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continued on inside back cover
CONTENTS

Jacob Ruppert and his Mute Swans: The historical status of a non-native bird in Dutchess County
Stan DeOrsey ................................................................. 2

Nesting of Blue Grosbeaks (*Passerina caerulea*) at the former Fresh Kills Landfill, Staten Island, New York, in 2014
Danielle Fibikar, Pearl Cales, E. Thomas Brown and Richard R. Veit .............. 7

First recorded nesting of Ruby-throated Hummingbird (*Archilochus colubris*) in Central Park and New York County – Spring 2014
Robert DeCandido and Deborah Allen ........................................... 10

Notes and Observations
Peregrine Falcon attacks a Ring-billed Gull
Dominic Sherony ................................................................. 15

In Memoriam: Stanley R. Lincoln, 1929-2015 ........................................ 17

From the Editor’s Desk .................................................................. 18

Regional Reports ........................................................................ 19

Photo Gallery ............................................................................. 43

Standard Regional Report Abbreviations, Reporting Deadlines and Map of Reporting Regions ......................................................... 87

*The Kingbird* 2015 March; 65 (1) 1

Front Cover – Cassin’s Kingbird, Floyd Bennett Field, Kings, 25 Nov 14,
© Doug Gochfeld.

Back Cover – Cassin’s Kingbird, Floyd Bennett Field, Kings, 23 Nov 14,
© Klemens Gasser.
JACOB RUPPERT AND HIS MUTE SWANS: 
THE HISTORICAL STATUS OF A NON-NATIVE BIRD 
IN DUTCHESS COUNTY

Stan DeOrsey  
P.O. Box 404, Monmouth, Maine 04259  
jsmd@att.net

Mute Swans are non-native but now common in Dutchess County and much of the Northeast. Their introduction is generally attributed, at least in part, to a release in Rhinebeck. It has been shown by Teale (2011) that most references to the expansion of Mute Swans in the Northeast originated from *Birds of the New York City Region* by Ludlow Griscom published in 1923. Teale (2011) also refutes the claim in the *Second Atlas of Breeding Birds in NY State* that 216 swans were released at Rhinebeck in 1910. Do facts support the introduction of Mute Swans in Rhinebeck?

**Fact: Jacob Ruppert ran a farm and had Mute Swans.** Ruppert was born in 1842 in New York City, the son of a beer brewer. He followed in his father’s business, becoming very successful. In 1883 he purchased land in Rhinebeck adjacent to Vanderburgh Cove with a commanding view of the Hudson River. The house was in disrepair and was quickly demolished; a new home was built retaining the name Linwood. While he spent much time at this Rhinebeck home, it was really just his summer place as he continued to maintain his winter home on Fifth Ave. near 93rd St. However he also created a successful farm operation at his summer home, breeding horses and running a poultry business which bred both chickens and Pekin ducks, a standard domestic white duck, sold mostly to hotels and restaurants.

Around 1900, maybe earlier, an unknown number of swans were acquired. It has been assumed these were Mute Swans. When the railroad was built along the east shore of the Hudson, an embankment was constructed separating a cove from the river. This small lake was named Vanderburgh Cove, after the family of Dr. Federal Van Der Burgh, who owned land in that area. This became home to the swans and occasionally some ducks. In January 1904 it was noted that passengers riding the railroad to Albany would regularly see the home sitting majestically on the bluff with swans in the cove below (“51 years ago” column, *Millbrook Round Table*, Jan. 27, 1955).

The next reports of swans in Dutchess County are May 1907, when two men shot three of Ruppert’s swans and were quickly arrested (*Rhinebeck Gazette*, June 8, 1907), and May 1913 when 32 swans were transferred to Central Park in New York City (*Rhinebeck Gazette*, March 15, 1913 and *New York Press*, March 22, 1913). In both cases, newspapers reported that the swans were owned by Col. Jacob Ruppert, Jr., the bachelor son of the owner of Linwood. Interestingly, after 1919 Ruppert, Jr. kept a private zoo at his Garrison, NY home consisting of “exotic” monkeys, pheasants, peacocks, and parrots, but apparently not including any swans. Ruppert, Sr. died in 1915,
having been ill for some years, leaving his estate to his wife. His will explicitly noted she was to receive the “chickens, ducks, [and] live stock” at the Rhinebeck farm. Eventually the property and poultry business passed to Col. Ruppert’s nephew, Jacob Ruppert Schalk. Mallards were bred at least to the early 1940s, perhaps later. The business continued until Schalk’s death in 1962. Since then the estate has been owned by the Society of St. Ursula.

A telling incident occurred in January 1929 when a swan was found across the Hudson in the Rondout Creek at Kingston. It was easily captured by “two small boys” who called police. The swan was “very tame” and placed in the back seat of the police car where it was “very much at its ease.” It was determined to be missing from Ruppert’s and was returned (Kingston Daily Freeman, Jan. 23, 1929).

**Fact: Mute Swan sightings were documented by competent birders.**

The first documented Mute Swan sighting was by Maunsell Crosby from the 1920 Christmas Bird Count. Although Crosby had conducted the count numerous times since 1901, 1920 was the first year he included Vanderburgh Cove in the area he covered. He reported 25 swans and noted “breeding wild for several years.” In 1921 he noted that there were 26 swans the previous fall although they were fed in the winter, even having holes chopped in the ice for them. Crosby would continue to check the cove for the remainder of the decade, most notably on his Christmas Counts as well as during an annual May Census.

In 1920 Crosby began working at the American Museum of Natural History and soon invited many prominent ornithologists to join him during the May Census and at other times. Ludlow Griscom was one who participated many times and was well aware of the swans and their status. So was John Baker, soon to become head of the National Association of Audubon Societies. Through one or more of these people Roger Peterson also became aware of the swans.

Crosby documented that a pair successfully nested on the railroad embankment in 1922. He also reported that the swans were trapped in the winter as losses had occurred in previous years. While Crosby said he saw swans a few miles north of the cove, there are no extant records of these sightings. Clearly the impression Crosby leaves through 1923 is that the swans were breeding and possibly spreading. However by 1925 he was calling them “semi-domesticated” and their “validity ... may well be questioned.” Crosby died in 1931 and no further Christmas Counts included the cove; however, the May Census continued and did normally include a stop at the cove.

Griscom published his *Birds of the New York City Region* in 1923; Crosby reviewed the proof. Griscom says the Mute Swan was “introduced on the Hudson River near Rhinebeck” and “the Rhinebeck birds have also migrated.” Given Griscom’s reputation for confirming facts, surprisingly little data is available to back these claims. Peterson’s first *Field Guide* in 1934 says “the Mute Swan has now established itself in numbers in a wild state throughout that area” which included the “lower Hudson valley.”
Ruppert’s Linwood Farm, perhaps in the 1930s. Vanderburgh Cove is left bound by the railroad and the Hudson River beyond; three poultry houses are on the hillside, long duck house below; mansion not visible beyond the water tower.

Advertisement from *Rhinebeck Gazette*, 1947.

Mute Swans at Thorndale, the home of Oakleigh Thorne in Millbrook, likely 1910s. Nothing is known of his swans beyond this photo.
Fact: The number of Mute Swans in Rhinebeck decreased and did not expand in Dutchess County. From the accompanying table, it can be seen that the number of swans gradually decreased. With the passing of Ruppert, Sr. in 1915 and his wife in 1924, perhaps the swans received less focus. By the end of the 1930s only a few swans appear present, perhaps more as pets. By 1951 swans were no longer reported from the cove or anywhere else in Dutchess County. The size of the flock and seasonal change in numbers suggests the flock was initially managed as part of the poultry business. Curiously, nine Mute Swans were reported at Cruger Island on Jan. 29, 1949, the largest number for 20 years either side of 1949.

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+ = sighting recorded without count.
* = not explicitly stated as Mute Swans.
? = location not given.
0? = not found on May Census but not clear if Vanderburgh Cove was included in the census route that year.
It was not until 1976 that Mute Swans again regularly appeared in Dutchess County; there were, however, scattered sightings during the 1960s and early 1970s. The first confirmed nesting in Dutchess County beyond Vanderburgh Cove in 1930 came in 1978 at Lake Ellis, Dover. They have expanded and nested regularly since then, first mostly in the southern and western portions but soon throughout Dutchess County.

In 1959, Rockland County reported “Formerly rare winter visitor, now breeding on Congers Lake and perhaps Lake DeForest. ... The occasional winter visitors prior to 1950 probably came from Long Island.” Ulster County checklists from 1951 and 1960 do not include the Mute Swan in that county.

**Conclusion:** contrary to what has been repeated in many books and articles, the subsequent expansion of Mute Swans through the lower Hudson Valley was not the result of birds “introduced” in Rhinebeck. While it is possible Mute Swans escaped from the Ruppert’s, these do not appear to have established a population in the Hudson Valley.

**LITERATURE CITED**


Crosby, Maunsell. 1922. “Mute Swans on the Hudson” Auk, p.100.


Millbrook Round Table, Jan. 27, 1955, “51 years ago” column.


Ralph T. Waterman Bird Club. Records 1958-date, plus extensive records starting in 1870s, including the May Census from 1919.


[Editor’s Note: an earlier version of this article was published in Wings Over Dutchess, the newsletter of the Ralph T. Waterman Bird Club, Volume 56, Number 11. It is re-published in *The Kingbird* with permission.]
NESTING OF BLUE GROSBEAKS (*Passerina caerulea*)
AT THE FORMER FRESH KILLS LANDFILL, STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK, IN 2014

Danielle Fibikar, Pearl Cales,
E. Thomas Brown and Richard R. Veit
Biology Department
College of Staten Island/CUNY
2800 Victory Boulevard
Staten Island, NY 10314

**Abstract**—One of two pairs of Blue Grosbeaks present at the Fresh Kills Park (formerly the Fresh Kills Landfill) during the summer of 2014 successfully fledged at least one chick. This is the second confirmed breeding record in Staten Island and about the sixth for New York State. Blue Grosbeaks nested at the Meadowlands, near North Arlington, NJ beginning in 1973-1975 and at Bucks Hollow on Staten Island in 1982. Since 1999, Blue Grosbeaks have been present each summer in the Long Island pine barrens region, especially Riverhead, Calverton, and Eastport, and have nested there several times. These records represent the forward edge of a northward expansion that has been underway since the 19th century.

On 17 July 2014 at 8:20 pm, Fibikar and Cales caught an adult male Blue Grosbeak in a mist net set to catch bats. The exact location was along a paved road running north-south, just east of Route 440 and south of the bridge over Fresh Kill. We photographed the bird and released it (Figure 1, p. 48). A week later (25 July), Brown brought a mist net and audiofile and captured and banded what was presumably the same adult male. The bird, which was at least two years old, weighed 28.2 g, and had a “large” cloacal protuberance (MAPS terminology), typical for a breeding male. On 30 July, Veit and Michelle Donohue followed the adult male that was carrying a caterpillar into a thicket of European Buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*), and found a vocalizing, prefledged and approximately half grown chick (Figure 2, p. 48). Over the course of the next month, we followed the birds around and tried, unsuccessfully, to mist net them. We did see a total of two different adult males, two brown female-type birds, plus the aforementioned chick. We conclude that two pairs of Blue Grosbeaks were present and that one pair, at least, bred successfully. We last saw one brown bird on 23 August.
HISTORY IN NEW YORK

The first nesting of Blue Grosbeaks in the New York City area were at North Arlington, New Jersey (near what is now the Richard DeKorte refuge) in 1973 (Bull 1975). Birds remained at that location until 1975, but apparently did not generate additional nesting pairs. Shortly afterwards, a pair nested successfully at Bucks Hollow on central Staten Island (Siebenheller and Siebenheller 1982, Andrle and Carroll 1988), but did not return in subsequent years. During 1999-2014, several pairs of Blue Grosbeaks were present all summer in the Pine Barrens region of central-eastern Suffolk County, Long Island. These birds, centered in the Riverhead to Eastport area, consisted of several pairs involving immature (second calendar-year) males as well as some pairs with adult males, and have been documented as breeding on at least four occasions: 1999, 2002, 2006, and 2013 (Birol 1999, S. Mitra, in litt.). In 2010, Blue Grosbeaks, including individual adult males, were present at Mt Loretto, Staten Island during June and July, but no further evidence of nesting was obtained.

VAGRANCY AND RANGE EXPANSION

Blue Grosbeaks have appeared during both spring and fall as migrants or vagrants with increasing frequency in both New York and in the northeast as a whole (Zeranski and Baptist 1988, Veit and Petersen 1993). Bull (1964) listed a maximum of seven birds in one spring (1961) for the New York City area, and Levine (1998) showed an increase, including a one day spring total of 13 birds at Jones Beach in April 1993, plus records of summering birds, and appearances inland to Orange and Westchester Counties. Mitra and Lindsay (2005) show peak spring totals from Long Island (Kingbird Region 10) of 11+ in 1983, 15+ in 1993 and 13 in 2005. Similar patterns apply to Connecticut (Zeranski and Baptist 1988) and Massachusetts (Veit and Petersen 1993). Especially large numbers of migrants or vagrants occurred simultaneously with both unsuccessful and successful nesting in both the early 1970s and in very recent years. Thus, there appears to be coupling between the northward push of vagrants and increased attempts at nesting (e.g., Veit 2001; Zuckerburg et al. 2009).

SIGNIFICANCE OF RECLAIMED HABITAT AT FORMER LANDFILL

The 2200 acre Fresh Kills Park represents the largest tract of undeveloped land in New York City, and potentially one of the largest areas of native grassland in southeastern New York. Much of the habitat right now seems especially suitable for Blue Grosbeaks—grassy fields interspersed with stands of shrubbery (bayberry, multiflora rose) and trees (smooth and staghorn sumac, ailanthus,
hackberry). Thus it seems likely that a population of Blue Grosbeaks has the potential to flourish with the Fresh Kills Park.

LITERATURE CITED


FIRST RECORDED NESTING OF RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD (Archilochus colubris) IN CENTRAL PARK AND NEW YORK COUNTY – SPRING 2014

Robert DeCandido, PhD
Khao Dinsor Bird Migration Research Station, Thung Wua Laem Beach, Pathio District, Chumphon, Thailand
rdcny@earthlink.net

Deborah Allen
P.O. Box 1452 Peter Stuyvesant Station, New York, N.Y. 10009; DAllenyc@earthlink.net

In the Second Breeding Bird Atlas of New York State (McGowan and Corwin 2008), data are presented to suggest that Ruby-throated Hummingbird (Archilochus colubris) has been on the increase as a breeding species in most of New York State from 1965 to 2005. However, nesting records from New York City were scant during this same time frame. Here we present the first known breeding attempt by this species in Central Park, Manhattan which also represents the first published record for New York County. We also summarize what is known of the current breeding status of this hummingbird in other parts of New York City, and the historical record of this bird as a breeding species in the five boroughs.

In late spring 2014 in Central Park, on 27 May and then again on 29 May, our bird walk group saw a female Ruby-throated Hummingbird gathering nesting material from the flowers of a willow tree (Salix sp.) at the upper lobe of the Central Park lake. She also perched nearby on both mornings, and we could clearly see the nesting material in her beak. However, we could not locate the nest, but were certain it must be in that area. On the afternoon of 29 May, Peter Stoppard, who had been on our morning bird walk, located the almost completed nest approximately five meters above ground level in a Sweetgum (Liquidamber styraciflua), about 20 meters from where we first saw the female collecting nesting material. The nest was on a small branch approximately two meters from the outside of the tree. The nest tree was at the edge of a small body of water and afforded easy access and exit to the female hummingbird. (See Figure 1 below.) No male hummingbird was ever seen in the area of the nest, nor in Central Park, during the late May to mid-June time frame.

By 1 June, before 09:00am, the female was spending approximately 60-70% of her time on her nest, and we assumed that eggs had been laid on or close to this date. During the course of the next several days, many birders observed the hummingbird on her nest with no sign of distress by the bird. On the morning of 14 June at 07:15am, RDC observed a female Baltimore Oriole (Icterus galbula) within 0.5 meters of the nest, and the female hummingbird
flying at, and possibly striking, the head of the oriole. After one minute, the oriole left the area. However at approximately 09:00am on the same morning, the female oriole returned, and two birders and one photographer witnessed the oriole consume one egg, despite nest defense by the hummingbird. Photographs by R. Brewka show that the egg eaten by the oriole contained an almost fully-developed embryo. The oriole then took the second hummingbird egg away,
presumably to feed to her young. Both eggs most likely would have hatched in the next 1-3 days. Robinson et al. (1996) give 12-14 days as the incubation period, with eggs “hatching asynchronously by 1-3 days.” From 09:00-10:30 am, the female hummingbird remained in the immediate area of the nest, even sitting on the empty nest for a short while. After 14 June, she was sometimes seen in that area of Central Park again (e.g., 6 July).

Accounts of predation on hummingbirds by new world orioles are very rare. Wright (1962) reported a Baltimore Oriole that killed one of four Ruby-throated Hummingbirds while the oriole and hummingbirds foraged on Caragana flowers in New Brunswick, Canada. Ashman (1977) tells of an adult female Bullock’s Oriole (Icterus bullockii) eating a Selasphorus hummingbird on South Farallon Island, California.

According to eBird (Cornell) reports on-line and other sources, Ruby-throated Hummingbirds have been seen during the nesting season (late May through late June) in 2012-14 in each of the four other boroughs of the City, and this suggests to us that this species nests every year somewhere within New York City:

Bronx County (Pelham Bay Park), confirmed nesting by B. Keogh and photographed by D. Allen (25 June 2013) – see Fig. 2 above.

Kings County (Prospect Park), confirmed nesting on 24 May by B. Manian as reported by R. Jett (2012):
http://citybirder.blogspot.com/2012/06/brooklyn-hummingbirds.html

Queens County (Jamaica Bay Wildlife Refuge), a single bird on 21 June submitted by T. Preston (2014):
http://ebird.org/ebird/view/checklist?subID=S18851369 . An adult female was also observed by the authors in the same area on 7 June 2014.

Richmond County (Cemetery of the Resurrection), a single bird on 29 June submitted by A. Ciancimino (2014):

In the late 19th century, Ruby-throated Hummingbird was likely a widespread breeding species in New York City. E. P. Bicknell (Griscom 1926) regarded it as a common summer resident in Bronx County. However, by the early 20th century, Griscom (1923) provided no evidence for breeding in New York City. Cruickshank (1942) wrote: “It becomes scarce or absent as a breeding bird near New York City and seldom nests within the limits of the metropolis.” He only mentions having seen a nest in Bronx Park (probably the one described by Williams (1924), but provides no date of this observation. Bull (1964) reported Ruby-throated Hummingbird as a local breeder in the area, but does not present any evidence for this species nesting in any of the five boroughs.

By comparison, in Richmond County, the historical record is more extensive. Siebenheller (1981) reports that A. Hollick made a journal entry on 3 July 1871 on the discovery of a hummingbird nest on Staten Island. Others
including G. Hicks (1887) and W. T. Davis (16 June 1900) also recorded seeing hummingbird nests in that borough. Siebenheller (1981) writes, “As late as 1955 the species was included on the breeding bird list, but since that time there have been no breeding records, and hummingbirds now are seen only as migrants.” Indeed, the 2000 Check-list of birds of Staten Island (Section of Natural History 2000) lists the Ruby-throated Hummingbird as a “former breeder.” The Breeding Bird Atlas (McGowan and Corwin 2008) lists the species as a “probable” breeder in a single block on Staten Island for the 2000-2005 time frame. Since approximately spring 2007 (fide H. Fischer) Ruby-throated Hummingbird has nested in Clove Lakes Park; on 7 June 2011 (fide C. Barron), an active nest was observed here. Also (fide C. Barron) in different parts of Richmond County including Randall Manor (near Silver Lake Park and Allison Pond Park), Grant City, and (fide H. Fischer) Grymes Hill, hummingbirds have been seen in May-June 2014. Generally, southbound migrant Ruby-throated Hummingbirds arrive in mid-July throughout Richmond County, and remain for a few days to several weeks.

Comparing historical and recent records of breeding Ruby-throated Hummingbirds, we find that dates for nesting phenology are similar: females have been seen sitting on nests as early as 24 May 2012 (Kings County); 30 May 1924 (Bronx County); 1 June 2014 (New York County); and as late as 14 June 2011 (Richmond County). Young have left the nest from (approximately) 19-23 June 2012 (Kings County) and 30 June to 2 July 1924 (Bronx County). For 2014 in Central Park, we estimate (using a rough guide of 21 days in the nest), that young would have fledged in the 6-10 July time frame.

In summary, Ruby-throated Hummingbird seems to be increasing as a breeding species in New York City since at least 2010. It may also be that an increasing number of observers are out looking for birds locally, and the use of the internet (world wide web) for reporting the occurrence of this and other species is also being employed more often. Ruby-throated Hummingbird is one of three hummingbird species reported for New York County since 2000. The other two were Calliope Hummingbird (Selasphorus calliope) (Stewart 2001) and Rufous Hummingbird (Selasphorus rufus) (McGuinness 2012).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We gratefully acknowledge the following people for their assistance and advice: in Central Park we thank the members of the Bob Bird Walks for helping us discover and study migrant and nesting birds in the park; also, Clementine Evans and her dad Blake who have been wonderful ambassadors of behalf of this nesting hummingbird. We also thank Patricia Dubren and Junko Suzuki who witnessed and reported the predation of the eggs by the Baltimore Oriole. We thank Jack Rothman for showing us the hummingbird nest in in Pelham Bay Park in 2013. For Richmond County, Catherine Barron, Anthony Ciancimino,
Howard Fischer and Ed Johnson kindly provided us with much information about nesting hummingbirds on Staten Island from 2007 to the present.

**LITERATURE CITED**


Ciancimino, A. 2014. eBird submission:


Preston, T. 2014. eBird submission:


NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS

Peregrine Falcon Attacks a Ring-billed Gull

Gulls accumulate at landfills in winter, sometimes in very large numbers. Landfills have been a source of abundant food for gulls and very likely increase their chances for winter survival. Unfortunately, gulls are considered a nuisance as they interfere with the daily need to cap the landfill with soil. Many methods have been attempted to discourage gulls at landfills. In Perinton, NY at the High Acres Landfill, trained falcons have been used since 2007 and have reduced the visitation by gulls by about 90% (Sherony, D. F. 2009. Highlights of the Season – Winter 2008-09. Kingbird 59 (No. 2):174-178).

On a very cold windy Friday, 19 December 2014 at around 2 pm, I drove Perinton Parkway to High Acres Nature Area and passed the north border of the landfill. As I drove east on this road, a flock of about 300 gulls flew out of the landfill and headed directly northeast. They bypassed Lake Edwards where they usually land and roost after feeding. On a normal day, they would leave around 4 pm. I pulled over, stopped the car and watched them flying out. Turning to look south towards the new landfill well, which was below me, I saw a Peregrine Falcon (Falco peregrinus) about mid-tree height and gaining altitude. Just to the north was a lone straggler gull, at a much higher altitude. It became immediately clear that the falcon was in pursuit of this Ring-billed Gull and it caught up to it from below. It made a wide circular pass and the gull turned back south. The two birds were never very close on this pass but the gull knew it was being chased.

What happened next was amazing to watch; it all took place in the span of one to two minutes. This large immature Peregrine Falcon gained altitude rapidly and made three distinct dives on the gull. It first got up to approximately 100 feet above the gull. It then dove, making a pass and coming very close, but did not appear to strike the gull. The gull gave up altitude, gained speed and tried to escape to the south, but there was a wooded area that partially blocked its path. The falcon, with a quick maneuver, very rapidly converted its downward velocity gain to an increase in height, made one circle and dove on the gull again. This time it struck the gull at about tree top height. Again the falcon gained altitude, made a circle and dove. The gull was now just gliding, not flying very fast at all. On this third attack, the falcon struck the gull again about four feet above the ground and gained altitude again, to about tree height. The gull glided to a landing. The falcon quickly dropped onto the gull, clutching it on the ground with its talons in the gull’s back, and began tearing at the gull.

I was about 80 feet away and began walking toward the falcon. It was not disturbed as I watched it feed on the gull; falcons are used to their handlers.

I have seen a Merlin make a shorebird kill and have seen PBS Nature programs where a Peregrine attacks and kills its prey. In both cases, the falcons gained significant altitude and made a long stoop, gaining great speed and...
attacking from a long distance away. The event at the landfill was very unlike these cases. Here, the falcon made very short flights to position itself for the next attack and used repeated attacks. It was able to prevent the gull from escaping its attacks by always maintaining altitude superiority. It never reached high velocity, it never made long flights, and it seemed to have the gull cornered. It disabled its prey with very little effort—and this was not an adult falcon.

In literature, much attention is focused on the great speed achieved by the Peregrine Falcon in its stoop and attack. In this case, the bird relied on maneuverability and acceleration to overcome its prey. The ability to accelerate allowed it to catch up with the gull and its maneuverability enabled it to convert its dive velocity to regain altitude quickly, thus preventing the gull’s ability to escape. These skills are rarely ever mentioned.

Peregrines have been observed preying on Ring-billed Gulls in the past, as recorded by Harrison Tordoff (1998. Apparent siblicide in Peregrine Falcons. The Raptor Research Foundation, Inc. Raptor Res. 32(2): 184):

“In 1990, the peregrines hatched four young (on the south shore of Lake Superior). When the brood was about 3-wk old, the female began killing Ring-billed Gulls (Larus delawarensis). Over the next 6 wk, we identified about two dozen Ring-bills that were taken. All were juveniles except for one adult. Herring Gulls (Larus argentatus) are abundant on the lakeshore, but Ring-bills are scarce. The female seemed to hunt the Ring-bills selectively.”

Dominic Sherony, Fairport, NY, January 4, 2015; dsherony@frontiernet.net
IN MEMORIAM
Stanley R. Lincoln, 1929-2015

Long time Federation of New York State Bird Clubs and New York State Ornithological Association supporter, officer and past president Stanley Lincoln passed away February 6, 2015.

Stan Lincoln’s contributions to our organization cannot be overstated. For the period of the mid-1980s through the 2000s he was a constant presence in the governance, finance and membership areas, all with a common thread of maintaining and improving the infrastructure of the organization.

Stan’s first official position with the then Federation came as treasurer from 1985-88. In 1990 he was elected vice-president, and subsequently served as president from 1991-93. However, much of his work was more behind the scenes. In particular, his service on the bylaws committee resulted in the major rewrite of this document in 1998, expanding the board of directors, and bringing the organization into line with state corporate law.

Among his other efforts were membership promotion chair, finance committee chair, nominating committee, assisting with the Atlas projects, establishing the member organization grant program, and computerizing circulation management. Stan had a major role in the organization’s publication of Bull’s Birds of New York State, from early planning through production, including formatting materials, preparing range information, and even writing several species accounts. He is credited as an Associate Editor for the book.

In 1991 Stan married the former Berna Weissman, past Federation president. Stan and Berna together were an even stronger presence and sustaining force for the organization. Their long time collaboration has served the organization well over many years. In 1998, Stan and Berna received the Gordon M. Meade Distinguished Service Award for their tireless efforts on behalf of the Federation and NYSOA. Stan and Berna took many birding trips around the country in their camping van, listing along the way.

In addition to his work for our organization, Stan was active in the governance of the American Birding Association as treasurer and served twice as president of Saw Mill River Audubon Society. He was a Korean War veteran and a long-time employee of IBM.

Perhaps Stan Lincoln’s most lasting achievement was authoring Federation of New York State Bird Clubs, History of the First Fifty Years, 1948 - 1998, in 1998. This 35-page history, published as a supplement to Vol. 48 of The Kingbird, is a thoroughly detailed and well researched document that is essential reading for anyone interested in the earlier days of our organization. For this labor of love, Stan received the John J. Elliot Award that year.

Stanley Lincoln and his legacy will remain a part of the Federation and NYSOA for many, many years. Thank you Stan!

Stan is survived by his wife Berna, and son Christopher and daughter Cyndi. Our deepest condolences go out to Stan’s family.
FROM THE EDITOR’S DESK

In 1964, Robert S. Arbib, then President of the Federation of New York State Bird Clubs, announced the creation of an award to honor John J. Elliott, while “his memory remains so vividly alive.” Remembering John J. Elliott is still an easy and natural matter; not only has the award in his name lived on for half a century, linking his legacy to a long series of outstanding contributors to The Kingbird, but the very passage of time, ironically, has made Elliott’s work ever more accessible to contemporary students of New York State ornithology, via the online archives of The Kingbird. Today, anyone can within seconds find any of Elliott’s dozens of quarterly Regional Reports, or any of his voluminous other notes and articles in our quarterly journal. The following is just a partial list of his works, selected to convey a sense of the breadth of his interests and knowledge: “Wheatear on Western Long Island” (1950, KB 1: 90-91), “Ipswich Sparrow on the Northeastern Seaboard—Part 1” (1955, KB 4: 91-96; Part 2 followed in 1956), “An Old Report of Eskimo Curlew on Long Island” (1956, KB 6: 86-87), “Behavior Notes on the Olive-sided Flycatcher” (1958, KB 8: 7-9), “Phenomenal Appearance of Wood Ibis on Long Island” (1958, KB 8: 109-110), “Ways of the “Sea Gulls—Part 1” (1959, KB 9: 116-121; this, along with Part 2, is a fascinating account of the early to mid-20th Century changes in status of Herring and Great Black-backed Gulls on Long Island), “Falcon Flights on Long Island” (1960, KB 10: 155-157), “Evening Flights of Migrating Waterbirds on Long Island” (1961, KB 11: 28), and “Sharp-tailed and Seaside Sparrows on Long Island, N.Y.” (1962, KB 12: 115). Although memories are destined to mellow over time, and few remain with us who knew John J. Elliott personally, our current understanding of New York birds has been woven in part from his work.

When Manny Levine passed away last year, and our organization received donations in his memory, Berna Lincoln noted that the Elliott Award was now exactly 50 years old, that its fund was nearly depleted, and that Manny’s contributions via Bull’s Birds of New York State and as two-time Editor of The Kingbird were, remarkably, similar in scale to Elliott’s. Berna, past President of NYSOA and our invaluable institutional memory, suggested that our still vivid sense of Manny’s personality might be well served in rekindling—and renaming—the award for best article of the year in The Kingbird.

Thus, the NYSOA Board of Directors, at its meeting of 25 April in Montezuma, passed a motion that “The John J. Elliott Award and Fund will be renamed the Emanuel Levine Award and Fund, its purpose, annual $100 award and other parameters and procedures shall remain unchanged. It shall be funded by its current balance of $272.38 plus all contributions received in memory of Emanuel Levine to be transferred from the General Memorial Fund.”
September 2014 was mostly warm and pleasant. Cold front passages on the 2nd, 5th, and 12th may have helped put some migrants down. The average temperature was 63.2°F, 1.0° above normal, while monthly precipitation at Buffalo-Niagara International Airport was 3.13”, 0.77” below normal. October was mild other than a strong cold front and lake effect rain 3-5 October. The average temperature was 53.4°, 2.6° above normal, and the monthly precipitation was 4.60”, 1.08” above normal. November was cold and brought an epic lake-effect snow event to the Buffalo Southtowns. The average temperature was 37.8°, 2.9° below normal, and the monthly precipitation was 2.58”, 1.43” below normal. Snowfall for November came in at 20.5”, 11.7” above normal; however, this is very deceiving, as the airport weather station was just north of the lake-effect snows. Some locations received up to seven feet of snow during the back-to-back lake-effect snow storms on 17-21 November. It is difficult to assess the impact of this historic snow event on bird life in the affected area. Marilyn O’Connell, proprietor of a Wild Birds Unlimited store in the heavily hit Southtowns, indicated that a few people told her of finding dead birds that were trapped at bird feeders or otherwise buried by the fast falling snow. Weather information was obtained from National Weather Service monthly summaries for the Buffalo-Niagara International Airport.

What appears to be a continued upward trend in fall reports of Greater White-fronted Geese was evident again this season. There were at least four reports, including a flock of five at Iroquois NWR on 11 November. In the same category, there were three reports of Ross’s Geese in November. These included a tame juvenile that spent from the 20th into the winter months on the swimming beach at Beaver Island SP, one at Dunkirk Harbor on the 17th, and two at Gypsum Pond in Oakfield on the 27th. Two early Cackling Geese were reported at Point Breeze in Orleans County on 21 September. Brant were scarce, with only three reports from Lake Ontario in early November. The waterfowl highlight was the Region’s fourth record of Tufted Duck, all occurring in the last two years. A female was found by Alec Humann at LaSalle Park in Buffalo on 23 November and seen again on the 25th. Comparing photographs, Pawlicki concluded this was likely the same returning female that was seen from nearby Bird Island Pier in February 2013 and January 2014. Just as notable was the adult male Common Eider seen by Chris Wood as it flew east past Shadigee on
the Lake Ontario shore on 2 November. This is only the fifth Regional record of Common Eider and represents the first since 1994 of this primarily saltwater species.

**Eared Grebes** continue to be seen at the Batavia WWTP during the late summer and fall months, with a single arrival on 2 September and a maximum of three on 17 November. Another Eared Grebe found on Lake Erie at Evangola SP on 27 November represents one of only a handful of records for Erie County.

Great Egrets continue to roost in large numbers at the Iroquois NWR complex into early October; the season’s high of 176 was counted on 26 September at the Oak Orchard WMA. A surprise find by Alec Humann was a **Cattle Egret** standing with gulls at the end of the Squaw Island pier in Buffalo on the morning of 5 October. It remained there for less than an hour and was last seen flying west across the Niagara River into Fort Erie, Ontario. Compared to historical records, this was the earliest appearance of a fall Cattle Egret, not taking into account late summer sightings.

Lewiston’s resident **Black Vultures** were observed off and on throughout the fall, and a new Regional high of 18 was counted there in a mixed roost with Turkey Vultures on 11 October. This is twice the prior maximum of nine that was noted at this location in March 2013.

Rough-legged Hawk reports were scarce, with the first arrival on 4 November. There were no less than five reports of Red-shouldered Hawks in November, which is more than typical and notable considering their localized presence through the winter months.

Kurt Fox found a late Common Gallinule at Iroquois NWR on 11 November, which is the latest on record by two days. Sandhill Crane reports around the Iroquois NWR complex continued over from summer, and what was likely the resident family group was seen regularly at the Oak Orchard WMA in September and October. The season’s high of eight was noted at Iroquois NWR on 11 November. Two cranes seen in the Southern Tier in Olean on 23 November were notable for the date and location.

The lowered marsh impoundments at the Tonawanda WMA dried quickly in mid-September and unfortunately did not hold shorebirds through the remainder of the fall season. Just prior to this, small numbers of Baird’s Sandpipers and a single **Buff-breasted Sandpiper** were reported there in early September. There were two reports of **Red Knot** this fall, the first from Beaver Island SP on 2 September and then a juvenile that spent the day on the outer breakwall in Buffalo Harbor on 3 September. These are the first Regional records of Red Knot since May 2002, and this scarcity of reports over the last decade certainly reflects the species’ marked population decline. Reports of **Red-necked Phalaropes** were made at the Oak Orchard WMA, on the Niagara River in Buffalo, and at Dunkirk Harbor. The individual photographed at Dunkirk Harbor on 1-2 November represents the latest on record by 17 days and a first for the month of November. A **Red Phalarope** was identified with Red-necked Phalaropes in Buffalo on 5 October, although more notable was the Red Phalarope.
Phalarope found at Cuba Lake on 23-24 November by Roy Morris. This is only the third record away from the Niagara River and Great Lakes, including one that occurred last fall, and not surprisingly represents a first for Allegany County. For the first time in several fall seasons, there were no reports of Long-billed Dowitcher.

Typical for October and November, thousands of Bonaparte’s Gulls were blown into Buffalo Harbor and the upper Niagara River on days with strong west or southwest winds, of which there were several this season. Seven Little Gulls, two juvenile Black-legged Kittiwakes, and up to three juvenile Sabine’s Gulls were seen near the source of the Niagara River on 5-8 October. An adult Laughing Gull, initially found along Bird Island Pier in Buffalo on 18 October, was later seen ranging north to Squaw Island and remained in the vicinity until 29 October. The only report of Franklin’s Gull this season was an immature seen on 23 September as it flew west along the Lake Ontario shore in the town of Wilson. Reports of large gulls in November included the arrival of Glaucous Gulls on Lakes Erie and Ontario, Iceland Gulls on the Niagara River, and two Thayer’s Gulls near their traditional location on the lower Niagara River. After a two year absence from the Region, the adult California Gull seen and photographed by Gale VerHague at Dunkirk Harbor on 26 November was only the second Regional record away from the Niagara River.

Just as impressive as the gulls in early October were the large numbers of Common Terns blown into the Buffalo area on strong west winds; a high of 1,000 was counted on 8 October. Two later lingered on the Niagara River at Beaver Island SP until 23 November. There were four reports of Forster’s Tern; most notable was an adult seen with Ring-billed Gulls at Cuba Lake on 13 September, representing another first for Allegany County. A late Black Tern was seen on the Niagara River in Buffalo on 8 October.

There was a good showing of jaegers this fall, with the strong west winds on 4 October bringing at least two Parasitic and one juvenile Pomarine Jaeger to Hamburg Town Park on Lake Erie. Other reports of Parasitic Jaegers and “jaeger species” came from Lake Erie at Buffalo Harbor and Woodlawn Beach SP, the Niagara River near Grand Island, and Lake Ontario at Yates, Wilson, and Fort Niagara SP.

In stark contrast to the several reports of Short-eared Owls last fall, there were none made this season. Northern Saw-whet Owls included 13 banded by Dave Junkin at his station in Wethersfield from 11-24 October, and 27 banded by Tom LeBlanc in Frewsburg in October and November. Following last winter’s major irruption, Snowy Owls began appearing at a few locations starting in mid-November. Some individuals appeared lightly marked compared with most of last winter’s birds, supporting the notion that many of these were returning birds that were at least a year old, rather than a new batch of juveniles heading south.

Large numbers of Purple Martins continue to roost at the cattail marsh in the Niagara River just offshore Buckhorn Island SP in late August and early...
September. Numbers peaked at an impressive 13,000 on 6 September before tapering to only one individual on the 18th. Also notable were the 1,700 Northern Rough-winged Swallows observed foraging over the rapids above Niagara Falls on 18 September. In contrast to recent years, none were seen lingering there past mid-October.

Rare away from the Lake Ontario Plain in Niagara and Orleans Counties, two **Bohemian Waxwings** were found with 600 Cedar Waxwings at the Batavia WWTP by Mike Tetlow on 17 November and were seen again on the 21st.

Coincidentally, two record late warblers were seen on 16 November. A Black-throated Green Warbler was found by Tim Lenz at Lake Erie SP, and a Nashville Warbler was seen by Peter Yoerg at Buckhorn Island SP. Both sightings were late by nine days. A **Nelson’s Sparrow** was found along the bike path adjacent to the SUNY Buffalo North Campus in Amherst during the BOS Count on 11 October, and up to two were at Iroquois NWR in early and mid-October. While searching for Nelson’s Sparrows on 22 October, Pawlicki and Joe Mitchell came across a **Le Conte’s Sparrow** on the path to hunting blind 36 behind Cayuga Pool at Iroquois NWR. Pawlicki obtained several photos, and the bird was not found again the next day despite searching. This is only the fifth Regional record of Le Conte’s Sparrow and first since 1992.

Following the heavy lake-effect snow that buried parts of southern Erie County over the period of 17-21 November, there was a noticeable increase in localized reports of American Pipit, Fox Sparrow, and Rusty Blackbird. All three of these species are regular fall migrants, but are uncommon to rare by mid-November near the tail end of their fall migration period. Several of the pipits were seen along the Lake Erie and Niagara River shores in Buffalo, evidently brought out of inland areas by the heavy snows, while small numbers of both Rusty Blackbird and Fox Sparrow showed up at feeders where they are irregular visitors at best. An Eastern Meadowlark that appeared at a feeder in East Aurora on 29 November was also thought to have been influenced by the heavy lake effect snows from the week prior.

For the second consecutive November, a late **Rose-breasted Grosbeak** appeared at a feeder. An immature male was seen by Lucille Neveu in Silver Creek on 25 and 27 November. In line with the grosbeak, a late adult male **Baltimore Oriole** was first noticed coming to a feeder in the town of Forestville, Chautauqua County on 23 November and lingered into the winter season.

Taken as a whole, winter finch reports were scarce. There were no reports of Pine Grosbeak or crossbills, and Purple Finch numbers were typical for October and November in recent years. A few scattered flocks Pine Siskins were seen, although reports quickly tapered off by the end of the season. There were three reports of Common Redpolls in November. The only report of **Evening Grosbeak** was a single individual coming to a feeder in the town of Wilson on 7 November.
The 79th annual BOS October Count was held on the 11th and compiled by Marcie Jacklin. It was unremarkable weatherwise with seasonal temperatures and partly to mostly cloudy skies. The count recorded 167 species. There were four record high counts - 11 Cackling Geese, 1305 Ruddy Duck, 18 Black Vulture, and 233 Red-bellied Woodpeckers—and no record low counts.

CONTRIBUTORS
Sue Barth, Doug Beattie, Mira Berkley, William Broderick, Seaghan Coleman, Matt Cotino, Doug Daniels, Willie D’Anna, Robert DeLeon, Brett Ewald, Joe Fell, Lacey Folga, Kurt Fox, Sher Giambra, Christopher Gainey, David Gordon, Michael Gullo, Andy Guthrie, Rich Guthrie, Alec Humann, Paul Hess, Linda Holmes, Jim & Allison Healy, David Junkin, Christopher Kundl, Jim & Karen Landau, April Landschoot, Tom LeBlanc (ToL), Tim Lenz (TiL), Twan Leenders (TwL), David Mark, Pat Martin, Jay McGowan (JMc), Joe Mitchell (JMi), Celeste Morien, Roy Morris, Keith Neff, Lucille Neveu, James Pawlicki, Betsy Potter, Michael Scheibel, Ed Ratajczak, Jeff Reed (JRe), Jajean Rose-Burney (JRo), Richard Salembier, Debbie Sharon, Kimberly Sucy, Jim Tarolli, Michael Tetlow, Rick Thomas, Kirk Vanstrom, Gale VerHague, William Watson, David Wheeler, Christopher Wood, Peter Yoerg, Mike Zebehazy.

ABBREVIATIONS
AlSP – Allegany SP, CATT; AmSP – Amherst SP, ERIE; BeSP – Beaver I SP, ERIE; BMAC – Beaver Meadow Audubon Center, WYOM; BOSOC – Buffalo Ornithological Society 11 Oct Count; BufH – Buffalo Harbor, ERIE; BuSP – Buckhorn I SP, ERIE; BWWTP – Batavia Waste Water Treatment Plant, GENE; CHMUA – Carlton Hill MUA, WYOM; ChauL – Chautauqua L, CHAU; DA – Dunkirk Airport, CHAU; DH – Dunkirk Harbor, CHAU; DHSP – Devil’s Hole SP, NIAG; DLSP – Darien Lakes SP, GENE; EvSP – Evangola SP, ERIE; FMCS – Four Mile Creek SP, NIAG; FLC – Forest Lawn Cemetery, Buffalo, ERIE; FNSP – Fort Niagara SP, NIAG; INWR – Iroquois NWR, GENE/ORLE; LBSP – Lakeside Beach SP, ORLE; LESP – Lake Erie SP, CHAU; NF – Niagara Falls, NIAG; NFSP – Niagara Falls SP, NIAG; NPP – Niagara Power Project on Niagara R, NIAG; OOWMA – Oak Orchard WMA, ORLE/GENE; PB – Point Breeze, ORLE; PG – Point Gratiot, CHAU; SPNS – Sinking Ponds Nature Sanctuary, ERIE; TBNP – Times Beach NP, Buffalo, ERIE; Tifft NP – Tifft Nature Preserve, Buffalo, ERIE; TRWMA – Tillman Road WMA, ERIE; TWMA – Tonawanda WMA, GENE/NIAG; UBNC – SUNY Buffalo N Campus, ERIE; WoBSP – Woodlawn Beach SP, ERIE; WTSP – Wilson-Tuscarora SP, NIAG.

WHISTLING-DUCKS – VULTURES

ROSS’S GOOSE (R1): BeSP 20-30 Nov (JP, WW); DH 27 Nov (TIL); 2 Oakfield GENE 29 Nov (PY); rare, good showing for fall.
Brant: arr, max 148 FNSP 1 Nov (JP, JMi, WW); 5 LBSP 2 Nov; 3 Yates ORLE 2 Nov; only reports.
Cackling Goose: arr 2 PB 21 Sep (RG); 5 E Aurora ERIE 1 Oct; 4 BMAC 15 Oct; 29 Nov (PY); rare, good showing for fall.
Brant: arr, max 148 FNSP 1 Nov (JP, JMi, WW); 5 LBSP 2 Nov; 3 Yates ORLE 2 Nov; only reports.
Cackling Goose: arr 2 PB 21 Sep (RG); 5 E Aurora ERIE 1 Oct; 4 BMAC 15 Oct; 29 Nov (PY); rare, good showing for fall.
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Cackling Goose: arr 2 PB 21 Sep (RG); 5 E Aurora ERIE 1 Oct; 4 BMAC 15 Oct; 29 Nov (PY); rare, good showing for fall.
Brant: arr, max 148 FNSP 1 Nov (JP, JMi, WW); 5 LBSP 2 Nov; 3 Yates ORLE 2 Nov; only reports.
Black Vulture: 5, 18, 6 Lewiston NIAG 27 Sep, 11 Oct (CK), 18 Nov; 18 is new Reg max; resident in small numbers at loc.

Turkey Vulture: 3 SPNS 2 Nov; Lancaster ERIE 7 Nov; BWWTP 30 Nov; only locations away from Lewiston NIAG beyond Oct.

**Hawks - Larids**


Bald Eagle: 4 FNSP 7 Sep; max 14 INWR 12 Sep; 6 TWMA 11 Oct; 22 BOSOC.


Red-shouldered Hawk: DLSP GENE 12 Nov; Tifft NP 16 Nov; Forestville CHAU 22-30 Nov; Pembroke GENIE 28 Nov; Fillmore ALLE 30 Nov; good showing for Nov.

Broad-winged Hawk: last Alexander GENE 27 Sep.

Rough-legged Hawk: arr 3 Charlotte CHAU 4 Nov; no Oct reports.

Virginia Rail: last BWWTP 3 Oct.

Sora: BWWTP 9 Sep; Pomfret CHAU 14 Sep; last 4 BOSOC (KV).

Com. Gallinule: max 43 INWR 4 Sep; Tifft NP 13 Oct; last INWR 11 Nov (KF), record late by two days.

Am. Coot: 90, 78, 60 Tifft NP 10 Oct, 4, 11 Nov; 86 S Dayton CATT 26 Oct; max 120 DH 27 Nov.

Sandhill Crane: 3 OOWMA 1, 14 Sep, 15 Oct, 10 Nov; max 8, 7 INWR 5 Oct, 11 Nov; 2 Olean CATT 23 Nov (KN).

Black-bellied Plover: BufH 6 Sep; Barcelona Harbor CHAU 14 Sep; 1, 3 BWWTP 14, 17 Nov; last WoBSP 24-27 Sep.

Am. Golden-Plover: OOWMA 1 Sep; BWWTP 12 Sep; Aticita WYOM 19 Sep; 7 Gainesville ORLE 20 Sep; WoBSP 24-27 Sep; 2 Waterport ORLE 1 Oct; 9 Porter NIAG 4 Oct; last BOSOC.

Semipalmated Plover: max 25 OOWMA 1 Sep; 14 BWWTP 6 Sep; last BOSOC.

Killdeer: 9, 2 Cuba L ALLE 26, 30 Nov (TiL), on late side.

Spotted Sandpiper: last Buffalo NR 23 Oct (WW).

Solitary Sandpiper: Aurora ERIE 3 Oct; last OOWMA 4 Oct.

Gr. Yellowlegs: max 11, 2 INWR 1 Oct, 12 Nov; last 2 Cuba L ALLE 17 Nov.

Lesser Yellowlegs: 33, 37 OOWMA 1, 26 Sep; max 98, last 1 OOWMA 1 Oct, 10 Nov.

Ruddy Turnstone: 2 BufH 21 Sep; last DH 5 Oct; only reports.

**Red Knot (R1):** BeSP 2 Sep (DS); BufH 3 Sep (JP, JMi, WW); first Reg records since 2002.

Stilt Sandpiper: 1-2, last 2 OOWMA 1-17 Sep, 1 Oct (JMc, WW).

Sanderling: max 16 BufH 11 Sep; 2 BWWTP 26 Sep (MS), uncommon inland; 3 Hamburg ERIE 3 Oct; last Barcelona Harbor CHAU 5 Oct.

Dunlin: arr 5 OOWMA 15 Oct; UBBC 23 Oct; 2 Yates ORLE 2 Nov; 3 Wilson NIAG 10 Nov; BeSP 21-22 Nov; last Oakfield GENIE 29 Nov (PY).

Baird's Sandpiper: OOWMA 1 Sep (KF, PM); 2, 5 TWA 4, 6 Sep (WD, CM, J&AH); only reports.

Least Sandpiper: last BOSOC.

White-rumped Sandpiper: TWMA 6 Sep (J&AH), OOWMA 18 Sep (WD); only reports.

Buff-breasted Sandpiper: TWMA 4, 6 Sep (JMi, WD, J&AH); only reports.

Pectoral Sandpiper: max 14 OOWMA 26 Sep; last DH 14 Oct.

Semipalmated Sandpiper: max 12 BWWTP 12 Sep.

Short-billed Dowitcher: 3, 5, 1 OOWMA 1, 4, 17 Sep; only reports.

Wilson’s Snipe: 2 BMAC 18 Sep; INWR 25 Sep; 12 BOSOC; last Dunkirk CHAU 16 Nov.


Red-necked Phalarope: OOWMA 12 Sep (MG); 2 Buffalo NR 5 Oct (AH, SC, SB); DH 1-2 Nov (GV, ph), record late for Reg by 17 days and first for Nov.

Red Phalarope: Buffalo NR 6 Oct (SC); Cuba L ALLE 23-24 Nov (RM, JP, WW, ph), rare inland, first record from ALLE.

Red/Red-necked Phalarope: 2, 1 Buffalo NR 5, 8 Oct (AH, WD).

Pomarine Jaeger: Hamburg ERIE 4 Oct (JP, JMi, ph); rare.

Parasitic Jaeger: BufH 11 Sep, 8, 18 Oct (JP, JMi); 1, 2 Hamburg ERIE 22 Sep, 4 Oct (JP, JMi); 2 Yates ORLE 8 Oct (KF); Grand I ERIE 25 Oct (RT); max 4, 1, 1 FNSP 18 Oct, 1, 6 Nov (JP, JMi, WW, WD); good showing.

Long-tailed/Parasitic Jaeger: WoBSP 11 Sep (JP, JMi); 3 BufH 21 Sep (JP, JMi), jaeger sp: 2, 1, 1 Wilson NIAG 22, 23 Sep, 10 Oct (WD).

Black-legged Kittiwake: 2 juv Buffalo NR 5 Oct (PY, SC, MZ), only report.

Sabine’s Gull: 1-3 juv Buffalo NR 5-8 Oct (AH, PY, JP, JMi, mob); 1-2 juv NFSP 18 Oct-

*The Kingbird* 2015 March; 65 (1)
16 Nov (DG, JP, DD, JF, mob), long staying; good showing.

**Bonaparte’s Gull:** max 3700, partially leucistic Buffalo NR 6, 23 Oct (JP); 2500 BufH 25 Nov; 1200 Lewiston NR 18 Nov; 1000 NFSP 23 Nov.

**Little Gull:** 5, max 7 Buffalo NR 5, 8 Oct; Wilson NIAIAG 10 Oct; 4 NFSP 18 Oct; 2 BufH 25 Nov; 2 NF 28 Nov.

**Laughing Gull:** Buffalo NR 18-29 Oct (JP, JMi, PY, ph), rare.

**Franklin’s Gull:** Wilson NIAIAG 23 Sep (WD); less regularly than previously.

**California Gull:** ad DH 26 Nov (GV, ph).

**Herring Gull:** 478 Cuba L ALLE 24 Sep; known roost location for fall/early winter.

**Thayer’s Gull:** 2 DHSP 28 Nov (WD, BP, SB), only report.

**Iceland Gull:** arr NPP 14 Nov; Cuba L ALLE 24 Nov; max 4 NF 28 Nov; FMCS 29 Nov.

**Lesser Black-backed Gull:** WoBSP 6 Sep; 2 Lewiston Res NIAIAG 7 Sep; 2, 6 NFSP 4 Oct, 23 Nov; Cuba L ALLE 7 Oct, 14, 20, 24 Nov.

**Glaucous Gull:** arr PB 16 Nov; 3 Sturgeon Pt ERIE 28 Nov.

**Caspian Tern:** last Buffalo NR, WoBSP 8 Oct.

**Black Tern:** Buffalo NR 7 Oct (PY), only report.

**Com. Tern:** 128 FNSP 7 Sep; 463, max 1000 Buffalo NR 5, 8 Oct (AH, WD), impressive counts for Oct; 20 NFSP 20 Oct; 113, 42 Buffalo NR 17, 27 Oct; 2, last 2, 1 BeSP 22, 23 Nov (AH, CG, PY).

**Forster’s Tern:** Hamburg ERIE 2 Sep (JF); Cuba L ALLE 13 Sep (JP, ph), first for ALLE; 2, 1 Buffalo NR 6, 8 Oct (DD, JP, JMi).

**Bill Tern:** last Buffalo NR, WPBSP 8 Oct.

**Chimney Swift:** 97 Buffalo ERIE 6 Sep; last 22 Tiff NF 7 Oct.

**Ruby-throated Hummingbird:** last 2 BOSOC.

**Red-headed Woodpecker:** 1-2 at four locations CHAU 3-14 Sep; 1-3 Hamburg ERIE Oct-Nov; 7 BOSOC; only reports.

**Yellow-bellied Sapsucker:** arr AmSP, BuSP 19 Sep; Tiff NF 30 Nov.

**Merlin:** 1-2 reported from 15 loc Sep-Nov.

**Peregrine Falcon:** 1-2 reported from 9 loc Sep-Nov.

**FLYCATCHERS - WAXWINGS**

**Olive-sided Flycatcher:** PG 14 Sep, only report.

**E. Wood-Pewee:** last GENE BOSOC.

**Yellow-bellied Flycatcher:** AmSP 2, 14-18 Sep; 2 Tiff NF 12 Sep; last 2 LESP 14 Sep.

**Willow Flycatcher:** last INWR 6 Sep.

**Least Flycatcher:** last Wilson NIAIAG, 2 BuSP 22 Sep.

**E. Phoebe:** last Tonawanda ERIE 29 Oct.

**Gr. Crested Flycatcher:** last 2 AmSP 18 Sep.

**E. Kingbird:** Yates ORLE 6 Sep; last TBNP 13, 14 Sep.

**N. Shrike:** arr INWR 23 Oct; 12 other reports.

**Yellow-throated Vireo:** last INWR 6 Sep.

**Blue-headed Vireo:** arr AmSP 14 Sep; last Williamsville ERIE 21 Oct.

**Warbling Vireo:** last OOWMA 24 Sep.

**Philadelphia Vireo:** max 5, last AmSP 12 Sep, 10 Oct.

**Red-eyed Vireo:** last AmSP, FLC 7 Oct.

**Com. Raven:** E Aurora ERIE 10 Oct (JRo); Lancaster ERIE 14 Oct (JP); 2, 1 Lewiston Res NIAIAG 2, 21 Oct (JP, WW, BE); OOWMA 23 Nov (PM, KS); Tonawanda ERIE 28 Nov (AH); continuing upward trend, only reports away from Southern Tier.

**Horned Lark:** 28 Oakfield GENE 3 Sep; 35 DA 16, 29 Nov.

**Purple Martin:** 6500, max 13000, 5000, 1 BuSP 2, 6, 9, 18 Sep (AH, JW, MC); known roost location; last 2 AmSP 3 Oct (RS), late.

**Tree Swallow:** 425 Bethany GENE 4 Sep; max 1000 TWMA 6 Sep (KF); last 200 INWR 2 Oct.

**N. Rough-winged Swallow:** max 1700, last 20 NFSP 18 Sep, 20 Oct (DM, DW, JT).

**Bank Swallow:** max 150, last 50 BWTP 6, 14 Sep (DM, J&AH).

**Cliff Swallow:** BufH 11 Sep; last 2 BWTP 14 Sep; only reports.

**Barn Swallow:** max 225 BWTP 13 Sep (SC); last 6 OOWMA 18 Sep; no Oct reports.
House Wren: last BeSP 19 Oct.
Winter Wren: arr AmSP 12 Sep; max 8 WoBSP 5 Oct; BuSP, Tiff NP 30 Nov.
Marsh Wren: last 2 OOWMA 23 Nov.
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher: last AmSP, TBNP, Springville ERIE 13 Sep.
Ruby-crowned Kinglet: arr TBNP, AmSP 13 Sep; 4 locations 5-16 Nov; BeSP 23 Nov.
Veery: AmSP 22 Sep; max 1-9 night-flight calls Tonawanda ERIE 1-30 Sep (PH); last TRWMA BOSOC (RD).
Gray-cheeked Thrush: arr AmSP 6 Sep; max 12 night-flight calls Grand 1 ER 27 Sep; seven other reports 9-22 Sep; Wilson NIAG 2 Oct, AmSP 5 Oct; 3 FLC 7 Oct; Buffalo ERIE 9 Oct; last 11 BOSOC.
Swainson’s Thrush: 11, 10 AmSP 12, 16 Sep; max 100 night-flight calls Portland CHAU 14 Oct (TiL); last 2 Williamsville ERIE 1-3 Oct; last 2 TBNP, AmSP 13 Sep; 4 locations 5-16 Nov; BeSP 23 Nov.
Gray Catbird: AmSP 27 Oct; last Alfred ALLE 17 Nov.
Blue-winged Warbler: last LESP 14 Sep.
Black-throated Green Warbler: last LESP 16 Nov (TiL), record late by nine days.
Canada Warbler: last LESP 14 Sep.

LONGSPURS - WARBLERS

Lapland Longspur: arr Cambria NIAG 20 Nov; max 4, 3 Barre, Shelby ORLE 22 Nov; only reports.
Snow Bunting: arr 2 Olcott NIAG 19 Oct; max 250 Shelby ORLE 22 Nov.
N. Waterthrush: last FLC 13 Sep.
Blue-winged Warbler: last LESP 14 Sep.
Black-and-white Warbler: last 5 BOSOC.
Tennessee Warbler: last AmSP 15 Oct.
Orange-crowned Warbler: arr AmSP 26 Sep; 6 BOSOC; last Lockport NIAG 23 Oct; five other reports Sep-Oct.
Nashville Warbler: DLSP 21 Oct; 2 banded Alfred ALLE 24 Oct; last BuSP 16 Nov (PY), record late by nine days.

Connecticut Warbler: Bethany GENE 8 Oct (DB), rare.
Mourning Warbler: AmSP 1 Oct, only report.
Com. Yellowthroat: 2 BOSOC; last SPNS 2 Nov (LiH).
Hooded Warbler: last AmSP, Wilson NIAG 30 Sep.
Am. Redstart: last AmSP 12 Oct.
Cape May Warbler: last 2 Tiff NP 10 Oct.
N. Parula: last BOSOC.
Magnolia Warbler: last BMAC 11 Oct.
Bay-breasted Warbler: max 9 LESP 14 Sep; last AmSP 10 Oct.
Blackburnian Warbler: last WTSP 1 Oct.
Yellow Warbler: last 2 SUNY Fredonia CHAU 16 Sep.

TOWHEES – WEAVERS

Chipping Sparrow: SPNS 1 Nov; FNSP 15 Nov; Wilson NIAG 16 Nov; more Nov reports than usual.
Field Sparrow: Wilson NIAG 16 Nov (WD), only report beyond Oct.
Vesper Sparrow: 2 BOSOC; only reports.
Savannah Sparrow: DA 27 Nov (TiL), late.
LE CONTE’S SPARROW: INWR 22 Oct (JP, JM), Amherst ERIE BOSOC; semi-regular locations in fall.
Nelson’s Sparrow: 1, 2 INWR 2, 22-23 Oct (SB, CM; JP, JM); semi-regular locations in fall.
Fox Sparrow: arr INWR 11 Oct; 12 reports 16-28 Nov; last Cuba ALLE 29 Nov; more reports than usual for second half of Nov.
Lincoln’s Sparrow: arr SPNS 8 Sep; last Tonawanda ERIE 29 Oct (JP, WW, ph), record late by one day.

The Kingbird 2015 March; 65 (1)
White-throated Sparrow: arr Poland CHAU 7 Sep.
White-crowned Sparrow: arr LBSP 28 Sep; Olean CATT 29 Nov.
Dark-eyed Junco (J.h. oreganus): Colden ERIE 4-28 Nov (J&KL), rare, likely same indiv has returned to location for multiple winters.
Scarlet Tanager: last Fredonia CHAU, BuSP, UBNC 1 Oct.
Rose-breasted Grosbeak: 2 BOSOC; imm m Silver Creek CHAU 25, 27 Nov (LN, ph), late, at feeder.
Indigo Bunting: last 2 Fredonia CHAU, 3 WeBSP 5 Oct.
Bobolink: eight reports 4-14 Sep; max 6 INWR 11 Sep; last 6 Wethersfield WYOM BOSOC (ER!), late.
E. Meadowlark: 30 BOSOC; East Aurora ERIE 29 Nov, late and at feeder in wake of heavy lake effect snow the week prior.
Rusty Blackbird: arr BuSP 29 Sep; 291 BOSOC; max 60 INWR 25 Oct; 30 TRWMA 6 Nov; twelve reports 12-22 Nov; 2 BuH 23 Nov.
C. Grackle: max 1000 East Aurora ERIE 23 Sep; 6167 BOSOC; Tonawanda ERIE 28 Nov.
Baltimore Oriole: Tifft NP 7 Sep; ad m Forestville CHAU 23 Nov thru (SG, ph), late, at feeder well into December.
Purple Finch: 82 BOSOC; several scattered reports Oct, Nov.
Red Crossbill: no reports.
White-winged Crossbill: no reports.
Com. Redpoll: arr 50 FNSP 1 Nov (WB); 2 Shelby ORLE 21 Nov; Squaw I ERIE 27 Nov; only reports.
Pine Siskin: arr 2 Williamsville ERIE 24 Sep; 5 CHMUA 28 Sep; 18 BOSOC; 10 NFSP 20 Oct; 22 Carlton ORLE 26 Oct; 12 LBSP 2 Nov; 12 Gaines ORLE 23 Nov; max 24 Wilson NIAG 29 Nov.
Evening Grosbeak: arr Wilson NIAG 7 Nov (WD), only report.

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REGION 2—GENESEE

Robert Spahn
716 High Tower Way, Webster, NY 14580
rspahn@prodigy.net

Generally the fall of 2014 was warm and pleasant until we came to a taste of winter after the first week of November. September was warm except for a cool week mid-month, and it was the driest September since 1964. October was the third warmest in the past 30 years and, while there was light rain on 21 days, it was still pleasant and total rainfall was below normal. In November we had a series of cold air masses pushing south from the Arctic with brief warm spells between, but an overall cold average. The first local temperature dip below freezing occurred on 8 November, the fifth latest for this event on record. There was a historic snow event to our west but not in this Region. Averages and totals are: temperature – September 62.9° F, 1.1° above normal; October 53.9°, 3.8° above normal; and November 38.7°, 1.8° below normal, and precipitation – September 1.33", 2.05" below normal; October 1.89", 0.83" below normal; and November 2.41", 0.53" below normal, with 9.1" of snowfall, 1.8" above normal.

Weather effects that tie fairly easily to birding observations include: dryness continuing from August through September leading to a lack of local shorebird habitat; few and weak frontal passages near peak migration resulting in generally weak pushes of migrants, though fall arrival dates were average to
early and numbers of species reported each month high; peak counts for the passage of diving ducks and loons were either low or very late and yet to come; and bird banding numbers were generally low.

The water bird passage this fall was interesting but in many ways a bit strange. Nearly every expected species was reported; the few missing were Eurasian Wigeon, Common Eider, Barrow’s Goldeneye, and Northern Gannet, all of these uncommon to rare and the latter two recorded just after season’s end. Most species were first reported at average to early fall arrival dates, with a female King Eider record early on 13 October. However, peak counts with few exceptions were lackluster to outright poor. Looking in a bit more detail, we find all of the transient or rarer geese reported and Greater White-fronted, Ross’s, and Cackling present over an extended period. However, Snow Goose did not appear in the huge numbers of recent years through season’s end, and numbers of passing Brant were never really large. Tundra Swan arrived as expected and with most reports and the biggest counts later in the season from Conesus Lake.

There were also few large counts of puddle ducks reported, even from the Northern Montezuma WMA (NMWMA) area, where regular monitoring often finds big tallies. The best date for that group appeared to be 13 October. On Lake Ontario, we expect big counts of divers in the fall, but these were again mostly missing. The best day for higher counts was 1 November. It is interesting that now the biggest counts for many of the diving ducks are from Conesus Lake and in the early winter season. There were no days this fall with really high loon numbers reported. In late September into October, there was a large collection of Double-crested Cormorants between Irondequoit Bay and off the mouth of the Genesee River, plus peak numbers passing the Hamlin Beach lakewatch. Rarer species reported included a Pacific Loon at Hamlin Beach, Eared Grebes off the Town of Wolcott, Wayne County, and the now-expected late season Cattle Egrets, with one in the NMWMA in October and a single and three at two sites west of Rochester in November.

Among the raptors, with no focused fall count at Braddock Bay, we have only a couple of decent Red-tailed Hawk counts from there by individuals. Otherwise, we note again a season with no Black Vulture records, Osprey lingering to late October, no Northern Goshawk reports, only a few Rough-legged Hawks by season’s end, and, as highlights, two rare fall reports of immature Golden Eagles—one over Rochester on 22 October and another photographed at Oatka Creek Park on 4 November. Pulling the falcons back from their new taxonomic position, we have all three regular species in good numbers in September and October but dropping way off in November. Next, taking a quick look at the owls, we have a scarce September report of a N. Saw-whet Owl in South Conesus; Snowy Owls appearing in early November, with about 17 individuals reported by month’s end; and Short-eared Owls back at last winter’s hotspot in West Bloomfield by mid-November.

Sandhill Cranes continued in the Montezuma NWR area in large numbers through the season. The best for our Region was a piece of that big flock, 37,
found along Olmstead Rd. just north into Wayne County on 15 October. Other than a few others flying over in that area, a sighting of the usual two adults and one apparent young of the year in fields north of Honeoye Lake on 11 September was the only other report for the Region.

The shorebird picture was another one with really good variety but no particularly good counts for any species. The dry August and September left us with limited habitat except for beaches and corners of wash-up along Lake Ontario. From late September through the season extensive mudflats formed as the Lake Ontario level dropped, but these seldom attracted the usual numbers of shorebirds this fall. There were 22 species noted in October, but no notable high counts among the records. There were also no especially late departure dates for the species lingering into November. Of special note were six reports of Buff-breasted Sandpiper in September; a record early Purple Sandpiper on 12 October, though none after 1 November, a date when they more typically arrive; and Western Sandpiper being the only “regular” species missed.

There were good numbers of Parasitic Jaegers scattered through September and through 19 October, but only a single jaeger, not identified to species, reported in November. There was also an immature Long-tailed Jaeger spotted and photographed off Greece by Chris Wood on 1 September, and a lone Pomarine Jaeger on 11 October. A murre species (likely Thick-billed) spotted passing the Hamlin Beach lakewatch by Steve Taylor on 25 November would be a seventh record for the Region given a longer look or a landing nearer the observer. Among the gulls it was interesting to note good numbers of Bonaparte’s Gulls at various mudflats in October and early November, but only relatively low numbers counted passing the Hamlin Beach SP lakewatch; a coverage issue or really low numbers? Given the Bonaparte’s counts, five adult Little Gulls in the last half of October and an adult Franklin’s Gull on the mudflats at Northrup Creek (back of Long Pond, Town of Greece) were nice surprises. Other than that we had the now typical Lesser Black-backed Gulls reported through the season and the first of the Iceland and Glaucous Gull reports in late November. Only the expected four species of terns were reported, with all but Black Tern seen through typical October departure dates.

Among the non-passerine land birds, we had a rare fall report of an Eastern Whip-poor-will in September, the report scarcity mostly an issue of difficulty of detection when not calling, and a report of an Eurasian Collared-Dove at Hamlin Beach SP on 21 September, with again no reports from the Greenwell farm in Hamlin. Common Nighthawk reports were few and only through 27 September, and Ruby-throated Hummingbird barely made it into October. Among the woodpeckers, the often sought Red-headed Woodpeckers in Hamlin Beach SP departed early, and there were only a few other reports for the species from scattered locations locally.

Moving to the large passerine order, we again find nearly all expected species reported for the season. The only missing birds approaching “reasonably expected” were a couple of the warbler species that sometimes are seen into
September. There also were few real rarities, but two good ones— the Region’s second Say’s Phoebe found by Andy Guthrie near his home in Hamlin on 5 September and seen by several others, and the Region’s ninth Lark Sparrow found in Hamlin Beach SP on 16 November by Brad Carlson and seen and photographed by many through the season and on into January. Other rarer species reported included Connecticut Warbler, Clay-colored Sparrow, Nelson’s Sparrow, and Evening Grosbeak, though all were typically seen only briefly and not relocated later. As with the groupings noted earlier, there were few reports of large numbers or of major fallouts. Banding data provides a good look at passerine numbers, and few species had peak numbers or totals for the season of special note. Given that, it was interesting to note that there were 22 species of warblers reported in October and eight species lingering on into November, four of these to the second half of the month. A few of the other passerine highlights are: a late Eastern Phoebe on 17 November, Ruby-crowned Kinglets to a record late 20 November, both kinglets and Hermit Thrush banded in good numbers in October, 13 reports of Orange-crowned Warbler (two of these banded); Blackpoll Warbler back to normal numbers banded; Palm Warbler at a record late 24 November; and 945 White-throated Sparrows banded. Again this fall no Cave Swallows were reported, but checking eBird there were very few anywhere north and east of Texas this fall. There were hints from banders to the north of a major chickadee irruption to come, but it never made it to this Region. Finally, it was clearly not a winter finch year, but still there were small numbers of White-winged Crossbill, Pine Siskin, and Evening Grosbeak reported.

As usual, relative to the Monroe County Checklist (1985) fall arrival and departure distributions, most species were noted in the interquartile to first quartile for arrivals and the interquartile to fourth quartile for departures. Most dates that appeared as “record early or late” relative to these old distributions, on further checking, were found to have been recorded one to several times earlier or later in the intervening 30 years. This indicates a need to update the distributions and also illustrates that some of the extreme dates are always judgment calls in assignment to a distribution or as individuals appearing or lingering outside the distributions.

Looking to a few more numerical details, we found approximately 33,709 total eBird “records” plus about 100 additional posts per month to the geneseebirds listserv and other data such as banding totals, feeder summaries, and individual contributions. Species counts for each month exceeded the month’s most recent 10-year average: September – 222 and 205.4 respectively, October – 200 and 194.2, and November – 155 and 146.1.

CONTRIBUTORS
Jim Adams, Janet Akin, Cheryl. Arnold, John Ballou, Ted Barnett, Jessie Barry (JeB), Jim Barry (JiB), Liz Barry, Mitchell Barry, Thomas Barry, Sue Barth, Doug & Sharon Beattie, Dick Beery, Don Bemont, Steve Benedict, Lynn Bergmeyer, Barry Bermudez, Brenda Best, Michael Bochnick, John Boettcher,

**ABBREVIATIONS**

b – banded; BB – Braddock Bay, T Greece, MONR; CL – Conesus Lake, LIVI; DE – Durand-Eastman P, MONR; G – T Greece, MONR; HANA – High Acres Nature Area, T Perinton, MONR; H – T Hamlin, MONR; HB – Hamlin Beach SP, MONR; HB-YP – Yanty Creek Trail in HB; HB-WE – West End Trail in HB; HP – Hogan Pt, T Greece, MONR; IB-S – LaSalle Landing P, South end of Irondequoit Bay; ICW – Island Cottage Woods, T Greece, MONR; M – along Manitou Beach Rd NE of Parkway including the BBBO banding station, MONR; MP – Mendon Ponds County Park, T Mendon, MONR; NMWMA – Northern Montezuma Wildlife Management Area (formerly Northern
WHISTLING-DUCKS – VULTURES

Greater White-fronted Goose: arr HB 24 Oct (ST); H 25 Nov (AGu); 5 HB 30 Nov (DHor).
Snow Goose: arr 1 H 27 Sep; max 14 H 25 Nov, low max.
Snow/Ross’s Goose: 1 H 27 Sep (sev), early.
Ross’s Goose: H 30 Nov (DHor).

WHISTLING-DUCKS – VULTURES

Greater White-fronted Goose: arr HB 24 Oct (ST); H 25 Nov (AGu); 5 HB 30 Nov (DHor).
Snow Goose: arr 1 H 27 Sep; max 14 H 25 Nov, low max.
Snow/Ross’s Goose: 1 H 27 Sep (sev), early.
Ross’s Goose: H 30 Nov (DHor).

Blue-winged Teal: max 20 Greece (Sandy Ponds) 4 Oct; last 2 HANA 25 Oct.
N. Shoveler: arr 4 G (Buck Pond) 4 Oct; max 53 NMWMA (Sandhill Crane Unit) 13 Nov (IBA).
N. Pintail: max 360 SP 9 Oct.
Green-winged Teal: max 293 NMWMA (Sandhill Crane Unit) 13 Nov (IBA).

Canvasback: arr 10 HB-YC 23 Oct; max 18 Silver L WYOM 23 Nov, low max.
Redhead: max 450 CL 27 Nov, low max.
Ring-necked Duck: arr 4 MP 27 Sep (J&AH); max 120 Hemlock L 23 Nov.
Greater Scaup: max 41 HB 27 Sep, very low.
Lesser Scaup: arr 3 Groveland LIVI 3 Sep; max 211 HB 19 Oct.

Hawks: last MP 2 Nov (J&AH), late.
Great Egret: last H (Shore Acres) 16 Nov.
CATTLE EGRET (R2): NMWMA (Morgan Rd) 11 Oct (W&MR); (Hamlin/Parma Townline Rd) 9-10 Nov (AGu, mob); 3 Greece (Manitou Rd) (DT, AGu, RG, BriM, BC); continues trend of recent years.
Green Heron: last Conesus LIVI 14 Oct.
Black-crowned Night-Heron: last Greece (Salmon Creek) 16 Oct.
Black Vulture: no reports.

Hawks – Larids
N. Goshawks: DE 18 Nov (R&SS), only report.

The Kingbird 2015 March; 65 (1)
Red-tailed Hawk: 62, 91 BB 1, 6 Sep, casual counts; no focused count this fall.

Rough-legged Hawk: arr 1 imm Parma (Lighthouse Rd overlook) 2 Nov (CW); only 3rep 2-19 Nov.

Golden Eagle: 1 imm Rochester (Lake Ave) 22 Oct (AGa); 1 imm Otka Creek P 4 Nov (JAd, ph); rare in fall.

Virginia Rail: no reports.

Sora: last Greece (Salmon Crk) 7 Oct

Com. Gallinule: max 80 NMWMA (VDS) 14 Sep (SK); last Greece (Salmon Crk) 16 Oct.

Am. Coot: max 710 NMWMA (Van Dyne Spoor) 18 Oct (AGu).

Sandhill Crane: max 37 NMWMA (Olmstead Rd) 15 Oct (DC), part of large build up this fall in the Knox-Marcellus area; 3 Honeoye WMA ONTA 11 Sep (KK), same area as last sev years at this time.


Semipalmated Plover: last IB-S 10 Nov.

Killdeer: last 3 CL 30 Nov.

Spotted Sandpiper: last off Bear Crk WAYN 13 Oct.

Solitary Sandpiper: last 2 HANA 16 Oct.

Greater Yellowlegs: last 2 Perinton 12 Nov.

Lesser Yellowlegs: last Greece (Salmon Crk) 4 Nov.

Whimbrel: last HB 6, 7 Sep (mob).

Hudsonian Godwit: arr off Greece (Edgemere Dr) 1 Oct (J&B); 1 Greece (Salmon Crk) 3-11 Oct (AGu, mob).

Ruddy Turnstone: last OB 5 Oct.

Red Knot: last 2 OB 1 Sep (CW).

Stilt Sandpiper: last IB-S 13 Oct.

Sanderling: max 40 +OB 17 Sep; last OB 18 Nov.

Dunlin: arr 1 MAC 5 Sep; 1 juv SPt 5 Sep (DWh); last OB 18 Nov.


Baird’s Sandpiper: last 2 IB-S 9 Oct.

Least Sandpiper: last Perinton 27 Oct.


Buff-b breasted Sandpiper: 1 Summerville Pier 1.3 Sep (PMa); 2 H (West Fork) 4 Sep AGu; 1 HB 7 Sep (mob); 1 OB 8 Sep (RS); 1 OB 10 Sep (KG, PMa); last 1 H (West Fork) 22 Sep (AGu, ST).

Pectoral Sandpiper: last 2 Perinton 12 Nov.

Semipalmated Sandpiper: max 50 MAC 25 Sep; last SPt 16 Oct.

Short-billed Dowitcher: max 20 MAC 1 Sep; last 5 MAC 8 Sep.

Long-billed Dowitcher: last HANA 30 Oct.

Red-necked Phalarope: SPt 14,15 Sep (JW, LL), only reports.

Red Phalarope: SPt 14,15 Sep (JW); HB 14-15 Sep (AGu, mob).

Pomarine Jaeger: 1 BB – East Spat 11 Oct (KG), only report.

Parasitic Jaeger: arr 1 HB 1 Sep (AGu, JPa); 13 ind sev loc 1-22 Sep (mob); 5 rep singles HB & BB 5-19 Oct (mob).

LONG-TAILED JAEGRE: 1 imm lt off Greece (Edgemere Dr) 1 Sep (CW, ph).

jaeger species: 3 ind HB 1-12 Sep; HB 4 Oct; BB 11 Oct; last HB 14 Nov.

MURRE sp: 1 HB 25 Nov (ST), passing and dropped in too far for additional close study, likely Thick-billed.

Little Gull: arr 1 ad HB 6 Sep (AGu, et al.); 2 ad HB 19 Oct (AGu, BriM, PMa, DS); 1 ad IB-S 22 Sep (JMI, PMa, M&); 1 ad HB 22 Oct (S&RS); 1 ad HB 28 Oct (BriM).

Bonaparte’s Gull: max 317 HB 19 Oct (AGu, BriM, DS); 110 Greece (Northrup Creek 12 Oct.

FRANKLIN’S GULL: 1 ad Greece (Northrup Crk) 8 Oct (J&AH).

Herring Gull: max 1848 HB 24 Nov (DT), good count.

Iceland Gull: arr 1 w HB 25 Nov (S&RS).

Lesser Black-backed Gull: OB 8, 17 Sep; 6 ind sev loc Oct; HB 16 Nov; IB-S 22, 24 Nov.


Great Black-backed Gull: max 50 OB 14 Sep.

Caspian Tern: last IB-S 9 Oct.

Black Tern: last 3 Hilton 17 Sep (RCl).

Com. Tern: max 54 HB 17 Sep (sev), good count; last 2 HB 23 Oct.

Forster’s Tern: last 2, 1 IB-S 8, 12 Oct.

PIGEONS – PARROTS

Eurasian Collared-Dove: 1 HB 21 Sep (AGu, BriM); flyby, only report.

Yellow-billed Cuckoo: last NMWMA (Van Dyne Spoor) 27 Sep.

Snowy Owl: arr T Wolcott WAYN 4 Nov (W&M) approx. 17 ind sev loc 4-30 Nov.

Short-eared Owl: arr 1 W Bloomfield (Sand & Taft Rd area) 15 Nov (K5); max 7 W Bloomfield (Sand & Taft Rd area) 28 Nov (K5).

N. Saw-whelt Owl: 1 South Conesus 17 Sep (KC), rarely reported at this time.

The Kingbird 2015 March; 65 (1)
E. Whip-poor-will: 1 M (Owl Woods) 19 Sep (ST), seldom reported when not calling.
Chimney Swift: max 100 Rochester 6 Sep (DB, JB); 180 York Central School 20 Sep (JK); 150 Greece 25 Sep (R&S), last 14 York Central School 1 Oct (JK).
Ruby-throated Hummingbird: last 1 County Rd 34 ONTA 8 Oct; total b 9 M thru 7-25 Sep.
hummingbirds sp: Rochester (Lake Ave) 20 Oct (AGa), late date.
Red-headed Woodpecker: max 9 HANA 14 Oct (BCad), unusual loc.
Am. Kestrel: max 40+ Nations Rd area 6 Sep (ST), good count.
Merlin: 16 rep, 18 ind sev loc Sep; total 12 sev loc Oct; total 3 sev loc 6-26 Nov.
Peregrine Falcon: 14 rep of 16 ind sev loc Sep; total 3 sev loc 19-22 Oct; total 2 two loc 2, 20 Nov.

FLYCATCHERS – WAXWINGS
Olive-sided Flycatcher: MP 1 Sep (J&AH); last MP 4 Sep (CS).
E. Wood-Pewee: last Casey P T Ontario WAYN 2 Oct.
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher: last 1b M 25 Sep.
Willow Flycatcher: last 1 HB 18 Sep.
Least Flycatcher: last 1 Leigh Trail 4 Oct (JGu), late.
E. Phoebe: H 17 Nov (AGu, RG), late.
SAY’S PHOEBE: H (Jacob’s Rd) 5 Sep (AGu, sev, ph), 2nd Reg record.
Great Crested Flycatcher: last HB 14 Sep.
E. Kingbird: last Geneseo 16 Sep.
Yellow-throated Vireo: last 12 HB 17 Sep.
Warbling Vireo: last 1 Ganyard Hill Rd ONTA M 28 Sep.
Red-eyed Vireo: last 1b M 18 Oct; total b 41 M 1 Sep - 13 Oct (BBBO).
Fish Crow: max 16 OB 10 Sep (RS); apparently breeding in the general area.
Purple Martin: max 125 MAC 1 Sep; last 6 MAC 17 Sep.
Tree Swallow: max 1750 Walworth WAYN 25 Sep (DS); last 1 NMWMA (Morgan Rd) 26 Oct.
N. Rough-winged Swallow: max 42 MAC 19 Sep, low max; last IB-S 25 Oct (DS), late.
Bank Swallow: last MAC 6 Oct.
Barn Swallow: last IB-S 23 Oct.
Black-capped Chickadee: total b 93 M 19 Sep-31 Oct.
Red-breasted Nuthatch: no irruption.
Brown Creeper: max b 23 M 12 Oct; total b 88 M 21 Sep-31 Oct (BBBO).
House Wren: last 1 Rush Oakenings 11 Oct.
Winter Wren: arr 1-2 sev loc 14 Sep; total b 67 M 19 Sep-30 Oct; max 15 HB-West End 2 Oct (RS).
Marsh Wren: last BB (Salmon Crk) & IB-S 29 Sep.
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher: last 1 HB 15 Sep.
Golden-crowned Kinglet: arr 1b M 26 Sep; 46 HB-YC 30 Sep (RS); 54 M (Owl Woods) 11 Oct (KH); max b 71 M 12 Oct; total b 331 M 26 Sep-31 Oct (BBBO).
Ruby-crowned Kinglet: arr 1b M 12 Sep; 66b M 11 Oct (BBBO); max b 111 M 12 Oct (BBBO); total b 443 M 12 Sep-27 Oct; total 11 sev loc 1-26 Nov, many for so late; last 1 IB-S 26 Nov (JR), Reg record late.
Veery: last HB - West End 2 Oct.
Gray-cheeked Thrush: max 20+ M (Owl Woods) 19 Sep (ST); 19 HB – West 2 Oct (RS); max b 11 M 26 Sep; total b 79 M 4 Sep- last 8 Oct.
Gray-cheeked/Bicknell’s Thrush: max b 4 M 26 Sep; total b 31 M 14 Sep; last 11 Oct.
Swainson’s Thrush: max 60 H (Jacobs Rd) 13 Sep (AGu); max b 15 M 24 Sep; total b 128 M 1 Sep- last 19 Oct.
Hermit Thrush: arr M-Owl Woods 7 Sep; max b 44 M 12 Oct; total b 248 M 25 Sep-31 Oct; 8 Webster P 22 Nov (RS), many for so late.
Wood Thrush: last BB (Burger P) 12 Oct.
Am. Robin: max 277 CL Inlet LIVI 28 Oct (KC), low max.
Gray Catbird: max 28 Greece (Beatty Pt) 8 Sep (JeB, CW); total b 116 M 1 Sep-12 Oct, also 117 b in Aug; last DE 27 Nov (LM).
Brown Thrasher: last MP 24 Nov (KC), late.
Am. Pipit: arr 2 HB 5 Sep; max 100 NMWMA (Olmstead Rd) 15 Oct.
Bohemian Waxwing: 1 Brown Rd T Wolcott WAYN 28 Nov (W&M), only report.
Cedar Waxwing: max 100 HB 3 Nov, low max.

LONGSPURS – WARBLERS
Lapland Longspur: arr 1 HB 26 Sep (AGu).
Snow Bunting: arr 1 Greece (Back Pd) & 2 HB 19 Oct; max 520 H 23 Nov. (AGu).
Ovenbird: last 1b M 12 Oct.
N. Waterthrush: last 1b M 26 Sep.

The Kingbird 2015 March; 65 (1) 35
Golden-winged Warbler: last 1 M (Owl Woods) 21 Sep (JR), Reg record late.
Blue-winged Warbler: last 1 HB-YC & MP 7 Sep.
“Brewster’s” Warbler: last 1b M 6 Sep, late.
Black-and-white Warbler: last 1 f DE 20 Nov (ph via JAd), late.
Tennessee Warbler: last 1 Oatka Creek P 7 Oct.
Orange-crowned Warbler: arr Oatka Creek P 19 Sep; T Gates 22 Sep; MP 27 Sep; HB 29 Sep; MP 4 Oct; Hemlock-Canadice SF 5 Oct; HANA 10 Oct; IB-S & Greece 17 Oct; 1b M 20 Oct; 1b M 21 Oct; NMWMA (Van Dyne Spoor) 26 Oct; last 2 HB 8 Nov (AGu), late.
Nashville Warbler: total b 30 7 Sep – 2 Nov; last 1b M 2 Nov (BBBO), late.
Connecticut Warbler: arr 1b M 8 Sep; 1b M 17 Sep; last 1 HANA 8 Oct (DH fide DS).
Mourning Warbler: last 1 M (Owl Wods) 29 Sep.
Com. Yellowthroat: total b 58 1 Sep – 6 Oct; last 1 Nunda LIVI 29 Nov (KB), late.
Hooded Warbler: last 1 HB-West 29 Sep.
Am. Redstart: total b 45 1 Sep – 8 Oct, 46 additional b in Aug; last 1b M 8 Oct.
Cape May Warbler: last 1 HB 4 Oct.
N. Parula: last 1 Twin Cedars Environ, Area LIVI 8 Oct.
Magnolia Warbler: max b 24 M 14 Sep; total b 145 M 1 Sep - last 12 Oct, 49 additional in Aug.
Bay-breasted Warbler: last 1b M 27 Sep.
Blackburnian Warbler: last 1 MP 4 Oct.
Yellow Warbler: last 1 Rochester (Lucien Morin P) 20 Sep.
Chestnut-sided Warbler: last 1 MP, 1 Oct.
Blackpoll Warbler: max b 23 M 20 Sep; total b 188 M 2 Sep - 14 Oct (BBBO); last 1 MP 19 Oct (J&AH), late.
Black-throated Blue Warbler: total b 32 M 12 Sep - last 20 Oct.
Palm Warbler: last 1 H (Jacobs Rd) 24 Nov (AGu), Reg record late.
Pine Warbler: last 1 HB – campground 2 Nov (CW), late.
Yellow-rumped Warbler: max 25 HANA 4 Oct (DS); last 2 H (Jacobs Rd) 23 Nov (AGu), late.
Black-throated Green Warbler: last 1 H 2 Nov (CW), late.
Canada Warbler: last 1 M (Owl Woods) 16 Sep.
Wilson’s Warbler: total b 32 1 Sep – 19 Oct; last 1 Beechwoods SP WAYN 21 Sep.

TOWHEES – WEAVERS
Am. Tree Sparrow: arr 1b M 19 Oct.
Chipping Sparrow: last Honeoye Falls 29 Nov (BC), late.
Field Sparrow: last 2b M 31 Oct.
Vesper Sparrow: last Parma (Bennett Rd Preserve) 4 Oct (AGu).
Savanah Sparrow: last Genesee 19 Nov (JS), late.
LARK SPARROW: 1 ad HB 16 Nov thru (BC, mob, ph), 9th Reg record.
NELSON’S SPARROW (R2): IB-S 20 Oct (KH), only report.
Fox Sparrow: arr 1b M & 1 HB-West 12 Oct; last Rochester 29 Nov (JL), Reg record late.
Lincoln’s Sparrow: last MAC 19 Oct (LL), late.
White-crowned Sparrow: arr T Gates 21 Sep.
Dark-eyed Junco: max 100 HB 23 Oct (R&SS); max b 85 M 19 Oct; total b 190 M 19 Sep – 30 Oct.
Scarlet Tanager: last Cumming NC ONTA 27 Sep.
Rose-breasted Grosbeak: last Rochester (Highland P) 4 Oct.
Indigo Bunting: last HB 2 Oct.
Bobolink: last BB 23 Sep.
E. Meadowlark: last Genesee Co. Airport & T Henrietta 22 Nov, late.
Rusty Blackbird: max 150 Oatka Creek P 16 Oct (JAd); arr & max 150 HANA 15 Sep (PMa); last Honeoye Falls 27 Nov (BC).
White-winged Crossbill: arr 2 HB – YC 8 Nov (S&RS); 1 T Ontario WAYN 25-26 Nov (JW).
Pine Siskin: arr HB 20 Sep; max b 72 24 Oct; max 146 HB 28 Oct (BriM), Ag.
Am. Goldfinch: max b 52 M 27 Oct; max 182 HB 28 Oct, low max.
Evening Grosbeak: 1 South Conesus 8 Sep (KC), early; 3 T Canadice ONTA 25 Nov (JS).

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REGION 3—FINGER LAKES

No report was received for Region 3 this season.

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REGION 4—SUSQUEHANNA

William Kuk
26 Esther Avenue, Binghamton, NY 13903
ckennykuk@stny.rr.com

September 2014 was slightly warmer and drier than normal. October was about average precipitation-wise and two and one-half degrees warmer than average, while November was three degrees cooler than the norm and somewhat drier than average. However, at the end of November, there was a significant snowstorm that dropped nine inches but was preceded by a couple of days of unseasonably high temperatures.

Given the mild October weather, one would not have expected waterfowl to be coming through early, but a flock of Snow Geese and seven Brant were spotted in flight on 11 October from a vantage point in Chenango County. Black, Surf, and White-winged Scoters were seen at various reservoirs in the Region in October and November with an impressive 65 Black Scoters seen on Pepacton Reservoir on 2 November. This is a good variety and number of sea ducks for an inland location. Ruddy Ducks also made a good appearance, with 35 seen in Dorchester Park. Lance Verderame spotted twelve Long-tailed Ducks on Cannonsville Reservoir, which is a high number for our area.

Along with the annual reappearance of Great Egrets in the Region, a Cattle Egret was spotted and photographed in Dorchester Park by Glenn Wilson on 7 October. Black-crowned Night-Herons were also seen and photographed in Dorchester Park and the nearby Upper Lisle area of Broome County in late September and mid November, respectively.

Moving on to raptors, Andy Mason reports that numbers from the Franklin Mountain hawk watch were somewhat down this year. The total count was 4,981 raptors, which was 6% below the 13-year average of 5,298. However Broad-winged Hawks were 29% above their 13-year averages, and on 17 September, 427 Broad-wings were counted, which was the high daily total for the season. The high count for last year was 916 also on 17 September. The total number of Bald Eagles at 174 was 12% above average. Osprey recorded at 53 was a slight improvement over last year’s record low of 49. Northern Harriers, Red-tailed Hawks, Sharp-shinned Hawks, and Cooper’s Hawks were all down significantly from their 13-year averages. Golden Eagles were also down from their average, but up from last year with 147 tallied. On both 2 November and 1 December 14 Golden Eagles were sighted. One aspect of the decline noted
above is that the observation hours in 2014 were 22% below the 13-year average.

Regarding shorebirds, a Baird’s Sandpiper appeared at Dorchester Park on 18 September and was photographed by George Chiu. In Cortland County an American Golden-Plover was seen by Chris Wood at West River Road, which borders the Tioughnioga River. A Lesser Black-backed Gull was seen at a gravel pit in Cortland County on 16 October. There were also numerous sightings of Bonaparte’s Gulls in the Region, which contrasts with last fall’s lone sighting.

Continuing the trend of declining Common Nighthawk numbers, there were only three reports from the entire Region which were from the Binghamton area in early September, and one from Chenango County. Last fall we had no reports of Chimney Swifts in the Region, but this year we had a report of 100 on 7 September in Binghamton going to roost, as well as a few other reports of flocks of Chimney Swifts.

There was a **Rufous Hummingbird** coming to a feeder in Smyrna (Chenango County) from 25 September to 1 October, which was well-documented with photos and then was banded. It was determined to be a hatch year female. The last Ruby-throated Hummingbird departed on 27 September.

Lapland Longspurs were found in good numbers, six!, by Marshal Iliff in Spencer on 20 November (well, in fields near Spencer). A flock of 25 Snow Buntings was seen in Glimmerglass State Park on 22 November.

Warbler diversity continued to be good, with 27 species recorded. Last year’s total was 28. Several observers were able to see an Orange-crowned Warbler at the Lime Hollow Nature Center. There were also two sightings of Canada Warblers in the Region.

There was one report of a Vesper Sparrow on 4 October found near West State Road in Cortland County. On 25 October, American Tree Sparrows made their first appearance of the season at Upper Lisle Park. A flock of 27 Rusty Blackbirds was reported from the pleasingly named Song Lake in Cortland County, and there were fifteen other scattered reports of this declining species.

There were 30 or so reports of Pine Siskins, which reflect the biannual appearance of this species. There were also a couple of sightings of Evening Grosbeaks. However, no Common Redpolls were reported.

In summary, 200 species were reported with some interesting rarities for the Region. I also want to acknowledge and thank Dave Wheeler for the use of his software SwanSwanHummimgbird which is used to sort eBird data and to identify arrivals, last dates, and high counts.

**CONTRIBUTORS**

Diane Allison, Catherine Barron, Marty Borko, Ted Buhl, George Chiu, Anne Clark, Andy Cooper, Larry Dake, Robert Dewing, Delaware-Otsego Audubon Soc., Nick & Ailsa Donnelly, Renee DePrato, Jessica Ewing, Elizabeth Frascatore, Fred Fries, Louise Gomez, Lisa Gorn, Bob Grajewski, Derek Green,

ABBREVIATIONS

AqPk – Aquaterra P, BROO; CanL – Canadarago L, OTSE; CannR – Cannonsville Res, DELA; DorP – Dorchester P, BROO; FMHW – Franklin Mt. Hawkwatch, DELA; LHNC – Lime Hollow Nature Center, CORT; MHL – Michigan Hollow L, TIoG; OtsL – Otsego L, OTSE; UL – Upper Lisle, BROO; WRRd – West River Rd, Marathon, CORT.

WHISTLING-DUCKS – VULTURES

Snow Goose: max 165 Reservoir Hill Rd CHEN 11 Oct.
Cackling Goose: DorP 9-19 Nov, mob.
Tundra Swan: max 10 Follet Hill Rd CHEN 9 Nov.
White-winged Scoter: Balsam Swamp SF CHEN 26 Oct; 3 other rep.
Black Scoter: max 65 Pepacton Res DELA 2 Nov.

Osprey: total 53 FMHW, 60% below avg.
Bald Eagle: total 174 FMHW, 12% above avg; many other rep; very widespread.
N. Harrier: total 39 FMHW, 45% below avg.
Sharp-shinned Hawk: total 413 FMHW, 26% below avg.

Cooper’s Hawk: total 51 FMHW, 53% below avg.
N. Goshawk: total 4 FMHW, 83% below avg.

Red shouldered Hawk: total 29 FMHW, 51% below avg.

Broad-winged Hawk: total 1842 FMHW, 29% above avg.

Red-tailed Hawk: total 1525 FMHW, 23% below avg; many other rep.

Rough-legged Hawk: total 1 FMHW, 89% below avg; a few scattered reports from the Region in late Nov.

Golden Eagle: total 147 FMHW, 15% below avg.

Virginia Rail: Spencer L TIOG 23 Sep; Daisy Hollow Rd CORT 27 Sep.
Sora: OtRd CHEN 14 Sep; Daisy Hollow Rd CORT 27 Sep; MHL 30 Sep.


The Kingbird 2015 March; 65 (1) 39
PIGEONS – PARROTS
N. Saw-whet Owl: Gee Brook SF CORT 11 OCT, responded to tape.
Com. Nighthawk: 2 rep BROO; 1 rep CHEN; all rep early Sep.
Chimney Swift: max 100 flying into a tower by the railroad station Binghamton BROO 7 Sep, roosting.
Ruby-throated Hummingbird: last River Rd DELA 27 Sep.
RUFIOUS HUMMINGBIRD: Smyrna CHEN 25 Sep to 1 Oct, feeder, photos, banded, HY fem.
Am. Kestrel: total 61 FMHW, 42% below avg.
Merlin: total 22 FMHW, 13% below avg; 10 other rep.
Peregrine Falcon: total 11 FMHW, 33% below avg; many rep from Binghamton BROO of resident downtown pair.

FLYCATCHERS – WAXWINGS
Horned Lark: max 55 Spencer TIOG 20 Nov.
Brown Creeper: 76 rep; widespread, interesting species.
Gray-cheeked Thrush: max night flight 16 Rt 392 CORT 27 Sep (MI).
Swainson’s Thrush: max night flight 34 Rt 392 CORT 27 Sep (MI).
Am. Pipit: max 150 DorP 5 Nov.

LONGSPURS – WARBLERS
Lapland Longspur: max 6 Spencer TIOG 20 Nov; UL 9 Nov.
Snow Bunting: max 25 Glimmerglass SP OTSE 22 Nov.
Orange-crowned Warbler: LHNC 4-12 Oct (mob).
Canada Warbler: 2 AqPk 14 Sep; Long Pond SF CHEN 14 Sep.

TOWHEES - WEAVERS
Vesper Sparrow: West State Rd CORT 4 Oct.
Nelson’s Sparrow: MHL 19 Oct.
Rusty Blackbird: max 27 Song L CORT 5 Nov; 15 other rep with small numbers.
Pine Siskin: max 34 Perkins Pond SF CHEN 23 OCT; 34 Bridge St Downsville DELA 1 NOV; 30+ rep, large increase from last year.
Evening Grosbeak: DELA 3 Nov; Harpursville CHEN 9 Nov, flyover.

REGION 5—ONEIDA LAKE BASIN

Matt Perry
3787 Dawes Ave., Clinton, NY 13323
mperry63@roadrunner.com

David Wheeler
20 Waterbury Dr., North Syracuse, NY 13212
tigger64@aol.com

The fall season was warmer and somewhat drier than normal with relatively few storms systems directly affecting the Region. In September the average temperature in Syracuse was 63.8° F which is 1.8° warmer than usual. Total rainfall for the month was 1.6", which is 2.09" less than normal. In terms of temperatures, October provided the greatest departure from the norm, with an average of 54.9°, which is fully 4.3° warmer than normal. October saw 4.54" of rain in Syracuse, which is only slightly more than average. The greatest 24-hour period of rainfall took place on 15-16 October and amounted to 1.7". In November the average temperature reverted to being nearly a degree cooler, at 39.7°. Rainfall was down more than an inch and the snowfall total was 11".
Maximum snow depth in Syracuse was 5" on 29 November. In the Adirondack village of Old Forge, Gary Lee reported that 10" of snow fell on 19 November. Temperatures there hovered around 10° in the final week of the period.

This fall the winds that birders rely on to usher migrants by our hills and lakeshores and to the Region’s traditional staging areas were fickle at best and afforded few remarkable days of observing. Although most expected species were represented, the high tallies of waterfowl, with few exceptions, were unimpressive. On some of the more sizable water bodies like Oneida Lake, occasional large rafts of ducks were present, but too far out to be accurately identified in scopes. Data showed the high count for “scaup species” was far greater than for either Greater or Lesser Scaup. Maximum numbers for virtually all waterfowl species were low, with some exceptions. The sweet spot for observing Brant flights was the north lookout at Derby Hill, where on the morning of 19 October, Bill Purcell counted 2,185. The same morning 456 Black Ducks, 352 White-winged Scoters, and 194 Long-tailed Ducks were tallied. There were only two sightings of American Bittern for the season, with two birds seen at Sandy Pond on 4 October. Great Egrets were thin on the ground but on 17 September nine were counted near Loop Road in the eastern section of Montezuma NWR. Black-crowned Night-Herons were again found at Onondaga Lake, but none lingered beyond 13 October. Two were also seen at Sterling Nature Center on 27 September.

Migrating raptors were not plentiful in the Region, and there were few notable sightings. Hawk watching on south winds, a juvenile Mississippi Kite was seen and photographed by David Wheeler and Jim Tarolli as it flew east over Derby Hill’s North Lookout. At the Bishop Road Hawk Watch west of Pulaski, Bill Purcell did have at least one really good day. Northeast wind is the magic one for raptor flights at the spot, and those were the conditions on 22 October. Logging 6.5 hours of effort that day, Purcell racked up decent counts of Turkey Vulture (1,607), Golden Eagle (2), Bald Eagle (10), Northern Harrier (14), Sharp-shinned Hawk (18) and Red-tailed Hawk (598). 2,570 American Crows were also taking advantage of favorable winds. Jean Soprano reported that on 26 November an adult female Cooper’s Hawk was brought into her wildlife rehabilitation center in Pennellville (Kindred Kingdom Wildlife Center - KKWC). The hawk had flown into an open chicken pen where it became trapped. Somehow the raptor remained there undetected for around two weeks. It surely would have perished but the pen was stocked with chickens! She managed to polish off four of her chicken roommates before finally being discovered by the owners of the poultry. By that time the hawk had effectively destroyed its own primary and tail feathers by trying to escape through the chicken wire. The Coopers Hawk remains at the KKWC facility, but is expected to be released after it regrows its flight feathers. Linda Salter contributed the only Northern Goshawk sighting for the season, which does little to alleviate concerns about that declining species. Not counting Red-tailed Hawks, buteo numbers were low. Only seven reports of Red-shouldered Hawks were received.
A total of around 16 Rough-legged Hawks was reported from across the Region, which is not a lot. Given the apparent spike in the population of voles and other small rodents in parts of the Region, a greater influx of Rough-legs could easily be supported.

This fall only very modest numbers of the expected shorebird species were encountered, and they were almost exclusively found on the Lake Ontario shoreline—primarily at Fair Haven and to a lesser degree at Sandy Pond. In our species synopsis, American Golden-Plover, Red Knot and White-rumped Sandpiper are represented by single individuals. Other “common” species like Lesser Yellowlegs and Greater Yellowlegs had maximum numbers of three and four respectively. On the brighter side, between 3-9 November, one and sometimes two Purple Sandpipers were found at the traditional spot on the south side of the breakwall at Fair Haven. As is too often the case in recent years, Lake Delta was never drawn down and virtually no shorebirds were reported.

Jim D’Angelo, Director of the Sterling Nature Center, announced that as a trial the Center had begun drawing down one of their ponds in an effort to create shorebird habitat. It is not known how successful the attempt was, but the editors of this report applaud the concept. When habitat is available (often inadvertently, when farm fields become flooded) shorebirds will take advantage of it, including sometimes sizable flocks that feature good species diversity. Perhaps this sort of wetland management for shorebirds could be taken up as a worthy cause by the Region’s Wildlife Management Areas or bird conservation organizations.

Numbers of gulls and their allies were also wanting this fall. The Madison County Landfill, often a hotspot for gull watching, was unproductive and/or poorly covered; our data shows few noteworthy occurrences there. At Derby Hill on 11 September, Kevin McGann counted 12 Parasitic Jaegers, virtually the Region’s entire allotment for the season as it turned out. Also from Derby Hill, Gerry Smith reported a Black-legged Kittiwake during the first week of November, the only sighting. Little Gull was seen a few times throughout fall during lakewatches, and Wade and Melissa Rowley reported one flying by Fair Haven. Sightings of Iceland Gull, Lesser Black-backed Gull, and Glaucous Gull were infrequent, and no large gull movements were reported from the Ontario lakeshore. On 24 November, Dave Wheeler and Jim Tarolli photographed a probable Black-headed Gull flying west near the breakwall at Fair Haven. The bird was not studied in the field and inferring identity from photographs can be tricky business, but it did show an all-orange/red bill which Bonapartes’ should never have. At the same spot, Wheeler was lucky to find seven Forster’s Terns flying together on 7 October, an excellent count for the Region.

The Snowy Owl that summered in the Region continued at a Town of Clay shopping plaza until 9 November, when the oft-photographed bird was found perched on a low fence and in desperate shape. At the time it was presumed hit by a car. The faltering bird was captured and brought to KKWC for rehabilitation where it was determined to be severely malnourished and missing.
PHOTO GALLERY
Fall 2014

Cassin’s Kingbird, Floyd Bennett Field, Kings, 25 Nov 2014, © Klemens Gasser.

The Kingbird 2015 March; 65 (1)
Cassin’s Kingbird, Floyd Bennett Field, Kings, 25 Nov 2014, © Doug Gochfeld.

Common Ground-Dove, Jones Beach, Nassau, 29 Nov 2014, © Stan Furtak.
Le Conte’s Sparrow, Floyd Bennett Field, Kings, 30 Nov 2014, © Doug Gochfeld.

Henslow’s Sparrow, Riis Park, Queens, 23 Nov 2014, © Andrew Baksh.

The Kingbird 2015 March; 65 (1)
Northern Wheater, Plumb Beach, Kings, 2 Oct 2014, © Stan Furtak.


Fox Sparrow, Loudonville, Albany, 16 Nov 2014, © Scott Stoner.
Marbled Godwit, Jones Beach, Nassau, 25 Nov 2014, © Sue Barth.

Figure 1 (left). Adult male Blue Grosbeak at Fresh Kills Park, Richmond, 17 July 2014. Photo © Pearl Cales.

Figure 2 (right). Blue Grosbeak chick at Fresh Kills Park, Richmond, 30 July 2014. Photo © Michelle Donohue. See article pp. 7-9.
a rear talon on the back of one foot (a crucial appendage for securing prey). Unfortunately the bird was deemed too far gone and had to be euthanized. During its summer stay, which was not particularly hot, the bird never showed any obvious distress which might be attributed to weather. One could wonder if the season had an indirect negative impact in some way on the bird’s health, but the editors continue to recommend against intervention for out-of-season Snowies when the bird is not otherwise showing signs of distress. Interestingly, another Snowy was reported back at the same location within a few weeks but didn’t linger. Soprano also reported that an immature Barred Owl, which came into KKWC from a DeWitt park on 8 September, suffered from what she termed a most unusual birth defect and one which could only be revealed by x-ray. The bird was missing the bones and talons from its rear-facing toe on both feet. Though the missing talons were clear to the unaided eye, the presence of normal flesh on the toes masked the deformity. A handicap of this nature would make hunting virtually impossible for this individual and explained the emaciated state of the bird. Soprano speculated that the bird’s condition wouldn’t have become acute until after its parents had ceased feeding it. Could it have perched? On 13 September a presumptive Long-eared Owl was located at Howland Island, and, encouragingly, there were reports from four separate locations of Northern Saw-whet Owls. David Cesari found one in Rome on 6 October while another returned to a traditional spot at Beaver Lake Nature Center on 24 October.

Gregg Dashnau continued his study of Common Nighthawks that use Three Rivers WMA as a migratory stopover site, with very interesting results. Tirelessly observing over 54 nights (beginning 15 August) the count continued from summer with a peak of 54 birds for fall on 1 September (refer to the Summer 2014 Region 5 Kingbird report for August totals). Since some birds were roosting at the site, total numbers would not reflect an exact count of distinct migrants, but Dashnau estimated ~350 different birds may have been involved over the whole migration. Following several more good counts in early September, the number of birds seen feeding each night, starting on 6 September and continued through the end of the month, stabilized at 12-20. Other birders enjoyed the spectacle, sometimes starting an hour before sunset, and often featuring close birds. Presumably all juveniles, the birds continued far later than expected and survived some nasty evenings by nighthawk standards. The number seen quickly dwindled when cooler weather arrived in earnest, and the last two were seen on 5 October. After two days with no nighthawks, Dashnau wrapped up for the season with a summary and bar-charts of the count which capture Three Rivers as a significant migratory stopover habitat for this declining species. It’s surmised that the birds follow upstate New York's extensive system of connected rivers and lakes, and that the buggy 100 Acre Marsh (aka Green Pond) serves as a navigational waypoint, roosting, and feeding area. Did lingering birds eventually continue their migration or did they perish when moths became scarce? Probably only the birds know. A final note of interest: while normally very vocal during spring and summer, none were
heard making “peent” calls during the survey period, only a soft buzzy contact call between birds was heard.

There were 16 total reports of Peregrine Falcons in the Region, almost all migrants. The resident pairs in both Syracuse and Utica were observed through the end of the period. The last of three offspring of the Utica pair finally departed her parent’s territory during the first week of September for points unknown. A **White-eyed Vireo** found on 2 November in the brush around Derby Hill was a nice discovery by Wayne Fidler. His “spishing” drew the rarity out into the open where it afforded great views but apparently had places to go and was not relocated. A reported lack of mast in the northern forest likely was the cause for some typical wintering species to vacate the area in favor of more southern and possibly western regions. Though data doesn’t suggest an irruption of Red-breasted Nuthatches, numbers do indicate a significant movement of Blue Jays. Repeating his efforts from last fall, Mickey Scilingo devoted time to counting Blue Jays migrating over his Constantia residence. On 21 September, he reported that the jays “passed over in multiple waves and at several different elevations, with most moving east to west, which is typical of fall migration movement at this end of Oneida Lake.” In just over three hours Scilingo counted 1,309 Blue Jays migrating. A few days later, on the morning of the 24th, he noted a more substantial movement of jays. Again they flew in multiple levels, but this time they were flying in a near-constant stream. In 30 minutes he counted 1,824 jays and was certain he wasn’t getting them all. Forty-five minutes spent counting on the morning of the 25th yielded another 1,400 Blue Jays, and 1,272 were tallied the next day. Taken together, between 21 September and 3 October, Scilingo had counted 7,652 Blue Jays passing along the shore of Oneida Lake. Within that same time frame, on 23 September, Bill Purcell counted 1,412 flying over his Hastings residence.

Another fantastic bird and first Region 5 record was a **Townsend’s Solitaire** found by Brian White on 22 November at his own Chickadee Hill Wildlife Sanctuary located in Erieville in Southern Madison County. White had previous experience with this species in the West and was confident in his ID of the bird, which didn’t linger long enough to provide good substantiating evidence. Lack of food, and specifically a lack of juniper berries in the area, gave little hope the bird would return. Miraculously, a week later on 30 November, White relocated the Solitaire in the small marsh near his driveway. It continued into the winter period and was enjoyed by many grateful birders. There were four reports of single Gray-cheeked Thrushes. On 30 September while birding the Onondaga Lake Creek Walk, Dennis Anderson was fortunate to find a Gray-cheeked in close proximity to a Swainson’s Thrush, which served to help clinch the identification of both species.

Snow Bunting and Horned Lark numbers seemed low this fall. Lapland Longspur showed at six different locations and occasionally in the company of American Pipits. There were at least two notable movements of neotropicals reported. On 7 September Brenda Best estimated more than 100 birds comprised
the mixed flock foraging around her Durhamville residence. The birds’ persistent flitting and reshuffling made them difficult to count; besides two Philadelphia Vireos, an impressive 18 warbler species (including Cape May) were ultimately singled out of the crowd. Doubtless, some of the season’s high counts might have derived from that eclectic flock if the birds themselves had been more cooperative! On 12 September a second wave was noted by birders. On that day a long hike at Three Rivers WMA enabled Gregg Dashnau to find four Philadelphia Vireos, three Lincoln’s Sparrows, and 16 warbler species including 11 Wilson’s. Joe Brin and Bill Purcell came across a similar spread of species at Beaver Lake Nature Center. In Southern Oneida County, Matt Perry noted that Tennessee Warblers are becoming far more commonly seen in migration. Just a few years ago only a handful of Tennessees might be encountered during the entire fall migration period, but now they are reliably found within foraging flocks. Perry also noted that the numbers of Black-throated Green Warblers traveling in these flocks have been greatly reduced. A very late female Northern Parula was found by Wayne Fidler at Derby Hill on 8 November. It was seen and photographed by multiple observers before departing on the 12th. Two days later, an unconfirmed report of the species on Onondaga Hill in Syracuse could possibly refer to the same bird continuing its journey southward.

Janet McGraw noticed a late grosbeak at her Syracuse feeders on 17 November. Rose-breasted occasionally lingers but Black-headed is also a possibility that should be considered. Photographs are essential for what can be a very tough ID. There were numerous reports from across the Region of Fox Sparrows remaining through the end of the period, which may represent a growing trend for that species. On 8 October Drew Weber found and photographed a female/juvenile Dickcissel in a weedy field alongside Onondaga Lake’s inner harbor. High wind made things difficult for observers later in the day but some caught a glimpse. Blackbird congregations again reached immense proportions in some of the Region’s wetlands. At Clay Marsh on 4 November, David Wheeler was presented with a “cloud” of mostly Red-winged Blackbirds flying to roost. He estimated the total flock at around 40,000. Common Grackles and Rusty Blackbirds also contributed, but it was impossible to accurately count or estimate fractions by species. Large flocks of primarily Red-winged Blackbirds were tallied at Three Rivers WMA and at two other locations in Madison County. This fall the only winter finch species that manifested itself in any numbers was Pine Siskin, but their presence was highly localized and usually short-lived. Wayne Fidler had a high count of 134 siskins over Derby Hill on 24 October. There were only two reports of Common Redpolls, which taken together amounted to a grand total of three individuals for the season. Evening Grosbeak showed up only at our Region’s most stalwart traditional sites, but even those flocks were not sizable.

Though this report concerns itself with birds, it’s worth mentioning a Monarch butterfly roost discovered by Wayne Fidler on 10 September at Derby
Hill, which contained over 150 individuals. This fascinating phenomenon was also photographed by Mary and Mark Magistro and seems worthy of noting in any naturalist’s journal, especially given the Monarch’s current conservation challenges.

This season a total of 230 species was reported for the season, which is four less than the recent 10-year average of 234. Highlights included: Cackling Goose, Golden Eagle, **MISSISSIPPI KITE**, Ruddy Turnstone, **Red Knot**, Purple Sandpiper, Pomarine Jaeger, Parasitic Jaeger, Black-legged Kittiwake, **Black-headed Gull**, Little Gull, Forster’s Tern, Snowy Owl, Long-eared Owl, Short-eared Owl, N. Saw-whet Owl, **White-eyed Vireo**, TOWNSEND’S **SOLITAIRE**, Orange-crowned Warbler, **Connecticut Warbler**, and Dickcissel.

Swan Swan Hummingbird v4.02 was used to process 27,843 eBird records from 148 contributors.

**CONTRIBUTORS**


**ABBREVIATIONS**

Adks – Adirondacks, (n. HERK); BLNC – Beaver Lake Nature Center, Baldwinsville; BRH – Bishop Road Hawk Watch, T Richland; Bville – Baldwinsville; CM – Clay Marsh, Clay; Const – Oneida Lake at Constantia; DB – Ditch Bank Rd & vicinity, T Sullivan/Lenox; DH – Derby Hill, T Mexico; Dvl – Durhamville; FH – Fair Haven, Little Sodus Bay, and vicinity; GB – Great Bear Rec Area, Fulton; GLSP – Green Lakes SP, Fayetteville; GSC – Great
WHISTLING-DUCKS - VULTURES

Snow Goose: arr SHTF 26 Oct, prior reports of singles from OnonL & Skan, likely birds that summered; max 450 BLNC 11 Nov.

Brant: arr 15 OswH 4 Oct; max 2185 DH 19 Oct; last OnonL 24 Nov.

Cackling Goose: arr DH 9 Oct; max 5 WP 19 Nov (RC); about 10 reports.

Trumpeter Swan: 5 FH 29 Oct, 3 Nov; 2 Volney thru 3 Nov.

Tundra Swan: arr FH & Const 3 Nov; 89 Bridgeport 19 Nov; max 180 Bridgeport 22 Nov (AB).

Wood Duck: max 133 DH 10 Sep (WF); 37 LN 13 Sep; 35 HI 25 Sep.

Gadwall: arr Canas 7 Sep; 32 FH 6 Nov; max 185 FH 8 Nov (JM); 15 WP 22 Nov; around 50 reports.

Am. Wigeon: arr DH 6 Sep; max 165 FH 8 Nov (JM).

Am. Black Duck: max 465 DH 19 Oct (BP), good number; 100 FH 8 Nov.

Blue-winged Teal: max 30 Volney 23, 24 Sep; last 3 GSC 27 Oct; low counts & relatively few reports.

N. Shoveler: arr TR 17 Sep; 5 BLNC 9 Oct; max 6 Const 26 Oct; last 2 FH 28 Nov; low counts & relatively few reports.

N. Pintail: max 200 DH 9 Oct (DW); 50 FH 8 Nov.

Green-winged Teal: 55 Volney 22 Sep; max 80 SP 4 Oct; 32 BLNC 30 Oct.

Canvasback: arr DH 19 Oct; Bridgeport 22 Nov; max 3 DH 28 Nov; only reports.

Redhead: arr 6 FH 22 Sep; 29 Skan 26 Nov; max 100 DH 28 Nov.

Ring-necked Duck: arr 3 OswH 19 Sep; max 237 Tully 8 Nov (GH); 180 DeRuiter 22 Nov; best counts s. ONON & s. MADI.

Greater Scaup: arr WP 16 Sep; max 92 DH 19 Oct; 17 LN 1 Nov.

Lesser Scaup: arr 2 FH 8 Oct; 14 FH 1 Nov; max 60 Bridgeport 22 Nov.

scaup sp: max 350 DeRuiter 19 Nov; 200 OneiL 29 Nov.

Surf Scoter: arr 7 DH 9 Oct; max 9 DH 19 Oct; last DH, BLNC 14 Nov.

White-winged Scoter: arr 3 DH 6 Sep, early; max 352 DH 19 Oct (BP); nearly all reports from LO.

Black Scoter: arr 3 DH 18 Oct; 15 DH 19 Oct; max 22 SSSP 26 Nov; low numbers.

Surf/Black Scoter: max 30 SP 23 Nov; 20 DH 14 Nov.

Long-tailed Duck: arr 31 DH 18 Oct; max 200 DH 12 Nov; almost all reports from LO.

Bufflehead: arr Skan 19 Oct; 52 BLNC 2 Nov; max 75 FH 10 Nov.


Hooded Merganser: max 110 Bridgeport 22 Nov (AB); 60 DeRuiter 22 Nov; 68 OnonL 29 Nov.

Com. Merganser: 100 FH 10 Nov; max 102 BLNC 30 Nov.

Red-breasted Merganser: arr 2 DH 11 Sep; 110 DH 12 Nov; 150 OswH 14 Nov; max 1090 FH 16 Nov (BP).


Ring-necked Pheasant: 3 Waterville 23 Sep; max 5 Elbridge 20 Nov; 4 other reports.

Ruffed Grouse: max 2 Mexico 1 Oct & SFNS 4, 9 Nov; widespread reports of singles.

Red-throated Loon: arr DH 8 Nov; max 4 FH 25 Nov; only 2 reports away from FH.

Com. Loon: 10 OF 29 Sep; max 26 DH 26 Oct (BP); 9 FH 25 Nov.


Horned Grebe: arr 2 OswH 9 Sep; max 17 DH 9 Oct (KM); 11 FH 31 Oct; 10 OnonL 19 Nov.
Am. Bittern: TR 21 Sep; max & last 2 SP 4 Oct; only reports.
Great Blue Heron: 6 Bville 5 Sep; 6 SNC 27 Sep; max 38 TR 1 Oct (GD).
Great Egret: 2 HI 1 Sep; max 9 Loop Road e. MNWR 17 Sep (WG); 2 GSC 13, 14 Oct; last DB 30 Oct; most reports from w. half of Reg.
Green Heron: max 4 TR 18 Sep, 4 Volney 23 Sep; last e. Syr 17 Oct.
Black-crowned Night-Heron: max 2 SNC 27 Sep (JD) & OLC 12, 13 Oct; singles OLC thru 13 Oct.

HAWKS - LARIDS
Osprey: max 3 OswH 9, 11 Sep; Liverpool 30 Sep, dead by nest site; last BLNC 7 Nov (DA), late.
MISSISSIPPI KITE: DH 5 Sep (DW, JT, ph, NYSARC), intro. 4th Regional record, 2nd fall record.
Golden Eagle: arr Const 19 Oct; max 4 BRH 23 Oct (BP); 2 other sightings – also at BRH.
Pomarine Jaeger: 68 DH 26 Oct; 68 FH 8 Nov; max 350 OneiL 29 Nov (DW).

Black-headed Gull (R5): FH 24 Nov (DW, JT, ph), intro.
Little Gull: arr DH 7 Sep (DWe, WF); max 3 DH 26 Oct (KM, BP, DW); DH 18, 26 Oct; FH 13 Oct.
10 Oct (WMR); last DH 14 Nov (DW, JT).

Iceland Gull: arr DH 26 Oct (DW, BP, WF, KM, KB); Onei, 29 Nov (DW); only reports.

Ring-billed Gull: 500 SB 16 Sep; 500 OLC 17 Sep; max 700 Skan 12 Oct; 500 DH 14 Nov; 500 DB 22 Nov.

Herring Gull: 200 OswH 11 Sep; 100 DH 14 Nov; max 300 OneiBl. 29 Nov.

Lesser Black-backed Gull: OswH 11 Sep; 100 DH 14 Nov; max 300 OneiBl. 29 Nov.

L. Billed Gull: OswH 24 Oct (WF), only report.

Glaucous Gull: arr FH 16 Nov (BM, mob); SP 23 Nov (BP); DH 28 Nov (DW, WF); only reports.

Great Black-backed Gull: 14 DH 12 Nov; max 35 OneiBl. 29 Nov.

Caspian Tern: max 4 DH 22 Sep; last FH 29 Oct (GD); 5 reports.

Com. Tern: max 48 TR 1 Sep (GD!), good num thru Sep, intro; 27 Camden 1 Sep (JL); last 2 TR 5 Oct.

Chimney Swift: max 11 LN 20 Sep; last Hast 23 Sep; reports from 7 locs.

Ruby-throated Hummingbird: max 3 TR 12 Sep; last Dolgeville 29 Sep.

Belted Kingfisher: 3 HI 1 Sep; 3 OneiL 12 Sep; 3 FH 17 Sep; max 4 Richfield 18 Sep.

Red-billed Woodpecker: 8 HI 25 Sep; max 12 Mexico 23 Nov.

Yellow-billed Sapsucker: max 3 Manlius 2 Oct (CB).

N. Flicker: 10 GLSP 7 Sep; 9 CM 8 Oct; 8 HA 20 Sep; max 21 TR 12 Sep.

Pileated Woodpecker: 3 SFNS 4 Sep – 5 Nov; max 4 GLSP 21 Sep.

Am. Kestrel: max 4 BRH 22 Oct; mostly singles and small numbers from expected areas.

Merlin: max 2 Bville 11, 21 Sep; 2 CM 8 Oct; at least 37 reports of singles.

Peregrine Falcon: max 4 DH 18 Oct (WF); pair Syr 1 Nov; pair Utica thru, last of 3 fledglings departs after 2 Sep; 16 reports of migrants.

FLYCATCHERS - WAXWINGS

Olive-sided Flycatcher: SFNS 9 Sep, only report.

E. Wood-Pewee: 6 HI 1 Sep; max 8 TR 12 Sep; last Fairfield 1 Oct.

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher: SFNS 4 Sep; 5 singles reported thru 23 Sep.

Alder/Willow Flycatcher: 2 TR 16, 23 Sep; last 2 GLSP 27 Sep.

Least Flycatcher: 5 SFNS 5 Sep; max 6 TR 12 Sep; relatively few reports.

E. Phoebe: max 5 TR 14 Sep; DB 25 Oct; last GLSP 25 Nov, late.

Great Crested Flycatcher: max 2 TR 1 – 14 Sep; 2 Mexico 4 Sep; last TR 19 Sep.

E. Kingbird: Mexico 2 Sep; TR 4 Sep; last Cold Brook 6 Sep; only reports.

N. Shrike: arr SH 14 Nov (BP); Bville 30 Nov (GD); only reports.

WHITE-EYED VIREO (R5): DH 2 Nov (WF).

Yellow-throated Vireo: max 2 TR 1 – 15 Sep; 2 GLSP 6 Sep & LN 7 Sep; last TR 18 Sep; 6 reports of singles from other locs.


Warbling Vireo: 3 OLC 2 Sep; max 4 Van Buren 6 Sep & LN 7 Sep.

Philadelphia Vireo: 2 Bville 7 Sep; 2 SFNS 12 Sep; 2 BLNC 12 Sep; max 4 TR 12 Sep; 2 HA 19 Sep; last HA 2 Oct; over 26 reports of singles.

Red-eyed Vireo: 5 SFNS 1 – 12 Sep; 5 Manlius 1 Sep; max 6 Camden 4 Sep; 5 Verona 14 Sep; last SSSP 10 Oct.

Blue Jay: 1412 Hastings 23 Sep (BP); max 1824 Const 24 Sep (MS), notable migration, intro.


Fish Crow: OnonL 8, 29 Sep, only reports.

Com. Raven: 6 Cold Brook 3 Oct; max 7 Skan 23 Oct (MI); 6 Florence 14 Nov (JC); widespread reports.

The Kingbird 2015 March; 65 (1) 55
Horned Lark: max 80 Pulaski 14 Nov; 50 Port Byron 14 Nov; 50 Bville 15 Nov.

Purple Martin: TR 6 Sep; last Const 8 Sep; only reports.

Tree Swallow: Port Byron 1 Sep; max & last 85 Volney 5 Oct.

N. Rough-winged Swallow: Sterling 2 Sep, only report.

Bank Swallow: 3 TR 13 Sep, only report.

Barn Swallow: 23 Sterling 2 Sep; max & last 85 Volney 5 Oct.

Red-bredtasted Nuthatch: max 14 SH 2 Sep; 8 Boylston 31 Oct; mostly small numbers in expected places, no discernable irruption.

Brown Creeper: max 8 BLNC 12 Oct.

House Wren: max 6 Mexico 7 Sep & TR 1 Oct; last Madison 17 Oct.


Marsh Wren: LN 13 Sep; max 5 TR 21 Sep, 7 Oct; last TR 20 Oct (GD).

Carolina Wren: max 4 HI 13 Sep; 3 Fayetteville 12 Oct; OF thru 26 Nov, uncommon in Adks at high elevations.

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher: max 2 TR 8 Sep & OLC 14 Sep; last Dewitt 15 Sep (WG); 4 other reports of singles.


Ruby-crowned Kinglet: arr HA 19 Sep; 10 GB 5, 19 Oct; 10 SFNS 14 Oct; max 40 TR 20 Oct (GD); last Elbridge 28 Nov (KB).

E. Bluebird: max 35 Camden 29 Sep; 28 Const 27 Oct; 25 DH 8 Nov.

TOWNESEND’S SOLITAIRE: SH 22 Nov thru (BW!, ph, mob, NYSARC), 1st Reg Rec.

Veery: max 3 HI 1 Sep; 2 TR 2 Sep; Const 7 Sep; last HA 16 Sep (DA); only reports.

Gray-cheeked Thrush: arr Hat 24 Sep (BP); Syr 25 Sep (DWe); OLC 30 Sep (DA); last Mexico 1 Oct (WF); only reports.

Swainson’s Thrush: 4 Hat 24 Sep; 3 Mexico 1 Oct; max 5 TR 9 Oct; last Const 20 Oct; reports from 5 other locs.

Hermit Thrush: 6 TR 9 Oct; max 9 GB 20 Oct (JB); Rome 28 Nov (DC); relatively few reports.

Wood Thrush: 3 Mexico 28 Sep; max 9 GB 8 Sep (GD); 3 Cont 9 Oct; last Clinton 13 Oct (MP).

Gray Catbird: 15 HA 16 Sep; max 35 HA 19 Sep; 19 CM 23 Sep; 15 HI 25 Sep; last 2 UM 11 Nov.

N. Mockingbird: max 6 OnonL 25 Sep; 4 GLSP 27 Sep; no reports from eastern half of Reg.

Brown Thrasher: max 5 SFNS 3 Sep & HA 19 Sep; last HA 25 Sep.

Am. Pipit: first 8 OsW H 9 Sep; max 170 Skan 7 Nov; widespread reports of mostly small numbers.

Cedar Waxwing: max 100 TR 1 Sep; 50 SFNS 25 Oct; 50 Bville 8, 9 Nov; 83 SSSP 23 Nov.

LONGSPURS - WARBLERS

Lapland Longspur: arr FH 15 Oct (GD); SHTF 26 Oct; FH 8 Nov; OsW H 14 Nov; Bville 15 Nov; max 4 Little Falls 22 Nov (LH).

Snow Bunting: arr 6 FH 23 Oct; max 91 FH 3 Nov; 75 Verona 14 Nov; 75 SFNS 17 Nov.

Ovenbird: max 2 Mexico 4 Sep & Hat 8, 9 Sep; last SFNS 12 Oct; reports from 9 locs.

Blue-winged Warbler: singles SH, SFNS, TR; last Hat 7 Sep.

Black-and-white Warbler: 2 TR 2 - 12 Sep; 2 Camden 4 Sep; max 3 HI 4 Sep; 2 BLNC 12 Sep; last TR 8 Oct; relatively few reports.

Tennessee Warbler: 4 SFNS 3 Sep; 4 Hat 7 Sep; max 5 TR 12 Sep; last OLC 7 Oct; over 40 reports.

Orange-crowned Warbler: arr LN 20 Sep; singles TR, OLC & Hat; last GB 19 Oct (GD).

Nashville Warbler: max 13 TR 12 Sep; 5 Manlius 12 Sep; 6 SFNS 28 Sep.

Connecticut Warbler: Mexico 15 Sep (WF).

Mourning Warbler: Dvl 7 Sep; GSC 13 Sep; BLNC 13 Sep; OLC 13 Sep; last DH 28 Sep.

Com. Yellowthroat: 7 SFNS 4 Sep; 8 Hat 7 Sep; max 9 TR 12 Sep; 7 HA 19 Sep; last SFNS 13 Oct.

Hooded Warbler: max 2 SFNS 5 Sep & BLNC 12 Sep; last SFNS 25 Sep; reports from 6 locs.

Am. Redstart: 3 Camden 4 Sep; max 5 TR 12 Sep; last Madison 17 Oct.

Cape May Warbler: arr 2 Sep SH; max 4 OLC 18 Sep (DWe); last BLNC 21 Sep; singles at 6 other locs.

N. Parula: max 3 OLC 9 Sep; 2 TR 12 Sep; 2 Syr 23 Sep; DH 8 -12 Nov (WF, mob, ph), late.

Magnolia Warbler: 7 SH 2 Sep; 7 SFNS 4 Sep; max 15 TR 12 Sep; 10 CM 23 Sep; last GLSP 12 Oct.

Bay-breasted Warbler: 2 BLNC 11, 12 Sep; max 3 TR 12 Sep; 2 HA 19 Sep; singles at 9 other locs.

Blackburnian Warbler: max 9 TR 12 Sep; 2 Manlius 12 Sep; 2 Bridgeport 27 Sep; 2 BLNC 12 Sep; last Dolgeville 2 Oct; low counts.

Yellow Warbler: singles at 7 locs; last DH 10 Nov (BP), very late.

Chestnut-sided Warbler: 6 SH 2 Sep; max 9

The Kingbird 2015 March; 65 (1)
TR 12 Sep; last TR 2 Oct.
Blackpoll Warbler: arr TR 1 Sep; max 10 OLC 26 Sep; last St. Johnsville 12 Oct; generally low counts.
Black-throated Blue Warbler: 4 SH 7 Sep; max 6 TR 12 Sep; last TR 10 Oct; singles at 11 locs; poor numbers.
Palm Warbler: 5 TR 12 Sep; 15 LN 13 Sep; max 16 Syr 25 Sep (DWe), good number; last DH 24 Oct.
Pine Warbler: 2 Camden 4 Sep; max 3 TR 8 Sep; 2 Salisbury Center 12 Sep; 2 Manlius 16 Sep; last Clinton 20 Nov (MP), visits bird feeder.
Yellow-rumped Warbler: 22 Bridgeport 27 Sep; max 34 Mexico 16 Oct; 23 Manlius 17 Oct.
Black-throated Green Warbler: 5 Camden 4 Sep; max 12 TR 12 Sep; 11 HA 19 Sep; last 2 TR 9 Oct; low counts.
Canada Warbler: max 3 Camden 4 Sep & TR 12 Sep; last Bville 16 Sep; about 10 reports.
Wilson’s Warbler: 3 Hast 8, 9 Sep; max 11 TR 12 Sep (GD); 3 BLNC 12 Sep; last TR 1 Oct.

TOWHEES - WEavers
E. Towhee: max 16 TR 29 Sep (JB), good number; 10 Mexico 1 Oct; last DH 24 Oct; generally good numbers.
Chipping Sparrow: 32 Hast 3 Sep; 30 Syr 23 Sep; 30 BLNC 13 Oct; max 35 HA 20 Oct; last Jamesville 23 Nov.
Field Sparrow: max 21 TR 19 Sep; 6 GLSP 27 Sep; last Bville 19 Nov.
Vesper Sparrow: SSSP 19 Oct (BP); Syr 20 Oct (DWe); max & last 2 Salisbury 24 Oct (LH); Tully 24 Oct (GH).
Savannah Sparrow: 16 Bville 25 Sep; max 25 Syr 13 Oct (DWe), good number; last 24 Oct Salisbury.
Fox Sparrow: arr GB 19 Oct; 6 GB 20 Oct; max 8 TR 22 Oct; 5 BLNC 29 Oct; last Dolgeville & Liverpool 29 Nov.
Song Sparrow: 42 West Monroe 24 Sep; max 120 TR 2 Oct; 60 Syr 20 Oct.
Lincoln’s Sparrow: arr 3 TR 12 Sep; max 6 DB 1 Oct (TS); 4 TR 9 Oct; 3 Syr 25 Sep; last Fayetteville 29 Oct.
Swamp Sparrow: 7 West Monroe 24 Sep; 7 TR 2 Oct; max 15 Syr 20 Oct; last OLC 25 Nov.
White-crowned Sparrow: arr TR 23 Sep; 30 Dolgeville 12 Oct; 13 GB 19 Oct; max 50 Syr 20 Oct; last Parish 23 Nov.
Dark-eyed Junco: 87 GB 19 Oct; max 92 Pulaski 21 Nov; 76 Mexico 21 Nov.
Scarlet Tanager: 2 GLSP 7 Sep; 2 GLSP 7 Sep; 2 SFNS 9 Sep; max 4 TR 12 Sep; 2 HI 13 Sep; last SFNS 1 Oct.
N. Cardinal: 10 TR 15 Sep; max 11 OLC 25 Nov.
Rose-breasted Grosbeak: max 7 SFNS 4 Sep; 6 Minoa 11 Sep; 6 TR 12 Sep; last SFNS 4 Oct; Rose-breasted Grosbeak/BLACK-HEADED GROSBEAK: Syracuse 17 Nov (JMcw), intro.
Indigo Bunting: max 6 Camden 3 Sep; 3 Bville 25 Sep, 4 Oct; last OnonL 8 Oct; found at only 6 locs.
Dickcissel: OnonL 8 Oct (DWe; ph, mob), f. or juv.
Bobolink: max 3 SFNS 1 Sep; last SFNS 23 Sep; singles at only 2 other locs.
Red-winged Blackbird: max 10,000 TR 26 Oct; 6,250 Chittenango 26 Oct; 3250 SHSF 26 Oct.
Rusty Blackbird: arr 60 TR 4 Oct; 50 CM 13 Oct; 300 TR 22 Oct; last Pulaski 26 Nov.
Baltimore Oriole: max 2 SFNS 1 Sep & LN 7 Sep; last CM 23 Sep.
blackbird species: max 40,000 CM 20 Oct, 4 Nov.
Purple Finch: 31 Dolgeville 4 Oct; max 44 Const 19 Oct (MS).
Am. Goldfinch: 100 GLSP 12 Sep; max 198 DH 24 Oct.
Evening Grosbeak: arr 7 Dolgeville 26 Oct (BLH); DH 8 Nov (WF); max 15 SH 14 Nov (LS); only 3 locs.
Fall started out relatively warm, with September's mean temperature ranging from 0.3°F above normal in Watertown to as much as 2°F above normal in most of the St. Lawrence Valley. October was even warmer, with a mean temperature in Watertown that was 4.2°F above normal and a high of 81°F on 15 October. The weather changed markedly in November, with a monthly mean of 35.5°F that was 2.9°F below normal, although, as with earlier in the fall, temperatures fluctuated dramatically all month. The most startling example of this fluctuation came in late November, when, after three days of heavy lake effect snow that dropped two feet on Watertown and significantly more on the Tug Hill starting on the 18th, the temperature climbed to as high as 71°F on the 24th and 25th, melting all of that snow very rapidly. Overall the fall was a little drier than usual, with September and November each receiving about 70% of normal precipitation, while October’s rainfall was less than 5% above normal.

Numbers for most waterfowl species seemed lower than usual, but there were a few impressive high counts, and the total species tally was higher than usual as well. One Greater White-fronted Goose in Canton was well documented between 2 and 12 October, and, after many weeks with no sightings, one was again seen in the area on 26 and 29 November. The recent trend for very late passage of Snow Geese through Region 6 continued, with very few reports before the end of November. Cackling Goose is reported virtually every fall now, with this season’s only report consisting of two individuals in a flock flying over Robert Wehle SP on 12 October. Nick Leone tallied over 600 Tundra Swans on Black River Bay on 30 November, the highest count in recent years at this traditional staging area. Maximum counts for most sea ducks were relatively low, but a flock of approximately 750 Black Scoters on the St. Lawrence River near the mouth of Coles Creek was exceptional and is apparently a record-high count for Region 6. Other notable duck sightings included two Eurasian Wigeon, one at Wilson Hill WMA, where this species has been seen at least six out of the last seven years, and one found by Nick Leone at Black River Bay; two female Harlequin Ducks Mike Jezierski found at Montario Point on the last day of the fall; and an early Barrow’s Goldeneye Nick Leone saw at Point Peninsula on 24 November.

Among the season’s highlights were two western waterbirds, a Pacific Loon Nick Leone found off Pillar Point on 27 October and a Western Grebe I saw on the St. Lawrence River on 11 November. This is the third consecutive fall that Nick Leone has seen a Pacific Loon in the complex of bays between Pillar Point and Point Peninsula, but unlike previous years this bird was only
seen once. When I found the Western Grebe it was floating downstream past Barnhart Island toward the Robert Moses Dam head pond, where there is a large expanse of open water that is not accessible from land, and not surprisingly the grebe was not seen again. This is the first Western Grebe report in Region 6 since 2006, when Bob Long found one on the St. Lawrence River near Morristown in September, and perhaps the same individual was reported to eBird in October near the site of this fall’s bird. Also noteworthy this season was an unusually large number of Red-necked Grebe reports, including a high count of 18 at El Dorado on 12 October and many reports of 1-9 individuals, with a seasonal total of at least 80-90 individuals. Red-necked Grebe reports have increased substantially during the past decade, although it is not certain whether this reflects changes in bird numbers or observer behavior.

Shorebird numbers were characteristically low, but the 20 species reported is more than many recent falls. The shorebird highlight was a **Ruff** Nick Leone found in a marsh on private land on Pillar Point on 6 October. Unfortunately, the Ruff moved into an area that was inaccessible to Nick and was not seen again. The summer’s very high water levels began dropping in September and by the end of that month were sufficiently low that conditions looked good for shorebirds at El Dorado, but very few were present on most visits. Among the scarce species of note at El Dorado were a Red-necked Phalarope on 12 September and two White-rumped Sandpipers on 30 September. Shorebird numbers were better at Wilson Hill WMA, but most birds were distant and difficult to identify. Still, the season’s only Baird’s Sandpiper was at Wilson Hill on 13 September, as was a seasonal high of seven American Golden-Plovers on 27 September.

This fall there were several reports of species that are often missed, not because they don’t occur regularly in Region 6 but because there aren’t enough birders active in the right places to see them. For instance, there is no local tradition of lake-watching, nor any well-known lake watch sites, so species like jaegers often go unreported. Tony Shrimpton had this season’s only jaeger report, a Parasitic Jaeger off Stony Point on 21 September. Among other reports of likely regular species that are usually missed were one Lesser Black-backed Gull at Jacques Cartier SP in late November and at least two Forster’s Terns on Pillar Point in early October. On 7 November single Cattle Egrets were noted in Alexandria and Henderson, and on 9 November one was in Mannsville, perhaps one of the previous two individuals.

The season’s first Snowy Owl was seen on the relatively early date of 10 November, near Big Island in the St. Lawrence River in Hammond. This site is less than three miles from where a Snowy Owl was photographed in early August, suggesting that this owl may have summered in the area rather than being a new arrival. The next report was from Massena on 16 November, with numerous reports during the last week of the month.

Overall the songbird migration was relatively slow, with few large movements or congregations of migrants noted. Perhaps the most notable
exception was on 27 October, when I encountered large numbers of sparrows on Fort Drum, including a very conservative count of 36 Fox Sparrows on a one-mile walk through habitat that appeared to be occupied by many more individuals. Also in the area on this day was a late Black-billed Cuckoo, the only one reported in Region 6 all fall. Also notable from Fort Drum was a Nelson’s Sparrow on 10 October, and Eugene Nichols found another Nelson’s Sparrow at Wilson Bay marsh on 18 October. The passerine highlight of the fall was a **Northern Wheatear** Tony Shrimpton found on Stony Point on 21 September and seen by many observers over the next two days. Tony has racked up a nice list of rarities since he started spending time on the Jefferson County lakeshore a few years ago, none more impressive than this wheatear.

Several species of irruptive finches appeared in generally low numbers this fall, with Pine Siskin being the only species that was widely observed. One redpoll was heard calling over Fort Drum on 24 October, but there were no more reports until 26 November, when Joan Collins found a small flock of Common Redpolls at Hawkins Point in Massena that surprisingly included one Hoary Redpoll. Single White-winged Crossbills were found at two locations on the Lake Ontario shoreline in late October and early November, and there was a handful of Evening Grosbeak reports from the same period. However, neither of these species seemed to be present in Region 6 in significant numbers, at least not outside the Adirondacks. By season’s end Bohemian Waxwing had not yet been detected.

For the season I received reports of 225 species, tying the second highest fall tally over the past decade. By Region 6 standards there was an exceptional number of rarities, and Pacific Loon, Western Grebe, and Ruff all make claims to having been the season’s best bird, but I think the Northern Wheatear earns the title as it was the only one of the great rarities that was seen by anybody other than the original finder.

**CONTRIBUTORS**


**ABBREVIATIONS**

BI – Barnhart Island, T Massena, STLA; BRB – Black River Bay; CCSP – Coles Creek SP; CV – T Cape Vincent; CWF – Canton Wastewater Treatment Facility, T Canton; ED – El Dorado Shores Preserve, T Ellisburg; FD – Fort Drum Military Reservation; HP – Hawkins Pt, Robert Moses SP; ICNC – Indian Creek Nature Center, T Canton; JCSP – Jacques Cartier SP; KC – Kelsey Creek,
T Watertown; KPS – Kring Point SP, JEFF; LWMA – Lakeview WMA; MM – Massawepie Mire, T Piercefield and Colton; MP – Montario Pt, T Ellisburg, JEFF; RWSP – Robert G. Wehle SP; PilPt – Pillar Point, JEFF; PRGC – Partridge Run Golf Course trail, T Canton; PRWMA – Perch River WMA; PtPen – Point Peninsula, JEFF; SLR – St. Lawrence River; StP – Stony Pt, T Henderson, JEFF; ULLWMA – Upper and Lower Lakes WMA, T Canton; WHWMA – Wilson Hill WMA; WISP – Wellesley Is SP; WP – Whalen Park, T Louisville.

WHISTLING-DUCKS—VULTURES
Greater White-fronted Goose: T Canton 2-12 Oct (BD, EW, JB, photos!); no reports Canton until singles 26 & 29 Nov (JB).
Snow Goose: few reports of 1-10 with Canada Geese before late Oct; first flocks CV 25 Oct; 450 T Dekalb 30 Oct; 400 T Henderson 7 Nov; few scattered reports but no major movement rest of Nov.


“Richardson’s” Cackling Goose: 2 flying with 60 Canada Geese RWSP 12 Oct.

Trumpeter Swan: 2 BRB 13 Oct.

Tundra Swan: max 612 PilPt 30 Nov.

Wood Duck: largely absent after 4 Nov.

Gadwall: max 57 ULLWMA 9 Nov.

Eurasian Wigeon: ad m PilPt 8-22 Oct (NL); ad m WHWMA 21 Oct-1 Nov (TS, JB), where has been seen every fall but one since 2008.

Am. Wigeon: max 480 WHWMA 1 Nov.


Mallard: max 337 T Brownville 4 Oct.

Blue-winged Teal: max 250 ULLWMA 28 Sep; last 3 ULLWMA 31 Oct.

N. Shoveler: max 6 PilPt 2 Nov.

N. Pintail: max 60 WHWMA 1 Nov.

Green-winged Teal: max 149 WP 13 Oct; scarce after 16 Nov.

Canvasback: 2-5/day WHWMA 10 Oct to 8 Nov; f CV 4 Nov, only other report.

Redhead: max 540 WHWMA 1 Nov.

Ring-necked Duck: max 4200 WHWMA 13 Oct.

Greater Scaup: several reports 10 or fewer from 13 Sep; 1st sizeable flock 850 CV 28 Sep.


Harlequin Duck: 2 f MP 31 Nov (MJ).

Surf Scoter: max 4 ED 12 Oct, CCSP 19 Oct & KPS 31 Oct; 3 other reports 1-2 each.


Black Scoter: max 750 SLR at mouth Coles Creek 19 Oct (JB), probable Reg record high.

Long-tailed Duck: arr ED 12 Oct; max 275 MP 7 Nov.

Bufflehead: arr ULLWMA 10 Oct.


Barrow’s Goldeneye: ad f PilPt 24 Nov (NL), only report.

Hooded Merganser: max 148 Coles Creek T Waddington & Louisville 8 Nov.

Com. Merganser: max 210 Coles Creek T Waddington & Louisville 11 Nov.

Red-breasted Merganser: max 114 BI 29 Nov.

Ruddy Duck: 3 arr CWF 17 Oct; max 4 ULLWMA 9 Nov; last 3 BRB 26 Nov.

Red-throated Loon: 3 RWSP 12 Oct; PilPt 4 Nov.

PACIFIC LOON: PilPt 27 Oct, where present for 3rd consecutive year (NL!).

Com. Loon: max 71 PilPt 9 Nov; SLR max 41 mouth Coles Creek 11 Nov.

Pied-billed Grebe: max 38 ULLWMA 5 Sep, low.


Red-necked Grebe: max 18 ED 12 Oct; 1-9/day at several SLR sites 27 Sep to 23 Nov, where reports increasing.

WESTERN GREBE: BI 11 Nov (JB), 3rd STLA & Reg record, report to NYSARC.

Double-crested Cormorant: scarce after 11 Nov.


Great Blue Heron: many reports 1-2/day last week Nov.

Great Egret: many reports 1-3/day central & NE STLA to 20 Oct.

Cattle Egret: T Alexandria 7 Nov (PW, photos!); T Henderson 7 Nov (JB); T Mannsville 9 Nov (AS, KM, WF).

Green Heron: last ICNC 28 Sep.

Black-crowned Night-Heron: ULLWMA 14 Sep, only report..

Turkey Vulture: max 150 T Lowville 9 Oct; last T Louisville 1 Nov.

The Kingbird 2015 March; 65 (1) 61
Hawks - Larids

Osprey: last ULLWMA 31 Oct.
N. Harrier: ICNC 2 Nov & KC 13, 20 Nov; only reports after 29 Oct.
Sharp-shinned Hawk: 18 reports.
Cooper's Hawk: 30 reports.
N. Goshawk: MM 3 Sep; FD 27 Oct; only reports.
Broad-winged Hawk: last FD 9 Sep.
Red-tailed Hawk: late Nov numbers higher than previous two years.
Sora: FD 4 Sep, only report.


Sandhill Crane: ULLWMA 5 Sep, 21 Nov.

Black-bellied Plover: max 8 WHWMA 13 Sep; last 2 PtPen 29 Oct.
Am. Golden-Plover: WHWMA 7 Sep; FD 15 Sep; max 7 WHWMA 27 Sep.
Semipalmed Plover: max 5 WHWMA 6 Sep; last WHWMA 27 Sep.
Spotted Sandpiper: last CWF 5 Sep.
Solitary Sandpiper: last 2 Higley Flow SP 14 Sep.

Sanderling: max 5 StPt 7 Sep; last ED 9 Nov.

Ruff: ad PilPt 6 Oct (NL!).

Black-billed Cuckoo: last FD 27 Oct (JB), late.
E. Screech-Owl: reports from T Canton, KC & LWMA.
Snowy Owl: imm SLR off Oak Is T Hammond 10 Nov (NL), intro; next report BI 16 Nov; many arr BI, CV, FD, PtPen; T Lisbon, T Lowville & ULLWMA 23 Nov thru.
E. Whip-poor-will: max 5 calling FD 17 Sep; last T Harrisville flushed by hunter 11 Oct (FO).

Ruby-throated Hummingbird: last T Canton 28 Sep.

Belted Kingfisher: last T Potsdam 3 Nov.
Red-headed Woodpecker: max 19 FD 3 Sep; at least 1 ad & 2 juv 26 Nov, on territory that has been continuously occupied since May 2012.

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker: last T Watertown 15 Oct.

Black-backed Woodpecker: several reports MM.
N. Flicker: scarce after 24 Oct.
Merlin: 15 reports; scarce after Oct.
Peregrine Falcon: only reports of probable migrants FD 23 Sep, T Watertown 11 Oct & WHWMA 13 Oct; continuing BI where resident.

Flycatchers - Waxwings

E. Wood-Pewee: last FD 30 Sep.
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher: last ED 12 Sep.
Alder Flycatcher: last FD 9 Sep.
Willow Flycatcher: last PRGC 3 Sep.
Least Flycatcher: last FD 12 Sep.
E. Phoebe: last WHWMA 26 Oct.
Great Crested Flycatcher: last ICNC 14 Sep.
E. Kingbird: last 3 FD 8 Sep.
N. Shrike: arr T Waddington 8 Nov; unusually scarce.

Yellow-throated Vireo: last T Canton 12 Sep.


Warbling Vireo: last PRGC 19 Sep.
Philadelphia Vireo: FD 3 Sep; 2 T Croghan 9 Sep; ICNC 9 Sep; ED 12 Sep; last Cranberry L 27 Sep.

Red-eyed Vireo: last ICNC 28 Sep.


The Kingbird 2015 March; 65 (1)
The Kingbird 2015 March; 65 (1) 63

Horned Lark: max 55 FD 29 Oct.
Tree Swallow: max 150 ULLWMA 17 Oct; last ULLWMA 22 Nov.
Cliff Swallow: last FD 29 Sep.
Black-capped Chickadee: max 22 apparently migrating through large old fields FD 10 Oct.
Winter Wren: last FD 7 Nov.
Sedge Wren: last FD 23 Sep.
Carolina Wren: last FD 30 Sep.
Veery: last FD 29 Sep.
Gray-cheeked Thrush: no reports.
Hermit Thrush: last FD 29 Sep.
Gray Catbird: last FD 7 Nov.
Brown Thrasher: last FD 29 Sep.
Am. Pipit: max 150 ULLWMA 17 Oct; last ULLWMA 22 Nov.
Cedar Waxwing: max 65 T Canton 28 Nov.

LONGSPURS - WARBLERS

NORTHERN WHEATEAR: StPt 21-22 Sep, 2nd JEFF & 3rd Reg record (AS, mob, photos!, reports to NYSARC).
E. Bluebird: max 14 FD 23 Sep; scarce after 27 Oct.
Veery: last FD 29 Sep.
Gray-cheeked Thrush: no reports.
Am. Pipit: max 150 ULLWMA 17 Oct; last ULLWMA 22 Nov.
Cedar Waxwing: max 65 T Canton 28 Nov.

TOWHEES - WEAVERS

E. Towhee: last FD 7 Nov.
Field Sparrow: last FD 27 Oct.
Savannah Sparrow: scarce after Sep.
Savannah Sparrow: max 14 FD 30 Sep; last FD 12 Oct.
Swamp Sparrow: last FD 30 Sep.
White-throated Sparrow: max 123 FD 10 Oct; scarce after 7 Nov.
Dark-eyed Junco: arr FD 23 Sep.
Scarlet Tanager: last FD 29 Sep.
Rose-breasted Grosbeak: last FD 26 Sep.
Indigo Bunting: last FD 26 Sep.
Bobolink: scarce after 8 Sep; last FD 30 Sep.
Red-winged Blackbird: 19 T Cantong 19 Nov, report of more than 3 after 6 Nov.
E. Meadowlark: at least 2 still present PrPen end Nov.
Rusty Blackbird: arr FD 26 Sep; max 150 ULLWMA 17 Oct; last ULLWMA 22 Nov.
Com. Grackle: last T Carthage 18 Nov.
Baltimore Oriole: last FD 30 Sep.
Purple Finch: max 15 FD 26 Sep; scarce after 3 Nov.
White-winged Crossbill: ad m CV 28 Oct; ED 7 Nov.
Com. Redpoll: heard over FD 24 Oct; 8 HP 26 Nov; only reports.
Hoary Redpoll: HP 26 Nov (JC, photos), with Common Redpolls, surprising given scarcity of redpolls during period.

Pine Siskin: arr ED 22 Sep; max 120 FD 12 Oct; reports dwindled to single digits after 30 Oct.

Evening Grosbeak: T Canton 4-6 Nov; 4 T Stockholm 8 Nov; 3 T Croghan 10 Nov.

REGION 7—ADIRONDACK-CHAMPLAIN

Michael B. Burgess
217 Hudson Hall, SUNY Plattsburgh, Plattsburgh, NY 12903
michael.b.burgess@plattsburgh.edu

The fall of 2014 began with warmer-than-normal temperatures across the state. In September, temperatures for the Region averaged 0.08–1.2° F above normal. The lowest recorded temperature across NY for the month of September was 26°, which was recorded in Lake Placid on the 19th. The warmest temperature in the Region was 73.9°, recorded in Peru. Drier-than-normal conditions prevailed throughout the state in September. The Champlain Valley recorded its seventh driest month on record, with precipitation levels 25% of normal. The remaining portions of the Region were generally 70% of normal. October continued to be warmer-than-normal across the state. All portions of the Region ranked the month among their 20 warmest on record: Northern Plateau, 10th warmest; St. Lawrence Valley, 13th warmest; and Champlain Valley, 18th warmest. Temperatures in the Region ranged from a high of 60.8° in Peru to a low of 38.3° in Newcomb. Precipitation in October averaged more or less normal across the Region, with precipitation that ranged from 75% to 110% of normal. All of NY experienced cooler than normal temperatures in November. Temperatures in the Region averaged 1.4–2.2° below normal and ranged from a high of 42.7° in Peru to a low of 23.6° in Newcomb. The Region was drier-than-normal for November. Precipitation in the Region ranged from 50% of normal in the Champlain Valley to 70% of normal elsewhere.

Snow Goose migration peaked in mid-November, with 4000 individuals reported from Monty’s Bay. Other notable waterfowl observations included three Northern Shoveler from Crown Point on 10 October, 45 Blue-winged Teal from Alderon Marsh, eight Redhead from Ausable Point on 25 November, two Red-throated Loon reported from Port Henry on 11 November, and all three Scoter species reported from the Lake Champlain Valley.

Highlights of the shorebird migration included a White-rumped Sandpiper observed at Noblewood Park on 10 November, two American Golden Plovers at Noblewood on 2 and 17 September, eight Pectoral Sandpipers at Chazy Riverlands on 3 October, a single report of Baird’s Sandpiper from Noblewood.
Park on 14 September, and eight Sanderlings, a record number for Clinton County, reported from Chazy Riverlands on 8 September.

Warbler migration tapered off by mid-late September, with several species reported in October, including two Blackpoll Warblers observed at Hammond Pond on 2 October, a Black-throated Blue Warbler reported from Intervale Lowlands on 12 October, and a Pine Warbler at Noblewood on 14 October. Other notable songbird reports included three E. Meadowlarks observed at Chazy Riverlands on 3 October, three Evening Grosbeaks reported from Lake Placid on 10 October, seven Am. Pipits reported from Whallon’s Bay Rd. on 13 November, and two Philadelphia Vireos, one reported from Essex on 2 September, and the other from Intervale Lowlands on 7 September.

There were no reports of Spruce Grouse or Three-toed Woodpecker this season. Other boreal specialties, including Boreal Chickadee, Black-backed Woodpecker, and Gray Jay, were reported on multiple occasions throughout the season. The end of the season saw the arrival of several irruptive/wintering species. The Region’s first Snowy Owl was reported from Point Au Roche SP on 16 November, and three Snowy Owls were reported from Chazy Riverlands on 23 November. The only reports of Crossbills included eight Red Crossbills reported from Putnam Pond on Oct 15, and a White-winged Crossbill reported from Lake Clear on 15 November.

Highlights from Region 7 included: a Red-necked Phalarope observed on Little Clear Pond on 9 September, a Little Gull reported from Noblewood on 1-3 September, and four Fish Crows observed from Schroon Lake on 27-28 September. The Brown Booby, first reported on 23 August, from Crown Point, was last reported from Noblewood on 2 September. This represents the first report of a Brown Booby in the Region, and if accepted by NYSAc, a fifth record for the State. Other highlights included Ross’s Goose and Cackling Goose reported from Chazy Riverlands on 5 November.

A total of 196 species (219 unique taxa) were reported from the Region during this season. Acknowledgement: David Wheeler’s eBird-data processing program SwanSwanHummingbird (v3.21) was used in preparing this report.

[Editor’s Note: Summer season species summaries were mistakenly omitted from last season’s issue. These are presented below, after the fall season data.]

CONTRIBUTORS

Alan Belford, Ron Bussain, Gary Chapin, Glen Chapman, Malinda Chapman, Ken Copenhaver, Eric Damour, Doug Daniels, Elizabeth Fascatore, Dave Filiberti, Julie Filliberti, Bianca Fournier, Matthew Fuirst, Barbara Hall, Larry Hall, Judith Heintz, David Hoag, Bill Krueger, Tom Laeser, Lewis Loyla, Jim de Waal Malefyt, Larry Main (LMn), Joe Marocco, Larry Master (LM), Brian McAllister, Thomas McClenahan, Matthew Medler, Sean McHugh, Nancy Olsen, Michael Pratt, Sharon Pratt, Jo Ann Preston, Tom Preston, Jonathon
WHISTLING-DUCKS - VULTURES

Snow Goose: max 4000 MtyBay 15 Nov (DF, JF, KC).
ROSS’S GOOSE (R7): CR 5 Nov (DH); 2 PtAuR 9 Nov (AB).
CACKLING GOOSE (R7): CR 5 Nov (DH); CumHd 14 Nov (BK).
Gadwall: max & last 8 CP 13 Nov (SR).
Wood Duck: max 40 AP 3 Oct (ST); last MtoRBay 25 Nov (GC, MC).
Am. Wigeon: last CP 8 Nov (GC, SR); 5 NP 4 Sep (DR).
Mallard: max 200 PtAuR 13 Nov (TP, JAP)
N. Shoveler: 3 CP 10 Oct (MM), only report.
Blue-winged Teal: max 45 AldnMar 28 Sep (MF, LL).
N. Pintail: max 8 CP 6 Nov (SR).
Green-winged Teal: max 60 AldnMsh 27 Sep (LL, JR).
Redhead: 4 AP 28 Oct (NO); max & last 8 AP 25 Nov (JS).
Ring-necked Duck: max 22 WL 16 Oct (MP, SP).
Surf Scoter: first NP 27 Sep (MM); max 3 MhamLk 10 Oct (BS); also reported from WkmMsh, LkClr, and LkCol.
White-winged Scoter: max 29 CP 10 Nov (SR).
Black Scoter: max & last 5 NP 10 Nov (GC); PS 9 Nov (TP).
Long-tailed Duck: max 6 CP 6 Nov (SR).
RUFFLEHEAD: max 40 PtAuR 13 Nov (TP, JAP).
Com. Goldeneye: max 80 AP 23 Nov (ED).
Hooded Merganser: max 63AP 23 Nov (ED).
Com. Merganser: max 36 NP 18 Sep (AB).
Red-breasted Merganser: first 9 Oct NP (SR); max 2 NP 5 Nov (J&PT).
Red-throated Loon: max 2 PH 11 Nov (GC).
Com. Loon: max 49 LkClr 1 Oct (RB).
Pied-billed Grebe: max 2 CR 8 Sep (BK).
Red-necked Grebe: 2 AP 23 Nov (ED).
BROWN BOOBY: NP 2 Sep (MM), 1st Reg & 5th State record pending NYSARC review.
Double-crested Cormorant: max 1100 NP 1 Sep (AB, NN, ET).
Great Egret: AP 23 Sep (TL); max 7 Hburg 9 Oct (HZ, RS).
Green Heron: max 3 AP 23 Sep (TL).

HAWKS - LARIDS

Osprey: max 4 CP 1 Sep (SR).
Bald Eagle: max 4 CP 25 Nov (G&MC).
N. Harrier: max 7 WBayRd 13 Nov (T & JAP).
N. Goshawk: PisArpt 20 Sep (JdWM); BBg 10 Nov (TP).
Rough-legged Hawk: max 3 WBAYRD 15 Nov (AB).
Com. Gallinule: max 7 CR 12 Sep (BK).
Am. Coot: max 13 PH 15 Nov (GC).
Black-bellied Plover: max 3 NP 27 Sep (MM); 2 NP 2 Nov (GC); last NP 10 Nov (GC).
Am. Golden Plover: NP 2 Sep (MM); last NP 17 Sep (S&M, J&PT).
Semipalmated Plover: 3 CR 3 Sep (DR); max 9 NP 27 Sep (MM).
Spotted Sandpiper: max 5 CP 1 Sep (SR).
Solitary Sandpiper: max 4 NP 1 Sep (AB, MM, ET).
Lesser Yellowlegs: max 9 NP 2 Sep (MM).
Sanderling: max 8 CR 8 Sep (BK); last 4 NP 15 Nov (GC).
Dunlin: max 3 CR 9 Nov (BK).
Baird's Sandpiper: NP 14 Sep, only report.
Least Sandpiper: max 17 CR 7 Sep (BK).
White-rumped Sandpiper: last NP 10 Nov (GC).
Pectoral Sandpiper: max 8 CR 3 Oct (AB); last 3 NP 11 Oct (MM).
Semipalmated Sandpiper: max 12 NP 2 Sep (MM).
Short-billed Dowitcher: CR 3 Sep (DR), only report.
Am. Woodcock: 2 CP 10 Oct (MM); 2 IL 15 Oct (AB, LM).
RED PHALAROPE (R7): LtlClrPd 9 Sep (BA, AB, MF, LL, LM).
Bonaparte's Gull: max 500 NP 5 Sep (MS); last AP 16 Nov (BA).
Glaucous Gull: MtyBay 12 Nov (BK).
LITTLE GULL (R7): NP 1-3 Sep (DR, LH, MM).
Caspian Tern: max 11 CP 1 Sep (SR).
Black Tern: max 5 NP 2 Sep (AB).
Com. Tern: max 245 NP 1 Sep (AB, MM, ET).

PIGEONS - PARROTS
E. Screech-Owl: IL 2 Sep (LM).
Great Horned Owl: 2 IL 13 Sep (LM).
Snowy Owl: first PtAuR 16 Nov (BM, MF, JR, LL); max 3 CR 23 Nov (ED).
Barred Owl: 2 TI 17 Sep (G&MC).
Short-eared Owl: max 4 WBAYRD 15 Nov (AB).
N. Saw-whet Owl: 2 IL 29 Oct (LM).
Com. Nighthawk: max 4 LkCol 5 Sep (AB).
E. Whip-poor-will: max 2 WS 1 Sep (JH).
Chimney Swift: 10 FrdBg 9 Jun (AC); max 30 SL 9 Jul (RB).
Ruby-throated Hummingbird: max 2 IL 7 Sep (LM).
Red-bellied Woodpecker: 2 CP 18 Sep (SR); 2 NP 11 Oct (MM); TI 26 Nov (GC).
Black-backed Woodpecker: IL 15 Sep (LM); BBg 22 Nov (J&PT).
Peregrine Falcon: StRegMtn 2 Oct (DD).

FLYCATCHERS - WAXWINGS
Olive-sided Flycatcher: PU 1 Sep (EF, B&LH); GB 6 Sep (AB).
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher: PU 1 Sep (EF, B&LH); max 2 WFMtn 7 Sep (J&PT).
Great Crested Flycatcher: NP 1 Sep (AB, MM, ET), only report.
Yellow-throated Vireo: NV 17 Sep (BW), only report.
Blue-headed Vireo: max 8 NW 2 Oct (TM).
Warbling Vireo: TI 7 Sep (G&MC); NP 15 Sep (S&M).
Philadelphia Vireo: ES 2 Sep (AB); IL 7 Sep (LM).
Gray Jay: max 7 BBg 22 Nov (LMn); multiple reports from BBg and LkClr.
FISH CROW (R7): 10 FrdBg 9 Jun (AC); max 30 WBayRd 7 Sep (MM, MY).
Horned Lark: max 60 MftRd 16 Nov (BM).
Boreal Chickadee: max 6 MV 11 Nov (AB); multiple reports from BBg and MV.
Winter Wren: max 6 BlkPd 11 Oct (DW).
Sedge Wren: 3 CR 1 Sep (BK).
Marsh Wren: max 2 CR 1 Sep (BK).
Carolina Wren: max 2 WP 12 Oct (MM).
E. Bluebird: max 21 TI 27 Sep (MC).
Bicknell's Thrush: max 3 WFMtn 7 Sep (J&PT).
Swainson's Thrush: max 3 MarDm 14 Sep (TS).
Hermit Thrush: 4 LkCol 8 Sep (AB).
Wood Thrush: SL 7 Sep (AB); PokO 3 Oct (NO, MS).
Gray Catbird: max 8 AP 14 Sep (SR).
Brown Thrasher: NP 4 Sep (DR).
Am. Pipit: max 7 WBAYRD 13 Nov (T&JAP).
Bohemian Waxwing: LkClr 21 Nov (SM), only report.

LONGSPURS - WARBLERS
Snow Bunting: max 70 CP 4 Nov (G&MC).
Tennessee Warbler: BBg 7 Sep (LL); max 4 LkCol 8 Sep (AB); last BT 24 Sep (NR).
Orange-crowned Warbler: LkCol 2 Oct (AB).
Nashville Warbler: max 7 BBg 1 Sep (MF,
TOWHEES - WEAVERS

E. Towhee: WkmMsh 3 Oct (ST); IL 5 Oct (LL, BM, LM, BF).
Am. Tree Sparrow: max 35 ES 15 Nov (J&PT).
Field Sparrow: max 2 LkPleas 11 Oct (JdWM).

WHISTLING-DUCKS - VULTURES

Snow Goose: 2 CR 8 Jul (BK); 2 CR 29 Aug (AB).
Gadwall: max 7 CR 29 June (BK).
Am. Wigeon: CR 7 Jul (BK); NP 30 Aug (MM).
Blue-winged Teal: max 9 CR 29 Aug (AB); 2 AP 26 Aug (AB).
Redhead: SB 20 Aug (SR).
Ring-necked Duck: max 8 CedRiv 17 Jul (BD).
Hooded Merganser: max 6 MinWBrk 28 Jun (DM).

Com. Loon: max 6 LkCol 23 Aug (RB).
BROWN BOOBY: CP 23 Aug (AB), 1st Reg record.
Double-crested Cormorant: max 1230 NP 14 Aug (J&PT).
Great Egret: max 8 BY 3 Jun (RS); 2 AP 17 Aug (KO).
Green Heron: max 3 BY 3 Jul (HZ).
Black-crowned Night-Heron: IL 29 Jun (LM); max 12 AP 3 Aug (LC).

HAWKS - LARIDS

Osprey: max 8 CP 2 Aug (HT).
Bald Eagle: max 3 LC 24 Jun (GC).
N. Harrier: BBg 22 Jun (JM); CR 16 Aug (AB).
N. Goshawk: RollPd 29 Jun (MT); CedRiv 17 Jul (BD);
Peregrine Falcon: IL 23 Jul (LM); CR 12 Aug (BK).
Virginia Rail: CR 19 Jul (AB); 2 AP 3 Aug (LC).
Sora: CR 29 Aug (BK).
AM. GOLDEN PLOVER (R7): NP 31 Aug (MM), only report.
Semipalmated Plover: max 7 CR 29 Aug (BK); 4 NP 31 Aug (MM).
Spotted Sandpiper: max 7 CR 7 Aug (SR).
Solitary Sandpiper: max 5 BT 1 Aug (NR); 2 SB 22 Aug (SR); 3 NP 31 Aug (MM).
Greater Yellowlegs: 3 CR 12 Aug (BK); 3 NP 24 Aug (MM).
Lesser Yellowlegs: max 12 CR 21 Aug (BK); 9 CR 29 Aug (AB).
RUDDY TURNSTONE (R7): 3 NP 31 Jul (RL); SB 14-16 Aug (SR).
Stilt Sandpiper: 1 CR 16 Jul (BK).
Wilson’s Snipe: max 3 NP 31 Aug (MM).
Dunlin: last CR 3 Jun.
Baird’s Sandpiper: CR 28 Aug (CR), only report.
Least Sandpiper: max 98 CR 10 Jul (BK).
White-rumped Sandpiper: CR 21 Aug (BK), only report.
Pectoral Sandpiper: max 2 CR 10 Jul (BK).
Semipalmated Sandpiper: 10 CR 25 Jul (MM); max 11 SB 31 Aug (SR).
Short-billed Dowitcher: max 5 CR 9 Jul (BK).
Wilson’s Snipe: max 6 CR 16 Aug (BK).
Am. Woodcock: 4 AF 19 Jul (AB).
RED-NECKED PHALAROPE (R7): CP 7 Jul (TK); CR 11 Aug (BK).
Bonaparte’s Gull: max 300 NP 31 Aug (MM).
LITTLE GULL (R7): 2 CR 25 Jul (MM); NP 31 Aug (MM).
Caspian Tern: max 47 NP 26 Jul (MM).
Black Tern: 6 NP 17 Aug (MM).
Com. Tern: max 84 NP 31 Aug (MM).

PIGEONS - PARROTS

Yellow-billed Cuckoo: WillPd 16 Jul (SF), only report.
Black-billed Cuckoo: max 4 MO 19 Jun; IL 22 Jul (J&PT).
E. Screech-Owl: HW 2 Jun (PJ).

The Kingbird 2015 March; 65 (1)
E. Bluebird: max 11 TI 7 Aug (MC).

Bicknell’s Thrush: max 18 WFMtn 28 Jun (JS); also reported from AlgPk, MtMar, PhlpMtn, and CscdMtn.

Swainson’s Thrush: 25 WFMtn 2 Jul (CC); 20 CscdMtn 20 Jul (HD).

Hermit Thrush: max 12 BBg 10 Jul (GD).

Wood Thrush: max 6 BY 17 Jul (HZ).

Gray Catbird: max 10 CP 12 Jun (SR).

N. Mockingbird: 2 TI 1 Jul (SR); PU 18 Aug (DR).

Brown Thrasher: max 8 BY 17 Jul (HZ).

LONGSPURS - WARBLERS

LOUISIANA WATERTHRUSH (R7): 4 RBrk 9 Jun (MC).

N. Waterthrush: max 7 MadwBg (BM).

GOLDEN-WINGED WARBLER (R7): WebSw 2 Jun (PJ); ES 6 Jun (LH).

Tennessee Warbler: LkCol 21 Aug (AB); CP 30 Aug (SR).

Nashville Warbler: max 25 BBg 22 Jun (JM).

Cape May Warbler: IL 6 Jun (LM, AB).

N. Parula: max 12 PS 28 Aug (BS).

Magnolia Warbler: max 17 BluMtn 3 Jun (DA).

Bay-breasted Warbler: WFMtn 6 Aug (LH)

Blackburnian Warbler: max 10 NW 29 Jun (LM, BM, ES, AB, JD).

Yellow Warbler: max 8 LA 29 Jun (DR).

Chestnut-sided Warbler: max 8 MscRiv 8 Jun (GD).

Blackpoll Warbler: max 38 AlgPk 8 Jun (MM); 2 BBg 18 Aug (BF).

Black-throated Blue Warbler: max 10 MtCol 29 Jul (JP).

Palm Warbler: max 15 BBg 19 Aug (BF).

Pine Warbler: max 6 FshCrk 21 Jun (JM).

Black-throated Green Warbler: max 17 BluMtn 3 Jun (DA).

Canada Warbler: max 8 MadwPd 7 Jun (BM, NS, BC); BBg 30 Aug (AB).

WILSON’S WARBLER (R7): BBg 18 Jun (CS, BF, GM, OD).

TOWHEES - WEAVERS

E. Towhee: BBg 14 Jun (SF); max 3 MtDef 24 Jul (GC, MC).

Field Sparrow: max 4 PtAur 3 Aug (LC).

Vesper Sparrow: IL 21 Jul (LW).

Savannah Sparrow: max 9 VV (SF).

Lincoln’s Sparrow: IL Jun 5 (AB); max 8 BBg 5 Jul (TA); FerBg 2 Aug (JD).

Swamp Sparrow: max 9 BBg 22 Jun (JM).

White-throated Sparrow: max 25 BBg 22 (JM).

Scarlet Tanager: max 3 ES Jun 15 (JH); 2 TI 24 Jun (GC, MC); WebSw 26 Aug (AB).

Rose-breasted Grosbeak: max 7 WP 26 Aug (AB).

Indigo Bunting: max 5 MO 19 Jun (HZ). Bobolink: 16 WB 19 Jun (MP, SP); max 250 CR 29 Aug (AB); E. Meadowlark: max 6 MO 19 Jun (HZ); 2 WP 22 Jun (PJ).

Rusty Blackbird: 2 MadwPd 16 Jun (AB).

BLACKBIRD (R7): 2 CP 5 Jun (SR).

Baltimore Oriole: 2 MO 19 Jun (HZ, RS); 5 CP 7 Aug (SR).

Purple Finch: 8 BBg 22 Jun (JM); max 10 IL 27 Jun (JD).

Red Crossbill: FrdBG 1 Jun (JF); MtMar 7 Jun (BF); max 3 SL 17 Jul (GC, MC).

Pine Siskin: max 2 IndLk 11 Jul (MM).

Evening Grosbeak: IL 14 Jun (LM); max 3 JY 21 Jul (BS); TI 9 Aug (MC).
Fall 2014 was largely warm and dry. September ended 1.3° above average and dry, with 2.41 fewer inches of rain than average. October ended very warm, 4.3° above average, with some degree of light precipitation on half the month’s days. Light frosts occurred on the 10th and 31st at Albany Airport. November cooled slightly below average and 0.5 fewer inches of rain fell than average. Green vegetation persisted in patches until a hard killing frost of 26° occurred at Albany, along with similar temperatures Region-wide, on Nov. 13.

Waterfowl were relatively well represented this fall, with a Greater White-fronted Goose in Stuyvesant, Columbia County, on 20 November and three Cackling Geese in Ancram, Columbia County, on 6 November. A high count of 1200 Ring-necked Ducks on Loughberry Lake, Saratoga County, is unusual for our Region. All three scoters were recorded, as were higher-than-average numbers of Red-necked Grebe and Red-throated Loon.

Despite a dry late summer and early fall that exposed marginal mudflats, the shorebird migration was unremarkable in terms of species diversity or numbers. Regional birders tallied a few more Pectoral Sandpiper sightings than average with no rarities noticed. Iceland Gull and Lesser Black-backed Gull made appearances at the usual haunts a few weeks early this season.

Bill Cook reported an anecdote of a Hillsdale resident, Luke Young, who came into his office with a voice recording of an owl, a Short-eared Owl, that he managed to record on his cell phone after it was too dark to snap a photo. The bird lingered for a few weeks in an area previously unknown to support this species.

The season was awash in American Pipit sightings. Casual birders who scanned corn stubble and freshly planted rye fields found them easily. This is the third fall season in which we have experienced higher-than-average reports of what is typically an unnoticed or challenging-to-find species during migration. Perhaps their numbers reflect good breeding conditions on their summer grounds. What is interesting is that they remain virtually unreported in the Region in the spring. Do they use a different route to migrate north? Are birders too busy looking up at warblers and neotropical migrants at that time of year to bother kicking around farm fields?

The bird of the season is a stunning male Painted Bunting found by Jenny Murtaugh, a wildlife technician for the NYS DEC Wildlife Diversity Unit, and Janice Lengvarsky at a feeder in a suburban yard in Rotterdam, Albany County. For two days in late November, the bird would appear roughly once an hour to feed for fifteen minutes, with shorter follow up visits in the late afternoon. The bird was photographed and a NYSARC report has been submitted.
CONTRIBUTORS

WHISTLING-DUCKS - VULTURES
GREATER WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE
(R8): Stuyvesant COLU 20 Nov (NK).


Cackling Goose: 3 Ancram COLU 6 Nov (DH).

Brant: max 100 Five Rivers ALBA 22 Oct.

Gadwall: 8 Stanton Pond ALBA 20 Oct.

Am. Wigeon: max 90 Basic Creek ALBA 19 Oct.

Ring-necked Duck: max 1200 Loughberry L SARA 15 Nov, high count.


Canvasback: 4 Saratoga L SARA 8 Nov.

Redhead: 4 Saratoga L SARA 26 Nov.

Surf Scoter: 13 Saratoga L SARA 23 Sep-8 Oct; Bog Meadow SARA 31 Oct; 25 Alcove Reservoir ALBA 1 Nov; max 55 Wrights Loop SARA 1 Nov.

White-winged Scoter: Austerlitz COLU 24 Oct; 6 Alcove Reservoir ALBA 1 Nov; 22 Saratoga Lake SARA 1 Nov; Sacandaga L FULT 28 Nov.


Long-tailed Duck: 4 Nassau L RENS 23 Oct.

Com. Goldeneye: max 100 Tomhannock Res RENS 16 Nov.


Ruddy Duck: Tomhannock RENS 9 Oct.

Red-throated Loon: Saratoga L SARA 17 Oct; L George WARR 31 Oct; Sacandaga Lake FULT 4 Nov.

Pied-billed Grebe: last Ann Lee Pd ALBA 9 Nov.


Double-crested Cormorant: last Crescent ALBA 20 Nov.

Am. Bittern: 2 Thurman WARR 12 Sep.

Least Bittern: VF 14 Sep; Kiskatom GREE 11 Oct.

Great Egret: last Tomhannock RENS 9 Oct.

Snowy Egret: Hillsdale COLU 19 Oct (SS).

Black-crowned Night-heron: Livingston COLU 2 Sep, 2 VF 10 Sep.

Black Vulture: max 20 Five Rivers ALBA 8 Oct.

HAWKS – LARIDS
Osprey: last Galway L SARA 4 Nov.

N. Goshawk: Schodack Island SP RENS 12 Sep; Helderberg Hawkwatch ALBA 17 Sep; Austerlitz COLU 6 Oct; Galway L SARA 4 Nov; E Greenbush RENS 11 Nov.

Red-shouldered Hawk: Austerlitz COLU 22 Oct; Five Rivers 22 Oct; Five Rivers ALBA 30 Oct; Four-mile Pt GREE 14 Nov.

Am. Coot: max 5 Galway SARA 19 Oct; Basic Creek ALBA 30 Oct; 2 Tomhannock RENS 30 Oct; Collins Lake SCHE 4 Nov.

Kildeer: last Copake COLU 2 Nov.

The Kingbird 2015 March; 65 (1)
Greater Yellowlegs: Cherry Plain SCHO 4 Oct; Fort Miller WASH 4 Oct.
Lesser Yellowlegs: max 12 Neiber Swamp Livingston COLU 8 Sep.
Wilson’s Snipe: Five Rivers ALBA 9 Oct; Stillwater SARA 20 Nov.
Bonaparte’s Gull: Cohoes ALBA 29 Oct; Cohoes Flats ALBA 13 Oct; Stanton Pond ALBA 20 Oct; Basic Creek ALBA 20 Oct.

PIGEONS - PARROTS
Snowy Owl: Chatham COLU 29 Nov; Ft. Edward WASH 30 Nov.
Short-eared Owl: Hillsdale COLU 22-30 Sep, new location; Ft Edward WASH 26 Oct-23 Nov.

FLYCATCHERS - WAXWINGS
Olive-sided Flycatcher: Greenport COLU 1 Sep.
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher: Pine Bush ALBA 14 Sep; Ghent COLU 6 Sep.
Least Flycatcher: last Hyuck P ALBA 6 Sep.
E. Phoebe: last Austerlitz COLU 22 Nov.
Philadelphia Vireo: last VF 15 Sep.
Tree Swallow: last Tomhannock ALBA 6 Oct.
Swainson’s Thrush: last Loudenville ALBA 19 Oct.
Gray Catbird: last Schenectady SCHE 29 Nov.

LONGSPURS - WARBLERS
Lapland Longspur: Ft Edwards WASH 27 Nov.
Cape May Warbler: last Albany 3 Nov.

TOWHEES - WEAVERS
Vesper’s Sparrow: last Ft Edward WASH 26 Oct; Ft Edward WASH 26 Oct; 2 Livingston COLU 30 Oct.
Lincoln’s Sparrow: last Papscanee RENS 23 Oct.
Rose-breasted Grosbeak: last S Glens Falls WARR 10 Nov, late.
PAINTED BUNTING: Rotterdam ALBA 26-8 Nov, ph (JM, JL).
Baltimore Oriole: last Normanskill ALBA 23 Nov, late.
Pine Siskin: 3 Galway SARA 12 Oct; 2 Galway SARA 12 Oct; 3 Coeymans ALBA 25 Oct; Fort Edward WASH 26 Oct; South Glens Falls WARR 4 Nov; 2 Sacandaga Lake FULT 4 Nov; Providence SARA 19 Nov.
Evening Grosbeak: max 5 Providence SARA 28 Oct; Wilton SARA 4 Nov; Austerlitz COLU 7 Nov.
The first week of the season was very warm with Poughkeepsie reaching 92° F on 6 September. The month was wet with 4.28” of rain, 0.75” above average. October was also warm with the average daily temperature 4.1° above normal. Precipitation was normal. November saw wild swings in temperature, with Poughkeepsie reaching a high of 72° on 4 November and a low of 10° on 29 November. The most notable weather event was the Nor’easter from 26 to 27 November, which dumped up to a foot of snow in the northern areas of Region 9.

An early Greater White-fronted Goose was reported from Weeping Spruce Preserve, Amenia on 2 October. Cackling Goose reports continue to increase as people are more aware of their possibility. Two Tundra Swan passed by Mount Peter on 30 October.

Red-shouldered Hawk numbers were up at area hawk watches, with record numbers passing by—136 at Mount Peter and 306 at Hook Mountain. Both Osprey and Broad-winged Hawk had late sightings in November.

A RED PHALAROPE was a one day wonder along the Harlem Valley Rail Trail in Amenia on 12 October.

James Coe found a Black-headed Gull on Premium Mill Pound, Larchmont on 28 November. It was relocated on 30 November off Five Island Park, New Rochelle. It was seen and photographed by a number of other birders. This is only the second record for Westchester County.

An empidonax flycatcher was observed at Black Creek Preserve, Esopus on 30 November by Malcolm Grant; a detailed description was given. It did not vocalize and was presumed to be Least Flycatcher. Attempts to relocate and photograph it were unsuccessful.

American Pipits numbers were more numerous this fall, and the past few years have shown more overwintering. It could be a sign that their general population numbers are up as well.

Rob Stone found a Lark Sparrow at the Wallkill NWR north of Stateline Road on 5 September, and it was observed by at least two other birders. This is Orange County’s third record.

A single Red Crossbill along with a few reports of Common Redpoll and Evening Grosbeak gives hope for an interesting winter with some finches present.

Other notable species include: Western Sandpiper, Snowy Owl, Sedge Wren, Lapland Longspur, Orange-crowned Warbler, Connecticut Warbler, and Nelson’s Sparrow.
CONTRIBUTORS

ABBREVIATIONS
CPP – Croton Point Pk; EGR – Edith G. Read Wildlife Sanctuary; FNC – Forsyth Nature Center; MC – Marshlands Conservancy; RNC – Rye Nature Center; SGNWR – Shawangunk Grasslands NWR.

WHISTLING-DUCKS - VULTURES
Greater White-fronted Goose: Weeping Spruce Preserve, Amenia 2 Oct (DF). 
Snow Goose: max 1400 FNC, Kingston 30 Nov.
Cackling Goose: Greig Farm, Redhook 9 Oct; 2 Wallkill 14 Oct; Weeping Spruce Preserve, Amenia 2 Oct; Stone Ridge 1 Nov; Mashomak 4 Nov; 1-2 Amenia 8, 9, 10, 28 Nov; Kingston P 30 Nov.
Tundra Swan: 2 Mt Peter 30 Oct (HS).
Surf Scoter: Yankee L 12 Oct (JH,AB,SB); Kiamesha L 23 Oct (LV,JH); on Piemont 21,23 Nov (CW); Hudson Mills 24 Oct (CV); EGR 27 Nov.
White-winged Scoter: Swan L 23 Oct (JH); Sylvan L 6,14 Dec (CP, AP); CPP 9, 10 Nov; 3 EGR 25 Nov; 14 EGR 27 Nov.
Black Scoter: Ashokan Res 27 Oct (PS); 2 MC 31 Oct, 1, 4, 5 Nov; 10 Neversink Res 1 Nov (JH, AB); CPP 9, 10 Nov.
Long-tailed Duck: 7 Denning’s Point 27 Oct; Neversink Res 1 Nov; 3 New Hamburg 15 Nov.
C. Loon: 21 Mt Peter 2 Nov.
Horned Grebe: Sylvan L 4, 10, 15 Nov; CPP 9, 10 Nov.
N. Gamet: EGR 16, 23 Oct; 6 EGR 27 Nov.
GREAT Cormorant: Shenorock 5-12 Sep, early.

The Kingbird 2015 March; 65 (1) 75
Sanderling: Kingston Point 1 Sep.
Baird’s Sandpiper: Warren Sud Farm 1 Sep; Apollo Plaza, Monticello 29 Sep.
Pectoral Sandpiper: 5 Saugerties 6 Sep; Morningside P 7 Sep; 7 Woodstock 29 Sep; 4 Marbletown 30 Sep; MC 8 Oct; 2 Rondout Res 21 Oct; CPP 24 Oct; Stewart State Forest 10 Nov; 5 Pine Plains 13,14 Nov.
Western Sandpiper: MC 12 Sep (TB).

Short-billed Dowitcher: MC 2 Sep.
dowitcher sp: Millbrook 28 Nov (DR, AP).

RED PHALAROPE (R9): Harlem Valley Rail Trail, Amenia 12 Oct (CV, AB).

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The fall season in Region 10 was notable for several strong cold fronts passing in late October that produced memorable fall-outs of migrant land birds. For about two weeks, birds were everywhere in huge numbers. A respectable 306 species were recorded, among them a nice crop of rarities including two second state records.

September was warm and dry. The average temperature at Islip was 67.4°F, 1.8° above normal. 1.62" of rain fell at Islip, 1.96" below normal, while rainfall at Central Park was 1.21", 3.07" below normal. October was much warmer than normal. The average temperature at Islip was 57.5°, 3.2° above normal. Precipitation was near normal. For example 4.07" fell at Islip, 0.28" above normal. November was cold and wetter than normal. Average temperatures ranged from 43.9° at Islip (1.2° below normal), to 45.3° at Central Park (2.4° below normal). 4.8" of precipitation fell at Islip, 1.13" above normal.

As summer waned, 21 species of shorebirds were reported at Jamaica Bay Wildlife Refuge on 11 September, a nice day’s total. The fall land bird diversity peaked around 23 September, when, for example, 22 species of warblers were reported at Prospect Park, Brooklyn. Land bird flights were generally pronounced through much of the season but in particular in the latter half of October when several huge fall-outs occurred. While bird movement was great through the period, flights on 19 and 25 October were spectacular. Sparrows and other common migrant land birds were so abundant that it seemed the landscape was coated with birds wherever one looked at both coastal and inland sites. For example, up to 10,000 Yellow-rumped Warblers were reported at Robert Moses SP, Suffolk County on 19 October and 20,000 on 25 October. Seasonal maxima of Ruby-crowned Kinglet (8000), White-throated Sparrow (2000), Dark-eyed Junco (6000), and Pine Siskin (3600) were reported at Robert Moses SP on 25 October, all large numbers. Also interesting were observations of pronounced migration of several irruptive species not typically seen in such numbers along the immediate coast. Examples from 25 October include: 18 Red-bellied Woodpeckers, five Hairy Woodpeckers, and 28 Northern Cardinals at Robert Moses SP and 210 Blue Jays at Montauk Point.

It was a poor season at the Fire Island Hawk Watch. 2489 total hawks were recorded, 44% below the average of the previous twenty years. The weather during peak migration in September and October contributed to the low numbers. Cold fronts producing daytime northwest winds were infrequent. The impact of the weather is indicated by numbers of such species as Northern Harrier, Merlin, Peregrine Falcon, and Cooper’s Hawk that were lower than expected given increasing population trends. But the continuing long-term
declines in populations of American Kestrel and Sharp-shinned Hawk, historically two of the three most numerous species at FIHW, were also evident. 500 American Kestrels were counted, 55% below the 20-year average and the second lowest count ever at FIHW (the lowest count was in 2013). And the past three years have produced the three lowest counts of Sharp-shinned Hawks. 187 were counted in 2014, 71% below the 20-year average. The strong cold front on 19 October produced 576 total hawks, almost a quarter of the season’s total. On the bright side, Peregrine numbers were 19% above the 20-year average. Five Bald Eagles were counted, and an immature Golden Eagle was seen on 2 November.

Numbers of waterfowl and other water birds were generally low, though there were some respectable maxima. Scaup numbers were very low. There were only four reports of Canvasback. 33 Tundra Swans seen at Jamaica Bay on 6 November is an exceptionally large number for Region 10. With the exception of a notable report of 239 American Golden-Plovers at Eastport, Suffolk County on 8 October, “grasspiper” numbers were low. There were few reports of pelagic seabirds near shore this season, and also few offshore reports. The latter is possibly due to limited effort and bad luck, as a scheduled November pelagic trip was cancelled due to high winds. A persistent gathering of Lesser Black-backed Gulls at Jones Beach West End reached a maximum of 46 on 18 October and lasted into early November.

Purple Finches and Pine Siskins irrupted in good numbers and were widespread in the Region during the October-November period. But the only other reports of irruptive winter finches were a single White-winged Crossbill at Conference House Park, Staten Island on 7 November and reports of Evening Grosbeak at Inwood Hill Park, Manhattan on 7 November and Mount Loretto Unique Area, Staten Island on 11 November, each of two birds.

At least 22 species occurred later in the season than normal including Osprey (through 30 November), Pectoral Sandpiper (20 November), Least Flycatcher (3 November), Cliff Swallow (15 November), Wood Thrush (20 November), Blue-winged Warbler (17 October), Tennessee Warbler (15 November), and Wilson’s Warbler (through 30 November).

There were numerous reports of Black Vulture in the Region this season, including three reports from Long Island, where the species is rare. Among these was a report from Long Island City, Queens of six birds, a number unprecedented on Long Island. Turkey Vultures are also at unprecedented numbers on Long Island and are particularly common in the agricultural areas around the Town of Riverhead, Suffolk County. Two reports from there on 27 September involved 44 birds. Common Raven reports also increased, especially in Manhattan and Brooklyn. Whereas in past fall seasons virtually all Common Raven reports had been of one or two individuals, this year there were several reports of three or more, with a maximum of five.

Northern Bobwhite was reported from only two locations in Suffolk County where they are released.

The Kingbird 2015 March; 65 (1)
The list of rarities in the Region this season was truly remarkable. A **Common Ground-Dove** and a **Cassin’s Kingbird** were both second state records. The dove was found at the Jones Beach West End Coast Guard Station on 2 November. The next day there were reports that it may have been taken by a Merlin. But the reports of its demise were premature. It was relocated in a nearby area of the West End on 8 November, where it remained through the season. Another curiosity about this bird was that on 8 November it was noticed to be lacking a tail, leading to more speculation about the Merlin encounter. However, a review of photographs from 2-3 November showed that the dove was apparently tail-less at that time and that the Merlin carried away a sparrow. The Cassin’s Kingbird was found and photographed on 15 November at Floyd Bennett Field, Brooklyn. It was not reported until late, and intensive searching by many birders the next day was unsuccessful. Seemingly a one-day wonder, it turned up on 22 November in the community garden, a short distance from where it was originally found. It was frequently seen around the community garden through the season.

Completing the rare-dove sweep, there were two each of **Eurasian Collared-Dove** and **White-winged Dove**. The former was seen at Inwood Hill Park on 3 September, and another was found around the Chelsea Waterside Park, Manhattan on 16 November and stayed there through the season. The latter was seen at Fort Tilden, Queens on 15 November and at Dune Road in East Quogue, Suffolk County on 16 November.

A **Pink-footed Goose** was seen in Riverhead on 9 November, and a **Barnacle Goose** was at Miller’s Pond, Smithtown, Suffolk County on 29 November. A **Golden Eagle** was photographed at Edgemere, Queens on 19 October. Two observers spotted a juvenile **Sabine’s Gull** at Montauk Point on 13 September. A **Sandwich Tern** was at Sagaponack Inlet, Suffolk County on 2 September. This species is seldom reported in the fall and then usually in association with a tropical cyclone. **Pileated Woodpecker** reports in the Region have become more frequent in recent years, and one was seen at Cemetery of the Resurrection, Staten Island on 31 October. A **Say’s Phoebe** visited Edgemere on 5 October. Rounding out the flycatchers were an **Ash-throated Flycatcher** at Mt. Loretto Unique Area on 9-10 November and a **Scissor-tailed Flycatcher** at Sands Point Preserve, Nassau County on 19 October. A **Northern Wheatear** stayed at Plum Beach, Brooklyn from 1-7 October. Birders in the area to see the Cassin’s Kingbird found a few additional rarities: a **Henslow’s Sparrow** at Jacob Riis Park, Queens on 24-25 November and a **LeConte’s Sparrow** at Floyd Bennett Field from 30 November thru. The former, though still a rare breeder in New York State, qualifies as a true mega-rarity in Region 10. A female-type **Black-headed Grosbeak** was seen by a single observer at Heckscher SP, Suffolk County on 8 October and well described. Finally a female-type **Yellow-headed Blackbird** was reported at Gravesend Bay, Brooklyn on 30 October.
A Common Gallinule was at Patchogue Lake, Suffolk County from 11-17 October. This species is now rare in Region 10. A “Great White Heron” (white form Great Blue Heron) was seen at Georgica Inlet, Suffolk County on 20 September. One observer’s regular evening vigils at Lattingtown, Nassau County resulted in a maximum of 121 Common Nighthawks on 15 September, a large number by the standards of the past several decades. Also noteworthy is a good list of species that are rare or seldom reported in Region 10 during the fall. These include: Gull-billed Tern, Roseate Tern, Eastern Whip-poor-will, Acadian Flycatcher, Purple Martin, Louisiana Waterthrush, Golden-winged Warbler, Prothonotary Warbler, Kentucky Warbler, Cerulean Warbler, Yellow-throated Warbler, and Orchard Oriole.

CONTRIBUTORS

Italics: Sent end-of-season report. Robert Adamo, Michael Andersen, Bob Anderson, Richard Aracil (RAr), Jim Ash, Anya Auerbach, Seth Ausubel, Andrew Baksh, Catherine Barron, Rob Bate, Debbie Becker, Dick Belanger (DBl), Gail Benson, Bobby Berlinger, Shane Blodgett, Brent Bomkamp (BBo), Nick Bonomo, Thomas W. Burke, Ben Caacce, Cesar Castillo (CCo), Steve Chang, Anthony Ciancimino (ACi), Ralph Cioffi, Anthony Collerton, Mike Cooper, Joseph DiCostanzo (JDi), Adam D’Onofrio (ADO), Peter Dorosh, Alan Drogin, Dave Eib, Mary Eyster, Andrew Farnsworth, Ken Feustel, Suzy Feustel, Corey Finger, Tom Fiore, Howie Fischer, Doug Futuyma, Arie Gilbert, Paul Gildersleeve, Joe Giunta (JGi), John Gluth (JGl), Doug Gochfeld, John Heidecker (JHr), Dennis Hrehowisik (DHR), Sam Jannazzo, Phil Jeffrey, Rob Jett, Richard Kaskan (RAK), Rich Kelly, John Kent, Dave Klauber, Robert J. Kurtz, David LaMagna, Mary Laura Lamont, Anthony J. Lauro, Anne Lazarus, Justin LeClaire (JLe), Jody Levin, Patricia J. Lindsay, Heydi Lopes, Roberta Manion, Peter Martin, Jay McGowan, Kevin McGowan (KMc), Robert McGrath (RMc), Eric Miller, Karlo Mirth, Shaibal S. Mitra, Michael Mulqueen, Jack Noordhuizen, Mary Normandia, Luke Ormand, Patrick Palladino, Vinnie Pellegrino, Anders Peltomaa, Stephane Perrault, Peter Max Polshek, Robert Proniewych, Glen Quinn, Kier Randall, Peter Reisfeld, Jeff Ritter, Derek Rogers, Jane Ross (JRo), Bobby Rossetti, Jack Rothman (JRN), Karen Rubenstein, Matthew Rymkiewicz, Mike Scheibel (MSch), Sy Schiff (SyS), Donna Schuman (DSh), Eileen Schwinn, John Sepenoski (JSe), Mike Shanley (MSH), Kai Sheffield, John Shemilt (JSJ), Sean Sime, Nadir Souirgi, David Speiser, Lee Stocker, Sam Stuart (SST), Taylor Sturm, Robert Taylor, Phil Uruburu, Richard Veit, Joe Viglietta, Steve Walter, Alan Wells, David Wheeler, Gabriel Willow, Angus Wilson (AnW), Seth Ian Wollney, Michael Yuan.

ABBREVIATIONS

APP – Alley Pd P, QUEE; BPT – Breezy Pt, QUEE; BRY – Bryant P, NEWY; CB – Cedar B, Babylon, SUFF; CCP – Cupsogue CP, SUFF; CHP – Conference House P, RICH; CIC – Coney I Cr/P, KING; CP – Central Park, NEWY; CR –

**WHISTLING-DUCKS – VULTURES**

**PINK-FOOTED GOOSE:** Rt 105 9 Nov (DR).

**Greater White-fronted Goose:** 3 HP 9 Nov (DR); 2 Maratooka L, Mattituck, SUFF 11 Nov (MM, JSe).

**Snow Goose:** max 400 JBWR 25 Nov (Markus Craig).

**Brant:** max 5600 Bay CP, NASS 9 Nov (AB).

**BARNACLE GOOSE:** Miller’s Pd, Smithtown, SUFF 29 Nov (DL).

**Cackling Goose:** RMSP 19 Oct (SSM, PJL); Maratooka L, Mattituck, SUFF 10 Nov (RBA); PP 28 Nov (SS); Sound Av at Fresh Pond Av, Riverhead, SUFF 28 Nov (DR); 2 VCP 29 Nov (NS); 6 VCP 30 Nov (AB).

**Mute Swan:** max 119 HP 22 Nov (SSM, PJL).

**Tundra Swan:** 33 JBWR 6 Nov (D. Riepe, CF), large number; 2 HP 22 Nov thru (SSM, PJL).

**Wood Duck:** max 44 Mashomack Pres, Shelter I, SUFF 20 Oct (MSch).

**Gadwall:** max 208 Swan L, East Patchogue, SUFF 27 Nov (MSch).

**Eurasian Wigeon:** JBWR 21 Sep – 8 Oct (AB, mob); Blydenburgh CP, SUFF 14 Oct (PIL); Mill Cr RICH 1 Nov (ACí); Grant P, Hewlett, NASS 5 Nov thru (RBA, mob); Bush Terminal P, KING 15 Nov thru (ME, PD, mob); Mill Pd, Centerport, SUFF 28 Nov (BBo).

**Am. Wigeon:** max 164 Mill Pd, Setauket, SUFF 5 Nov (MM).

**Blue-winged Teal:** max 34 JBWR 1 Sep (CF, SA).

**N. Shoveler:** max 275 CP 23 Nov (JN).

**N. Pintail:** max 30 Tobay B, NASS 8 Nov (DR).

**Green-winged Teal:** max 138 JBWR 5 Oct (AB).

**Canvasback:** 4 reps; max 17 Centerport Pd, Centerport, SUFF 28 Nov (BBo); few.

**Redhead:** appx 10 reps; max 35 Baisley Pd P, QUEE 29-30 Nov (CF).

**Ring-necked Duck:** max 290 PL 27 Nov (DR), large number.

**Greater Scaup:** max 93 PBP 25 Nov (RAr), few.

**Lesser Scaup:** max 30 Lake Capri, West Islip, SUFF 30 Nov (MM).

**King Eider:** drake Plum I, SUFF 9 Nov (RMe).

**Com. Eider:** max 1000 Montauk, SUFF 30 Nov (JDs).
Harlequin Duck: m Orient Pt., SUFF 31 Oct thru (JSe, ES, mob); 1-3 Jones Inlet, NASS 16 Nov thru (SyS, PU, mob).

Surf Scoter: max 500 MP 22 Nov (SSM, PjL).

White-winged Scoter: max 1000 MP 22 Nov (SSM, PjL).

Black Scoter: max 3000 MB 1 Nov (SSM, PjL), large number; 2000 MP 1 Nov (SSM, PjL).

Harlequin Duck: m Orient Pt., SUF 31 Oct thru (JSe, ES, mob); 1-3 Jones Inlet, NASS 16 Nov thru (SyS, PU, mob).

Black Scoter: max 3000 MB 1 Nov (SSM, PjL), large number; 2000 MP 1 Nov (SSM, PjL).

Long-tailed Duck: max 124 Shoreham, SUFF 23 Nov (RKa), few.

Bufflehead: max 500 MP 22 Nov (SSM, PjL).

White-winged Scoter: max 1000 MP 22 Nov (SSM, PjL).

Black Scoter: max 3000 MB 1 Nov (SSM, PjL), large number; 2000 MP 1 Nov (SSM, PjL).

Com. Goldeneye: 8 reps; max 4 sev locs; few.

Com. Merganser: 1-3 CP 25 Nov thru (mob); SMSP 27 Nov (SF).

Ruddy Duck: max 650 Georgica Inlet, East Hampton, SUFF 20 Oct (AnW), large number.

N. Bobwhite: only reps from Avalon Pres, St. James, SUFF and Seatuck Pres, Islip, SUFF; releases.

Ring-necked Pheasant: max 5 Edgemere, QUEE 1 Sep (CF).

Red-throated Loon: max 152 FWP 2 Nov (AF), large number; numerous L.I. reps incl: 15 Northville, SUFF 13 Sep (RA); 30 Ed 27 Sep (SA, MN, et al.), large number; 14 Osborne Av, Riverhead 27 Sep (SA, MN, et al.).

Hawks - Larids

Osprey: 423 FIHW (fide DP), 1.4% above the 20-year average, intro; Swan R, E. Patchogue, SUFF 27 Nov thru (LO), late.

Bald Eagle: at least 35 reps, esp. from southern RICH and HLSP; 5 FIHW (fide DP); max 13 FWP 19 Oct (AF), large number.

Bald Eagle: at least 35 reps, esp. from southern RICH and HLSP; 5 FIHW (fide DP); max 13 FWP 19 Oct (AF), large number.

N. Harrier: 144 FIHW (fide DP), 43% below the 20-year average, intro.

Sharp-shinned Hawk: 187 FIHW (fide DP), 71% below the 20-year average, intro; 82 FT 19 Oct (DG, SS, et al.).

Cooper’s Hawk: 34 FIHW (fide DP), 13% below the 20-year average; 15 Moses Mtn., RICH 16 Oct (CB).

Rough-legged Hawk: North Fork Pres, Northville, SUFF 23 Nov (JSe); Canarsie Pier, KING 29 Nov (SS), light morph.
GOLDEN EAGLE (R10): Edgemere, QUEE 19 Oct (CF), ph; FIHW 2 Nov (Barbara Saunders), ph.

Am. Kestrel: 500 FIHW (fide DP), 55% below the 20-year average, intro; 77 FT 19 Oct (DG, SS, et al.).

Merlin: 1010 FIHW (fide DP), 32% below the 20-year average, intro.

Peregrine Falcon: 177 FIHW (fide DP), 19% above the 20-year average, intro.

Virginia Rail: Captree I, SUFF 3 Nov (DR), only rep.

Sora: JBWR 7 Sep (SS); Zoe B. Deropp Sanctuary, East Quogue, SUFF 26 Sep (DR); Landing Lane Marsh, Accabonac, SUFF 28 Sep (ANW).


Am. Coot: max 400 HP 28 Nov (C. Elphick).

Am. Oystercatcher: max 478 JBWE 28 Sep (AB). Black-bellied Plover: max 375 JBWE 19 Sep (SB). Am. Golden-Plover: approx. 35 reps; max 239 Route 51 and Route 111, Eastport SUFF 8 Oct (PF), large number; otherwise few: 11 Rt 105 1 Sep (SA, MN); 16 Ed 1 Sep (SA, MN); 2 Rt 105 2 Sep (DF); 3 Rt 105 7 Sep (RP, et al.); JBWR 11 Sep (AB); 3 Rt 105 23 Sep (RA); JBWE 26-28 Sep (mob); 8 Ed 27 Sep (SA, MN, et al.); FBF 4 Oct (RM); FBF 11 Oct (RBA); Plum B 7 Nov (RBA).

Semipalanted Plover: max 300 Rockaway B, Edgemere, QUEE 1 Sep (CF).

Piping Plover: JBWR 1 Sep (AB, mob), unusual loc.

Upland Sandpiper: Eaton’s Neck, SUFF 5 Sep (NB). Whimbrel: 2 JBWE 1 Sep (CF); 3 CCP 1 Sep (DR); MB 1 Sep (fide DR); FT 13 Sep (RBA); CCP 22 Sep (LS); JBWE 7 Oct (RBA).

Hudsonian Godwit: 6 CCP 1 Sep (DR); JBWR 1 Sep (AB, mob); 2 JBWR 3 Sep (RB); 2 JBWR 6-7 Sep (mob); Plum B 6 Sep (DHR, RM); CCP 7 Sep (AB); JBWR 11 Sep (AB); 2 JBWE 17 Sep (RT); JBWE 18 Sep (RJK); JBWR 4 Oct (SA, CF, SS); juv Sag 1-10 Nov (SSM, PII, JRo).

Marbled Godwit: MB thru 7 Sep (fide DR, DF); JBWR 7-11 Sep (SS, AB); JBWE 16-21 Sep (RT, SY, AB); 2 Plum B 4 Oct (RBA); JBWE 13 Oct thru (mob); 2 JBWE 19-20 Oct (mob).

Red Knot: max 84 JBWE 19 Sep (SB).

Sanderling: max 2000 JBSP 2 Oct (SF); max 2000 Rockaway B, Edgemere 1 Sep (CF).

Dunlin: max 600 Nickerson B, NASS 9 Nov (AB).

Baird’s Sandpiper: Rt 105 thru 4 Sep (mob); MB 1 Sep (fide DR); JBWR 1 Sep (AB, mob); 3 Rt 105 5 Sep (RA); 2 CCP 7 Sep (AB), unusual loc; Miller Field 20-21 Sep (AC, mob); MB 28 Sep (RBA); JBWR 5 Oct (RBA); 2 JBWR 8 Oct (RBA).

White-rumped Sandpiper: max 30 MB 1 Sep (JSh); 28 JBWR 6 Sep (AB); JBWR 3 Sep (RB); Calverton Ponds Pres, SUFF 20 Sep (SW, KM), unusual loc; IHP 4 Oct (JDI), unusual loc; Cove Hollow Farm, East Hampton, SUFF 8 Nov (JRo), late.

Buff-breasted Sandpiper: CCP 1 Sep (fide DR); JBWR 3 Sep (RB); 2 Rt 105 4 Sep (MSCh); 2 JBWR 5-6 Sep (AB, SA, CF); JBWR 7 Sep (SS); Sound Av at Osborne Av 7 Sep (RA); max 5 Osborne Av, Riverhead, SUFF 9 Sep (JSh), low number, 2 Rt 105 23 Sep (RBA); Rt 105 28 Sep (RBA), few.

Pectoral Sandpiper: max 26 MB 1 Sep (JSh), large number; HSP 20 Nov (JL, H. Bohne), late.

Western Sandpiper: 11 JBWR 1 Sep (AB, TWB, GB); 20 JBWR 5 Sep (CF), large number; last CR 26 Oct (ACl).

Long-billed Dowitcher: JBWR 6-7 Sep (SA, CF, SS); JBWR 13 Sep (ANW); JBWR 21 Sep (AB).

Red-necked Phalarope: CCP 2 Sep (DF, DBI) Nickerson B 13 Sep (ANW).

Pomarine Jaeger: sub ad RMSG 10 Sep (SB).

Parasitic Jaeger: 6 MP 13 Sep (PMP, J. Ash); MB 14 Sep (DK, BR, PFM); 4 RMSG 26 Oct (RBA); 2 MP 1 Nov (SSM, PII); Montauk Village 1 Nov (SSM, PII); JBWE 9 Nov (RBA); 3 mi S Fire I Inlet 10 Nov (PM); FT 16 Nov (AB).

Razorbill: 4 Montauk 30 Nov (JDI), only rep.

Black-legged Kittiwake: Camp Hero SP, Montauk, SUFF 19 Oct (AC); RMSG 2 Nov (SF); 3 RMSG 15 Nov (SSM).

SARBIN’S GULL (R10): juv MP 13 Sep (PMP, JA).

Bonaparte’s Gull: 300 RMSG 31 Oct (SF); max 550 RP 1 Nov (CF); 200 FT 16 Nov (AB); fewer thereafter.

Laughing Gull: max 1350 MP 4 Oct (ANW); 1200 MP 1 Nov (SSM, PII).

Iceland Gull: Shoreham 25 Oct (RKA); Montauk Harbor, SUFF 28 Oct (JGI); Montauk 16 Nov (BB); Shoreham 16-27 Nov (RKA); 2 Shoreham 23 Nov (RKA).

Lesser Black-backed Gull: approx 35 reps incl: 21 SPCP 1 Sep (DR); 6 JBWE 5 Sep (SyS, et al.); HSP 7 Sep (JHr), unusual loc; 10 JBWE 4
Oct (SA, MN, RK, SP); 41 Pt. Lookout, NASS 10 Oct (BB); 13 JBWE 13 Oct (SyS); max 46 JBWE 18 Oct (RBA); 30 JBWE 19 Oct (RBA); Arden Av, RICH 25 Oct thru (SIW, mob), returning for 9th year; 24 JBWE 25 Oct (RBA); 15 JBWE 7 Nov (DF); 6 JBWE 8 Nov (SyS).

Glaucous Gull: Davis Park Ferry, Patchogue, SUFF 6 Oct (AD); Gardiner CP, SUFF 19 Nov (MSch).

Gull-billed Tern: 3 JBWE 2-5 Sep (PG, TS).

Caspian Tern: JBWR 6 Sep (SA, CF); MB 14 Sep (DK, BR, PMP); JBWE 16-17 Sep (RT, SyS); 11 Sag 19 Sep (DR), large number, CCP 22 Sep (LS); 4 MB 27 Sep (MC); JBWR 8 Oct (RBA).

Black Tern: 5 Neapeague, SUFF 1 Sep (AnW); 2 MB 2 Sep (JSh); 2 Orient Pt. 3 Sep (JSe); Sagg Mains B, East Hampton, SUFF 6 Sep (AnW); 5 MP 7 Sep (AnW); 3 MB 11 Sep (JSh); MP 13 Sep (PMP, J. Ash); Sands Pt. Pres, NASS 14 Sep (GQ); RMSP 16 Sep (SB); few.

Roseate Tern: max 30 Neapeague 1 Sep (AnW), large number.

Com. Tern: max 3000 MP 7 Sep (AnW); 50 GKP 18 Oct (SIW, DE), large number for loc/date.

Royal Tern: appx 35 reps incl: 22 Tiana B, Hampton Dunes, SUFF 2 Sep (DF, DB); 10 FIIHW 10 Sep (RJK); 12 Sag 22 Sep (JRo, et al.); 2 CHP 6 Oct (RJr), unusual loc; 8 FT 12 Oct (CF, et al.); Plum B 13 Oct (SS), unusual loc; 21 FT 19 Oct (DG, et al.); 2 Dubos Pt., Rockaway, QUEE 24 Oct (CF), unusual loc; max 23 JBWE 4 Nov (BB); 2 Patchogue 12 Nov (JHr); unusual loc; GBY 17 Nov (SS, SB), last.

SANDWICH TERN: Sag 2 Sep (AG, PU).

Black Skimmer: max 450 JBWE 15 Sep (SB); 3 CIC 17 Nov (SS, SB), late.

PIGEONS - PARROTS

EURASIAN COLLARED-DOVE: IHP 3 Sep (AA); Pier 66/Cheelsea Waterside Park, NEWY 16 Nov thru (Tiffany Adams, mob).

WHITE-WINGED DOVE: FT 15 Nov (CF); Dune Rd., E. Quogue, SUFF 16 Nov (DK, BR).

COMMON GROUND-DOVE: JBWE 2 Nov thru (SJ, mob), 2nd state record.

Yellow-billed Cuckoo: RMSP 30 Oct (SF), late.

Barn Owl: FBF 7-13 Sep (KR, mob); 2 other reps.

Great Horned Owl: JBWE 3 Nov (SyS), unusual loc.

Snowy Owl: Old Inlet, Fire I, SUFF 15 Nov (fide DR); Freeport, NASS 15 Nov (fide DL); JBWE 16 Nov thru (mob); Fire 128 Nov (LO).

Long-eared Owl: FBF 28 Nov (RBA).

Short-eared Owl: RMSP 25 Oct (JHr); 2 Spring Creek P, KING 18 Nov (SSM). N. Saw-whet Owl: KP 30 Oct (AB); Caumsett SP 4 Nov (SF).

Com. Nighthawk: max 121 Lattingtown, NASS 15 Sep (RC), large number; 38 Lattingtown 7 Oct (RC); 28 Lattingtown 17 Oct (RC).

E. Whip-poor-will: Cedar B Rd at Dryads Basin, Southold, SUFF 19 Sep (JSe).

Chimney Swift: max 228 KP 27 Sep (AnW); 220 FMCP 27 Sep (CF); large numbers.

Red-headed Woodpecker: juv CP 9-13 Sep (mob); ad RP 19 Sep (AB); ad CP 23 Sep (TF); juv CP 27 Sep (AP, mob); HSP 9 Oct (fide SSM); 2 RMSP 9 Oct (SSM); 3 RMSP 10 Oct (SF); juv GwC 12 Oct (fide PD); RI 17-19 Oct (RBA); juv CHP 18 Oct (SIW, DE); Randalls I, NEWY 19 Oct (AF).

Red-bellied Woodpecker: 18 RMSP 25 Oct (TS), large number for barrier island.


PILEATED WOODPECKER (R10): CR 31 Oct (ACi).

FLYCATCHERS - WAXWINGS

Olive-sided Flycatcher: PP 3-7 Sep (DHr, RM, MY); CP 14-15 Sep (PJ, mob); CP 22-23 Sep (P3), late; several other reps.

E. Wood-Pewee: FT 19 Oct (CF), ph, late.

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher: appx 10 reps.

Acadian Flycatcher: PP 18 Sep (RBA).

Least Flycatcher: PP 2-3 Nov (RJ, SS, HL, mob), ph, late.

E. Phoebe: max 130 William Floyd Estate, Mastic Beach, SUFF 11 Oct (MLL); 94 CIC P 20 Oct (DG); large numbers.

SAY’S PHOEBE: Edgemere 5 Oct (CF).

ASH-THROATED FLYCATCHER: MLUA 9-10 Nov (DE, mob).

CASSIN’S KINGBIRD: FBF 15 Nov thru (KS, mob), 2nd state record.

Western Kingbird: DOP 20 Sep (SB, mob); MLUA 28 Sep – 2 Oct (RV, mob); St Joseph’s Monastery, Glen Cove, NASS 5 Oct (RC); SMSP 17 Oct (PP); Stehli B, Bayside, NASS 20-25 Oct (J. Maddan, MN).
The Kingbird 2015 March; 65 (1)

SCISSOR-TAILED FLYCATCHER: Sands Pt, Pres 19 Oct (GQ).

Philadelphia Vireo: PP 5-7 Sep (fide PD); CP 9 Sep (NS); PP 12 Sep (mob); 2 APP 14 Sep (JR); CHP 19 Sep (RV); PP 18-19 Sep (SS); PP 20 Sep (fide PD); 2 RMSP 23 Sep (fide RJK); CP 27 Sep (PJ); KP 5 Oct (CF, SA); Poquott, SUFF 8 Oct (MM); FT 12 Oct (CF, EM, SA, et al.).

Blue Jay: large numbers migr, e.g.: 230 Caumsett SP 27 Sep (SF); 250 SMSP 28 Sep (JGI); max 252 CP 12 Oct (JN); 164 FWP 19 Oct (AF); 210 MP 26 Oct (JN), COMMOM RAVEN (R10): prs. present vic. Roslyn, NASS, west shore, RICH; pr building nest, West L, Patchogue 30 Nov (DR); addtl. reps widespread incl: Bellmore, NASS 8 Sep (PM); 4 Cranberry Bog Pres, Riverhead, SUFF 16 Sep (RMc); 3 W 23 St, NEWY 27 Sep (Brian Whipple); CLP 3 Oct (HF); max 5 IHP 5 Oct (JDi, et al.); JBWR 8 Oct (RBA); 2 PP 30 Oct (RM); 2 4th & 6th St, KING 2 Nov (RJ); GwC 2 Nov (PD, et al.); Hicksville, NASS 6 Nov (MN); Wave Hill, BRON 9 Nov (GW, et al.); Village Hall, Valley Stream, NASS 14 & 19 Nov (RJK); 4 731 Lexington Av, NEWY 19 Nov (AC).

Purple Martin: CR 11 Sep (AC), rare in fall.

Cliff Swallow: 2 Conney I Beach, KING 2 Nov (RBA), late; FT 15 Nov (AB).

Cave Swallow: no reports.

White-breasted Nuthatch: JBWE 14 Oct (Sy, JGi); RMSP 25 Oct (SSM, et al.); rare on barrier island.


Ruby-crowned Kinglet: 800 RMSP 25 Oct (RBA), large number.

Northern Wheatear: Plum B 1-7 Oct (SB, mob).

Gray-cheeked Thrush: BRY 23 Sep (AD); CP 26-27 Sep (DA, et al.); PP 9 Oct (fide PD); Blue Heron P, RICH 19 Oct (MSH); Lido Pres, Lido, NASS 20 Oct (PM).

Hermit Thrush: 130 PBP 25 Oct (JRn); max 155 RMSP 8 Nov (SF); large numbers.

Wood Thrush: CP 29 Oct (TF), late; 1251 6th Av at 49 St, NEWY 13-20 Nov (SSt, mob).

Longspurs - Warblers

Lapland Longspur: PP 27 Oct (RJ, SS), unusual loc; Bay P, E. Rockaway, NASS 9 Nov (RBA), unusual loc; 1-6 JBWE 21 Nov – thru (mob); 1-2 FBF 22 Nov thru (mob); Miller Field, RICH 29 Nov (SIW).


Louisiana Waterthrush: CP 2 Sep (fide AF), rare in fall.


Blue-winged Warbler: KP 17 Oct (SP), late.


Prothonotary Warbler: PP 17-18 Sep (mob).

Tennessee Warbler: Dead Horse Pt, KING 2 Nov (HL), late; Orient Pt 15 Nov (JSe), late.

Orange-crowned Warbler: approx 35 reps incl: first FT 13 Sep (AnW); 2 PP 18 Oct (PD); 4 PP 19 Oct (DG); 3 CP 28 Oct (RBA); 2 CHP 4 Nov (RV).

Am. Redstart: FT 19 Oct (CF), late.

Connecticut Warbler: PP 3 Sep (DHR, SS, mob); APP 19 Sep (RBA); CP 23 Sep (DS); APP 23 Sep (fide PR); Madison Square P, NEWY 30 Sep (CF); KP 1 Oct (CCO); CP 1 Oct (NS, mob); Strack Pd, FP 3 Oct (D. Melore, AB); Hoyt Farm, Commack, SUFF 10 Oct (JGi); Chandler Estate, Mt. Sinai, SUFF 18 Oct (RBA); 3 CP 29 Oct (TF), large number, late.

Mourning Warbler: 8 reps incl: Springfield P, QUE 14 Sep (AB); PP 23 Sep (PD); BRY 2 Oct (SS).

Kentucky Warbler: CP 3 Sep (MR, fide AF).

Hooded Warbler: CP 5 Sep (SC, mob); E 52 St 7 Sep (AF); BRY 15 Sep (BC); GwC 22 Sep (fide PD); PP 23 Sep (fide PD); GwC 27 Sep (RJ); NYBG 2 Oct (AW); CP 10 Oct (MA).

Cerulean Warbler: Stuyvesant Town, NEWY 19 Sep (AL).

Magnolia Warbler: JBSP 8 Nov (MY); CHP 8 Nov (SIW, DE), late.

Yellow Warbler: JBWE 9 Nov (SP, MA), late.

Blackpoll Warbler: Pier 44, KING 13 Nov (RM), late.

Yellow-rumped Warbler: 10,000 RMSP 19 Oct (RBA); 20,000 RMSP 25 Oct (RBA); large numbers.

Yellow-throated Warbler: HSP 4 Oct (SSM, PJL, SF, KF).

Prairie Warbler: PP 27 Oct (RBA), late.


Wilson’s Warbler: KP 11 Nov thru (SP, CCO, EM, mob), late.

Yellow-breasted Chat: PP 7 Sep (fide PD); CHP 18 Sep (RJ); CP 22 Sep (PJ); FT 25 Oct (RBA); Gúgo B, SUFF 25 Oct (RBA); CP 29 Oct – 2 Nov (TF, AA, KS).
TOWHEES - WEAVERS

Clay-colored Sparrow: KP 5 Oct (SSch); Hollitzville, SUFF 10 Oct (RMc); Sunset P, KING 10 Oct (fide PD); Shirley Marina P, SUFF 12 Oct (AG); PBP 12 Oct (JRn); JBWE 12-14 Oct (SyS, mob); RMSP 18-19 Oct (RBA); FBF 19 Oct (RJ, et al.); RMSP 25 Oct (KF); Cedarmere P, Roslyn Harbor, NASS 29 Oct (PM); Daniels Lane, East Hampton, SUFF 1 Nov (SSM, PJL); JBSP 7 Nov (DF); KP 9 Nov (CF); KP 15 Nov (SP), late.

Vesper Sparrow: approx 35 reps incl: GwC 7 Sep (fide PD), early; 2 FBF 13 Oct (SS); 2 KP 25-26 Oct (SA, PR); 2 Alley Pond Environmental Center, Bayside, QUEE 26 Oct (SA, MN); 4 RI 26 Oct (AD); 3 JBWE 27-29 Oct (RBA); 2 CP 29 Oct (TF); 3 PP 30 Oct (RM); 2 Caumsett SP 4 Nov (RBA).

Lark Sparrow: GwC 7 Sep (fide PD); RMSP 17 Sep (MN); JBWE 18 Sep (RJK); Shirley, SUFF 18 Sep (RBA); HSP 12 Oct (RBA); Marne P 24 Oct (RBA); RMSP 26-28 Oct (RBA); Daniels Lane 1 Nov (SSM, PJL).

“Ipwich” Savannah Sparrow: FBF 30 Oct (SS), unusual loc.

Grasshopper Sparrow: PP 20 Oct (fide PD); Brooklyn Bridge P, KING 14 Nov (Heather Wolf), ph.


LE CONTE’S SPARROW: FBF 30 Nov thru (HL, mob).

Nelson’s Sparrow: PP 9 Oct (fide PD); CLP 21 Oct (HF); GwC 24 Oct (PD); unusual locs.

Lincoln’s Sparrow: over 50 reps incl: first Sag 2 Sep (PU); CP 12 Sep (AnW, mob); 3 CHF 21 Sep (RJ); 3 Caumsett SP 27 Sep (SF); 2 Mattituck, NASS 2 Oct (MN); 3 GwC 10 Oct (RJ); 2 PP 13 Oct (RJ, PD); 2 Sands Pt. Pres 19 Oct (GQ); 3 PP 20 Oct (RB); 2 William Floyd Estate 20 Oct (MLL); 3 FBF 21 Oct (SB); 3 DOP 25 Oct (SB); 2 KP 26 Oct (SA); 2 JBWE 28 Oct (SyS); last RMSP 22 Nov (SP).

Swamp Sparrow: 138 EECO Farm, East Hampton, SUFF 12 Oct (AnW), large number.


White-crowned Sparrow: 14 FBF 26 Oct (KR); 13 JBSP 21 Oct (SF); several other reps exceeding 10 individuals; large numbers.

Dark-eyed Junco: 6000 RMSP 25 Oct (RBA), large number.

Summer Tanager: KP 26 Sep (SSch), rare in fall.


BLACK-HEADED GROSBEAK: HSP 8 Oct (PIL!), fem-type, NYSARC report submitted.

Blue Grosbeak: 3 Eastport, SUFF 5 Sep (RA, mob); SMSP 9 Sep (VP); CP 15 Sep (mob); CP 26 Sep (mob); 2 KP 29 Sep (AB); PP 14 Oct (fide PD); SMSP 15 Oct (DL); CP 18 Oct (RBA); RI 19 Oct (AP); FWP 30 Oct (JDi).

Dickcissel: EECO Farm 12 Oct (Kr); RMSP 18-20 Oct (AB, SSM, PJL); Big Egg Marsh, Broad Channel, QUEE 30 Oct (AB); IHP 7-10 Nov (fide AP); JBWE 23 Nov (RBA).

Red-winged Blackbird: max 8000 IHP 8 Nov (JDi), large number.

YELLOW-HEADED BLACKBIRD: fem-type GBY 30 Oct (fide DG).

Rusty Blackbird: max 55 APEC 16 Nov (SP).

Com. Grackle: max 900 IHP 8 Nov (JDi).

Boat-tailed Grackle: max 300 Captree I, SUFF 16 Nov (SSM, PJL).

Orchard Oriole: PP 2 Sep (Adam Welz), rare in fall.

Purple Finch: first 2 CR 14 Sep (ACi); widespread mid-Oct – mid Nov; 250 FIHW 27 Oct (RJ); 111 College of Staten Island, RICH 28 Oct (SSM); max 300 MLUA 11 Nov (RV).

White-winged Crossbill: CHP 7 Nov (RJ).


Am. Goldfinch: max 3156 RMSP 15 Nov (SSM, PJL).

EVENING GROSBEAK (R10): 2 IHP 7 Nov (NS); 2 MLUA 11 Nov (SS), identified by flight calls.

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STANDARD ABBREVIATIONS

Regional rarities appear in BOLD; county names are shortened to their first four letters and appear in UPPER CASE letters; months are shortened to their first three letters. In species accounts: number of individuals omitted implies that one individual was reported; ! – details seen by Regional Editor; ad – adult; Alt – Alternate plumage; Am. – American; arr – arrival or first of season; BBS – Breeding Bird Survey; BOTS – bird of the season; CBC – Christmas Bird Count; CO – confirmed nesting; Com. – Common; E. – Eastern; FL – fledgling; FY – adult feeding young; I – Island; imm – immature; intro – see introduction to report; juv – juvenile; L – Lake; max – maximum; mob – multiple observers; N. – Northern; NYSDEC – New York State Department of Environmental Conservation; NWR – National Wildlife Refuge; NYSARC – report to New York State Avian Records Committee; P – park; Pd – Pond; ph – photographed; Pt – Point; Res – Reservoir; Ri – River; SP – State Park; spm – specimen; subad – subadult; T – Town of; thru – throughout period; Twnt – township; W. – Western; WMA – Wildlife Management Area; y – young.

REPORTING REGIONS

Regional boundaries coincide with county lines, except at:
Region 1-Region 2 in Orleans, Genesee and Wyoming Counties:
the boundary is NY Route 98 from Pt. Breeze to Batavia;
NY Route 63 from Batavia to Pavilion, and NY Route 19
from Pavilion to the Allegany County line.
Region 2-Region 3 in Ontario County:
the boundary is Mud Creek to NY Route 64, NY Route 64
from Bristol Center to S. Bristol Springs, and Route 21
from S. Bristol Springs to the Yates County line.
Region 3-Region 5 in Cayuga County:
the boundary is NY Route 31.

REPORTING DEADLINES

Winter Season: December, January, February
Deadline is 7 March
Spring Season: March, April, May
Deadline is 7 June
Summer Season: June, July, August
Deadline is 7 September
Fall Season: September, October, November
Deadline is 7 December
Editor of *The Kingbird*
Shaibal S. Mitra—Biology Dept., College of Staten Island
2800 Victory Blvd., Staten Island, NY 10314

Editor of *New York Birders*
Joan Collins—PO Box 556, Long Lake, NY 12847

**Appointed Committees**

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William Ostrander—80 Westmont Ave., Elmira, NY 14905

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**Send reports to:**
Gary Chapin, Secretary for NYSARC
486 High St., Victor, NY 14564; nysarc44@nybirds.org

**New York State Young Birders Club:**
Carena Pooth, Chair—22 Brothers Rd., Poughquag, NY 12570

**Publications:**
Shaibal S. Mitra—Biology Dept., College of Staten Island
2800 Victory Blvd., Staten Island, NY 10314

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**Research:**
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**Waterfowl Count:**
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**Web Site and Information Services:**
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