

The **KINGBIRD**



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FEDERATION OF NEW YORK STATE BIRD CLUBS, INC.



For beginner or expert
**ENJOYING BIRDS
AROUND
NEW YORK CITY**

by
**Robert S. Arbib, Jr.
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and Sally Hoyt Spofford**



for the
CORNELL LABORATORY OF ORNITHOLOGY

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Editor - DOROTHY W. McILROY

Associate Editors

Field Notes - SALLY HOYT SPOFFORD

Regional Reports - DAVID B. PEAKALL

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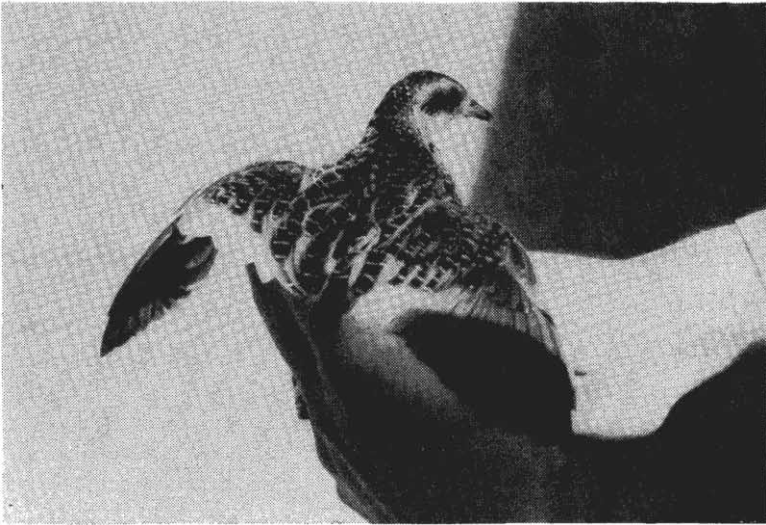
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PHOTOGRAPHS OF NEW YORK STATE RARITIES

8. *Yellow Rail*



Photograph by Richard Cohen

Rutgers Housing Project, New York Co., 18 October 1962

Although undoubtedly of annual occurrence, and perhaps even breeding in New York State, the Yellow Rail, *Coturnicops noveboracensis*, is so secretive and elusive that most active observers, even after many years afield, have never seen it in life.

The species is of wide distribution, but is rare and extremely local. The nominate subspecies, *C. n. noveboracensis*, breeds in California, and from Mackenzie, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Maine south to Alberta, Saskatchewan, North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Ohio, Massachusetts, and Connecticut (A.O.U. *Check-list*, 1957: 157-158). Bull (*Birds of the New York Area*, 1964: 175), however, has recently summarized several sources which cast doubt upon the validity of the New England breeding records.

Yellow Rails winter from Oregon through California, and in southern Louisiana, southern Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida (A.O.U. *Check-list*, *op. cit.*); rarely north to South Carolina, and accidentally to coastal New York and Rhode Island (Bull, *op. cit.*).

There is also an isolated population of Yellow Rails, *C. n. goldmani*, known only from Lerma, Mexico (Blake, *Birds of Mexico*, 1953: 125).

Although the number of Yellow Rail specimens has increased, little new information has been added about the species in New York since Eaton's account of more than 50 years ago (*Birds of New York*, Vol. 1, 1910: 280-281). It has been found most frequently on Long Island, in marshes bordering on Lake Ontario, near Buffalo, and on the central lakes, usually during September, October, April and May. Eaton's sentiment that "its nest will probably be found within our borders" has been echoed by several recent authors (e.g., Reilly and Parkes, *Preliminary Annotated Checklist of New York State Birds*, 1959: 16; Beardslee and Mitchell, *Birds of the Niagara Frontier Region*, 1965: 198) but still has not been realized.

The Yellow Rail in the above photograph was found in October, 1962 by a workman about 7:00 A.M., just outside the fence of a construction project on the lower East side of Manhattan Island. The bird was crouched in a clump of grass next to an old mattress. It was captured in the same manner as have numerous Yellow Rails in Louisiana hayfields (see Lowery, *Louisiana Birds*, 1955: 229-230), by simply throwing a hat over it. The bird was brought to Richard Cohen who released it at Jamaica Bay Wildlife Refuge after it was banded by John Bull.

The capture of this bird is typical of the way records are obtained. One of the unusual number of Yellow Rails found in the New York City area this past fall was brought back alive by a cat in Levittown, Nassau Co., another was caught in a doorway in the Bronx, and the third was found dead at Jacob Riis Park, Queens Co. (see the Region 10 report for further details).

In the above picture the dark area on the right wing is a shadow.
Peter W. Post, 575 West 183 Street, New York, N.Y. 10033.

CONTINENTAL BREEDING BIRD SURVEY

During the summer of 1966 the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife conducted a Breeding Bird Survey throughout the states east of the Mississippi River and the eastern Canadian provinces. The data from over 600 survey routes run by cooperators will form a basis for determining changes in songbird populations during future years. During 1967 the Survey will be expanded to cover 11 additional states west of the Mississippi River in addition to obtaining more thorough coverage of some of the eastern states, such as New York.

Each survey route is selected at random and follows a 25-mile course, to be driven by automobile. One trip is made during the month of June. Birders throughout the State, who can identify the breeding birds of New York by song and sight, and are interested in assisting with the survey, are invited to contact Chandler S. Robbins, Migratory Bird Populations Station, Laurel, Maryland 20810.

PRESIDENT'S PAGE

By the time you read this, the Christmas census will be over, the waterfowl census will be upon us, and planning for the spring migration will be in full swing. What better time to present a thought-provoking project to our membership?

A while ago I received a letter from a man who must remain anonymous for the moment. He suggested that the Federation might design, produce, and encourage the use of a metal sign designating private sanctuaries. After the idea was aired among the officers of the Federation, another anonymous benefactor offered a prize of \$10 for the best design submitted by a Federation member, and still another offered a second prize of \$5.

All artistic members please note!! The deadline for submission of designs, in 8" × 10" format, in full color, is March 31, 1967. Designs will be judged by a committee and the award will be given during the Annual Banquet. Wording is optional but should express the fact that the signs designate a private wildlife sanctuary, and at least the initials FNYSBC must appear on the sign. Otherwise, let your imagination have free rein.

Submit all designs to me, at the address below, prior to March 31. Prize-winning designs will be published in the *Kingbird*.

Allen H. Benton, State Univ. College, Fredonia, N.Y. 14063.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE FEDERATION, 1967

Dates: Friday, June 2 through Sunday, June 4.

Place: Hanson's on Oquaga Lake, a few miles southwest of Deposit, N.Y., exits 82 or 83 from Route 17.

Speaker: Olin Sewall Pettingill, Jr.

Papers: Anyone who has a paper to read is asked to notify Mrs. F. V. (Harriet) Marsi, Friendsville Stage, Binghamton, N.Y. 13903

Host Clubs: Naturalists' Club of Binghamton and Tioga Bird Club.

BACK ISSUE SPECIAL AT ANNUAL MEETING

There are on hand many more copies of most of the back issues of *The Kingbird* than are needed to meet probable future demand. To ease the storage problem there will be held at the 1967 annual meeting a special CASH AND CARRY SALE of the surplus back copies for 50¢ apiece. Check your files because this will be the only chance to fill in missing issues at less than the regular price of \$1.50 per copy.

DIFFERENTIAL NESTING SCHEDULES OF HERRING GULLS ON LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK

ROBERT G. WOLK AND JOHN BULL

On 1 June 1966 each of us visited large, well-established Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus*) colonies on Long Island (Suffolk County, N.Y.). We found the two colonies at notably different stages of breeding.

The colony on Gardiner's Island (41° N., 72° W.) consisted of approximately 4000 gulls (in two groups about five miles apart). Nests contained one-, two-, and three-egg clutches as well as nestlings estimated to be no more than three to four days of age. (J.B.)

At the other colony near Captree Park (40° 30' N., 73° W.), located 65 miles southwest of Gardiner's Island, in which at least 2000 birds were breeding, only eggs were found and a substantial number of these were in incompleated clutches. (R.G.W.) A count of 16 nests (made for another purpose) showed eight two-egg clutches and eight three-egg clutches. One-egg clutches were common but were not counted. One of a three-egg clutch was opened and the embryo estimated to be incubated for five to seven days.

On 11 June a brief second visit was made to the Captree colony. At this time no evidence of hatching was observed. A small collection of eggs was taken into the laboratory to be incubated. The first of these hatched on 13 June. A third visit was made on 16 June. At this time several nestlings were found, the oldest estimated to be no more than four days of age.

Using these data one can estimate the earliest date of hatching in each colony (see Table 1). If the oldest gull chick observed on Gardiner's Island was in fact three days old, it hatched on 29 May. If the oldest chick at Captree was four days old on 16 June, it hatched on 12 June. This corresponds well with the incubator-hatched chick (13 June) and with the observation of no chicks on 11 June. According to the shortest reliably-recorded incubation period (Paludan, 1951: 90-91) of 23 days, the expected date of hatching for the examined embryo would be no earlier than 17 June.

The data give us a *minimum* difference of 14 days between the estimated dates of first hatching for the two colonies.

Table 1. Summary of Field Observations.

Date of Visit	Gardiner's Island Colony	Captree Colony
June 1	Eggs and Young (oldest 3-4 days old)	Eggs only
June 11	—	Eggs only
June 16	—	Eggs and Young (oldest 4 days old)

A difference of this magnitude between two nearby colonies suggests that the timing of the reproductive cycle may be substantially affected by local conditions. These conditions may be one or more environmental factors or behavioral factors. Although it is conceivable, we have no information which indicates that behavioral mechanisms are operating here. Likewise, it seems unlikely that any climatic differences over so short a distance would be significant.

Our suggestion is that the breeding schedule difference is a result of the differential isolation of the two places. The colony on Gardiner's Island is well-isolated and is subject to almost no disturbance from man or other potential ground predators, while the birds at Captree are continually disturbed by people passing nearby and through the colony. One wonders that the birds manage to breed there at all!

Because our visits were made for purposes other than preparing this report, the data supporting our conclusion are incomplete. We present our findings with a view towards encouraging others located near gull or tern colonies to collect similar information on relative breeding schedules. We further suggest that data be obtained more systematically so that a sizeable nest census (with information on clutch size, ages of nestlings, etc.) is taken in as many different sections of a colony as feasible. This will give comparative information on the range of variation in the progress of nesting within each colony.

We would welcome receipt of any data of this nature either before they are published or after.

Acknowledgments

We gratefully acknowledge the assistance of several individuals: Mr. Robert Gardiner, who granted permission to visit Gardiner's Island (J.B.); Mr. Nathan Potter, who provided transportation (J.B.); Mr. Craig Brown, who assisted both in the field and laboratory (R.G.W.).

Reference Cited

Paludan, Knud. Contributions to the breeding biology of *Larus argentatus* and *Larus fuscus*. *Vidensk. Medd. fra Dansk naturh. Foren.*, 114: 1-128, 1951.

Adelphi University, Garden City, New York 11530 and American Museum of Natural History, New York, N.Y. 10024

Ed. Note: This is the type of data the North American Nest-Record Card Program is designed to obtain and make available for study. Anyone making such systematic surveys of Herring Gull nesting is requested to report the data to this program, Laboratory of Ornithology, 33 Sapsucker Woods Road, Ithaca, N.Y. 14850 in addition to sending it to the above authors.

SPRING MIGRATION OF WATERFOWL IN NEW YORK AND THE WEATHER

Canada Geese Pick A Stormy Day in 1965

A. Boyd Pack, State Climatologist, U.S. Weather Bureau,
Environmental Science Services Admin., Cornell University

The literature on the subject of waterfowl migration in North America presents the general conclusion that the onset of heavy spring movements is marked by the occurrence of southerly winds, rising temperatures and a falling barometer (H. Albert Hochbaum, *Travels and Traditions of Waterfowl*, U. of Minn. Press, Minneapolis, 1955). On March 23, 1965 Canada Geese (*Branta canadensis*) migrated in large numbers through south central New York. How closely did the weather conditions associated with this migratory movement agree with the generalized statements or conclusions found in the literature?

To set the stage for a detailed look at the weather associated with the March 23rd migration of geese a log is presented of the flights observed in the Binghamton and Ithaca areas.

The Migratory Movements—March 23, 1965

- (1) Mount Pleasant, Tompkins County: Flocks beginning at 3:50 a.m. and continuing intermittently all day. Birds flying northward at estimated heights of 500 to 1000 feet above ground or 2000 to 2500 feet above sea level. Reported by Mr. L. F. Pearsall, Lab. of Ornithology, Cornell University, who lives on the slope of Mt. Pleasant.
- (2) Broome County Airport, Binghamton: Some 100 separate flocks observed on radar between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. Flights headed northward at estimated levels of 2500 to 3500 feet above ground or 4000 to 5000 feet above sea level. Observation by Federal Aviation Agency and Weather Bureau personnel.
- (3) Ithaca, Tompkins County: Almost continual flights of geese heard flying northward between 7:00 and 7:30 p.m. Darkness as well as low ceiling of cloud cover prevented visual observation of numbers, height of birds above ground, etc. Observed by writer a few miles southwest of city.
- (4) Ithaca: A few small flocks flying northward at 6:15 a.m. on March 24th. Observed by the writer.

In summary, numerous flocks of geese were observed flying northward from early morning into the evening hours of the 23rd with small numbers passing through early on the 24th. Since reports of migratory flights north of Ithaca are lacking, it is not known how far these flocks con-

tinued their flights before settling down, but as many geese use Cayuga Lake and Montezuma National Wildlife Refuge as a stop en route, they probably stopped there.

The Stormy Weather

The synoptic weather situation is illustrated by a reproduction of the Daily Weather Map for 1:00 p.m., E.S.T., March 23, 1965 as analyzed by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Weather Bureau (Figure 1). The map shows the pressure pattern and frontal system affecting the northeastern United States, southeastern Canada and adjacent coastal waters. Precipitation occurring at the time of the map is indicated by shading. The great bulk of the migrating geese passed through the Binghamton and Ithaca areas within approximately eight hours before and after the time of the map, that is, between 5 a.m. and 9 p.m.

The weather in the area of the observed flights was influenced by an active, slowly moving cold front which at 1:00 p.m. extended west from coastal waters off the Canadian Maritime Provinces through Nantucket Island to the vicinity of Pittsburgh and then southwest to an elongated low pressure system centered near Cincinnati. This frontal system had moved rapidly through New York late on March 22 before decelerating to very slow movement southward through northern Pennsylvania during the morning of March 23. The frontal position in northeastern Pennsylvania at 1:00 p.m. was very similar to that of 12 hours earlier, the main southward movement of the front between 1:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m. having occurred in Ohio and western Pennsylvania. During the latter half of the 23rd southward movement was speeded up and by 1:00 a.m. on the 24th the cold front was as far south as Richmond, and Roanoke, Virginia.

Precipitation associated with the frontal system was general over New York and extended into Pennsylvania, most of New England and southeastern Canada on March 23. Light snow fell intermittently from about 9 a.m. to 11 p.m. in the area from which migratory movements were reported. Accumulations of new snow amounted to about three inches at both Binghamton and Ithaca. Lesser amounts of snow fell in northeastern Pennsylvania, while precipitation occurred mostly in the form of rain south of the Scranton area. North of the migratory flight area the storm yielded from four to five inches of snow, falling intermittently throughout the day.

The Barometer and the Approaching High Pressure From the Northwest

Barometric records of the Weather Bureau at the Broome County Airport and of the Department of Agronomy at Cornell University indicate atmospheric pressure was falling at a slow but steady rate

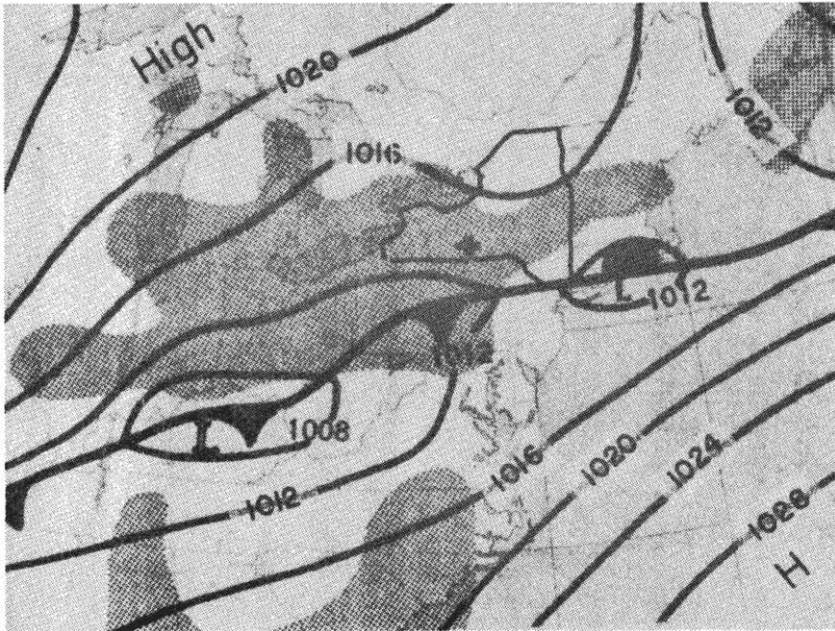


Figure I

Surface weather map for 1:00 p.m., March 23, 1965 in northeastern United States. Migratory flights observed in area marked by cross (+). Dark shading is area of precipitation occurring at time of map.

between midnight of March 22 and noon of the 23rd. The pressure fell sharply right after 12 noon and reached a minimum at 2 p.m. on the barometer at Ithaca and somewhat after 3 p.m. at Broome County Airport. The falling pressure was apparently caused by the movement southeastward of a weak low pressure system in southeastern Ontario, centered about 100 miles north of Toronto, and its merger by midday of the 23rd with the eastern extension of the main low pressure system centered near Cincinnati.

The factor which became increasingly dominant over New York weather on March 23 was the intrusion of a high pressure system from the north and northwest. The leading edge of this anticyclonic system can be seen in the 1:00 p.m. map as the 1016 millibar line protruding from Quebec into northern New York and Vermont. It was part of a mass of cold Arctic air centered in the Dakotas which extended in an approximate west-east line across central Ontario to southwestern Quebec. The

high pressure continued to push slowly southward, the 1016 isobar reaching a line from roughly Elmira to Albany by 1:00 a.m. on March 24. It thus became the controlling barometric factor in upstate weather the latter half of March 23. The records at Binghamton and Ithaca both show that the barometric pressure increased steadily after the early afternoon minimum on the 23rd and continued to increase until about noon on the 24th.

The early morning and forenoon flocks of geese were, therefore, migrating northward under weather conditions producing a falling barometer, while the flocks in the evening of the 23rd were in flight at the time of a rising barometer.

Low Clouds and a Wind Shift

Hourly observations on March 23 of cloud amount, ceiling height and surface winds are available from the Weather Bureau Office at the Broome County Airport. The Airport is located at an elevation of 1590 feet, about 10 miles northwest of Binghamton. Corresponding observations were not taken at Ithaca but it is a reasonable assumption that similar conditions of cloud and winds were encountered in this area by the migrating geese.

There was a solid overcast of low level clouds the entire 24-hour period on March 23 and it did not begin to disperse until about 7 a.m. on March 24, according to the observations at Binghamton. No sunshine was observed at the ground on the date of the heavy migration.

At the time of the early morning and forenoon migratory flights on the 23rd the base (ceiling height) of the overcast varied between 2000 and 2600 feet above ground through the hour of 10 a.m., except for a higher ceiling briefly around 7 a.m. The clouds lowered considerably an hour or so before 12 noon and a ceiling of only 300 feet prevailed between 1 and 6 p.m. From 7 p.m. until 4 a.m. the next morning the cloud deck lifted just a little, ranging between 400 and 800 feet, with occasional breaks revealing a second deck of overcast at 1600 feet above ground. It is not known from the surface observations what amount and height of cloud was present above this low overcast.

The migration of geese on the 23rd took place in a weather situation that produced significant changes in cloud height as well as in barometric pressure. The flights occurring before 10 or 11 a.m. were mostly under the overcast and having visual contact with the ground; those flying during the late afternoon and evening were, as an airplane pilot would say, "flying on instruments."

Surface winds at the Broome County Airport were variable in direction during the early half of March 23 with velocities of less than five miles per hour. North to northeast winds prevailed steadily from about

2 p.m. through the remainder of the day but velocities had increased only to about 10 miles per hour.

Winds in the atmosphere up to several thousand feet above the ground are a phase of the weather very pertinent to the flights of migrating waterfowl. On March 23 the low overcast, unfortunately, prevented measurement of these upper winds by pilot balloon except for a successful run at 7 a.m. at the Broome County Airport. Although the next successful pilot balloon run did not occur until 1 p.m. on March 24, more than 12 hours after the migratory flights had tapered off, the wind measurements are listed below in addition to those made on the morning of the 23rd.

Broome County Airport, Binghamton, N. Y.

Height in Feet Above Ground*	7 a.m., E.S.T., March 23, 1965		1 p.m., E.S.T., March 24, 1965	
	Direction in Degrees**	Velocity mph.	Direction in Degrees**	Velocity mph.
500	170	10	340	14
1500	220	14	350	14
2500	250	27	340	15
3500	260	38	300	16
4500	260	47	300	23

* Add 1600 feet for approximate height above sea level

** 360 degrees is north; 270 is west, etc.

The winds up to 2500 feet above ground were evidently favorable to the northerly movements of waterfowl during the forenoon. However, strong westerly winds prevailed at levels above 2500 feet. Developments in the meteorological situation late on March 23 suggest that the late afternoon and evening migrants had different upper wind conditions to contend with. The change in surface winds to north and northeast in the afternoon of the 23rd, described earlier, was very likely accompanied by a shift to northerly winds in the levels at which the waterfowl were flying in their passage over south central New York. Although at a considerable distance from the area of migratory movements pilot balloon measurements at 7 p.m. March 23rd at Burlington, Vermont showed north to north northeast winds up to 4000 feet above ground, and a surface wind comparable in direction to that observed at the same hour at Broome County Airport. The upper level winds at Burlington were comparatively light, however, with velocities of about 10 to 15 miles per hour.

A Possible Trigger for the March 23 Flight

Although it is not known when or where the migratory flights of the 23rd began, a look at the weather situation in the northern Chesapeake Bay region a day or two earlier is of interest.

The weather was unseasonably cold on March 21 in northern Chesapeake Bay due to northwesterly air flow between low pressure north of Lake Huron and an extensive belt of high pressure covering the southern states from Texas to the Carolinas and protruding northward into Minnesota. Daytime temperatures at Baltimore and Annapolis, Maryland attained a warmth of only 36 to 40 degrees, which is well below normal for late March.

The belt of high pressure over the southern states moved eastward to become centered some distance off the Carolina coast by midday on March 22 (Figure II). With air flow now prevailing from the southwest, temperatures warmed appreciably in the northern Bay and southeastern Pennsylvania regions. Daytime temperatures reached the lower 50s at Baltimore and Annapolis on the 22nd and the mid 40s in the Philadelphia area. Temperatures were 10 to 15 degrees warmer than those of the previous afternoon. From the morning of the 21st until the afternoon of the 22nd there was a net warming of more than 40 degrees. This sudden increase in warmth, operating simultaneously with biological factors associated with spring migration, could have provided the trigger or stimulus to launch the geese on March 22. From northern Chesa-

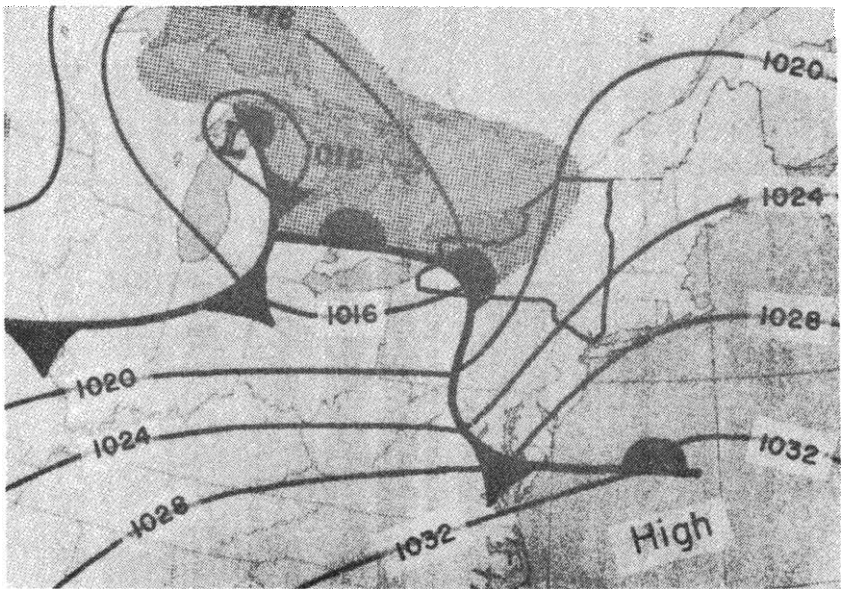


Figure II

Surface weather map for 1:00 p.m., March 22, 1965 in northeastern United States, showing conditions 24 hours prior to time of first map. Note pressure and frontal systems in vicinity of Chesapeake Bay.

peake Bay the flight plan then carried these migrants through the cold front somewhere in the rugged terrain of northeastern Pennsylvania into the stormy, changeable weather prevailing the following day in south central New York.

This example of a major waterfowl migration and its associated weather conditions is only one of many that occur as these birds move both north and south in their annual treks across New York State. More recorded observations of waterfowl flights during the spring and fall migratory seasons are earnestly solicited from bird enthusiasts and conservationists in the State. The observer is requested to record the following: date and hour of the observation, approximate number and species of waterfowl, direction and approximate height above ground level of the flight. Comments on local weather conditions at flight time are welcome. Please mail records at an early convenience to Weather Bureau State Climatologist, Box 13, Roberts Hall, Cornell University or to Dr. D. A. Lancaster, Laboratory of Ornithology, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14850.

Acknowledgements: The writer has been aided and encouraged in the investigation of the weather associated with waterfowl migration in New York by Dr. O. H. Hewitt, Professor of Wildlife Management, Department of Conservation, and Dr. D. A. Lancaster, Assistant Director, Laboratory of Ornithology, Cornell University.

Ed. Note: It should be pointed out that the movements of geese at any particular time are probably dependent on many factors. It is well known that Canada Geese and many other waterfowl make long flights and may stop only once or twice en route from wintering to nesting grounds. The central Finger Lakes area is one of the main stops, flocks of up to 50,000 Canada Geese remaining in the Cayuga Lake-Montezuma Refuge area for several weeks each spring. Many of these geese winter at Mattamuskeet in North Carolina. Heavy migration in the Ithaca-Binghamton area on a particular day could be the after-effect of conditions existing at the time the geese left their wintering grounds, and be unrelated to local conditions at the point of observation. With this possibility in mind, Dr. Pack has included data on the weather conditions in the Chesapeake Bay area at the time these birds might have left there.

Studies of waterfowl migration and related weather conditions have been made in the Mississippi flyway, but little has been done in the Finger Lakes region. Recent banding at Montezuma Refuge should add more information about wintering areas used by the Cayuga Lake geese, but many other questions remain to be answered. Mississippi flyway studies indicate that extremely adverse weather conditions, particularly fog, may occasionally cause waterfowl to stop in unusual places. Do the Cayuga Lake geese sometimes stop before they reach the area where they normally rest for days or weeks en route, and if so what are the weather conditions? Do they ever continue beyond their normal resting place if conditions are unusually favorable for such flight?

Dr. Pack's paper demonstrates the need for masses of data gathered by many observers at many places enroute, to be correlated with weather conditions. We are indebted to him for this introductory study. Within a month or so the geese will again be heading north. Keep records of flocks seen, time of day, direction and height of flight, local weather conditions, and send them to Dr. Pack as requested above.

GULLS AND BRIDGES

HOWARD H. CLEAVES

Above High Rock fly the Herring Gulls on their daily crossing of Staten Island. In the morning they travel westward to their feeding grounds. They are to be seen along the Arthur Kill and around Newark Bay but the greatest numbers, reaching an estimated total of as many as 25,000 concentrate at Fresh Kills in the western portion of Staten Island, attracted by the city's garbage dumped on the salt meadows in an operation termed landfill. In late afternoon, their scavenging for the day accomplished, the gulls return eastward across the island to spend the night on or near salt water.

The behavior of the Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus*) in relation to the bridges spanning the different waterways around New York has interested me for many years. The Outerbridge Crossing, so named in honor of Eugenius H. Outerbridge, first chairman of the Port Authority, being but a mile from my home in Pleasant Plains, is the bridge I have used most during the thirty-four years of residence in the Plains. On many occasions I have seen gulls following the course of the Arthur Kill and noticed that as they approached the bridge they elevated themselves in order to pass *over* the structure altho much less effort would be required to fly under. The 135-ft. clearance at mid-channel is sufficient to permit a small plane to fly safely under the bridge, yet I have never seen a Herring Gull pass beneath the Outerbridge.

This gull versus bridge observation prompted me to mention it to interested individuals and at meetings of the Natural History Section of our Institute. From Mrs. Kay Dorr of Mystic, Conn., a former Staten Islander, I received a letter telling of gulls reported to have been seen flying under bridges. Mrs. Dorr stated that a man who at one time worked on tugboats in New York Harbor told of seeing gulls fly under bridges in following garbage scows towed on the East River. Feeling that first hand observation is often best, I decided to spy on the East River gulls. Choosing a position in Manhattan affording a clear view of the Queensboro Bridge, I remained on location for about an hour. No scows appeared during that time but gulls in moderate numbers were in flight patrolling the river, some flying north, others south.

Well, sure enough, some of the gulls—maybe one out of every eight or ten—flew under the bridge. The others elevated themselves and passed above it. One wonders whether the under-the-bridge fliers were "scow-broken" birds or individual innovators.

When the Verrazano-Narrows Bridge connecting Staten Island with Long Island was dedicated in November 1964, I was absent from the Island, but I did a lot of speculating about Verrazano and the gulls. This bridge differs from the others in a number of respects. The impressive supporting piers, about 600 feet tall, are close to the shore at each end. Clearance at midspan is 250 feet, 115 feet greater than that at Outer-

bridge. To pass over Verrazano at the lowest point, gulls would be forced to elevate themselves to a much higher level than at either Outerbridge or Queensboro. What would the gulls do about Verrazano?

Several times during spring and summer of 1965 I stationed myself at Fort Wadsworth where parking was permitted in order that people may view the bridge, surely one of man's master achievements. The bridge caused me to feel small and rather humble. The gulls behaved as if the bridge had made an impression on them too. They flew neither over nor under the bridge, but around the ends above the land at a point where the superstructure and supporting cables are low. This detour pattern of flight was dominant, but a few deviations were noted. A group of five Bonaparte's Gulls accompanied by three immature Herring Gulls flew over the bridge at about mid-channel and three adult Herring Gulls closely following a charter fishing boat, stayed with the craft as it passed under the bridge. I watched an adult Herring Gull flying slowly along the shore far below me as it scanned the beach for food. This gull, as did two others later, passed between the bridge pier and the shore and thus flew under the bridge. Were these gulls so intent in searching for food below as to be unaware of what was over head?

Many persons are superstitious, their conduct influenced by taboos. It is thought to bring bad luck, even disaster, to walk under a ladder, to break a mirror, to have a black cat cross in front of you. Gulls are not superstitious, but they are suspicious, and to me they appear to have a real aversion to going under bridges. Two other observers and I witnessed an amusing example of this in early August 1965. We saw a tugboat pushing, not towing, a long scow on which we counted twenty Herring Gulls hitch hiking! The tug was moving north toward the Upper Bay and would pass beneath the Verrazano-Narrows Bridge in a matter of minutes. Through our binoculars we watched as the scow drew closer and closer to the bridge. I felt a tension as one does during a count-down. The gulls continued standing in loose array on the scow with no sign of uneasiness, almost as if they belonged on the craft. Then, shortly before the bridge was reached, all twenty gulls flew away, choosing not to be pushed under the bridge.

If you are near any of the high bridges, especially in winter when the gulls are with us in greatest numbers, take a little time to observe what the gulls are doing.

Even in summer some of the gulls remain with us as nonbreeders, and in June 1964 an amazing discovery was made when Guin Polevoy, Game Warden, took me in his fast boat to Swinburne Island, easily visible from South Beach. On this 2½-acre bit of land we found a thriving breeding colony of Herring Gulls. We counted 105 nests, 192 eggs and 51 chicks, an experience thrilling to any bird enthusiast.

8 Marezek Court, Staten Island, N.Y. 10309

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JOSEPH A. BLAKE, JR. 1891-1966

Joseph A. Blake Jr. died at his home in Watertown, N.Y. on May 9, Mr. Blake was a charter member and past president of the North Country Bird Club. An ardent conservationist, he was chairman of the Federation's Conservation Committee in 1960 and 1961. He was active in the affairs of the North Country Bird Club and attended a number of Annual Meetings of the Federation.

Mr. Blake was born in New York City, attended the Taft School, Watertown, Connecticut, and graduated from Yale University in 1916. He served as a Captain during the First World War. Moving to Clayton, N.Y. in 1930, he became associated with the Consaul-Hall Company and later with the Northern New York Coal Company. In 1939 he married Agnes Phelps Lansing of Watertown. Mrs. Blake and a son Joseph A. Blake, survive.

Mr. Blake was active in the selection of a sanctuary for the North Country Bird Club, and a tract of 102 acres was recently acquired in the town of Rutland. Following Mr. Blake's death this was designated The Joseph A. Blake, Jr. Wildlife Refuge.

John B. Belknap

CONSERVATION AND STATE SECRETS

MAXWELL C. WHEAT, JR.

Our New York State government is probably one of the most secretive in the world—even the Kremlin would have to padlock every pigeonhole to keep its machinations more in the dark. The essential difference is that we can speak out freely. But we can't always locate the facts on which to exercise our outraged oratory. How a lawmaker votes on a Kingfisher protection bill is, in effect, none of the public's business. Also, you could arrive some spring morning at your favorite wooded stream to look for the Prothonotary Warbler, only to find that bulldozers had already smashed its willows and stumps—the first you or perhaps any resident knew of it.

The massive, Victorian structure burgeoning atop Albany's State Street is really a huge locked closet of legislative votes and debates. Its keys should be dispensed to the public, insisted an unfortunately defeated candidate for the Constitutional Convention, Attorney David K. Kadane of Rockville Centre. Last fall at a meeting of the Huntington Audubon

Society another lawyer, Irving Like of Babylon, was demanding keys to the drafting and conference rooms of the executive agencies before highways, bridges, overhead power lines and other landmarks of progress have become *fait accompli*. Interestingly, both attorneys have been involved in conservation, continents apart — Mr. Like fighting to prevent desecration of Storm King Mountain and Mr. Kadane in Africa. As a lawyer-volunteer in the Peace Corps in Zambia, he drew up for its proposed constitution a 'forever wild' clause for its natural resources modeled after New York State's Forest Preserve protection.

In his campaign last fall Mr. Kadane pointed out that how an assemblyman or state senator votes or what he says in session is probably one of Albany's best kept secrets. It is not the citizen's for the asking, unless the legislator himself releases it. Our Federal government or a village board meeting is more in the open, Mr. Kadane declared. Congressional votes and remarks are fully reported in the Congressional Record found in most public libraries. The citizen can go down to watch his village board — and even the closed door of an executive session is a thinner partition than the formidable walls of the State Capitol Building.

Is it into this unfathomable legislative pool that we wish to toss the great resource protection we have — the constitutional 'forever wild' protection of our Forest Preserve?

One lawmaker has urged disclosure for the public of legislative votes, debates and remarks. Provisions for this would be included in a 17-point legislative reform package that Assemblyman S. William Green of Manhattan announced he was going to introduce this year.

Rod Vandivert, executive director of the Scenic Hudson Preservation Conference, has called for "yea," "nay" and "abstain" buttons on each desk. Automated equipment could make these votes immediately available to the press, this could allow time for conservationists to mount support or opposition on proposals before they go further.

Mr. Like has demanded time to study project plans — time that would be provided through adequate prior notices and public hearings. He asserted that around 200 agencies now have the authority to condemn land with insufficient notices or without public hearings and has listed several examples.

No notice or public hearing on a highway, bridge, tunnel or dredging is required for the Department of Public Works unless the Superintendent himself deems it advisable. According to Mr. Like, the Superintendent files a description and map in his Department office and also in the office of the Department of State. On filing, the Public Works superintendent can then take possession of the property and file a copy of the map and description in the Clerk's office of the particular county involved. At this point title to the property vests in the State. The Super-

intendent then delivers a copy of the map and description to the Attorney General who certifies to him who the owners are, and the Superintendent notifies the owners by serving upon them a notice of appropriation.

If a utility wants to build an overhead power line the Public Service Commission has the sole discretion on whether to hold hearings or give notices prior to condemnation.

Mr. Like said that the Board of Commissioners of the Land Office can grant lands under water to adjacent upland owners for dredging, filling, etc., with only a newspaper notice required once a week for six weeks in a newspaper somewhere in the county involved. No public hearing is required.

This practically unrestrained condemnation power probably has evolved from the eminent domain concept whereby the government—federal, state or local—can acquire property if it is in the interests of the people. But now with our growing appreciation of other values, what is good for the people may well be disputed.

On Long Island a proposed state road widening would not only plough through a salt marsh, but would decimate the historic route over which General George Washington traveled on his journey to thank the people of Long Island for their support in the American Revolution. Which represents the good for the people—a marsh important for fishing and an historic reminder or more traffic accommodation? In the face of conflicting values, some check must be applied to unbridled condemnation on the say-so of a particular agency.

333 Bedell Street, Freeport, N.Y. 11520 . .

FIELD NOTES

Additional Hybrid Flicker Records: This note supplements two previous notes on the occurrence of hybrid flickers in New York State (Reilly, *Kingbird* 11(2):89, 1961; Wilcox, *Kingbird* 11(4):200, 1961).

A female banded by Frank Clinch on July 20, 1965 was found dead Aug 12, 1965 in Watertown. Two color slides made by Cecil Dake clearly show the following characteristics: red nape, salmon-red primaries, yellow secondaries, salmon-red tail feathers and no mustache.

On September 18, 1966 a presumed immature male was banded by Clinch with the following characteristics: red nape, the two outer primaries yellow on each wing, varying amounts of both salmon-red and yellow on other wing feathers, the outer tail feathers salmon-red, the two central tail feathers yellow, a trace of black mustache.

Another flicker showing some salmon-red was found dead in Watertown by Don Blais about 1965 but no details are available.

The very small number of flickers (19) banded by Clinch in the past nine years is insignificant for comparison but all have been normal yellow-shafted as have been any others that were carefully observed in Region 6 by Clinch or the writer.

David C. Gordon, 1347 Sherman St., Watertown, 13601

Notes on Nesting of Purple Finch at Oxford: On July 6, 1966 I noticed a Purple Finch incubating 4 eggs in a nest about 6 feet from the ground near the top of a young balsam close to our house at Oxford, N.Y. Every hour or so during the day, and especially in the morning, at noon, and late afternoon, the male came, the female left the nest and with much twittering and fluttering of wings was fed by the male. After the feeding, the female sometimes flew with the male to the bird bath and sometimes returned directly to the nest. Several times I heard the female sing a little song for a minute or two after returning to the nest. The song was finch-like but quite different from that of the male. During the second week of incubation, the female stayed on the nest when fed by the male.

When we checked on July 14, there were four young in the nest. On July 28 the young were leaving the nest, and on the 29th they could be heard in the birches on the lawn. For a week they stayed around some small trees a little farther away.

Mrs. Lewis Stratton, R.F.D. #2, Oxford, N.Y. 13830

Precocity in Spotted Sandpipers: Observations were made on July 4, 1961 at the nest of a Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*) located in Niskayuna, New York from prior to the hatching of the first egg until two hours after the hatching of the last egg.

The Spotted Sandpiper is a precocial bird, the young quickly assuming normal maintenance activities. In the observed nest, the chicks hatched at 8:30, 1:32 and 5:28. A. C. Bent (1927, *U.S. National Museum Bull.* 142, Part I, 83) cites one observation where the young ran immediately upon freeing themselves from the egg, and another instance where the young were "able to run and follow the parent when about half an hour from the egg." I found the chicks took 53, 61 and 72 minutes from the time of complete freedom from the egg until movement away from the nest. Although exact times were not noted for other nests observed, in no case did the chicks immediately begin to move upon freedom from the egg, and in all cases the time period was close to an hour.

Joanna Burger, Biology Dept., State University College, 1300 Elmwood Avenue, Buffalo, N.Y. 14222

Marbled Godwit at Montezuma National Wildlife Refuge: While scanning the Black Lake area of the Montezuma National Wildlife Refuge with a 30× Balscope at 4:30 P.M. on 9/7/66, I spotted a large, uniformly buffy brown shorebird with a long, slightly upturned bill which I studied under excellent light conditions for an hour. I concluded that it was a Marbled Godwit (*Limosa fedoa*). The sun was behind me and it was possible to observe the bird in detail as it fed on a mud flat about 1000 feet distant.

The back and wings were buffy brown with fine dark markings or mottling. The head and underparts were a lighter buff with no discernable markings. The under tail coverts were a still lighter buff. Twice the bird raised its wings, once while its back was turned directly toward me, and I was able to note that the tail and rump were of the same buffy brown color with no white on either. The tips of the tail feathers appeared darker. The legs were dark with a slightly bluish or grayish cast. The bill was yellow at the base shading to black at the tip.

Between 9/7/66 and 9/16/66 I observed the bird eight times and, with the exception of the last observation on 9/16/66, it was always feeding continually on the same mud flat. Other observers, who included Dorothy McIlroy, Esther Stiles, Mr. and Mrs. Loren Ward and others, also noted the continual feeding activity. The bird probed deeply into the soft mud, pushing its bill in to its full length and then shoving its face into the muck up to its eyes. On occasion it braced its legs and moved its body from side to side as though trying to push its head in still deeper. This activity resulted in getting mud on the bird's face and crown so that it appeared to be a

dark-faced bird. Occasionally it would use its foot to scrape the dirt from its head. The feeding was confined almost entirely to shore area and only once for a brief moment did I see it enter the water and probe.

In checking with the Montezuma Refuge personnel I found that there is no previous record of the Marbled Godwit at the Refuge.

Walter E. Benning, Clyde, N.Y. 14433

Nesting of the Turkey Vulture in Wayne County: I first saw the Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura*) in the Clyde area of southeastern Wayne County in the mid 1930's. I have long suspected that it might be nesting in the area but had no definite knowledge of its breeding here until the summer of 1965 when Joel Thorn, part owner of the Marengo Swamp, told me that there was a nest at the base of a sycamore deep in the swamp with one young bird in it. He said he had found the nest the previous year, also with one young bird. I searched for the nest, but my time was limited, the swamp is a vast area, and I failed to locate it.

On June 15, 1966 Mr. Thorn told me that the nest was being used again. This time I located it about 1500 feet into the swamp in the base of a large sycamore



Photograph by David G. Allen, Courtesy Bird Photographs, Inc.

(locally referred to as "buttonball"), the trunk of which was about four feet in diameter with the base broadening to 7-8 feet and the hollow area in the base about 5 feet across. The nest was on the ground in the hollow base. At that time the hummock on which the tree stood was completely surrounded by water. Later in July the swamp dried out and there was no water in the area about the nest. Trees in the swamp are principally red maple with a scattering of American elm, white ash and other species.

When I first located the nest, one of the parent birds was present. As I approached it flew into a tree about 100 feet away and sat there watching me. On my second trip four days later, one of the parents was again at the nest. It flew away out of sight but a few minutes later as I was photographing the single young bird, I glanced up and found the old bird sitting about 30 feet up in the tree directly over me. These were the only two occasions on which I saw an adult bird. On neither occasion did it make any fuss or utter any cries, but simply kept a strict watch.

I visited the nest eight times and my observations of the young bird are tabulated below. On July 17 Mr. and Mrs. Alec Proskine accompanied me and took numerous pictures. On July 23 Dr. Walter Spofford and David Allen also visited the nest and made photographs. On this trip it was noted that one of the bird's wings drooped and appeared to be injured. On examination no broken bones were found. On the next two visits, Aug. 20 and Sep. 5, the wing still seemed to be giving the bird some trouble. On the September visit the bird appeared to be fully grown and completely feathered, but when it attempted to fly the wing apparently did not function properly. On Sep. 24 the bird was gone. A search of the area did not reveal any evidence that it had been destroyed by predators so, hopefully, the wing mended or the bird learned to overcome the handicap and finally was able to fly.

Date	Weight	Length	Wing span	Primaries	Tail feathers	
6/15/66		8"				Covered with down
6/19/66	1¼ lbs.	9"				Covered with down
7/ 4/66	3¼ lbs.	15"	2' 7"			Covered with down
7/17/66	4¼ lbs.	19"	3'10"	7"	3"	Covered with down. Wings and tail feathering
7/23/66	4¼ lbs.	22"	4' 6"	8"	5"	Covered with down. Scapulars and back feathers showing.
8/20/66	4¼ lbs.	28"	5' 4"	18"	11"	Fully feathered but with some curls of down showing between feathers on the back.
9/ 5/66						Fully feathered with all evidence of down gone. Appeared like adult except for black head rather than red. Bird able to fly short distances and no attempt was made to catch it and make any measurements.
9/24/66						Bird gone.

Walter E. Benning, Clyde, N.Y. 14433

A Marsh Hawk and a Coot: On September 24, 1966 when I checked a group of ducks on Black Lake at Montezuma National Wildlife Refuge with my 30× Bal-scope, I was surprised to find an immature Marsh Hawk sitting or standing in the water halfway up to its breast. About 150 ducks, Mallards, Blacks, and a few American Widgeon, were milling about the hawk. For several minutes the bird remained

motionless in the water. Then with great effort it started to lift itself into the air, but before its feet were clear of the water it appeared to be pulled back into the water. After resting a bit, the bird again tried to rise and again seemed to be dragged down into the water. After several more attempts, it finally succeeded in rising enough so that I could see something in its claws. On the next attempt the hawk lifted the object partly out of the water and I was able to see that it was the body of a Coot with the talons of the hawk clamped about its head.

Up to this point the hawk had settled back into the water at the same spot. Now each time it rose it moved a few feet toward the shore approximately 100 feet away. The Coot was towed in the water with only the head and neck above water, except for one time when the body was lifted completely out of the water. When the Coot was finally brought to shore, the hawk released it and rested on the shore. Then, grasping the head of the Coot with one talon, the hawk braced itself with the other leg and attempted to pull the victim along the shore. This effort, however, only caused the hawk to sink up to its body in the soft muck. After a couple of attempts, the hawk abandoned its efforts to move the Coot farther and began to eat it.

The hawk had only started its meal when a second immature Marsh Hawk appeared and harassed the first one until it rose into the air to do battle. For perhaps less than a minute a furious dogfight at close quarters developed about 50 feet above the marsh. Then the birds separated and chased and circled one another at ever increasing distances until one disappeared over the marsh and the other came back and settled on the ground about 100 feet away from the Coot. Three or four times the hawk took off and circled in the air and settled back to the ground. Then it sailed off over the marsh without ever having come back to the Coot.

Walter E. Benning, Clyde, N.Y. 14433

Unusual Numbers of Purple Sandpipers along Lake Ontario: In view of the scarcity of reports in recent years of the Purple Sandpiper (*Erolia maritima*) from Regions 1, 2, 5 & 6 which share the Lake Ontario shoreline and because these reports are usually of single birds, it would seem of interest to record some sightings in the fall of 1966.

On Nov 11 I saw five at El Dorado in company with 110 Dunlins and some other shorebird species. Later the same morning four miles away at Stony Pt. I saw a flock of 27 Purple Sandpipers with 40 Sanderlings. On Nov 12 Allen and Clinch saw eight Purples with Dunlin at El Dorado. On Nov 13 at Sodus Pt. Kemnitzer and Listman saw five Purples, a record number seen at one time in Region 2. Seven individuals in five reports were seen in Region 5, Sandy Pond, Lake view and Little Sodus Bay at Fairhaven between Nov 5 and 19.

On Nov 24 I saw nine Purples in one flock and one other single (crippled) at El Dorado and another single at Stony Pt. On Dec 11 F. Scheider and R. J. Smith saw a flock of 40 Purple Sandpipers at El Dorado, the highest count for Region 6. On Dec 17 I saw 23 Purple Sandpipers with one Dunlin at Stony Pt; Allen saw eight on Dec 19 and I found three still at the same location Dec 23 which is the latest date for Region 6. There were none at El Dorado during late December. Scheider mentions extreme dates of occurrence of Oct 30 to Nov 23 for Region 5; wintering birds have been recorded in Region 1 (Beardslee and Mitchell, *Birds of the Niagara Frontier Region*).

Previous to this year my records for Region 6 are as follows: Nov 11 1961 one ED; Nov 17, 1962 one Stony Pt. (with FC); Nov 21, 1964 one ED (with FC). In 1963 and 1965 I searched in vain several times. On most occasions they have appeared suddenly on the beach, from off the water, where they had not been minutes earlier. All birds reported from the two Jefferson County localities during the four years seen have been on rocky shores.

David C. Gordon, 1347 Sherman Street, Watertown, N.Y. 13601

BOOK REVIEW

Birds in Our Lives. Edited by Alfred Stefferud. United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, 1966, 561 pp., illus. \$9.00 from Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Between Roger Tory Peterson's "What Are Birds For?" and John S. Gottschalk's "We, the People", fifty-two authors contribute general information on what appears to be every facet of the relationship between birds and man. Pigeon raising and falconry, hunting and raising exotic fowl; migration, the role of hawks and owls in rodent control, introduction of foreign species; bird watching, bird photography, birds on stamps and coins, birds in fine arts and literature; what birds do for man; what man has done to birds; conflicts between man and birds with suggestions for alleviating some of them—all these and more are included. Profusely illustrated with black and white drawings by Bob Hines and photographs, it is a book for browsing to introduce people to the complicated interdependence of man and environment and birds. The chapter on Raptors by the Craigheads should be read by some other branches of the government and by the conservation departments of some states.

The entire last section is devoted to problems of future survival of birds. In the final chapter Mr. Gottschalk points out that "We, the people" will determine what happens to birds in our lives in the future, and that "we, the people" means each one of us who is interested in birds taking responsibility to help save habitat threatened by dams, road-building, urban sprawl; to urge laws for the control of pesticide use, water pollution and air pollution; to keep the need for wild areas in addition to "boardwalks, bandstands and ball diamonds" before the planners. DWM

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE FALL SEASON

August 16—November 30

DAVID B. PEAKALL

It was a fall without any spectacular waves of migrants. Above normal numbers of White-crowned Sparrows were noted in the central and eastern parts of the state, with a maximum of 160 counted in Region 5 on October 13, 80 in Region 9 on October 15, a flock of 100 on the coast on October 22 and 46 banded by "Operation Recovery" on that date. The data from the chain of coastal banding stations, excellently summarized in Davis and Heath's report, is an impressive addition to our knowledge. It should be read in conjunction with Wilcox's article on this subject (*Kingbird* 15:205, 1965). It seems to me to be important to give some indication of numbers, and although less detailed than the banding data from Long Island Scheider's tabulation of warbler migration in central New York will give future workers some idea of the magnitude of migration in the mid-sixties.

The unprecedented flight of Purple Sandpipers along the Shores of Lake Ontario (see Field Notes) reminds one again of the oceanic nature of the Great Lakes. A number of species are almost unknown away from

the coast except for a small, but regular, passage along the shores of Lake Ontario. A glance at the map suggests two possible routes into the Great Lakes for oceanic species breeding in the north; the relatively short overland route from the southern end of James Bay (the inlet at the southern end of Hudson Bay) which is almost due north of Lake Ontario, and secondly down the St. Lawrence River.

The number of fall occurrences along Lake Ontario of some "oceanic" species and a comment on their breeding range are tabulated below. The ranges are taken from either Snyder's *Arctic Birds of Canada* (1957) or Fisher and Lockley's *Sea-birds* (1954).

	Number of fall records along U.S. side of Lake Ontario, 1962-66.	Comments on breeding from Snyder (1957) or Fisher and Lockley (1954)
Leach's Petrel	0	"does not range further north than Labrador"
Gannet	4	"does not range further north than the mouth of the St. Lawrence"
Common Eider	2	"the Hudson Bay population remains there year round"
King Eider	20	"in the east there is little evidence that King Eiders winter far to the north"
Purple Sandpiper	< 80	"breeds in Hudson Bay and to the east in Arctic Canada"
Pomarine Jaeger	11	"apparently the least numerous of the three jaegers for the Canadian arctic as a whole . . . breeds on islands north of Hudson Bay but not in the bay itself".
Parasitic Jaeger	61	"probably the most plentiful of the jaegers, nests in Hudson Bay"
Long-tailed Jaeger	0	"approximately equal to the Parasitic in total population . . . is not known to breed in the sub-arctic.
Kittiwake	13	"nests on islands at the mouth of both Hudson Bay and St. Lawrence River"

Some correspondence between breeding range and occurrence in the Great Lakes can be seen. Leach's Petrel is unknown and the Gannet very scarce; both of these species would have to arrive by the St. Lawrence route since they do not breed in the arctic. The rarity of the Common Eider in comparison with the King Eider can be correlated to the sedentary nature of the Common Eider in the Hudson Bay area—the sub-specific name of the race breeding there is "sedentaria".

With the jaegers, the Parasitic (by far the commonest in the Great Lakes) is the only one that breeds in Hudson Bay itself; the Pomarine (scarcer but regular) breeds on islands to the north of Hudson Bay and the Long-tailed (unknown) is the most northern of the jaegers. There are suggestions of an overland flight of jaegers from the south-east corner of Lake Ontario as individuals have been seen heading inland from the lake in this area (*Kingbird* 15:27, 1965 and Region 5 report this issue). This route would correspond to that apparently used by Brant in much larger numbers (*Kingbird* 16:26, 1966). There are very few inland records of jaegers (*Kingbird* 16:25, 1966) but this is not surprising in view of the comparatively small numbers involved.

Rarities reported include Black-headed and Sabine's Gulls (Region 1), Gannet (Region 2), Eared Grebe (Regions 2, 5, & 10), Marbled Godwit and Avocet (Region 3), Sandhill Crane (Region 4), Western Kingbird (Region 6) Yellow Rail, Lark Bunting and Harris' Sparrow (Region 10).

Upstate Medical Center, 766 Irving Avenue, Syracuse, N.Y. 13210..

Abbreviations used in regional reports: arr-arrival, arrived; Co-County; imm-immature; L-Lake; max-maximum one day count; mob-many observers; Pk-Park; Pt-Point; Rd-Road.

REGION 1 — NIAGARA FRONTIER

ALICE E. AND EDWARD C. ULRICH

As in the earlier part of the year, temperature and precipitation for the period from mid-August to November 4 remained below normal. On that day a storm blanketed the countryside in the Buffalo area with a heavy covering of snow. The stationary storm with squally front kept many flocks of Whistling Swans close for observation in the shelter of the onshore waters and inland lakes. The largest number, 250, was reported from Chautauqua Lake. One of the later side effects of this storm was the good roadside observations of the many land birds which sought food in the grit and grass of the highway edges.

The weather moderated later in November and removed all evidence of the early snow. During the last days of the month a sudden temperature drop and very heavy snowfall gave Western New York its coldest weather of the fall and the first touch of winter.

In an old orchard at Shale Creek Nature Center in Chestnut Ridge Park, David Bigelow found a Cedar Waxwing's nest with two fully feathered young in it on Oct 1, twenty days later than any previously recorded nesting record of this species in the Region.

Of unusual interest is the inland record of a Long-billed Dowitcher at Eden Pond, and also the record of a Black-headed Gull at Bird Island Pier on the Niagara River. There are few fall records of Rough-legged Hawks and very few of northern finches.

Abbreviations used: Alleg-Allegany; Belm-Belmont, Alleg Co; BeISPk-Beaver Island State Park, Grand Island, Erie Co; Bflo-Buffalo; BIP-Bird Island Pier, Buffalo Harbor; Chau-Chautauqua; CPk-Como Park, Lancaster; CRPk-Chestnut Ridge Park, Erie Co.; FLC-Forest Lawn Cemetery, Buffalo; HTPk-Hamburg Town

Park, Erie Co; INWR—Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge; OOGMA—Oak Orchard Game Management Area; Prend—Prendergast, Chautauqua Co; SPk—South Park, Buffalo; M—Marsh.

Contributors cited: RFA—Robert F Anderle; PB—Paul Benham; TLB—Thomas L Bourne; GB—George Buckland; JB—Joanna Burger; LDB—Lou & Doris Burton; WC—Wilma Csonit; DD—Dorothy Danner (Mrs Fred); MME—Mary & Marjorie Emerson; AF—Arthur Freitag; JAG—Joseph A Grzybowski; JK—Joseph Kikta; HWK—Harriette & Walter Klabunde; CWK—Clarence W Klingensmith; HDM—Harold D Mitchell; KP—Katheryn Praemassing; FMR—Frances M. Rew; RR—Robert Rybczynski; HS—Mrs Harry C Schafer; WGS—William & George Smith; RS—Robert Sundell; AEU—Alice E Ulrich; GCW—Gertrude G Webster; MMW—Margaret & Marie Wendling.

LOONS—DUCKS: Common Loon: one Aug 16-Oct 31 Alfred (CWK); one Sep 27 HTPk (TLB); one, Oct 25 Alleg State Pk (GCW) and Oct 29 Somerset (PB); several Nov records from southern part of Region. Red-necked Grebe: one Oct 18 HTPk (TLB). Horned Grebe: first, two Sep 19 Alfred (LDB); max 50 Nov 12 Chau L (JAG). Pied-billed Grebe: many reports thru period throughout Region. Double-crested Cormorant: two HTPk Oct 6 (RFA); one Athol Springs Oct 19 (TLB). Great Blue Heron: many Sep reports mostly of one or two throughout Region; 32 Sep 14 OOGMA (JAG). Green Heron: frequent reports thru Sep; one Oct 2 FLC (AF). Common Egret: one Aug 8, 30, Sep 22 OOGMA (PB). Black-crowned Night Heron: two imm Oct 15 BeISPk (AEU) may have come from the small colony at Niagara Falls; one Nov 20, two Nov 26, 28, 30 SPk (JK, RR). American Bittern: max three Oct 1 Cuba M (LDB); last, one each Oct 16, SPk (JK) and Fourmile Creek (HWK); six other reports of singles Sep and Oct.

Whistling Swan: first Nov 5—seven Bay View (RFA), 24 Wanaka (TLB), six Lyndonville (WGS); 126 Nov 10 Bay View (RFA); 150 Nov 11 HTPk (DD, HS); 210–250 Nov 12 Chau L (FMR, RS). Canada Goose: 60 Aug 31 OOGMA (JAG); first fall 13 Sep 12 and max 125 Oct 17, Alfred (CWK); 18 Sep 26 Wellsville (LDB); Oct max, 200 Oct 16 Batavia (GB); 100 Nov 11 HTPk (DD, HS); 57 Nov 14 Bflo (RR). Brant: one Oct 31–Nov 2 HTPk (WC, RFA, JK).

Mallard and Black Duck: well distributed thru period, blacks in smaller numbers than Mallards. Gadwall: one to four Oct 1–21 Cuba M, Chau L (LDB, RS); 14 Nov 12 Chau L (FMR). Pintail: first fall, two Oct 3 E Aurora (HS); three Oct 14 BeISPk and six Oct 22 INWR (AEU). Green-winged Teal: several reports from two Sep 29 E Aurora (HS) to seven Oct 23 Buckhorn Island State Pk (AF); max 22 Oct 14 BeISPk (AEU). Blue-winged Teal: many records thru Region. Am. Widgeon: many records; 38 Aug 30 OOGMA (PB); 40 Oct 22 INWR (AEU). Shoveler: one Aug 17 Bemus Pt (RS); three Oct reports to Oct 22, max seven. Redhead: first fall, four Oct 14 BeISPk (AEU); 18 Oct 16 Mayville to Prend (FMR). Ring-necked Duck: three Oct 2 Cuba M (LDB); one Oct 26 SPk L (JK); one Lily Dale, Niagara R (JAG, MME). Canvasback: mostly on Canadian side of Niagara R; first fall, two Oct 3 Cuba M (LDB); one Oct 27 HTPk (TLB). Greater Scaup: 600 Oct 20 Athol Springs (TLB). Bufflehead: one Oct 16 Mayville (FMR); max nine Oct 20 HTPk (DD); two Oct 27 Alfred (CWK). Oldsquaw: one Oct 27 HTPk (TLB). White-winged Scoter: 18 Oct 20 HTPk (TLB); one Oct 30 Alfred (CWK). Surf Scoter: one Oct 17 and 22 Mayville (RS); two Oct 29 HTPk (TLB). Common Scoter: first fall, one Oct 4 SPk L (HS); one Oct 16 and three Oct 22 Mayville (FMR, RS); two Oct 27 HTPk (TLB). Ruddy Duck: one Oct 16 Mayville (FMR); six Oct 25 Red House (GCW); one Oct 27 HTPk (TLB); 19 Nov 26 Cuba L (LDB). Hooded Merganser: four Oct 2 Alfred (CWK); 11 Nov 12 Chau L (FMR).

HAWKS—OWLS: Turkey Vulture: one Sep 30 and Oct 5, Batavia (GB); three Oct 3 Wellsville (LDB). Hawks: Sharp-shinned: two Sep 18 Alleg (JAG); singles Oct 2 BIP (JB), Oct 12 Alleg (JAG) and Nov 4 Belm (LDB); three Oct 30 Wellsville (LDB). Cooper's: singles only; Aug 27 Riverside (RS); Sep 22, 23, 26 Wellsville (LDB); Oct 23 Springbrook (HS); Oct 24 Alleg (JAG); Nov 24 Scio (LDB); Nov 26 Randolph (AEU). Red-tailed: several reports from Aug 16 to Oct 16; max five Aug 29 L View (TLB). Red-shouldered: six reports of singles from Aug 29 CPk (JAG) to Nov 20 INWR (HWK). Broad-winged: several Aug and many Sep records of one or two, Alleg Co (LDB); one Sep 6 CPk (JAG); one Oct 3 Wellsville (LDB). Rough-legged: scarce and late; first, one Oct 20 Alleg (JAG); one Oct 29 Somerset (PB) and one Oct 31 Batavia (GB). Bald Eagle: one Aug 31 OOGMA (JAG); one Nov 19 Bond L (AEU). Marsh: one Aug 26 Hamburg (TLB); one Aug 28 Angelica and Aug 31 Belfast (LDB). Osprey: several Sep and Oct records, mostly singles from southern tier. Pigeon Hawk: one Sep 12 L View (TLB).

Ruffed Grouse: one Oct 25 Alleg State Pk (GGW); two Nov 20 INWR (HWK). Bobwhite: two Aug 31 OOGMA (JAG). Turkey: two Aug 24 Prend Pt (RS); several reports Alma and Wellsville, max 52 Nov 2 Wellsville (LDB). Common Gallinule: last, one Oct 15 Spk L (JK). Am. Coot: max 2945 Bemus Pt (FMR) and 3500 Mayville (RS).

Semipalmated Plover: five reports—three Sep 24 Pt Gratiot (HDM) to seven Oct 27 HTPk (DD); max 25 Oct 2 Spk L (JK). Killdeer: many records thru period, max 15. Am. Golden Plover: two Aug 24 Prend Pt (RS); seven Sep 26, 27 Elma (DD, HS); two Oct 22, 23, 25 Elma (RS, JK & DD, HS). Black-bellied Plover: five reports one Aug 19 HTPk (TLB) to seven Oct 22 INWR (AEU); max 16 Oct 15 Grand Island (AEU). Ruddy Turnstone: one Oct 2 BIP (JB). Am. Woodcock: five reports of singles, Sep 5 to Oct 30. Common Snipe: five reports, max six Cuba M (LDB); last, three Oct 16 Prend Pt (FMR). Upland Plover: one Aug 30 Jamestown (RS).

Sandpipers: Spotted: reports of one to five, Aug 25 to one Oct 3 E Aurora (DD). Solitary: seven reports; max nine Aug 19 Prend Pt (RS); last, one Nov 6 BeISPK (AF). Willet: singles Aug 18 Barcelona (RS), Aug 25 N Evans (TLB), Sep 13 and 15 HTPk (DD, HS). Greater Yellowlegs: max five Oct 23 and (last) Nov 27, both BeISPK (AF). Lesser Yellowlegs: two Aug 25 Cuba M (LDB); one Nov 5 E Eden Pond (RFA); three singles between. Knot: two Sep 20 E Aurora (DD, HS). Purple: one Nov 2 Athol Springs (TLB). Pectoral: several reports of one or two; last, one Nov 5 Bay View (RFA). White-rumped: one Aug 9 HTPk (TLB); one Sep 24 Bird Island (RFA, TLB). Baird's: one Sep 11 HTPk (RFA). Least: one Oct 2 BIP (JB). Dunlin: one Sep 15 HTPk (TLB); three Oct 16 Prend Pt (FMR). Long-billed Dowitcher: one, Oct 23 and Nov 5–12 E Eden Pond (RFA). Stilt: one Sep 15 Prend Pt (RS); one Sep 19 HTPk (TLB). Semipalmated: two Oct 2 BIP (JG). Sanderling: max 96 Oct 2 BIP (JB); eight Oct 12 HTPk (DD). Red Phalarope: three Sep 27 (first) BIP (RFA); one Oct 16 and four Nov 6 HTPk (TLB); four Nov 8, 11 Athol Springs (RFA); three Nov 11, 12 HTPk (DD, TLB). Northern Phalarope: one Sep 12 Bay View (TLB).

Parasitic Jaeger: one Nov 8 HTPk (TLB). Gulls: Glaucous: one Nov 20 Niagara Falls (MME). Great Black-backed: one Sep 24 Dunkirk (HDM); several Oct reports. Herring: Sep max, 100 Sep 24 Dunkirk Harbor (HDM); 19 Oct 28 Alfred (CWK); many other reports. Ring-billed Gull: normal numbers. BLACK HEADED: one Oct 12, 13 Bird Island (RFA). FRANKLIN'S: one Sep 2, 6 HTPk (TLB); one Oct 2, 4, 10 BIP (JB). Bonaparte's: three Sep 24 Dunkirk (HDM); high counts at Prend Pt Oct 2–23, max 1232 Oct 2 (JB). LITTLE: one Aug 15 Front Pk, Bflo (JAG); last, one Nov 20 Lewiston (HWK); six other reports of one—three at five other localities. SABINE'S: two Sep 25 Squaw Island (JB); one Oct 2 BIP (JB). Terns: FORSTER'S: two Sep 25 Stow (RS). Common: max 147 Oct 2 BIP (JB);

last, one Nov 13 Dunkirk (FMR). Caspian: two Aug 17 Bemus Pt, one Aug 25 Prend Pt, one Sep 18 Barcelona (all RS); one Sep 25 HTPk (TLB). Black: max 86 Oct 2 and last 11 Oct 23, BIP (JB).

Mourning Dove: many reports thru period, mostly twos. Yellow-billed Cuckoo: one Sep 26 Wellsville (LDB). Black-billed Cuckoo: one Sep 1 Springbrook (DD). Owls: Screech: one Aug 26 Hamburg (TLB); one Sep 8, 20, 25, Oct 17 Alfred (CWK); one Oct 23 Kiantone (RS). Great Horned: one Oct 9 Grand Island (PB). Barred: two Oct 23 Kiantone (RS). Long-eared: one Sep 19 Wellsville (LDB). Short-eared: one Nov 19 Lyndonville (WGS).

GOATSUCKERS—STARLING: Common Nighthawk: Aug 29—eight Springbrook (DD), 15 Hamburg (TLB), 24 Lancaster (JAG) and 70 Belmont (CWK); five Sep reports to Sep 19 of one-20; last, one Oct 16 Cheektowaga (RR, JK). Chimney Swift: 75 Sep 5 Hamburg, roosting in chimney (TLB); a few other Sep records; last, 450 Oct 4 BIP (JB). Ruby-throated Hummingbird: four-six Aug 16-31 Belm (LDB); two each Sep 24 Springbrook (DD) and Belmont (LDB). Belted Kingfisher: many Alleg Co reports of one-six thru period; three other singles. Woodpeckers: Yellow-shafted Flicker: many reports; last, four Oct 16 Chau L (FMR). Pileated: singles Sep 26 Alleg (JAG), Oct 13 Alfred (CWK), Oct 22 INWR (AEU). Red-bellied: one Nov 19 Lyndonville (WGS), one Nov 21 Batavia (GB). Red-headed: many Sep records of one-five from Alleg Co; ten other records to Oct 16 from eight localities, including pair with two young Aug 19 Batavia (GB). Yellow-bellied Sapsucker: one each Aug 28, Springbrook (DD) and Belmont (LDB); many Sep and Oct records, mostly adults. Hairy and Downy: many reports thru period.

Flycatchers: Eastern Kingbird: 15 Aug 31 OOGMA (JAG). Great Crested: two rather late records—one Sep 24 Delaware Pk (MMW) and four Sep 25 Alleg (JAG). Eastern Phoebe: many Alleg Co records thru Sep, max eight Sep 27 (LDB); many Oct reports of small numbers in Erie Co. Yellow-bellied: five singles at four localities first Aug 28 and last Oct 2, both Springbrook (DD). Least: five reports of one-two Aug 25-Sep 23 Belm (LDB); singles Sep 6 Como Pk (JAG) and Sep 16 Springbrook (DD); last, three Sep. 24 Delaware Pk (MMW). E. Wood Pewee: last, one Oct 16 Prend Pt (FMR). Olive-sided: one Aug 19 Hamburg (TLB); one Oct 1 Cuba M (LDB).

Horned Lark: max nine *E.a. alpestris* Nov 16 Elma (JK); max 60 *E.a. praticola* Oct 23 Elma (HS). Swallows: Bank: five Aug 26 Batavia (GB). Rough-winged: one Sep 28 E Eden Pond (TLB). Barn: most gone by Sep; last, one Sep 13 Alfred (CWK). Cliff: 30-10 Aug 1-25 Belm (LDB). Purple Martin: max 45 Aug 9 OOGMA (JAG); last, four Sep 25 Alleg (JAG). Blue Jay: common. Common Crow: 2500 Nov 20 Orchard Pk (JK). Black-capped Chickadee: many reports of four to twelve. Tufted Titmouse: two to four reported from Lewiston, Athol Springs, Hamburg, Alleg, W Seneca. White-breasted Nuthatch: many reports thru Region. Red-breasted Nuthatch: reports from six localities, mostly singles, from three Aug 30 CPk to one Oct 30 Alfred, max five Alfred. Brown Creeper: reports of one-four, Aug 14 CPk to Oct 31 Springbrook Winter Wren: first fall, Sep 12 Batavia (GB); reports of singles to Oct 30 at Elma, Jamestown, Delaware Pk, Athol Springs, Alfred, SPk. House Wren: one or two Belm and Alfred thru Sep; five Oct records, last Oct 23 BeISPk (AF). Short-billed Marsh Wren: two Oct 1 Cuba M (LDB).

Mockingbird: singles Aug 28 W Almond, Sep 5 Scio (LDB), Sep 18 Alleg, Oct 16 Olean (JAG), Oct 28-Nov 30 Athol Springs (WC). Catbird: many reports; last one Oct 24 Alleg (JAG). Brown Thrasher: many Sep reports of one-four; last, one each Oct 16 Delaware Pk and FLC (AF). Robin: Alleg Co max 85 Oct 19 (LDB); 100 Nov 6 Lockport; one Nov 28 Lewiston (HWK). Wood Thrush: one-three thru Oct 2 Springbrook (DD); singles Oct 11 FLC, Oct 15 BeISPk, Oct 16 Alfred. Hermit Thrush: one Aug 30 CRPk (JAG); many singles thru period throughout Re-

gion; max five Oct 11 FLC (AF), five banded Oct 13 Athol Springs (WC). Swainson's Thrush: singles thru Region Aug 16 to Oct 6; max five, Sep 9 CRPk (TLB) and Sep 14 Delaware Pk (AF). Gray-cheeked Thrush: singles Sep 9 CRPk (TLB) and Sep 21, 23 Wellsville (LDB).

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher: three singles, last Sep 12 Hamburg (TLB). Golden-crowned Kinglet: well distributed thru Region from Sep 6 to Nov 30; max 20 Oct 22 Delaware Pk (AF). Ruby-crowned Kinglet: even more numerous than Golden-crowned, Sep 5 to Nov 27; max 20 Oct 16 FLC (AF). Water Pipit: five Sep 26 Elma (HS); four reports Oct 3-16, max 14 Oct 16 Chau L (FMR). Bohemian Waxwing: one Nov 14, 16, 18 HTPk (TLB). Cedar Waxwing: late nesting, see introduction; in Alleg Co, flocks of up to 500 in Sep, leveling off in Oct, 100 Nov 7 Belm (LDB); three young being fed by two adults Oct 5 Alfred (CWK)—on Oct 10 the young flew down to feeder looking for handout from House Sparrow. Northern Shrike: four singles Nov 5-27. Loggerhead Shrike: one Aug 20 Lancaster (JAG).

VIREOS WARBLERS: Vireos: Yellow-throated: last, one Sep 7 Lancaster (JAG). Solitary: five reports of singles, Sep 11 Alleg (JAG) to Oct 6 Delaware Pk (AF). Red-eyed: last, one Oct 18 Alleg (JAG). Philadelphia: one Sep 25 Olean (JAG); one Sep 28 E Eden (TLB). Warbling: last, two Sep 25 Alleg (JAG).

Warblers: Black-and-white: eight reports, mostly singles, from two Aug 16 CPk (JAG) to one Oct 16 Chau L (FMR). Prothonotary: only one Aug 18 OOGMA (AF, JAG). Worm-eating: only report—one Sep 3 Lakeside Cemetery (TLB). Golden-winged: only one Aug 27 Delaware Pk (AF). Blue-winged: three singles Aug 25, 30, Sep 3. Tennessee: six reports of singles Sep 9 Alfred (CWK) to Oct 16 Prend Pt (FMR). Orange-crowned: five reports of singles Sep 19 Lewiston (HWK) to Oct 17 Alleg (JAG). Nashville: many records of one to three, from one Aug 25 Lakeside Cemetery (RFA) to two Oct 17 Alleg (JAG). Parula: one Aug 26 CRPk (TLB); one Aug 29 Lancaster (JAG). Yellow: several Sep records of singles, last Sep 24 Delaware Pk (MMW); max four Sep 11 Cuba M (LDB). Magnolia: many records of one-four thru Region, from one Aug 16 CPk (JAG) to one Oct 26 Dunkirk (Swainson). Cape May: four reports— one Aug 16 CPk (JAG); two each, Sep 24 Delaware Pk (MMW) and Sep 28 Alleg (JAG); one Oct 16 Alleg (JAG). Black-throated Blue: one Aug 18 CPk (JAG); eleven Sep and Oct reports, mostly one to three, max 10 Alleg Co. Myrtle: one Aug 16 CPk (JAG); many Sep and Oct reports; max 22 Oct 16 Chau L (FMR); last, 11 Oct 30 Ellicott Creek Island Pk (AF). Black-throated Green: many reports; one Aug 7 CPk (JAG); ten Oct 1 Delaware Pk (AF). Blackburnian: six reports— one Aug 7 CPk (JAG) to max and last, four Oct 2 Springbrook (DD, HS). Chestnut-sided: six reports— one Sep 7 Jamestown (RS) to max and last, three Sep 24 Delaware Pk (MMW). Bay-breasted: six reports— one Sep 13 Alfred, max four Sep 24 Delaware Pk, last one Oct 6 Alleg. Blackpoll: eight reports— one Sept 13 Alfred, max 20 Sep 17, last one Oct 16 Alleg. Palm: nine reports, mostly singles— one Sep 7 CPk (JAG), max four Oct 1 Delaware Pk (AF), last one Oct 16 Prend Pt (FMR). Ovenbird: nine reports, mostly singles— one Aug 7 CPk, max two, last one Oct 11 Delaware Pk. Northern Waterthrush: nine reports, all singles, Aug 1 Barcelona (RS) to Oct 2 Delaware Pk (AF). Louisiana Waterthrush: only one Aug 30 CRPk (JAG). Mourning: one Sep 3, 9, 10. Lakeside Cemetery, Springbrook (TLB, DD). Yellowthroat: many reports; max 21 Sep 29 Alfred (CWK); last, one Oct 7 Athol Springs (WC). Yellow-breasted Chat: one Aug 28 Angelica (LDB); one Aug 30 Darien (JAG). Hooded: one Aug 25 Lakeside Cemetery (RFA). Wilson's: ten reports— one Aug 23 Lancaster (JAG) to two Oct 3 Athol Springs (WC), max three Oct 1 Cuba M (LDB). Canada: eight reports of one or two, one Aug 13 CPk (JAG) to two Oct 1 Cuba M (LDB). Am. Redstart: many reports; max eight Sep 18 Delaware Pk (AF), last, four Oct 2 Delaware Pk (AF).

BLACKBIRDS—SPARROWS: E. Meadowlark: max 50 Sep 26 Belm (LDB). Redwinged Blackbird: max 1000, Oct 1 Hamburg and Oct 22 INWR and Tonawanda Indian Reservation (AEU). Baltimore Oriole: last, one Sep 21. Rusty Blackbird: twelve reports Sep 22 to Nov 30; max 26 Nov 12 Mayville (FMR). Common Grackle: many reports; max 200 Oct 1 S Bflo to Hamburg (AEU). Brown-headed Cowbird: thru period; max 600 Oct 23 SPk (JK). Scarlet Tanager: last, one Oct 23 Alleg (JAG).

Cardinal: small numbers reported Batavia, Belm, N Boston, Chau L. Rose-breasted Grosbeak: last, one Oct 1 Springbrook (DD). Indigo Bunting: last, one Oct 18 Alleg (JAG). Evening Grosbeak: first and max three Nov 13 Wilson Cemetery (HWK); few reports, very low compared to previous years, and late. Purple Finch: several reports Aug 28 to max and last, six Oct 25 Springbrook. Pine Grosbeak: two Nov 13 Wilson Cemetery (HWK). Pine Siskin: first, two Sep 19 Alleg (JAG), one Oct 2 Lancaster (JAG), two Nov 16 Oakland Cemetery (HWK). Am. Goldfinch: Sep max 500 Sep 13 Alleg Co (LDB); Oct max 50 Oct 31 also Alleg Co. Rufous-sided Towhee: several Oct reports, max 12 Oct 29 Athol Springs (WC).

Sparrows: Savannah: seven reports Sep 21 to Oct 12; max 25 Sep 21 Belmont. Grasshopper: two males singing Aug 31 Lakeview, Eden (TLB). Henslow's: one Aug 18 Royalton (JAG). Vesper: last, three Oct 16 Chau L (FMR); many Alleg Co. Slate-colored Junco: max 75 Alleg Co, Oct. Tree: one Oct 29 Athol Springs (WC) and three Oct 30 Alfred (CWK). Chipping: abundant Alleg Co Sep 12-27 and Oct 1-17; max 150 Oct 16, last four Oct 25, Alleg (JAG); few other records. Field: last, six Oct 16 Chau L (FMR). White-crowned: well distributed reports from Sep 24; max 30 Oct 16 Chau L (FMR); last, two Oct 21 Cheektowaga (RR). White-throated: well distributed thru Region Sep-Oct; one Nov 20-27 Bflo (KP). Fox: one Sep 28 Delaware Pk (PB); eight Oct reports of one-four; four Nov 6 Clarksville; one-four Nov 1-11 Lewiston (HWK). Lincoln's: singles Sep 5 CPk (JAG) and Sep 18 Delaware Pk (AF). Swamp: max 200 Oct 1 Cuba M (LDB); four other Oct reports; last, one Nov 12 Mayville (FMR). Song: many reports thru Region during period. Lapland Longspur: two, one Nov 15, 16, 30, Elma, Belm (DD, HS, JK, LDB). Snow Bunting: first, one Oct 12 BIP (JB); five flocks reported, max 200 Nov 15 Batavia (GB).

193 LaSalle Avenue, Buffalo, N.Y. 14214

Ed. Note: All records for the Region 1 reports beginning with the next (May) issue should be sent to Robert A Sundell, 19 Chestnut Street, Jamestown, N.Y. 14701 who is the new Regional Editor. We wish to express our thanks to the Ulrichs for filling in for the past year after Richard Rosche's sudden departure.

REGION 2 — GENESEE

JAMES J. DOHERTY

Temperatures for the latter half of August and for September were slightly below average, with the rest of the period near normal. Precipitation for August and October was well below normal, for September only slightly below normal. November was the first month since January with above normal precipitation.

Outstanding birds seen included Eared Grebe, Gannet, European Widgeon, Buff-breasted Sandpiper, Red Phalarope, Parasitic Jaeger, Black-legged Kittiwake, Peregrine Falcon, Carolina Wren and Orange-crowned Warbler.

Observers cited: GD Gertrude Davis; JJD—James Doherty; WH—William Hart-
ranft; AEK—Allen Kemnitzer; RL—Raymond Ladwig; WCL—Walter Listman; WL—
Warren Lloyd; RM—Ruth Macrae; JTM—Joseph and Thelma McNett; HSM—Howard
Miller; RTO—Richard O'Hara; FP—Frank Phelps; ES—Esther Stiles; MS—Maryann
Sunderlin; ST—Stephen Taylor; FT—Frank Templeton; PW—Paul Weld.

Localities: CL—Conesus Lake; ELS—East Lake Shore; HSPk—Hamlin State Park;
IBO—Irondequoit Bay Outlet; OB—Oklahoma Beach; SB—Sodus Bay; WPK—Webster
Park; WLS—West Lake Shore; WS—West Spit.

LOONS—DUCKS: Common Loon: 500 Nov 19 SB (AEK, WCL). Red-throated
Loon: 54 Nov 20 ELS (AEK). Horned Grebe: 300 Oct 22 WLS (GOS Hike).
EARED GREBE: one of these rare western grebes was at Hamlin Nov 5 (WCL).
GANNET: two different birds seen, the first a sub-adult at OB (WL), the other an
imm at SB (AEK, WCL). Double-crested Cormorant: seven Oct 20 SB (ES).
Whistling Swan: reported at five different locations—27 Nov 6 CL (JJD, HSM); 16
Nov 11 SB (AEK, WCL, ST); 45 Nov 11 OB (WL, MS); 33 Nov 12 WPK (AEK);
one imm Nov 26 at Braddock's Bay (HSM, JJD, RTO). Canada Goose: seven Sep
11 ELS (JTM). Brant: 6,000 Oct 29 HSPk (WCL); this was the big day, a few
small flights trickled thru the rest of the week. Blue Goose: an imm Oct 8–10 at WS
(JJD, HSM, FP). Fall game ducks showed up in fairly good numbers. EUROPEAN
WIDGEON: one male Oct 17 at Round Pond (JJD)—the first fall record in several
years. Wood Duck: 148 Aug 28 Palmyra (WH). Redhead: six Sep 24 WS (WCL).
Ring-necked Duck: 30 Nov 6 Mendon Ponds Pk (GD). Canvasback: one Sep 18
(JTM). Greater Scaup: 50 Sep 24 WLS (WCL). Oldsquaw: 1,600 Oct 29 HSPk
(WCL); 5,000 Nov 27, Charlotte Pier (HSM, JJD). Ruddy Duck: five Nov 20–27
Durand Eastman Pk (PW).

HAWKS—OWLS: Broad-winged Hawk: two Sep 9 Ellison Pk (ST). Bald Eagle:
one imm Oct 25 (JJD). PEREGRINE FALCON: one Nov 11 SB (AEK, WCL,
ST)—the *only* record this year. It seems to be scarcer every year. Pigeon Hawk: one
Oct 2 WS (GOS Hike). Killdeer: eight Nov 29 WPK (AEK). Am. Golden Plover:
seven Sep 7–30 at Hamlin and Parma. High counts of Black-bellied Plover were at
SA, 25 Sep 29 and 75 there on Oct 2 (WCL). Am. Woodcock: one Nov 12
Palmyra (WH). Upland Plover: one Sep 25 WLS (WL, RM). Purple Sandpiper:
five Nov 11–26 SB (AEK, WCL, ST). BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER: three
with Golden Plover Sep 11 at Hamlin (WCL et al) and two Sep 18 WLS (RTO).
RED PHALAROPE: two Nov 20 IBO (AEK). PARASITIC JAEGER: one Oct 17 SB
(WCL). Bonaparte's Gull: 1,000 Nov 12 ELS (WL, MS). BLACK-LEGGED
KITTIWAKE: five Oct 29 HSPk (WCL); one Nov 12 IBO (AEK). Forster's Tern:
three Aug 28 WS (WCL). Common Tern: 750 Sep 3 SB (AEK); a late bird linger-
ing at SB Nov 19–26 (AEK, WCL). A high count of 20 Great Horned Owls were
seen and heard on Sep 17 Wayne Co (WCL et al) and a single Barred Owl heard
in the same area the same night.

GOATSUCKERS—STARLING: Yellow-bellied Sapsucker: one Nov 24 Holy Sep-
ulcher Cemetery (Mr & Mrs Ted Mack). Tree Swallow: max 8,000 Oct 1 SB
(WCL). Purple Martin: two Oct 2 WS (WCL)—late. CAROLINA WREN: one at
the home of Richard Edwards for the month of Oct; this species has been very un-
common in the past few years. Mockingbird: one Aug 16 Avon (WCL). Wood
Thrush: one Oct 31 Webster (JTM). E. Bluebird: ten Oct 4 Hamlin (WCL); 13
Nov 12 CL (FT).

VIREOS—SPARROWS: ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER: one Sep 27 in Island
Cottage Woods (WCL); one to two birds Oct 1–17 SB (several observers); one

Nov 24 CL (WCL). Bobolink: 75 Aug 8-26 Sweden (WCL). Scarlet Tanager: nine Aug 31 Powder Mill Pk (ST). Northern finches were scarce or unreported. Pine Siskin: one Sep 11 Hamlin (AEK). Vesper Sparrow: two Nov 13 Newark (ES)- a late date. Fox Sparrow: one Nov 14-28 Penfield (GD). Lincoln's Sparrow: five Oct 1 SB (AEK, WCL); two Oct 24 Webster (WCL).

ADDENDUM: A record of four Whimbrel Aug 9 on WS (RL) was received too late for the October *Kingbird*.

913 Winton Road North, Rochester, N.Y. 14609

REGION 3 — FINGER LAKES

SALLY HOYT SPOFFORD

The period was very open with above normal temperatures, including an occasional high in the 60's in November. Precipitation was almost normal for the first time in years. Birds have been scarce at feeding stations, probably partly due to the abundance of wild food and lack of snow cover. There has been no indication of an invasion of northern finches, but of course that could develop later in the winter. On the other hand there seemed to be fewer than usual late-lingering 'half-hardies' such as Robins, Flickers and White-throats.

At Elmira, dead birds were again collected at the TV tower, the night of 19-20 September, and brought to Cornell for use in the skeleton and skin collection. Eight families were represented, 192 individuals of 27 plus species (the Empidonax were not identified to species). Of note were 63 Ovenbirds, 20 Olive-backed Thrushes, 13 Wood Thrushes and 11 Bay-breasted Warblers. These four accounted for over half of the kill.

At Montezuma the personnel reported a peak of 3,500 Canada Geese (on Nov. 23) below last year's peak of almost 5,000. The duck peak was around 50,000, Baldpate accounting for 26,000 of this. Only Mallards, Blacks and Buffleheads showed an increase, however. The largest drop was in Redheads (from 2,600 last year to 200 this year) Wood Ducks (from 3,900 last year to 645 this year), and Blue-winged Teal (4,200 last year to 415 this year).

Outstanding records for the season were: Marbled Godwit (first record), American Avocet and Buff-breasted Sandpiper.

Observers cited: EGA—Elsa G. Allen; JB—Jamesine Bardeen; MB—Morris Bardeen; LB—Leona Beardsley; JBr—Jack Brubaker; HAF—Helen A. Fesseden; BG—Bob Giddings; WG—William Groesbeck; FG—Frank Guthrie; EH—Ernest Hemphill; WH—Wilfred Howard; CL—Charles Leck; EM—Elmer MacDougall; FO—Francis Orcutt; GR—Glenna Rowley; FGS—Fritz G. Scheider; BS—Betty Strath; MS—Mary Smith; WRS—Walter R. Spofford; PT—Paris Trail; JAW—Jayson A. Walker; MPW—Mary P. Welles; RW—Ruth Williams; SEW—Sam E. Weeks.

Abbreviations: MNWR—Montezuma National Wildlife Refuge; SWS—Sapsucker Woods Sanctuary; Cay L—Cayuga Lake; Sen L—Seneca Lake.

LOONS—DUCKS: Common Loon: one Aug 18 Cay L (early); 60 Oct 16 East Varick (RW). Red-throated Loon: one Nov 13 Sen L near Geneva (JAW et al). Red-necked Grebe: one Newark Reservoir Oct 2 (JAW). Great Blue Heron: max 25 Sep 17 MNWR (FGS); reported in good numbers at s. end Sen L (JB). LITTLE BLUE HERON: one imm Oct 21 MNWR (WEB). Cattle Egret: one only, Oct 21-23 near Wellsburg (MS). Common Egret: max 16 Sep 8 MNWR (WEB); one (last) Oct 9. Black-crowned Night Heron: max 27 (high) Sep 15 MNWR (WEB);

rare at Elmira where once common. Mute Swan: unconfirmed report of the shooting of two of the five that have been moving from lake to lake. Whistling Swan: more reports than usual; one early Oct Sen L Inlet (MB); 16 including one imm Nov 7 Keuka L (N.E.Sharp); two Nov 11 Sen L (BS); 20 Nov 12 Burdett (JB); two Nov 19 Loon L, Wayland (WG); six Nov 9 MNWR. Canada Goose: good flight over Elmira noted Oct 17; an interesting report is of geese flying at 8,000 feet near Elmira Oct 10, seen from private plane. Brant: 11 near n. end Cay L Oct 16 (RW); two Nov 1-4 Watkins Glen (mob); 75 Nov 2MNWR; one most of Nov Stewart Pk, Ithaca; no other reports. Snow Goose: max five Oct 22 MNWR (CL). Blue Goose: max 29 Oct 19-26 MNWR.

Ducks in general were scarce on Keuka L this fall, especially Blacks, Pintails and Widgeon. Gadwall: rare at Elmira, third record this year, two on Oct 11 (WH). American Widgeon: unusually large flocks reported at n. end Cay L in Oct, probably moving in and out of Montezuma; some reports indicated scarcer elsewhere. Wood Ducks: considerably fewer this year than last everywhere; MNWR had 645 in contrast with 3,965 last year, max at SWS 40. Oldsquaw: two at Odessa and two at Hector on Nov 9, 50 Nov 13 n. end Sen L are earliest reports. Scoters: only one report, two imm Surf Scoters Nov 13 Sen L (JAW). Hooded Merganser: max 600 Nov 16 MNWR, twice last year's peak; 20 Nov 23 Waneta L (JB).

HAWKS—OWLS: Goshawk: two reports, three birds, Montezuma-Waterloo area in Nov (JAW) Sharp-shinned Hawk: scarce. Cooper's Hawk: one adult female Oct 2 S. Corning Rd (MPW); two records at Keuka (FG); two reports in Watkins Glen, Odessa area (JB); occasional sightings of the Ithaca family throughout fall (EH). Red-tailed Hawk; fairly abundant according to all observers; JBr felt that ratio of imms to adults was lower than normal. Red-shouldered Hawk; one, Nov 13 (last) Ithaca Fish Hatchery (CL). Broad-winged Hawk: no marked migration noted, except 70 in ten minutes Sep 13 Elmira (WH). Rough-legged Hawk: two unusually early reports- one Sep 25 MNWR (JAW); one Oct 5 n.e. of Ithaca, independently observed by HAF and SEW. Bald Eagle: one imm changing to adult plumage Aug 21 and 24 MNWR (WEB); one adult Aug 28 shot between Ithaca and Dryden, case prosecuted by state; one Cornell campus area Nov 17 (EGA). Marsh Hawk: a few scattered reports. Osprey: two reports from MNWR. Peregrine: one Oct 2 MNWR (PT); one Oct 9 (WEB); one near Tompkins Co airport Sep 28 (CL). Sparrow Hawk: seemed slightly more common in migration than had been as breeding bird in Region. Ruffed Grouse: reported as abundant throughout Region. Sora: noted at usual locations; four imm seen Sep 3 at Watkins Glen Marsh (JBr). Coot: max 660 Nov 9 MNWR in contrast with max 3,200 Oct 26 a year ago; 1,000 near Canoga on Cay L Nov 1 (BS); 50 Oct 14 Chemung R at Elmira, until late Nov, where have been scarce; 80 Brandy Bay Keuka L (FG).

On Sep 17 FGS noted 21 species of shorebirds at MNWR. Benning reported exciting shorebirding from late Aug through Oct. The extreme distance of the sandpiper covered mudflats made accurate counts difficult if not impossible. All following reports are from MNWR and by Walter E. Benning unless otherwise noted. Killdeer: max 123 Aug 21. Golden Plover: max three Aug 20. Black-bellied Plover: max 34 Oct 2; eight (last) Nov 11. Common Snipe: max 44 Aug 21. Whimbrel: none reported. Spotted and Solitary Sandpiper: fewer than normal. Greater Yellowlegs: max 41 Sep 24; seven (last) Nov 19. Lesser Yellowlegs: max 30 Oct 2. Pectoral Sandpiper: max 79 Sep 21; one (last) Nov 6. Baird's Sandpiper: difficult to find this year. Dunlin: Benning's max count was 70 on Oct 14. It is possible that others were located at places on Refuge where they could not be seen and counted, but reports from other areas have been low, too. Short-billed Dowitcher: max 40 Aug 21, last 11 Oct 2. Long-billed Dowitcher: max 22 Sep 25, last three Nov 12. Stilt Sandpiper: max 20 Sep 14. Western Sandpiper: Benning found one only, Sep 24. BUFF-

BREASTED SANDPIPER: third Cayuga Basin record, Sep 21–23 MNWR. MAR-BLED GODWIT: first record for Region, one of very few interior records, one Sep 7–16 (WEB and mob). Hudsonian Godwit: one to four from Sep 18 to end of Oct. AMERICAN AVOCET: there are only about five records for Central New York State; this bird, spotted first by Ernest Hemphill on Oct 25 and seen by others until Oct 29 is first in Cay Basin since 1955. Northern Phalarope: max four Sep 4, last one Oct 2.

Great Black-backed Gull: one adult Sep 24 (first) Cay L (CL); first on Sen L Oct 22 (JB); max 16 Nov 27 MNWR, (WEB) high count for Refuge. Ring-billed Gull: count of 400 at Stewart Park, Ithaca on Sep 30 is high for date (CL). Bonaparte's Gull: more frequently reported than usual this fall; 15 Nov 1 Sen L (BS). Common Tern: one Nov 6 Keuka L—late date (FO). Screech Owl: either exceedingly scarce or no longer calling! Not even dead ones being found along roads. Reports of singles from Jacksonville, Hornell and Etna. Snowy Owl: one only, Nov 27 MNWR (WEB).

GOATSUCKERS—STARLING: Common Nighthawk: W. Groesbeck who has been checking Nighthawk migration for years, reports: "no real flights of the usual large numbers." He saw his first four birds Aug 21, no more than 12 on any day thereafter until mid-Sep. Yellow-shafted Flicker: good numbers noted all fall, frequently feeding on side of road where some were car casualties; few lingered beyond early Nov. Pileated Woodpecker: another Ithaca bird was shot in Oct. These strikingly handsome and conspicuous birds probably suffer far more than we realize at the hands of the irresponsible gun-toter. Red-bellied Woodpecker: reports again on increase; at Keuka, FG reported three in one-hour hike along the lake-shore. Tree Swallow: the Straths reported large flocks of Swallows at MNWR on Sep 27. On Sep 28, W. E. Benning "Witnessed the greatest Swallow migration I ever saw." Over the storage pool, the flock extended several hundred feet into the air, over an area of at least 600 acres. Estimating 1,000 per acre—which Benning felt was a conservative estimate—this adds up to 600,000 Tree Swallows. Even half of that is an impressive number. House Wren: reported scarce in several areas. Carolina Wren: few reports. Marsh Wrens: both species scarce. Mockingbird: reported from Keuka, near Hector, at Reading Center, Montour Falls, Tyre, and at three or four locations near Ithaca. Brown Thrasher: one Nov 30 Watkins Glen feeding on yew berries (LB)—late date. Kinglets: both species in numbers around Ithaca Oct 18, ratio of six Ruby-crowns to one Golden-crown. Loggerhead Shrike: two reports only; one Aug 17 s. of Brooktondale (WRS), one Aug 23 near Catherine (JBr). Northern Shrike: two reports at Elmira during Nov; one Nov 19 MNWR (WEB); one Nov 20 Hanshaw Rd Ithaca (BG).

VIREOS—SPARROWS: Migration of Warblers noted at Elmira on Sep 23 (GR). No marked migration noted elsewhere. No Worm-eating Warblers found at Elmira this year—the one location known in the Region. Brewster's Warbler: rare at any time and especially in fall, this hybrid was carefully observed Sep 5 w. side MNWR (WEB). Myrtle Warbler: scarce at Ithaca, abundant at Waterloo (JW). Wilson's Warbler: many noted Sep 21 Watkins Glen (JBr).

Blackbird migration seemed less heavy this year than recent years. However, large numbers Rusty Blackbirds 2nd week Oct Ithaca area.

Evening Grosbeak: scattered reports of one or two birds in Nov, no indication that this will be a big year. Tree Sparrow: slow in coming to feeders in Nov because of open weather. Flock of these with Slate-colored Juncos, 1,000, Oct 17 Waterloo (JAW). Lincoln's Sparrow: few reports; two Elmira Oct 7. Lapland Longspur: numbers noted Oct and Nov near Keuka (FG). Snow Bunting: scattered reports of fewer than ten, except 20, Nov 27 Watts Rd near Waterloo (EM).

Laboratory of Ornithology, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14850

REGION 4 — SUSQUEHANNA

LESLIE E. BEMONT

The last two weeks of August were decidedly warm with precipitation generally normal. September and October temperatures were almost consistently below normal although the thermometer did not drop to freezing until Oct 21. Precipitation was close to normal in September but only about 50% normal in October. November temperatures and precipitation were both above normal. A trace of snow fell October 12 and eleven different days between then and the end of the period, but never in any consequential amount at Binghamton. The main storms of the season came Aug 16, Sep 5, 15, 21 and 29, Oct 10 and 20 and Nov 3, 10 and 28.

Again the fall waterfowl migration was only sketchily reported except for Canada Geese, although an impressive flight of Common Loons was observed and Whistling Swans evidently came south somewhat east of their normal route, as periodically happens. Also again, most of the hawk observations were made at Skyline, but there was one notable flight of Broad-wings observed at Ingraham Hill, just south of Binghamton.

The small land bird migration seemed generally good with Winter Wrens, Hermit Thrushes and Ruby-crowned Kinglets the best performers. Among the warblers Myrtles, as expected, were the most common but almost all the expected species were reported, even if only once, and a few that are usually missed in the fall such as the Worm-eating, Orange-crowned, Pine and Connecticut and Yellow-breasted Chat were also found.

The major disappointment of the season was the almost complete absence of winter finches. Only Goldfinches, of this group, remained common through the period. Purple Finches, that also nested here, disappeared as the season wore on and the very occasional reports of some of the other species of this group seemed only to accentuate their scarcity.

A most notable rarity was the report of a Sandhill Crane at Delhi, with what appears to this writer to be adequate observational details. The relatively close approach allowed by the bird might suggest an escapee, but no knowledge of a possible source is presently available. Other rarities included a Cattle Egret, a Red-throated Loon and a Peregrine Falcon.

Abbreviations: Bing—Binghamton; Chen—Chenango; CC—Choconut Center; IH—Ingraham Hill; Pep Res—Pepacton Reservoir; Sky—Skyline, near Owego.

Observers: LB—L. Bemont; MC—M. Cubberly; C, JD—C. & J. Davis; M, AD—M. & A. Davis; CG—C. Gerould; JAG—J. A. Gustafson; J, MH—J. & M. Harris; CH—C. Howard; FL—F. Linaberry; ML—M. Lynch; HM—H. Marsi; HN—J. New; JO—J. Osadchey; RO'N—R. O'Neil; FQ—F. Quick; MS—M. Sheffield; RS—R. Short; JS—J. Shuler; AS—A. Stratton; DW—D. Weber; MW—M. White; R, SW—R. & S. White; CW—C. Wilkins; RW—R. Williams.

LOONS—DUCKS: Common Loon: one Sep 7 at Sky, the first; two Nov 8 Pep Res (MC); 120 in half hour over Sky Nov 15 (RW). RED-THROATED LOON: one Nov 20–23 Owego Creek (MW, CG), an injured bird, captured and taken to Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology. Cattle Egret: one Nov 5 Cortland (CW, fide JAG); identified by buff on head and neck, size and bill. Green Heron: Sep 30 Berkshire (ML), the last one. Whistling Swan: Nov 4 flock heard flying over at dusk Candor (DW); on several larger bodies of water around Oneonta the week of Nov 7 (JN), apparently some were shot—one captured but later escaped—one around to the end of the period; 30 Nov 12 (CH) flying over IH. Canada Goose: early migrants Sep 23, last report Nov 15; largest numbers Oct 17 and 18 with several counts in thousands. Brant: 20 Oct 29 South Owego (CG). Snow Goose: eight Oct 22 Oxford

(AS), flying low. Pintail: one Nov 13 and 22 Owego (MW, RW, JS). Blue-winged Teal: two Oct 20 Owego (MW, CG). American Widgeon: seven Oct 14 Pep Res (MC). Wood Duck: 175 Sep 15 Cortlandville (JAG), counted flying in small flocks from river to ponds at dusk; a good year. Common Goldeneye: Nov 13 Norwich (MS). Bufflehead: Nov 4 Bing (RO'N); three Nov 13 Owego (RW); one or two Nov 21 to 30 Norwich (R, SW). Oldsquaw: one about Nov 12 Oneonta (JN); Nov 13 and 14 Norwich (MS, R, SW). Ruddy Duck: Nov 26-30 Greene (J, CD). Hooded Merganser: eight Nov 22 Pep Res (MC). Common Merganser: thirteen Sep 20, max 32 Nov 22 Pep Res (MC).

HAWKS—OWLS: Sharp-shinned Hawk: ten reports in Sep and Oct, five from Sky. Cooper's Hawk: nine reports to Oct 2, then no more. Red-tailed Hawk: 25 reports during period, 16 at Sky in mid Sep (RW); one found shot at Scott Nov 6 (JAG). Red-shouldered Hawk: seven reports. Broad-winged Hawk: 706 counted at Sky Sep 7-23, 449 of them Sep 8 (RW); 83 at IH Oct 20 (CH); four other reports. Rough-legged Hawk: Oct 19 Scott (JO), a dark phase bird. Bald Eagle: one adult Aug 29 and Sep 7 Pep Res (MC). Marsh Hawk: three Sep 10 Sky (RW); Oct 18 Homer (J. Siedenber); Oct 22 Triangle in Broome Co (CH). Osprey: nine reports, Sep 9 Owego (RW) to Sep 29 Chen Forks (M, AD). **PEREGRINE FALCON:** Oct 19 Scott (JO).

Turkey: four Nov 18 Hancock (R. Dirig), under apple tree in back yard; 22 Nov 21 Candor (DW). **SANDHILL CRANE:** Nov 11 a bird with "long black legs, a brownish gray body larger than a blue heron with -fluffed or plumed feathers at the tail" identified as this species; "the forehead appeared red overgrown with blackish 'hairs' or 'fuzz'... when he flew he stretched his neck out forward and his legs extended back... he had a large wing spread, a long neck... when he fed he appeared to probe into the sod" (Mrs. Lynn Clark and six others) Delhi; 8x30 binoculars as close as 150 feet. Sora: Sep 7 Bing (HM, et. al.). Coot: seven Oct 17 and ten Nov 13 Owego (MW, RW, JS). Killdeer: still at Owego Nov 30 (MW, RW). Golden Plover: two Sep 13 and nine Sep 22 Owego (RW, MW). Spotted Sandpiper: one Oct 16 Sherburne (R, SW). Solitary Sandpiper: Oct 8 IH (CH). Pectoral Sandpiper: Sep 22 Owego (MW, RW). Least Sandpiper: Oct 17 Owego (MW, RW). Dunlin: Oct 17 Owego (RW, MW). Semi-palmated Sandpiper: Sep 13 Owego (RW, MW). Ring-billed Gull: over 200 at Homer all Oct and Nov. Screech Owl: reported from seven localities around Owego and Bing. Barred Owl: one Aug 22 Owego (RW, MW); Nov 26 Bing (CH). Long-eared Owl: two Aug 26 Norwich and one Oct 23 Sherburne (R, SW).

GOATSUCKERS—STARLING: Whip-poor-will: one Oct 16 IH (CH). Night-hawk: Sep 8 Owego (MW), the last. Ruby-throated Hummingbird: Oct 3 Bing (RS), the last. Yellow-shafted Flicker: Oct 23 CC (MS). Pileated Woodpecker: 34 reports during the period, most in Oct. Red-headed Woodpecker: one Aug 27 Sherburne (R, SW); an imm Oct 1 IH (CH). Yellow-bellied Sapsucker: Aug 22 Greene (C, JD); an imm Oct 15 Oxford (AS); very few between. Eastern Kingbird: Sep 18 Greene (C, JD). Great Crested Flycatcher: Sep 10 Bing (J, MH). Eastern Phoebe: Oct 23 CC (MS). Olive-sided Flycatcher: Aug 20 CC (MS); one Oct 13 and 14 Oxford (AS), very late; four Sep records. Tree Swallow: over 100 Sep 22 over Sky (RW); Sep 24 Upper Lisle (M, AD), the last. Barn Swallow: Sep 9 Greene (C, JD). Cliff Swallow: Sep 5 Greene (C, JD). Blue Jay: plentiful. Tufted Titmouse: Nov 16 Endwell (FL). Red-breasted Nuthatch: Sep 26 CC (MS); also at Freetown in Cortland Co (A. Christopher). Brown Creeper: Oct 7 Chen Forks (M, AD).

House Wren: Oct 8 S. Owego (E. Williams), the last. Winter Wren: Sep 5 CC (MS), the first; many more reports than normal; especially numerous around Oct 30. Carolina Wren: Sep 1 and 20 Owego (MW, CG). Long-billed Marsh Wren: Sep 24 Upper Lisle (M, AD); Oct 9 Spencer Marsh (DW). Mockingbird: Oct 14 to 19 Cortland (C. Davis, JAG); one Oct 18 Oxford (AS). Catbird: Oct 19 Bing (RS)

and Owego (RW). Brown Thrasher: Oct 24 S. Owego (CG). Robin: common thru Oct, small numbers present thru Nov. Wood Thrush: Oct 21 Chen Forks (M, AD). Hermit Thrush: large numbers at Endwell Oct 16; last report Oct 18 Owego (RW). Swainson's Thrush: one Oct 16 Endwell, banded. Gray-cheeked Thrush: one banded Oct 16 Endwell. Eastern Bluebird: good numbers thru Oct, then none. Blue-gray Gnatcatcher: Aug 21, 22 and 27 Chen Forks (M, AD). Golden-crowned Kinglet: first report Sep 25 Bing (J, MH). Ruby-crowned Kinglet: Sep 12 IH (CH), the first; over 50 Sep 26 Owego (RW, MW), but probably most common around Oct 15 during a very heavy migration; Nov 24 still at Endwell (FL). Water Pipit: Sep 21 to 23 Greene (C, JD); eight at Owego Sep 22 (RW, MW). Cedar Waxwing: thinned out somewhat after Sep 30; 60 observed roosting for the night of Nov 25-26 CC (MS). Northern Shrike: Oct 20 Homer (Mrs. Z. Price); Oct 30 CC (R. Sheffield); Nov 16 IH (CH).

VIREOS—WARBLERS: Yellow-throated Vireo: Sep 29 IH (CH). Solitary Vireo: Oct 15 Bing (J, MH). Red-eyed Vireo: Oct 16 Bing (J, MH). Philadelphia Vireo: Sep 11 Endwell, banded (LB).

Warblers: Black-and-white: Sep 29 IH (CH). Worm-eating: Sep 7, 12 and 25 Bing (J, MH). Golden-winged: Aug 21 Chen Forks (M, AD). Blue-winged: Sep 3 Chen Forks (M, AD). Orange-crowned: Oct 15 Bing (J, MH). Nashville: Oct 18 Chen Forks (M, AD). Parula: Sep 25 (J, MH). Magnolia: Oct 4 Bing (J, MH). Black-throated Blue: Oct 2 Endwell (LB), banded. Myrtle: Sep 15 Sidney (FQ), the first; gradually increasing numbers until mid Oct when present in large numbers, then rapid decrease and none after Oct 30. Black-throated Green: Sep 3 Chen Forks (M, AD) to Oct 17 IH (CH). Blackburnian: Oct 3 Bing (J, MH). Chestnut-sided: Sep 30 Bing (J, MH). Bay-breasted: Sep 24 Bing (J, MH). Blackpoll: Oct 1 IH (CH). Pine: Sep 22 Owego (RW). Palm: ten Sep 24 Bing (J, MH), the first; one Oct 17 Owego (RW), probably a Yellow, the last; seven reports between. Ovenbird: Sept 25 Endwell (LB), banded. Connecticut: Sep 26 Owego (RW). Yellowthroat: Oct 24 IH (CH). Yellow-breasted Chat: Sep 20-23 Oxford (AS). Wilson's: Aug 29 to Sep 23 Owego (RW); max five Sep 7 Bing (J, MH). Canada: Sep 13 Owego (RW). Am. Redstart: a male Sep 24 Bing (J, MH).

BLACKBIRDS—SPARROWS: Bobolink: three Sep 23 Bing (J, MH), the latest ones by a month. Baltimore Oriole: three Sep 27 Cortland (C. Davis). Rusty Blackbird: seen all thru Oct at Norwich, 30 Oct 23 (R, SW). Brown-headed Cowbird: many in flocks to Nov 15 at Homer (JAG). Scarlet Tanager: Oct 10 Owego (MW, RW).

Rose-breasted Grosbeak: over 60 Sep 23 Owego (RW), none later. Indigo Bunting: Aug 27 Greene (C, JD), the last report. Evening Grosbeak: Nov 3 Sidney (FQ), Nov 13 Greene (C, JD); three more times at Sidney and once more at Greene during Nov; no other reports. Purple Finch: gradually decreasing numbers from mid Aug to Oct 18, then none; last one at Sidney (FQ). Pine Siskin: Nov 1 Berkshire (ML); no others. Am. Goldfinch: remained common all period. White-winged Crossbill: 2 or more Nov 28 Berkshire (MW, CG, RW). Rufous-sided Towhee: to Oct 25 Bing (RS). Vesper Sparrow: to Oct 13 Greene (C, JD). Slate-colored Junco: first fall migrants Oct 8 CC (MS); greatest numbers from Oct 16 to 30. Tree Sparrow: Oct 16 Sherburne (R, SW), the first. Chipping Sparrow: mostly gone after Oct 25; three more reports to last, Nov 12, Sidney (FQ). Field Sparrow: to Oct 23 CC (MS). White-crowned Sparrow: extreme dates Sep 18 Bing (J, MH) to Nov 24 Sidney (FQ); most common Oct 16 to 25. White-throated Sparrow: Aug 19 Chen Forks (M, AD) to Nov 20 Sidney (FQ); best numbers Oct 8-30. Fox Sparrow: Oct 7 Oxford (AS) to Nov 19 CC (MS). Lincoln's Sparrow: Sep 14 IH (CH) to Oct 16 Oxford (AS); three other reports from Owego and Endwell. Swamp Sparrow: Oct 23 Berkshire (ML). Song Sparrow: common thru Oct. Snow Bunting: Oct 19 Scott (JO), a small flock.

710 University Ave., Endwell, N.Y., 13763

REGION 5 — ONEIDA LAKE BASIN

M. S. RUSK AND F. G. SCHEIDER

Hot August finally ameliorated in the fourth week. With the onset of cooler weather, scattered showers, and intermittent cold fronts, fall migrants appeared abruptly (warblers q.v.). September, though disappointing in Pintails, hawks, certain shore birds and gulls, was richly rewarding in thrushes, vireos, and warblers with a marked movement of all three Sep 22-24. October was wet, very warm, and unusually windless with misty, foggy mornings on Oct 1-2, 13 that produced floods of thrushes, kinglets, later warblers, and sparrows. Cold snaps Oct 26 and at the onset of Nov sparked the dabbling duck-shorebird-icterid-sparrow exodus. A steady procession of southwest winds throughout Nov (even into mid-Dec) made it one of the warmest Novembers of record—the abundance of late departure dates of the various insectivores attests to this. November closed wetly but warmly with all major ponds and marshes open, although on Dec 1 six to 48 inches of snow and zero temperatures dramatically announced the beginning of winter.

Birding positives for fall include 1) a good L Ontario flight of Brant; 2) a very heavy flight of migrant dabbling ducks, low only in Pintail; 3) an excellent fall flight of Common Goldeneye, Bufflehead, all three scoters, and Coot; 4) a good inland, i.e. away from L Ontario, flight of shorebirds; 5) delayed departures of many insectivores (flycatchers, swallows, warblers, Scarlet Tanager, Rose-breasted Grosbeak q.v.); 6) an explosion of Tufted Titmouse; 7) an excellent fall warbler migration; 8) a very heavy Oct sparrow flight; and 9) greatly increased numbers of certain regular but scarce fall migrants, eg. Orange-crowned Warbler, Lincoln's Sparrow.

On the negative were 1) a marked scarcity of Common Loons; 2) a complete absence of white herons; 3) a reduced flight of Canada Geese; 4) a very poor flight of all Aythya diving ducks; 5) the continued decline of all accipiters, Red-shouldered Hawk, Osprey, and Harrier; 6) a paucity of Screech Owls; 7) low counts of certain normally abundant passerines—Phoebe, Crow, Tree Swallow, Long-billed Marsh Wren; 8) the virtual absence of any winter finches; and 9) no evidence of any northern raptor (Goshawk, Rough-legged Hawk, Snowy or Short-eared Owls, Northern Shrike) irruption.

Fall rarities again demand division into two groups: first, those rare but regular species, often found only by diligent searching in particular habitats or with particular wind conditions—Bald Eagle, Peregrine Falcon, Purple Sandpiper, Hudsonian Godwit, all three phalaropes, Parasitic Jaeger, Mockingbird, and Connecticut Warbler; second, those that are rare and most irregular in any fall—Eared Grebe, Black-backed Woodpecker, Worm-eating Warbler, Prairie Warbler, Dickcissel, and Clay-colored Sparrow.

Abbreviations: BBFS—B. Burt's feeder survey the first week of Nov; DH—Derby Hill near Texas; FHBS—Fair Haven Beach State Park; FR—sugar beet settling impoundments of Empire Sugar Refinery Co. at Fox Ridge s. of Howland's Island; HIGMA—Howland's Island Game Management Area, Port Byron; N Syr—North Syracuse; Onon L—Onondaga Lake; SB—Sylvan Beach; S & VB—Sylvan and Verona Beach, Oneida Lake; SP—Sandy Pond; SSSP—Selkirk Shores State Park near Pulaski; Syr—Syracuse; TRGMA—Three Rivers Game Management Area near Baldwinsville; VB—Verona Beach.

Observers: DWA—D. W. Ackley; WEB—W. E. Benning; GLC—G. L. Church; MLE—M. L. Estoff; FLF—F. LaFrance; KGH—K. G. Hanson; SH—S. Hosler, Jr.; GLM—G. L. Maclean; DBP—D. B. Peakall; B & SP—B. & S. Peebles; JWP—J. W. Propst; MSR—M. S. Rusk; FGS—F. G. Scheider; IS—I. Stone; RT—R. Thomas; J & EVD—J. & E. VanDresar.

LOONS—DUCKS: Common Loon: arr Oct 1 DH; very scarce thru fall, max five Nov 19 DH and singles only reported from Oneida L. Red-throated Loon: more common than the Common with nine Sep 27 (DWA) and 12 Oct 21 DH (JWP, MLE); one on Oneida L (rare here) Nov 18. Horned Grebe: max 40 (low) Oct 24 DH (JWP); scarce on Oneida L. EARED GREBE: one studied repeatedly Sep 8–13 FR (MLE, JWP, W. Thurber, FGS, DBP, mob). Double-crested Cormorant: single fall report Sep 16 DH (JWP). Great Blue Heron: five-six/day thru fall; no high counts even from the drawn-down ponds at HIGMA. No white herons reported. Green Heron: max 26 Aug 17 Scott Swamp and 22 Aug 18 Clay Swamp (MSR); last Oct 7 Boliver. Black-crowned Night Heron: last, an imm Nov 12 (late) FR. Am. Bittern: max five Sep 1 SP (FGS) and Aug 17 Scott Swamp—somewhat better than fall 1965.

Whistling Swan: one Nov 6 near Ilion (*vide* KGH); otherwise unreported. Canada Goose: very poor flight, max 2000 Oct 30 HIGMA (MSR) and 1200 Oct 18 Woodman's Pond (GLC); Beaver L and Oneida L tallies only hundreds. Brant: arr Oct 15 and max 2500 Oct 29, DH (JWP, MLE, MSR); three Oct 29 Onon L (C. Spies); single (? injured bird) still present Nov 13 DH. Snow and Blue Goose: only reports one Snow Oct 15 DH (*vide* JWP) and two Blue Oct 21 Skaneateles L (SH).

Dabbling ducks—excellent flight in HIGMA-FR area and along L Ontario; other small marshes (e.g. Clay Swamp) and Oneida L so infested with hunters that no concentrations developed. Mallard and Black Duck: max 1500 Mallard and 700 Black (low), both Oct 16 FR-HIGMA. Gadwall: max 160 Nov 10 HIGMA; also noted at FHBSP in lesser numbers (five-ten day) thru Nov. Pintail: arr Aug 30 FR; poor fall flight, max 140 combined tally SP-HIGMA Oct 6. Green-winged and Blue-winged Teal: superb flight, max 650 Sep 5–11 and 700 (a record) Sep 8, both FR; Oct tallies of Green-winged much lower (20–50/day) and dep Nov 13 (early); Blue-winged dep Nov 20 (? injured bird). Am. Widgeon: max 2000 Oct 6 HIGMA-FR; 200–400/day at Beaver L (FGS); 400 Nov 18 FHBSP (JWP); very scarce SP-DH (max 50—low!—Oct 29). Wood Duck: max 591 Oct 6 Scott Swamp (MSR); 40 Oct 13 Woodman's Pond (GLC); last Oct 29 (early) DH (JWP).

Redhead: arr Oct 2 Beaver L; max 300 Oct 16 HIGMA-FR; *unreported* from Oneida L. Ring-necked Duck: arr Sep 18 Otisco L; max 340 Oct 13 Beaver L and 300 Nov 13–18 there (JWP). Canvasback: max 30 Nov 6 Beaver L—fantastically low; no Oneida L rafts reported thru Nov—mild weather, too much hunting, or no birds? Both Scaup low—max 700 Greater and 200 Lesser; not one count for entire fall of 1000 in a day. Common Goldeneye: max 1200 Nov 16 (JWP) and 750 Nov 23 both DH. Bufflehead: arr Oct 13 FR; heavy L Ontario flight, max 350 (record tally) Nov 16 DH; lesser numbers (35–70/day) thru Nov with 32 Nov 17 at FR. Oldsquaw: arr Oct 20 and max 720 Oct 29, both DH (JWP); small numbers reported from shallow ponds at FR, HIGMA, and Woodman's Pond (GLC) in mid-Nov.

White-winged Scoter: arr Oct 6; max 800 Oct 11 DH, lesser numbers (20–60/day) to late Nov. Surf and Common Scoter: flight not up to last year's—max 1420 mixed Surf and Common Oct 29 (MLE, JWP, MSR), plus 240 Common including 100 males and 35 Surf with three males (first adult male Surf for Region) Oct 20, all DH (FGS, GLM). Ruddy Duck: max 20 Duck L Cay Co Nov 20 (MRS). Red-breasted Merganser: arr Oct 2 SP; max 9340 Oct 29 DH; an appalling slaughter of this species at both SP and FHBSP with dozens of killed and maimed birds left to rot.

HAWKS—OWLS: Turkey Vulture: last Sep 12 (early) DH. Goshawk: singles only— one imm Oct 20 Tully and one imm Nov 23 DH (both JWP). Cooper's Hawk: total *four* for entire period (24 observers). Sharp-shinned Hawk: total fall count ten, a miserable score! Red-tailed Hawk: counts seven-nine/day in the abandoned farmland near FR; 11 migrants noted Tully Oct 20 (JWP). Red-shouldered Hawk: scarce but with wide date range, Sep 8–Nov 17. Rough-legged Hawk: first, a dark phase, Nov 6 at DH; max four Nov 13 DH-SSSP, but usually singles only thru Nov. Bald

Eagle: only report one Sep 25 Holland Patent (EVD). Marsh Hawk: first migrants Aug 21 Pompey (FLF); max six Nov 13 DH. Osprey: down markedly; total of *three* for entire fall—very low; two of the most active birders had *none* all fall. Peregrine: two imm reported—Oct 9 SP (EMStarr) and Oct 13 FR (FGS), the latter an Arctic bird. Merlin: one female Sep 8–14 FR hunting shorebirds (mob); one DH Sep 12; none reported migrating down dunes at SP. Sparrow Hawk: first migrants Sep 1 Lyons Pond (DWA); 21 with one Harrier in two hours moving down SP dunes on SE wind Sep 19 (FGS). Coot: very heavy flight—first Oct 1; counts 100–500/day SP, Oneida L. FHBSP, HIGMA, Woodman's Pond thru Nov; max 1300 Oct 13 Beaver L—HIGMA; still present widely and in numbers thru last week of Nov.

Semipalmated Plover: max 25 Aug 17 Onon L and Aug 28 S & VB; scarce thru the last two weeks of Sep, last Oct 9 (early). Killdeer: numerous small flocks reported, max 64 Oct 2 Woodman's Pond (GLC) but no 100 plus flocks noted; present to Nov 21. Golden Plover: now regular, even occasionally abundant at the Syr Airport with max 80 Sep 24–Oct 2 there, widely reported in Region (FR, Oneida, Rome) but very scarce along L Ontario; sharp drop in numbers in early Oct; last Nov 12 two imm Syr Airport. Black-bellied Plover: late, heavy fall flight with 37 Oct 4 Syr Airport and 45 Oct 7 FR; like the Golden a marked decline in second week of Oct; last Nov 13 one SP. Ruddy Turnstone: very scarce—max five Sep 24 S & VB; departed early—Oct 7 one FR.

Common Snipe: in contrast to fall '65, a marked flight; max 57 Sep 10 FR; numerous lower counts from HIGMA, Clay Swamp, Scott Swamp, and SP-SSSP; last Nov 17 one FR. Upland Plover: last Aug 27 (very early) Syr Airport. Solitary Sandpiper: many singles reported; max five Sep 5 FR; last, one Oct 16 FR, very nearly a record dep date. Greater Yellowlegs: scarce thru fall—max 12 Oct 20 FR—HIGMA; majority of reports two-four day; dep Nov 3 (early) Otisco L (JWP). Lesser Yellowlegs: heavy flight; max 120 Sep 1 FR; numerous (10–30/day) to third week of Oct; last Nov 17 (very late) FR. Knot: one Sep 17–18 S & VB (B & SP)—only report. Purple Sandpiper: best fall flight in five years—total of seven birds in five reports Nov 5–19 at SP, FHBSP, and Lakeview, all on L Ontario (MSR, JWP, FGS). Pectoral Sandpiper: also a heavy flight—40–65/day Sep 1–11, protracted stay—flocks of 10–20 noted to Oct 20, and a late dep date—Nov 17 FR; like all "mud" sandpipers this year, rather scarce along L Ontario. White-rumped Sandpiper: max six Sep 1 Onon L and five (all imm) Oct 16 FR; last, Oct 20 (early) one FR. Baird's Sandpiper: fall arr Aug 21 one Onon L; poor flight, max four Aug 24 Onon L and only one-three/day thru Sep; dep Oct 16 (early) one FR. Least Sandpiper: Sep tallies poor—max 35 Sep 1 Onon L with most gone by Sep 22; however, dep date Oct 20 one FR was late. Dunlin: arr Sep 1 one SP; very heavy flight at FR—320 Oct 23, 170 Nov 6; counts much lower (20–60/day) at both SP and S & VB; as usual the place with the highest tallies also had the latest report—dep Nov 20 five FR.

Short-billed Dowitcher: max for entire fall 22 Sep 1 FR—surprising in view of the normal Jul-Aug movement of this species; last Oct 24, a bird with a crippled leg near Texas (FGS). Long-billed Dowitcher: arr Oct 6, max 11 Oct 6 and seven Oct 23, two present until Nov 6 (late), all FR. Stilt Sandpiper: very poor late Aug and Sep showing; max Oct 6, 40, the majority imm, at FR; 20–30/day noted there until dep Oct 20, 30 birds (late for so large a number). Semipalmated Sandpiper: normally the most abundant shorebird but nowhere reported in large numbers this fall—max 185 Aug 29 Onon L; very sharp decline noted in last third of Sep; dep date Nov 13 (very late) one SP. Western Sandpiper: total of six different birds reported Sep 1–18 at Lyons Pond (DWA, BLC) and FR (WEB); unreported from both Onon L and SP (sites previously regularly frequented by this species); no Oct reports. Hudsonian Godwit: scarce—only report two imm Sep 20 FR (GLM, FGS). Ruff: unreported. Sanderling: flock counts at SP low (20/30 day) with best tallies 60–100 Sep 10–28 from S & VB (mob); a drop in numbers in last week of Sep but scattered birds reported to dep Nov 20 one FGBSP (MSR).

Red Phalarope: one Sep 29 to Oct 1 FR (FGS, mob); one Oct 11 DH (JWP); unreported in Nov, normally the best month. Wilson's Phalarope: first two Aug 30 (MSR), max four Sep 2-5 (mob) and dep Sep 25 two (WEB), all FR; unreported elsewhere! Northern Phalarope: one-two/day—total probably eight birds—at SP Lyons Pond, near Texas, and Onon L Aug 25 to Oct 6; last Oct 12 (early) one S & VB (R & S White).

Parasitic Jaeger: four reports, all from the DH-SSSP area of L Ontario—first, an imm SSSP Aug 3 (DBP) headed inland over the lakeshore woods; four Oct 5 DH (JWP); four headed overland toward Mexico Oct 6; last, two Oct 20 DH, passing west toward Oswego (FGS, GLM). Glaucous Gull: one only, 2nd year bird, Nov 5 (early) SP (MSR). Great Black-backed Gull: scattered birds thru Sep and Oct but only about 50 plus from Oct 29 on at SP; a definite arr date for FR Oct 16. Bonaparte's Gull: 25-50/day mid-Sep to early Nov at S & VB. Common Tern: numbers down at SP—200-250/day thru Sep; 1000 plus at S & VB Sep 24-26 (DWA, mob); dep Oct 11 (early) DH (JWP). Caspian Tern: max 30 Aug 20 SP (MSR); last, one Oct 15 (late) Oneida L. Black Tern: numbers down thru Aug; max 12 Sep 1, which was also the dep date—very early.

Cuckoos: very scarce; total for period five Yellow-billed with the last Oct 14 (FLF) and 11 Black-billed, the last Sep 28.

Screech Owl: total of 15 reported by 24 observers—singles at Tully, Utica, Oneida, Holland Patent, Fayetteville, HIGMA, Pleasant L, Pompey, Beaver L, and N Syr; two at Eaton; three at Otisco L (mob)—but this was only with diligent effort on the part of the observers. Horned Owl: max four Eaton; one-two/day noted widely. Snowy Owl: single at Fayetteville last week of Nov (*vide* JRHaugh). Barred Owl: two at Ilion Oct 17 (KGH), apparently a permanent location.

GOATSUCKERS—STARLING: Nighthawk: flock of 19 Aug 28 Lyons Pond (B & SP); last Sep 7 (very early) Pompey (FLF). Chimney Swift: dep Sep 30, 60 at FR (MLE, JWP), late for so large a number. Ruby-throated Hummingbird: max 11, to mid-Sep, Pompey (FLF); nine Aug 31 Fish Gulf (JWP) and ten Sep 1 SP; last Sep 22 (early) Fish Gulf. Yellow-shafted Flicker: heavy flight, 16-55/day, Sep 17-Oct 13; many scattered birds thru Oct, Nov numbers definitely up. Red-bellied Woodpecker: new sites Wampsville (B & SP), Otisco L (Bickal), TRGMA (FGS), and Liverpool (DBP)—thus, continuing spread documented. Red-headed Woodpecker: four noted, FHBSP, DH, SSSP, SP, Aug 30-Oct 16 (MSR, DBP). Yellow-bellied Sapsucker: generally scarce thru fall; max six Sep 13 Ilion (KGH); last an adult male Oct 17 N Syr. Hairy and Downy Woodpeckers: numbers definitely up in dying elm woods at HIGMA (FGS), Oneida L, and Ilion (KGH) but lesser numbers in and s. of Syr. Black-backed Woodpecker: one Pulaski Nov 25-30 (E. Evans).

E. Kingbird: max 12 Aug 29 SSSP; last Sep 27 (late) Fish Gulf (both JWP). Crested Flycatcher: dep Sep 17 Pompey (FLF). Phoebe: max 11 Sep 22 Fish Gulf; last one Oct 23 N Syr (FGS). Yellow-bellied Flycatcher: 14 noted, Aug 8 N Syr to Oct 13 (record late date) Syr (JWP). E. Wood Pewee: max 30 SP-SSSP Aug 27, dep Oct 15 SP (both MSR). Olive-sided Flycatcher: total of six Aug 18-Sep 5 Pompey (FLF); last Sep 9 New Haven (IS, RT).

The mild fall with persistence of flying insects, notably mosquitoes, created conditions for many lingering insectivores, particularly swallows. Swallow dep dates: Tree Oct 20, Bank Oct 1, Barn Oct 20, Rough-winged Oct 20, Cliff Sep 30, and Purple Martin Oct 1, the last three record late dates. Swallow max include 7000+ Barn Aug 21 Clay Swamp (DBP), 500 Tree (phenomenally low) Oct 1 FR, 4000 Bank Sep 1 FR, 250 Purple Martin Sep 11 (a good tally for that date) SP

Common Crow: peak flight 2500 Nov 2 SSSP (JWP); no other reports over 1000/day, most tallies below 100/day (very low). Tufted Titmouse: an autumnal explosion of records involving 28+ birds—Sherrill, Syr, Baldwinsville, Otisco L, Fayetteville, Cazenovia, Mexico, Pulaski, Orwell (two pairs), Eaton, Hamilton, Skaneateles,

Jamesville, Brewerton and Beaver L. Red-breasted Nuthatch: very light fall flight—first Sep 1 SP, with one-three/day to Oct 17 New Haven (IS, RT). Brown Creeper: 18–30/day Sep 25–Oct 16; Nov counts lower but two-five/day regularly noted. Winter Wren: first Pompey Sep 10 (FLF) and SP Sep 11; max 20 Oct 2 SP and DH (mob); still moving thru to Nov 15 Syr (MSR). Long-billed Marsh Wren: scarce thru fall, max five Aug 17 Scott Swamp; last, one Oct 2 (early) SP.

Mockingbird: repeat noted at Fayetteville; singles newly noted at DeWitt (Farnhams) and at SP Aug 19 (SH). Catbird: eight-16/day Sep–early Oct; last Oct 20 Pompey (FLF) and one on BBFS at Mexico. Brown Thrasher: one Nov 12 FR (a non-feeder-dependent bird)—quite late. Robin: heavy fall flight—700 Sep 18 Syr (JWP) and 600 plus Oct 16 FR-HIGMA. Protracted flight of Swainson's and Gray-cheeked Thrushes Sep 8–Oct 14 and Sep 11–Oct 18 respectively, but only one-three/day. On Sep 19 heavy flight of thrushes, primarily Veery (100+ in an hour) and Swainson's (30+ in an hour) recorded at Syr (JWP). A Veery Oct 13 Syr (JWP) is very late. E. Bluebird: flocks of two-ten/day thru Oct; no indication of significant recovery to date.

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher: single migrants Aug 25 SSSP (B. Strath), Aug 31 Fish Gulf (JWP), and Sep 11 Pompey (FLF). Golden-crowned Kinglet arr Sep 14 New Haven and Ruby-crowned Aug 27 SB (J & EVD); very heavy Oct flights of both—200 Golden-crowned Oct 13 Syr with many other counts 75–100+/day Oct 2–18; 160 Ruby-crowned Oct 13 TRGMA-Beaver L, with 50–100/day Oct 2–17; in many cases kinglets, particularly Ruby-crowned, were noted in insect-laden patches of weeds and scrubby hedgerows of open farming country. Water Pipit: first Sep 11 SP; max 120–150 Oct 7–13 FR (mob) and 150 Oct 9 Syr Airport; last Nov 10 (early) FR. Northern Shrike: seven reports—Nov 12 Sherrill (DWA, MSR), Nov 13 Port Ontario (mob), five singles on BBFS—rather scarce.

VIREOS—WARBLERS: Solitary Vireo: one-three/day Aug 28–Oct 10. Red-eyed Vireo: max 50 Aug 30 SSSP (DBP) and 35 Sep 8 SP; last Oct 23 three N Syr, late for multiple numbers. Philadelphia Vireo: total of 13, Aug 29–Oct 3.

Warbler migration was sporadically heavy with major waves noted Aug 25 and 30, Sep 1, 8, 14, and 18, and a very marked wave Sep 22–24; Oct flight days were Oct 1–2 and 13, both after the passage of cold fronts. The chart below emphasizes the abrupt onset of migration Aug 23–28, highlights the abundance of Black-and-white, Tennessee, Nashville, Myrtle, Black-throated Green, Blackburnian, and Chestnut-sided Warblers, and underscores the scarcity of Cape May, Bay-breasted, and Blackpoll Warblers, and Ovenbird. The numerous record departure dates testify to the mildness of the fall; the majority of the Nov warblers were discovered in stream-side willow thickets, probably the best local food-shelter combination available to these delayed migrants.

Other warblers—WORM-EATING WARBLER: one well seen Oct 9 Pompey (FLF)—an extremely rare migrant and very late. Orange-crowned Warbler: arr Sep 9 (very early) one Fish Gulf (JWP); an impressive total of 19 reported this fall, the last one Oct 21 SSSP (JWP). PRAIRIE WARBLER: singles Aug 31 at SSSP (DBP) and Sep 14 Fish Gulf (JWP)—this species is a very rare migrant spring or fall locally. Connecticut Warbler: only reports—one Sep 19 SP (FGS) and two Oct 8 (late) Pompey (FLF).

BLACKBIRDS—SPARROWS: E. Meadowlark: 100 Oct 13 near Stittville (EVD); scarce thru Sep & Oct along L Ontario. Red-winged Blackbird and Common Grackle: enormous flights of Grackles Oct 8 near Ilion (KGH) and the usual 10,000–100,000 plus Grackles and Redwings at Clay Swamp and HIGMA; these plus Cowbirds were regularly abundant until the freeze-up Oct 26–28. Baltimore Oriole: 16/day to Sep 3 Pompey (FLF); 45 Aug 27 SP-SSSP (MSR); singles at feeders in early Nov at Jamesville (Mrs. Harmon) and Baldwinsville (Mrs. W. Beall). Rusty Blackbird:

Species	Arrival Date, No.	Peak Count, Date	Departure Date, No.
Black-&-white	Aug 25, 7, SP	25, Sep 5, Ilion 13, Oct 2, SP	Oct 15, 1, SP
Golden-winged	Aug 8, 1, N Syr	4 Sep 1, SSSP	Sep 1, 4, SSSP
Tennessee	Aug 25, 1, Pompey (FLF)	40, Sep 24, Syr (JWP) & Pompey (FLF)	Oct 13, 1, Syr
Nashville	Aug 17, 2, Pompey	110, Sep 24, Syr (JWP)	Oct 16, 1, N Syr* (FGS)
Parula	Sep 7, 1, VB (JWP)	10, Sep 19, SP	Oct 12, 1, North Bay (B&SP)
Yellow	----	35, Aug 27, SP	Oct 2, 1, SP* (Stiles)
Magnolia	Aug 23, 4, SSSP	25, Sep 8, SP-SSSP	Nov 6, 1, N Syr* (FGS)
Cape May	Aug 27, 1, SP	4, Sep 23, Pompey	Nov 10, 2, HIGMA* (FGS)
Bl-thr. Blue	Aug 29, 1, SSSP (DBP)	8, Sep 24, Syr (JWP)	Oct 6, 1, Woodgate
Myrtle	Aug 27, 1, SSSP	115, Oct 2, SP-Beaver L 100+, Oct 8, VB	Nov 22, 1, N Syr
Bl-Thr Green	Aug 25, 3, SSSP	60, Sep 25, Woodgate (KGH)	Oct 13, 6, Syr
Blackburnian	Aug 4, 1, SSSP	11, Aug 31, SSSP 12, Sep 10, Pompey	Oct 13, 2, Syr
Chestnut-sided	Aug 4, 2, SSSP	20, Sep 2, SSSP (DBP)	Oct 11, 1, Syr
Bay-breasted	Aug 25, 4, SSSP	23, Sep 22, Fish Gulf	Sep 28, 1, VB
Blackpoll	Aug 25, 1, SP	15, Sep 22, Fish Gulf	Oct 10, 1, N Syr
Palm	Sep 11, 1, SP	3, Oct 13, Syr	Oct 16, 2, Nine Mi Pt**
Ovenbird	----	5, Aug 25, SSSP	Oct 1, 1, SP
N. Waterthrush	Aug 8, 1, N Syr	3, Sep 1 & 8, SP	Oct 1, 1, SP
Mourning	Aug 28, 1, SSSP	2, Sep 11, SP	Sep 19, 1, SP
Yellowthroat	----	16, Sep 5, Ilion	Nov 13, 1, Utica
Hooded	----	2, Aug 31, SSSP	Sep 11, 1, SP
Wilson's	Aug 20, 4, SP	18, Sep 8, SP-SSSP	Oct 12, 1, Pompey
Canada	Aug 16, 3, SSSP	9, Aug 25, SP-SSSP	Sep 24, 3, Syr* (JWP)
Redstart	Aug 9, 1, N Syr	40, Aug 25, SP-SSSP	Oct 3, 1, Pompey

* record departure date

** hypochrysea form

arr Sep 8 (early) one SP; max 160 Oct 16 and 85 Nov 10, both HIGMA. Scarlet Tanager: max ten Sep 8 SP-SSSP; widely reported thru Sep to Oct 10; last Oct 19 (record dep date), an adult male in winter plumage, Syr (MSR).

Cardinal: reported in many new areas—SP, Pulaski, Woodman's Pond, Syr Airport, Holland Patent (J & EVD), New Haven, Rome, and Camden—now apparently invading the Tug Hill Plateau and sub-Adirondack sectors. Rose-breasted Grosbeak: excellent late Aug-Sep flight with 14–25/day at Pompey, SSSP, Fish Gulf, to Sep 24; last Nov 2 (record dep date) Syr (MSR). Indigo Bunting: very scarce—one-two/day to last date Oct 2 Big Moose (Mrs. B. Fisk). DICKCISSEL: a winter-plumaged male Aug 17–18 New Haven (IS, RT), first record for Region since 1964.

Winter finches have been uniformly scarce (Evening Grosbeak—six reports, Pine Siskin—one report, Red Crossbill—one report) or absent (Pine Grosbeak, Common Redpoll, White-winged Crossbill). Rufous-sided Towhee: scarce thru fall, max 18 Oct 13 TRGMA-Beaver L; dep Oct 22 (early) one N Syr, although some feeder-frequenting birds were noted on BBFS. Meadow sparrows had a protracted flight with max for Vesper 75 Oct 12–14 Holland Patent (J & EVD) and Savannah 50 Oct 13 FR and TRGMA; dep dates, Savannah Nov 13 one SSSP, Vesper Oct 23 (early) 79 Woodman's Pond (GLC), and Grasshopper Oct 9 two Syr Airport.

Slate-colored Junco: arr Sep 16 SP; 20–100/day thru late Sep and early Oct, max 800 plus Oct 13 Syr-TRGMA; scarce thru Nov, all counts below 100/day. Tree Sparrow: arr Oct 20 one Pompey; counts still low (20–60 day) but better than last year; max 140 Nov 9 Fish Gulf. CLAY-COLORED SPARROW: an adult Sep 19 SP dunes (FGS)—first Regional fall record. Chipping and Field Sparrows: max 95 and 42 respectively, both Oct 13 TRGMA-Beaver L; Field Sparrows seemed scarce this fall, more so in relation to the high tallies of other sparrows. Hordes of White-crowned and White-throated Sparrows moved thru the Region Sep 27-Oct 26; White-throated arr Aug 27 and White-crowned Sep 19, both SP; max 550 White-throats and 160 White-crowned, both Oct 13 TRGMA-Beaver L; sharp reduction in numbers with frosts of Oct 26–28. Fox Sparrow: first Oct 13 Syr (MSR, JWP); max six (low) Nov 9 Fish Gulf (JWP). Lincoln's Sparrow: a superb fall flight—first Aug 10 (record arr), one singing, HIGMA (JWP); total of 71 birds reported; last, one Oct 27 N Syr (FGS) a record dep date. Swamp and Song Sparrows: heavy Oct flight of both, max 60 Swamp and 300 Song Oct 13 TRGMA-HIGMA; 15–25 Swamp and 50–60 Song per day to freezing weather Oct 26–28. Lapland Longspur: first Sep 26 (early) Syr Airport; max six Oct 13 FR and Oct 26 Syr Airport. Snow Bunting: arr Oct 20 five FR (GLM); counts only 10–70/day thru Oct and Nov—? will these tundra finches be as scarce this winter as the virtually absent finches of the boreal forest?

Thanks are due the following report compilers: J. R. Haugh, G. L. Maclean, J. W. Propst, C. G. Spies.

Erratum: in *Kingbird* Oct 1966, p. 227, Least Bittern, delete "and two Aug 15, Lyons Pond, Madison Co."

Please have winter reports in by Apr 5.

427 South Main Street, North Syracuse 13212

REGION 6 — ST. LAWRENCE

DAVID C. GORDON

Rainfall was above average in late August with warm temperatures in daytime and cool nights. More rain, wind and cooler weather followed in September. Pleasant weather in October ended with the first frost on the 18th. Cooler weather prevailed thru the month. The first snowfall covered the ground on November 4 with wet snow

that was gone by the 7th and a high of 70 was reached on the 10th. The ground was bare thru to the end of November with seasonable cold and more rain. Overall it was a very wet period.

To the observer, fall migration was generally satisfying especially for the rarer shorebirds such as Golden Plover, Purple Sandpiper and Red Phalarope and an abundance of Northern Phalaropes. By the end of the period, however, the outlook for winter finches and other specialties of the winter season was not promising. Unusually mild temperatures were probably responsible for late arrival of many winter visitors.

Localities: BCW—Brookside Cemetery, Watertown; CD—Camp Drum; ED—EL Dorado; HH—Henderson Harbor; L Ont—Lake Ontario; PRGMA—Perch River Game Management Area; Pt Pen—Point Peninsula; SB—Sherwin's Bay; THP—Tug Hill Plateau; Wat—Watertown; WC—Watertown Center.

Observers: AA—Arthur Allen; JB—John Belknap; FC—Frank Clinch; PG—Peter Gaskin; DG—David Gordon; SH—Stu Hosler; JM—John Miller; RW—Robert Walker.

LOONS—DUCKS: Common Loon: Nov 11 to Nov 28 (AA, JB, DG). Horned Grebe: Oct 29 to Nov 28 max est 75–100. Pied-billed Grebe: last Nov 7 (JB). Great Blue Heron: visit to CD heronry Oct 1 after nesting season est. 50 nests, pictures taken (AA, PG, DG); last Nov 11–13. Black-crowned Night Heron: three adults, four imm Aug 26 and one imm Sep 10 PRGMA; one adult, three imm Sep 17 SB (DG). Am. Bittern: last Oct 12.

Canada Goose: seen thru Nov 30, est. 300 on Black R and vicinity Lowville early Nov (JM). Brant: three Crystal L. Lewis Co Nov 2 (JM). All common species dabbling ducks usual numbers for season. Canvas-back: one female Pillar Pt Nov 11 (DG). Greater Scaup: first Sep 10 (DG); est 2500–5000 Black River Bay early Nov (mob). Common Golden-eye: numerous Nov. Bufflehead: Nov 11 thru period. Oldsquaw: Nov 11 thru period. White-winged Scoter: Nov 11 thru period. Common Scoter: Three females Pt Pen Nov 27 (RW). Hooded Merganser: last Nov 5 (JB). Female mergansers, probably Red-throated, Nov HH.

HAWKS—OWLS: Turkey Vulture: last Sep 7 near Antwerp (AA). Sharp-shinned Hawk: Oct 7 (RW). Red-tailed Hawk: last Nov 29. Broad-winged Hawk: Aug 30 THP (DG). Rough-legged Hawk: first Oct 21 becoming very common by mid-Nov. Bald Eagle: imm five miles s. of ED (Lerch, Guthrie). Marsh Hawk: thru period. Osprey: last Oct 18 (JB). Sparrow Hawk: thru period. Ruffed Grouse: numbers low. Gray Partridge: coveys of seven, six and twelve Nov 11 Pillar Pt and Pt Pen; seven Nov 19 (DG). Virginia Rail: last, imm Sep 1 (DG). Am. Coot: last Nov 22 (JB).

Semipalmated Plover: last Sep 25. Killdeer: last Nov 22. Am. Golden Plover: one Sep 2 ED, four Sep 17 Pt Pen, one Sep 25 ED, two Oct 8 ED, one Nov 11 ED, one Nov 11 Pt Pen, one Nov 19 Pt Salubrious—with feet and lower legs encased in ice. Black-bellied Plover: last Nov 29. Ruddy Turnstone: last Nov 12. Common Snipe: last Nov 15. Whimbrel: one Aug 24 ED (DG). Spotted Sandpiper: last Sep 11 BCW (DG). Solitary Sandpiper: last Sep 11 BCW. Greater Yellowlegs: last Nov 11. Lesser Yellowlegs: last Oct 23. Knot: last Sep 10. PURPLE SANDPIPER: Nov 11 into Dec (mob)—see Field Note. Pectoral Sandpiper: last Nov 13. Baird's Sandpiper: Aug 25 ED (AA), Oct 1 ED (RW). Least Sandpiper: last Sep 25. Dunlin: Aug 19 to Nov 24, first fall arr late and slow to build to large numbers. Short-billed Dowitcher: to Sep 10; one Sep 24–25 ED may have been Long-billed Dowitcher—not positively identified (DG). Stilt Sandpiper: one Aug 24–25. ED. Semipalmated Sandpiper: last Nov 11. BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER: one Sep ED banded (Lerch, Sturtevant). Sanderling: last Nov 13. RED PHALAROPE: one juvenal

Sep 24–25 ED (DG); one adult, one imm Oct 7 ED (RW); one Nov 7–11 Tibbets Pt (AA, JB). Wilson's Phalarope: Aug 25 ED (AA). Northern Phalarope: Aug 19 to Sep 25, max 15 Aug 27; six Nov 11 Ed late (DG).

Great Black-backed Gull: first Sep 5, thru period with large numbers early Nov, one found dead Calf Is, L Ont May 28 had been banded as imm Lower Razade Is, Quebec Jun 28, 1963 (JB). Bonaparte's Gull: first Sep 2 thru Nov 13, max 25 HH (AA, JB). Common Tern: last Sep 10. Caspian Tern: 20 ED Aug 19 (DG); last imm ED Oct 12 (DG)—very late. Mourning Dove: last Nov 11 WC (DG). Screech Owl: near Wat Nov 18 and Three Mile Bay Nov 27, both gray phase, dead on road (RW). Great Horned Owl: Nov 11 Pt Pen (DG). Snowy Owl: first Nov 26 Pt Pen (FC). Short-eared Owl: one Nov 11 Pt Pen (DG); one Nov 22 (JB).

GOATSUCKERS—STARLING: Chimney Swift: last Aug 27. Belted Kingfisher: last Oct 29. Flicker: hybrid Sep 18 (FC)—see field note; last Nov 11 HH. Red-headed Woodpecker: last imm Sep 18 CD (DG). Yellow-bellied Sapsucker: last Oct 15. Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker: near Pt Pen Nov 27 (RW). Eastern Kingbird: last Sep 17 Pt Pen (DG). WESTERN KINGBIRD: first record for Region, observed for five minutes on wire Sep 10 HH (AA, DG). Eastern Phoebe: last Oct 15. Empidonax Flycatchers: last Oct 2. Eastern Wood Pewee: last Sep 18. Horned Lark: both Prairie and Northern Oct 29 Pt Pen, latter uncommon; Northern Nov 6 Pt Pen; Prairie is regular winter resident. Tree Swallow: last Oct 4. House Wren: last Oct 2. Winter Wren: last Oct 2. Mockingbird: Aug 19 near ED (SH). Catbird: last Oct 2. Brown Thrasher: last Oct 13. Robin: thru Nov 19. Wood Thrush: last Oct 2. Hermit Thrush: last Nov 3. Eastern Bluebird: several scattered sightings Sep—Oct; last Oct 23. Golden-crowned Kinglet: scarce in early fall; last Nov 20. Ruby-crowned Kinglet: last Oct 22. Water Pipit: Sep 8 to Nov 22. Cedar Waxwing: thru period. Northern Shrike: first Nov 11, max four Nov 24 ED to HH. Loggerhead Shrike: two Aug reports.

VIREOS—WARBLERS: Solitary Vireo: Sep 21 to Oct 3. Red-eyed Vireo: last Oct 2. Philadelphia Vireo: Oct 1 to 15. Warbling Vireo: last Sep 12.

Warblers: Black-and-White: last Oct 3. Nashville: last Oct 16. Yellow: last Aug 26. Magnolia: last Sep 10. Myrtle: last Nov 6. Black-throated Green: last Sep 24. Chestnut-sided: last Sep 30. Bay-breasted: last Sep 24. Blackpoll: last Oct 2. Palm: Sep 11 to Oct 17. Ovenbird: last Sep 11. Northern Waterthrush: last Sep 11. Yellowthroat: last Oct 16. Wilson's: Aug 19 to Sep 22. Canada: last Sep 5. Am. Redstart: last Sep 5.

BLACKBIRDS—SPARROWS: Bobolink: flock near W Martinsburg, Lewis Co Aug 30. Eastern Meadowlark: last Oct 29. Redwinged Blackbird: most migrants in large flocks Sep—Oct; last Nov 17. Baltimore Oriole: Sep 2; one at feeders Nov 22–30 Wat (AA). Rusty Blackbird: Oct 1–26. Common Grackle: last Nov 19. Brown-headed Cowbird: thru period. Scarlet Tanager: last Oct 2. Cardinal: several reports thru period Wat; one Nov 19 Canton (Warner and Green). Rose-breasted Grosbeak: last Sep 18. Evening Grosbeak: first Nov 6, thru period; very few. Am. Goldfinch: pair feeding four young Sep 18 (AA). Rufous-sided Towhee: last Nov 6. Vesper Sparrow: last Oct 21. Slate-colored Junco: peak Sep 28 thru mid-Oct, last Nov 19. Tree Sparrow: first Oct 22. Chipping Sparrow: last Oct 18. Field Sparrow: last Oct 18. White-crowned Sparrow: last Oct 29, excellent migration thru Oct. White-throated Sparrow: last Oct 29. Fox Sparrow: Oct 23–Nov 11 WC. Swamp Sparrow: last Oct 8. Song Sparrow: peak mid-Oct. Snow Bunting: first Oct 31; very few seen thru Nov.

1347 Sherman St., Watertown, N.Y. 13601

REGION 7 — ADIRONDACK-CHAMPLAIN

HARRIET L. DELAFIELD

This fall one of the main features was the exceptionally heavy mast crop and the lack of finches feeding. Tops of the conifers were literally bent over with the weight of cones but, strain as one might, one sighted only a few scattered small flocks of siskins, crossbill, grosbeaks or other finches.

Temperatures ran close to normal during September and October, as did wind velocities. November started with a period of heavy winds. Bob Kampf of Ray Brook writes of this month, "Precipitation was below normal and there was virtually no snow recorded on the ground as compared to last year when we had 28 inches in November and eight inches in October to make a total of three feet by December first."

The migration of Canada Geese was the most spectacular feature of the season. Interesting also were the female Cardinal in November and the small numbers of migrating land birds. No large warbler waves were reported.

Observers: EA—Elizabeth Anderson; BB—Barbara Buhlman; GTC—Greenleaf T Chase; ED—Ethel Dyer; HD—Harriet Delafield; BF—Bill Frenette; JH—Joseph Hart; RH—Robert Hagar; GK—Grace Kains; JK—Joseph Keji; DMc—Dorothy McIlroy; GM—Gordon Meade; JM—Jim Meade; RM—Ruth Meier; DY—David Young.

Abbreviations: Aus M—Ausable Marsh; RB—Ray Brook; SL—Saranac Lake; TL—Tupper Lake.

LOONS—DUCKS: Common Loon: one TL Sep 12, two L Champlain Nov 5, three L Clear Nov 6 (JH); one Woodhull Nov 12 (GTC). Pied-billed Grebe: 11 Saranac R Aug 23, three SL Aug 24 (EA, HD); three Jones P Oct 1 (EA, HD); one Jones P Oct 19 (DY). Great Blue Heron: one Saranac R Aug 23 & 24 (HD); one Gabriels Sep 3 (GK); two Sep 19 Aus M (JH); one Ausable Pt early Sep (BB), last one Nov 11 RB (JK). Green Heron: one or two Sep thru Oct 6 RB (JK). American Bittern: one Aus M Sep 14 (JH).

Canada Goose: hundreds of spectacular numbers from all over Region; JH says "most significant bird reports this fall"; RB Conservation Dept sent in a total of 5567 to the Pack report. Mallard: two L Alice Oct 11 (JH); 12 Gabriels Sep 3 (GK). Black Duck: scattering all areas except TL until end Oct. Blue-winged Teal: two Aus M Sep 19 (JH); one Saranac R SL (EA, HD). Wood Duck: one Madawaska Aug 20 (GM); one Twin Ponds Sep 29, 26 Sep 14 and seven Sep 27 Aus M (JH). Ring-necked Duck: 25 outlet First Pond Saranac R, three Ampersand Pond Sep 29, 100 L Alice Oct 11 (JH); one SL Oct 9 (GM). Common Goldeneye: Sep 16 TL no number given (RM). Bufflehead: Oct 20 no number given TL (RM). Hooded Merganser: one Ross Pk, one Upper St Regis Aug 25, two Bloomingdale Sep 27; five Saranac R Oct 7 (HD); Sep 16 TL (RM); one to six until Oct 29 RB (JK); 18 Oxbow L Oct 9 (DMcI). Common Merganser: Lower Saranac L Aug 28 (GM); four RB Sep 1 (EA, HD).

HAWKS—OWLS: Goshawk: one imm, one adult Duane Nov 29 (RH). Sharp-shinned Hawk: one Sep 3 Whiteface Mt (JM); one SL Sep 11 (HD); one Piseco Oct 8 (DMcI). Red-tailed Hawk: three over Oxbow Mt Oct 9 (DMcI). Red-shouldered Hawk: Aug 23 TL (RM); one Madawaska Aug 20, one Kiwassa Sep 3 (GM). Broad-winged Hawk: last one Aug 25 RB (JK); one Wickham M Sep 27 (JH). Bald Eagle: one late Aug Litchfield Pk (GTC); one Chateaugay L Sep 5 J

Ducharme, ranger at Lyon Mt; one Racquette Pond Sep 21 (BF); one Nehasne Pk Nov 25 (P Arey *vide* BF). Marsh Hawk: one Bombay Aug 19, pair Ross Pk Aug 25 (HD); one Madawaska Aug 20 (GM); one Aus M Sep 16 (JH). Osprey: one Sep 1 thru Oct 2 RB and SL (EA, HD, JK). Sparrow Hawk: numbers down; one Aug 21 TL (RM); one Sep 22 RB (JK); one Mt Pisgah Oct 14 (HD).

Spruce Grouse: one male, one female Madawaska Sep 28 (JH). Ruffed Grouse: small numbers reported all areas. Ring-necked Pheasant: one female at feeder Oct 10 thru period, escape? (EA, HD). Gray Partridge: 20 plus Bombay Aug 19 (EA, HD). Killdeer: two Aug 19 road to Bombay (EA, HD). American Woodcock: one L Clear Oct 1 (EA, HD); Oct 2 thru 16 TL (RM); two shot Oct 14 RB (JK). Common Snipe: one L Clear Sep 24 (HD); one Gabriels Oct 19 (DY); one SL river Oct 22 (RH). Herring Gull: few scattered reports thru period. Common Tern: Ausable Pt first week in Sep (BB). Mourning Dove: one Bombay Aug 19 (EA, HD). Black-billed Cuckoo: one Madawaska Aug 20 (GM); one RB Aug 31 (JK). Barred Owl: two Oct 9 SL (GM). Short-eared Owl: TL marsh Oct 20 (BF).

GOATSUCKERS—STARLING: Whip-poor-will: heard Aug 28 thru 31 TL (RM). Common Nighthawk: Aug 20 thru 31 RB (JK). Chimney Swift: last Aug 23 RB (JK). Ruby-throated Hummingbird: small numbers all areas, last Sep 17 SL (ED). Belted Kingfisher: one Paul Smiths Aug 25, Black Brook Oct 4 (HD); one Aus M Sep 14 & 19 (JH); one L Colby Sep 13, SL Sep 21 (GK); one Oct 9 SL (GM); last one RB Oct 27 (JK). Yellow-shafted Flicker: no large migratory numbers reported, last one SL Oct 31 (HD). Pileated Woodpecker: two Aug 25 Kiwassa (GM); one Marcy Brook Aug 28, Cold Brook Sep 16 (JH); two Sep 11 SL (HD); one Santa Clara Nov 20 thru 23 (*vide* GK). Yellow-bellied Sapsucker: last RB Oct 18 (JK). Hairy and Downy Woodpeckers: normal numbers. Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker: one Aug 31 and Sep 1 RB (JK); one Shingle Bay Mt Oct 29 and Nov 6 (RH). Eastern Kingbird: small numbers all areas; eight Bombay Aug 19 (HD). Eastern Phoebe: small numbers all areas; last Oct 18 SL (HD). Least Flycatcher: last Aug 31 RB (JK). Eastern Wood Pewee: one Aug 20 Madawaska (GM); one Aug 25 RB (JK). Olive-sided Flycatcher: one Aug 25 RB (JK). Horned Lark: ten Nov 17 L Clear (HD). Tree Swallow: last Sep 7 RB (JK). Bank Swallow: last Aug 16 RB (JK). Barn Swallow: last 15 Sep 7 RB (JK). Cliff Swallow: two Aug 25 Rockefeller Pk (EA, HD); last one Sep 7 RB (JK).

Blue Jay: normal; no especially large flocks reported except 100 plus Santa Clara Nov 23 (*vide* GK). Gray Jay: two Halfway Brook Aug 29 (JH); five Madawaska Oct 1 (RH); two Nov 21 and 22 Santa Clara (*vide* GK). Common Crow: 144 Vermontville Aug 25 (GK); 50 SL Nov 18 (HD). Black-capped Chickadee: a few on many days when nothing else was to be seen; five Porter Mt ledges Oct 9 (EA, HD). Boreal Chickadee: small numbers in various areas near SL from Aug 20 Madawaska (GM) to Nov 20 Jay (RH). White-breasted Nuthatch: normal. Red-breasted Nuthatch: normal. Brown Creeper: small numbers thru period. Winter Wren: one Aug 25 and Sep 10 Kiwassa (GM); one Aug 31 and Oct 18 RB (JK). Catbird: last Oct 21 RB (JK). Brown Thrasher: three reports, last Nov 9 RB (JK). Robin: large numbers Aug 25 thru Sep 9, small numbers thru Nov 22. Hermit Thrush: one Madawaska Aug 20 (GM); three Oct 12 RB (JK); one Oct 15 SL (HD). Swainson's Thrush: one Madawaska Aug 20 (GM); one Sep 8 and 16 RB (JK); one Piseco Oct 9 (DMcI). Veery: last SL Sep 8 (GK); RB Sep 12 (JK). Eastern Bluebird: scattered reports of small numbers thru Oct 17. Golden-crowned Kinglet: seem down in all areas. Ruby-crowned Kinglet: one SL Oct 14; last RB Nov 16 (JK). Water Pipit: six Oct 9 SL (GM). Cedar Waxwing: "very numerous last Aug" TL (RM); otherwise no large reports. Northern Shrike: one SL Nov 16 (EA, HD). Starling: 300 Sep 13 and 19 SL (EH, HD).

VIREOS—WARBLERS: Solitary Vireo: one Jones Pond Aug 25 (HD); singing Sep 10 Kiwassa (GM); last one Sep 24 RB (JK). Red-eyed Vireo: not as numerous as usual; last one Sep 15 RB (JK). Warblers: Black-and-white: one Jones Pond Aug 25 (HD); one TL Aug 28 (RM); some late stragglers to Sep 7 RB (JK). Nashville: late bird heard singing Oct 22 RB (JK). Parula: one Jones Pond Aug 25 (HD); last one Oct 14 RB (JK). Magnolia: one Whiteface Sep 3 (JM); last one Sep 10 RB (JK). Black-throated Blue: one Whiteface Sep 3 (JM); three males Sep 5, last one Sep 21 RB (JK). Myrtle: most numerous warbler of fall as usual; JK still had some at RB at the end of the period and wonders if they will overwinter? Black-throated Green: one Whiteface Sep 3 (JM); four McMasters Sep 8 (EA, HD); "very late" last one Nov 10 RB (JK). Blackburnian: one Whiteface Sep 3 (JM); last one Sep 24 RB (JK). Chestnut-sided: last one Sep 10 RB (JK). Bay-breasted: one Whiteface Sep 3 (JM). Blackpoll: one Whiteface Sep 3 (JM). Pine: one Oct 17 RB (JK). Palm: one Aug 31 RB (JK). Ovenbird: last one Sep 21 RB (JK). Yellowthroat: many reports thru Aug; last one Oct 5 RB (JK). Canada: last one Aug 27 RB (JK). American Redstart: pair Aug 25 Ross Pk (EA, HD); August 25 TL (RM); last one Sep 9 RB (JK).

BLACKBIRDS—SPARROWS: House Sparrow: perhaps because of the increasing very great nuisance of Rock Doves in the village and environs, I get fewer and fewer complaints about Starlings and House Sparrows. Also the numbers of both species seem to be down this fall. Bobolink: 50 feeding in barley cocks Bombay Aug 19 (EA, HD). Eastern Meadowlark: seven SL Oct 1, three Hazelton Oct 4; six SL Oct 15; one McMasters Nov 17 (HD). RM reported "huge flocks of blackbirds went over TL Aug 18 & 19." Red-winged Blackbird: flocks of 75 or more week of Oct 12 (GK); 20 Nov 1 RB (JK); two SL Nov 23 (HD). Baltimore Oriole: one Aug 17 and 18 RB (JK); one male flying from nest Aug 20 Madawaska (GM); one SL Aug 25 and 27 (EA, HD). Rusty Blackbird: from beginning of period thru Oct 24 RB (JK); one Madawaska Aug 20 (GM). Common Grackle: 200 Aug 30 SL (GK); "common as usual" until late Oct RB (JK); one Madawaska Oct 9 (GM). Brown-headed Cowbird: one or two reported various areas, no large flocks. Scarlet Tanager: way down; seen occasionally, last one Sep 24 RB (JK).

Cardinal: one male Nov 1 TL (RH); one female SL Nov 11 (HD); Nov 12 (GK) and Nov 18 (Hills). The female was at one feeder 1700' in elevation, temp 43 degrees. She seemed found of walnuts. Rose-breasted Grosbeak: one Kiwassa Sep 10 (GM); last Sep 20 RB (JK). Evening Grosbeak: very few reported which were local breeding flocks probably. Purple Finch: again very few; none after Nov 2. Pine Grosbeak: two Dickinson Nov 31 (RH). Pine Siskin: one Oct 9 Kiwassa (GM); seen a few times until Nov 2 RB (JK). American Goldfinch: small numbers; 30 SL Nov 17 (HD). Red Crossbill: thru period, 35 Nov 11 and 15 RB (JK); 40 Barnum Pond Nov 30 (RH). Savannah Sparrow: one Oct 9 Kiwassa (GM); last one Oct 17 RB (JK). Vesper Sparrow: 12 Oct 18 SL (GK); last Oct 19 RB (JK). Slate-colored Junco: no large migratory numbers noted except "lots and lots" last of Oct RB (JK). Tree Sparrow: few from late Oct thru period all areas. Chipping Sparrow: common thru Oct 23 RB (JK); small numbers other areas. Field Sparrow: one Madawaska Aug 20 (GM). White-crowned Sparrow: SL Oct 3 thru Nov 1, singing loud and clear Oct 12 thru 17, enjoying bird bath at 40 degree temp Oct 12. White-throated Sparrow: common thru Oct RB (JK); 20 SL Oct 27 (ED). Fox Sparrow: one Oct 18 thru 30 RB (JK). Swamp Sparrow: one Madawaska Aug 20 (GM); last one Oct 18 RB (JK). Song Sparrow: many reports all areas; "late date" Nov 24 RB (JK). Snow Bunting: one Trudeau Rd Nov 7, 20 SL Nov 17 (HD); 75 SL Nov 2 (DY).

Trudeau Road, Saranac Lake, N.Y. 12983

REGION 8 — MOHAWK-HUDSON

PETER P. WICKHAM

August was a dry month, with precipitation (at Albany) totaling 1.44 inches, 1.63 in. below normal. Temperatures averaged 69.2°, 0.8° below normal. Both Sep and Oct were chilly, temperatures averaging 58.0° and 48.5°, 3.6° and 2.3° cooler than the average over the years at Albany. Precipitation totaled 5.61 in. in Sep, 2.03 in. above normal, and 2.22 in. in Oct, 0.55 in. below normal. Nov, in contrast, was considerably warmer than usual, with a mean temperature of 42.3°, 3.2° above normal. Precipitation in Nov totaled 1.79 in., 0.91 in. below normal. Particularly cool periods included Sep 24–27 and Oct 30–31, when temperatures were about 10° colder than usual. During Nov 25–29, a warm spell was experienced when temperatures averaged about 10° above normal.

Plovers and sandpipers provided the most exciting moments of the season. It is becoming apparent that, if favorable conditions develop in the Region for shorebirds, they will appear in good numbers and variety. Such was the case this year, most notably in late Aug and early Sep at Old Pond, Chatham and in Sep and Oct at Watervliet Reservoir, which apparently was deliberately maintained at a very low level. All told, 22 species were recorded, 18 of which were seen at least once at Watervliet Reservoir. The most unusual ones included Golden Plover, Ruddy Turnstone, Purple Sandpiper, Dowitcher, Stilt Sandpiper and Northern Phalarope.

The waterfowl migration this fall was on the whole rather disappointing. Highlighting the season was a heavy movement of Canada Geese through the Region in mid-Oct, with several observers commenting that they had never seen as many geese in this area before. On the other hand, many ducks seemed much less common than usual. Swans were reported from two different bodies of water on only one day—November 11—indicating a possibly widespread movement that day.

Raptors, in general, continued at extremely low levels. Many—perhaps most—observers in the area did not see an accipiter for the entire season in Region 8. Only one observer reported any Red-shouldered Hawks and only two reported Marsh Hawks. Admittedly, no hawk migration routes along ridges through our area were deliberately studied, but the main questions might be: (a) how does this compare with previous years? and (b) what has happened to our *native* hawks? The most likely answers seem extremely discouraging. Most owls were not very common either.

The small landbird migration seemed disappointing to most observers, with very few reporting more than a handful of warblers. One observer unwittingly summarized a widespread reaction by remarking on his September report, “not much activity... migration not yet started”(!) Winter finches were in extremely short supply to round out a rather dismal landbird picture.

Two most unusual features of the season deserve comment; (1) the occurrence of a number of unexpected landbird species in mid- to late October, including Red-eyed Vireo, Nashville Warbler, Chestnut-sided Warbler, Northern Water-thrush and Ruby-throated Hummingbird, and (2) the appearance of *four* species of heron in November—Cattle Egret, Great Blue Heron, Black-crowned Night-heron and American Bittern—the last three seen in different places on the same day (November 24).

Other unusual or rare species reported included Gadwall, Saw-whet Owl, Philadelphia Vireo, Orchard Oriole and Sharp-tailed Sparrow.

Abbreviations used: AR—Alcove Reservoir; BR—Basic Reservoir; EG—East Greenbush; RL—Round Lake; SCR—Stony Creek Reservoir; SL—Saratoga Lake; TR—Tomhannock Reservoir; VFG—Vischer Ferry Game Management Area; WR—Watervliet Reservoir.

Observers: SBC—Schenectady Bird Club record; HFB—Hazel Bundy; JHB, BB—James and Barbara Bush; PC—Paul Connor; JC—Juanita Cook; MWF—Mabel French WG—William Gorman; MDG—Monte Gruett; EH—Esly Hallenbeck; BH—Barrington Havens; MK—Marcia Kent; CK—Clarissa Ketcham; SM—Samuel Madison; PM—Peggy McGuirk; MDM—Mary Mickle; WBS—Walton Sabin; BRS—Benton Seguin; PPW—Peter Wickham; RPY—Robert Yunick; GMZ—Gladys Zimmer; bsh—Guy Bartlett, Benton Seguin and Barrington Havens.

LOONS—DUCKS: Common Loon: Sep 18 SL (BRS) to end of period, max 11 Nov 12 SL (SBC). Red-throated Loon: eight individuals Nov 5–27, at SL (seven) and Ballston L (one), only one or two per day. Red-necked Grebe: only one—Nov 5 AR (WBS, SM, PM). Horned Grebe: Oct 2 SL (BRS) to end of period, max 77 Nov 26 at SL and TR (PPW, PC). Pied-billed Grebe: reported sparingly throughout period, max seven Oct 8 SCR (PPW, WG). Great Blue Heron: slight increase over last year, last Nov 24 AR (CK). Common Egret: one in the SCR-VFG area Aug 14–Sep 10 (mob). CATTLE EGRET: one at Coxsackie Nov 5 (Martha Bush) was most unusual. Green Heron: rather uncommon, last Sep 25, WR (mob). Black-crowned Night Heron: slightly more common than in 1965, Aug 20–Sep 23 VFG, max eight (SBC); one Nov 24 AR (CK), very late. Am. Bittern: a few in Aug and Sep; one Nov 24 Keseberg Farm, Dunnsville Rd (BH), late. Least Bittern: at VFG only, last Sep 3 (banded) (RPY). WHISTLING SWAN: on Nov 11 a flock of 13 on Ballston L (John Urbaetis), and two on TR (Whitehead, Riordan and Moomaw, *vide* Rudolph H. Stone), the only reports. No Mute Swans reported. Canada Goose: an excellent flight year, some residents seeing more than ever before, Sep 24–Nov 2, max 500 Oct 16 Catskill (JHB) and 3055 in many flocks Oct 18 Berne (MK). No Brant reported. Snow Goose: only record, one immature Nov 26 TR (PC, PPW).

Good numbers of Mallards and Black Ducks seen. GADWALL: two Nov 6 AR (SBC) the only report. Am. Widgeon: Oct 8 SCR (PPW, WG) to Nov 26 TR (PPW, PC), no large groups. Pintail: Sep 25 WR (WBS et al.) to Nov 19 SCR (HFB), few seen. Green-winged Teal: reported throughout period in small numbers. Blue-winged Teal: reported to mid-Oct, last Oct 16 (BRS, HFB). Wood Duck: last Oct 16 SCR (BRS). Redhead: single birds Nov 8 SL (BRS, BH) and Nov 20 SCR (bsh), and eight Nov 13 RL (SBC)—the only reports. Ring-necked Duck: only records— one Oct 16 SCR (HFB), four Nov 6 AR (SBC), and three SL Nov 26 (bsh, PPW, PC)—very few. Canvasback: more than usual, Nov 5 AR (WBS, SM, PM) to end of period, max 75 Nov 13 SL (SBC) and 40 Nov 26 SL (bsh). Scaup: two Greater Scaup at WR Sep 25 (WBS et al.) seemed early; both species noted through Oct to end of period. Common Goldeneye: Nov 5 to end of period, late in arrival. Bufflehead: Oct 16 SCR (HFB) to end of period, max 30 Nov 13 and Nov 26 SL (SBC). Oldsquaw: two RL Oct 23 (PPW, HFB), five at AR Nov 5 (WBS, SM, PM) and two to ten at SL Nov 5 through end of period (mob). White-winged Scoter: one Oct 16 SL (BRS), only Oct record; one at TR Nov 11 and at SL Nov 12 through end of period, max 40 Nov 12 (SBC). No Surf Scoters reported. Common Scoter: eight at Lock 6, Mohawk R, Nov 2 (HFB), two Nov 11 TR (Whitehead, Riordan and Moomaw) and one Nov 19 TR (shot) (SBC) the only reports. Ruddy Duck: Oct 18 SCR (HFB) to Nov 26 SCR (PC, PPW), max eight Oct 18. Hooded Merganser: Sep 26 Greenville (CK) to end of period; low in numbers, max seven Nov 20 SCR (HFB, PM). Common Merganser: first Nov 5 AR (SM, PM, WBS), increasing throughout rest of period. Red-breasted Merganser: very scarce, only reports— two Nov 19 and six Nov 26, SL (bsh).

HAWKS—OWLS: Turkey Vulture: confined to southern sections, max 15 Sep 5 Kiskatom (Lane), last Oct 6 Catskill (JHB). Goshawk: lone report—adult observed perched on stump and in flight near Summit Nov 13 (Carl Parker). Sharp-shinned Hawk: *only* report— one Oct 9, near East Nassau (PC). Cooper's Hawk: only three

reports during period. Red-tailed Hawk: regularly reported in small numbers through period. Red-shouldered Hawk: *only* reports Oct 2 SCR and Oct 8 WR (BRS). Broad-winged Hawk: few reports, last Sep 24 Columbia Co (SBC). Rough-legged Hawk: Nov 8 Meadowdale (BRS, BH) to end of period, several reports. No eagles seen. Marsh Hawk: reported in Aug at Ghent (Paul and Georgia Erlenbach) and Oct 15 at Greenville (CK). Osprey: Sep 3 BR (PPW) to Oct 15 Greenville (CK). Sparrow Hawk: reported in every area throughout period, but generally rather uncommon. Ruffed Grouse, Bob-white and Ring-necked Pheasant all seemed somewhat low in comparison with previous years. Virginia Rail: only report Sep 24 VFG (RPY). Sora: one observed in late Aug to Sep 1 at Old Pond (MDM, JC, PPW) the only report. Common Gallinule: at VFG, SCR and WR during Aug and Sep, last Oct 9 VFG (HFB). Coot: early reports Sep 4 (CK) and Sep 18, SL (BRS); other reports Oct 16 to end of period, max 200 AR Nov 5 (WBS, SM, PM) and 110 SL Nov 13 (SBC).

Semipalmated Plover: Aug 28 (EH) to Sep 26 (CK) at Old Pond, BR and WR, max six Sep 18 WR (BRS). Killdeer: abundant at WR and other muddy spots in late Sep, a few remained to end of period. GOLDEN PLOVER: a varying flock of up to 20 birds at WR Sep 20 to Oct 15 (mob). Black-bellied Plover: twelve Sep 18 (BRS), three Oct 5 (HFB) and one Sep 25 and 30 and Oct 8, all at WR. RUDDY TURNSTONE: one Sep 18 on a rocky beach on Galway L (David Harrison, Mrs. B. D. Bedford)- only record this year in Region. Am. Woodcock: observed in Sep and Oct, max twelve Oct 25 Catskill (JHB). Common Snipe: observed in Sep and Oct, last Nov 6 AR (SBC). Upland Plover: last report Aug 14 at nesting area in Niskayuna (RPY). Spotted Sandpiper: last Sep 25 WR (PPW, WBS *et al.*). Solitary Sandpiper: a few in Sep, last Oct 5 (late) WR (HFB). Greater Yellowlegs: reported to Oct 15, WR (BRS), max 35 Sep 25 (PPW, WBS *et al.*). Lesser Yellowlegs: at Old Pond Aug 29-Sep 1 (MDM *et al.*) and at WR Sep 18-Oct 15, max 30 Oct 8 (HFB). PURPLE SANDPIPER: one was sitting on a board above the falls at Lock 7, Mohawk R near Niskayuna on Nov 20 (bsh). This is only the third record for Region 8 in my possession. Pectoral Sandpiper: at WR Sep 18-Oct 15, max 22 Sep 25 (PPW, EBS *et al.*), last Nov 5, AR (WBS, SM, PM). White-rumped Sandpiper: eight in one group at WR Sep 20 (BRS) and three at AR Nov 5 (WBS, SM, PM). Least Sandpiper: only reports Sep 17 Old Pond (PPW, MDG) and Oct 8 WR (BRS). Dunlin: at WR Sep 18-Oct 15, max six Oct 15 (BRS). DOWITCHER: seven at VFG Sep 17 (RPY) and two at WR Sep 20 (BRS), only reports. STILT SANDPIPER: two at WR Sep 30-Oct 8 and one remained through Oct 15 (BRS, PM, HFB *et al.*). Semipalmated Sandpiper: very few reports, only Sep 20-26 Sanderling: one SL Sep 18 (BRS), two WR Sep 20 (BRS) and one BR Sep 26 (CK). NORTHERN PHALAROPE: two swimming and spinning in a muddy shallow arm of SCR Aug 20 (SBC) and one on Old Pond, Chatham Aug 29-30 (JC, MDM).

Great Black-backed Gull: only report- two Nov 26 SL (bsh, PPW, PC). Herring and Ring-billed Gulls were seen throughout the period in moderate numbers. Bonaparte's Gull: at SL Oct 16 (two) (BRS) and Nov 5-26, max five Nov 13 (SBC). Yellow-billed and Black-billed Cuckoos reported infrequently to mid-Sep, no late reports. Screech Owl: reported from Ghent, Greenville, EG, Cropseyville and VFG during period. Great Horned Owl: few reports, from outlying sections. Snowy Owl: only record- one near Greenville Nov 24 (*vide* CK). SAW-WHET OWL: one banded in Niskayuna Oct 8 and another at VFG Oct 16 (RPY)- no other reports.

GOATSUCKERS-STARLING: Nighthawk: most left in late Aug, max 30 plus Aug 25 Scotia (EH), and 52 Aug 31 Catskill (JHB). Chimney Swift: lingered into early Sep, last Sep 25 at VFG with a group of swallows (RPY). Ruby-throated Hummingbird: heavy migration in late Aug and early Sep, max about 50 at VFG Aug 27 (RPY), last Oct 21 Callupville, observed at close range while feeding on late-blooming lark-spur (GMZ)- an extremely late record. Belted Kingfisher: sparingly

reported through period. Pileated Woodpecker: surprisingly, no records, late Aug through Oct; several reports, Nov 5—end of period. Red-headed Woodpecker: an imm Oct 31 at Catskill (JHB, BB) the lone report. Yellow-bellied Sapsucker: migrants noted Sep 24—Oct 4. Eastern Kingbird: bulk of migrants departed in Aug, last Sep 18 (BRS). Crested Flycatcher: reported to Aug 31, no Sep reports. Eastern Phoebe: a few seen into Oct, last Nov 5 AR (WBS, SM, PM). Yellow-bellied Flycatcher: two late Aug and two Sep records, last Sep 24 VFG (banded) (RPY). Traill's Flycatcher: still singing at VFG in late Aug, last Sep 10 VFG (banded) (RPY). Least Flycatcher: last Sep 17 VFG (banded) (RPY). Wood Pewee: only Sep record—one Sep 23 VFG (RPY), last. Tree Swallow: remained later than usual, including five Oct 2 EG (PPW) and two Oct 14 Catskill (BB). Bank Swallow: many migrants through Aug, last Sep 3 BR (PPW). Rough-winged Swallow: disappeared during Jul and Aug, last Aug 23 Ghent (Paul and Georgia Erlenbach). Barn Swallow: reported well into Sep last Sep 18, when "hundreds" were seen in several areas (BRS), and Sep 25 VFG (RPY). Cliff Swallow: few reports, last 25 BR Sep 3 (PPW), including at least two road-kills there.

Red-breasted Nuthatch: very few reports outside of local areas in which the species is a permanent resident. Winter Wren: Sep 24 Old Chatham (SBC) to Oct 24 Loudonville (MWF), few seen. Long-billed Marsh-wren: reported to Sep 24 at VFG (RPY) and to the end of the period in the Castleton marshes (PC). Mockingbird: reported infrequently from various areas, seems either less common or less conspicuous than in recent months. Catbird: reported to early Oct, last Oct 9 VFG (RPY). Brown Thrasher: few reports. Wood Thrush: a few reports during Sep, last Oct 16 Berne (MK). Hermit Thrush: Oct 2 VFG (RPY) to Oct 24 Loudonville (MWF), several reports. Swainson's Thrush: banded on Aug 20 (two) and Aug 27 (one)—early (RPY); others Sep 21—29, last Oct 2 VFG (RPY). Gray-cheeked Thrush: only reports Oct 15 Greenville (CK) and Oct 16 VFG (RPY). E. Bluebird: reported widely in small numbers throughout period, max 20 Oct 8 Catskill (JHB). Golden-crowned Kinglet: first Oct 8 Catskill and EG (JHB, PPW), other reports through period. Ruby-crowned Kinglet: virtually no noticeable Sep movement, Sep 26 VFG (RPY) through Oct, a few still present at end of period. Numbers appeared much lower than usual. Water Pipit: Sep 17 Old Pond (PPW, MDG) Nov 20 SCR (bsh), max 40 plus WR Sep 18 (BRS). Cedar Waxwing: larger groups common as usual through Sep and into Oct; more than usual seemed present through end of period. The species of the only shrike observed—Nov 26 near Vischer Ferry—was not determined (bsh).

VIREOS—WARBLERS: Vireos—Yellow-throated: last Sep 18 Lock 6 (BRS), few reports. Solitary: no reports. Red-eyed: numerous Sep reports, last Oct 17 and 24 VFG (RPY), somewhat late. PHILADELPHIA: one Sep 24 VFG (banded) (RPY) the only record. Warbling: last Sep 24 VFG (RPY).

Warblers—Black-and-white: very few reports, last Sep 5 Karner (PM). Tennessee: only reports—Sep 21 Greenville (CK) and Sep 25 VFG (RPY). Nashville: Aug 27 VFG (RPY) to Oct 22 VFG (RPY) (late). Parula: only report—several Sep 10 Karner (SBC). Yellow: last Sep 18 (BRS). Magnolia: Aug 29 EG (PPW) to Oct 2 EG (PPW). Black-throated Blue: several Sep reports, last Oct 15 VFG (late) (RPY). Myrtle: Sep 9 Berne (MK) to Nov 13 SL (SBC). Black-throated Green: migrants Aug 29 EG (PPW) to Oct 2 EG (PPW). Blackburnian: Sep 10 Karner and Sep 24 Old Chatham (SBC) the only reports. Chestnut-sided: reported through Sep, last Oct 2 RG (PPW) and Oct 26—29 (very late) Loudonville (MWF). Bay-breasted: two Aug 29 EG (PPW); no late reports. Blackpoll: Aug 29 EG (PPW) to Oct 15 VFG (RPY), many reports. Palm: only reports Sep 30 VFG (RPY) to Oct 8 SCR (PPW, WG). Ovenbird: reported into Sep, last Sep 17 VFG (RPY). Northern Water-thrush: Aug 20, several areas to Sep 16 VFG (RPY); one Oct 24 and 27, Loudonville (MWF) was very late. Yellowthroat: reported into Oct, last Nov 12

Amsterdam (Dorothy Adams), late. Wilson's: five reports, Sep 2 VFG (RPY) to Sep 16 EG (PPW). Canada: main movement in Aug, max four EG Aug 18 (PPW), last Sep 14 EG (PPW). Am. Redstart: no late reports, last Sep 14 EG (PPW).

BLACKBIRDS—SPARROWS: Bobolink: heavy migration noted, late Aug and early Sep, max 150 plus, BR Sep 3 (PPW), last Sep 17 Old Pond (PPW). ORCHARD ORIOLE: one remained in the Castleton locality where the species has previously nested through Aug to Sep 10 (JC). Baltimore Oriole: last records in early Sep, excepting one at a feeder in Catskill to Nov 15 (*fide* JHB). Rusty Blackbird: Sep 24 Old Chatham (SBC) to Nov 12 Ballston L (PPW), many reports. Redwings, Grackles and Cowbird observed throughout period, with numerous flocks reported, especially Oct 8–20. One flock of Grackles at EG Oct 10 was counted at 12,000 individuals (PPW). Scarlet Tanager: numerous Aug and Sep reports of migrants, last Sep 18 (BRS). Rose-breasted Grosbeak: migrants noted in Aug and early Sep, last Sep 24 VFG (RPY). Indigo Bunting: several Sep reports, last Sep 30 VFG (RPY). Evening Grosbeak: very scarce, only reports—small flocks Nov 5 Gallupville (GMZ) and Nov 20 Niskayuna Wide Waters (bsh). Purple Finch: reported, generally as single or paired birds, throughout period with no concentrations. Pine Siskin: only report—two Catskill Oct 8 (BB). Goldfinches seemed fairly numerous. No other finches reported, in marked contrast to 1965.

Sparrows: Rufous-sided Towhee: reported into Oct, last Oct 16 SL (BRS). Savannah: largely missed this fall, last Nov 7 Catskill (BB). SHARP-TAILED: one banded and photographed at VFG Sep 29 (RPY), the first record for Region in several years. Vesper: main movement mid-Oct, last Oct 23 (PPW, HFB). Slate-colored Junco: migrants a little late, first Sep 28 VFG (RPY) and Sep 30 Berne (MK). Tree: very late; records appear from early Nov on. Chipping: heavy movement last half of Oct, last Nov 11 Catskill (JHB). Field: heavy movement mid-Oct, last Oct 18 (HFB). White-crowned: Oct 8, several areas to Oct 24 VFG (RPY), rather common in some areas, with groups of up to 15, while some observers saw few. White-throated: migrants reported from Sep 10 VFG (RPY) on, a few remaining into Dec. Fox: reported Oct 17–Nov 14 in small numbers by many observers. Lincoln's: fifteen banded at VFG, Sep 9 (early) to Oct 24 (RPY). Swamp and Song Sparrows observed in good numbers, especially during late Sep and Oct migration at VFG. No longspurs were recorded. Snow Bunting: first Oct 23 RL (PPW); several reports in Nov, max 60 plus, AR Nov 5 (WBS, SM, PM).

12 Columbia Drive, East Greenbush, N.Y. 12061

REGION 9 — DELAWARE-HUDSON

EDWARD D. TREACY

The drought seems to be well broken with better than seven inches of rain during September and about four in each of the subsequent months of the period. Much of the damaged foliage was restored with many lawns looking more like spring than autumn. Temperatures were about normal, but killing frosts did not arrive until well into October for much of the lower elevations.

There were no major changes in the bird life. Geese were moving through in greater than usual numbers. The resident herons remained about the same, too low in numbers. Their southern allies, the egrets, did not arrive in their expected numbers. More than the usual numbers of Winter Wren and Loggerhead Shrike were reported, but the warbler movements were far less than spectacular with no unusual pushes reported. Blackbirds were normal, and perhaps the best movement in many years of White-crowned Sparrow was reported. Winter finches were almost unreported with only a few Evening Grosbeaks and Siskins found in October.

Abbreviations: RAS—Rockland Audubon Society; WBC—Waterman Bird Club; Dutch—Dutchess Co.; Oran—Orange Co.; Rock—Rockland Co.; Sull.—Sullivan Co.; West—Westchester Co.; TL—Tomahawk Lake, Town of Blooming Grove, Orange Co.; LDF—Lake DeForest, Town of Clarkstown, Rockland Co.

Contributors: EB—Enid Butler; PC—Pauline Chernick; RD—Robert F. Deed; ME—Martha Earl; EG—Ed Gamble; SG—Stanley Grierson; Dr. MH—Dr. Marjorie Hopper; FH—Fred Hough; PJ—Paul Jeheber; JK—J. Kerner; MK—Mary Key; EMcB—Ed McBride; B, AM—Barbara & Al Merritt; AMcW—Mr. & Mrs. Andrew McWaters; RO—Ralph Odell; EP—Eleanor Pink JS—Jim Southward; JT—Mrs. James Todd.

LOONS—DUCKS: Common Loon: more reports than usual in fall, well scattered throughout Region from mid-Oct to mid-Nov. Horned Grebe: two reports—one Oct 23 Neversink Res, Sull, and one Nov 2 Clove Valley Dutch (WBC). Usual elsewhere. Double-crested Cormorant: did not summer as last year but one at Cornwall Bay, Hudson R Aug 23 (B, AM). Great Blue Heron: completely unreported in Rock, only reports coming from Oran, West, and Dutch, max 15, Sep 24 at Tamarack Swamp, Dutch where they breed (WBC). Green Heron: numbers normal. Little Blue Heron: only report, one imm and four adults at Katonah Aug 17 & 18 (AMcW). CATTLE EGRET: usually unreported in fall; one Nov 4 East Pk, Dutch (Tom Gilbert). Common Egret: only report, one Aug 28 Katonah (AMcW). YELLOW-CROWNED NIGHT HERON: one Cornwall Bay Sep 6 (BM, PJ).

Mute Swan: two arr Sep 26 Cornwall Bay (B, AM), one shot the same day. Species could and would become established if persecution would cease. Several dozen birds constantly in the Rockland L area to the south and increasing. Canada Goose: one of the best migrations in years; 1,400 Oct 13 Oran (ME); 1,640 Sull from Oct 6 to 23 (EMcB). Heavy movement reported elsewhere in mid-Oct. Brant: rare in fall; two Nov 2 Clove Valley Dutch (WBC). Snow Goose: 150 Nov 14 at Mt. Kisco (Wm Grierson); 50 Nov 16 and 30 Dec 2 Tomahawk L Oran (ME). Green-winged Teal: sparingly reported. Blue-winged Teal: none reported. Am. Widgeon: eight Sep 21 TL (ME); four at Neversink Res. Oct 23 (JK); WBC reports 34 dur Oct and 40 dur Nov; max 28 Nov 22 Amenia. Wood Duck: more reports than usual through season, max 16 Sep 16 E. Middle Patent, West (JT). Ring-necked Duck: overlooked most areas; good numbers Dutch, 60 Nov 2, 200 Nov 17 (WBC). Canvasback: first Rockland L Nov 4 (Dr. MH); two to six from Nov 5—11 at Verbank, Dutch; about 30 on Tappan Zee Nov 24 (RAS). Scaup: about 25 reported from Dutch Nov 5; several hundred on Rockland L Nov 5 (RAS). Hooded Merganser: first, three Oct 23; max 25 Nov 2 Millbrook, Dutch (WBC). Common Merganser: first, 15 Sep 14 Mongaup (EMcB); three Oct 23; 15 Nov 8 Verbank, Dutch (WBC).

HAWKS—OWLS: Turkey Vulture: normal; late dates Oct 22, Dutch; Oct 20 Oran. Sharp-shinned Hawk: scarce. Red-tailed Hawk; residents normal; migrants lower than usual. Red-shouldered Hawk: continues to be scarce; reported from each county except Rock and Putnam, at least two in Chester area of Oran at close of season. Early bird arr Sep 25 at Peekskill, West (RO). Bald Eagle: observed over Shawangunk Mts. near Mohonk on Oct 12 (Sheldon Spencer) and Oct 23 (RAS), unreported elsewhere. Marsh Hawk: never many reports; max seven in Dutch thru Sep. Osprey: fewer than usual. Peregrine Falcon: only two reports; one Peekskill Sep 25 (RO), and the other Salt Pt Oct 15 (EP). Pigeon Hawk: one Oct 12 Peekskill (Pat Valkenburg). Sparrow Hawk: WBC reports "scarce but better than last year." Ruffed Grouse: indications are that it's headed into cyclic decline. Bobwhite: max 20 during Oct in Dutch (WBC); one pair at North Salem, West (SG). Ring-necked Pheasant: fewer, Common Gallinule: one nesting pair near Amenia remained thru Sep (Trixie Strauss). Coot: best numbers in recent years in all areas thru Nov; max 200 Oct 23 Crugers Is, Dutch (WBC).

Semipalmated Plover: arr Aug 29 Cornwall Bay (B, AM); three LDF, Sep 24 (Dr. MH, Alma Polhemus). PIPING PLOVER: first record for Rock, two birds alongside Semipalmateds at LDF Sep 24 (Dr. MH, Alma Polhemus). Golden Plover: five, early Sep, Brown's Pond, Newburgh (PJ, B, AM); five Sep 24 Crugers Is, Dutch (JS). Black-bellied Plover: several LDF Sep 5 (EG) and Sep 22 (Dr. MH). Pectoral Sandpiper: several LDF Sep 5-6 and Sep 21-22 (Dr. MH, EG). DUNLIN: one LDF Sep 21 (Dr. MH). WESTERN SANDPIPER: one LDF Sep 21 (Dr. MH) —the fourth record in Rock for each of the latter two species. Sanderling: one Aug 29 Cornwall Bay (B, AM). NORTHERN PHALAROPE: one Sep 2 Divine Corners (PC). Great Black-backed Gull: none reported from Dutch and much lower numbers than usual on the lower Hudson R. BONAPARTE'S GULL: always unusual; one Sep 6 Cornwall Bay (PJ, BM). Black-billed Cuckoo: quite late date of Oct 23, one, Algonquin Pk Newburgh (ME). Owls: normal for most species. Screech Owl: several reports; one living in Wood Duck box, Tri-Loba Hill Sanctuary Katonah (SG). Great Horned Owl: more reported than usual; several found dead. SNOWY OWL: one Nov 24 Fosterdale, Sull (EMcB). Barred Owl: two reports, one injured at Croton Falls, later died. Saw-whet Owl: one Nov 13 at New City, Rock (Frank Steffens); another, or possibly the same bird, found dead there Nov 28 (Ruth Steffens); one at L Mohonk, Ulst Nov 18 (Virginia Smiley).

GOATSUCKERS—STARLING: Nighthawk: two over Cornwall Bay Aug 17 (PJ); eight Tomahawk L Sep 2 (ME) and 50 Cornwall Bay Sep 5 (B, AM). Ruby-throated Hummingbird: more noted in Sep in Ulst and Oran than usual. Red-headed Woodpecker: one adult at Nanuet, Rock Oct 27 was the first RAS record in more than four years. Yellow-bellied Sapsucker: numbers good although unreported from many areas; 15 Sep and seven Oct birds in Dutch (WBC). Eastern Kingbird: numbers low; one late date of Sep 24 at Washingtonville (ME). Crested Flycatcher: also low, very few reported. Phoebe: last reports Oct 22 Ulst and Sull, Nov 2 Oran Olive-sided Flycatcher: one Sep 28 was extremely late for Dutch, and the only one reported. Tree Swallow: excellent fall flight. Blue Jay: modest numbers; seemed less than last year. Crow: usual numbers. Fish Crow: three at Cornwall Sep 22 (B, AM); one at Vandervilt Estate N. of Poughkeepsie Nov 30 (WBC). Red-breasted Nuthatch: first Sep 2 in S. Nyack (RD) and one Sep 25 Rochdale, Dutch (EP); very low after last year's glut. Brown Creeper: scarcer than usual.

House Wren: one Oct 26, very late Poughkeepsie (Herb Saltford); numbers normal. Winter Wren: first Sep 25, numbers good; max thru Oct 13 TL (ME). Carolina Wren: one report, single bird Oct 6 and 26 at Poughquag (EB). Mockingbird: increasing annually, a good bird trip usually turns up one or more. Catbird: late bird Oct 23 TL (ME) & Oct 26 Dutch (WBC). Robin: larger flights than usual on Sep 21, Oct 13 and Oct 24-29. Hermit Thrush: not nearly as many reports as last year, but numbers still good. Swainson's Thrush: few, dates normal. Gray-cheeked Thrush: first one Sep 25 TL (ME); one Sep 28 Dutch; two on Slide Mt. Oct 26 (FH). Eastern Bluebird: reported up in Dutch, Ulst, Sull and Rock. Golden-crowned Kinglet: fairly good numbers most counties, low in the Shawangunks. Ruby-crowned Kinglet: normal to better; peak numbers Oct 23, late. Pipit: Dutch records all Nov, quite late; Oran records all Oct, normal. Cedar Waxwing: excellent Oct and Nov counts; max 200 Oct 29 Dutch (WBC). Northern Shrike: one Nov 17 Clove Valley, Dutch. Loggerhead Shrike: at least six reports; first, Sep 25; last Nov 27.

VIREOS—WARBLERS: Yellow-throated Vireo: one very late date of Nov 8 at Poughkeepsie (HS). Warblers: migration not spectacular, dates normal; best movement Sep 20-24 in Dutch, Sep 30 in Oran. Orange-crowned: one Sep 29 Red Oaks Mill, Dutch (MK). Yellow: one Sep 14 Rochdale late according to WBC records. Black-throated Blue: late date of Oct 23 at Middletown, Oran (Barbara Peters). Pine: rarely reported; one Mohonk, Sep 18 (Hal Flanders). KENTUCKY:

one Aug 24 singing in S. Nyack (RD). Connecticut: more reported last spring than this fall; only one, Red Oaks Mill (MK). Yellow-breasted Chat: single report, one Sep 26 Poughquag (EB). Redstart: new late date for RAS—Nov 6, one at New City (FS).

BLACKBIRDS—FRINGILLIDS: Blackbirds: normal; some huge mixed flocks reported, largest Oct 24, TL, passed over in a steady cloud for about ½ hour, no number estimated (ME). Baltimore Oriole: normal; late date of Dec 4 TL (ME); two imm at Millbrook, Dutch Nov 13–30 (Elsie Brown). Rusty Blackbird: good fall flight; reported from most areas. Scarlet Tanager: one very late date, Oct 20 Monticello (Ken Niven).

Rose-breasted Grosbeak: good fall flight. max 8 Sep 20 Rochdale, Dutch, (MK). Indigo Bunting: none reported. Dickcissel: one at home of Libbie VanEtten in Chester, Oran Nov 15–24. Evening Grosbeak: only report, three Oct 22 Poughkeepsie (JS). Purple Finch: very scarce. House Finch: max 30 (including young) Sep 25 Rochdale, Dutch (WBC), quite far north for such numbers. Pine Siskin: none for most of Region; only two reports—flock of 25 at Mt. Kisco, West Oct 21 (Mrs. Wm Grierson), and another small flock on Slide Mt. Ulst Oct 26 (FH). Goldfinch: numbers appear to be quite low, few reported. Sparrows: most species normal; good movement Oct 23–28. Slate-colored Junco: few reported before mid-Oct, normal thereafter. OREGON JUNCO: one Poughquag, Dutch was observed thru season (WBC). Tree Sparrow: arr in Chester area of Oran third week of Oct (Sarah Uhelyi, ME); numbers normal to better by end of season. Chipping Sparrow: about 20 at Tri-Loba Hill Sanctuary, Katonah on Sep 13 (SG); movement was normal. White-crowned Sparrow: best flight in years, many reported from all areas; max 80 Oct 15 Dutch (WBC). White-throated Sparrow: usual numbers Fox Sparrow: scarce, unreported in most areas. Lincoln's Sparrow: only report from Dutch where birders counted 10 from Oct 8–22; WBC reports fewer than last year. Snow Bunting: 30 Nov 10 Netherwood, Dutch (C. Terhune).

Pellwood Lake, Highland Falls, 10928

REGION 10 — MARINE

THOMAS H. DAVIS AND FRED HEATH

Each fall season produces some new arrival or departure dates, new high counts, invasions or absences of one or another species and an occasional rarity. This fall, as usual, observers and banders reported several species unusually early (i.e. Evening Grosbeak) or unusually late (i.e. Orchard Oriole) or in unusually high numbers (i.e. White-crowned Sparrow).

Perhaps more important were the deviations reported—the lack of cuckoos, a late movement of Veeries during early October (five bandings, one sight and one specimen report), a late movement of Scarlet Tanagers (3 bandings and one sight record, Oct 18–29), the largest fall Red-headed Woodpecker flight in recent years (one banding and 11 sight reports), the largest fall total of Blue Grosbeaks in recent years (one banding and six sight reports), the lack of “winter finches” (most notably Evening Grosbeaks, Purple Finches, Pine Siskins and Goldfinches), tremendous numbers of White-crowned Sparrows with reports of over 100 birds in a single flock and as many as 46 banded in a day, and a widespread Dovekie invasion with reports from all along the coastline and even inland at several localities.

Long Island's “Operation Recovery” banding stations have increased in number and importance since Leroy Wilcox first began his station at Tiana Beach on Sep 19, 1958. This fall we received reports from all five O.R. stations and the AMNH's research station at Huntington. Over 17,000 birds of 122 species were banded at

these six stations. Nearly all of these birds were caught using mist-nets. These nets catch common species as well as rarities, secretive species as well as obtrusive ones. They definitely provide a different picture of migration than that of the observer who mainly searches for rarities, who seldom sees shy migrants and cannot possibly identify all he sees, and can never identify with any certainty an Empidonax flycatcher. This report is divided into two sections, the first made up entirely of sight or specimen reports, the second entirely banding records. This will facilitate comparisons between the two.

Notable rarities were Eared Grebe, Yellow Rails, Prothonotary Warbler, Lark Bunting, and Harris' Sparrow. Specimens or identifiable photographs were obtained of all these birds except the grebe.

Abbreviations used: JBWR—Jamaica Bay Wildlife Refuge; AMNH—American Museum of Natural History. Only the first word is used for Jones Beach State Park, Inwood Hill Park, Tobay Wildlife Sanctuary, Riis Park.

Contributors frequently cited: FB—Frank Bader; AB—Albert Bell; PB—Paul Buckley; GC—Geoffrey Carleton; RC—Ralph Cioffi; TD—Thomas Davis; AD—Adrian Dignan; FE—Frank Enders; WH—Will Houston; HJ—Herbert Johnson; LM—Lee Morgan; WN—William Norse; DP—Dennis Puleston; GR—Gilbert Raynor; WS—Walter Sedwitz; BT—Benjamin Trimble; JT—Joanne Trimble; FT—Guy Tudor; CW—Cornelius Ward; L. W.—Leroy Wilcox.

PART I — SIGHT AND SPECIMEN REPORTS

LOONS—DUCKS: Eared Grebe: Oct 2 thru period, JBWR (FB, TD, B. Benjamin et al)—fifth consecutive year for Eared Grebe at JBWR! Cory's Shearwater: 100 plus, Oct 1 Montauk Point (TD, FE); 435, 9 to 10 A.M. Oct 16 Jones (TD, WH)—all moving west, an extraordinarily high count for western Long Island. Greater Shearwater: 3, Oct 16 Jones (TD, WH)—late. Gannet: 150, 9 to 10 A.M. Oct 16 Jones (TD, WH). Great Blue Heron: migrant, 20 miles SSE of Jones Inlet Nov 20 (FB, BT). Snowy Egret: 300 plus Aug 21 Tobay (WH et al)—highest count for Region, observed leaving roost during early morning. Least Bittern: Oct 1 Montauk Pt (TD, FE)—late. Glossy Ibis: max 45 Aug 18 Tobay (R. Cioffi); one remained at JBWR thru period (fide HJ). Whistling Swan: two adults and three imm Nov 19 Hook Pond (GR); two migrants Nov 20 Riis (WN). Canada Goose: arr Sep 24 (40) at Tobay (TD, WH). European Widgeon: Oct 2 thru period JBWR (JH et al); Oct 26 Seaford (A. Van Sant); two Nov 19 Hook Pond (GR). Harlequin Duck: drake arr Nov 20 Pt Lookout (FB).

HAWKS—OWLS: Bald Eagle: imm Nov 5 JBWR (A. Bell et al); imm Nov 17–24 Southaven (GR, DP). Peregrine Falcon: hawk watchers at Jones reported 18 adults, 11 imm, and two of uncertain age, with daily max of five; these totals are considered quite poor in comparison to former years (compiled by CW). King Rail: Sep 15, JBWR (FB). YELLOW RAIL: three reports—one captured by a cat Oct 9 Levittown (Mrs. McGuire, fide A. Van Sant)—photographed by G. Coleach and released alive at Seaford that same day; one found in a doorway at 355 East 187 Street in the Bronx Nov 14 (fide GT, PB)—brought to the Bronx Zoo where it is being kept alive on a diet of meal worms; one found dead Nov 24 Riis (WN, PB, WS)—“probably dead only a few days, specimen sent to AMNH” (PB); these three records typify most Yellow Rail reports, of migrants found in unnatural habitats or of birds found dead. American Coot: max 500 plus, Oct 26 JBWR (WN).

American Oystercatcher: three young hatched at Shinnecock Bay and two young at Moriches Bay (LW); Nov 6 Jones (F. Schaeffer, E. Swayer et al)—extremely late. Semipalmated Plover: Nov 13 JBWR (WN)—late. Curlew Sandpiper: one in breeding plumage, Sep 3 Tobay (E. Levine et al); two Sep 13 JBWR (H.F. Schaeffer) Long-billed Dowitcher: max 25, Oct 26 JBWR (WN). Buff-breasted

Sandpiper: five Sep 18 Jones (R. Harrison). Am. Avocet: Oct 26-Nov 13 JBWR (WN et al). Wilson's Phalarope: two Aug 20 Tobay (AD et al); three Sep 3 Moriches Inlet (GR). Northern Phalarope: bird mentioned in summer report remained at JBWR to Aug 27 (mob). Pomarine Jaeger: Oct 1 Shinnecock Bay (FE, TD)—dark phase, attacking gulls in bay. Unidentified Jaegers: two Aug 28 Jones (FB); Sep 24 Riis (WN)—“probably Parasitic”; Oct 1 Shinnecock Bay (TD)—“probably Parasitic.” Arctic Tern: a possible, Aug 20 JBWR (P. Post)—“While scanning a flock of terns with my 20× Scope I noticed a bird that stood exactly half as high as the accompanying Common Terns. The bird flapped its wings and moved a foot or two. I also observed it from several angles, thereby making sure of the extreme shortness of the tarsus. Aside from this character the bird looked essentially like an adult Common Tern in molt.” Royal Tern: three Oct 1 Shinnecock Bay (TD, FE); two Oct 2 JBWR (R. Grant). Caspian Tern: two Sep 25 Jones (mob); two Nov 5 Shinnecock Inlet (LW); two Nov 4 Riis (J. Mayer, G. Rose)—late, last two records same individuals? Razorbill: Nov 26 Montauk Pt (BT, FB, WH). “Alcid” Species: Nov 27, Riis (FB). Unidentified Murre: early Aug Fire Island State Park (fide TD); dead bird Aug 30 Wainscott (R. Cioffi et al). Dovekie: excellent flight—27 reports from throughout Region, Nov 3 thru period (seen every day at Montauk Pt after early Nov), max about two dozen at Montauk during late Nov; among the more unusual reports were birds found at Islip, Bellport Dock, the lower Carman's River and Battery Park in lower Manhattan, also a number of individuals were found dead along the south shore beaches, none of them oiled. Yellow-billed Cuckoo: Oct 25 Glen Cove (A. Bell, R. Cioffi); Oct 31 Terryville (M. Cashman)—both late.

GOATSUCKERS—STARLING: Common Nighthawk: Oct 22 Jones (FB, WH, BT, JT)—extremely late, seen on the ground and in flight. Yellow-shafted Flicker: max 510, Oct 2 Riis (TD, FB). Red-bellied Woodpecker: rare fall migrant—Oct 2 Jones (H. Darrow, A. Wollins, O. Dunning); Oct 3 Hewlett Harbor (R. Sloss); pair, Oct 31 Prospect (GC). Red-headed Woodpecker: big flight-eleven reports, Sep 3-Nov 13, max three Sep 25 Jones (CW et al). An unusual report was one seen during the NIGHT Jets-Chargers football game at Shea Stadium on Oct 8 (G. Coleach). Eastern Kingbird: max 150 plus, Aug 28 Tobay (TD, FE). Western Kingbird: Sep 7 Orient Pt (S. Yeaton); others at Riis and JBWR during late Nov (mob). “Empidonax” Flycatcher: Oct 22 Riis (GT, LM)—“probably Least”,—late. Tree Swallow: albino, Sep 18 Tobay (mob); three different albinos reported on Sep 22 from JBWR, Jones and Tobay (BT, JT et al). Purple Martin: Oct 9 JBWR (WN)—latest record for Region. Blue Jay: max 1040, Oct 2 Riis (TD, FB). House Wren: Nov 24, Riis (WN, PB, WS). Winter Wren: Sep 25 Inwood (WN)—“singing complete song;” max 15, Oct 17 Inwood (WN). Short-billed Marsh: Oct 11 Inwood (WN)—“second park record”. Robin: max 500 plus, Oct 21 Tobay (TD, FE). Veery: late migrants—freshly dead bird, Oct 1 Montauk (TD); Oct 6 Inwood (WN). Blue-gray Gnatcatcher: Aug 25 and Sep 2 JBWR (fide HJ); three coastal reports, Oct 1 and Oct 2. Cedar Waxwing: 118 Sep 24 Rivervale (J. Horowitz); max 180 Oct 2 Riis (TD, FB).

VIREOS—WARBLERS: Yellow-throated Vireo: Oct 2 Mill Neck (A. Bell)—late. Philadelphia Vireo: only one report—Sep 4 JBWR (M. Kleinbaum).

Warblers: Golden-winged: Sep 5 JBWR (F. Wilson); Sep 10 Atlantic Beach (R. Cohen). Orange-crowned: five reports, Oct 7-Nov 24, three at Riis, one at Jones, one in Port Washington. Parula: Nov 5 Riis (FB)—late. Cape May: Oct 22 Riis (GT, LM)—late. Myrtle: arr Sep 3 JBWR (WN)—early. Prairie: Nov 13 JBWR (WN)—extremely late. Palm: migrant, 20 miles SSE of Jones Inlet Nov 20 (FB, BT). Connecticut: three reports, Sep 16-Oct 6. Mourning: five reports, Aug 15-Sep 25. Wilson's: Nov 12 Manhattan Beach (N. Feister)—very late. American Redstart: max 40, Sep 9 Inwood (WN); Oct 22 Riis (GT, LM)—late.

BLACKBIRDS—SPARROWS: Bobolink: max 400 plus, Aug 28 Tobay (TD, FE); Oct 29 Tobay (TD, BT)—very late. ORCHARD ORIOLE: imm male Nov 20 thru period Riis (WN, PB, WS, GC, FB, BT, JT, TD et al)—latest record for Region by over two months. Baltimore Oriole: Nov 20 Pt Lookout (FB). Western Tanager: male Sep 17 Jones (A. Dignan); Nov 12 Riis (FB et al); Nov 20 thru period Riis (mob). Scarlet Tanager: Oct 22 Jones (LM)—late. Blue Grosbeak: Sep 11 Gilgo (E. Good, H. Pembleton); Sep 18 Jones (CW, et al); Oct 2 Inwood (WN); Oct 12 Prospect (G. Carleton); Oct 3 Hewlett Harbor (R. Sloss); Oct 29-Nov 12 Glen Cove (A. Bell, R. Cioffi et al)—very late. Dickcissel: 12 reports (8 at feeders) Jul 30-Nov 4. Evening Grosbeak: Sep 6 Inwood (WN)—extremely early; six Sep 25 Quogue Refuge (K. Helms)—the only other report this fall until mid-Nov. Purple Finch: Aug 21 Inwood (WN)—early, not reported after this date until late Oct. LARK BUNTING: Sep 10 Jones (CW, E. Levine, H. Hirschbein, TD, B. Adams, photographed in color by E. Daly). Grasshopper Sparrow: Oct 29 Jones (CW). Lark Sparrow: four reports, Sep 15—Oct 26. White-crowned Sparrow: big flight—40 plus, Oct 15 JBWR (WN); max 100 plus in one flock, Oct 22 Jones (mob). White-throated Sparrow: Sep 9 Inwood (WN)—early. Lincoln's Sparrow: eight, Oct 16 Prospect Pk (J. Yrizzary); max nine (one found dead), Oct 8 Jones (CW, TD, et al)—highest count for Region; Nov 13 JBWR (WN); Nov 20 Riis (J. Yrizzary)—extremely late. Lapland Longspur: Oct 9 JBWR (WN)—early. Snow Bunting: migrant, 20 miles SSE of Jones Inlet Nov 20 (FB, BT).

PART II — BANDING REPORTS

Data from six Long Island banding stations has made this report possible. Contributors were as follows: Brookhaven—Walter Terry, Dennis Puleston, E. A. Kietzmann (5262 birds of 95 sp. banded in 86 days, Aug 1—Oct 31, 5375 net hours); E. Moriches—Leroy Wilcox (680 birds banded in 29 days, daily except Sundays, Sep 1—Oct 7); Tiana—Leroy Wilcox (2573 birds banded in 19 days, daily except Sundays, Oct 7—31); Tobay—F. Schaeffer, T. Davis, F. Enders, F. Heath et al (4415 birds of 101 species banded in 29 days, weekends only, Aug 6—Oct 30, 3059 net hours); Atlantic Beach—Richard Cohen (1691 birds of 79 species banded in 87 days, Aug 1—Oct 31, 2239 net hours. Banding was continued through November on a nearly daily basis). Huntington (Kalbfleisch Field Research Station)—Dr. Wesley Lanyon (about 2200 birds, daily, late Jul to mid-Sep, weekends to mid-Nov).

Abbreviations used: AtlB—Atlantic Beach; Brook—Brookhaven; Hunt—Huntington; Mor—E. Moriches.

Form used to present species data: name of banding station—date range, total number, date range of 80% of birds, 90% if more than 100 individuals banded, and peak day (s) with (number) in that order. Date range of 80% of the birds has been frequently deleted when an insufficient number of birds was banded to compute a clear span of dates.

HAWKS—OWLS: Black-billed Cuckoo: Brook—Aug 11-Sep 22, ten; Tobay—Aug 21, one; AtlB—Sep 4, one; Hunt—Aug 7-Sep 3, four. Saw-whet Owl: Tobay—Oct 22, two; AtlB—Oct 25 (1) and Oct 27 (2); Hunt—Oct 23, Nov 12 (2) and Nov 20.

GOATSUCKERS—STARLING: Yellow-shafted Flicker: Tobay—Aug 6—Oct 30, 87, Sep 3—Oct 22, Oct 8 (12); Brook—Aug 4—Oct 31, 52, peak Oct 18, (5); Tiana—Oct 7—31, 55, Oct 8—21, Oct 8 (10); AtlB—Jul 31—Oct 23, 28, peak Sep 25 (5). Red-headed Woodpecker: Tobay—Oct 1, imm. Yellow-bellied Sapsucker: Brook—Sep 25—Oct 12, four; Tobay—Oct 1—22, 12, peaks Oct 8 (4) and 21 (4); AtlB—Oct 2—12, 11, peak Oct 2 (6). Downy Woodpecker: Brook—Aug 1—Oct 31, 69, Oct 6—31, Oct 22 (7); Tobay—Aug 14—Oct 30, 32, Oct 8—30, Oct 21 (6) and Oct 29 (8); Aug 20—Oct 9, five. Eastern Phoebe: Brook—Sep 26—Oct 21, 26, Sep 28—Oct 13, Oct 7 (9); Tobay—

Sep 10-Oct 22, 12; AtlB—Oct 1–22, seven. Yellow-bellied Flycatcher: Brook—Oct 7, one (latest Regional record); Tobay—Aug 20-Sep 17, 21, Aug 20-Sep 3, Aug 20 (7); AtlB—Aug 28-Sep 27, four; Hunt—Aug 13-Sep 10, 12, peak Aug 29 (4). Traill's Flycatcher: Brook—Aug 14-Sep 29, 58, Aug 18-Sep 6, Aug 29 (6) and Aug 31 (5); Tobay—Aug 14-Sep 12, 25, Aug 21-Sep 4, Aug 28 (9); AtlB—Aug 21-Sep 4, two; Hunt—Aug 14-Sep 6, 11. Least Flycatcher: Brook—Aug 9-Oct 7, 20. Tobay—Aug 20-Sep 24, 9; AtlB—Sep 2, one; Hunt—Aug 18-Sep 6, 12.

Tree Swallow: Tobay—Aug 6-Oct 15, 192, peak Sep 24 (105). Blue Jay: Brook—Aug 7-Oct 16, 46; Mor—Sep 2-Oct 6, 35, peak Sep 8 (12); AtlB—Sep 25-Oct 25, 12, Black-capped Chickadee: station totals, Brook—37, Tobay—five, Mor—11, AtlB—one. White-breasted Nuthatch: none banded at Brook, Tobay, Mor, Tiana, Hunt, AtlB—Oct 2–Nov 5, two. Red-breasted Nuthatch: station totals, Brook—none, Tobay—4, Tiana—3, Mor—none, AtlB—four, Hunt—none. Brown Creeper: station totals, Brook—14, Tobay—25, peak Oct 22 (8), Tiana—24, peak Oct 11 (8). House Wren: Brook—Aug 4-Oct 9, 27; Hunt—Jul 26-Oct 3 and Oct 23 (late), 31, peak Sep 10 (4). Winter Wren: Brook—Oct 2–28, 10; Hunt—Oct 8–Nov 6, five. Long-billed Marsh Wren: AtlB—Sep 24-Oct 3, two. Mockingbird: AtlB—Oct 1–Nov 23, five. Catbird: Brook—Aug 1-Oct 25, 424, Aug 1-Oct 7, Aug 4 (28); Tobay—Aug 6-Oct 23, 148, Aug 14-Oct 22, Oct 8 (20). Mor—Sep 1-Oct 7, 174, peak Sep 26 (16); Hunt—Jul 26-Oct 25, 290, Jul 26-Oct 8, Jul 30 (26) and Sep 25 (30). Brown Thrasher: Tobay—Aug 13-Oct 30, 28, Sep 18-Oct 21, Sep 18 (5) and Sep 24 (5).

Robin: Tobay—Aug 6-Oct 30, 96, Aug 28-Oct 23, Oct 22 (20); AtlB—Aug 18–Nov 21, 36, Oct 21–Nov 15, Nov 3 (6). Hermit Thrush: Brook—Sep 29–Oct 30, 34, peaks Oct 25 (5) and Oct 26 (5); Tobay—Oct 8–30, 98, Oct 21–30, Oct 21 (32); Tiana—Oct 8–31, 49, peak Oct 13 (9); AtlB—Oct 7–Nov 14, 58, peak Oct 25 (14); Hunt—Oct 8–Nov 12, 45, peak Oct 22 (26). Swainson's Thrush: Brook—Sep 11–Oct 12, 21, peak Sep 26 (6); Tobay—Sep 5–Oct 22, 36, peak Sep 11 (10); AtlB—Sep 3–Oct 26, 19; Hunt—Aug 29–Oct 8, 95, Sep 10–25, Sep 24 (28) and Sep 25 (27). Gray-cheeked Thrush: Brook—Sep 13–Oct 22, 12; Tobay—Sep 11–Oct 23, 8; AtlB—Sep 26–Oct 11, six; Hunt—Sep 11–Oct 8, 26. Veery: Brook—Aug 18–Oct 4, 9 and 12 (late after Sep), 24; Tobay—Aug 21–Sep 24, 31, peak Aug 28 (23); one at AtlB, Oct 2; Hunt—Aug 6–Sep 25 and Oct 3, 52, peak Aug 28 (11). Golden-crowned Kinglet: Brook—Oct 7–22, 16, peak Oct 13 (6); Tobay—Oct 2–30, 43, peak Oct 21 (17); Tiana—Oct 7–31, 215, Oct 11–26, Oct 13 (45); Hunt—Oct 8–Nov 20, 31, peak Nov 12 (16). Ruby-crowned Kinglet: Brook—Sep 24–Oct 31, 99, Oct 2–22, Oct 17 (14); Tobay—Sep 17–Oct 30, 71, Oct 2–22, Oct 21 (32); Tiana—Oct 7–31, 180, Oct 8–25, Oct 11 (40); AtlB—Sep 25–Nov 7, 84; Hunt—Sep 24–Nov 20, 143, Oct 8–Nov 12, Oct 22 (56).

VIREOS—WARBLERS: White-eyed Vireo: Brook—Aug 3–Sep 7, three; Mor—Sep 1–26, 9, peak Sep 7 (4); Hunt—Sep 24–Oct 8, three. Red-eyed Vireo: Brook—Aug 2–Oct 15, 25; Tobay—Aug 27–Oct 23, 47, Sep 4–Oct 9, Sep 24 (6). Philadelphia Vireo: Tobay—Sep 11–25, three; Hunt—Sep 11, one. Warbling Vireo: Tobay—Sep 4, one; Mor—Sep 8, one.

Warblers: Black-and-white: Tobay—Aug 14–Oct 2, 50, peak Sep 24 (11); AtlB—Aug 2–Oct 15, 41. PROTHONOTARY: Brook—Sep 28, imm male (latest record for Region). Worm-eating: Tobay—Aug 28, one (rare coastal migrant); Hunt—Aug 24–28, four. Golden-winged: Tobay—Sep 10, adult male (rare coastal migrant); Hunt—Sep 6 and 7, two. Blue-winged: Brook—Aug 4–24, 7, peak Aug 20 (3); Tobay—Aug 21–28, two; AtlB—Aug 25, one; Hunt—Jul 26–Sep 6, 33. Tennessee: Brook—Sep 12–Oct 12, 10; Tobay—Aug 28–Sept 25 and Oct 21 (late), four; one at AtlB Oct 30. Orange-crowned: Brook—Sep 29–Oct 13, four; Tobay—Oct 15–30, two; Mor—Sep 28, one. Tiana—Oct 17–22, four. Nashville: one at AtlB, Nov 2 (late). Yellow: Brook—Aug 1–Oct 2 and Oct 17 (very late), 132, Aug 1–Sep 14, Aug 4 (13); Tobay—Aug 6–Sep 25, 48, peak Aug 6 (11). Magnolia: Tobay—Aug 28–Oct 1, 19, peak Sep

10 (7); Hunt—Aug 27-Oct 8, 32, peak Sep 25 (9). Cape May: one at Tiana, Oct 27 (late). Myrtle: Brook—Sep 12-Oct 31, 526, Oct 11–27, Oct 13 (212); Tobay—Sep 25-Oct 30, 1823, peaks Oct 15 (474), Oct 21 (352) and Oct 22 (445); Tiana—Oct 8–31, 940, Oct 11–26, Oct 13 (165); Hunt—Oct 3-Nov 6, 334, peak Oct 15 (188). Black-throated Green: one at AtlB, Nov 4 (late). Bay-breasted: station totals, Brook—three, Tobay—three, Mor—one, AtlB—one. Blackpoll: Brook—Sep 6-Oct 23, 78, Sep 23-Oct 2, Sep 24 (17); Tobay—Sep 11-Oct 15, 21, Sep 24-Oct 2, Sep 25 (9); AtlB—Sep 23-Oct 9, 41, Sep 23-Oct 1, 28 banded Sep 23–25. Pine: Tobay—Sep 5-Oct 1, four. Palm: Brook—Sep 10-Oct 29, 101, Sep 22-Oct 21, Sep 25 (12); Tobay—Sep 11-Oct 23, 22, peak Oct 22 (6); Tiana—Oct 8–28, peak Oct 11 (8). Ovenbird: Brook—Aug 7-Oct 18, 22; Hunt—Jul 26-Sep 25, 79, peaks Aug 27 (9) and Aug 29 (9). Northern Waterthrush: Brook—Aug 1-Oct 18, 229, Aug 6-Sep 22, Aug 29 (17); Tobay—Aug 6-Sep 25, 95, Aug 14-Sep 11, Aug 14 (20) and Aug 28 (21). AtlB—Aug 1-Oct 12, 53, peak Aug 3 (22). Louisiana Waterthrush: Brook—Oct 11, one (extremely late). Kentucky Warbler: Hunt—Aug 26, imm male. Connecticut: Brook—Sep 16-Oct 5, nine; Tobay—Sep 5–25, three; Mor—Sep 7–27, three, Tiana—Oct 8, one; AtlB—Sep 18, one; Hunt—Sep 23–25, two. Mourning: Brook—Aug 25, one. Tobay—Aug 28-Sep 12, three; AtlB—Sep 8, one; Hunt—Aug 28-Sep 25, three. Yellowthroat: Brook—Aug 1-Oct 31, 696, two marked periods of movement 1) Aug 1-Sep 7 (467 birds) 2) Sep 24-Oct 8 (137 birds), Aug 1 (34), Aug 13 (24), Aug 14 (26) and Sep 26 (21). Tobay—Aug 6-Oct 22, 199, Aug 6-Sep 25, Aug 14 (27) and Sep 24 (17); Hunt—Jul 26-Oct 23, 103, Aug 4-Sep 25, Sep 25 (15). Yellow-breasted Chat: Brook—Aug 18-Oct 14, 21, peak Sep 26 (3); Tobay—Aug 28-Oct 21, seven; Mor—Sep 7-Oct 1, five; AtlB—Aug 25-Sep 30, three; Hunt—Aug 27, one; Manorville (G. Raynor)—Oct 13, one. Wilson's: one at AtlB on Nov 23 (very late). Canada: Brook—Aug 13-Sep 19, 24, Aug 13-Sep 1, no peak; Tobay—Aug 13-Sep 17, 36, Aug 20-Sep 3, Aug 28 (18). Hunt—Aug 11-Sep 24, 69, Aug 14–29, Aug 28 (30). American Redstart: Brook—Aug 1-Oct 8, 131, Aug 18-Oct 2, Sep 6 (14); Tobay—Aug 13-Oct 1, 157, Aug 21-Sep 25, Sep 11 (33); AtlB—Aug 14-Oct 3, 83, Aug 27-Sep 26, Sep 3 (15); Hunt—Aug 6-Oct 8, 150, Aug 18-Sep 25, Sep 6 (33).

BLACKBIRDS—SPARROWS: Baltimore Oriole: Tobay—Aug 21-Sep 18 and Oct 22 (late), 33, Aug 27-Sep 10, Sep 10 (11); Tiana—Oct 22–25 (late), two; one at AtlB, Nov 13. Scarlet Tanager: late movement—one at Brook, Oct 21; one at Tiana, Oct 18; imm male at Tobay, Oct 29. Cardinal: Brook—Aug 1-Oct 27, ten; Tobay—Oct 22–30, two (both imm); Tiana—Oct 25, one; AtlB—Sep 24-Nov 5, six. Blue Grosbeak: Mor—Sep 29, one. Dickcissel: AtlB—Aug 16, adult male (color photographed); Tobay—Sep 17, imm (color photographed). Purple Finch: station totals, Brook—3, Tobay—4, Tiana—1. American Goldfinch: Brook—Aug 24-Oct 30, 129, Sep 25-Oct 25, Oct 6 (26) and Oct 8 (25). Rufous-sided Towhee: Tobay—Aug 6-Oct 23, 51, Aug 20-Oct 8, Aug 21 (7); AtlB—Oct 6-Nov 5, 70, Oct 7–13, Oct 11 (20) and Oct 13 (19).

Sparrows: Savannah: Brook—Sep 14-Oct 31, 112, Sep 25-Oct 31, Oct 13 (16); Tobay—Sep 5-Oct 30, 39, peak Oct 22 (9); Tiana—Oct 8–31, 60, peak Oct 14 (9). Grasshopper: Brook—Oct 13–30, four; Tiana—Oct 22, one. Slate-colored Junco: Tobay—Oct 1–30, 86, Oct 21–30, Oct 21 (27); Tiana—Oct 11–31, 321, Oct 13–27, Oct 25 (82); Brook—Oct 11–29, 18; peak Oct 26 (6); AtlB—Oct 2–Nov 12, 74, Oct 12–Nov 7, Nov 7 (13). Tree: Brook—Oct 27–31, five. Chipping: Tiana—Oct 11–31, 18; Tobay—Aug 28 (early) and Oct 15–30, four. Field: Tiana—Oct 11–31, 20, peak Oct 13 (5); Brook—Oct 11–29, 13; Tobay—Oct 8–30, nine. Harris': Brook—Oct 29, imm (photographed by Puleston, also seen by G. Raynor). White-crowned: Tobay—Oct 8–30, 84, (previous high total 12), Oct 15–22, Oct 22 (46); Tiana—Oct 8–28, 45, Oct 17–24, Oct 22 (12); Brook—Oct 7–29, 15, peak Oct 22 (3), (only seven last year); AtlB—Oct 7–26, eight. White-throated: Tiana—Oct 8–31, 212, Oct 8–22, Oct 11 (59); Tobay—Sep 18 and Oct 8–30, 184, peaks Oct 21 (46) and Oct 22 (51); Brook—Sep 25-Oct 31, 83, peaks Oct 11 (12) and Oct 12 (13); AtlB—Sep 16-Nov 13, 425, Oct

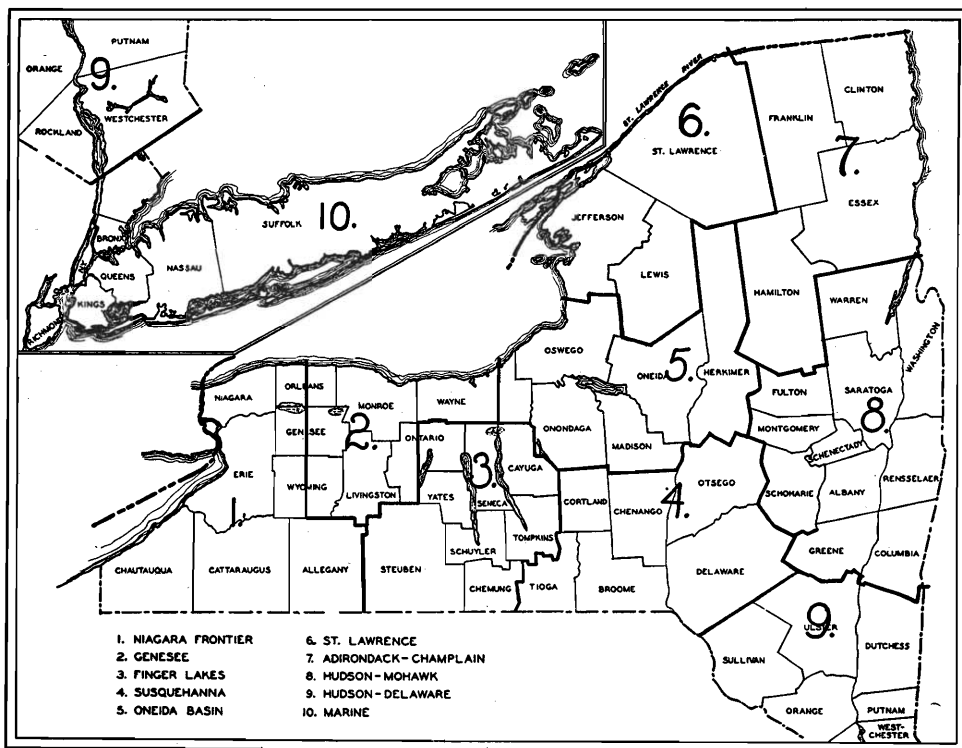
7-25 Oct 11 (68), Oct 13 (71), Oct 21 (66). Fox: Tobay—Oct 8 (early)—30, six; Brook—Oct 14-30, four. Lincoln's: Brook—Sep 24-Oct 26, 22, peak of three on Oct 1, 2 and 11. Swamp: Brook—Sep 25-Oct 31, 773, Oct 3-27, Oct 13 (129) and Oct 14 (85); Tiana—Oct 8-31, 55, peaks Oct 13 (20) and Oct 25 (23); Tobay—Oct 8-30, 54, peak Oct 30 (19). Song: Brook—Aug 1-Oct 31, 650, two marked periods of movement 1) Aug 1-27 (156 birds) 2) Oct 6-31 (402 birds), Oct 21 (35) and Oct 25 (46). Tobay—Aug 6-Oct 30, 162, two marked periods of movement 1) Aug 6-28 (57 birds) 2) Oct 15-30 (65 birds), Oct 30 (19); Tiana—Oct 8-31, 149, Oct 11-27, Oct 25 (23); AtlB—Aug 3-Nov 22, 41.

Note: Please have winter reports in by April 7.

T. Davis 8613-85 Street, Woodhaven, New York 11421

F. Heath, 11-15 F.D.R. Dr. New York, N.Y. 10009

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