer resident and migrant. Starling: 50,000, Oct 14, Jamestown Roost (EMP et al).

**Vireos — Warblers:** Red-eyed Vireo: 41, Sep 27-Oct 10, Colden TV Tower (KPA, RCR) — third commonest kill species. Philadelphia Vireo: 10, Sep 27 and 29, Colden TV Tower (KPA, RCR). The most common dead warblers found at the

Colden TV Tower are as follows: Ovenbird — 47 (second most common kill bird), Blackpoll Warbler — 27, Bay-breasted Warbler — 25, Black-throated Blue Warbler — 21, Magnolia Warbler — 18, Yellowthroat — 18, Black-throated Green Warbler — 11. A total of 216 warblers were picked dead. Orange-crowned Warbler: one Oct 27, Fort Niagara (WHK) — late. Parula Warbler: one, Oct 10, Colden TV Tower (RCR) — late. Black-throated Green Warbler: one, Oct 28, Lake Erie State Park (OS, NB) — late. Prairie Warbler: one, Sep 13, Hamburg (TLB) — always rare and especially so in autumn. Connecticut Warbler: single birds, Sep 21, Delaware Park, Buffalo (KPA); Oct 3, Eden (TLB); Oct 7 (alive), Colden TV Tower (KPA). Mourning Warbler: one, Sep 27 (KPA, RCR) and one, Oct 7 (KPA), Colden TV Tower — late. Yellowthroat: one, Nov 16-30, Hamburg (AMB); one, Nov 17, Lancaster (CM) — late. Hooded Warbler: one, Oct 7, Colden TV Tower (KPA) — late.

**Blackbirds — Sparrows:** Western Meadowlark: one, Aug 25, Town of Marilla, Erie Co. (RCR, KPA) — probably same bird as reported in Vol. XII, p. 147. Common Grackle: 10,000, Allegany State Park (WWB). Rose-breasted Grosbeak: 34, Sep 27-29, Colden TV Tower (KPA, RCR) — fourth commonest kill bird. Evening Grosbeak: no reports. Pine Grosbeak: no reports. Common Redpoll: no reports. Pine Siskin: moderately good flight; maximum counts of 170 occurred Oct 28 along the south shore of Lake Ontario between Wilson and Point Breeze and 87, Nov 18, between Youngstown and Point Breeze (KPA, RCR). Crossbills: no reports. Lincoln's Sparrow: one, Sep 27 and two, Oct 10, Colden TV Tower (RCR, KPA); one, Oct 6, Hamburg (TLB).

**Addendum:** Mockingbird: the nest at Eden, Erie Co., reported in the last issue (p. 146) was a second nesting. This same pair successfully reared one young earlier in the summer in another nest nearby (fide RWR).

48 Dartmouth Avenue, Buffalo 15

## REGION 2 — GENESEE

HOWARD S. MILLER

The first two weeks of the period were characterized by above normal temperatures. This was followed by much cooler than average September weather. The last two months of the period brought almost average temperatures. Precipitation for September was well above normal and, for the rest of the period somewhat below average. A "sneak" snowstorm on November 17-18 brought up to six inches to the area. Light snowfalls occurred in late October, but November brought little other snowfall. The high temperature for the period was 94°F (the year's high) on August 31 and the low 15°F on November 19.

Outstanding birds recorded during the period include Common Eider; Wilson's Phalarope; Laughing, Franklin's, Little and Sabine's Gulls; Hawk Owl; Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker; Bohemian Waxwing and Oregon Junco.

Observers: WLC—William L. Carlson; DRC—Dwight R. Chamberlain; GD—(Mrs.) Gertrude Davis; MF — (Miss) Margaret Foley; JF — John Foster; TH — Thomas Hampson; EWH — E. W. Holroyd III; AEK — Allen E. Kemnitzer; GWL — (Dr.) Gerhard W. Leubner; WCL — Walter C. Listman; WL — Warren Lloyd; RM — (Miss) Ruth MacRae; AM — Alfred Maley; JMc — Joseph McNett; TMc — Thelma McNett; HSM — Howard S. Miller; JM — John Mitchell; LM — (Mrs.) Laura Moon; NSM — (Dr.) Neal S. Moon; EM — (Mrs.) Edward Munson; MO — Michael O'Hara; RTO — Richard T. O'Hara; AS — Alfred Starling; MS — (Mrs.) Maryanne Sunderlin; TET — Thomas E. Tetlow.

Abbreviations: BB — Braddock's Bay; OB — Oklahoma Beach; EM — East Manitow; WM — West Manitow; DEP — Durand Eastman Park; GOS — Goshike; HSP — Hamlin State Park; WP — Webster Park; R — Rochester; SA — Shore Acres.

**Loons — Ducks:** A remarkable flight of Common Loons occurred over DEP on Nov 18. The morning was foggy and the birds apparently had become confused after losing their way. The flight was estimated at about 700 birds, and they milled around aimlessly for some time before disappearing over Lake Ontario (GOS). At least three Red-throated Loons were identified in this flight. A single Red-necked Grebe was at HSP Oct 27 (GOS) and one was at WM on Nov 23 (WCL).

While some Horned Grebes were present, the numbers on Lake Ontario and adjoining ponds seemed down sharply compared to previous years. Where it was usual to count upwards of 50 birds in a day, ten seemed about an average day's count this year. A Double-cr. Cormorant was at WP Oct 13 (HSM, TET). This bird seems to have decreased noticeably in the area the last few years, probably due to the decrease in nesting colonies in the eastern part of Lake Ontario. A great Blue Heron was at BB at the end of the period. This species was relatively scarce in the area during the period. A Common Egret at SA Aug 31 (GWL) was the only report for the area. 25 Black-crowned Night Herons at Cranberry Pond Aug 31 (WLC, TET) was by far the largest number reported. A very late Am. Bittern was at BB on Nov 25 (WCL).

No Whistling Swans, Blue or Snow Geese were reported. Canada Geese appeared in average numbers and two were still on BB on Nov 30 (WCL). 46 Brant were at WP Oct 15 (AEK) but the peak was not reached until Nov 3, when 1070 went past WP on the usual n. e. Wind (WCL). One straggler was still at BB at the end of the period. Three Gadwall were at BB on Nov 23 (WCL). The high count of Pintail was 150 on Lake Ontario Sep 15 (WCL) and of Green-winged Teal, 100 at HSP Oct 13 (HSM, TET). Seven Wood Ducks were at DEP Oct 28 (GD). No Redheads were reported. On the other hand, Ring-necked Ducks, usually an uncommon fall migrant, were fairly common, with a high count of 11 at DEP Oct 13, (HSM, TET). Single Canvasbacks were at WM Nov 11 & 20 (WCL). An early Common Golden-eye was at WP Sep 2 (AEK) and the species seemed to become common somewhat earlier than usual. A Common Eider was carefully observed at close range at Summerville Nov 12 (WCL) but the much less rare King Eider was unreported. 300 White-winged Scoters off OB Nov 25 (MF, JF, et al) was the high count for the species. The two less common scoters appeared commoner or were identified positively more than usual. High counts were ten Surf Scoters at OB Nov 18 (GOS) and 52 Common Scoters at WP Oct 13 (AEK). Two Ruddy Ducks were at BB Nov 23 (WCL), and nine Hooded Mergansers were seen at the same place and time (WCL).

**Hawks — Owls:** An occasional Sharp-shinned and Cooper's Hawks were reported. Red-tailed and Rough-legged Hawks, "the mouse hawks", were scarce along the lake-shore, probably due to low rodent population. Inland, the former was commoner and a few of the latter were regularly present. A Peregrine Falcon was at WM Oct 9 (WCL). Nine Ruffed Grouse were at Alton Oct 28 (DRC) and the species was reported by hunters to be quite common in the hill country south of Rochester. A very late Common Gallinule was at BB Nov 25 (WCL). After a dismal beginning, shorebirding in the area improved and all the commoner species were recorded, some in small numbers. However, only a few areas were suitable for feeding, and the fall flight quickly reached a peak and dwindled rather early. The first Am. Golden Plover was at Round Pond Aug 16 (HSM, AS). From 25-35 were in Webster from Sep 9-30 (AEK) and the peak count for the fall was 80 at Happy Acres Sep 28 (AEK, WL). The high count for Black-bellied Plover was 20 at SA (JMc, TMc). Am. Woodcock seemed fairly common, especially during the period of Sep 10-25. 17 Upland Plover at the Monroe County Airport Aug 25 (AM) was the peak count for this species. A very late Spotted Sandpiper at WP Nov 3 (TET). Two Knots, not necessarily the same birds, were at SA from Aug 23 to Sep 1 (AM, AS). This was the year's only record for this species.

Four Purple Sandpipers at WM Nov 16 (WCL), and two were present for the next two days (GOS et al). Six White-rumped Sandpipers at WM Oct 29 & 30 (WCL et al) was the year's peak count, as were six Baird's Sandpipers at SA Sep 16 (WL, RM). 24 Dunlins at WM Nov 4 (MF, et al) and two were still there Nov 30 (WCL). 12 Short-billed Dowitchers at SA Sep 9 (JMc), TMc) was the year's peak count. One-two Stilt Sandpipers at SA Aug 16 — Sep 22 (RTO et al). The last Sanderling at WM Nov 4 (JF et al). A Wilson's Phalarope south of Manitou Aug 20 (WCL) was the year's only record for this species. A Northern Phalarope was at SA Sep 8-16 (AS et al) and another was at WM Sep 29 (WCL, HSM). Three Parasitic Jaegers were migrating east at HSP Oct 6 (MF, TH, AM, TET). While single immature birds of this species are regular along the lake in the fall, the above number is very unusual. An immature Laughing Gull was carefully observed at Salmon Creek Sep

3 (WL, RM), and two Franklin's Gulls were observed at leisure at WM Oct (WCL). A peak count of 500 Bonaparte's Gulls were along the east lakeshore Nov 24 (MC et al). With them was an adult Little Gull (HSM, M& RTO). Two Sabine's Gulls, a casual migrant here, were at WM Oct 1 (WCL). A Forster's Tern at EM Aug 28 (TMc, MS) but the species has been very scarce in the area this fall. A very late Common Tern was on the Genesee R. about five miles south of Lake Ontario Nov 4 (JF). A flock of 35 Mourning Doves has appeared irregularly at the McNetts' Feeders in Webster.

A **Hawk-Owl** appeared in Greece Oct 25 (WCL) and was seen by six or eight other people during the day. It was not subsequently observed. The only Short-eared Owl was at Ling Road Nov 24 (WCL) and the year's third Saw-Whet Owl was at DEP Nov 25 (JMc, TMc). Some reports of both Screech and Great Horned Owls were received.

**Goatsuckers — Shrikes:** 17 Common Nighthawks were over R Sep 17 (JF) and five were in Henrietta Sep 30 (TET). Two late Ruby-throated Hummingbirds were in Irondequoit Sep 29 (LM, NM). A Pileated Woodpecker was near Float Bridge Nov 22 (HSM). This area is close to the built-up section of the n. e. part of Rochester. A late Yellow-bellied Sapsucker was in Mount Hope Cemetery Nov 11 (AM). A Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker, the first observed in the area was in Penfield Nov 11 & 22 (EM). A Yellow-bellied Flycatcher in DEP Sep 2 (HSM) and another was at WM Sep 22 (WCL). 500 Tree Swallows were in Greece Oct 12 (WCL). An estimated 10,000 Bank Swallows were at EM Aug 16 (HSM, AS). Two Cliff Swallows were with a large flock of Tree Swallows at EM Oct 6 (HSM, AS). A very late Purple Martin was at EM Sep 22 (HSM, RTO). A few Black-capped Chickadees were seen moving east over BB but the flight was very light. Some Tufted Titmice are frequenting the feeders in Webster and Penfield areas and there were one or two reports from other sections. Red-breasted Nuthatches appeared in DEP in mid-Sep and probably six to eight birds were present at the end of the period.

Two Brown Creepers in Island Cottage Woods Aug 16 (HSM, AS) may indicate nearby nesting. 11 Winter Wrens in Penfield Oct 10 (EM) probably indicates the peak of the fall migration. One was seen in Greece Nov 22 (WCL). A Long-billed Marsh Wren was at BB Nov 25 (WCL). Two Mockingbirds irregularly frequented the John Jordan feeder in Pittsford and another bird returned to the Carl Imm feeder in Fishers. Late Catbirds were in Greece Nov 5 (WCL) and in DEP Nov 11 (JMc, TMc). Swainson's Thrushes, scarce this last spring, appeared early and in average numbers. Gray-cheeked Thrushes, ever scarcer in the spring, also appeared in normal numbers. 15 Eastern Bluebirds, with a mixed flock of fall migrants, in Powder Mill Park Oct 3 (TH) was an encouraging count for this species. A Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, a rare bird in fall here, was at WM Sep 28 (WCL, HSM). There were very few reports of Water Pipits. A Bohemian Waxwing joined about 200 Cedar Waxwings in DEP Nov 9 (AM) and remained until Nov 11 (JM et al). A few Northern Shrikes were reported, but the numbers were small.

**Vireos — Warblers:** The fall warbler flight, probably due to the cool weather of September, seemed earlier than usual, with only stragglers remaining into October, except for Myrtle Warblers. Outstanding records were an Orange-cr. Warbler in Webster Sep 30 (WL); a Pine Warbler at HSP the same day (MF et al) and a Connecticut Warbler (or warblers) in R on three dates ranging from Sept 4-9 (JF). 100 Bay-breasted Warblers in DEP Sep 2 (HSM) merely points out that often around Sep 1 this species is by far the prevalent warbler.

**Blackbirds — Sparrows:** Red-winged Blackbirds and Brown-headed Cowbirds were still generally distributed at the end of the period, with the latter especially frequenting areas where feeding was being done. All the northern finches except the Red Crossbill were reported during the past fall, but except for the Pine Siskin, all in small numbers. A pair of Evening Grosbeaks that had nested in Pittsford, irregularly frequented the John Jordan feeder. One was seen flying over DEP Nov 25 (JF et al), and seven were seen flying over the McNett place in Webster. Up to six Purple Finches were in the fruit orchard in DEP. Four Pine Grosbeaks were in Webster Oct 28 (JMc, TMc). A lone Common Redpoll was flying over WM Nov 25 (WCL). Pine Siskins were common and generally distributed during October, with a high count of 500 in DEP Oct 28 (TET). They occurred in smaller numbers

during November. Seven White-winged Crossbills were in DEP Nov 12 (WCL) and were still present at the end of the month. An Oregon Junco was in Webster Nov 12 (AEK). A late Field Sparrow was in Parma Nov 24 (EWH), and two late White-cr. Sparrows were in Sweden Nov 9 (WCL). A few White-thr. Sparrows were still to be found at the end of the period. No Lapland Longspurs were reported, but fair numbers of Snow Buntings were present from late October on.

54. Luella Street, Rochester 9

### REGION 3 — FINGER LAKES SALLY F. HOYT

It was a period of extremes, weather-wise. The second half of August continued dry, until a 2-inch rain at the end of the month, and there were cool, windy days. September was rather dry but the drought ended with a splash the second week of October, when from 3-5½ inches of rain fell in a 12 hour period in Tompkins County. Killing frosts were late in coming (first week Oct. in the 'cold pockets, last week October elsewhere). Leaves remained late on trees and migration was slowed and spread out, hence little noticed. 8 inches of snow fell in the southern tier on Nov. 3-4 forcing the late migrants into the open. Temperatures were above normal at the end of November. Fruit and seed crops did not suffer as had been expected, following the prolonged drought. However, cone crop is not heavy.

Highlights include: 3 Common Scoters on Cayuga Lake, Oct. 27; the increase in ducks using Montezuma Federal Wildlife Refuge; six sightings of Peregrines, it is not known how many individuals were concerned; first record of Western Kingbird for Cayuga Lake Basin (Sapsucker Woods Sanctuary, Oct. 15); lack of winter visitors.

Abbreviations used: MFWR — Montezuma Federal Wildlife Refuge; Cay L — Cayuga Lake; SWS — Sapsucker Woods Sanctuary.

Contributors: AAA — A. A. Allen; WA — W. H. Allison; WEB — W. E. Benning; KF — K. Fudge; WG — W. Groesbeck; FG — F. Guthrie; SH — S. Hoyt; RL — R. Little; JM — J. Morse; RS — R. Sandberg; BS — B. Strath; JW — J. Walker.

**Loons — Ducks:** Common Loon: 26, mid-Nov (high). Sheldrake on Cayuga Lake, (S. Cooper); none on Keuka L.; 2 (high) Owasco (W. H. Allison). Pied-billed Grebe: fewer in migration at Montezuma, though breeding number had been normal (J. Morse). No fall reports of Cormorants. Great Blue Heron: 150 (high) MFWR (JM) compared with peak of 123 in '61; a few still present at end of Nov. Fewer Green Herons. Common Egret: Peak of 91 during period, peak of 50 in '61; 2 Oct 7 (last) MFWR (W. E. Benning); 1, Aug 18, Fremont, (W. Groesbeck). Snowy Egret: one, Sep 11, mouth of Cayuga Inlet (M. and V. Hannan). This is the first regional report since summer of 1957 and probably the first at south end of Cay L. Black-crowned Night Heron: higher numbers than past years at MFWR, probably due to newly discovered breeding colony; One, Nov 9 (last) Elmira, (O. York). Whistling Swan: one, end of Nov, s. of Aurora on Cayuga Lake, seemed injured; 60, Nov 9, Seneca Lake at Watkins Glen (fide B. Strath). Canada Geese: migration seemed to be in narrower bands this year — some points reporting heavy flight, others none; 1500, Oct 25, MFWR, peak (JM) as opposed to peak of 560 last year. Still 1100 on Nov 30. Brant: 100 (high) Nov 3, s. end Cay L, (R. Sandberg). Snow Goose: one, Oct 7 throughout period, MFWR. Blue Geese: five on Oct 6, MFWR (WEB); three, from Nov 3 on, joined by fourth later. Mallards: 300-350 (peak) Oct 30 on, SWS (A. A. Allen). Black Ducks: 90 (peak) mid Nov, SWS (AAA); 14, Nov 9, Punch Bowl Lake, Watkins Glen (A. Robinson). European Widgeon: one, Oct 28, MFWR (WEB). Wood Ducks: 4 reports, Keuka Lake (scarce). (fide F. Guthrie); 75-100 in October (peak) SWS, 6 remaining Nov 30. (AAA). Bufflehead: Oct 27 (first) Cay Lake. Common Scoter: 3, Oct 27 (rare) Cayuga Lake (RS). Ruddy Duck: five, Nov 15, s. end Cay L, (S. Hoyt); one, Nov 9, Chemung River below Wellsburg. (K. Fudge).

At MFWR, all ducks: 34,280, (peak) Oct 25, (JM). Largest concentration since 1955, compares with 10,380 last year. Following are peaks of major species, with last year's peaks in parentheses: Mallards: 10,500 (1,900); Black Ducks: 3,800

(895); Gadwall: 700 (570); Pintail: 2,500 (200); Green-winged Teal: 5,020 (450); American Widgeon: 16,000 (8,000); Blue-winged Teal: 3,130 (600); and Shoveler: 800 (300). Morse reports: "Contributing factors to this increase were the drought, which had dried up the surrounding marshes plus extensive beds of aquatics in the Main Pool resulting from the elimination of carp". **Rarities** at the Refuge, in addition to the European Widgeon already mentioned, were Common Scoter, Oct 12 and Oldsquaw, Nov 9.

**Hawks — Owls:** Turkey Vulture: One, Oct 13 (late), MFWR. (Waterman Bird Club). No marked Broad-wing flight in Region. Rough-legged Hawk: One, Oct 7 (first), Waterloo, (J. Walker). Fewer than last year to date. Bald Eagle: one only, seen fairly regularly, MFWR. Marsh Hawks: scarce everywhere. Peregrine: sightings at MFWR, Sept 23, Oct 6, 7, 12 and 19. (Benning, Walker, et al); one, Nov 4, Snyder Hill, Ithaca, (C. Kepler). Pigeon Hawk: one (uncommon) Oct 12, Waterloo Cemetery (JW). Sparrow Hawks: good numbers everywhere through fall. Ruffed Grouse: plentiful, Keuka (FG). Bobwhite: few coveys noted around Ithaca in release area of 2 years ago. Coots: 4,500 (peak) Oct 25, MFWR, as against 1000 peak in '61. Killdeer: 75 (peak), Nov 4, Hanshaw Road, n. e. Ithaca (SH) along road following 8 inch snow. Golden Plover: one, Aug 26 (uncommon) MFWR, (F. Scheider); one Sep 29, MFWR (WEB). Willet: one, Oct 27 & 28. Very rare, first in many years in Cayuga Lake Basin, MFWR (Onon. Aud. Soc.). Greater Yellowlegs: 40 (peak) MFWR (JM); up to 15 at SWS in Oct. Lesser Yellowlegs: 500 (peak) MFWR (JM). Baird's Sandpiper: (uncommon) one Sep 1, SWS (AAA). Dunlin: unusual numbers at MFWR, 600 (peak) Oct 27. Stilt Sandpiper: 12 (peak) Oct 14 MFWR (JW). Hudsonian Godwit: (rare) two, Oct 29 MFWR (WEB); five, Oct 14, (Eaton Bird Club & JM). Sanderling: two, Aug 30, Owasco Lake, (WA). Scattered reports on Cayuga. Wilson's Phalarope: (rare) three, Sep 15, MFWR (JM); one, Oct 10, MFWR (WEB); Northern Phalarope: one, Aug 26, MFWR (JW); five, S. E. Cayuga Lake, Sept 30 (RS).

Great Black-backed Gull: one Sept 10, (first), s. end Cay L (DM); 15-20 by end of Nov; one, MFWR Nov 9. Snowy Owl: one, Oct 14 (extremely early, only report of fall) King Ferry, (N. Smith, D. Futuyma). Saw-whet Owl: one, Dill Woods, n. e. Ithaca, last week Oct (RL).

**Caprimulgids — Shrikes:** Whip-poor-will: one, Oct 15 (late), Texas Hollow (BS). Nighthawk: over 100 in migration, Aug 26, Hornell (WG); two, Oct 6 (late) Elmira, (KF). Chimney Swift: last dates, Sep 30 (late) Ithaca (RL); Sep 14 Elmira (KF); Sep 19, Auburn (WA). Ruby-throated Hummingbird: one, Oct 5 (late) Watkins Glen, (Beardsley). Flicker migration noted, Ithaca, Oct 4-6. Red-bellied Woodpecker: Several reports at Ithaca, also King Ferry; 3, Oct 5, Mills Road, Waterloo (EHSmith).

**Western Kingbird:** Oct 15, first record in Cay L. Basin, SWS, (AAA). Spent 3 hours around Sanctuary pond. Wood Pewee: Nov 13, (fantastically late — probably unable to migrate, feeding during snowstorm), Stewart Park, Ithaca, (SH et al). Tree Swallows: 200 Oct 29 (last date) Waterloo Cemetery, (JW). Blue Jay: more abundant everywhere than in any recent year. Carolina Chickadee: (see field note). Descriptions of two smaller Chickadees, and their behavior and song, at the feeder of Mrs. A. H. Wheeler, in Penn Yan, seem to substantiate this as first record of this species in the Region. Red-breasted Nuthatch: one, McDougall feeder, Waterloo all fall; one, Johnson feeder, White Park Rd. Ithaca, November. Brown Creepers: migrating in numbers, last week of September. Mockingbird: six individual birds at various locations in Region; One (Aurora) for fourth winter; one (Hampton Rd., Ithaca) for third winter. Catbird: Nov 10 (late) Etna (JSWeske). Hermit Thrushes: few reports early in fall, noted Nov 4-6 after snow (late). Bluebirds: At least six scattered reports of 15-30 in migration, between Oct 1 and November 5. Ruby-crowned Kinglet migration, 2nd and 3rd weeks October, Ithaca. Golden-crowned Kinglets: all observers reported unusual numbers in October and November. No Northern Shrikes in period.

**VIREOS — SPARROWS:** Warbler migration was noted Sep 25-27 at Elmira (KF), and mixed passerines went over in a fairly narrow band the night of Oct 5. Absence of Cape May and Blackburnian Warblers noted at Keuka (FG). Cape May: one, Oct 12, singing (late), Ithaca, (P. Buckley). Prairie Warbler: one, last week of Sep, (rare, esp. in fall), Dryden, (P. Kelsey).

Decided decrease in the numbers of Blackbirds at north end Cay Basin in fall. Observers stated "there were thousands fewer, streams of birds were thinner and passed in a short time". Reasons not clear as yet. Of the thousands that were there, most left in mid-November. Baltimore Oriole: one female, Nov. 29 (late) Odessa (fide J. Bardeen). Cardinals: three reports of young still being fed in mid-October, Ithaca. Evening Grosbeaks: three or four October reports, then none. Common Redpoll: 20, (only report) Nov 28, Cornell campus (N. Smith). Pine Siskins: reports of flocks of 6-25 from all areas in region, except Keuka L. Poor White-throat, White-crowned and Fox Sparrows migration throughout Region. Laboratory of Ornithology, Cornell University, Ithaca

## REGION 4 — SUSQUEHANNA LESLIE E. BEMONT

The weather during the period went from record equalling highs in August to record breaking lows in November and the transition was quite orderly. Mild weather lasted until October 24 when we had our first widespread frost, but after the first two weeks of September it was never really hot. The summer drought was finally broken September 28 and in October we had twice our normal amount of precipitation. There was a light snow fall Oct 26 but the first important amount of snow fell November 3. There was a noticeable drop in numbers of several of the more common species within a few days after the latter date.

The waterfowl migration was only poorly reported and the absence of many species from the report below reflects this rather than a known deficiency of birds, although in this region we can't expect an impressive show. The number of Snow Goose reports was interesting and completely out of line with what we have been led to expect. The Red Phalarope at Oneonta was also of special interest. The mild weather of September and October seemed to prolong the small land bird migration more than usual and several species were recorded quite late. The warbler migration was rather heavy with Myrtles particularly conspicuous, even for them. The three Connecticut Warbler records would seem to indicate a heavier than normal movement of this inconspicuous species. The "winter finch" story is brief; very few of anything except Goldfinches with a hint of Snow Buntings to come later. One suspects the heavy natural food crop we have here extends to the north and is keeping the birds there.

Abbreviations: Co. — County; BCA — Broome County Airport; CVSP — Chenango Valley State Park; SOFH — South Otselic Fish Hatchery.

Observers: W. Bartlett — WB; L. Bemont — LB; DB — D. Bendle; BB — B. Burgher; RB — R. Burland; GC — G. Corderman; AD — A. Davis; CD — C. Davis; JD — J. Davis; MD — M. Davis; LD — L. Dean; AE — A. Evelien; CG — C. Gerould; JG — J. Gustafson; CH — C. Howard; MH — M. Hills; BH — B. Hewlitt; FL — F. Linaberry; SL — S. Lincoln; HM — H. Marsi; JN — J. New; R&RP — R. & R. Pantle; FQ — F. Quick; MS — M. Sheffield; RS — R. Sheffield; AS — A. Stratton; TT — T. Taylor; EW — E. Williams; MRW — (Mrs.) R. Williams; MW — M. White; RW — R. White; SW — S. White.

**Loons — Ducks:** Pied-billed Grebe: Oct 19, Vestal (SL), the only report during the period of a species thought of as a common but reported only infrequently in this region. Great Blue Heron: reported quite frequently to Oct 13 and occasionally to the end of the period. Green Heron: Oct 9, Greene (CD, JD), the last report; common until then. Common Egret: Aug 23 and 29, Owego (CB, MRW); Sep 26, the same area (J. Shuler, AE). American Bittern: Sep 2, Tracy Swamp in Tioga Co. (CG, RW, MW); the only report during the period.

Canada Goose: 6, Sep 30, Ingraham Hill, s. of Binghamton (CH), the first fall migrants; fairly heavy flights continued to Nov 6, Castle Creek (BB); 4, Nov 26, Cortland (JG) were the only later stragglers. Snow Goose: 43, Nov 4, Castle Creek (BB), seen flying over at fairly low level; 3, also Nov 4, Newark Valley (P. Beihl); 4, Nov 25, flying over Little York Lakes in Cortland Co. (B. Hall); another medium sized flock was seen on Ludlow Lake in Chenango Co. one day during Nov (WB). Blue-winged Teal: Nov 2, Owego (CG), a very late one. Bufflehead: 1 male, Oct 27, Norwich (RW, SW), and a female, Oct 28, in nearby Pennsylvania (E. Whitson, C.

Morehouse) were the only reports received. Old Squaw: Oct 31, Owego (MW, CG). Common Scoter: 1 male, Oct 7, Cranberry Lake, in nearby Pennsylvania (E. & N. Washburn) observed from as close as about 50 yards with binoculars and record accompanied by careful description; 4, Nov 14, Norwich (RW, SW). Common Merganser: Oct 31, Owego (MW, CG), a surprisingly early record.

**Hawks — Owls:** Turkey Vulture: Sep 5, Owego (MRW, DB); Sep 30, Masonville in Delaware Co. (RS, MS). Goshawk: seen several times during the last 3 weeks of the period around Greene (WB). Sharp-shinned Hawk: seen as regularly as can be expected of the species at 2 localities near Owego (AE, MRW) and at Ingraham Hill (CH). Cooper's Hawk: Nov 3, Marathon (Mrs. Holmes); fewer reports than of Sharp-shins for a change. Broad-winged Hawk: Aug 28, Binghamton (CH); no later reports, a very suspicious circumstance. Rough-legged Hawk: 1, Sep 16, Ingraham Hill (CH), tentatively identified as this species on the basis of wide tail band although underside was completely whitish and there were no "wrist marks"; 1, Sep 30, Oxford (AS), dark phase; 2, Nov 2 and 1, Nov 5, Oxford (AS). Bald Eagle: 1 Aug 19, Endwell (HM, FL); 1, Sep 15, Ingraham Hill (CH), an adult; Oct 30, Owego (via MRW), unverified; two separate observers saw one over the river at Oneonta in Sep (via R. Burland); one hung around a small pond in South Cortland for 4 days in Sep (W. Stupke); this makes 12 records in 1962 where 2 or 3 would be usual. Marsh Hawk: 1, Aug 19, Chenango Forks (MD, AD), being hounded to distraction by several Nighthawks; reports suggest a little improvement in numbers over the low of the past few years. Osprey: Sep 3, CVSP (RS, MS), first; Oct 19, Chenango Forks (MD, AD), last; nine reports from region between. Sparrow Hawk: reasonably good numbers to end of period.

Ruffed Grouse: good numbers but more scattered than usual so that less experienced hunters had some difficulty finding them. King Rail: 1, Sep 3, Campville (DB), few details provided. Am. Coot: 1, Oct 13, Goodale Lake in Cortland Co. (via JG), shot by a hunter; the only report. Semi-palmated Plover: Aug 26, SOFH (RW, SW), the only report. Killdeer: common until Nov 12, Nov 25, Owego (MRW), the only one later. Golden Plover: 1, Aug 26, BCA (RS, MS, R & RP). Am. Woodcock: reasonably common thru Oct. Common Snipe: at Sherburne until Oct 21 (RW, SW); Oct 7, Choconut Center (RS, MS), the only other report. Upland Plover: 3, Aug 26, BCA (RS, MS, R&RP). Spotted Sandpiper: Oct 28, Chenango Forks (MD, AD), a late one. Solitary Sandpiper: regular thru Sep 24, one more report Nov 2, Owego (CG, MW). Greater Yellowlegs: 3, Nov 2, Owego (CG, MW), last date. Lesser Yellowlegs: 3, Nov 15, Marathon, (Mrs. Holmes), last. Pectoral Sandpiper: 6, Aug 16, Owego (CG, MW); 1, Aug 26, SOFH (RW, SW); at Owego as late as Oct 12. Least Sandpiper: Sep 5, Newark Valley (LB) last report. Dunlin: Oct 12, Owego (CG, MW); Oct 27, Owego (SL). Semi-palmated Sandpiper: Aug 19, Whitney Point (RS, MS), no later reports. Red Phalarope: Nov 7, Oneonta (JN), found exhausted on the Oneonta State Teachers College campus and died while being taken to the Science Department where it is now in their collection. Herring Gull: first report Sep 29, a regular sight at Binghamton from Oct 21 on. Ring-billed Gull: Aug 28 and 29, Otsego Lake (LB), in appreciable numbers; Nov 4, Binghamton, last ones noted so far.

Mourning Dove: present in small numbers to end of period. Yellow-billed and Black-billed Cuckoo: Sep 5, Newark Valley (LD), last report of both. Barn Owl: Oct 1, Owego (AE). Screech Owl: numbers improving a little over those of last few years. Horned Owl: reported fairly frequently. Snowy Owl: 1, Nov 14, Tully (F. Lawrence by description via JG), the only one. Barred Owl: 1 Aug 28, Hyde "ay on Otsego Lake (LB), heard calling.

**Goatsuckers — Shrikes:** Nighthawk: Sep 7, over Johnson City and Binghamton (LB, RS, MS). Chimney Swift: 1, Sep 25, Owego (MRW); 1, Sep 29, Endwell (LB); the only reports after Sep 6. Ruby-throated Hummingbird: Oct 1, Owego (AE); last previous date Sep 18. Yellow-shafted Flicker: one at Owego to the end of the period but otherwise gone after Oct 19. Pileated Woodpecker: reports becoming more frequent; "much in evidence" in several residential areas and the business section of Oneonta (RB). Red-headed Woodpecker: 1, in mid-Sep, Cortland (S. Hoyt). Yellow-bellied Sapsucker: Oct. 10, South Owego (EW), Ingraham Hill (CH) and Sidney (FQ), the last date. Kingbird: Sep 17, Owego (AE); the only other Sep record the 5th, Ingraham Hill (CH). Great Crested Flycatcher: Sep 24, Owego (MRW); 1, Sep



26, Ingraham Hill (CH). Phoebe: Oct 14, Choconut Center (RS, MS). Yellow-bellied Flycatcher: 1 Sep 14, Ingraham Hill (CH); 1 Sep 16, Endwell (LB, R&RP); 1, Sep 25, South Owego (EW). Empidonax sp?; 1, Oct 17, Johnson City (R&RP); the last of rather numerous reports. Wood Pewee: Sep 24, Owego (TT); the last previous report Sep 16. Horned Lark: seemed numerous during Oct and first half of Nov. Tree Swallow: 25 or more, Sep 29, Endwell (LB), the last. Bank Swallow: Sep 5, Newark Valley (LD). Barn Swallow: Sep 7, Greene, (CD, JD); Aug 20, Norwich (RW, SW), still feeding young on telephone wires. Cliff Swallow: Aug 30, Greene (CD, JD). Purple Martin: Sep 1, Owego (MH).

Blue Jays: particularly common this fall. Tufted Titmouse: 3, Aug 17, CVSP (MD, AD); Nov 7 to end of period, west of Endicott (Mrs. W. Hester); both new stations. Red-breasted Nuthatch: Aug 27, Ingraham Hill (SH); a few during Sep and Oct, then fairly regular from Nov 12 to the end of the period. Brown Creeper: Aug 28, Chenango Forks (MD, AD) and reported fairly frequently from then on. House Wren: Nov 2, Owego (BH), the only one after Oct 3. Winter Wren: Sep 16, Choconut Center (RS); many more reports than usual until Nov 8, Owego (BH). Cat-bird: 2, Oct 12, Ingraham Hill (CH), our last. Brown Thrasher: Oct 9 the last date except for 1 banded Nov 18 at Johnson City (RP, LB). Robin: very few reported after Nov 4; an albino reported in Cortland in Sep (JG). Wood Thrush: 1, Oct 1, Ingraham Hill (CH), the last one. Hermit Thrush: 2, Sep 28, banded at Deposit (S. Wilson), our first transients; Oct 29, Owego (MRW) and Ingraham Hill (CH) our last, with many reports between. Swainson's Thrush: 3, Sep 14, Ingraham Hill (CH) thru Nov 1, Nov 5, Sidney (FQ), the latter possibly an injured bird. Gray-cheeked Thrush: Sep 16 and 26, Oct 1 and 5, Ingraham Hill (CH, HM, GC), not reported elsewhere. Veery: Sep 19, Chenango Forks (MD, AD) and Owego (MRW), the last date. Bluebird: regular and frequent reports to Oct 28; Nov 20, Newark Valley (LD) the last date; Oneonta (JN), "migrating thru in fairly good numbers from mid-Sep to Oct"; Cortland (JG), "our best Bluebird year since '58". Blue-gray Gnatcatcher: Sep 5, Owego (TT). Golden-crowned Kinglet: Sep 22, Owego (MRW), the first; numerous thru Nov 11 with a few present at the end of the period. Ruby-crowned Kinglet: 2, Sep 3, Ingraham Hill (CH); common from Sep 24 to Oct 28 with a few to the end of the period. Water Pipit: 2, Nov 1, Ingraham Hill (CH); Nov 4, several flocks of a dozen or so birds in each along roads in upper Chenango Co. (RW, SW). Cedar Waxwings: numbers tapered off rather sharply in mid-Sep but moderate sized flocks were seen again in the Triple Cities area from Oct 24 to Nov 4 after which numbers dropped off again. Northern Shrike: 1, Oct 28, Coventry, Broome Co. (H. Nodecker); Nov 8, Berkshire (Lynches); Nov 18, Choconut Center (RS, MS). Loggerhead Shrike: 1, Aug 28, Ingraham Hill (CH).

**Vireos — Warblers:** Yellow-throated Vireo: Sep 29, Owego (MRW, MW) and Chenango Forks (MD, AD). Solitary Vireo: 1, Oct 10, Ingraham Hill (CH). Red-eyed Vireo: Oct 7, Johnson City (R&RP). Philadelphia Vireo: Sep 10, Owego (MRW), first; five more reports, the last Sep 29, Ingraham Hill (CH). Warbling Vireo: 1, Sep 12, Newark Valley (LD), singing its full song; Sep 21, Ingraham Hill (CH), the last. Black and White Warbler: Oct 28, Sidney (FQ). Golden-winger Warbler: Aug 25, Chenango Forks (MD, AD). Blue-winged Warbler: Aug 20, Chenango Forks (MD, AD); Sep 3, Owego (MW). Tennessee Warbler: Sep 23, Norwich (RW, SW). Orange-crowned Warbler: Sep 22, Binghamton (HM, GC); Sep 24, Owego (MRW); 1, Sep 29, Ingraham Hill (CH). Nashville Warbler: 1, Oct 10, Ingraham Hill (CH). Parula Warbler: 1, Sep 29, Ingraham Hill (CH). Yellow Warbler: 1, Sep 23, Ingraham Hill (CH), not many after Aug 15. Magnolia Warbler: 1, Oct 3, Ingraham Hill (CH). Cape May Warbler: Sep 25, BCA (HM, FL). Black-throated Blue Warbler: 1, Oct 12, Ingraham Hill (CH). Myrtle Warbler: Aug 19, Binghamton (MS et al); several during the latter half of Sep but from Oct 6 to Nov 4 there was the heaviest fall movement of the species noted in several years. Black-throated Green Warbler: 2, Oct 10, Ingraham Hill (CH). Blackburnian Warbler: Sep 19, Owego (MRW). Chestnut-sided Warbler: Sep 22, Owego (MRW). Bay-breasted Warbler: Sep 25, BCA (HM, FL). Blackpoll Warbler: 2, Sep 14, Ingraham Hill (CH), the first; Oct 7, Vestal (SL), the last. Pine Warbler: Sep 24, Owego (MRW). Palm Warbler: Sep 20, Owego (MRW); 1, Oct 10, Ingraham Hill (CH). Ovenbird: Oct 7, Chenango Forks (MD, AD). Louisiana Waterthrush: 1, Aug 18, Endwell (B.

Gentle); 1, Sep 5, Ingraham Hill (CH). Connecticut Warbler: Sep 10, Owego (MRW); 1, Sep 23, Norwich (SW); 1, Oct 3, Ingraham Hill (CH); a species recorded a total of once in the previous few years. Mourning Warbler: Sep 5 and 19, Owego (MRW). Yellowthroat: common thru Sep, last one Oct 29 on Ingraham Hill (CH). Wilson's Warbler: Sep 2, Owego (MW, CG, MRW) the first; 2, Oct 1, Ingraham Hill (CH) were the last; six records of 9 or more individuals makes this the best fall numbers of the species in years. Canada Warbler: Sep 17, Chenango Forks (MD, AD). Am. Redstart: small numbers seen until Sep 24 but 1 on Ingraham Hill Oct 9 (CH) and at Owego Oct 12 (RW) seem particularly late.

**Blackbirds — Sparrows:** Bobolink flocks in the corn fields on Ingraham Hill during the latter half of Aug but the last report from Owego, Aug 30 (MW, CG). Eastern Meadowlark: common thru Nov 22. Red-winged Blackbird: large flocks all gone after Nov 4, but occasional small flocks could be found in the stubble of grain fields to the end of Nov. Baltimore Oriole: the "normal" last date was Sep 15 but one was at Owego Nov 4 (MH) and stayed around a feeder in Johnson City from Nov 25 until after the end of the period. Rusty Blackbird: 4, Oct 12, Ingraham Hill (CH); Nov 19, Owego (MW), at a feeder. Common Grackle: common until Oct 26; Nov 15, Sidney (FQ); some still in Preble Swamp, in Cortland Co., at the end of the period (JG). Cowbird: large flocks, numbering in the hundreds, to the middle of Sep, after that most reports were of 1 to 4 birds and they continued to the end of the period. Scarlet Tanager: Oct 7, Johnson City (R&RP); quite a few Sep reports.

Cardinal: at Oneonta they seem to have disappeared as cold weather approached but in the Triple Cities at least, the cold weather brings them to feeders where they are more conspicuous and therefore reported more often. Rose-breasted Grosbeak: Sep 30, Johnson City (LB, R&RP); quite large numbers present in the middle of Sep. Indigo Bunting: Oct 1, Owego (MRW); present on Ingraham Hill all during Sep (CH). Evening Grosbeak: 2, male and female, Sep 15, Homer (A. Christopher), the early date is at least a suggestion they nested in the area; the only other report was 25 at Endwell Nov 6 (FL). Purple Finch: a few scattered reports, not many. Pine Grosbeak: Nov 5, west of Cortland (R. Davis by description via JG). Redpoll: about Nov 15, Cortland (Morey), the only report. Pine Siskin: 1, Nov 23, Norwich, (RW, SW), with a flock of Goldfinches; Nov 24, Owego (CG, MW). Goldfinch: common to the end of the period. Rufous-sided Towhee: common to Oct 21; 1, Oct 29, 30 and 31, Oneonta (RB); Nov 15, Binghamton (Carpenter).

Savannah Sparrow: 3, Oct 17, Ingraham Hill (CH). Grasshopper Sparrow: Sep 1, Owego (MRW). Vesper Sparrow: Oct 29, Johnson City (R&RP). Slate-colored Junco: scattered infrequent reports through Aug and Sep; numbers started building up about Oct 3 and had tapered off again by about Nov 11 with the largest flocks reported Oct 27 to 29. Tree Sparrow: 1, Oct 26, Ingraham Hill (CH), the first. Chipping Sparrow: small flocks until Oct 29; last report Nov 16, Castle Creek (BB). White-crowned Sparrow: Sep 29, Owego (DB, CG, MW); reported frequently to Oct 29 but never in large numbers. White-throated Sparrow: Sep 9, Binghamton (GC); present in good numbers from about Sep 15 to Nov 8 with small numbers lingering beyond the end of the period. Fox Sparrow: Sep 19, Chenango Forks (MD, AD), very early; next reported Oct 12; reported regularly from Oct 23 to Nov 18 but never in large numbers. Lincoln's Sparrow: 1, Sep 2 and 5, Sep 23, Johnson City (LB, R&RP, BB), all mist netted and banded in the same small brushy field; 1, Sep 9 to 11, Ingraham Hill (CH); Oct 7, Johnson City (R&RP), the last. Song Sparrow: remained common until about Nov 4 with the usual few remaining past the end of the period. Snow Bunting: Oct 31, Owego (CG, MW) a small flock; 2 Nov 6, Choconut Center (RS, MS); Nov 10, Cortland (via JG); 1, Nov 12, Ingraham Hill (CH) with Horned Larks.

710 University Ave., Endwell

---

## REGION 5 — ONEIDA LAKE BASIN

DAVID B. PEAKALL AND MARGARET S. RUSK

Late August was sunny and warm, September rather cool and dry. The first cold spell was October 24-27 when nearly three inches of snow fell. Most of November was colder than normal, but the last few days were exceptionally sunny and warm. During this warm spell a Blue Jay was observed repairing its nest.

The fall migration of geese was good, of most of the ducks poor, especially the Redhead, Bufflehead, and Ruddy Duck. There were a few bright spots in the duck numbers, namely Goldeneye, Surf and Common Scoter, and Hooded Merganser. The shorebird migration was patchy: species variety was good but some commoner species occurred only in small numbers. There is some increase in the number of Bluebirds reported. To date the only flight finch is Pine Siskin in moderate numbers.

Dr. Walter Spofford carried out some moon-watching in the early part of the night over the period 12-16 September; the maximum count of birds observed through the telescope was 143 in an hour on September 16 (in rough terms a thousand birds during a night is considered good, and twice that exceptional). This night count correlates with a wave of warblers observed in Oakwood Cemetery the morning of September 17. A second wave of warblers and other passerines occurred in Oakwood September 22. September 29 produced a notable warbler wave at Rome as well as at Selkirk Shores. The following day gave peak counts of several species for the period, at Selkirk Shores and Sandy Pond.

The annual regional list at the end of the period was 265, the highest since the Region was defined in 1954. Rarities included two regional firsts, Greenshank and Raven, second reports of Common Eider and Hawk Owl, and the third record of the Yellow-throated Warbler.

Abbreviations for places: HIGMA — Howland's Island Game Management Area; Onon—Onondaga; Otisco — Otisco Lake; SP — Sandy Pond; SSSP — Selkirk Shores State Park; Syr — Syracuse; TRGMA — Three Rivers Game Management Area; VB — Verona Beach.

Regular observers: DA — Dorothy Ackley; HA — Hazel Aspinwall; MB — Maude Bitz; EC — Emilie Curtis; DD — Dorothy Dawley; ME — Meredith Estoff; EE — Emma Evans; RN — Robert Nevinger; DP — David Peakall; JP — Jean Propst; MR — Margaret Rusk; FS — Fritz Scheider; WS — Walter Spofford; BS — Betty Starr; IS — Ina Stone. Other abbrev.: arr — arrival, arrived; BBFS — B. Burett's feeder Survey; imm — immature; nr — near; L — Lake.

**Loons — Ducks:** Common Loon: first Sep 22 Sylvan Beach; max 25 L. Ontario, SSSP to Oswego, Oct 19. Red-throated Loon: four SP Oct 16 (MB, EE); one Fair Haven Nov 22 (DP); one Oneida L Nov 27 (JP). Red-necked Grebe: not reported. Horned Grebe: max 84 L Ontario, SSSP to Oswego, Oct 19.

Green Heron: last, Oct 15 nr Baldwinsvl (C. Farnham). Black-crowned Night Heron: two HIGMA during Oct (RN). American Bittern: last Oct 9 Clay Swamp, early. Least Bittern: two SP Sep 15 (C&E Farnham).

Mute Swan: one, free-flying, Seneca R nr Baldwinsvl Nov 13 (MB, EE). Canada Goose: main flight Oct 7-10, flocks reported by many observers from several parts of the Region; largest single group 1000 SP Oct 7; present in good numbers at HIGMA to end of period — 1000 Nov 25 (JP). Brant: flocks of about 500 Shackleton Pt, Oneida L, late Oct and early Nov (P. Laible); 100 Derby Hill, L Ontario, Nov 3 (MR). Snow Goose: 100 SP Nov 25 (Drake, fide EE) is unusually high count. Snow x Blue hybrid TRGMA Oct 6 (JP, FS).

Numbers of dabbling ducks were all poor to moderate; we are grateful to Mr. R. Nevinger, manager at HIGMA, for counts from that area. Mallard: max 3000 HIGMA. Black: good flight with max 5000 HIGMA mid-Nov. Gadwall: max 12 HIGMA. Pintail: max 150 HIGMA late Oct. Baldpate: max 700 Beaver L Oct 23, with sharp reduction in numbers by early Nov; max HIGMA 400 last week of Oct. Green-winged Teal: max 300 HIGMA mid-Oct. Blue-winged: max 300 HIGMA late Sep; 138 Tully Oct 10. Wood Duck: max 300 Stevens' Pd nr Phoenix Oct 11.

Diving ducks: both Redhead and Bufflehead were very scarce, and numbers of Scaup and White-winged Scoter only moderate, but those of the other scoters and Hooded and Red-breasted Mergansers were good. Redhead: only records are Beaver L, three Oct 23 and two Nov 1. Ring-necked: first, 30 Beaver L Oct 6; max 900 Beaver L Nov 1. Canvasback: only flocks were 400 Beaver L Nov 1, and 120 Oneida L Nov 28. Scaup: first, six, Oneida L Sep 22; numbers lower on Oneida L, max 200, than in any recent year (P. Laible). Goldeneye: max 600 L Ontario, SSSP to Oswego, Nov 24 (JP); good counts on Oneida L, max 400, late Nov. Bufflehead: only records Beaver L four Nov 8 and two Nov 12. Common Eider: changing male, Derby Hill Nov 17 (JP, MR) is second modern regional record. White-winged Scoter: 40, SSSP Sep 30, first; max 140, Oct 7 and 100 Nov 3 SP. Surf Scoter:

30 SSSP to Oswego Oct 19 (JP) is record high count. Common Scoter: more records than usual, one-nine/day, L Ontario Oct 16-Nov 24. Ruddy Duck: scarce, two Tully Oct 10 (JP) and three SSSP Nov 19 (EE). Hooded Merganser: 400 HIGMA mid-Nov (RN) is record high count; 138 Beaver L Nov 25 (EE).

**Hawks — Owls:** Turkey Vulture: ten-12 HIGMA late Aug - early Sep. Goshawk: one nr Utica Nov 29-30 (EC). Rough-legged Hawk: first Nov 3 SP (MR). Bald Eagle: imm SP Sep 30 (WS). Harrier: after being absent during the summer it was widely reported (25 sightings) throughout the period. Osprey: one Delta L Sep 14 (EC); one SP Sep 23 (WS); one Beaver L Oct 6 and 23 (JP). Peregrine: imm SP Sep 30 (WS).

The shorebird migration was patchy; several of the commoner species — Turnstone, Lesser Yellowlegs, Pectoral Sandpiper, Dowitcher — occurred in only small numbers, while some of the rarer species — Golden Plover and Baird's Sandpiper — were recorded in good numbers. Semipalmated Plover: max 30 SP Aug 25 and Onon L Sep 8; last Oneida L Oct. 22. Piping Plover: not recorded; the breeding population along L. Ontario seems finally to have succumbed to human pressure; in 1935, 12-15 pairs bred at SP, by the mid-1950's only a single pair. Killdeer: max 75 Oneida L Sep 22; present to end of period. Turstone: very scarce, max three; one with injured leg present to Nov 1 Oneida (record late date). Golden Plover: in plowed field nr Wampsville Sep 9-23 (DA) with max 50 Sep 22 which is the largest single flock recorded in recent years; only other records one-two Onon L Sep 3-21. Black-bellied: max 11 Onon L Oct 23; last five SP Nov. 17. Woodcock: four nr Skaneateles Oct 10. Spotted Sandpiper: drop in numbers after first week in Sep; last Oct 7 SP and Onon L, late. Solitary: last Otisco Oct 10. Greater Yellowlegs: max 18 Otisco Oct 10; last Otisco Nov 12. Lesser Yellowlegs: scarce, max 30 Onon L Sep 14 and Otisco Sep 16; last Nov 1, late, Onon L. Greenshank: one Aug 30 Onon L (DP, JP) see **Kingbird** XII (3 & 4) p 141. Knot: three VB Aug 18 and 28; singles there Sep 23-Oct 1; one SP Aug 25 and three there Sep 1. Purple Sandpiper: three records, the first season that more than a single bird has been reported; records are one each SP Nov 10 (MR), nr Oswego Nov 21 (JP, BS), and Fair Haven Nov 21 (DP). Pectoral: max a very low eight, Bird's Nest Pd nr Skaneateles, Aug 30; last Oct 13 (early) SP. White-rumped: one-two Onon L Sep 8-16; one SP Sep 30; one-five Sylvan Beach Sep 29-Oct 14 (DA, R&S White). Baird's: good flight, one-six Onon L Aug 13-Sep 26; three-seven SP Aug 25-Sep 30; one Bird's Nest Pd Aug 30; one VB Sep 9 and 28. Least: last Otisco L Oct 10, early. Dunlin: first Aug 30 Onon L (very early); max 61 Oct 31 Otisco; last SP Nov 17. Short-billed Dowitcher: two Sylvan Beach Aug 28, one Bird's Nest Pd Aug 30, one-four Onon L Sep 4-5; no SP records. Stilt Sandpiper: one-three Bird's Nest Pd Aug 30-Sep 18, two-four Onon L Aug 31-Sep 5; two SP Sep 1; one Sylvan Beach Sep 18. Semipalmated: last VB Oct 14. Western: one-three Onon L Aug 25-Sep 17 (JP, FS). Sanderling: max 50 SP Aug 25; last Nov 10 SP. Northern Phalarope: one Onon L Aug 22 (JP), three Onon L Sep 6 (MR), one nr Mexico Sep 8-15 (MR). Glaucous Gull: one SP Nov 10 (MR), fairly early. Great-Black-backed: first SP Sep 9, Bonaparte's: present VB throughout period with max 85 Nov 11. Forster's Tern: one SP Aug 25-Sep 15 (MR, FS), two there Sep 23 (MR). Caspian: max 22, good count, SP Aug 25 (FS); last SP Oct 27. Black Tern: last SP Sep 23.

Snowy Owl: one Onon L Nov 13 (MB, EE). Hawk Owl: second modern regional record is one carefully studied for ½ hour n. of Peterboro Nov 18 by Mr. and Mrs. G. Church; the bird was sitting out in the open and was very tame; the observers noted the dark marks on the face, the cross-barring on the breast, and the striped tail which was long for an owl. Saw-whet Owl: five records of singles — nr Morrisvl Oct 26 (fide DA); nr Perryville Oct 28 and one killed by car nr Chittenango Oct 29 (both fide W. Sabin); one dead Deerfield Hill n of Utica Nov 10 (E. Wilkins); one dead beside road nr Pulaski Dec 2 (WS).

**Goatsuckers — Shrikes:** Nighthawk: migrating flocks of up to nine around Syr Aug 24-28; at least five hunting over a dump Syr Oct 6 (ME et al), latest ever — one still there Oct 11. Chimney Swift: last two Oakwood Oct 1, rather late. Hummingbird: last, one each Oct 2 (BS) and Oct 4 (Mrs. C. Scheider) quite late, both Syr. Kingfisher: high seven SP Sep 11.

Flicker: eight Sep 29 Big Moose, high for the area; several counts approach the high of 30 TRGMA Sep 16; one thru end of period Kenwood (nr Oneida) and Syr. Pileated: at Big Moose, Brewerton, Cazenovia, Centerville (two), Fayetteville, HIGMA, Kenwood, Oneida, Otisco, Plainville, Rome, Tully — good number of reports. Red-bellied: only noted in regular HIGMA (one) and Plainville (one-two) areas. Red-headed: Oneida vicinity, three reports (one, a pair feeding young in hole Aug 26 — H. Nodecker); New Haven late Aug (IS); one Peterboro Aug 15 (A. Carter); one Rose Hill nr Skaneateles Aug 26 (B. Dunning). Sapsucker: first migrant Oakwood (Cemetery, Syr) Sep 14; generally arr Sep 20-24; one Syr Nov BBFS. Black-backed Three-toed: one Kenwood (H. Nodecker) and a male SP (F. Clinch, WS) both Nov 25.

Kingbird: notable migrating concentration of 50 along a few miles of road nr SP Aug 12 (MR, WS). Yellow-bellied Flycatcher: one, showing yellow on breast and throat, SP Aug 25 (FS). Empidonax (sp?) Oakwood Oct 12, late (MR). Tree, Bank, and Barn Swallows migrating down SP dunes at rate of 6-12/min morning of Aug 25 (FS et al). Tree: 100 Oct 16 HIGMA (S. Hoyt et al) is high for so late a date. Cliff: concentration of about 40 Aug 22 nr Rome colonies (HA).

Blue Jay: widely remarked to be particularly numerous, e.g. 60 Oct 1 TRGMA (EE). Raven: one shot mid-Oct at Lebanon, Madison Co (specimen at Cornell) 1st modern regional one. Tufted Titmouse: still at Baldwinsville (three Nov BBFS) and Brewerton, where two reappeared about Nov 1 after summer's absence; two at North Bay also returned around Nov 1; the northeasternmost report for the Region to date is one Woodhull L s of Old Forge (Durck Benson, fide W. Sabin), Nov 18.

House Wren: last one Oct 22 Oakwood, late. Winter: one Aug 18 nr Skaneateles (WS) is early for a migrant, but they are not known to breed there; peak Sep 30, 25 SSSP-SP combined. Carolina: one Chittenango Sep 19 — mid-Nov (Mrs. H. Stickles) and one Syr Oct 2-26 (DD).

Mockingbird: one Sep 19 nr Pulaski (Dr. A. A. Allen) and one thru Oct nr Clinton (verified Nov 5 by EC) — northerly reports are becoming more frequent. Catbird: one Syr to Nov 10 (DD). Brown Thrasher: one Fayetteville first week of Nov (Mrs. H. Mathews) and one Syr thru end of period (DD). Robin: good numbers, e.g. 100 Onon Hill Sep 17 and HIGMA Oct 16; 70 Tully Oct 10 and Oneida Oct 30; last migrant Oakwood Nov 20. Bluebird: summered Peru (fide W. Minor); one Port Byron Aug 26 (FS); three around Pompey Oct (R. Benson); 25 Hillsboro Oct 6 (fide HA) is highest fall count in three years; four Rome Oct 12 (HA); two Utica Oct 23 (EC); five or more Richland late Oct (Mrs. E. Riley); one Fulton Oct 25 (Mrs. E. Cook); up to eight seen thru period to Nov 16 nr Lafayette, where birds probably nested at two sites (fide BS).

Pipit: First two SP Sep 8; max 60 Beaver L Oct 23; last six Highland Forest Nov 4. Northern Shirke: first one Nov 4 Highland Forest; one at feeder Onon Hill Nov 5 and 23 (C. Ives); one at feeder New Haven Nov 16 (IS); one HIGMA Nov 25 — indicate a fair flight. Loggerhead: only one nr Skaneateles Aug 28 (WS).

**Vireos — Warblers:** Solitary Vireo: one Aug 27 VB is early arr, but they breed in the Tug Hill, not far from there. Red-eyed: one Oct 18, very late, Onon L (DP, JP).

Good warbler counts include: ten Nashville Sep 16 TRGMA; four Parula SSSP Sep 29 and four SP Sep 30; 25 Magnolia Oakwood Sep 17; 40 Black-throated Green SSSP Sep 29; 20 Bay-breasted SSSP Sep 29. No counts of Myrtles over 40, in contrast with last year. Noteworthy last dates: Nashville Oct 7 Pulaski (FS); Black-throated Blue Oct 7 two Oakwood (ME, JP); Black-throated Green ten Oct 9 (ME, JP) and one Oct 11 (MR) both Oakwood; Myrtle 25 on Oct 31 Otisco (JP) and one Nov 2 Syr (DD); Bay-breasted one Oct 7 Pulaski (FS); Palm two Oct 26 VB (DA). Yellow-throated Warbler: one, considered to be subsp. *albilora*, constantly at suet feeder SP Nov 23 (F. Wyman, D. Reed) to 30, photographed by Cecil Duke, observed by others, — is third regional record and the first fall record.

**Blackbirds — Sparrows:** An estimated ½ million total of Starlings and icterids converged on Clay Swamp at dusk the first half of Oct. Rusty Blackbird: max 40 Oct 6 TRGMA. Cardinal: two regularly SSSP Sep; five Westerville this fall; notable count of 25 HIGMA Nov 25. Flight finches — Evening Grosbeak: only report for Syr vicinity 50 Nov 4 Fayetteville (Mrs. W. Robinson), in contrast with the many May reports this year. Pine Siskin: eight reports, with by far the highest counts 45 Texas

Nov 24 and 30 HIGMA Nov 25 (both JP). Less-common sparrows — Grasshopper: one TRGMA Oct 6, late (FS et al). Fox: Oct 26-Nov 9 Syr with max only four Oct 30; also reported, up to three, Oneida and Westernlv, in same period. Lincoln: peak Oct 6 four TRGMA, and one Oct 7 HIGMA. Lapland Longspur: one SP Nov 3 (D. McIlroy) and two Lakeview Nov 21 (JP). Snow Bunting: moderate maxima of 125 Lakeland Nov 21 (BS), and 125 and 150 L Ontario Nov 21 and 24 (JP).

**Corrigenda:** v.XII (3 & 4) Region 5, p.153ff. Bald Eagle: only one bird was seen. Short-billed Dowitcher: arr Jul 26 SP. Stilt Sandpiper: arr Jul 27 Onon L; seven Onon L Jul 28, thereafter one-two to end of period. Chimney Swift: **groups** of 30 or more. Myrtle: only one RSP (Jun 3). Grasshopper Sparrow: (add to list of places) **nr Skaneateles.**

SUNY Upstate Medical Center, 766 Irving Ave., Syracuse 10

## REGION 6 — ST. LAWRENCE

### FRANK A. CLINCH

The rainfall in August and September was above normal. There were only light frosts in late September, and it was the first week in October before the leaves in the woods began to fall. November brought only a little snow and that did not stay long. Birds had plenty of food without having to come to the feeders, and as a result small birds were not easily found. Most of the birding in this region was along Lake Ontario with El Dorado being a favorite place for shorebirds. Again this year the warblers were forgotten during the fall.

**Loons — Ducks:** Horned Grebe: at Pillar Point Nov 22. Great Blue Heron: Perch Lake Nov 11. Cattle Egret: none. Brant: Perch Lake Nov 11. Gadwall: three, Sherwin Bay Oct 11. Green-winged Teal: 25, El Dorado Aug 25. Blue-winged Teal: at El Dorado in Aug and Sep. Scaup: about 2,000, Perch Lake Nov 11. Common Goldeneye: at El Dorado Nov 10 and about 1,000 there Nov 17. Bufflehead: eight at El Dorado Nov 17. Oldsquaw: first Nov 28. White-winged Scoter: two at El Dorado Nov 17 and six at Stony Point same day. Surf Scoter: El Dorado Nov 17 (B. Starr, J. Propst). Common Scoter: eight at El Dorado Nov 17 (Starr, Propst). Hooded Merganser: 30 at Perch Lake Nov 11.

**Hawks — Owls:** The roost of Turkey Vultures near Gouverneur was occupied to early Oct; Maximum count was 38 on Sep 28; 10-20 on other occasions. Redtailed Hawk: an immature in southern Jefferson County Nov 25. Rough-legged Hawk: first seen Oct. 22; seen regularly in Nov, usually in the western part of the region.

El Dorado continues to be one of the best places to see shorebirds and the following were reported there unless otherwise stated.

Semipalmated Plover: Aug 16 to Sep 23. Killdeer: 60 on Sep 23, one Nov 17. Golden Plover: Sep 22 (Maley). Black-bellied Plover: most, 13 Sep 19, last Nov 10. Ruddy Turnstone: 25 Sep 8 and 19, last Oct 9. Common Snipe: Sep 13, Oct 9. Whimbrel: Aug 26 (Leubner). Spotted Sandpiper: last Sep 9. Greater Yellowlegs: last Oct 9. Lesser Yellowlegs: 20 on Sep 8, last Sep 13. Knot: last Sep 22. Purple Sandpiper: two at El Dorado Nov 10 and one at Stony Point keeping close company with a Sanderling Nov 17. Pectoral Sandpiper: last Sep 23. White-rumped Sandpiper: 6 Sep 5, last Sep 22. Baird's Sandpiper: 2-3 Sep 6 (A. A. Allen, Hoyt) one Sep 8 (Rusk). Least Sandpiper: most 75 Aug 25, last Sep 23. Dunlin: Sep 19 to Nov 27, most 55 Nov 10. Short-billed Dowitcher: last Sep 9. Stilt Sandpiper: Aug 16. Semipalmated Sandpiper: last Oct 9. Western Sandpiper: Sep 6 (Allen, Hoyt), one banded Sep 8 by Rochester banders. Sanderling: most 170 Sep 8, last five Nov 17. Northern Phalarope: Sep 6 to 13, one banded Sep 8. Red Phalarope: Sep 6, one in close company with a Northern (Allen, Hoyt). Great Black-backed Gull: Aug 16, several Sep 19. Caspian Tern: Sep 13. Black Tern: Sep 8. Snowy Owl: reported only by Belknap who saw two near Cape Vincent Nov 28.

**Goatsuckers — Shrike:** Flicker: 25-30 at El Dorado Sep 19, last Oct 6. Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker: a male seen in Watertown Oct 15, 19 and 20 in a dead white birch tree. (A. W. Allen, Clinch, Gordon). Eastern Kingbird: 30 at El Dorado Aug 25. Mockingbird: El Dorado Sep 8. Ruby-crowned Kinglet: numerous in the trees at El Dorado Sep 22. Pipit: 25 at El Dorado Sep 19. Cedar Waxwing: at El Dorado Aug 25 to Sep 22; very numerous in Watertown in Oct and early Nov; large flocks seen around Potsdam in Nov. Northern Shrike: none.

**Vireos — Sparrows:** Solitary Vireo: at El Dorado Sep 22. Warblers: Alfred Maley reports that he saw "literally hundreds of Myrtle, Blackpoll, Bay-breasted, Magnolia, Black-throated Green Warblers as well as many other species of small land birds in the wet, swampy cedar-and-deciduous tree woods that are back a thousand yards from the shore at El Dorado. The wind was SWW with some rain, this was on Sep 22. Myrtle Warbler: migration was for a longer period this fall; many near Clayton Oct 27.

Rusty Blackbird: at a feeder in Watertown Nov 4. Evening Grosbeak: a female at a feeder in Watertown Nov 24, but no others at feeders; a small flock seen later in Watertown. Pine Siskin: near Felts Mills Nov 28. Slate-colored Junco: seemed numerous this fall; ten at El Dorado Nov 10. Chipping Sparrow: last one, one in Watertown Nov 1. White-crowned Sparrow: last seen Nov 11, near Clayton. Lapland Longspur: an early date, Sep 6 at El Dorado. Snow Bunting: Oct 5.

173 Haley St., Watertown

## REGION 7 — ADIRONDACK - CHAMPLAIN

THOMAS A. LESPERANCE

Continuing the trend that started in early summer, this reporting period was a time of sharp contrasts weather-wise. Several days of heavy rains would be followed by clear, windy and cool days with early frosts. The middle of August was comparable to mid-October of a normal year. There was as yet no defoliation but some color had developed at the higher elevations, and a report of a light snowfall from the Altona-Moores area in the last days of August gave promise of a hurried exodus of birdlife from this area. By late September most of the hard woods had intensive defoliation, and the winds were northerly and very cold. On those few days that were typical of good birding, when one could expect to find "waves of migrants" there was little activity. At night between 9:00 PM and 11:00 PM when there was little or no wind to create extra noise many bird calls could be heard, as the birds moved by overhead. The only waves, as such were the blackbirds, mainly Rusty Blackbirds in the Keesville area and these were mixed with Cowbirds, a few Grackles and a few Red-wings. However, they were larger flocks than normally are seen of these species in this area, averaging 100-150 in most groups. Defoliation was mostly complete by mid-October.

The large crop mast, promoted by the wet summer, did not seem to hold many birds in this area. The weather can only be described as unseasonably cold, and this no doubt is the related cause to their quick exit. More Geese were noted this year and in larger wedges than in former years. Other waterfowl were in very low numbers, and the duck hunters lament is heard loud and clear regarding this situation.

The seventy-five **wing-clipped** Canada Geese, with new wing feathers regrown again were slaughtered at the Ausable Point area where they had been released in the late spring in an effort to start a breeding colony. Work which had started there to develop a recreation area, including swimming and camping facilities, concession stands, etc., continued all summer. Heavy equipment, trucks, bulldozers and many workers completed an access road across the middle of the marsh to the camping area.

Accustomed to all this activity, the geese were not shy and fell easy prey to the first gunners. This sort of thing, sponsored by the State Departments involved, (to commercializing) an otherwise ideal area for the propagation of waterfowl and in the face of a diminishing supply and against the explicit recommendations of the District Game Manager that the two projects are not compatible, is typical of recent maneuvers of these Departments in recent months.

This loss of an ideal breeding area was mentioned by me, several months ago, and a request for a review by the Federation Conservation Committee involved with these problems was made at that time. At this late date, I am sure that nothing can now be done. Copies of pertinent information will be sent to those still interested, upon request.

Contributors: D — Delahanty; A — Amstutz; K — Keji; L — Lesperance.

**Loons — Ducks:** Great Blue Heron: Aug 17 through Nov 1, Tupper L., (D); Sep 3 thru Oct 19, Raybrook Pond, (K); until Oct 19, Keesville, (L). Green Heron: until Oct 19, Keesville, (L). Canada Goose: reported from nearly all areas and in

much larger numbers (L). Snow Goose: several, Nov 28 (early), Ausable Pt. (L). Black Duck: common, where found, but lower in numbers than normal; at Ausable Pt. throughout period. Blue-w Teal, Wood Duck, Greater Scaup, Common Goldeneye and Bufflehead, Ausable Pt., throughout the period, (L).

**Hawks — Owls:** Red-tailed, Broad-wing and Rough-leg. Hawks at Keesville throughout Oct. Bald Eagle: date not given, Tupper L., by guest of (D). Osprey: Aug 31 & Sep 26, Raybrook, (K). Sparrow Hawks: Sep 23, Tupper L., (D); Keesville to end of period (L).

Semipalm. Plover: Sep 8, Ausable Pt. (D & A and Mrs. Whalen); Spotted Sandpiper: Sep 30 & Oct 2, Ausable Pt. (D). Killdeer, Golden Plover, Greater Yellowlegs, Least Sandpiper, & one Sanderling through Aug & Sep. Barred Owl: Aug 31 & Sep 26, Raybrook, (K). Hawk Owl: one, Oct 27 through Nov 5, W. of Bay Pond, Franklin Co., N. of Saranac Lake. (On Nov 3 two birds were seen) (Robert Darrow et al, rep. W. Sabin).

**Goatsuckers — Shrikes:** Swifts and most swallows were still in the area as late as Sep 20. Yellow-sh. Flicker: Raybrook (K). Yellow-br. Sapsucker: all period, Raybrook (K). Hairy Woodpecker: Tupper L. (D); all period, Raybrook (K). Downy Woodpecker: Tupper L. (D); all period, Raybrook (K). Eastern Kingbird: to Sep 12, Tupper L. (D). Least Flycatcher: to Sep 12, Tupper L. (D). Horned Lark: Tupper L. (D); Sunmount (A). Boreal Chickadee: Raybrook (K). White-br. Nuthatch: Tupper L. (D); all period, Raybrook (K). Red-br. Nuthatch: Tupper L. (D); all period, Raybrook (K). Brown Creeper: Tupper L. (D); all period, Raybrook (K). Winter Wren: Raybrook (K). Brown Thrasher: Tupper L. (D); Sunmount (A); Raybrook (K). Robins and Bluebirds remained quite late (Nov 26, last) (reported by all). A "mottled" or partial albino Robin was still around Raybrook hospital Oct 19, which caused much interest there (K). Golden-cr. Kinglet: Raybrook (K). Ruby-cr. Kinglet: Tupper L. (D); Raybrook (K). Cedar Waxwing: to Sep 12, Tupper L. (D); large flocks, Sunmount (A); Raybrook (K). Northern Shrike: Raybrook (K).

**Vireos — Warblers:** Red-eyed Vireo: Raybrook (K); thru Sep, Tupper L. (D). Warblers: The largest migration I saw was around Sep 8. There were varied warblers in this flock, the usual kinds (A). Black & White: Raybrook (K); Tupper L. (D). Tennessee: Tupper L. (D). Nashville: Raybrook (K); Tupper L. (D). Magnolia: Raybrook (K); Tupper L. (D). Black-thr. Blue: Raybrook (K). Myrtle: Raybrook (K); Tupper L. (D). Black-thr. Green: Raybrook (K). Blackburnian: Tupper L. (D). Chestnut-s.: Raybrook (K). Bay-breasted: Raybrook (K); Tupper L. (D). Ovenbird: Raybrook (K). Yellowthroat: Raybrook (K); 3 Keesville (persisted near nest site to Nov 3) (L). Wilson's: Tupper L. (D). Canada: Raybrook (K). American Redstart: Raybrook (K). Keji's observations — Aug 30 - Nov 9. Delahanty's observations through Sep. Lesperance — There were very few warblers at Keesville.

**Blackbirds — Sparrows:** Red-w Blackbird: Tupper L. (D). Rusty Blackbirds: Oct 30, Tupper L. (D); large flocks to Nov 15-20; Keesville (L). Common Grackle: Tupper L. (D); Raybrook (K). Brown-h Cowbird: Tupper L. (D); Raybrook (K).

Scarlet Tanager: until Aug 31, Raybrook (K); until Sep 13 Keesville (L). Cardinal: Tupper L. (D); one, Oct 19, Tupper L. (Mrs. Whalen). Dickcissel: to Nov 4, Tupper L. (D)\*. Evening Grosbeaks: several small flocks, Nov 2, Keesville (L); a few still around Sunmount hospital (A).

Purple Finch: to Nov 4, Tupper L. (D); Aug 30-Nov 30, Raybrook (K). Pine Siskin: Nov 6 & 7, Sunmount (A); Oct 26-Nov 23, Tupper L. (D); rather large flocks of 15 or more, as early as Oct 19, Raybrook (K). Goldfinch: Aug 30-Nov 30, Raybrook (K). Red Crossbill: Sunmount (A). Sparrows: Vesper: Aug 30-Nov 30, Raybrook (K). Slate-col. Junco: to Nov 4, Tupper L. (D); Aug 30-Nov 30, Raybrook (K). Tree: to Nov 4, Tupper L. (D); Aug 30-Nov 30, Raybrook (K). Chipping: to Nov 4, Tupper L. (D); Aug 30-Nov 30, Raybrook (K). Field: to Nov 4, Tupper L. (D); Aug 30-Nov 30, Raybrook (K). White-crown.: to Nov 4, Tupper L. (D); Aug 30-Nov 30, Raybrook (K). White-throat.: to Nov 4, Tupper L. (D); Aug 30-Nov 30, Raybrook (K). Fox: to Nov 4, Tupper L. (D); Aug 30-Nov 30, Raybrook (K). Song: to Nov 4, Tupper L. (D); Aug 30-Nov, Raybrook (K). Snow Bunting, Raybrook (K).

\* The Dickcissel came to Mrs. Delahanty's feeder, along with the common House



Sparrows, and was observed under excellent conditions by Dr. Kingsbury, Ann Parker and others. "Now I know why I have been feeding those House Sparrows all these years", quotes Mrs. Delahanty, as she remarks about this excellent record.  
Keeseville

---

## REGION 8 — MOHAWK - HUDSON

PETER P. WICKAM.

This Fall was generally cooler than average. Precipitation was close to average, which allowed short-term relief from the dry conditions of the summer, but which failed to fill the reservoirs or replenish depleted underground supplies of water. There was an early frost on Sept. 21-22, one of the earliest ever recorded, which killed most annuals, but this was followed by over a month in which there was no frost, until Oct. 25. November was considerably colder, 4.1° lower than average, with a low of 14° on the 19th. There was frost in the ground from mid-November on.

The prolonged dry weather of the summer had the predicted effect of affording exposed bars and mudflats which proved attractive to a total of 16 species of the plover and sandpiper families. The most unusual among these records were those of Dowitcher and Stilt Sandpiper — the latter the first record of the species in this area since 1945. Unusual also were the large numbers of individuals of other shorebird species observed.

Waterfowl were also observed in good numbers, with the most outstanding events of the season the amazing concentration of Red-throated Loons on Saratoga Lake, the numbers of Snow Geese observed, and the widespread occurrence of Common Scoters on Oct. 13. Among the landbirds, outstanding features were the sighting of a Western Kingbird (apparently a first record for the region), the appearance of Blue Grosbeaks in Catskill, an enormous flight of blackbirds and an excellent fall warbler and vireo migration. Other unusual species included Gadwall, Ruddy Duck, Black Vulture, Northern Three-toed Woodpecker, Philadelphia Vireo, Kentucky and Orange-crowned Warblers, and Dickcissel.

Abbreviations used: Alan Devoe Bird Club — ADBC; Schenectady Bird Club — SBC; Common — Com; throated — thr; breasted — br; crowned — cr; Saratoga — Sar; Tomhannock — Tomh; Niskayuna Wide Waters — Nisk WW; Vischer Ferry — Visch Fy; Lake — L; Reservoir — Res; Creek — Cr.

Observers: Gus Angst — GA; Pauline Baker — PB; Hortense Barton — HB; Lee Burland — LB; James H. Bush — JHB; Phil Clark — PC; Juanita Cook — JC; Hazel Eddy — HE; Paul & Georgia Erlenbach — PE, GE; Donald Foley — DF; Mabel W. French — MWF; Aden Gokay — AG; Esley Hallenbeck — EH; Marcia Kent — MK; Samuel Madison — SM; Eleanor Radke — ER; Edgar M. Reilly — EMR; Walton Sabin — WS; Mary Lou Shedd — MLS; Robert Shedd — RS; Fred & Myra Smilow — FS, MS; Beverly Waite — BW; Peter P. Wickham — PPW.

**Loons — Ducks:** Com Loon: two Oct 13, Sar L (WS, PPW); still present at end of period. Red-thr Loon: surprisingly widespread; Nov 11, Tomh Res (SBC) to Nov 25; Alcove Res (WS) with an amazing flock of 150+ at Sar L Nov 18 (SBC). Horned Grebe: six Oct 13 (WS, PPW), present through rest of period. No Pied-billed Grebes were reported. Great Blue Herons occurred throughout, max 23, Sep 19, Visch Fy (EH, PC). Green Heron: last Sep 23 (EH). No white herons were reported during the period. Black-cr Night-heron: four Aug 19 to Sep 16, Visch Fy, (EH et al) were the first of the year for the area. American Bittern: Oct 5, Ghent (PE, GE) and Oct 6, Nisk WW (PPW) were the late records. Least Bittern: reported in Aug at Castleton (LB) and Sep 15, Visch Fy (EH). Canada Goose: A big flight, with many flocks; max 2000+, over Visch Fy, Nov 4 (EH). Snow Goose: flocks Nov 4 at Delmar (fide WS) and Nov 18 at Westerlo (MK), at Round L and at Sar L (SBC) with approx 325 on the latter date. Brant: one Nov 25 at Alcove Res (WS) the only report. Gadwall: two at Stony Cr Res Oct 13-21 (EH). Baldpate: two Oct 13 at Sar L (PPW, WS) and seven Nov 4, Stony Cr Res (SBC). Pintail: Sep 15 (EH, PC) to Nov 4 (SBC). Green-winged Teal: Sep 8 (EH, PC) to end of period. Blue-winged Teal: last Oct 13 (WS) and 14 (JHB). Wood Duck: a late record, two Nov 17, Tomh Res (PPW). Redhead: one Oct 24, Visch Fy (EH, PC) the lone record of period. Ring-necked Duck: three Oct 21, Stony Cr Res (EH et al) only record in my possession. Canvasback: first report three, Sar L, Nov 25 (EH) —

remained through end of period. Greater Scaup: one Nov 11 (SBC) and twelve Nov 28 (EH) at Sar L. Lesser Scaup: Oct 13 (WS, PPW) through end of period. Com Goldeneye: three Oct 27, Sar L (EH, PC); numbers built up rapidly after Nov 15. Bufflehead: Nov 17 (EH) and thereafter. Oldsquaw: one Oct 27, Sar L (EH, PC) and frequently through rest of period. White-winged Scoter: three Nov 18, Sar L (SBC) to end of period. Com Scoter: an unbelievable number present Oct 13, with 75, Nisk WW (HE); 140, Alcove and Basic Res (MK); 22, Round L; and 325, Sar L (WS, PPW). The bird is normally uncommon to rare in this area. What might have caused this unexpected appearance? Ruddy Duck: one Oct 13, Round L (WS, PPW); two Nov 11, Tomh Res (SBC) and one Nov 25, Alcove Res (WS). Hooded Merganser: widely reported in numbers after Oct 15. Com Merganser: numbers rapidly built up after first record Nov 11, Tomh Res (SBC). Red-br Merganser: seen sparingly throughout period after first record, seven, Sar L, Oct 13 (WS, PPW).

**Hawks — Owls:** Turkey Vulture: recorded in Columbia Co. until Oct 16 (ADBC). Black Vulture: one, northwestern Columbia Co., Sep 15 (SBC), is another indication of recent wandering by this species. Many observers remarked on the low numbers of hawks. There was only one Rough-legged Hawk reported: one, Sar, Nov 18 (SBC). Peregrine Falcon: one, Altamont, Aug 25 (BW) and one, Meadowdale, Sep 9 (EH). No eagles were reported. Soras were unrecorded through the period. Virginia Rail: Sep 15 (SBC) (late). Com Gallinule: Sep 19 (EH, PC) (late). American Coot: 19, Oct 11-17, Tomh Res (SBC) was the only record. The following records may give some idea of the extent of the shorebird migration in this area. Semipalmated Plover: 1-2, Aug 19-Oct 13, Stony Cr Res (PPW). Black-bellied Plover: one, Stony Cr Res, Sep 1 (BW, MLS) — Nov 3 (EH, PC); one, Castleton, Oct 5 (JC, ER). Common Snipe: outstanding was a group of at least 50, near Catskill, Oct 13 (JHB). Spotted Sandpiper: last Sept 30, Visch Fy (GA). Solitary Sandpiper: last Sept 19, Visch Fy (EH, PC). Greater Yellow-legs: many reports to Nov 11 (SBC); max 24, Oct 21, Visch Fy (EH). Lesser Yellow-legs: reports of 1-4 to Oct 2 (BW et al). Pectoral Sandpiper: many reports to Nov 7 (EH, PC), max 10, Oct 1, Visch Fy (EH). Least Sandpiper: Aug 19 (RS, MLS) to Oct 13 (PPW, WS) Dunlin: many reports, Oct 16 (HE) — Nov 11 (EH); max 14, Oct 17, Stony Cr Res (EH, PC). Dowitcher: one, Sep 30, Stony Cr Res (GA et al). Stilt Sandpiper: one, Sep 30 (GA et al) — Oct 13 (EH, PC), Visch Fy. Semipalmated Sandpiper: Aug 19 (EH) — Oct 16 (HE); max 20, Oct 1, Stony Cr Res (EH, PC). Sanderling: to Oct 2 (BW, MLS). No terns or unusual gulls were reported during the period. Yellow-billed Cuckoo: late report, Ghent, Oct 10 (PE, GE). Resident Screech, Great Horned and Barred Owls were the only owls reported.

**Goatsuckers — Shrikes:** Nighthawk: most left in Sep, with a late bird at Loudonville Oct 18 (MWF). Chimney Swift: left unobtrusively, late date Sep 18, New Concord (ER). Ruby-thr Hummingbird: migrated through in Aug and early Sep, last Sep 21, Canaan (AG). Red-headed Woodpecker: an adult was at Ghent Oct 17 (PE, GE) and an immature at Canaan Oct 23 (AG). Sapsuckers were observed widely until Oct 14 (MWF). An Northern Three-toed Woodpecker was observed stripping bark from some dying red pines near Schenectady on Nov 26 (I. S. Jacobs). Eastern Kingbirds were seen until Sep 15, and a **Western Kingbird** was observed at close range in Meadowdale Sep 17 (BW, MLS). Crested Flycatcher: last Sep 10, Ghent (PE, GE). Olive-sided Flycatcher: last Sep 30, Delmar (SM). Phoebe: late record Oct 20, Catskill (JHB). The swallows departed (or, better, simply disappeared) early. Late dates were: Tree, Sep 19 (EH, PC); Bank: Aug 19 (PPW); Rough-winged: Aug 19 (PPW); Barn: Sep 9 (EH); Purple Martin: Sep 9 (EH); Cliff: Aug 19 (PPW). Red-br Nuthatch: observed in good numbers throughout period. House Wren: one, Castleton, Oct 3 (JC), late. Winter Wren: recorded widely to end of Oct. Carolina Wren: still has not recovered from recent severe winters, and was only reported from Columbia and Greene Counties, the southernmost part of the arena. Long-billed Marsh-Wren: disappeared inconspicuously, late date Sep 15 (SBC). Catbird: most had disappeared by mid-Oct, but one was reported at a feeding station in Rensselaer the last week in Nov (fide PPW). Robins lingered throughout the period. Last reports of other thrushes were: Wood, Nov 4 (PE, GE); Hermit, Nov 4 (PE, GE); Swainson's, Oct 18 (HB); Veery, Sep 4 (ER, FS,

MS); Gray-cheeked: Sep 15 (FS, MS). Bluebird: seen widely throughout area singly or in small groups until Nov 18 (BW). Pipit: a good migration, Oct 5 (JC) — Nov 5 (PE, GE), max 35, Oct 20, Tomh Res (PPW). A Shrike was seen Sep 22 at Petersburg (PE, GE).

**Vireos — Sparrows:** The vireo and warbler migration seemed a good one, with pronounced waves noted by observers on Aug 18-19, Sep 8, 19, 24, and Oct 4. One observer (ER) termed it the "best in several years." Late dates for the vireos included: Yellow-thr, Oct 6, Niskayuna (HE); Solitary, Oct 21, Loudonville (MFW); Red-eyed, Oct 11, New Concord (ER); and Warbling, Sep 15, Meadowdale (PPW). A Philadelphia Vireo was reported at a birdbath in New Concord, Sep 20 (ER).

Late records for the warblers were as follows: Golden-winged, Sep 16, Castleton (JC); Tennessee, Oct 12, New Concord (ER); Nashville, Oct 19, Loudonville (MWF); Parula, Sep 24, New Concord (ER); Black-thr Green, many reported, last Oct 10 (ADBC); Magnolia, Oct 20, Ghent (AG); Cape May, Oct 10, New Concord (ER); Myrtle, Nov 11, Tomh Res (SBC); Black-thr Blue, Sep 25, New Concord (ER); Blackburnian, Oct 2, New Concord (ER); Bay-breasted, Sep 22 (ADBC); Blackpoll, Oct 15, Catskill (JHB); Pine, Sep 18, New Concord (ER); Palm, Oct 3, Westerlo (MK); Northern Water-thrush, Sep 16 (ADBC); Yellow-throat, Oct 12, Loudonville (MWF); and Wilson's, Oct 4, New Concord (ER). Surprisingly, there were no reports of Redstarts seen after late August. Three Orange-cr Warblers were at Old Chatham Oct 21 (EMR). A Kentucky Warbler was recorded Sep 25 at Ghent (PE, GE) where the species has appeared regularly in recent years, and one was at Loudonville Aug 18 (MWF). Early Rusty Blackbirds were seen at Visch Fy Sep 23 (EH) and Sep 30 (GA), when 200 were noted. A flock of Cowbirds, Grackles, and (mainly) Redwings which was so large it staggers the imagination was observed at sunrise Oct 27 just north of Tivoli along the Hudson River. The observer (DF), a state biologist, estimated the flock to be one-quarter mile wide, and 200 feet high; it took 18 minutes to pass him, literally darkening the sky. Well over 100,000,000 birds were estimated in the flock.

The last Scarlet Tanagers were observed Aug 26 (SBC), and the last Rose-br Grosbeaks were at Ghent (PE, GE) and New Concord (ER) Sep 26. Two adult male Blue Grosbeaks were seen Oct 12 in Catskill by an observer previously familiar with the bird. (Dr. W. Myers). Indigo Bunting: last Oct 6, Niskayuna (PPW). There were only three records of Evening Grosbeaks and none of Pine Grosbeaks. Pine Siskin: flocks were seen at Old Chatham (PE, GE) and at Rensselaerville (MK) early in Nov. Towhees were recorded until mid-Oct, last Oct 21, Niskayuna (HE). Savannah Sparrow: last Oct 20, Tomh (PPW). Grasshopper Sparrow: last Oct 14, northern Rensselaer County (SBC). Vesper Sparrow: last Oct 21, Schodack Center (LB). Junco: first recorded in areas where it does not breed, Oct 2, Loudonville (MWF) and in large flocks in mid-Oct. Tree Sparrows were first seen Oct 25 in Columbia Co. (ADBC) and Field Sparrows were recorded until Nov 1 at Ghent (PE, GE). There were a number of records of White-cr Sparrows, from Sep 28 (JC) — Oct 28 (HE). First White-thr Sparrows seen Sep 11 (PB). Fox Sparrows appeared Sep 28 at Ghent (PE, GE) and were recorded until Nov 24 at New Concord (ER). Lincoln's Sparrows were seen from Aug 27 (BW) — Oct 4 (ER). Swamp Sparrow: last Nov 17, Tomh Res (PPW). Snow Bunting: seen Oct 27 (RS), South Bethlehem, and flocks were seen throughout the rest of the period.

Box 465A, RFD #4, Troy

---

## REGION 9 — DELAWARE - HUDSON

EDWARD D. TREACY

After a summer characterized by severe draught, this autumn was about as normal as they come. August continued dry as did September; but October and November were comparatively wet with average to below average temperatures.

Several reporters referred to the season as "unspectacular," but others called it "tremendous", especially in hawks and warblers. Undoubtedly for certain species it was a good fall migration, but the dates of big number of birds varied in different parts of the region, leading one to conclude that there were no generally widespread movements, merely local waves.

The cone and seed crop seems to be good to excellent, and acorns are to be found in good numbers.

Abbreviations used: First four or five letters of each county. MBC — Mearns Bird Club.

List of Contributors: HA — Helen Alexander; BA — Bob Augustine; BB — Bob Bruce; CC — Carrie Carnwright; WC — W. Claire; RC — Robert Connor; CD — Christine Daly; ID — Iris Dean; BD — Bob Deed; MD — Margaret Dye; JD — John Dye; ME — Martha Earl; EG — Ed Gamble; PG — P. Garthwaite; JG — J. Germond; RS — Ruth Grierson; SG — Stanley Grierson; BH — Bud Holden; Dr. MH — Dr. Marjorie Hopper; FH — Fred Hough; MH — Marshall Howe; FI — Frances Irving; MI — Morton Isler; PJ — Paul Jeheber; CJ — Clifford Johnston; JK — J. Key; MK — M. Key; RK — Ruth Klevisahl; SL — Mrs. Seegar LaRue; EL — Eugene LeBleu; JL — John LeMaire; ML — Mabel Little; DL — D. Lloyd; AM — Andrew McWaters; JM — Joe Malone; BM — Brother C. Michael; KN — Ken Niven; BP — Barbara Peters; EP — Eleanor Pink; ET — Edward D. Treacy; SU — Sarah Uhelyhi; MV — M. Van Wagner; OW — Otis Waterman; BW — Barbara Whitcomb; RW — R. Wood.

**Loons — Ducks:** Common Loon: Unreported from most of the region. A single bird was at Highland Res., Middletown, Oran on Sep 11; and a pair on Sep 14 (ID). Grebe reports were down in numbers, but Pied-billed and Horned were reported. Snowy Egret: One reported at Dover Plains, Dutch, Sept 30 & Oct 1 (JK, MK). This is the only county record since 1929. American Bittern: Just one reported, Basher Kill, Oct 3 (MBC). Least Bittern: Two Basher Kill, Sep 22 (MBC). Canada Goose: Migration average to better; reported in numbers during early Sep; Dutch Sep 3 & 4; Oran Sep 7. Ken Niven reports the biggest flock he's ever seen in Sull — 250 at Wanaksink Lake on Oct 16. Snow Goose: Two flocks of 150 and 35 observed flying over Conn's Hook, Hudson Riv. Oran, Nov 4 (PJ & EDT). Blue Goose: Two birds of this species observed with the two afore mentioned flocks. Ducks: Reported fewer in numbers in Dutch, but normal elsewhere. Pintail: Only report that of three birds in Dutch. Green-winged Teal: Scarce throughout region, only report from Dutch (BM). Wood Duck: About 75, Basher Kill on Oct 3 (ID). The last birds of this species left the Tri-Loba Hill Sanct. on Nov 5 (SG). Canvasback: Thirteen Dutch on Nov 11 (BM). Bufflehead: Two at Pound Ridge, West on Nov 2 increased to 28 by Nov 4 (RG, SG). Common Scoter: This species, which Mearns described in the late 1800's as "very abundant during migration", and only 60 years later was described as "exceedingly rare in fall" by Griscom, appeared at Kiamesha Lake, Sull on Oct 13. Twenty birds were observed (KN). Ruddy Duck: A single bird noted on Congers Lake, Rock on the early date of Oct 3 (MI); eleven reported at Middletown, Oran on Oct 15 (BP).

**Hawks — Owls:** Although several observers reported good hawk movements, their migration in general could be described as poor. Turkey Vultures were numerous especially in October, and two of this species persisted at Crugers Is. until Nov 11 (BM). A few good flights of Broadwings were reported: Sep 16 saw a heavy flight over Rock (BD), and 193 were observed shortly after 6 p. m. over the USMA Reservation at West Point, Oran (BB). Rough-legged Hawk: One bird observed during Burroughs Nat. Hist. Soc. Shawangunk hawkwatch on Oct 13, and another reported from Dutchon Sep 20. Bald Eagle: Two reports from Oran; one mature bird at Arden Sept 15 (ME), and one immature at USMA Reservation (EL). One immature bird was found shot at Constitution Is. Putn and reported to (MD). Shorebirds: The excellent movement experienced in Aug continued throughout most of the region during Sep. Only Dutch reported the shorebird migration as poor. Semipalmated Plover: Reported on Sep 6 and 19 from Lake DeForest, Rock (EG). Black-bellied Plover: One Hudson River at Cornwall, Oran, Aug 19 (ET, PJ). Solitary Sandpiper: One Sep 24 at Spring Valley Municipal Park (EG); and a new late record for Rock. Two of this species were found in Greenville, Oran on Sep 29 (ID). Yellow-legs: Both species represented. Two Lesser Yellow-legs reported from Dutch at Crugers Is., Nov 11 (BM). Pectoral Sandpiper: Found in numbers throughout Oran; remained in the Mt. Hope - Greenville area till Oct 3 (ID). Dunlin: One, Pleasant Valley, Dutch, Oct 13-15 was the second record for that county. The first, a dead bird found Oct 3, 1961 at Crugers Is. Semipalmated Sandpiper: Five at Elm Pond in Greenville, Oran Sep 9; one bird persisted till Sep 29 (ID). Terns:

None reported. Owls: Only Barred reported, and one Saw-whet killed by a cat in Bedford Village, West (CD).

**Goatsucker — Shrikes:** Nighthawks started moving through the region on Aug 17 where they were reported from Sull as "migrating by the hundreds for several days" (KN). Small flights were observed over West on Aug 20 and 31, and over Dutch on Aug 23. Ruby-throated Hummingbird: A male reported on the late date of Oct 3 at Cornwall, Oran (RK). Pileated Woodpecker: Reports increasing in Oran, Fran and Jack Kniep observed a bird at their suet feeder in Middletown on Nov 17, and again on Nov 24; they believe it still comes but have not observed it recently; their belief is based on the rate at which the suet disappears. **Red-bellied Woodpecker:** This extremely rare visitor appeared at the suet feeder of Mr. & Mrs. Ed Jessup at Monroe, Oran, on Nov 11 and is still there at this writing. Red-headed Woodpecker: One observed at Standfordville, Dutch on Oct 23 (JG). Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker: One at Barrytown, Dutch, Sept 23 (BM). This is the second record for Dutch. Flycatchers: Only report that of a late crested Flycatcher for Rock, on Sept 22 at Germonds (EG). Swallows: "Thousands of Tree Swallows at Brown's Pond, Newburgh on Oct 17" (MD); seems to be a late date for such a number. A Barn Swallow approached the late date for this species in Rock when one was observed at Lake DeForest on Oct 4 (MI). Blue Jay: A good movement observed along the Schawangunks in Ulst, but no indication of a complete withdrawal as was the case last year. Raven: One reported Sep 22 by the Fyke Nature Soc. of N. J. while on a hawkwatch on Mt. Peter near Warwick, Oran. Tufted Titmouse: One observed atop Hanover Mt. in the Catskills at an elevation of 2600 ft. No date given (FH). Red-breasted Nuthatch: Observed on several occasions in Oran, West and Dutch. A good record for this erratic transient. Brown Creeper: An early fall date of Sep 7 for Rock when one was observed at West Nyack (FI). Winter Wren: Reported from Dutch, Oran, West and Putn; the latter county reported "flight was wonderful" (ML). Short-billed Marsh Wren: Rock had its first record in ten years when one was observed near New City on Oct 4 (MI). Mockingbird: Reports increasing; one from Dutch at Pleasant Valley Sep 21 (MV); one at Chester, Oran on Sep 23 (SU); a maximum of three at the home of Frad Rasmussen near Middletown, Oran on Oct 4; and two at Hawthorne, West, resident since Dec 1961 (BA). This species has been breeding in Rock for several years now. Thrushes: Usual numbers reported from Dutch, but poor movement noted in Putn. Wood Thrush: Observed Oct 31 (late) at Tomahawk Lk. Oran (BW). Swainson's Thrush: Last noted Oct 27 in Dutch (WC). Gray-cheeked Thrush: Late dates were noted Oct 24 at Brinton Brook Sanct. Harmon, West. (JM); and Oct 28 at Storm King Mt., Cornwall, Oran (MD, JD). Bluebird: Numerous reports, but no more than usual. People are all too aware of their diminishing numbers. Reports of largest concentrations came from USMA at West Point where about 40 birds were seen on Sep 21 and again on Oct 29 (PJ). Blue-gray Gnatcatcher: Numbers of last spring seem to have continued into the fall; one bird at Briarcliff, West on Aug 20 (BH, MH); one, at Basher Kill, Oran on Aug 27 (ID); another Sep 7 at Chester, Oran (SU). Pipit: Flocks "few and far between." Cedar Waxwing: Reported fewer than the last two years. Northern Shrike: An extremely early date of **Sept 5** at Burnside, Oran (MD).

**Vireos — Warblers:** Yellow-throated vireo: Late birds, Sep 26 at Lake DeForest, Rock (MI) and Oct 21, Dutch (DL). Solitary Vireo: Migrants "much fewer than last year" (OW). Red-eyed Vireo: None reported during the month of Oct. Warbling Vireo: A late bird in West on Oct 6 (BA, MH). Warblers: Fred Hough reported the warbler movements in Ulst as normal, but Mrs. Little reported them as poor in Putn. Most other observers reported excellent flights. There were no widespread fronts moving through the region however, and reports were merely of local activity. Waves were reported on Aug 22, Sep 15-29 in Dutch; Aug 16 in Oran; Sep 22 and Oct 3 in Rock; and Sep 13-26 in West. Tennessee Warbler: Five early birds reported at Pleasantville, West, Sep 9 (MH); a very late bird on Oct 3 in Rock (MI). Orange-crowned Warbler: One killed by a car near Suffern on Oct 13 (JL). Nashville Warbler: Particularly numerous in the Dutch area (OW). Magnolia Warbler: More numerous than usual. A late record of Oct 27 in Sull (KN) was topped by a phenomenal **Nov 6** date at Palisades, Rock (Dr. MH). Cape May Warbler: As in the case of the Nashville, quite common in Dutch (OW). Black-

throated Blue Warbler: A total of 20 birds seen on Sep 21 at Hawthorne, West (BA). Myrtle Warbler: Normally plentiful. Black-throated Green: Numbers seem to be up. Bay-breasted Warbler: The low numbers of last spring returned to normal this fall. Black-poll Warbler: "In numbers uncountable" (OW) and generally concurred in by other reporters from most counties; extremely late date of **Nov 8** at Hawthorne, West (BA). Pine Warbler: This bird is usually rare in any season, but **22** were reported during the month of Sep in Dutch; Rock had one report on Sep 7 in Upper Nyack (Dr. MH); and one reported from Mt. Kisco, West (AM). Prairie Warbler: 16 reports from Dutch in Sep with the last report on Sep 21. Palm Warbler: Last found in Dutch on Oct 22; made an early appearance on Sep 3 at Hawthorne, West (BA). Connecticut Warbler: This rare fall migrant was well reported by Bob Augustine in West last year, and his report of five this year brought his two year total to fourteen; this is more than most local birders can hope to see in a life time. Three birds of this species were reported from Dutch on Sep 19, 23 & 24 (JK, MK, PG); and three birds were reported from Rock on Sep 20, 22 and 26, of the latter birds, two were at Bardonia (RC) and one was killed by a cat near there (MI). Mourning Warbler: Rock has its first fall record this year on Sep 22 at Haverstraw (RC, MI); reports of single birds on Sep 21 and 22 at Hawthorne, West (BA).

Yellow-breasted Chat: None found in Dutch this fall, and none reported from any place but West where one was observed on Sep 8 (BA). Hooded Warbler: Rock tied its late date of Sep 22 with a single bird at Rockland Lk. (RC, MI).

**Blackbirds — Sparrows:** Bobolink: Flocks of about 50 birds each were at Hawthorne, West on Aug 20 and Sep 15 (BA). Rusty Blackbird: Reports fewer than other years. Most other blackbirds seem to be up in numbers if that's possible. Northern Finches did not make an appearance this fall and except for a few sporadic reports of Evening Grosbeak, there probably will be no major influx. Indigo Bunting: one Oct 7, Hawthorne, West (BA), and the other in Dutch Oct 8 (MV), both late dates. Dickcissel: Reported Sep 2 & 3 at LaGrangville, Dutch (RW) and Oct 25 & 29 at Pleasant Valley, Dutch (MV). One bird at Hawthorne, West, from Sep 25 thru Oct 26 (BA). Evening Grosbeak: Few reports from Sull and Oran; Sep 18 (early) at Cornwall, Oran (CJ). Purple Finch: Scarce all summer and fall. House Finch: Two pair at Upper Nyack, Rock feeder from Nov 5 through to this writing (DR., MH); the third reliable record for the county. The first record for Oran was a single bird at Cornwall Oct 25 (MD). Redpoll: A single bird at Sugar Loaf, Oran Nov 3 (SL). Pine Siskin: Several birds were catching moths on a porch at Cornwall on Nov 6 (CC). Sparrows: Migration generally good throughout region particularly White-crowned. Slate-colored Junco: Very early birds reported at Balmville, Oran on Sep 7 (BH); from Warwick, Oran on Sep 8 (HA); general influx average to better. Tree Sparrow: Early dates in Oran and Ulster; Sep 26 in the former (RK) and Sep 29 in the latter (WC). Reported as low in numbers in Putnam (ML) but normal elsewhere. White-crowned Sparrow: One of the better years for this species. White-throated Sparrow: Appeared early in West at Cross River on Sep 13 (MH). Fox Sparrow: Well represented throughout region, but not as good as some years. Lincoln Sparrow: Six reports in Dutch and two in West. Snow Bunting: No reports thru Nov 15.

Bellwood Lake, Highland Falls

---

## REGION 10 — MARINE

JOHN J. ELLIOTT

Regular rains throughout the period, provided sufficient moisture for a good growing season. Moderate temperatures continued with few interruptions and unusual warm weather was recorded in mid-October and early November. One approaching late-summer hurricane veered off to the northeast. It was reportedly unproductive of southern rarities.

Flooding of the marshes occurred several times with extreme high tides which, along with cold northeast winds, cleared out any abundance of lingering marsh birds, Sharp-tailed and Seaside Sparrows. Small land birds came through in several good September flights with numerous warblers reported. The Northern Water-thrush, however, generally arriving in early August, was sparingly reported even by mid-

August and the Olive-sided Flycatcher, another early August bird, slipped through practically unseen. Great flocks of Snowy Egrets again were dominant along the south shore of western Long Island and a lesser number of Common Egrets. The Little Blue Heron remains comparatively scarce to a decade ago. As for the Louisiana Heron, a flock of four, October 13 at Jones Beach, (J. Elliott, C. Ward) undoubtedly provides a maximum figure for this rare species of 10 years ago. Peculiarly, enthusiastic reports of flocks of Cattle Egrets last spring on eastern Long Island died away almost completely with the scarcity or absence of this species since.

An interesting story comes from Richard Cohen, of the Queens County Bird Club, of a Yellow Rail found under the Manhattan bridge in New York City as it tried to hide in a tiny grass patch. Found by a friend, it was brought to Cohen who cared for it during the day and released it at evening at the Jamaica Bay Sanctuary, where it ran off and hid.

Regarding the Bluebird, a slight increase has been noted on eastern Long Island, and the Hermit Thrush has been noted again in one or two areas from which it had disappeared, apparently affected by the spraying program of several years ago. An interesting late pelagic report: 20 to 25 Cory's Shearwater and several thousand Wilson's Petrels, south of Ambrose Lightship, Aug 27 (E. Mudge).

Abbreviations used below are as follows: JB — Jones Beach; JBS — Jamaica Bay Sanctuary.

Contributors: IA — I. Alperin; BBC — Baldwin Bird Club; JB — J. Bull; PB — P. Buckley; Mrs. MC — Mrs. M. Cornell; RC — R. Cohen; AD — A. Dignan; ADo — Aline Dove; JE — J. Elliott; NE — N. Elliott; EG — E. Good; EL — E. Livine; RL — R. Latham; EM — E. Mudge; EMo — E. Morgan; KM — K. Malone; WN — W. Norse; DP — D. Puleston; PP — P. Post; Q — Queens County Bird Club; GR — G. Raynor; LBT — Linnanean Boat Trip; Tu — Tudor; CW — C. Ward; EW — E. Whalen; SY — S. Yeaton.

**Loons — Ducks:** Common Loon: Captree, 50 on Oct 9 (IA). Eared Grebe: JBS, during Nov (many observers). Shearwater: two, 30 miles offshore, Aug 18 (Tu). Gannet: JB, estimated 250, Oct 27 (CW). Double-crested Cormorant: JB, Nov 6, generally distributed over ocean surface (JE); Fire Island, Oct 15, 1,000 (IA). Herons: Little Blue Heron: JB, Aug 18, four (SY). Latest White Herons at JB, singles, Snowy, Common, Nov 6 (JE); Peak at JBS, 150 Snowy, Oct 2 (WN). Glossy Ibis: nest found at JBS in 1962 (PP); still present into Nov (WN). Whistling Swan: JB, Nov 12, five (Max) (CW). Canada Goose: 650 at Fire Island, Oct 15 (IA). Brant: first large flock over ocean numbering 2,000, Nov 22 at Moriches (IA); early individual at Shinnecock, Aug. 28 (GR). Snow Goose: 150-200 at JB, Nov 5, also two Blue Geese (CW) European Widgeon: Hempstead, Nov 18, one (ML). Shoveller, late Aug brood at JBS, (PB, WN); also three seen at Moriches, Aug 18 (many obs.). Wood Duck, Manorville, Sep 13 five (GR); Mill Neck, four in late Aug (JE). American Eider, JB, one on Nov 24 (SY). Scoter flock, Oct 15, Fire Island, 2,000 unidentified, 250 White-winged and 500 Common (IA). Duck count, JB, Nov 20, 1,000 Black Ducks, 200 American Widgeon, 25 Pintails, two Shovellers, one Redhead, 15 Scaup (BBC).

**Hawks — Owls:** See Field notes for hawk records, as a special report for Region 10 is included there by Cornelius Ward. King Rail: flushed on Sep 14, JBS (WN). Common Gallinule: good nesting season with over 30 young, JBS; some still present till end of period (WN). Yellow Rail: Manhattan, Oct 18, one, released at JBS, same day (RC). Killdeer: very scarce at Orient, only one record all summer and fall (RL). Golden Plover: Orient, Sep 10 to Oct 7, three to five birds (RL); Eastport, two, Oct 7 (GR). Black-bellied Plover, Short Beach, Oct 11, also 300 Dunlin (AD). The Black-bellied Lingered very commonly into late Nov. Oystercatcher: Moriches, Aug 14, four (many obs.), present to Sep 30 (DP, GR). Woodcock: Alley Pond, Nov 11, one (SY); common in Greenport woods, Aug 16 (RL). Meager Upland Plover flight: first Orient, Aug 16 (RL). Willet: six in Moriches, Aug 18 (Q); one at Orient, Sep 10 (RL). There was a fair flight of Knot, Pectoral Sandpipers, White-rumped and one or two records of Baird's. Purple Sandpiper, Montauk, Nov 10, 16 (GR). Buff-breasted Sandpiper: Jamaica Bay, Sep 28, one (KM); Oct 1, one dead (JB). Marbled Godwit, Moriches, Aug 18, one (numerous observers); three or four at Jamaica Bay in Oct. Hudsonian Godwit: Moriches, Aug 18, 10. Wilson's Phalaropes: 3, Aug 18, Morches (Q).

Very few records of white-winged gulls; an abundance of summer plumaged Herring and Ring-billed Gulls as adults. Bonaparte's Gulls increased at the end of the period. Generally, Common Terns left at their regular time, but stragglers continued on into Oct. Several Caspian Terns were reported, and two Royal Terns at Moriches, Sep 1 (GR). Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Babylon, Oct 31, one caught by cat (IA). Several records of Barn and Great Horned Owls and also of Saw-whet, with one of the latter dead, Wantagh Causeway, Nov 17 (JE).

**Goatsuckers — Shrikes:** Nighthawk: good flight at Babylon with 30 on Sep 19 (IA); eight at Manorville, Aug 30 (GR). Red-headed Woodpecker recorded with singles, Captree, Sep 19 (IA); Oct 10, Tobay (IA); Inwood, same day (WN); Dix Hills, Oct 25 (EG). Off-shore flight of Cliff Swallows, Barn Swallows and other small birds seen in Aug (LBT). Flycatchers: Western Kingbird, Manorville, Sep 8, one (GR); Northport, Sep 26, also Nov 7 to 16 (EM). Phoebe: rare on eastern Long Island on the north fork, only record for Orient, one, Sep 26 to 28 (RL). There was a fair flight of Empidonax with Yellow-bellied reported at Manorville, Aug 19 (GR) and several records on western Long Island in Sep. The Olived-sided went practically unreported. Northern Horned Lark was late. Orient: Nov 1-3, first seen (RL). Bank and Rough-winged Swallows passed through early. Great flocks of Tree Swallows lingered at JB with estimated 15,000 to 20,000, Oct 6 (JE, CW). Magpie: daily at Greenwood Cemetery to end of period (EW). Several records of Tufted Titmouse, two at Tackapausha Preserve, Nov 9 (EM). There was a very poor flight of Red-breasted Nuthatches — first, Aug 16, Inwood (WN). Winter Wren appeared in fair numbers and a Short-billed Marsh Wren was noted at Inwood, Sep 19 (WN). Increase of Hermit Thrush on eastern Long Island; two on breeding ground, Coram, Aug 24 (JE); still scarce migrant at Orient (RL). Bluebird: Manorville, Sep 8 to Oct 14: maximum 10, Sep 29 (GR), several other records. Gnatcatcher: Far Rockaway, Aug 22, one (JB); latest Orient, Sep 21 (RL). First Pipits at Orient, Sep 7 (RL). Bohemian Waxwing, one at Roslyn, latter Nov (ADo). Migrant Shrike: five records, Aug 23 to Sep 19.

**Vireos — Warblers:** Yellow-throated Vireo, Sep 7, Manorville (GR). Three or four records of Philadelphia Vireo; JB Sep 8, one (JE, Tu). Warblers came through in several good flight days in Sep and one or two good days in late Aug. Prothonotary Warbler, Kentucky, Mourning and Connecticut reported in one day at JB (num. obs.). A Yellow Warbler hit the Empire State Bldg. and was picked up dead Nov 11 (late) (JB). First Northern Water-Thrush was seen at Orient, Aug 16 (RL); there were several records of Mourning Warblers at Manorville, JB; a late Hooded Warbler at JB, Oct 14 (CW); a fairly early Wilson's Warbler at JB, Sep 8 (Tu). The Canada Warbler went through rather early with other southern tier county species. Late Redstart, Riis Park, one on Nov 9 (WN); one, Nov 10-14 at Seaford (NE). Late Chat at JB, Nov 12 (SY).

**Blackbirds — Sparrows:** There was a fair flight of Bobolinks; several reports of Rusty Blackbirds in mid-Nov. Grackles left early, but Red-wings lingered and a late Orchard Oriole was seen at Inwood, Aug 23 (WN). Blue Grosbeak: Orient, Sep 1 (RL); also one at Gilgo, early Sep, (CW). Dickcissel, two early, Aug 17, JB (CW). House Finches coming to feeder in Westchester (Mrs. MC). Redpolls arrived with Siskins and Goldfinches, Nov 16 at Babylon with 25 at feeder and small flock seen at JB, Nov 19 (IA). Ipswich Sparrow: several early Nov records at Jamaica Bay; one Nov 10, Montauk (GR). Lark Sparrow: singles, Riis Park, Sep 21 (WN); Sep 26 (KM); Baxter Creek, Sep 23 (PB). Oregon Junco: JB, Oct 28, one (AD, JE and SW). There was a good flight of Chipping, Field and Swamp Sparrows; several Clay-colored records: White-crowned not overly abundant; Fox Sparrow appeared at the end of the period; Lincoln Sparrow was fairly numerous on western Long Island with five or six seen on the North Shore (ADo). Lapland Longspur appeared in late Nov, but first Snow Buntings came through with 25 at Fire Island, Oct 22; 55 at Oak Beach on Nov 2; 150 at JB, Nov 19, and 60 at Smith's Point (IA).

3994 Park Avenue, Seaford, L. I.



FEDERATION OF NEW YORK STATE BIRD CLUBS, INC.<sup>1</sup>  
MEMBERSHIP DIRECTORY

†—Charter Member                      \*\*\*—Life Member                      \*\*—Supporting Member  
 $\frac{1}{2}$ \*\*\*—First Life Installment                       $\frac{1}{2}$ \*\*—Second Life Installment  
 \*—Sustaining Member                      Others—Annual Members

Ackley, David M., 49 Crosley Terrace, Hillsdale, New Jersey	-----	1956
Ackley, Mrs. Willard D., Mansion House, Kenwood Station, Oneida	-----	1953
Adelson, Richard H., Remsen Lane, RFD 1, Oyster Bay, L. I.	-----	1951
Aherns, Ruth, 18 Barker St., Jamestown	-----	1960
* Allen, Dr. Arthur A., Laboratory of Ornithology, Cornell University, Ithaca	-----	1959
Allen, Arthur W., 561 Eastern Blvd., Watertown	-----	1957
* Allen, David G., 23 Sapsucker Woods Rd., Ithaca	-----	1962
Allison, W. H., 1 Norman Ave., Auburn	-----	1952
Alperin, Irwin M., 187 Cedar Lane, Babylon	-----	1950
Alsever, Dr. William D., 219 Hurlburt Rd., Syracuse 3	-----	1953
Amstutz, Miss Agnes A., V. A. Hospital, Tupper Lake	-----	1951
Angst, Gustave, 2154 Rosendale Rd., Schenectady 9	-----	1962
Annabel, Mrs. Russell C., East Rd., Pavilion	-----	1952
Appel, Thomas G., 63 Sunnyside Ave., Pleasantville	-----	1961
* Arbib, Robert S., Jr., 226 Guion Drive, Mamaroneck	-----	1955
Arthur, Mrs. William, 98 Fenimore St., Lynbrook, L. I.	-----	1960
Aspinwall, Mrs. Breck, 1411 North Madison St., Rome	-----	1953
Augusten, Mrs. Dorothy, 128 Moon St., Waverly	-----	1962
Austin, Lucy F., P. O. Box 125, Rush	-----	1951
Axtell, Dr. Harold H., Buffalo Museum of Science, Buffalo 11	-----	1951
Axtell, Mrs. Harold H., 405 Elmwood Ave., Buffalo 22	-----	1959
* Bacon, Mrs. John Edward, 74 Crescent Ave., Hamburg	-----	1950
Badger, Lester R., Box 528C, Route #1, Excelsior, Minnesota	-----	1959
Baehr, Mrs. Charles V., "Rock Cliff", R. D. 1, Rensselaer	-----	1960
Baker, Pauline E., 226 Central Ave., Albany 6	-----	1952
Ball, Robert E., 1689 Meadow Lane Dr., S. E., North Clinton 9, Ohio	-----	1951
Bancroft, R. B., 42 Mitchell St., Norwich	-----	1961
Barten, Hortense, Mariposa, Old Chatham	-----	1960
† * Bartlett, Guy, 1053 Parkwood Blvd., Schenectady 8	-----	1948
Beers, Mrs. C. R. Chemung	-----	1962
Bejian, Mrs. Henry L., 932 Meadow Lane, Schenectady 9	-----	1959
† * Belknap, John B., 92 Clinton St., Gouverneur	-----	1948
Bell, Albert M., Jr., 120 Sea Cliff Ave., Sea Cliff, L. I.	-----	1962
Bemont, Leslie E., 710 University Ave., Endwell	-----	1952
Benning, Walter E., R. D. 1, Clyde	-----	1961
Benton, Dr. Allen H., State University of New York at Fredonia	-----	1950
Betts, Mrs. Charles E., 1065 Madison Ave., Albany 8	-----	1960
Bill, Ima I., 196 North St., Buffalo 1	-----	1951
Bitz, Maude E., 303 Catherine St., Syracuse 3	-----	1956
Bernath, Paul, 22-29 78 St., Jackson Heights 70, L. I.	-----	1963
Black, Alene E., 118 Ferris Place, Ithaca	-----	1953
Blake, Mrs. Joseph A., Jr., 140 Ten Eyck St., Watertown	-----	1959
Blake, Joseph A., Jr., 140 Ten Eyck St., Watertown	-----	1959
Bloomer, Wilson C., 1201 Summit Dr., Newark, New York	-----	1958
Bonaventura, Mrs. Josephine, 44 Sherwood Ave., Clinton Park, RD, Rensselaer	-----	1962
Booth, Mrs. Robert, 1085 Bank St., Painesville, Ohio	-----	1960
Bowes, C. V., Jr., Covewood Lodge, Big Moose	-----	1963
Boyce, Evelyn Bartshi, 700 Stewart Ave., Ithaca	-----	1962
* Brand, Mrs. Albert R., 700 Stewart Ave., Ithaca	-----	1955
Brandebury, Mrs. Carl V., 130 Home St., Malverne, L. I.	-----	1960
Brandes, Kenneth W., 51 Stevens St., Wellsville	-----	1958

<sup>1</sup> Corrected to December 20, 1962

Braunberns, James E., Derby	1951
Brenner, Mrs. Bertha G., 1 Stuyvesant Oval, Apt. 11C, New York 9	1961
Brette, Mrs. Arthur C., El Rancho Mobile Village, Bradenton, Fla.	1954
Brewster, Mrs. Emerson E., R. D. 1, West Road, Oneida	1961
† * Brockner, Winston William, Burns Road, Angola	1948
Brown, Mrs. Harold S., 220 Cobb St., Ithaca	1961
Brown, J. Warner, Scottsville	1951
Brown, Llewellyn E., 71 Lee Rd., Rochester 6	1961
Brundage, Edward F., Etna	1959
Buckland, George, R. D. 1, Box 343, Batavia	1951
Bull, John L., 1148 Virginia St., Far Rockaway 91	1951
Burger, Joanna, 1221 Ferry Rd., Schenectady 9	1962
Burland, Robert, 16 Reynolds Ave., Oneonta	1960
Burt, Dr. Benjamin P., 109 Haffenden Rd., Syracuse 10	1957
Busch, Mrs. Benjamin, 956 East 18th St., Brooklyn 30	1951
Bush, James H., R. D. 2, Box 174, Catskill	1962
* Byron, Richard, 2292 Emery Rd., South Wales	1951
Carleton, Geoffrey, Elizabethtown, New York	1961
Carpenter, Mrs. E. H., 437 Elizabeth St., Oneida	1961
Carter, Ada M., Morrisville	1962
Carter, Mrs. G. J., 1273 63rd Ave., South, St. Petersburg, Fla.	1952
Catrow, Robert F., Box 25, Erin	1955
Cerwonka, Robert H., State University College at Potsdam	1961
Chamberlaine, J. Lee, 145 Dorwin Ave., Syracuse 5	1954
Christy, Mrs. Raymond, 130-26 117th St., Ozone Park, N. Y. 20	1962
Clarie, Walter W., Sr., 161 North Clinton St., Poughkeepsie	1961
Claire, Walter W., Jr., Brothers Rd., R. D. 3, Wappinger Falls	1961
Clark, Philip H., 11 Washington Rd., Scotia 2	1962
** Clements, H. Everest, 35 Argyle St., Rochester 7	1950
Clinch, Frank A., 173 Haley St., Watertown	1955
Cohen, Richard, 72-10 37th Ave., Jackson Heights 72	1962
Comar, Mrs. Cyril, 8 Highland Park, Ithaca	1960
Common, Dr., J. Robert, Andover	1958
Connor, Paul F., R. D. 364-A Wakeman Rd., Hampton Bays	1960
Cook, Ila, Star Route, Branchport	1954
* Coombs, Mrs. Robert D., 375 Paramus Rd., Paramus, New Jersey	1951
Cornwell, Mrs. W. L., 8 Hanfling Rd., Scarsdale	1961
Creighton, Mrs. James A., 78 Union St., Hamburg	1951
Cross, J. Sanford, Kyserike, High Falls	1962
Curtis, Mrs. C. Robert, Box 305, Hamilton	1961
Cypher, Velma I., 16 Mohegan Rd., Ossining	1960
Daniels, Mrs. R. A., 10 Gold St., Norwich	1961
Darling, Mrs. C. D., 111 Midway Rd., Ithaca	1962
Darrow, Harry N., 824 Bronx River Rd., Bronsville	1962
Dater, Mrs. John Y., 259 Grove St., Ramsey, New Jersey	1950
* Davis, Mrs. James M., 203 Collingsworth Dr., Rochester 25	1950
Dean, Mrs. James, RFD 2, Port Jervis	1962
Deed, Robert F., 50 Clinton Ave., Nyack	1951
Delafield, Harriet L., Trudeau Rd., Saranac Lake	1961
* * Desmond, Hon. Thomas C., 94 Broadway, Newburgh	1951
Devlen, George B., 144 Cayuga St., Groton	1957
Dietrich, Mrs. Martin W., 216 Fayette Ave., Kenmore 23	1955
Dignan, Adrian J., 98 Hillside Ave., Freeport, L. I.	1959
Dineen, Mrs. Francis, 41 St. John's Park, Rochester 12	1950
Dove, Mrs. William C., Guilford Rd., Port Washington, L. I.	1960
Dowse, Mrs. Edmund, Jr., West Lake Rd. #2, Seneca Falls	1962
Dryer, Leora M., Highacres Farm, Snell Rd., Geneva	1951
Dunbar, Henry, RD 3, Box 194, Kingston	1955
Dunning, Orville M., 22 Longridge Rd., Plandome, L. I.	1960
Dye, Mrs. John, 7 Carol Terrace, Cornwall-on-Hudson	1959
Earl, Mrs. Robert D., Farmingdale Rd., Blooming Grove	1951
Eaton, Mrs. Elon H., 808 South Main St., Geneva	1954

Eaton, Dr. Stephen W., Biology Dept., St. Bonaventure University, St. Bonaventure -----	1953
Eddy, Mrs. Gilbert M., 2201 Stone Ridge Rd., Schenectady 9 -----	1959
Edge, Mrs. C. N., 767 Lexington Ave., New York 21 -----	1953
* Edwards, Oliver M., Grassy Lane Farm, Cazenovia -----	1952
Eisenmann, Eugene, 110 West 86th St., New York 24 -----	1950
Elitharp, Marie, 221 Ten Eyck St., Watertown -----	1959
Elleman, Mrs. Kathryn P., 753 James St., Syracuse 3 -----	1962
* Elliott, John J., 3994 Park Ave., Seaford, L. I. -----	1959
English, Mrs. Lawrence, French's Mill Rd., Altamont -----	1960
English, Mrs. William J., 35½ Lincoln Ave., Amsterdam -----	1951
Erlenbach, Mrs. Paul, Erlen Acres, Ghent -----	1958
Estoff, Mrs. W. D., 835 Lancaster Ave., Syracuse 10 -----	1957
Evans, Mrs. Orry R., 403 Marshall St., Syracuse 10 -----	1955
Facklam, Rose W., Cattaraugus -----	1951
½ * Feldhusen, Elizabeth A., 401 West 4th St., Jamestown -----	1950
Felle, Mrs. Henry, 650 Fitch St., RD #1, Oneida -----	1959
* Finley, Virginia, 965 Livingston Ave., Schenectady 9 -----	1961
Fisk, Mrs. Bradley, 3227 Reservoir Rd., N. W., Washington 7, D. C. -----	1952
Fitchen, Margaret, 713 Madison Ave., New York 21 -----	1955
Fitzgerald, Mrs. Gerald, P. O. Box 549, Amsterdam -----	1951
Foley, Margaret M., 95 Rand St., Rochester 15 -----	1963
Foote, Foster F., RFD #1, Conesus -----	1955
Foster, John, 14 Utica Place, Rochester 8 -----	1961
Fox, Ruth, 817 Rankin Ave., Schenectady 8 -----	1961
Franz, Raymond J., 184 Cambridge Ave., Buffalo 15 -----	1961
Freund, Harold, 114 Dartmouth Ave., Buffalo 15 -----	1963
Fruson, George P., 2 Cleveland Ave., Glen Head, L. I. -----	1963
Fudge, Albert W., III, Jr., 326 Larchmont Rd., Elmira -----	1951
Fudge, Mrs. Clinton, 257 Brand St., Elmira -----	1955
Gamble, Edwin F., 148 Germonds Rd., West Nyack -----	1960
Gambrell, Dr. Foster L., 288 Lafayette Ave., Geneva -----	1952
Garland, Leonard J., 260 -73 73rd Ave., Floral Park, L. I. -----	1951
Garrity, Devin A., 682 Forest Ave., Rye -----	1951
Garthwaite, Mrs. Albert N., 33 Schuyler Dr., Poughkeepsie -----	1963
Gebbart, Benjamin, 304 Forest Home Dr., Ithaca -----	1959
Gehman, Richard, 3643- 43rd St., San Diego 5, California -----	1960
Georgia, Dr. Carlita L., Dept. of Science, State University College, Oswego -----	1961
* Germond, Mrs. Homer, Shunpike, Clinton Corners -----	1961
Gifford, F. P., Aurora-on-Cayuga -----	1959
Gleason, G. Herbert, Orchard Knoll, RD #2, Horseheads -----	1959
Goebel, Herman, 78 -52 80th St., Brooklyn 27 -----	1951
Goff, Dr. Milton R., 95 Landing Road North, Rochester 25 -----	1950
Gokey, Aden L., Canaan -----	1960
Goldman, Dr. Sanford G., 1070 Park Ave., New York 28 -----	1961
Goldstein, Sidney, 138-23 78th Ave., Flushing 67 -----	1962
Good, Earl M., Seaman Neck Rd., RD #4, Huntington, L. I. -----	1960
Goodwin, Clive E., 11 Waterton Rd., Weston, Ontario, Canada -----	1961
Goodwin, Mrs. Edward S., Pheasant Lane, Menands Rd., Albany 4 -----	1961
Gordon, David C., 1347 Sherman St., Watertown -----	1958
Gordon, Harry E., 307 Laburnum Crescent, Rochester 20 -----	1954
Gould, Mrs. Ruth, 110 Pleasant St., Manlius, N. Y. -----	1956
† Grace, Mrs. Charles J., RFD, Wells Rd., Cheshire, Mass. -----	1948
Graham, Dr. John C., 80 Hanson Place, Brooklyn 17 -----	1952
Grant, Lucile, 267 Ward St., Watertown -----	1950
* Greenman, Nancie, 11 Campus Drive East, Apt. 3, Buffalo 26 -----	1958
Grierson, Stanley Oliver, Todd Rd., RD #1, Katonah -----	1954
Griffin, Mrs. R. Gardner, 47 Chuckanut Dr., Oakland, New Jersey -----	1951
Grinnell, Dr. Lawrence I., 710 Triphammer Rd., Ithaca -----	1957
Groesbeck, W. M., 376 Seneca Rd., Hornell -----	1955

Gustafson, Dr. John A., RD #1, Homer .....	1960
Guthrie, Prof. Frank K., P. O. Box 94, Keuka Park .....	1954
Haight, Mrs. Paul P., Stamfordville .....	1962
Hall, Fred T., Buffalo Museum of Science, Humboldt Park, Buffalo 11 ..	1952
Hallenbeck, Esly, 14 Washington Rd., Scotia 2 .....	1951
* Haller, Jean, P. O. Box 2, Avon .....	1956
Hartell, Siguard N., Box 515, East Moriches, L. I. ....	1960
Hartwell, Reginald W., 525 Averill Ave., Rochester 7 .....	1950
* Hastings, Watson B., 18 Appleton Place, Dobbs Ferry .....	1951
Hayes, Samuel D., P. O. Box #16, RFD #1, Greene .....	1960
Hayes, Mrs. Samuel D., P. O. Box #16, RFD #1, Greene .....	1952
Heath, Fred A., 11-15 F. D. R. Drive, New York 9 .....	1960
Heilborn, Axel, 1020 Creekside Drive, Niagara Falls .....	1951
† Helfer, Louise, 111 Ninth St., Watkins Glen .....	1948
Hevey, Lena A., 318 E. 30th, New York City 16 .....	1955
Hibbard, Mrs. Durwood, Prattsburg, Steuben County .....	1959
Hicks, Betty, 15 Schuyler Ave., Latham .....	1961
Hill, Clara M., 48 Linda Drive, Buffalo 25 .....	1951
Hiller, Annabelle B., 57 Charles St., Jamestown .....	1951
* Hirschbein, Helen, 296 Cedarhurst Ave., Cedarhurst .....	1962
Hiscock, L. Harris, 44 West Lake St., Skaneateles .....	1955
Hoffman, Norwin, Cherry Valley Rd., Skaneateles .....	1960
Holmes, Alice, 837 DeCamp Ave., Schenectady 9 .....	1960
Hopper, Dr. Marjorie R., 278 North Midland Ave., Nyack .....	1951
Hough, Fred, Accord 1 .....	1954
Houghton, Gertrude H., 605 Washington St., Watertown .....	1959
* Hoyt, Dr. Sally F. (Mrs. Southgate Y.), Box 428, "Aviana", Etna .....	1950
Hoyt, Mrs. William, 267 South Main St., Warsaw .....	1960
Ingersoll, Mrs. R. V., Duck Island, Northport .....	1951
Irving, William Gary, Van Houten Fields, West Nyack .....	1960
Irving, Mrs. William Gary, Van Houten Fields, West Nyack .....	1951
Ives, Hubert F., 5039 Skyline Dr., Syracuse, 15 .....	1961
Jaeger, Eleanor, 107 Front St., Schenectady 5 .....	1961
Joel, Helene, 537 Third St., Albany 5 .....	1952
Jordon, Joseph A., 14 Sherbrooke Rd., Scarsdale .....	1952
Kaskan, Dr. Walker E., 13 Mary Bell Rd., M. R. #5, Norristown, Pa. ....	1958
Keenan, Louise, 14 Forest Ave., Glen Cove .....	1954
Kellogg, Dr. Peter Paul, 115 Dearborn Place, Ithaca .....	1952
Kelsey, Paul, RD #1, Dryden .....	1960
Kemnitzner, Allen E., 969 Five Mile Line Road, Webster .....	1951
Key, Mrs. James W., 52 Tree Tops Lane, Poughkeepsie .....	1963
Kibler, Dr. Lewis F., 1343 N. Main St., Jamestown .....	1960
Killip, Dr. Thomas III, New York Hospital, 525 East 68th St., New York 21 .....	1953
King, Mrs. John, Jr., Salt Point Rd., Pleasant Valley .....	1961
Kingsbury, Dr. Marguerite, Sunmount Hospital, Tupper Lake .....	1959
Klabunde, Walter, 4923 Creek Road, Lewiston .....	1951
* Klonick, Allan S., 111 Rowland Parkway, Rochester 10 .....	1950
Knight, T. Spencer, 422 East Ave., Newark, New York .....	1962
Kopp, A. E., Reading Center .....	1954
Lamoureux, Mrs. M. P., 62 Irma Ave., Port Washington .....	1963
* Lane, Arthur C., 26 Sapsucker Woods Road, Ithaca .....	1960
Lane, Mrs. Winifred, 115 Fairwood Dr., Syracuse 9 .....	1962
Latham, Roy, Orient, L. I. ....	1958
Leighton, Mrs. Henry, Box 55, Jacksonville .....	1957
Leonard, Mrs. William F., 2577 West Church St., Eden .....	1962
Lerch, Malcolm J., RD #5, Penn Yan .....	1950
Lesperance, Thomas A., Keesville .....	1951
* Levine, Emanuel, 585 Mead Terrace, South Hempstead .....	1958
Leubner, Dr. Gerhard W., 151 Upland Drive, Rochester 17 .....	1951
Le Viness, Stephen, 64 Northledge Dr., Snyder 26 .....	1962

Liebich, Mrs. Warner P., 16 N. Helderberg Pky., Slingerlands .....	1960
Linch, Mary, Box 263, RD #2, Altamont .....	1957
Lippert, George E. L., 115 Giles St., Ithaca .....	1956
Listman, Walter C., 68 Ontario Blvd., RD #2, Hilton .....	1960
Little, Dr. Ethel E., 217 Forest Home Drive, Ithaca .....	1954
Little, Randolph S., 111 Crest Lane, Ithaca .....	1957
*Lloyd, Warren, 1756 Ridge Rd., Webster .....	1961
*Lobdell, Audrey, 109 Lincoln Ave., Albany 6 .....	1959
†Loomis, Mrs. Lester R., Route 2, Hammond, Louisiana .....	1948
Loveace, Mrs. Mercedeth M., 16 Smith St., Walcott .....	1952
Maciejewski, Stanley J., 84 Cochrane St., Buffalo 6 .....	1951
MacKnight, Mrs. A. A., 109 Berkely Drive, Syracuse 10 .....	1954
MacLaury, Mrs. R. H., 235 Park St., Albion .....	1962
Madden, Mrs. J. Hayward, South Livonia Rd., Livonia .....	1956
Maddren, Mrs. Florence T., 467 North Main St., Wellsville .....	1951
†Madison, Samuel R., 14 McGuffey Lane, Delmar .....	1948
Maley, Alfred, 262 Warwick Ave., Rochester 11 .....	1962
*Malone, Joseph A., Jr., 290 Manville Rd., Pleasantville .....	1959
Mapes, Cecil S., 29 Payne Ave., Chatham .....	1962
Mapes, Mrs. Cecil S., 29 Payne Ave., Chatham .....	1962
Margeson, Mrs. Osmer, Jasper .....	1959
*Marsi, Mrs. Frederick V., Friendsville Stage, Binghamton .....	1958
May, Mrs. Frederic W., Locust Acres, Westernville .....	1953
McCarthy, Eugene E., 55 Lakeview Park, Rochester 13 .....	1951
McChesney, Donald S., 207 Winthrop Dr., (Solvey) Syracuse 9 .....	1958
McDougall, Elmer, 44 West Elizabeth St., Waterloo .....	1961
McFadden, Alice, 60 Granger St., Canandaigua .....	1959
McGregor, Mrs. Bruce C., Ellenburg Depot .....	1954
McIlroy, Mrs. Malcom S., 419 Tripphammer Rd., Ithaca .....	1960
McKinney, Robert G., 198 Parkview Drive, Rochester 25 .....	1951
McMullen, Mrs. Andrew, 8 Northwood Rd., Northport .....	1962
*Meade, Dr. Gordon M., 3115 34th St., N. W., Washington, D. C. ....	1949
Melville, Mrs. Ward, 25 W. 43rd St., New York 36 .....	1961
Meritt, Prof. Benjamin, Inst. for Advanced Study, Princeton, N. J. ....	1959
Meritt, James K., 809 Saratoga Ter., Whitman Sq., Blackwood, N. J. ....	1955
Meyer, Elva M., 22 Elmhurst St., Rochester 7 .....	1962
Meyer, Frederick G., 609 Bishop St., Olean .....	1954
Meyer, Helen, Brick House, Spencer .....	1961
Meyer, Jane, Apt. 6G, 100 Parkway Road, Bronxville .....	1961
Meyerricks, Dr. Andrew, Biol. Sci., Univ. of South Fla., Tampa, Fla. ....	1950
Mickle, Mary D., 48 Centre St., Chatham .....	1958
Miller, Mrs. Harry, 135 William St., Catskill .....	1962
Miller, Howard S., 54 Luella St., Rochester 9 .....	1957
Miller, Mr. Maurice E., Addison Advertising, Addison .....	1962
Mills, Dudley H., 19 Pound Hollow Rd., Glen Head, L. I. ....	1961
Minor, William F., 324 Homewood Drive, Fayetteville .....	1952
Mitchell, Charles W., 76 Boynton Ave., Plattsburgh .....	1960
†***Mitchell, Harold D., 238 West Royal Parkway, Williamsville .....	1948
Mitchell, Mrs. Harold D., 238 West Royal Parkway, Williamsville .....	1953
Mitchell, John L., 345 Conrad Rd., Rochester 16 .....	1962
Moon, Margaret L., 108 West Main St., Middletown .....	1963
Moon, Dr. Neil S., 25 Edgewater Lane, Rochester 17 .....	1950
Morton, Dr. John J., 1913 Westfall Rd., Rochester 18 .....	1950
Mudge, Eugene Tenbroeck, RFD #1, Box 316, Northport .....	1956
Munson, Mrs. Edward, 10 Fairway, Penfield .....	1961
Naughton, Jane, 609 Washington St., Watertown .....	1962
Neel, Charles A., Star Route, Sheffield, Pennsylvania .....	1962
Nelson, Dr. Theodora, 315 East 68th St., New York 21 .....	1951
‡***Ness, Robert David, 17 Five Points Rd., Rush .....	1950
Niles, Dorothy G., P. O. Box 283, Tribes Hill .....	1950
Niven, Kenneth D., 61 Broadway, Monticello .....	1951
Nodecker, H. P., Kenwood Station, Oneida .....	1954

O'Hara, Richard T., 265 Carling Rd., Rochester 10	1951
O'Meara, Mrs. Paul E., Schuyler Rd., Loudonville	1961
Orbison, Agnes M., 311 Irvine Place, Elmira	1949
Oresman, Stephen B., 105 Wilshire Rd., Rochester 18	1959
Orth, John C., Trailside Museums, Bear Mountain	1951
Palmer, Mrs. Katherine, 50 Whitney Ave., Belmont	1962
Palmer, Dr. Ralph S., New York State Museum, State Education Building, Albany 1	1951
1*** Palmer, Wayne N., 1030 Miller St., Apt. #314, Utica 3	1951
Pantle, Robert J., 217 Endwell St., Johnson City	1961
Paquette, Paul R., 173 Skinner Rd., Kenwood, Oneida	1953
Parkes, Dr. Kenneth C., Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh 13, Penn.	1951
Parsons, Mrs. Lawrence H., 337 Grant Blvd., Syracuse 6	1961
Patterson, James E., RD #1, Groton	1961
Peakall, Dr. David B., 766 Irving Ave., Syracuse 10	1961
Pearsall, Linda Jane, Baker Hill Rd., RD #2, Freeville	1959
*** Peck, Mabel L., 331 Webb St., Clayton	1950
Pembleton, Hugh F., RFD #4, Huntington, L. I.	1959
Perron, Mrs. Bernadette, P. O. Box #72, Tupper Lake	1959
Pettingill, Dr. Olin Sewall, Jr., Laboratory of Ornithology, Cornell University, Ithaca	1961
Pink, Mrs. Andrew, Main St., Pleasant Valley	1961
Pixley, Mrs. O. L., 245 East Ave., Batavia	1951
Plitt, George, Box 68, Spring Valley	1954
Post, Peter W., 575 West 183rd St., New York 33	1962
Post, Robert L., RD #1, Marietta	1961
Powell, Mrs. W. B., 81 Stewart St., Amsterdam	1950
Praemassing, Eugenia, 87 Linden Ave., Buffalo 14	1951
Prince, Mrs. David G., 50 Washington Ave., Schenectady 5	1962
Puleston, Dennis, Brookhaven, L. I.	1957
Radke, Mrs. Donald F., Box 138, RD #1, East Chatham	1955
Ramsey, Mrs. Anita S., 85 E. Genesee St., Auburn	1963
Raynor, Gilbert S., Manorville	1959
Reed, Mrs. D. Paul, 16 East 92nd St., New York 28	1951
Reeve, Irma E., Mattituck, L. I.	1962
Reeves, William B., 107 Elberta Dr., East Northport	1962
Reilly, Dr. Edgar, Jr., Old Chatham	1958
Rembold, Loretta K., 229 Orange St., Buffalo 4	1962
Rich, Mrs. Eva, 147 West 79th St., New York 24	1952
* Ricks, John T., East Gate Rd., RD #3, Huntington, L. I.	1951
Rimsky-Korsekoff, V. N., 220 Middle Rd., Sayville, L. I.	1952
Rising, Gerald R., Board of Ed. Office, 105 Main St., Norwalk, Conn.	1951
Ritchie, James R., 141 Oak Ridge Road, Pleasantville	1963
Robins, Erford E., 604 Falls Blvd., North Tonawanda	1951
* Robinson, Mrs. Annah M., 108 Monroe Street, Watkins Glen	1953
Robinson, R. W., 534 Cayuga Heights Rd., Ithaca	1952
Rochester, Mrs. W. W., 216 Highland Ave., Hamburg	1962
Rockwell, Mrs. Fred G., 25 Linden St., Rochester 20	1950
Rosche, Richard C., 48 Dartmouth Ave., Buffalo 15	1954
Rose, Ralph H., Rosemary Farm, South Kortright	1954
*** Rubenstein, Mrs. Ruth, 135 Ashland Place, Brooklyn 1	1958
Rubin, Mrs. Aniva H., 328 Archer St., Freeport, L. I.	1960
Ruggles, Mrs. Robert, 927 Orchard Park Rd., Pine City	1961
Rusk, Margaret S., 114 Standart St., Syracuse 10	1955
Ryer, Charlotte, 249 Lark St., Albany 10	1962
Sabin, Walton B., 652 Kenwood Ave., Slingerlands	1958
Saltford, Herb, 33 Flower Hill, Poughkeepsie	1962
Samuels, Mrs. Mark J., 355 Linwood Ave., Buffalo 9	1958
Sawyer, Dorothy M., 419 Euclid Ave., Syracuse 10	1955
Schaeffer, Pvt. Frederick S., RA 12-639684, Co. A 16th Signal Bn. APO 39, New York	1961

Schaffner, Art, 170 Laurel St., Buffalo 8	1951
Scheider, Dr. Fritz G., 6748 2nd St. N. W., Washington 12, D. C.	1954
1*** Scher, Lillian, 34-40 43rd St., Astoria #1, L. I.	1962
Schmanke, Frank, 174 Elmerston Rd., Rochester 20	1961
†* Scotland, Dr. Minnie B., 42 Continental Ave., Cohoes	1948
Seaman, Roberta W., 10 Onondaga St., Skaneateles	1958
Seeber, Edward L., 493 Norwood Ave., Buffalo 22	1951
Sharp, Mrs. Elmer, 135 Fishers Rd., R. D., Fishers	1959
Sharp, Henry S., 180 Ames Ave., Leonia, New Jersey	1961
Sheffield, Robert, RD #5, Binghamton	1954
Sheffield, Mrs. Robert, RD #5, Binghamton	1955
Shepard, Mrs. G. F., 101 Valley Rd., Ithaca	1960
Sheppard, Mrs. Donald, RD #3, Skaneateles	1962
Shineman, Mrs. Ralph E., Kinder Knoll, Nassau	1958
Short, Mrs. Henry W., Shortsville	1958
Sibley, Fred C., Biol. Dept., Adelphi College, Garden City, L. I.	1961
Simon, Edward, 591 Campus Place, Baldwin, L. I.	1960
Skillen, Lucille J., 15 Bloomingdale Ave., Akron, New York	1951
Slocum, Mrs. J. Fred, 29 Park St., Buffalo 1	1950
* Sloss, Richard A., 1300 Seawane Drive, Hewlett Harbor, L. I.	1951
* Sloss, Mrs. Richard A., 1300 Seawane Drive, Hewlett Harbor, L. I.	1955
Smilow, Mrs. Fred, R. D., East Chatham	1960
Smith, Dwight, 27 Capitolo Rd., Santa Cruz, Calif.	1962
Smith, Edward J., RD #3, Bainbridge	1954
Smith, Joseph A., RD #2, Wilawana Rd., Elmira	1958
Smith, Marlin R., 550 Robertson Rd., Churchville	1962
Smith, Mrs. T. Howard, Roxbury	1962
Smith, Walter, RD #1, Box #97, Catskill	1962
Snare, Mrs. Archibald, Jr., Kamerfield Farm, RD #2, Hillsdale	1958
Snyder, Robert, 8 Campus Place, Baldwin, L. I.	1960
Spofford, Dr. Walter R., 766 Irving Ave., Syracuse 10	1951
Sprenkle, Robert L., 690 Penfield Rd., Rochester 10	1953
* Starling, Alfred A., Jr., 75 Brooklawn Dr., Rochester 18	1958
Starr, Mrs. Betty, 246 LaFayette Rd., Jamesville	1962
Steffins, Frank R., 9 Oak Street, Rockland County, New City	1951
Stone, Ina, Box #16, New Haven	1962
Stone, Rudolph H., 173 Cabot Street, Holyoke, Massachusetts	1950
†*** Stoner, Mrs. Dayton, 399 State St., Albany 10	1948
Strath, Mrs. Betty J., Odessa	1957
Stratton, Mrs. Lewis H., Box 145, RD #2, Oxford	1958
Stuart, Lyman K., Sr., 501 West Maple Ave., Newark	1955
Stuart, Mrs. Lyman K., Sr., 501 West Maple Ave., Newark	1955
Sturdevant, Carleton A., RD #1, Prattsburg	1951
Sullivan, Beatrice, 67 Snowden Ave., Schenectady 4	1962
Sundell, Robert A., 94 Main St., Frewsburg	1953
Swain, Barbara, 39 Ferris Lane, Poughkeepsie	1963
Sweeny, Mrs. Harry, 25 Meadow Lane, Syosset, L. I.	1963
Tanghe, Dr. Leo J., 852 Stone Rd., Rochester 16	1951
Taylor, John W., Box 425, Syosset, L. I.	1962
* Taylor, Joseph W., 590 Allen's Creek Rd., Rochester 18	1951
Taylor, Mrs. Muriel, 35 Ellison Ave., Bronxville	1962
Temple, Mrs. T. R., 30 Leonard St., Gansevoort	1951
Terry, Mrs. Earl D., P. O. Box 8601, Lantana, Florida	1952
Terry, Walter S., 170 Montauk Hwy., Blue Point, L. I.	1962
Tetlow, Thomas E., 11 Gregory St., Rochester 20	1960
Thill, Joseph, 426 Linden Ave., Buffalo 16	1963
Thorne, Catherine, 492 Main St., Catskill	1961
Thorpe, Katherine, 1010 Danby Rd., Ithaca	1953
Thorpe, Marjorie H., Library Mohawk Valley Tech. Institute, Utica	1962
Thurber, Dr. Walter A., State University College at Cortland	1956
Thurston, Henry, Claverack	1962

Toppings, Anna, 412½ Jackson Ave., Endicott -----	1954
Treacy, Edward, Pellwood Lake, Highland Falls -----	1956
Turner, Lena, 210 Delaware Ave., Buffalo 2 -----	1952
***Ulrich, Edward C., 193 LaSalle Ave., Buffalo 14 -----	1950
***Ulrich, Mrs. Edward C., 193 LaSalle Ave., Buffalo 14 -----	1950
Van Acker, Mrs. Louise, 117 Engle Rd., Lake Worth, Florida -----	1961
Van Demark, Milford, RFD #1, Stone Ridge -----	1958
Van Deusen, Elsie B., 215 Hart Blvd., Staten Island 1 -----	1962
*Van Duzer, Ralph, 40 RD #1, Tioga Co., Owego -----	1961
Van Wagner, Mrs. Orlando, Gleason Blvd., Pleasant Valley -----	1961
†*Vaughan, William C., Brick House Farm, 600 Church St., Youngstown -----	1948
*von Arnim, Henning B., P. O. Box 37, West Clarksville -----	1959
Voorhees, Mildred D., 222 Delaware St., Syracuse 4 -----	1957
Wachenfeld, Mrs. William A., 787 E. Clarke Place, East Orange, N. J. -----	1953
Walker, Jayson A., 89 Church St., Waterloo -----	1950
Walters, Cliff, Box 167 RD #1, Augusta, Michigan -----	1961
Ward, Cornelius J., 904 South Ocean Ave., Freeport, L. I. -----	1959
Ward, Loren D., 29 Maple St., Geneva -----	1950
Washburn, Mrs. Newell R., 2204 East Main St., Endicott -----	1955
*Watson, Dr. James M., V. A. Hospital, Syracuse 10 -----	1958
‡*Webster, Gertrude G., 198 Marjorie Drive, Buffalo 23 -----	1950
Weeks, Mrs. Gilbert M., 125 Sunset Drive, Ithaca -----	1961
Welch, Dr. D. S., 427 Warren Rd., Ithaca -----	1960
Weld, Dr. Paul W., 42 Pinetree Lane, Rochester 17 -----	1960
Wendling, Marie A., 87 Garrison Rd., Williamsville 21 -----	1951
Wentworth, Edward T., 19 Sunset Blvd., Pittsford -----	1962
Wertman, Mrs. W. Howard, Morner Rd., Rensselaer -----	1960
Wheat, Maxwell C., Jr., 333 Bedell St., Freeport, L. I. -----	1954
Wheeler, Mrs. A. Hunt, RD #1, Penn Yan -----	1961
Whelen, Edward J., 971 East 34th St., Brooklyn 10 -----	1952
White, Dr. G. B., 239 Sugarloaf St., Port Colborne, Ontario, Canada -----	1951
White, Mildred, 1 West Front St., Owego -----	1961
White, Ruth E., R. D. 1, Norwich -----	1955
White, Sally G., R. D. 1, Norwich -----	1960
Wickham, Dr. Peter P., Box 465 A, RFD #4, Troy -----	1962
Wilcox, LeRoy, Oceanic Duck Farm, Speonk -----	1959
Wilkins, Mrs. Chase M., RD #4, West Road, Cortand -----	1961
Williams, Mrs. Ruth, RD #2, Box 364, Owego -----	1961
Wilson, E. Rosannah, 37 North Main Street, Geneva -----	1952
Wilson, Stuart S. Jr., Koo Koose Farm, Deposit -----	1954
Wisner, Herbert, Unadilla -----	1956
Wolf, Mrs. Raymond J., 817 Mitchell St., Ithaca -----	1953
†Wolff, Rev. John L., Grace Church Rectory, 7 E. Main St., Mohawk -----	1948
Wollin, Alvin, 4 Meadow Lane, Rockville Center, L. I. -----	1960
Wood, Rawson L., 5 Bonnie Heights, Manhasset -----	1953
Wood, Robert H., 145 Brook St., RD #1, Illion -----	1962
Wrede, Audrey Louise, 3109 Beverly Rd., Brooklyn 26 -----	1951
*Wright, A. J., c/o Bache & Co., Ellicott Square Bldg., Buffalo 3 -----	1952
Yeaton, Samuel C., Jr., 30-14 203 rd St., Flushing 11 -----	1951
Young, Reginold, Sadoga Park, Myers -----	1962
Zeitler, Louise M., 91 Hickory St., Rochester 20 -----	1961
Zimmer, Bryon L., 34 Goodman St., South, Rochester 7 -----	1951



THE FEDERATION OF NEW YORK STATE BIRD CLUBS, INC.  
1962

MEMBER CLUBS\*

Adirondack Bird Club -----	Adirondack area	1961
Alan Devoe Bird Club -----	Columbia County area	1957
Baldwin Bird Club -----	Seaford-Freeport area	1948
Brooklyn Bird Club -----	Brooklyn area	1948
Buffalo Audubon Society -----	Buffalo area	1948
Buffalo Ornithological Society -----	Buffalo area	1948
Burroughs Audubon Nature Club -----	Rochester area	1949
Cayuga Bird Club -----	Ithaca area	1953
Chemung Valley Audubon Society -----	Elmira area	1948
Cortland County Bird Club -----	Cortland County area	1962
Edgar A. Mearns Bird Club -----	Orange County	1961
Genesee Ornithological Society -----	Rochester area	1948
Greene County Bird Club -----	Catskill area	1960
Jamestown Audubon Society -----	Jamestown area	1958
John Burroughs Natural History Society -----	Kingston area	1953
Keuka Park Conservation Club -----	Penn Yan - Keuka areas	1948
Linnaean Society of New York -----	New York City area	1948
Lyman Langdon Audubon Society -----	Port Washington area	1953
Natural History Section of the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences -----	Staten Island area	1952
Naturalists' Club of the Triple Cities -----	Binghamton area	1952
North Country Bird Club -----	Watertown area	1948
Onondaga Audubon Society -----	Syracuse area	1952
Queens County Bird Club -----	Queens County area	1948
Ralph T. Waterman Bird Club -----	Poughkeepsie area	1959
Rockland Audubon Society -----	Rockland County area	1948
Sassafras Bird Club -----	Amsterdam area	1948
Saw Mill River Audubon Society -----	Pleasantville area	1953
Scarsdale Audubon Society -----	Scarsdale - Dobbs Ferry area	1948
Schenectady Bird Club -----	Schenectady - Albany - Troy areas	1948
Sullivan County Audubon Society -----	Monticello area	1952
Tioga Bird Club -----	Owego area	1960
Watkins - Montour Bird Club -----	Watkins Glen area	1948

\* Dates indicate year clubs joined Federation.

If any corrections necessary, please notify Kenneth B. Niven, Treasurer.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

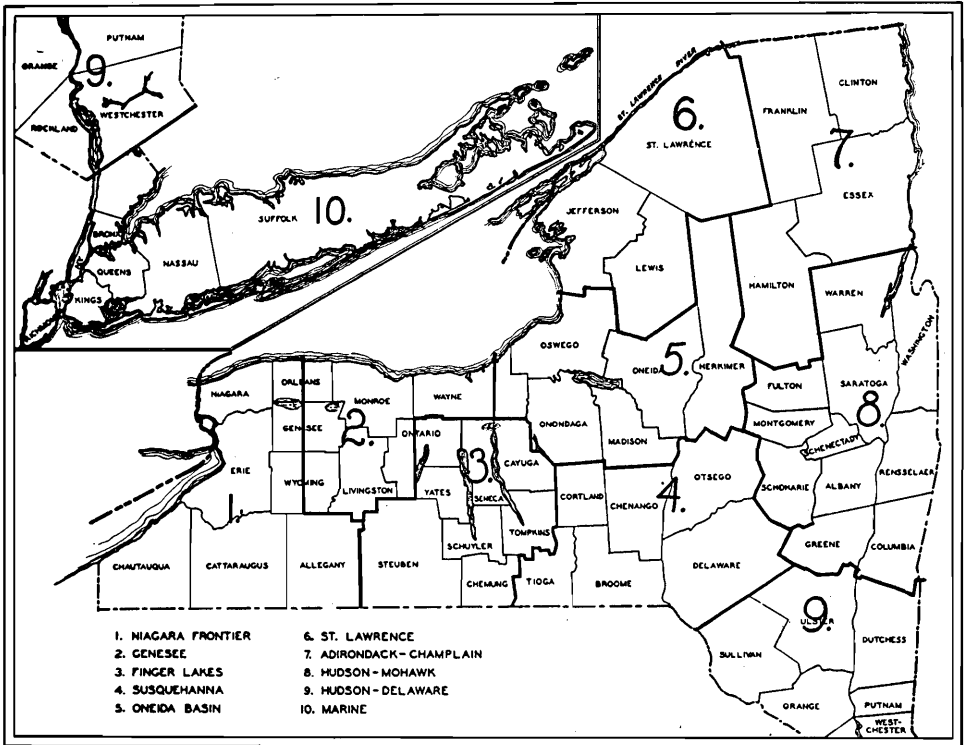
Acquisitions Division, Albert R. Mann Library, Ithaca  
Benjamin F. Feinberg Library, Plattsburg  
Catskill Public Library, Franklin St., Catskill  
College Library, State Univ. of New York at Cortland  
New York State Library Periodicals Division, Education Bldg., Albany 1  
Peabody Museum Library (Yale), New Haven, Conn.  
Rochester Public Library, Att. Doris Repenter, Acquisitions Dept., 115 South  
Ave., Rochester 4  
Audubon Nature Center, R. D. #4, Greenwich, Conn.  
The Lib. Natl. Aud. Soc., 1130 Fifth Ave., New York 28  
Lib. Am. Mus. of Nat Hist., Central Park West 79th St., New York 24  
Lois J. Hussey, Nat. Sc. Center for Young People, Am. Mus. of Natural Hist.,  
Central Park West 79th St., New York 24  
The Library and Reading Room, Buffalo Museum of Science, Humboldt Park,  
Buffalo  
The Library Carnegie Mus., 4400 Forbes St., Pittsburgh 13, Pa.  
The Library Keuka College, Keuka Park  
The Lib. Museum of Compar. Zoo, Harvard Univ., Cambridge 38, Mass.  
The Lib. Serial Division, Univ. of British Columbia, Van Couver 8, B. C., Canada

## EXCHANGES OF KINGBIRD

Audubon Naturalists' Soc., Washington, D. C.  
 Iowa Ornithologists' Union  
 Dr. J. Harold Ennis, Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa  
 Federation of Ontario Naturalists  
 Florida Audubon Society  
 Kentucky Ornithological Society  
 Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.  
 Maine Audubon Society  
 Montezuma Nat'l Wildlife Refuge  
 Patuxent Research Refuge  
 Royal Ont. Mus. of Zoo'l & Palaeont.  
 The Library Smithsonian Institute  
 The Migrant, Tennessee Ornith. Soc.  
 The Library Wilson Ornith. Soc.  
 Zoolog. Record, Aves Section, British Museum of Natural History, England  
 Boillogical Abstracts, Editor, Dr. David E. Davis, Dept. of Zool. Penn. State University, University Park, Pa.

NOTE: Credit and thanks for preparing these lists of members, member clubs, exchanges and subscriptions belong to our retiring Treasurer, Mrs. Lillian Stoner. After January 1, 1963 send new addresses and changes of address to our new Treasurer, Kenneth D. Niven, 61 Broadway, Monticello. Ed.

## REPORTING REGIONS



For descriptions of Regions see Kingbird Vol. IV, Nos. 1 and 2





**ELIZABETH INGLES**, a frequent contributor to *Audubon Magazine*, was born in San Francisco, Calif. and reared on a ranch in the Sacramento Valley where, under the tutelage of parents interested in wildlife, she began to identify the many birds of the area and to study their habits. Majoring in biology at Chico State College, Mrs. Ingles became fascinated with the study of ecology, later writing a master's thesis in this field for an M. A. degree at Fresno State College. With her mammalogist husband and young son, she has traveled all over the United States, and to remote places in Mexico, Central America, and Canada and, last year, throughout the length of Africa to study the habits of the many interesting birds and mammals. Her hobbies, in addition to travel and the study of animal behavior, include hiking, camping, and writing nature articles. Formerly a high school biology teacher, Mrs. Ingles is currently dean of girls at Theodore Roosevelt High School in Fresno, California.

## "Fifteen-year-old B&L binoculars withstood rigorous African safari"



**Bausch & Lomb 7x35 Binoculars.** Finest glasses for field work. The prices start at \$199.50. Write for free literature on the complete line of famous high quality Bausch & Lomb Binoculars. Bausch & Lomb Incorporated, Rochester 2, N. Y.

*"Our fifteen-year-old pair of Bausch & Lomb binoculars was the only piece of optical equipment that satisfactorily withstood the rigorous conditions of safari travel in East Africa last summer. Africa is a land of great contrasts, not the least of these being extremes of light and shadow. But, whether we were watching the dainty, pale pink flamingos feeding by the thousands in the glaring, vibrating light over Lake Elemintita or following the flight of a troop of the beautiful Colobus monkeys through the dark lichen-bearded forests on the slopes of Mt. Kenya, our 7 x 35 binoculars always gave top performance in brightness and clear, sharp resolution."*

**BAUSCH & LOMB**



*Elizabeth Ingles*

MAKERS OF: BALOMATIC PROJECTORS • CINEMASCOPE LENSES • RAY-BAN SUN GLASSES  
BINOCULARS • MICROSCOPES • QUALITY EYEWEAR • RIFLE SIGHTS • SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS