

# PENNSYLVANIA BIRDS



*Randy Miller 1992*

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# PENNSYLVANIA BIRDS

Journal of the Pennsylvania Society for Ornithology

VOLUME 6, NUMBER 3, JUL – SEP 1992

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ILLUSTRATIONS:

COVER: Red Crossbill by Randy Miller



## from the Editors...

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### BETTER LATE THAN NEVER!

First off, we must apologize for being so late in getting this issue to the printer. But without going into a lot of detail, there were extenuating circumstances that precluded us making the deadline. In six years of publication, this is definitely the latest we have ever been. In fact, our "on-time" record has been exemplary given the history of other publications. Our "real" jobs are occupying more of our time, therefore impinging on the time we can devote to *PENNSYLVANIA BIRDS*. However, we are working on a plan to alleviate some of the burden. More on that in the next issue.

### NEW FORMAT

Well here it is! Boy, did we ruffle some feathers when we announced the new format! Although most of the compilers thought it was a great step forward or were neutral on it, some of the compilers were almost nasty about it. We hope that our readers will like it, although we realize that there will always be somebody that won't be satisfied.

Before the flack starts, let us try to explain the reasons behind going to the new format. *Pa. Birds* was created to chronicle the status and distribution of the birds of Pennsylvania. We broke with all tradition from other state journals by having reports down to the county level and to our knowledge are still the only state journal to provide this detailed of information. As these six years have gone by, we found that the county reports have not only taken the majority of the space in the journal but that many birds could not be or were not listed due to space constraints.

In order to keep our unique

format, but provide the readership with more articles about birds, their behavior, site guides, and more, something had to be done. But what? After much anguishing about how to include *as much data as possible in the most readable format*, we decided on this design. No, it is not perfect. But is anything else, including the old format?

There are distinct advantages to the new style. If one were to try and find where a particular species was seen anywhere from a reported area, it can easily be accomplished by the table. For statistical information, such as highs/low, demographics, any data can be plotted on a blank map. Species that were only seen in a very few localities are given the special attention they deserve. The introduction to the tables spells out any other limiting factors of inclusion or exclusion.

So, before you grab that pen, pencil, or bang the keyboard just picture yourself trying to find any given species somewhere across the state without sorting through 26+ pages of narrative hoping that it was one that made the species account. Or, think about trying to determine when any given species may be reasonably expected to arrive or depart from Pa. All of the above can be easily determined by looking at the charts. It sure is a lot easier now, don't you think?

And, isn't it easier to read through the *Rare and Unusual* section to find what birders were able to locate for their county(s) without going through each report looking for either bold, underlined, or bold underlined text?

Is the *Notes From The Field* section adequately comprehensive? We would like to hear from you, either yea or nay. If you were in

our shoes, what would you have done to change it?

And, as for articles, we are still at the mercy of those individuals who are willing to submit material. If you do not believe that there are enough articles on a particular subject, why not submit yours for consideration. In issues past we have suggested topics that might be appealing to you, but no takers. Once again we implore you to become a part of *PENNSYLVANIA BIRDS*. What makes it work is the readership. Someone out there, rather than griping about what is missing, should say to his- or her-self, now is the time for me to contribute. Right now is a good time!

### HAPPY NEW YEAR!

Christmas Bird Counts are over for 1992. We hope you had fun doing them, and we look forward to publishing the results in the next issue. We wish you all a very Happy New Year. May 1993 bring you health and happiness and all that you desire in watching and enjoying birds wherever you may be. If something special happened to you while birding in Pa., perhaps you would like to chronicle it for other readers.

Barb and Frank Haas  
Co-editors

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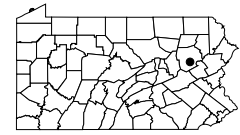
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# SITE GUIDE: Nescopeck State Park

## Luzerne County

by Alan C. Gregory



Nescopeck State Park (NSP) is among the newest sites in the state's system of state parks. In fact, except for a few remnant buildings and several occupied residences along the edge of the park and its central feature, Lake Francis, the park is undeveloped at this writing, pending the availability of state funding to install the usual range of facilities one usually finds at state parks.

NSP is a large rectangular-shaped park (probably at least 5000 acres) carved out of a mix of former state game lands and private properties, roughly 10 miles northwest of Hazleton. The park sits in a valley bordered to the north and south by high ridges. Lake Francis, a 20-acre lake formed by impounding a tributary of Nescopeck Creek; several small natural ponds; a fairly extensive cattail marsh and several other smaller wetlands and extensive oak-hickory woods and hemlock stands; all combine to create an area attractive to birds and birders alike. Another dominant feature of the park is Nescopeck Creek, the primary watershed source in this area of Conyngham Valley. Further downstream, near Conyngham, the Nescopeck is heavily used by white water canoeists and kayakers at times of the high water.

Pending its development, the park, in the interim, is being managed by the Pa. Game Commission (PGC). The writer and his spouse began surveying the avian life of the park in late 1991 as participants in the Pennsylvania Society for Ornithology's (PSO) Special Areas Project (SAP) and have since recorded about 110 species with NSP. No doubt many other species have gone unrecorded. Visiting birders are urged to record field notes of their observations and forward them to the author at the address below. The spring and fall migration periods will produce higher numbers of species than other times. SAP visits in early May regularly produced 50-plus species.

To reach NSP from Hazleton (easily reached by Interstates 80 and 81), follow Route 309 north from Hazleton, traveling in the direction of Mountaintop. At the intersection with Honey Hole Road (you are well down in the valley at this point after dropping off the plateau where

Hazleton sits), turn right. Follow Honey Hole Road (a winding, narrow but paved road) until you have passed under I-80 and the back entrance to Beech Mountain Estates on your right. As the road bears left at this point you will see a small sign post presently posted by the PGC. From this point on most of the lands on your right comprise NSP. Continue traveling another four miles until you come to an open area with a former residence on the right. Several Department of Environmental Resources (DER) vehicles are usually parked outside this building. You are now at the relative center of NSP, a good place to begin a walking tour of several key habitats.

Turn right at this point and park out of the way along either of the two roads which crisscross the area immediately around the two buildings. It is important to note that two of the residences in this immediate area are occupied and visitors should respect the homeowners' privacy. From the parking area along the lower road, begin walking toward the upper end of the road, checking, in season, for Yellow Warbler, C. Yellowthroat, Gray Catbird, Brown Thrasher, N. Cardinal and other brush-loving species.

Singing Fox Sparrows were found here in April and N. Parula occurs in mid-May with Field Sparrows nesting in the area. The various spruce trees in this area and around the residences are good for nesting Chipping Sparrows and visiting White-crowned, White-throated, Song and Field sparrows. Our only SAP record of Willow Flycatcher was recorded here as well; Purple and House finches are fairly reliable; and late summer and fall visits yielded Olive-sided Flycatchers (visible at the top of dead trees) and E. Bluebird and Am. Kestrel. Other common nesters in this area include Am. Robin, Cedar Waxwing, Am. Redstart, House Wren, and E. Phoebe.

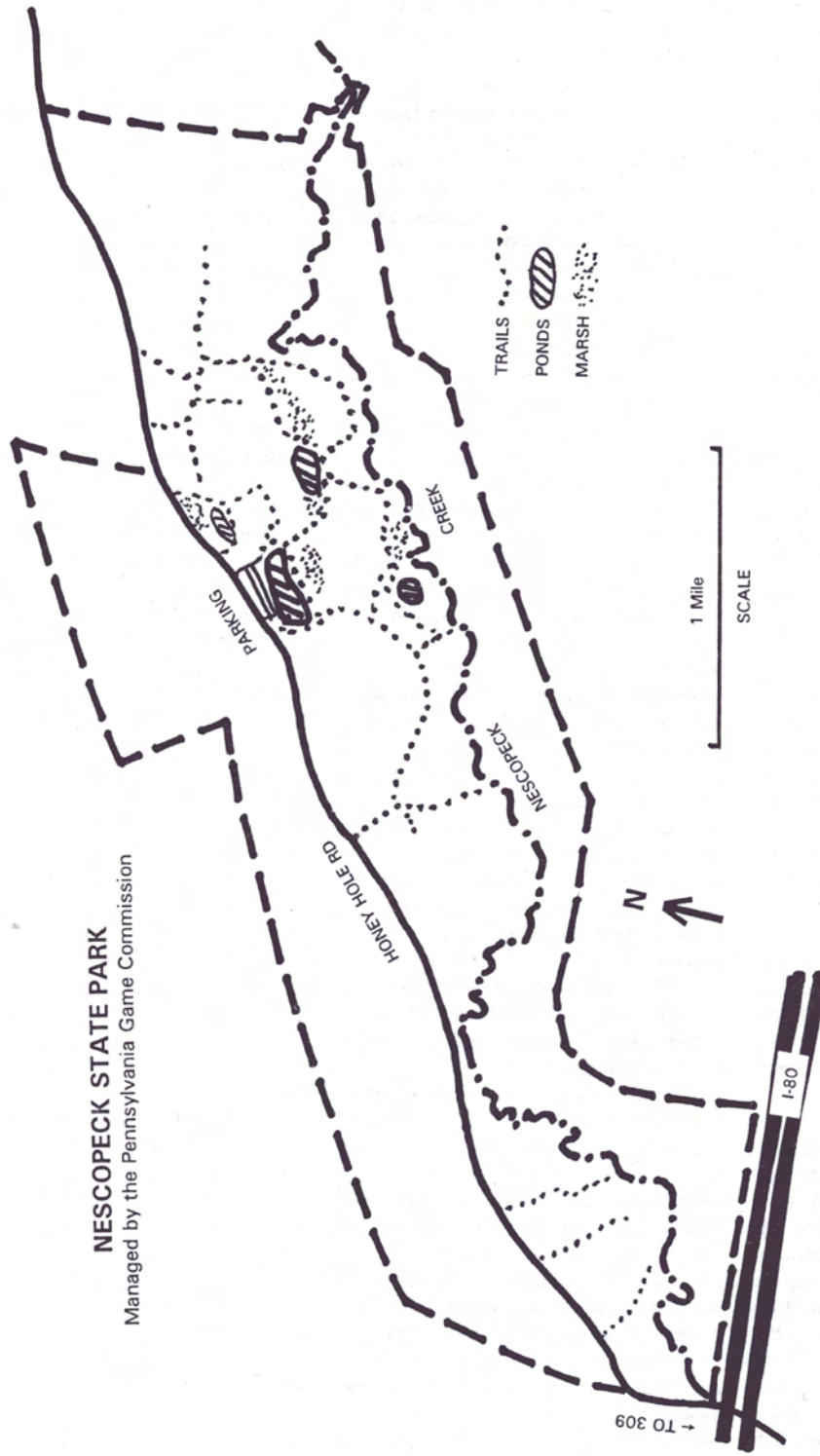
From the far corner of the road, continue walking to your left to check out more of the overgrown field and spruce plantings or turn right and walk out to the upstream end of Lake Francis. Check the lake from this and other vantage points for

visiting waterfowl. Pied-billed Grebes are fairly regular spring and autumn visitors as well as Ring-necked Duck and Red-breasted Merganser. Ospreys have been noted here and nearby in spring. A footpath encircles the lake's edge and a walk along it will yield Belted Kingfisher, C. Yellowthroat, Song Sparrow, Gray Catbird, House Wren and permanent residents such as Downy Woodpecker and Tufted Titmouse.

From the upstream end of the lake, turn left and follow a path upstream along the edge of several tall spruce trees. This area was once destined to become a housing development and the paved roads you will walk along are remnants of that era. The brushy area on both sides of the path should produce Ruby-crowned and Golden-crowned kinglets at the right times along with C. Yellowthroat and Gray Catbird. Chipping Sparrows nest in the spruces and Ruby-throated Hummingbirds commonly perch at the tips of these trees. Around the old apple orchard at the end of this path, check for singing Blue-winged Warbler, Field and Chipping sparrows and thrashers. E. Phoebe nest regularly on the old outbuilding here and are easily seen in fall and spring perched here and on the nearby barn.

A left turn onto the old asphalt road will take you past the barn to the edge of a wooded pond. Hooded Merganser, Wood Duck, Great Blue Heron, Belted Kingfisher, and Mallard were found here. Beyond the pond, on both sides of the road, are more spruce trees, white pine and larch trees which attract nesting Cedar Waxwings and various sparrow and finches. An Olive-sided Flycatcher perched at the top of a spruce sang for SAP workers here in early September while they watched a preening Great Blue Heron.

cont'd



**NESCOPECK STATE PARK**  
 Managed by the Pennsylvania Game Commission

Reverse your direction and either check out other sides of this pond or continue uphill and into a wooded area. One at the top (the road is now covered with moss in places), turn right and follow the road back towards the lake, listening for vireos, woodland warblers, including Ovenbird, and Wood and Hermit thrushes and Veery. Bear right with the road and then cut left, following one of several informal paths until you reach an obvious path that bears off to the left.

A walk down this path will, in season, produce Least Flycatcher, various warblers, the Solitary Vireo and Wood Thrush, and permanent residents. Listen carefully for the Brown Creeper. After 50 yards, a brushy path will bear right to the edge of a wooded pond with a grassy marsh visible at the far end. Great Blue Heron and Mallard are regular here in season and one of two SAP records for Am. Bittern was made in spring 1992.

Retrace your steps to the main path and follow it downslope to a small creek. Cross the creek, checking as you do for possible waterthrushes, and follow the path up and to the left. After 200 yards you will break out into an open grassy area which borders a large wooded pond. Species seen on or near the water here have included Pied-billed Grebe, Am. Bittern, Great Blue Heron, Belted Kingfisher, migrating Spotted Sandpipers, nesting Tree Swallows, N. Oriole, and Scarlet Tanager in the surrounding treetops, E. Kingbird, and C. Yellowthroat. The hemlock grove to the right offers favorable habitat for the Black-throated Green Warbler and looks favorable for the Barred Owl, although we have yet to record this species.

Follow the main path as it traverses a marshy area along the right side of the pond (at this writing, wading boots are necessary due to high water), checking as you go for Swamp Sparrow. At the upstream end the path will cross over a small stream. The area immediately surrounding the stream, full of cattails on one side and gray dogwood on the other, is a magnet during the migrations for various warbler species, Swamp and Song sparrows and Blue-gray Gnatcatcher. Once across the stream begin listening for singing Alder Flycatcher and Red-winged Blackbird in the cattail marsh to the right and Rose-breasted Grosbeak and drumming Ruffed Grouse in the

woods. The marsh may well offer favorable nesting habitat for Virginia Rail and Sora, although both are still unrecorded, due probably to a lack of adequate survey work for those species.

The path will continue to follow the edge of the marsh for several hundred yards, eventually reaching a series of seep-like streams. Winter Wren were regular here in early spring along with Canada, Nashville, and Mourning warblers. From this point a PGC road will take you left and back toward Honey Hole Road, or you can follow the path right and down to the upstream end of the marsh, checking again for Winter Wren and other species which favor dark, boggy woods.

To continue your visit to NSP, from the parking area get back on Honey Hole Road, turn left and retrace your drive into the area until you've reached a large open field on the left. Park in one of several PGC parking areas, then scan the horizon for raptors before walking down into the field by following a mowed path. Check the multiflora rose and sumacs as you walk downslope for singing E. Bluebird, Field Sparrow, and Indigo Bunting. A look at the slope in front of you may produce Red-tailed or Broad-winged hawks, Turkey Vulture, or Sharp-shinned Hawk. Off to your left as you reach the low point is Nescopeck Creek. Various paths will follow the creek from this point on, giving you chances of observing Wood Duck, Belted Kingfisher, Louisiana Waterthrush, Acadian Flycatcher, and Blackburnian and Black-throated Green warblers (in hemlock groves).

Male and female Great Horned Owls called to each other in March 1992 as the author surveyed the area for Am. Woodcock, which makes extensive use of the field's edges for spring courtship flights. The extensive and mature hemlock grove to the right of the field probably attracts nesting raptors as well, along with conifer-loving songbirds. In spring and fall listen for Golden-crowned Kinglets working the tops of these mature hemlocks. E. Bluebirds probably breed in these fields, using old nest boxes at a nearby abandoned farm as well as natural cavities.

The wooded areas along the field's edge also contain Pileated, Hairy, and Downy woodpeckers and N. Flicker. Our sole SAP record of N. Harrier occurred here. And E. Screech-Owl is, in all likelihood, resident in woodlots bordering this

field and other open areas to be found by walking further upslope. Check also for various swallow species over the field in mid-summer. Cliff, Barn, and Tree have been recorded here.

Besides the major habitats already described above, NSP also contains many smaller ponds and marshy areas, along with mixed mesophytic and upland oak forests; old fields now overgrowing with multiflora rose and red cedar; and barren areas. A word of caution: local gunners have been using an old quarry area along Honey Hole Road for many years as an improvised shooting range. You are cautioned to stay well clear of this site while birding in NSP.

If time allows, SGL 187, which borders Honey Hole Road to the left as you drive in from Route 309, also offers good birding for a variety of woodland species. A winter walk down Honey Hole Road will also produce lots of Dark-eyed Juncos and perhaps a glimpse of a Brown Creeper.

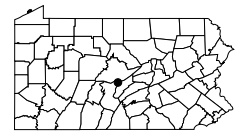
*P.O. Box 571  
Conyngham 18219-0571*

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# SITE GUIDE: Detweiler's Run Natural Area

Huntingdon / Centre Counties

by Greg Grove



A deep ravine lies between Thickhead and Grass Mountains in the Seven Mountains Area of Huntingdon and Centre counties. Detweiler's Run, rising high in the mountains, tumbles through this secluded valley, bubbling and gurgling as it descends, cascading at times over rocks forming miniature waterfalls, and then occasionally pausing in small pools of crystal clarity. The stream is flanked by thick stands of rhododendron and overseen by stately hemlocks. Tall white pines stand nearby, a few well on their way to at least semi-ancient status; their offspring vie for room to grow and light-space to photosynthesize. This is a place I would visit frequently even if there were no birds. But from mid-May through the breeding season, birds make Detweiler's Run all the more special.

A well-maintained trail (part of the Mid-State Trail system) parallels the stream. At times the trail lies beside the stream and the noise of the rushing water dominates your senses. At other places, the trail meanders a bit up the slope. I seldom meet other humans in Detweiler's Run though the trail is clearly used and maintained. Except for the trail and a couple footbridges, there is not much to suggest human presence. Instead, there is a sense of pre-colonial wilderness when I hike up the trail. Its a place in which to think clearly, or not think at all; to free your mind of the materialism, the artificiality, and the dullness that defines so many of the activities of our own species. You come out from a hike in Detweiler's with a lifted spirit, ready to face *Homo sapiens* once again, but convinced that answers to questions about the "meaning of life" are probably to be found back there, in the woods remote from concrete, electrical appliances, and the six o'clock news.

Keeping in mind that this is a birding journal, I do need to mention again the avian life in Detweiler's. They are the bonus in that wonderful place. If long lists are your priority, Detweiler's is not for you. There is no pool large enough to attract waterfowl or waders (or motorboats) and no mudflats to interest sandpipers. There are only birds of the deep forest. Even at that, for half

the year outside of breeding and migration, you may struggle to hit double figures on your trip list; chickadees may outnumber all other birds combined between November and March. (But when your path is lined by fresh, clean snow layered delicately onto dark green hemlock and pine boughs, you may temporarily forget the paucity of birds).

However, if you are partial to breeding warblers, you will enjoy birding at Detweiler's in June, though numerically your list will still be modest. I have reliably found singing males of the following warbler species in each of the last three summers (in approximate descending order of abundance): Ovenbird, Canada, Black-throated Green, Hooded, Blackburnian, Black-throated Blue, American Redstart, Common Yellowthroat, Worm-eating, Black-and-white, and Louisiana Waterthrush.

Other definite or potential breeders (again in decreasing order) are Red-eyed Vireo, Acadian Flycatcher, Scarlet Tanager, Wood Thrush, Veery, Eastern Wood Pewee, Winter Wren, Solitary Vireo, Black-capped Chickadee, Great-crested Flycatcher, Brown Creeper, Rufous-sided Towhee, Downy, Hairy, and Pileated woodpeckers, White-breasted Nuthatch, Golden-crowned Kinglet, and Dark-eyed Junco.

I occasionally glimpse or hear Broadwinged Hawk, Ruffed Grouse, Wild Turkey, and Common Raven. On one memorable early June morning I chanced upon two adult and two young Barred Owls on some sort of noisy family outing. I watched them for 15 minutes before they tired of my company and moved on.

I must emphasize that birding in Detweiler is primarily by ear. If you insist on seeing lots of birds, you will have to work a bit. It is best to let the birds announce themselves and perhaps occasionally catch one unaware. The Hooded and Canada warblers and Acadian Flycatchers sing almost by your side, near the trail, and are therefore somewhat easier to see. The Winter Wren, Veery, Wood Thrush, Blackthroated Blue Warbler and Ovenbird sing farther off the trail and require more effort to find. The Blackburnian and

Black-throated Green warblers require near heroic patience and neck-bending for a split second flash high in the overlapping boughs of tall hemlocks.

Detweiler's does not appear to be a great migrant trap, at least for warblers. However, spring, and especially fall migration may bring lots of thrushes, including Hermit, Swainson's, and Gray-cheeked and sometimes (in October) American Robins by the hundreds. Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers may be found in spring and fall and Winter Wrens are easier to see during fall than during breeding season.

To reach Detweiler's Run Natural Area from State College, drive east on Route 322 through the small town of Boalsburg. Beyond Boalsburg, turn right on the road to Tussey Mountain Ski Area. Drive past the Ski Resort and enter State Forest land. Turn left at the first "Y" intersection and continue to Bear Meadows Natural Area five miles from Route 322. Continue beyond Bear Meadows over Thickhead Mountain. As you descend the other side you will encounter two switchbacks. At the first, make the sharp left turn and continue down the mountain. At the second switchback, just over two miles from Bear Meadows, you will see a permanently-gated road (Detweiler Road). Park here (but not in front of the gate).

Step around the right end of the gate. Notice immediately the blazed Mid-State Trail descending sharply. Follow the steep but short down-hill section of the trail 0.1 mile to the bottom of the ravine. Turn left at the trail junction and begin to ascend. The slope is slight for the most part; the trail is sometimes a bit wet and always rocky. Along the way, immerse yourself in the sights and sounds and odors of tumbling, rushing water, rhododendron thickets and tall, very green trees and, of course, the birds.

Approximately three-fourths of a mile up the valley, the Ax-Handle Trail enters from the left. This short, crooked trail leads back up the hillside to Detweiler Road. A left turn onto the road takes you back to your car. There is no auto traffic on this road. It is grassy and lined (at some points almost overgrown) by

laurel and hemlocks and various hardwoods. Back at your car, you have completed an elongated, irregular rectangle.

Back down on the Mid-State Trail, you may, instead of climbing the Ax-Handle Trail, stretch the rectangle further by continuing up Detweiler's Run. After another half mile or so you reach an open pipeline right-of-way. Here you can turn left, ascend the hillside and pick up Detweiler Road. Again, a left turn onto the road takes you back to your car 1.5 miles distant, with more good birding and pleasant scenes along the way.

Bear Meadows and Alan Seeger Natural Areas are within a few minutes drive of Detweiler's. Each offers good birding, again, primarily during spring and summer. All three Natural Areas are embedded within Rothrock State Forest in the Seven Mountains area of Huntingdon, Centre, and Mifflin counties. The best way to navigate the mountain roads in this area is with a Pennsylvania Gazetteer or the USGS topographic maps for McAlevy's Fort, Barrville, and State College. For more information, feel free to write or call me.

*RD 1, Box 483  
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## \* ETHICS \*

*The American Birding Association's Code of Ethics is reprinted below as a guideline for all our readers. It has come to our attention that on occasion some birders have, most likely inadvertently, trespassed on private property without seeking the appropriate permission. And, we must stress only the most judicious use of tapes in the field.*

We, the Membership of the American Birding Association, believe that all birders have an obligation at all times to protect wildlife, the natural environment, and the rights of others. We therefore pledge ourselves to provide leadership in meeting this obligation by adhering to the following general guidelines of good birding behavior.

### **I. Birders must always act in ways that do not endanger the welfare of birds or other wildlife.**

*In keeping with this principle, we will*

- Observe and photograph birds without knowingly disturbing them in any significant way.
- Avoid chasing or repeatedly flushing birds.
- Only sparingly use recordings and similar methods of attracting birds and not use these methods in heavily birded areas.
- Keep an appropriate distance from nests and nesting colonies so as not to disturb them or expose them to danger.
- Refrain from handling birds or eggs unless engaged in recognized research activities.

### **II. Birders must always act in ways that do not harm the natural environment.**

*In keeping with this principle, we will*

- Stay on existing roads, trails, and pathways whenever possible to avoid trampling or otherwise disturbing fragile habitat.
- Leave all habitat as we found it.

### **III. Birders must always respect the rights of others.**

*In keeping with this principle, we*

*will*

- Respect the privacy and property of others by observing "No Trespassing" signs and by asking permission to enter private or posted lands.
- Observe all laws and the rules and regulations which govern public use of birding areas.
- Practice common courtesy in our contacts with others. For example, we will limit our requests for information, and we will make them at reasonable hours of the day.
- Always behave in a manner that will enhance the image of the birding community in the eyes of the public.

### **IV. Birders in groups should assume special responsibilities.**

*As group members, we will*

- Take special care to alleviate the problems and disturbances that are multiplied when more people are present.
- Act in consideration of the group's interest, as well as our own.
- Support by our actions the responsibility of the group leader(s) for the conduct of the group.

*As group leaders, we will*

- Assume responsibility for the conduct of the group.
- Learn and inform the group of any special rules, regulations, or conduct applicable to the area or habitat being visited.
- Limit groups to a size that does not threaten the environment or the peace and tranquility of others.
- Teach others birding ethics by our words and example.



# Banding Records from Pennsylvania

## Vireos

by Franklin C. Haas

This is the second in a series of articles that will appear in *Pennsylvania Birds* concerning the distribution of recoveries of birds either (1) banded in Pennsylvania and recovered elsewhere or (2) banded elsewhere and recovered in Pennsylvania.

The data used were supplied by the Bird Banding Laboratory of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Laurel Maryland, and is current to July 1991. When reading the maps, keep in mind the following:

1. Less than 5 percent of banded birds are recovered.
2. There are more recoveries from populated areas than from non-populated areas.
3. Birds that were **both banded and recovered in Pennsylvania** are not shown on the maps, although they may be referred to in some of the comments.
4. ■ represents the location that a bird banded in Pennsylvania was recovered.
5. ▲ represents the location that a bird recovered in Pennsylvania was banded.

6. In some cases, one symbol represents more than one bird banded/recovered (Cape May, N.J., for instance).

### Species Not Shown on the Maps

**White-eyed Vireo:** There are no recoveries in Pennsylvania and no birds banded in Pennsylvania have been recovered elsewhere.

**Yellow-throated Vireo:** There are no recoveries in Pennsylvania and no birds banded in Pennsylvania have been recovered elsewhere.

**Philadelphia Vireo:** One bird was banded in Pennsylvania on 21 May 1975 and recovered in Pennsylvania 17 May 1981.

### Total Numbers

The total number of **recovered** birds for each species either banded and/or recovered in Pennsylvania (including those both banded and recovered in the state) are as follows.

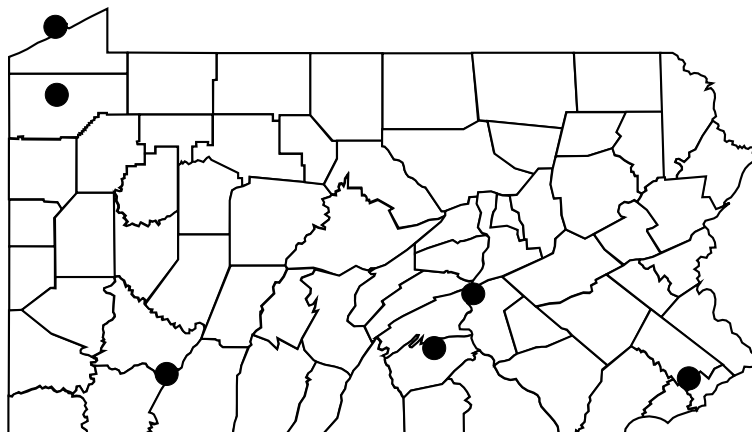
Species	Number
White-eyed Vireo	0
Solitary Vireo	1
Yellow-throated Vireo	0
Warbling Vireo	2
Philadelphia Vireo	1
Red-eyed Vireo	9

The records of greatest distance or time span are cited individually.

### Acknowledgements:

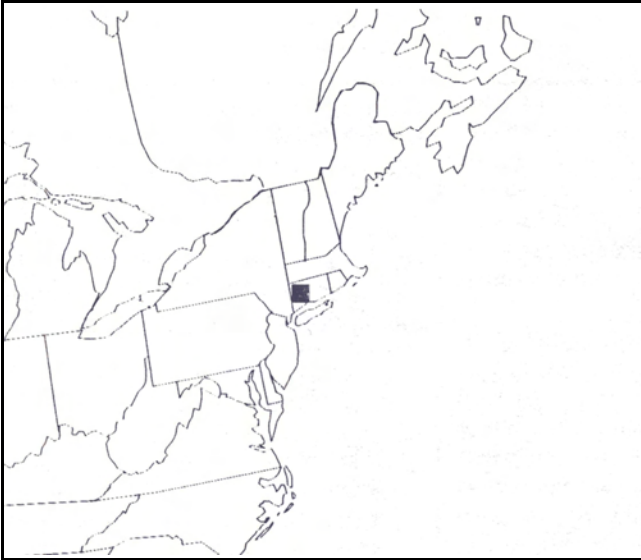
I would like to thank Danny Bystrak of the Bird Banding Laboratory for his assistance in sending me the data and answering questions concerning same.

*2469 Hammertown Road  
Narvon, PA 17555*



**Figure 7:** Banding locations for the records shown in this article.

## SOLITARY VIREO



## SOLITARY VIREO

### ▲ Recoveries in Pennsylvania

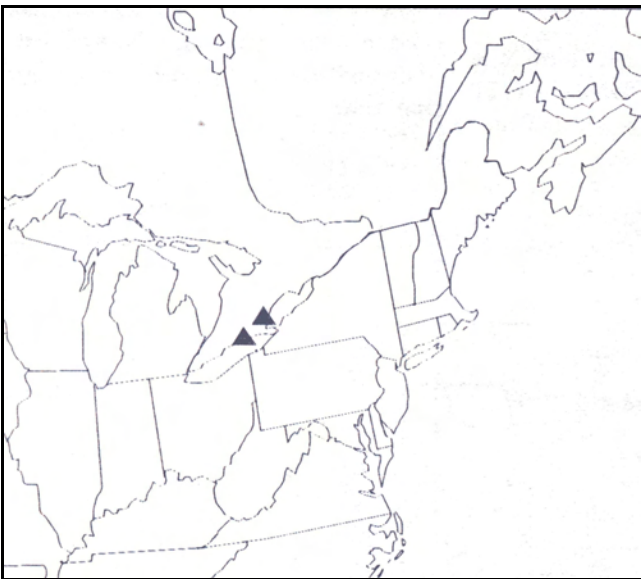
NONE.

### ■ Birds recovered elsewhere

1 in Connecticut.

The bird recovered in Connecticut was banded 6 October 1974 and recovered 23 August 1979.

## WARBLING VIREO



## WARBLING VIREO

### ▲ Recoveries in Pennsylvania

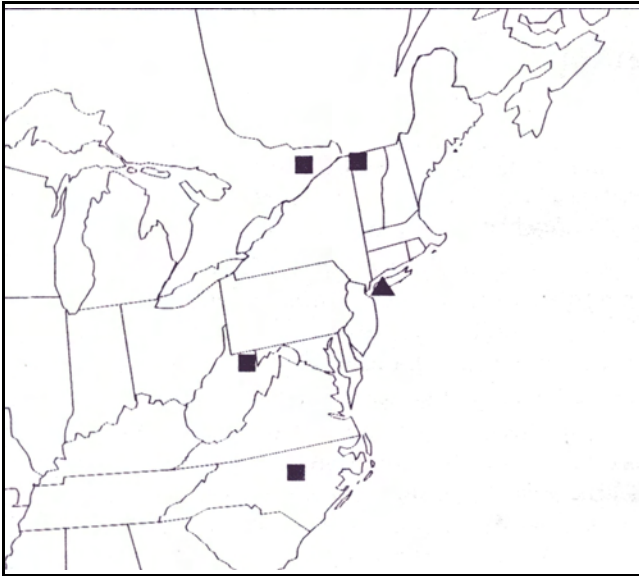
2 from Ontario.

A bird banded 17 August 1978 in Ontario was recovered in Pennsylvania 17 May 1979.

### ■ Birds recovered elsewhere

NONE.

## RED-EYED VIREO



### ▲ Recoveries in Pennsylvania

1 from New York

One bird banded in Pennsylvania on 26 August 1932 was recovered in Pennsylvania on 7 June 1938.

### ■ Birds recovered elsewhere

1 in North Carolina; 1 in Ontario; 1 in Vermont; 1 in West Virginia.

## SPECIAL NOTE

Joe Grom of Allegheny County is currently a resident in an area nursing home. He is not able to get outdoors as he used to but would like to hear from old and new friends. His mailing address is:

Joe Grom  
Regency Hall Nursing Home  
Babcock Blvd.  
Allison Park, PA 15101

Joe was the Allegheny County compiler for *PENNSYLVANIA BIRDS* up until 1990. He is a former school teacher, bird bander, and for many years was the Park Naturalist in North Park up until his retirement a few years ago. His many accomplishments include being a past president of the Audubon Society of Western Pennsylvania and a recipient of the Society's W.E. Clyde Todd award for conservation. Over the years Joe has amassed a wealth of information about birds and natural history. For many folks, including myself, Joe has been a great resource as well as a good friend.

*Paul M. Brown  
1012 Norwood Ave.  
Pittsburgh 15202*

## RED-EYED VIREO

## IN MEMORIUM

It was with shock and great sorrow that the birding community learned of the death of Merrill Wood on 23 September in State College.

Merrill was a professor of Biology at the Pennsylvania State University for 38 years, retiring in 1973. Banders knew him best as the author of *A Bird-Banders Guide to Determination of Age and Sex of Selected Species*. The collection of keys was all that was available for many years to banders of northeastern birds. He was also author of *Birds of Pennsylvania*, published in 1979.

Merrill's bird banding permit was #03589 and he was an active bander for over 65 years. He joined the A.O.U. in 1927 and became a patron in 1986. He was a life member of the Wilson Ornithological Society, a member of the Association of Field Ornithologists and the American Birding Association. He joined the Eastern Bird Banding Association a few years after it was founded, and attended his first meeting in Philadelphia in 1928. He regularly attended EBBA annual meetings and contributed articles to EBBA News. He also served as President and Treasurer for a number of years, and in 1980 was made Honorary Member.

Besides banding, Merrill spent considerable time birding within a 200-mile radius of State College. He kept copious records and had a world life list of 1163 as of June 1992. He was an active member of the State College Bird Club, participated in Christmas Counts, and contributed quarterly to **PENNSYLVANIA BIRDS**.

Right up until the time of his death, Merrill continued his study and observations of bird life. The memory of that devotion will challenge and inspire us to carry on.

Sincere condolences are extended to Merrill's daughter, Emily Wood Harpster of Atlanta; and son, Merrill Jr. of Augusta, Ga.; and to his five grandchildren and great-granddaughter.

*Janet Shaffer  
Bedford, PA 15522*

*Over the past six years we corresponded and talked with Merrill on numerous occasions. He was an ardent supporter of **PENNSYLVANIA BIRDS**, and on more than one occasion commented that he wished something like it had been started and maintained years ago.*

*He would frequently just "drop us a line or two" for encouragement or to remark on something that he particularly enjoyed. Through the years he mentioned various health problems that kept restricting, but not eliminating, his birding trips.*

*We always enjoyed his notes, always written on yellow, lined paper, and always containing some anecdotal comment. One, in commenting on a mini-warbler watch/count he had conducted for a month in the fall, he said "the unidentified ones moved too fast. I know someone who gave up birding for fossils, which do not move!" And then went on to delineate the species observed.*

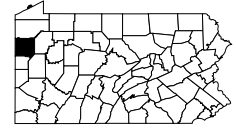
*We have learned that his notes and library are in good hands. We hope they will be put to good use.*

*Frank & Barb Haas  
Editors*

# Sandhill Cranes

## Mercer County

by Gene Wilhelm, Ph.D.



In eastern North America the Sandhill Crane (*Grus canadensis*) nests from northern Ontario south to Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota with a few isolated pairs in northern Illinois and northeastern Indiana (Peterjohn 1989:64). Formerly the bird nested in Ohio until the 1920s and summered in various counties there. Terres (1980:115) identifies the Greater Sandhill Crane (*G. c. tabida*) as the race or subspecies occurring in Ohio as does Todd (1940:182) for Pennsylvania. Historically there is no record of the Sandhill breeding in Pennsylvania.

The Sandhill Crane was seldom observed earlier in this century in western Pennsylvania (Todd 1940:182, Wood 1979: 38). However, the population expanded dramatically elsewhere between 1955 and 1975 as evidenced by an exponential increase in numbers staging in Jasper-Pulaski Wildlife Area in northwestern Indiana (Peterjohn 1989:64), producing greater numbers of sightings from Ohio and western Pennsylvania.

Erie Co. lists 4 records prior to 1983: 14 June 1955; 12–13 May 1972; 20 September 1975 (all single birds from Presque Isle), and 13 May 1982 at Edinboro Lake (Stull *et al.* 1985:80). A single adult Sandhill Crane was observed flying southeast to southwest over Slippery Rock, Butler Co., on 10 April 1985, one of only a few reports for southwestern Pennsylvania counties. Frank and Barb Haas had one bird flying over Gull Point at Presque Isle on 22 May 1986 (pers. comm.).

Since 1987, however, the species has been observed in several northwestern counties: 1 bird near Youngsville, Warren Co.; 6 April 1987 (*Pa. Birds* 1:2); 1 bird over Presque Isle, Erie Co.; 1 May 1988 and 2 "displaying" birds in a corn field 26 June 1988 south of Waterford, Erie Co. (*Pa. Birds* 2:3); 1 bird at Pymatuning State Park, Crawford Co., 30 October and 25 November 1988 (*Pa. Birds* 2:4); 1 bird at Pymatuning State Park on 24 March 1989 (*Pa. Birds* 3:1); 1 bird near Mayfield Golf Course in Clarion, Clarion Co., 20 September 1990 (*Pa. Birds* 4:3); 2 birds

between Frogtown–Limestone, Clarion Co., 16 March 1992 and 2 birds at Kahle Lake, Clarion Co., 17–20 March 1992 (*Pa. Birds* 6:1).

On the evening of 9 May 1992 Nancy and Bill Rodgers observed 2 Sandhill flying west to east and alighting in Celery Swamp, Mercer Co., apparently roosting there for the night. Throughout June two were repeatedly reported by friends of the Cimperman family feeding in mowed and plowed fields near Valcourt on Route 258 in Mercer Co.

On Friday 17 July 1992, while preparing for an ornithology workshop at Slippery Rock University, David Gatewood reported that he just had seen two large birds feeding in a flooded field northwest of Slippery Rock. Dave is familiar with the Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias*) and assured me that the birds were different.

I arrived at 0800 h. in rain at a flooded, grassy, low-lying field on the west side of Route 258 about 1 kilometer south of Valcourt. There, in the field perhaps 100 meters from the road, were two erect birds walking slowly, about a meter behind each other, along the far side of a large puddle that measured about 30 meters long by 10 meters wide. Due to heavy rain, I used 9X35 Bausch & Lomb binocular inside the car and observed these identification marks. The birds were more than one meter tall, with light cheeks, chins, and upper throats, dull reddish foreheads and crowns, and overall gray bodies. Their long, black legs were situated midway beneath their bulky bodies and both birds had characteristic gray bustles (tail feathers). As the birds walked, now and then they would bend with crooked necks, peck the ground, pick something up in their bills, then throw their heads slightly upward (45° angle to the horizontal), and swallow. Whatever food they were eating was coming from the grassy edge, not the water, of the field (see below). I identified the birds as adult Sandhill Cranes (*Grus canadensis*). I made a crude sketch of the birds before leaving the site at 0827 for my workshop, with the birds still

present in the field.

I returned to the flooded field at 1100 h. to find the birds gone. The rain had ceased so I walked into the field, skirted the large puddle, and observed many crane footprints in the muddy field as well as grasshoppers. Tremendous rains on 15–16 July caused local flooding of low-lying fields and presumably forced grasshoppers to move away from concentrated flood water to drier ground. This made an ideal food situation for the cranes, even in the rain.

Since late July the same two birds have been observed almost daily in the Plain Grove area of Lawrence Co. feeding on grasshoppers, leftover grains (barley and wheat), and aquatic plants and animals by Sandy Cimperman, Ivan and Jane Virtue, Debbie Gould, Wilma Miller, Gloria Kaufman, Stella Smalley, and the author. I have guided scores of birders from Ohio and Pennsylvania to the cranes and fortunately the birds have cooperated. They are still present as of this writing (5 September 1992). Both adults are stained, caused by them probing into the ground with their bills and getting them discolored by ferric oxide in the soil and water. The brown color is then transferred to their feathers when preening their backs, flanks, wings, and tails. Indications suggest that the birds are male and female. One bird is slightly larger than the other (male v. female). Pair bonding is evident by considerable display of leaping, bowing, and dancing as the birds face one another. Such display is usually performed in the afternoon and evening. Further, the two birds are inseparable, never more than 1 meter apart on the ground or in the air. The magic distance of approach seems to be about 50 meters away, then the birds take to the air trumpeting as they fly.

The possibility exists that the 2 Sandhill Cranes observed in Clarion Co. in March are the same 2 birds observed in Mercer and Lawrence Cos. since 9 May. The total air distance is less than 50 kilometers and Valcourt, Celery Swamp, and Plain Grove are just a few air kilometers apart.

However, even more exciting news was discovered recently when farmers in Lawrence Co. told me that they have seen 2 Sandhill Crane return to the Plain Grove area for the past two summers. The potential for nesting next year is good since Plain Grove is situated between suitable Pennsylvania gamelands containing extensive marshes and swamps.

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R.D. 2, Box 2120  
 Slippery Rock, PA 16057

# Red-bellied Woodpecker 1990 Christmas Bird Count Update

by Paul Hess

Southeastern Pennsylvania's Red-bellied Woodpecker crash on the 1990 Christmas Bird Count (CBC) was clearly a one-year event, not a lasting collapse nor perhaps even a real population loss. Numbers rebounded immediately in 1991.

As reported previously (*Pa. Birds* 6:15-17), Red-bellied Woodpeckers per party-hour dropped 49% from 1989 to 1990 on 21 CBCs southeast of the mountains. That decrease was much greater than the usual yearly fluctuations during the species' recent explosive growth. It was also oddly localized, contrasting with minor declines of 10% on other CBCs in Pennsylvania and 16% directly east in New York-New Jersey.

By 1991, the situation was as if the big drop had never occurred. The SE Pa. Red-bellied count more than doubled from 1990, immediately boosting CBC numbers back above their pre-crash level. (Meanwhile, the woodpecker continued its boom on 37 CBCs elsewhere across the state.) See Table 1.

Such a swift and complete rebound suggests that the low 1990 level may have been merely an artifact of the counting process, not a reflection of true numbers. That was an initial suspicion because the species' Breeding Bird Survey levels remained quite stable in 1989, 1990, and 1991 in the same geographic area. One obvious

possibility, heavy rain and fog on many CBCs, did not seem to be involved; a similar Red-bellied drop occurred on good-weather CBCs. If there was a counting aberration, it remains obscure.

On the other hand, Breeding Bird Surveys mainly tally adults and wouldn't necessarily reveal even a major failure in production of young. Did the unusually cold and wet spring of 1990 damage the species' nesting success? If it did, why was the harm so conspicuously localized in SE Pennsylvania? Ted Floyd (*pers. comm.*) mentions disease as a possible culprit. Did some local pathogen attack Red-bellied young specifically? Indeed one further possibility involves a combination of those factors. Stress from the nesting season's prolonged damp chill could have increased the young birds' vulnerability.

But all those are speculations. Without evidence, the great Red-bellied Woodpecker plunge of 1990 is unexplained.

1412 Hawthorne St.  
 Natrona Heights, PA 15065

**Table 1. Red-bellied Woodpecker on Pennsylvania CBCs**  
 (birds per 1000 party-hours)

Region	1989	1990	1991
SE (21 CBCs)	553	282	582
Non-SE (37 CBCs)	174	157	213
State (58 CBCs)	363	221	394

NOTE: The figures represent total birds/total party-hours (x 1,000) for each region, not averages of individual CBCs' birds/party-hour. Feeder hours were included. For CBC list, see *Pa. Birds* 6:17.

# A FIELD GUIDE TO NON-BIRDS

by Nick Kerlin

All right, now admit it! How often has that Snow Goose, that you tediously stalked in leaky boots, turned out to be only a floating plastic milk jug? Or that flock of rare northern finches that was really only last year's dried oak leaves?

Birders everywhere, the experienced and the novice, have had their expectations heightened and then quickly dashed attempting to identify "non-birds." My own "non-life list," and I'm sure it's not the largest, numbers into the hundreds. All birders, whether they wish to admit it or not, keep such a list. Perhaps only a mental one, which is never brought up for discussion with our peers.

But why keep such a marvelous compilation hidden? After all, as much work and probably more, goes into identifying the non-bird as the real bird. It is a skill that requires hours of honing one's abilities of jumping to the wrong conclusion, taking things for granted and refusing to take a second look.

As with any new endeavor, a classification system must be developed to keep things orderly. With this in mind, I offer a system to assist in classifying and identifying the non-bird.

The system is simple, only three main groups: natural non-birds, human-produced non-birds, and other (every system has to have a catch-all category).

## Natural Non-birds

Natural non-birds are those elements of nature that are always present in the environment. They can become non-birds through the desire and patience of the nonbirder.

Distant sticks, stumps, logs and other floating natural debris have the distinction of always appearing as waterfowl. They also have the uncanny ability to disappear when the birder moves to a new location for a better view, reverting back to their natural state. It's strange how birders will accept the fact that their bird moved or flew off, rather than return to the original spot of observation and list the non-bird.

Other forms of wildlife also have the nasty habit of confusing the birder. Bats pretend to be Whip-poor-wills, flying squirrels as owls and twilight feeding hawk moths as hummingbirds. All the more confusion is added when the actual bird species has been sighted in the same location at a previous time!

Wildlife vocalization does the same thing. Barking dogs turn out to be barking dogs and not the hoped for Barred Owl. Squirrels and chipmunks are always producing that "unfamiliar chirp" of a yet to be discovered lifer.

Sometimes the confusion can go full circle. I once spent nearly an hour attempting to sight a Bobwhite that I was positive was in the area, evidenced by its constant call. I felt that I had been "non-birded" when a Starling finally flew forth and uttered the call. After a few moments of convincing myself that I had been had, I walked on, only to flush a real Bobwhite a few feet away from where the Starling had been!

## Human-produced Non-birds

The second category in the non-bird system is the human-produced species. These are similar to the previous category, except that they have been manufactured by people, some even with assumed devious intentions by birding and non-birding humans.

Periods of high water bring a variety of non-bird waterfowl to lakes and streams in the form of milk jugs, styrofoam cups, and assorted plastic containers. From these non-birds Buffleheads to Ring-billed Gulls can be identified. Similar containers placed on branches in forks of trees open up the possibilities for numerous non-bird naming.

Sometimes even the non-bird lister will inadvertently add to his own total. I once erected a crossed broomstick perch atop a Purple Martin nest box. Later that year I pointed out an Eastern Bluebird atop the perch to members of a garden club I was leading on a tour. I assumed all were in need of eye exams when after several

minutes no one in the group could spot the bird. Finally turning to take a second look, I found that the light had changed my bluebird into the end of the perch. Quick to cover my mistake (this occurs instinctively with the reluctant non-birder) I explained that the bluebird must have flown off shortly after I sighted it.

Thankfully I was able to save face. As we walked a short distance away, a real bluebird did appear. "Oh, there it is," remarked members of the group, "just like you said!" Even the non-bird lister knows when to keep quiet and relish his good fortune!

Other human-made non-birds are somewhat more conventional. Duck decoys are an excellent example. I've tried identifying them so often as the real thing, that I've now refused to name any waterfowl unless it moves. I recently found out that there are now remote control radio decoys!

If you really become frustrated by non-birds, do not venture into wooded areas recently surveyed. Plastic flagging assumes the plumage and moves realistically just like Blue Jays, Scarlet Tanagers, and every species of spring warbler.

Plastic garden decoration do their best for the non-bird lister. I've not managed yet to fall prey to counting plastic pink flamingos, but whirl-a-gigs (which have always lost their blades) have added species of woodpeckers, Cardinals and once a Mockingbird.

Radio controlled model airplanes are just as bad. I once lived near an area where such models were flown. It's surprising how closely they resemble various birds of prey when silhouetted against the sky and you can't hear the engines! Once they begin doing loop-the-loops however you take a closer look.

Movement, sometimes ever so slight, is often the key to bird identification. So it is with the non-bird. I once peered through binoculars for over a half hour at what I thought was an adult Bald Eagle perched atop a snag. Since they are so uncommon in the area, I could not bring myself to believe the identification was correct.

Finally a slight breeze blew. The "eagle" shifted its position and became a black kite with white tip and tail!

### Other Non-birds

The final category of non-birds is "other." Admittedly a catchall, but so is non-birding.

Some people take extreme liberties in non-birding, actually reversing the process so that real birds are identified as non-birds! Woodcock with their "peenting" call in spring are identified as wood frogs calling. Cardinals with their "wolf whistles" are passed by as flirting men. Hummingbirds become dragonflies and Chimney Swifts are bats.

There are some basic exclusions in non-birding. Domestic fowl are never to be counted - no guinea hens as female Ring-necked Pheasants, albino farm ducks as Snow Geese, and no escaped pet parrots as anything, even if you think you've discovered the last Carolina Parakeet in existence. Let's be reasonable!

Still not convinced to brag on your non-bird list? They will always be with us to produce feelings of embarrassment, wasted time and feeling like an idiot. So why fight it? Become a nonbirder! Those unproductive days of birding can be fulfilled with the non-bird. They are present everywhere at any time and place.

In fact as I now look out the window... Wait a minute ...Is it really a ...? Or maybe its a ...? Excuse me while I check this out.

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# It's Called A "What?"

by Arlene Koch

Once again it was one of those long, long days. All I wanted to do now was sit on the deck, relax, and watch as the cowbirds and House Finches piggishly devoured my birdseed. It was September 1 and all day I had been wishing I was watching Broad-winged Hawks instead of listening to FAX machines. I grabbed a plate of food and went out and sat down, but just as I was about to take the first bite, there it was.

At first I thought it was one of those yellow-phase House Finches that I had seen in Arizona, but it took all of about 5 seconds to realize the bird sitting 15 feet up on the multi-branched cedar snag that my husband had planted for me was an immature male Dickcissel (*Spiza americana*). "David, quick, get my binoculars," I screamed. Reluctantly he tore himself away from Star Trek—The Next Generation, knowing by my tone of voice that something was up. "Look at that bird—the one with the yellow on its breast," I said. Mildly interested now, he looked. "Well, what is it?" he said. "A Dickcissel," I replied excitedly. "A WHAT?" he said. "You made that up, didn't you?" "Yeah, right," I said, "just for your benefit." I looked at him disdainfully and he laughed out loud and walked away.

This was not the first time I had had a "Hot Line" bird at my feeders. A few years back an immature male Yellow-headed Blackbird had visited for 8 days. And the last two winters a Brewer's Blackbird had made occasional visits to the feeding area. So, I knew that if this bird chose to stick around for any length of time it would be both a bane and a blessing. The sport of birding has grown so much that if you choose to make an unusual bird known to the birding public you had best be prepared to give up any and all vestiges of privacy you may have for however long that bird opts to stay.

Well, the Dickcissel stayed for a week, bringing birders at all times of the day to our yard, as I knew it would. My husband really likes when this happens; it gives him a chance to show off the stuffed two-headed calf that had

been born on this farm years ago and which somehow or other we inherited. More than one birder has left here with a strange look on his face. David also likes to socialize with the visitors, but doesn't always know birding etiquette. One guy, who had been waiting hours to snap just the right picture, was about to do just that when suddenly our cat Smokey burst out of the door, followed by David throwing out old scraps of bread. Smokey, of course, headed right for them and, since they were laying right in front of the feeding area, it created a problem for the would-be photographer. I smiled apologetically at the man, glared at my husband, but bit my lip, knowing full well that many birding spouses would not put up with what he does.

The Dickcissel spent most of his time in the highbush cranberry (*Viburnum trilobum*) right behind the feeders. After feeding with House Sparrows, finches, and the like, it would hop up into the bush and stay put until it was hungry again. The guy with the camera eventually got his picture, as did almost everyone who showed up. It did take one guy three visits, though, to see it. He showed up late, then early, and one time yelled, "There it is, there it is" when a female Brown-headed Cowbird dropped to the ground. Fortunately, on this third visit the Dickcissel was out feeding when he pulled in the driveway, and he finally left a happy man.

After four or five days of constant visitors, I was getting really played out and was thrilled to get a call from Frank Haas saying that Bob Schutsky had possibly found a Sharp-tailed Sandpiper at Tinicum. At 4 a.m. I hopped into a car with Steve Smith, Fritz Brock, and Rick Wiltraut to head down Philadelphia way and hoped that when I returned home the yellow and brown bird will have made its way westward ho. Down at Tinicum, among the crème de la crème of Pa. listers, I forgot about the Dickcissel for a while. It was more interesting wondering if Bob and the three other guys were going to fall through the roof of the

blind in which we were sitting, bringing scopes and everything down with them. But then Steve Santner, whom I had not met before, sat down beside me and asked if I were the one who had the Dickcissel at my feeders. "Yeah, that's me," I replied. "I might stop by to get it for my county list, OK?" he said. "Sure, glad to have you. Come on by," I said, managing a smile. Steve, when you read this, please don't take it personally.

That night and the next morning the Dickcissel was still there, but the next night it didn't show, much to the chagrin of the three people sitting on the deck waiting to see it. We were exchanging bird stories when another bird made its appearance on the ground. I stared in disbelief as I realized I was looking at a juvenile Yellow-headed Blackbird. I blinked my eyes a few times hoping I was seeing things, but I wasn't. I wanted to scream, "GO AWAY!" I couldn't take another one right away; I needed a break.

Well, the blackbird made one more brief appearance the next morning and never reappeared, much to my relief. A month or so has passed now and this morning the first Dark-eyed Junco of the season appeared at the feeders. It was the pink-sided race of the Oregon junco. As it fed on the ground, a Yellow-bellied Sapsucker alighted on the snag above it, only to be chased by an immature Goshawk making a pit stop on its way south. All of this activity made me wonder if and when another rare visitor will show up. My birding friends jokingly ask me what I'm going to release next. I only know that if something else is going to show up, it had better be a good one. I'm holding out for a Golden-crowned Sparrow or a Bronzed Cowbird, but if I were you, I wouldn't put any money on it.

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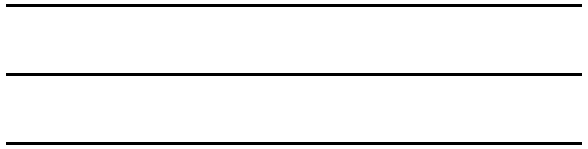
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## Summary of the Season - July to September 1992

General comments about the quarter, including breeding and the early migration status, were mixed. Passerine migration was considered poor in *Erie*, with Ron Leberman and Jean Stull reporting fewer than 40 birds banded on their individual best days. Hendrickson writes that "in *Cameron* this was not a dynamic breeding quarter for one reason. Rain. We had over 17" including one particular cloudburst with over 3" in about 2 hours, which had all of the small streams over their banks and must have done considerable damage to birds that nested in, on, or near rivers and streams. On the other side, so much rain increased the insect population to almost unbearable levels, at least for people." What follows is a summary of those species and events that perhaps are not mentioned in either the *Rare and Unusual Bird Reports* or *Notes From The Field* sections but are of particular interest.

One **Pied-billed Grebe** at Hamilton L. 8/23 and 3 at Nessmuk L. 9/13 (A&LB), both in *Tioga*, suggested local breeding. **Double-crested Cormorant** are becoming more common in *Warren* (and elsewhere) in recent years. The 11 seen 9/13 dwindled to 4 by 9/22 writes Grisez. This species was also found by the Browns and Chuck Weed in *Tioga* in the Wellsboro area 8/27 and Hammond L. 9/21. And three found at L. Somerset (*Somerset*) 8/31 were a little early for this locality (Bob Leberman). The imm. **European White Pelican** (see under *Exotics*), proves that all white pelicans are not natives of North America. Three species of pelicans found in Pa.!

The drawdown at Tincum attracted many long-legged waders and shorebirds. Still present in sizeable numbers 9/30, a high of 255 **Great Blue**

**Heron** was noted 9/15 (JCM). Miller found 200 **Great Egret** 9/15 and the high for **Snowy Egret** was 47 8/29 (EF). Tom Reeves found 30 **Little Blue Heron** 9/10 and a pied-phase was among them most of the month, last noted 9/27 (EF). High count of **Green-backed Heron** was 12 at Ft. Mifflin 8/16 (KS). Elsewhere a **Great Egret** was in the Wellsboro area (*Tioga*) 8/15, 27 (RB,CW). In *Montour*, Great Egret were noted from 7/22+ with a maximum of 5 at Montour Preserve 9/11 (CS). A **Snowy Egret** at Spring Grove (*York*) 8/30 had a pink coloration that was especially noticeable when it flew (RR). This was probably one of the birds being color-marked in New Jersey. An imm. **Snowy Egret** found at L. Oneida (*Butler*) 8/23 (†SB,ph.BD,m.ob.) was well-studied and similar species, including Little Egret, were ruled out, for a *1st Co. record*. Ron Leberman found a **Little Blue Heron** in *Erie* 8/21. A report was received from Shawnee SP (*Bedford*) that Charles Voythe observed a **White Ibis** flying over the park 9/16 about 6:45 PM. More information has been requested.

Al Spiese noted a blue-phase **Snow Goose** associating with about 250 **Canada Geese** at Long Arm Dam (*York*) at least until 7/22. The Snow Goose reported at L. Ontelaunee (*Berks*) in June was last seen 7/19 (MS), but the small-race **Canada Goose** first seen in Apr. stayed through Sep. (RK,MS). The time of year indicates that the 2 imm. **Gr. White-fronted Goose** observed 7/14 at Hammond L. (*Tioga*) were probably escapes. Steve Farbotnik reported 108 **Wood Duck** at Upper Black Eddy (*Bucks*) 9/27. Wood Duck production was excellent again at The Muck (*Tioga*), but **Mallard** were down at this

location (RMR). A ♂ **N. Pintail** was present all quarter at Marshall L. in North Park (*Allegheny*).

*Crawford* recorded its *1st record* of **Black Vulture**. One bird flying overhead on Rt. 322 4 mi. s. of Meadville 9/7 (RFL). All markings noted. This same bird (most likely) was reported at the same location 10/8 by Jim Barker. One was also reported at Conneaut Marsh near the old duck farm early in Oct. by someone from Pittsburgh (name not known). This vulture seems well established county-wide in *Berks*, with 11 in Bern Twp alone 8/23 (m.ob.). An **Osprey** that passed Rocky Ridge Hawk Watch (*York*) 9/17 had a red tail and the back edge of its wings was also red. A similar, or the same bird, was seen near Allentown that same morning (JD,AS). Two ad. and 2 imm. Osprey were at their *Somerset* nest 7/19; the young looked ready to fledge. An **Am. Swallow-tailed Kite** was seen at Hartstown Marsh (*Crawford*) 8/3 (Deuane Hoffman *vide* McWilliams) flying overhead. Another *1st Co. record* there. An imm. **Bald Eagle** went over Roxborough (*Philadelphia*) 9/3 (Fred Ulmer). A ♀ **N. Harrier** over Andorra Nature Center in Phila. was "awfully early" (BR) and an imm. **Red-shouldered Hawk** (*location deleted-eds.*) was noteworthy (SL). **Broad-winged Hawk** nested at ANC. Nearly all **Peregrine Falcon** reports in Philadelphia, despite nearby breeding, are adults, thus an imm. at Tincum in early Aug. was of interest. Raptor comments from elsewhere include an ad. Bald Eagle at Blue Marsh L. (*Berks*) 9/13-18 (Norman Reifsnnyder, BML staff). Broad-winged Hawk big day counts at Hawk Mt. Sanctuary (HMS) were 2621 on 9/14 and 1994 on 9/15. In *Clarion* 3 imm. Red-shouldered Hawk were

observed 7/11+, presumably the result of the nesting reported last quarter (Lois Callahan). A **Ring-necked/Sichwan Pheasant** hybrid was at Wilson Cr. (*Somerset*) 9/23.

McWilliams writes, "Though shorebird habitat continues to fall prey to plant succession [at Gull Point], a small portion of barren ground remained long enough to attract a spectacular fallout of shorebirds. On 8/4 during a storm, Schutsky and Hoffman recorded approximately 900 shorebirds of 16 species." The draw down of L. Clarke on the Susquehanna 9/19–25 allowed ambitious observers (J. Heller *et al.*) to walk out over the acres of mudflats on a daily basis. At least 20 species of shorebirds were found.

Guarente commented that the **Hudsonian Godwit** on the Darby Cr. (*Delaware*) mud flats 9/25 (JCM) and for 3 days in the Tincum impoundment (*Phila.*) was well-studied. The underwings were seen and were noted as dark, thereby eliminating Black-tailed Godwit. A Black-tailed Godwit had been found there in October 1979. Three **Sanderling**, unusual in *Phila.*, were a good find 9/7 (Schutsky).

The 11 **Herring Gull** concentrated near Pittsburgh's Highland Park Bridge (*Allegheny*) were a remarkable summer record. All were adults. Note also that **Ring-billed Gull** were seen on the Allegheny R. all quarter. This species, though more common than Herring Gull, is rare during the summer months. Hendrickson (*Cameron*) writes, "We have no large body of water here, but Ring-billed Gulls appear at the local golf course or school football field in summer, and in migration, especially on a rainy night will land by the hundreds in the parking lot of an old factory." **Caspian Tern** continue to increase in *Erie*, with a summer record of 35 present 7/27 (JGS). We are still watching for nesting attempts on Gull Point. A group of about 12 birds

was present with the nesting colony of Ring-billed Gull this past spring!

Indications that **Mourning Dove** breed almost all year in Pa. were evidenced by copulatory behavior 8/28 in Roxborough (FU). And Buckwalter noted a pair allopreening, billing, and copulating also on 8/22 in *Clarion*, commenting, "Isn't this a bit late for nesting?"

Five **Barn Owl** fledged from a box in a silo near E. Berlin (*York*). It was noted at one time that 3 of them were the same size (Warren Frey). A Barn Owl nest found in a silo near the Dickcissel locale (*Cumberland*) 7/2 had 3 young (DRH). A fresh-killed Barn Owl in SW Phila. 9/29 was retrieved and given to the Academy of Natural Sciences collection (EF).

**Whip-poor-will** were absent from County Home Rd (LH) and also from Bedford Valley (JS) (*Bedford*) where they have been documented each summer since 1981. This species continues to decline in Pennsylvania.

Hummingbird comments were more positive this year. In *Philadelphia* Ridgely noted that they were "unusually numerous" at Andorra Nature Center this summer, and Hawk Mt. had a fall total of 88 as of 9/30. A **Yellow-bellied Sapsucker** with young was located in a tree on a golf course near N. Warren 7/10 (BHI).

During July, **E. Phoebe** built 4 nests between the rafters of Marich's porch in *Somerset*. They layed 2 eggs each in 2 of the nests and incubated both nests alternately. Two young fledged from 1 nest, no eggs hatched in the other nest. One survey of Codorus SP (*York*) 8/23 counted 48 **E. Kingbird** (KL). An **E. Kingbird** 9/19 at Presque Isle (EK) was record late by 7 days. Ross (*Tioga*) writes that 5 Five Purple Martin (2 ad., 3 imm.), rarely reported there,

foraged over The Muck 8/9. Resident **E. Kingbird** delivered punishing attacks on the young martins. They were last seen 8/29 when an ad. dropped a dragonfly to an imm. on the wing. Bell (*Greene*) banded 35 young Purple Martin 7/2 (in nests that could be opened) and noted that 20 pairs nested, but they are still scarce there.

A **Cliff Swallow** 9/25 at Presque Isle (JM) was record late by 20 days. Swallow reports from *Berks* include 500 **Tree Swallow** at LO 9/26, 27 (DK,MS), 300 **Bank Swallow** in Bern Twp 8/23 (m.ob.) and 210 at LO 8/30 (MS).

*Somerset* corvid reports include 250+ **Am. Crow** attracted to fresh manure spread on a recently mowed hay field 7/23 and the **C. Raven** reported last quarter successfully fledged young. There were 14 in Black Twp eating stale donuts and bread 8/10; the farmer hauls in pick-up loads of bakery waste to use as cattle feed and fertilizer. The **Red-breasted Nuthatch** that came to a feeder in Gibsonia (*Allegheny*) all summer was unusual. Bell (*Greene*) commented on a **Golden-crowned Kinglet** 9/25, as this species is usually not seen until Oct., but he has one other Sep. record, 9/26/87.

The 18 **Swainson's Thrush** at Harrison Hills Park (*Allegheny*) 9/20 was the best one-day fall count ever at that well-birded locality. In *Cameron* more **Wood Thrush** than in the past few years were noted. Perhaps due to the moisture. They seemed to be all over the place and in higher concentrations. The **Am. Robin** roost in Roxborough (*Philadelphia*) held several thousand birds from 8/18–9/18. By the end of Sep. it had diminished to a mere 1000+ (FU). A probable roost somewhere in NE Phila. was indicated by a flight of 1670 robins 8/24 from 6:50–7:00 pm and subsequent days (CL).

DLH found 1 **Solitary**, 3 **Philadelphia**, and 1 **Red-eyed vireo** at the n. end of Brunners I. (York) 9/7. Bell's banding of a **White-eyed Vireo** (Greene) ties his record of 1 banded 9/28/61.

**Golden-winged Warbler** is now virtually extirpated in *Allegheny*, so it was encouraging to receive two reports, and the **Orange-crowned Warbler** at HHP was one of relatively few records of this presumably underreported species. For an early arriving and departing warbler, Bell's (Greene) 8/31 **Louisiana Waterthrush** was his latest ever date, but he did have 1 record 8/16/82. The average last date is 8/6 since 1980 (in earlier years it was mostly in July for last dates). He also commented on a **Hooded Warbler** banded 9/26, a latest ever date, but adds "this species is seldom banded here in the fall." At least 4 **Connecticut Warbler** were present at Chalfont (Bucks) 9/14—10/5 (RF *et al.*). No one could find a **Yellow-breasted Chat** in *Delaware* this whole season! Where did they all go? laments Guarente. Certainly not all to *Cameron*, where there was a nesting pair, quite rare there as probably only 1 or 2 were seen during the entire atlas period.

A pair of **N. Cardinal** was seen feeding a juvenile on the late date 9/13 at Swissvale (*Allegheny*). Keller pens, "Continuing the trend of late summer sightings of recent years, 2 **Blue Grosbeak** were found at Blue Marsh L. (*Berks*) 9/1,2,12 (DK,HJS)." An adult **Rufous-sided Towhee** was on a nest of 3 eggs 8/12 and 3 small young were in the nest 9/18, but a predator got the nest later, writes Bell (Greene).

An early **Sharp-tailed Sparrow** was on the river at Bainbridge (*Lancaster*) 9/19 (TG,EW). Two **White-throated Sparrow** were in Bell's yard 9/25, who has only 1 earlier date, 1 banded 9/24/62 (Greene). From *Cameron* comes the report of a White-throated Sparrow singing on territory in late July. From all appearances there was nesting taking place. They are uncommon there in summer and nesting would be unusual.

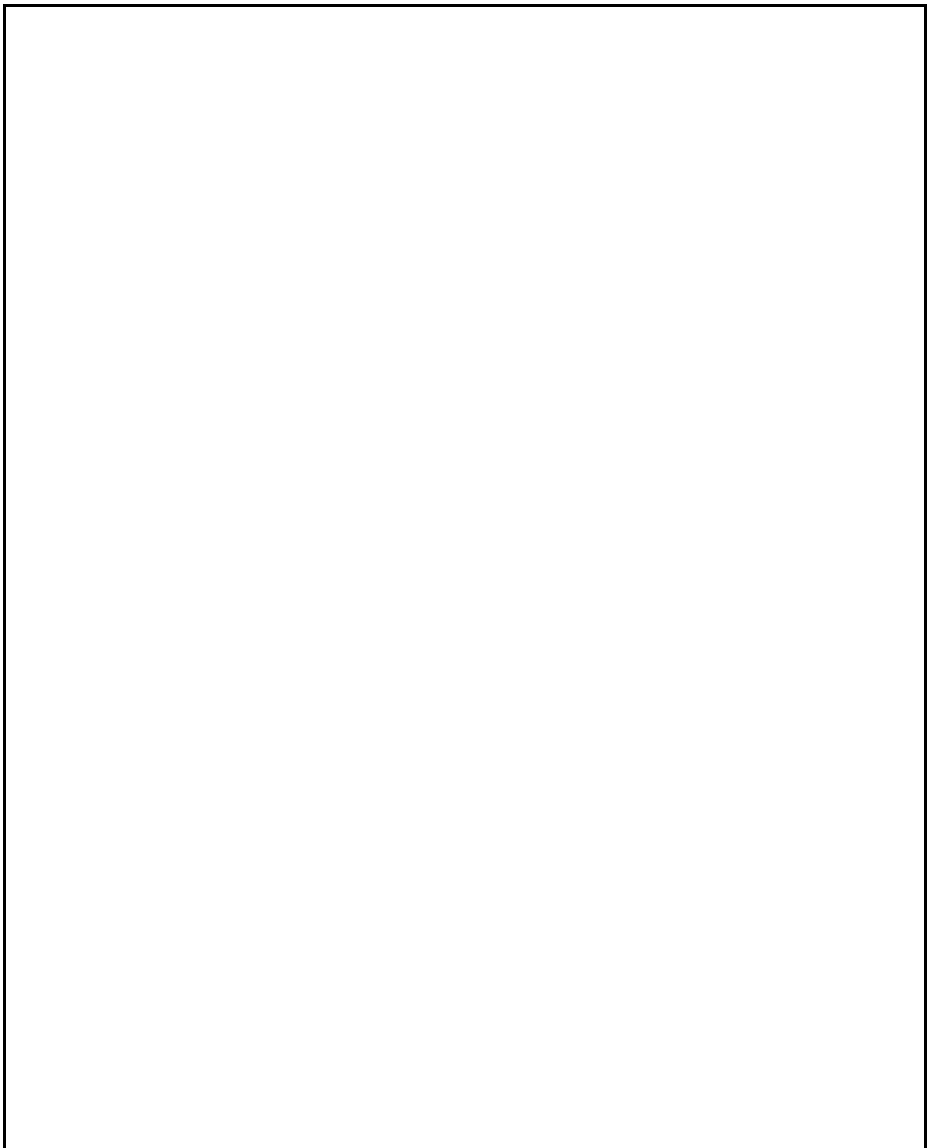
Bell (Greene) noted 9 **Bobolink** flying over his yard 8/31. These were low enough to be sure. "I have had many fly-over records in the years before the House Finch, but the finch

has one note that is quite similar (to my ears)." On 7/29 at least 200 **C. Grackle** shared the Roxborough (*Philadelphia*) roost with the robins. Several thousand were noted there 8/18 (FU). On 8/10 KS watched a **Song Sparrow** feeding one in Pennypack Park (*Philadelphia*).

Summer bird feeding brought many species to Christenson's *Elk* feeder, including **Purple Finch**. It was interesting to note that during the summer no ad. ♂ Purple Finch came to the feeder, only ♀♀ and young. Conversely, Lyman noted that all 7 **Am. Goldfinch** at the Pennypack Correctional Center (*Philadelphia*) 7/27 were ♂.

We leave you at the end of this breeding season with the following poser. Every breeding season we report female *C. Mergansers* with young. Only ever females. In none of our readings from other states in

other journals, *American Birds*, or elsewhere do we ever hear of any concentration of male *C. Mergansers* at this time of year. Where do they all go? Even if they do not flock together somewhere, someplace, they have to be somewhere. Any thoughts, comments, wild suppositions?●



# County Reports - July through September 1992

## How to read the new format.

The species listed in the following tables represent the "expected" species in most areas. The following species are not shown on the tables.

Permanent residents that occur in every county. These include:

Ruffed Grouse(not present in Delaware, Montgomery, Philadelphia), Ring-necked Pheasant (not present in Elk), Wild Turkey (not present in Delaware), Rock Dove, Mourning Dove, Eastern Screech Owl, Great Horned Owl, Belted Kingfisher, Red-bellied Woodpecker, Downy Woodpecker, Hairy Woodpecker, Pileated Woodpecker, Blue Jay, Common Crow, Tufted Titmouse, White-breasted Nuthatch, Carolina Wren, Eastern Bluebird, Northern Mockingbird, Cedar Waxwing, European Starling, Northern Cardinal, Song Sparrow, House Finch, Common Goldfinch, House Sparrow

Not all of the above are "permanent residents" in the strictest sense. Kingfishers, for example, will leave an area if all of

the open water freezes up. Blue Jays migrate, but since Pennsylvania is in the center of their summer and winter ranges, they are present year round. Any comments on the above species can be found in either the *Summary of the Season* or in *Notes from the Field*.

All other reported species can be found in the *Rare and Unusual Birds* section.

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## The codes used in the tables are as follows:

**A = Present All quarter.** This species was present from the first day of the quarter through the last day of the quarter. This could refer to individual birds or the species as a group.

**B = Breeds.** This species breeds in this county.

**P = Present Part of the quarter.** This species was present, but specific dates are not available.

**R = Permanent Resident.** This species breeds and is present year

round in this county.

**L = Late or Low.** An L after a date indicates an unusually late date. An L after a number indicates an unusually low number.

**H = High.** An H after a number indicates an unusually high number.

**E = Early.** An E after a date indicates an unusually early date.

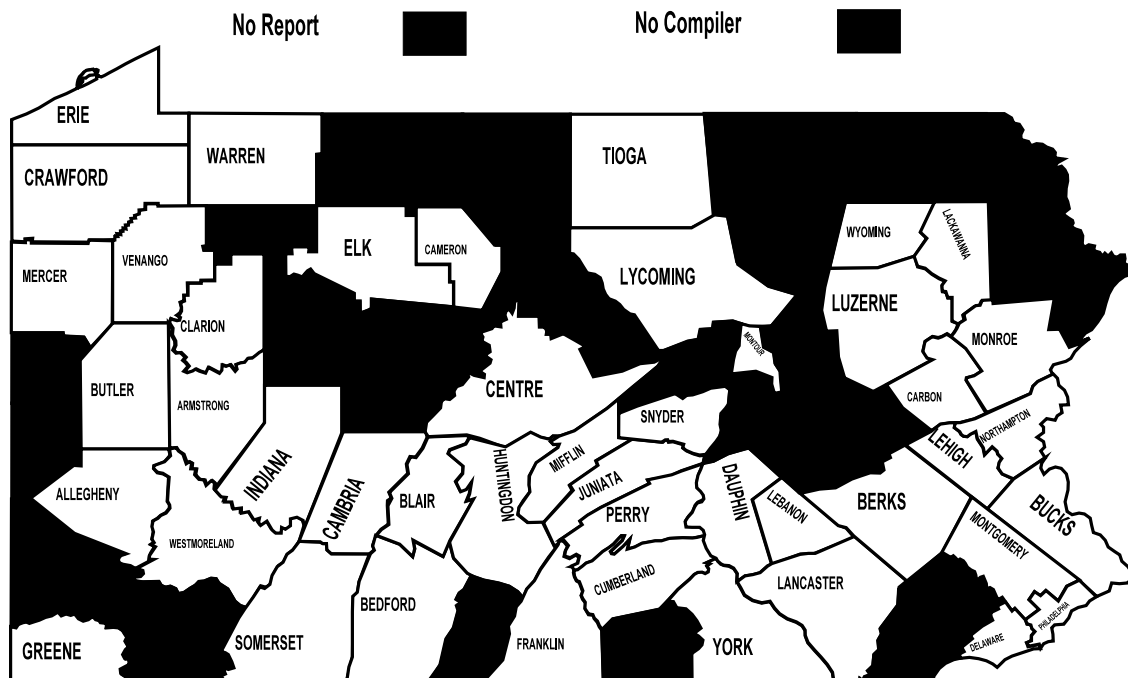
- = An arrow before a date indicates the species was present from the beginning of the quarter to at least that date.

An arrow after a date indicates the species was present starting with that date and through the rest of the quarter.

( ) = Numbers in parentheses indicate high counts for the season.

A blank does not necessarily mean that the species does not occur in that county, just that no report was received by the compiler for that species.

COUNTIES REPORTING - JULY to SEPTEMBER 1992





COUNTY REPORTS - JULY THROUGH SEPTEMBER 1992

	ALLEGHENY	ARMSTRONG	BEDFORD	BERKS	BLAIR	BUCKS	BUTLER	CAMBRIA	CAMERON	CARBON	CENTRE	CLARION	CRAWFORD	CUMBERLAND
LOON, COMMON						9/26								
GREBE, PIED-BILLED					9/3	8/8-9/21	B-8/31	9/17					B-9/7	B-9/8(2)
CORMORANT, DOUBLE-CRESTED				8/23		7/29-9/26	8/16-9/3	8/20			8/17(5)		9/27(27)	A
HERON, LITTLE BLUE						7/18-9/10								
HERON, GREEN-BACKED	B	BA	B-8/15	9/4	BA	BA	B-8/31	B-9/11	BA	B	B	BA	B-9/27	B-9/22
NIGHT-HERON, BLACK-CROWNED						BA								B-8/29
DUCK, AMERICAN BLACK		B	B	8/23	B	R	B	8/3		B	B		R	BA
MALLARD	R	A		R	A	R	A	R	A		A	R	R	R
PINTAIL, NORTHERN	A					9/19							R	9/3
MERGANSEER, HOODED														
COMMON						A(46)			BA			BA	B-9/19	B-7/16
DUCK, RUDDY				9/21(17)		9/10-9/25							9/19	
EAGLE, BALD		9/6		8/1	9/8	7/5-9/30	BA	8/3	A		7/5	8/19	R	7/26
HARRIER, NORTHERN		9/27	7/13-9/7	9/1-	A	9/20	9/11-9/13	A				BA	B-7/5	BA
HAWK, SHARP-SHINNED	BA	BA	BA	BA	BA	BA	BA	BA	BA	BA	BA	BA	BA	BA
BROAD-WINGED	B	B-9/13	B-9/13	BA	BA	BA	BA	BA	BA	B	BA	B	B	BA
RED-TAILED	R	BA	BA	R	R	R	R	R	BA	B	BA	R	R	R
KESTREL, AMERICAN	BA	BA	BA	BA	BA	BA	BA	BA	BA	B	BA	BA	B	BA
RAIL, VIRGINIA						B	B	BA					B-7/18	B
SORA						B	B	A					B	
MOORHEN, COMMON			B			B	B						B-8/24(30)-9/13	
LESSER		9/30				7/23-	9/11-9/13						7/8-9/13	7/27(3)
SANDPIPER, SOLITARY					A	8/1-9/19	8/23-8/30				7/26		8/19-8/29	7/27-9/22
SPOTTED	B	B-8/20	B	BA	BA	BA	B-8/24	B-9/17	BA	B	B	B	B-8/21	B-8/4
LEAST						A	8/23						8/15-9/13	8/4-9/15
WHITE-RUMPED						8/12-9/28	8/23	8/20			8/16		8/15-8/19	7/30(5)
PECTORAL		9/26				8/23-8/24					7/31			
HERRING						9/25-9/27								
TERN, CASPIAN	A		8/4	8/16		9/19		8/20-9/8			8/17(11)		8/24-9/6	A
COMMON						7/26-9/21								8/20(2)



COUNTY REPORTS - JULY THROUGH SEPTEMBER 1992

	ALLEGHENY	ARMSTRONG	BEDFORD	BERKS	BLAIR	BUCKS	BUTLER	CAMBRIA	CAMERON	CARBON	CENTRE	CLARION	CRAWFORD	CUMBERLAND
WARBLER, YELLOW	B-7/24	B	BA	B-9/12	BA	BA	B	BA	BA	B	B	BA	B	B-9/18
CHESTNUT-SIDED	B-9/13	B	B	B-9/23	BA	B-9/20	B-9/13	BA	BA	B	B	BA	B	B-9/24
MAGNOLIA	9/5--			8/6	B-9/20	A	B-9/20	B-9/28	BA	B	B	BA	B	9/30
BLACK-THROATED GREEN	9/5--	BA	BA	8/20--	B-9/27(6)	A	B-9/27	B-9/17	BA	B	B	BA	B	BA
BLACKBURNIAN	9/5-9/13	B	B	8/20	B	9/14	B	B	BA	B-8/22(10)	B	BA	B	BA
WARBLER, YELLOW-THROATED	B	B			?	B-8/12								
BAY-BREASTED	9/3-9/13			9/6		9/14								9/23
BLACKPOLL	9/13--			9/17		8/25								
CERULEAN	B-9/7	B	B	B-7/2	B	B	B	9/17	B	B	B		9/27	B
WORM-EATING	B	B	BA	B-8/17	B-9/1	BA	B	B	B	B	B			B-9/1
OVENBIRD	B-9/7	B	BA	BA	BA	BA	B-9/20	BA	BA	BA	B	BA	B	B-8/30
WATERTHRUSH, NORTHERN	9/13	B	B	8/14			B	B	B	B	B			
MOURNING				8/27-9/20		9/3-9/15			B			B	B-7/5	
YELLOWTHROAT, COMMON	B-9/26	B	BA	BA	BA	BA	BA	BA	BA	B	BA	BA	B	B-9/23
WARBLER, HOODED	B-9/13	B	B	B	B-8/23	BA	B-9/20	BA	B	B	B	BA	B	BA
TANAGER, SCARLET	B-9/13	B	B-8/8	BA	BA	BA	B-9/19	BA	B	B	B	BA	B	BA
GROSBEAK, ROSE-BREADED	B-9/13	B-9/8	B	B-9/27	B	BA	B-9/19	B-9/17	BA	B	B	B	B-9/27	B-9/23
BLUE				9/1-9/27(2)										
FIELD	B-9/13	BA	BA	BA	BA	BA	BA	BA	BA	B	B	B-9/27	B	BA
VESPER	B	B	BA	BA	BA	B	B	BA	BA	B-7/5	B	BA	B-7/18	BA
SAVANNAH	B	B	BA	BA	BA	B-9/27	B	BA	B	B	B	BA	B-8/29	BA
WHITE-THROATED	9/26(10)--	9/24--	B	B	9/27--	?	9/27	9/4	BA	BA	BA	BA	B	9/30
JUNCO, DARK-EYED	9/27--		B	B-9/7	B	B-9/12	B	8/8	BA	B	B	BA	B	9/26
BOBOLINK		B-9/13	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B-8/1	
COWBIRD, BROWN-HEADED	BA	B	B	BA	BA	BA	BA	BA	BA	B	BA	B	B	BA
ORIOLE, ORCHARD	B	B	B	B-7/5	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
NORTHERN	B	B	BA	B-9/27	B-9/27	B	B-9/5	B-9/9	BA	B	B	B	B	BA

COUNTY REPORTS - JULY THROUGH SEPTEMBER 1992

	DAUPHIN	DELAWARE	ELK	ERIE	FRANKLIN	GREENE	HUNTINGDON	INDIANA	JUNIATA	LACKAWANNA	LANCASTER	LEBANON	LEHIGH	LUZERNE
LOON, COMMON	8/12	9/27	8/9				7/26	9/23			9/25-9/26	8/20		
GREBE, PIED-BILLED	P-SEP	A		B-8/11		B	8/23	8/4		9/26		P-SEPT		8/26(3)
CORMORANT, DOUBLE-CRESTED							9/12					8/20(19)		
HERON, GREEN-BACKED	B-AUG	B	B-8/9	B	B	B	B-9/6	BA	B	B-7/4	B	BA	B	B
NIGHT-HERON, BLACK-CROWNED	BA	BA	BA	B	R	B	BA	R	R	7/4	BA	R	B	B
GOOSE, CANADA	R	R												
MALLARD	R	R	A	R	R		R	A	R		A	R		
PINTAIL, NORTHERN								9/12						
TEAL, BLUE-WINGED	B	B		B	B			9/1(12)						8/18(6)
COMMON			BA											BA
DUCK, RUDDY				7/3	BA		BA				BA	A		
VULTURE, BLACK	BA													
HARRIER, NORTHERN	BA	BA	BA	B	BA	BA	BA	9/2	BA	BA		P-AUG/SEP	BA	B
HAWK, SHARP-SHINNED	BA	9/2-	BA	BA	BA	BA	BA	BA	BA	BA		BA	BA	BA
COOPER'S	BA	7/5-	BA	BA	BA	BA	BA	BA	BA	BA	7/5	BA	BA	BA
RED-TAILED	BA	BA	R	B	R	B	R	R	BA	BA	BA	R	B	B
KESTREL, AMERICAN	BA	BA10/4(25)	B	B	BA	B	BA	BA	BA	B	BA	BA	B	B
MERLIN		9/20		7/22-9/19	9/7							8/20		
SORA	B			B									B	B
MOORHEN, COMMON	BA			BA				9/26			9/21			
PLOVER, SEMIPALMATED								9/5-9/8			9/21			
SANDPIPER, SOLITARY														
SPOTTED	B	9/29	B	B	9/13	B	BA	B-9/25	B	B-8/22	B	B	B	7/21-8/29
SANDERLING		9/7(3)		8/4(317)	B-8/24	B		9/7-9/8			8/27-9/23		8/18	
WHITE-RUMPED														
PECTORAL		8-		7/4-9/17										
WOODCOCK, AMERICAN	B	9/18-	B-9/17	B	9/13	B	BA	9/23-9/25	BA	B	9/21-9/25	B	8/3	9/10(4)
		B			B			9/23(35)	BA	B	9/23(35)	B	B	B
TERN, CASPIAN														
COMMON		7/12-9/26(33)					9/5			9/19				
FORSTERS	P-AUG	8/12(4)						8/29			7/11-9/30			
	A									A				

COUNTY REPORTS - JULY THROUGH SEPTEMBER 1992

	DAUPHIN	DELAWARE	ELK	ERIE	FRANKLIN	GREENE	HUNTINGDON	INDIANA	JUNIATA	LACKAWANNA	LANCASTER	LEBANON	LEHIGH	LUZERNE
CUCKOO, BLACK-BILLED	BP-AUG	B	B	B	B	B	BA	B	BA	B	B-9/20	B-AUG	B	B
YELLOW-BILLED	BP-AUG	B-8/4	B	B	B	B	BA	B-9/12	BA	B	B	B-AUG	B	B
OWL, BARN	R	R		B	R	R	R	R	R		R	R	R	
SWIFT, CHIMNEY	BA	BA	B-9/6	B	B	B	BA	BA	BA	B-7/4	B	BA	B	B
HUMMINGBIRD, RUBY-THROATED	B-8/30	-9/25	9/12	R	R	-9/26	A	A		7/3-9/6	R	BA		
WOODPECKER, RED-HEADED	R					R	R		R			R		
WOOD-PEWEE, EASTERN	BA	B-9/28	B	B	B	B-9/23	B-9/7	B-9/22	B	B	B	BA	B	B
FLYCATCHER, YELLOW-BELLIED		9/12									8/27-9/4			
ACADIAN	B-AUG	B	B	B	B	B	B-8/5	B	B	B	B	B-AUG	B	B
PHOEBE, EASTERN	BA	BS	B	B	B	B	BS	BS	BS	B	B	BA	B	B
FLYCATCHER, GREAT CRESTED	B-AUG	B-9/23	B	B	B	B	BA	B-9/12	B	B-7/4	B	B-AUG	B	B
KINGBIRD, EASTERN	B-AUG	B	B	B-9/19(L)	B	B-9/29	BA	B-9/12	B	B	B	B-AUG	B	B
NORTHERN ROUGH-WINGED	BA	B	B	B	B	B	B-AUG	B-9/5	B	B	B	BA	B	B
BANK	B-AUG	B	B	B	B	B	B	B-7/14	B	B	B	BA	B	B
CLIFF	BP-AUG	B-9/25(L)	B	B-8/23(200+)	B	B-8/23(200+)	B-AUG	8/4-9/15	B	B	B	B-AUG	BB-8/26(5)	
CHICKADEE, BLACK-CAPPED	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
CAROLINA	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
NUTHATCH, RED-BREASTED	BA	8/20-	B-9/27	B	B	9/19(7)-	B	9/19(7)-			9/12	B-9/12	B-9/9	
KINGLET, GOLDEN-CROWNED	BA	9/24-	BA	B	B	9/25(E)-	BA	9/29-	9/29-	8/25-	9/12	BP-AUG	B	BA
RUBY-CROWNED	9/24-	B	B	B	B	9/29-		9/24-						
GNATCATCHER, BLUE-GRAY	BA	B	B	B	B	B	BA	B-9/15	B	B	B	B	B	B
HERMIT	BA	B	B	B	BA	BA	BA	B	B	B	BA	BA	B	B-9/15(7)
WOOD	BP-AUG	-9/29	BA	BA	BA	-9/24	A	A	A			BP-AUG	B	B
ROBIN, AMERICAN	BA	BA	BA	B	BA	B	BA	BA	BA	BA	BA	BA	B	B
SOLITARY	B-9/13	9/29-	B	B	B	BA	BA	BA	B	B	B	BA	B	B
YELLOW-THROATED	B-9/13	B	B	B	B	B-9/25	B-8/20	B	B	B	B	BA	B-8/31	B
WARBLING	B-9/5	B	B	B	B	B	B-AUG	B-9/15	B	B-7/4	B	BP-AUG	B	B
GOLDEN-WINGED	B-AUG	8/29-9/13	B	B	B	B	B-8/20	B	B	B	B	B-AUG	8/29	B
TENNESSEE								9/7(2)	B	B	8/28		9/18	9/18
ORANGE-CROWNED		9/10		9/20									9/20-9/24	

COUNTY REPORTS - JULY THROUGH SEPTEMBER 1992

	DAUPHIN	DELAWARE	ELK	ERIE	FRANKLIN	GREENE	HUNTINGDON	INDIANA	JUNIATA	LACKAWANNA	LANCASTER	LEBANON	LEHIGH	LUZERNE
WARBLER, YELLOW	B-8/27	B	B	B	B	B	B-8/20	B	BA	B	B	B-JUL	B	B
CHESTNUT-SIDED	B-9/13	B-9/24	B	B	B		B-8/24	B-9/19		B-7/4		B	B	B
MAGNOLIA	BA	9/29	B	B		9/11	B	B-9/26	B	B-9/18		B		B
BLACK-THROATED GREEN	B-9/13	9/30	B-9/30	B	B		BA	BA	B	B-9/6		BA		B
BLACKBURNIAN	8/27-9/13	8/20	B	B	B		B-8/24	B-9/5		B		P-AUG/SEP		B
WARBLER, YELLOW-THROATED				B	B		9/24	B		B				
BAY-BREASTED	9/13	9/28						9/15-9/19				P-SEP	9/20	
BLACKPOLL	9/11	9/29						9/5-9/26				P-SEP	9/20	
CERULEAN	B-9/11	B	B	B	B		B-8/20	B	B	B		B-AUG	B	B
WORM-EATING	B-9/5			B	B		B-8/24	B	B	B-7/4		B-AUG	B	B
OVENBIRD	B-9/11	B-9/21	B-9/28	B	B		B-9/20	B	BA	B		BA	B	B
WATERTHRUSH, NORTHERN			B	B		9/9	B-9/5		B	B				B-9/18
MOURNING			B	B										
YELLOWTHROAT, COMMON	BA	BA	B	B	B		BA	BA	BA	B-9/6		BA	B	B
WARBLER, HOODED	B-9/11	B	B	B	B		B-9/7	B-9/22	B	B		BP-AUG	B	B
TANAGER, SCARLET	BA	BA	B	B	B		B-9/20	B-9/29	B	B-7/4		BA	B	B
GROSBEAK, ROSE-BREASTED	BA		B	B	B		BA	B-9/29	B	B-8/23		BA	B	B
BLUE	B-9/8			B			8/11			B				
FIELD	BA	BA	BA	B	B		BA	BA	B	B-7/4		BA	B	B
VESPER	BA		B	B	B		B-7/3	BA	B	B		BA	B	B
SAVANNAH	BA	9/26(15)	B	B	B		B-7/3	BA	B	B		BA	B	B
WHITE-THROATED	9/29-	9/21-	BA	B	B		9/27			BA				BA
JUNCO, DARK-EYED		9/28-	BA	B	B		BA			B				B
BOBOLINK	B	9/12	B	B	B			B		B		B-AUG	B	B
COWBIRD, BROWN-HEADED	BA	BA	B	B	BA		BA	BA	BA	B		BA	B	B
ORIOLE, ORCHARD	B	B	B	B	B		B-8/4	B	BA	B-8/22		B	B	B
NORTHERN	BA	B	B	B	B		B-8/24	B-9/7	BA	B-7/4		BA	B	B

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	LYCOMING	MERCER	MIFFLIN	MONROE	MONTGOMERY	MONTOUR	NORTHAMPTON	PERRY	PHILADELPHIA	SNYDER	SOMERSET	TIOGA	VENANGO	WARREN
LOON, COMMON													8/2	
GREBE, PIED-BILLED	7/22	B-9/11			8/31-9/29			B	9/4			8/23-9/13	8/22	
CORMORANT, DOUBLE-CRESTED		9/16-9/25		8/19	9/8-9/12	7/1-9/20	8/22	A	A		7/22-9/6	8/27-9/21		9/13-9/22
HERON, LITTLE BLUE					7/30-9/23				9/10(30)-9/27(10)					
HERON, GREENBACKED	B	B-9/16	BA	B	B	B	B	B-9/24	B-9/28	B	B	B-9/19	BA	B
NIGHT-HERON, BLACK-CROWNED					8/24-8/28	7/5-9/6			BA-9/29(25)					
DUCK, AMERICAN BLACK				B	8/6-9/29	B	B	R	BA	B-9/4	B	B	R	
MALLARD	R		R						B-8/7(72)	A	A	8/23		
PINTAIL, NORTHERN									9/27-					
MERGANSER, HOODED				B			BA		B			B	BA	B
COMMON	BA			BA								BA	BA	BA
DUCK, RUDDY					9/19									
EAGLE, BALD					A		9/13		9/3			B-8/5	7/7	9/1
HARRIER, NORTHERN		B-9/2						B	B-8/27		7/20-9/21	B-8/30	9/7	
HAWK, SHARP-SHINNED	BA	BA	BA	BA	BA	BA	BA	BA		BA	BA	BA	BA	BA
BROAD-WINGED	B	B	B	B	B-9/13(250+)	B	BA9/13(500)	BA	BA	B	B	B	BB	
RED-TAILED	R	B	BA	B	BA	B	B	BA	B	B	B	BA	BA	B
KESTREL, AMERICAN	BA	BA	B	B	BA	B	B	BA	B	B	B	B-8/15	BA	B
RAIL, VIRGINIA					9/23				B	B	B	B	8/2	
SORA		B			9/4-9/5				8/30	B	B	B-7/20		
MOORHEN, COMMON		B							B-9/8	B	B	B		9/5
LESSER SANDPIPER, SOLITARY					8/4-9/2				7/16(4)-8/15(20)					
SPOTTED	B	B	B	B	9/15-9/24	9/13-9/15	B	B	7/19-9/27	7/29-9/4	B	B	B-7/25	B
LEAST PECTORAL					8/4-9/6				7/19-8/11(50+)					
WOODCOCK, AMERICAN	B	B	B	B	9/24	B	B	BA	7/22-8/11(16)	B	B	B	B	B
COMMON FORSTER'S BLACK									B-9/5					
									7/18(8)			8/23		
										7/27				

COUNTY REPORTS - JULY THROUGH SEPTEMBER 1992

	LYCOMING	MERCER	MIFFLIN	MONROE	MONTGOMERY	MONTOUR	NORTHAMPTON	PERRY	PHILADELPHIA	SNYDER	SOMERSET	TIOGA	VENANGO	WARREN
CUCKOO, BLACK-BILLED	B	B-8/22	B	B	B	B	B-9/9	BA	B-9/7	B	B	B	B	B
YELLOW-BILLED OWL, BARN	B	B-9/14	B	B	B	B	B-9/9	BA	B-7/16	B	B	B-7/2	B	B
SWIFT, CHIMNEY	BA	BA	BA	B	BA9/28(600)	B	B	BA	B-9/28	B	B	B	BA	B
HUMMINGBIRD, RUBY-THROATED	A	A	A	B	-8/30	9/21	B	B-9/15	B-9/26	R	R	9/9-9/30	A	R
WOODPECKER, RED-HEADED	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
WOOD-PEEWEE, EASTERN	BA	B-9/15	B-8/21	B	B	B	B	B	7/19-9/28	B	B	B-9/7	B-9/26	B
FLYCATCHER, YELLOW-BELLIED	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B-7/5	B	B	B	B	B
ACADIAN	B	B	B-7/15	B	B	B	B	B	B-7/5	B	B	B	B	B
PHOEBE, EASTERN	BS	BS	BA	B	B	B	B	BS	B-9/29	B	BA	B	BA	B
FLYCATCHER, GREAT CRESTED	BA	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B-9/2	B	B	B-9/17	B	B
KINGBIRD, EASTERN	B	B	B-7/16	B	B	B	B	B	B-8/20	B	B	B-9/23	B-9/7	B
NORTHERN ROUGH-WINGED	B	B	B-8/1	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B-8/23	B-7/19	B
BANK SWALLOW	B	B	B	B	8/24	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B-7/19	B
CLIFF SWALLOW	B	B	B	B	8/24	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
CHICKADEE, BLACK-CAPPED	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
CAROLINA CHICKADEE	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
NUTHATCH, RED-BREASTED	BA	9/1-	BA	BA	9/1-	BA	BA	R	R	R	R	8/12	BA	BA
KINGLET, GOLDEN-CROWNED	BA	9/25	BA	BA	9/25	BA	BA	BA	9/30-	BA	BA	BA	BA	BA
RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET	B	B-9/2	B-8/1	B	B	B	B	BA	B-7/24	B	B	B-9/18	B-9/7	B
GNATCATCHER, BLUE-GRAY	B	B-9/2	B-8/1	B	B	B	B	BA	B-7/24	B	B	B-9/18	B-9/7	B
HERMIT WOODPECKER	BA	B	B	B	B	B	B	BA	B-7/19	B	B	B-8/9	B	B-7/21
ROBIN, AMERICAN	A	A	B-7/30	B	B	B	B	A	B-7/19	B	B	B	-8/1	B
AMERICAN ROBIN	BA	B	BA	B	BA	B	B	BA	BA	B	B	B	BA	B
SOLITARY TROOPER	B	B-9/26	B	B	B	B	B	A	8/26-9/24	B	B	B-9/30	B-8/15	B
YELLOW-THROATED TROOPER	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B-9/22	B-8/1	B-7/6(3)
WARBLING TROOPER	B	B-9/11	B	B	B	B	B	B	B-9/1	B	B	B-9/14	B	B
GOLDEN-WINGED TROOPER	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B-7/19	B
TENNESSEE WARBLER	B	9/2-9/11	B	B	9/6	B	B	B	9/12	B	B	9/15	9/7	B-7/19
NASHVILLE WARBLER	B	9/2-9/11	B	B	9/12	B	B	B	9/12	B	B	B-9/18	B-9/25	B

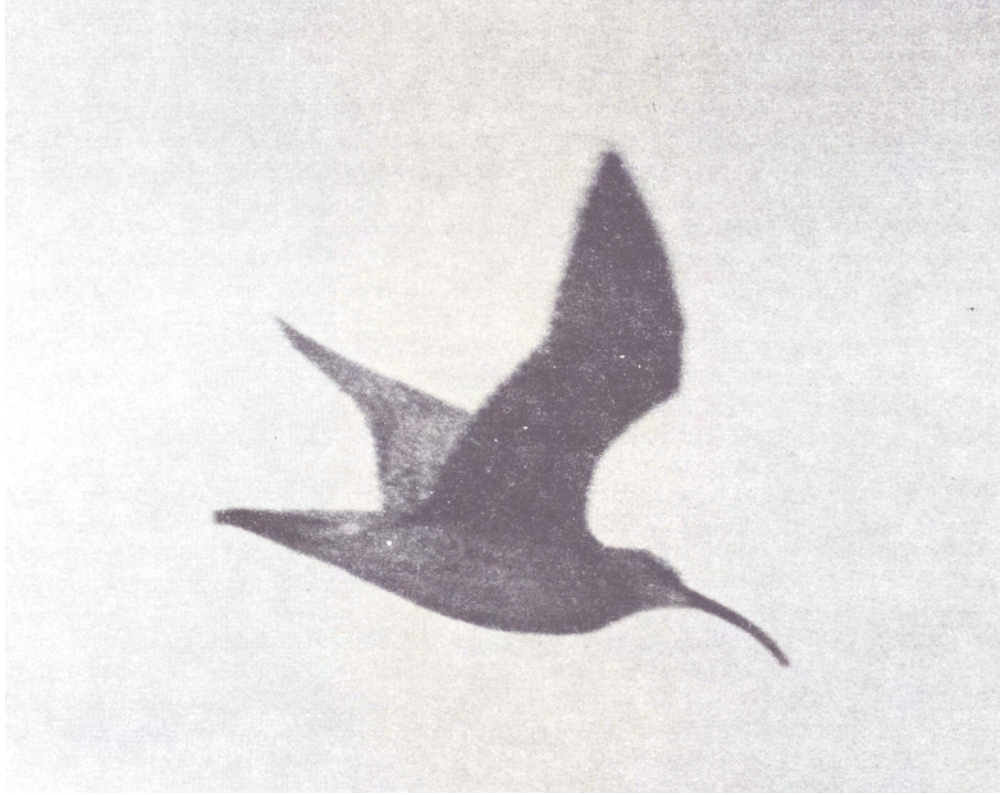


COUNTY REPORTS - JULY THROUGH SEPTEMBER 1992

	LYCOMING	MERCER	MIFFLIN	MONROE	MONTGOMERY	MONTOUR	NORTHAMPTON	PERRY	PHILADELPHIA	SNYDER	SOMERSET	TIOGA	VENANGO	WARREN
WARBLER, YELLOW	B	B	B-8/16	B	B	B	B	BA	B	B	B	B-7/30	B-7/30	B
CHESTNUT-SIDED	BA	B	B	B	B-8/23	B	B	B	8/31	B	B	B-9/3	BA	B
MAGNOLIA	B	B	B	B	8/23				9/4(4)	B	B	B-8/16	BA	B
BLACK-THROATED GREEN	BA	B-7/16	B	B				BA	8/26-9/30(6)	B	B	B-9/27	BA	B
BLACKBURNIAN	B	B	B	B	8/30				9/2	B	B	B-9/9	BA	B
WARBLER, YELLOW-THROATED	B			B										
BAY-BREASTED									9/9				9/7-	
BLACKPOLL		9/2-9/11							9/29				9/10-	
CERULEAN		B	B	B	B	B	B	B-9/19		B	B	B	B	B
OVENBIRD	BA	B	B-7/21	B	B	B	B	B-9/2	9/8-9/24	B	B	B-9/8	B-9/10	B
WATERTHRUSH, NORTHERN	B	B	8/1	B	B	B	B		9/20	B	B	B	B-9/24	B
LOUISIANA	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
YELLOWTHROAT, COMMON	BA	B	B-8/1	B	B	B	B	BA	B	B	B	BA	B-9/24	B
WARBLER, HOODED	B	B	B	B	B-7/11			BA	B	B	B	B	BA	B
WILSONS					9/12				9/12			9/18		
GROSBEEK, ROSE-BREASTED	B	B	B	B	B	B	B			B	B	B-9/18	B-9/26	B
BLUE					B				B					
BUNTING, INDIGO	BA	B	B-8/1	B	B	B	B	BA	B	B	B	B-9/25	B-9/7	B
VESPER	B	B		B	B	B	B	B		B	B	B	BA	B
SAVANNAH	B	B-7/17	B	B	9/27			BA	9/17(4)	B	B	B	B-9/7	B
GRASSHOPPER	B	B-7/17	BP	B	B-7/18			B		B	B	B	B-7/25	B
JUNCO, DARK-EYED	BA		9/5(3)	B						B	B	B	BA	BA
BOBOLINK	B	B		B	B-9/2				9/14	B	B	B-9/8	B-9/7	B
BLACKBIRD, RED-WINGED	BA	B	B	B	BA			BA	BA	B	B	BA	BA	B
ORIOLE, ORCHARD	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	8/23(2)	B	B	B		B
NORTHERN	BA	B	B-7/20(6)	B	B-7/18(32)			BA	B-9/9	B	B	B-9/17	BA	B
FINCH, PURPLE	B	B-9/11	B	B	B	B	B			B	B	BA	BA	B



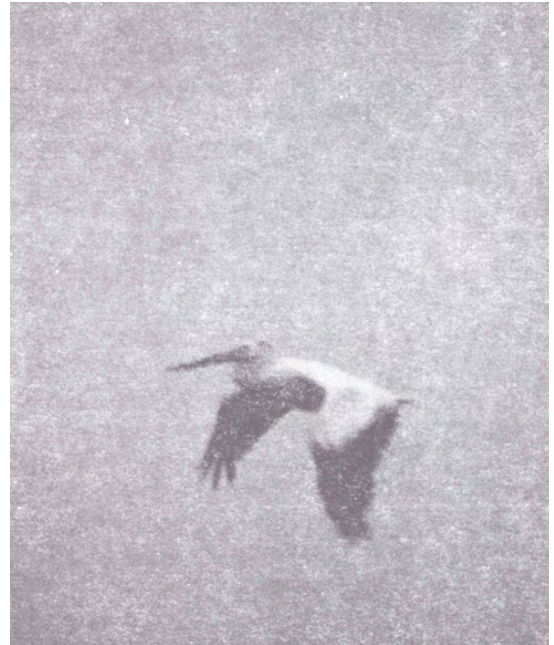
## PHOTOGRAPHIC HIGHLIGHTS



Whimbrel, Presque Isle SP, *Erie Co.*, 7/22/92. Photo by Rick Wiltraut.



Small race of Canada Goose, L. Ontelaunee, *Berks Co.*, 8/21/92. Photo by Matt Spence.



American White Pelican, Ft. Mifflin, *Philadelphia*, 8/15/92. Photo by Eric Witmer.

# RARE AND UNUSUAL BIRD REPORTS

(Species not expected or too few reports to be included in the tables)

**Am. White Pelican** - *Philadelphia*: One was seen in the Ft. Mifflin area 8/14-19, Bob Schutsky, *et al.*. There are approximately 20 records for the state, probably the 1st SE Pa. record since 1928.

**Brown Pelican** - *Erie*: Still very exciting, but no longer a surprise, was the appearance of a **Brown Pelican**. The sighting was brought to the attention of the birding community via a radio talk-show, when the host announced that he had seen a pelican flying over Presque Isle Bay the previous day. A listener called in and reported that he had just seen the bird that morning. Jean & Jim Stull were also listening and immediately investigated and found the sighting to be authentic. It was subsequently seen by many boaters, but only 3 birders were fortunate enough to see it before it departed. This is the 1st state record documented with a photo (Fred Curtze).

**Great Cormorant** - *Lancaster*: A new arrival date on the river's Conowingo Pond 9/1, Bob Schutsky.

**American Bittern** - *Crawford*: 8/1, Conneaut Marsh, Ronald F. Leberman; *York*: 9/11.

**Least Bittern** - *Philadelphia*: At least 12 pairs nested at Tincum this year, John Miller.

**Cattle Egret** - *Lehigh*: The only reports were from Leaser Lake on 8/12 and 8/16, Bernie Morris, Pauline Englund.

**Yellow-crowned Night Heron** - *Cumberland*: 2 seen on 8/24 at West Fairview Boat Launch, Deuane Hoffman. *Dauphin*: Present into August. (Breeds near these locations.)

**White Ibis** - *Bedford*: A report was received from Charles Voythe that he observed one flying over Shawnee SP 9/16 about 6:45 PM.

**Glossy Ibis** - *Philadelphia*: One was at the sewage ponds 7/18.

**Tundra Swan** - *Snyder*: One bird seen from 7/27-9/4 at Faylor Lake, Richard & Pat Williams.

**Mute Swan** - *Armstrong*: One near Cowansville, 7/26, Ed Slovensky; *Bucks*: Permanent resident; *Lehigh*: One at Leaser Lake, 8/29, Bernie Morris, Pauline Englund.

**Snow Goose** - *Berks*: The one reported at L. Ontelaunee in June was last seen 7/19, Matt Spence; *York*: There was a blue-phase **Snow Goose** associating with about 250 **Canada Geese** at Long Arm Dam at least until 7/22, Al Spiese.

**Gadwall** - *Montgomery*: Two at Upper Perkiomen Valley Park 9/29, Ron Grubb; *Philadelphia*: One at Tincum, 9/25, Nick Pulcinella.

**Ring-necked Duck** - *Blair*: Three reported all quarter at Canoe Creek SP, Dave Kyler; *Westmoreland*: One at Donegal Lake, 10/12, Robert Leberman.

**Tufted Duck** - *Crawford*: An imm. was found at Linesville Spillway 9/19 by Tony Marich. It was also seen in Oct. by EK,J&JS,RFL *et al.*. The bird was rather tame and ate bread thrown to the Mallards and carp at the spillway. I got as close as 4'. It was not banded, however its boldness toward people lends me to believe it may be an escape from a private collection or zoo. If wild, a 1st Co. record. Ronald Leberman.

**Greater Scaup** - *Luzerne*: One at Harvey's Lake,

7/26, Jim Shoemaker.

**Lesser Scaup** - *Erie*: Up to three at Presque Isle SP up till 7/14, Jerry & Linda McWilliams; *Indiana*: One at Yellow Creek SP, 9/26, Todd Bird Club.

**Oldsquaw** - *Erie*: One or two from 8/28 to 9/20 at Presque Isle SP, Jerry McWilliams.

**Common Goldeneye** - *York*: A female spent the entire quarter at Codorus SP, Al Spiese.

**Bufflehead** - *Erie*: One to 7/14 at Presque Isle SP, Linda McWilliams, Don Snyder.

**Am. Swallow-tailed Kite** - *Crawford*: One was seen flying overhead at Hartstown Marsh 8/3 by Deuane Hoffman. A 1st Co. record.

**Rough-legged Hawk** - Two unusually early records: *Butler*: 9/19 at Slippery Rock Twp., Suzanne Butcher; *Lebanon*: 9/15 at Second Mt., Jan Witmer, Jay Kool, Dave Schwenk.

**Golden Eagle** - *Berks*: One at Hawk Mountain, 9/29, Cathy Viverette; *Crawford*: One at Pymatuning SP, 8/29, Ronald Leberman.

**American Coot** - *Erie*: One on 7/14 at Presque Isle SP, Linda McWilliams; *Indiana*: One at Yellow Creek SP on 9/20, Jim Dearing.

**Sandhill Crane** - *Berks*: (3rd Co. record) seen at Blue Marsh L. 9/3 by Harold & Joan Silagy, was skittish and may have been scared off by the many dove hunters in the area. Probably the same bird had flown over the Rt. 183 hawk lookout; *Erie*: One at Edinboro U. (David Hurd *fide* Don Snyder).

**Am. Avocet** - *Erie*: One on 8/11 at Presque Isle SP, Jim Stull.

**Black-bellied Plover** - *Lancaster*: 20 on 9/25 at the Conjehola Flats, Jonathan Heller, *et al.*; *Lehigh*: 2 on 8/17 at ABE Airport, Rick Wiltraut; *Montgomery*: One on 9/24 at Green Lane Res., Kevin Crilley; *Mountour*: One on 9/28 at Mountour Preserve, Christine Schaefer; *York*: 2 on 9/18 (location and observer not reported).

**Lesser Golden Plover** - *Butler*: One on 9/11 at Wolf Creek Narrows, Gene Wilhelm; *Cumberland*: 2 on 9/21 and 9 on 9/30 at Mud Level Rd., Don & Robyn Henise; *Delaware*: 4 on 9/30 at Tincum, John Miller; *Erie*: Total of 14 reported, 9/5 to 9/25, Ed Kwater, Geoff Robinson, Bob Schutsky, Jerry McWilliams; *Lancaster*: 55 on 9/25 at the Conjehola Flats, Jonathan Heller, *et al.*

**Piping Plover** - *Erie*: One on 8/3 at Presque Isle SP, Deuane Hoffman.

**Willet** - *Delaware*: One was along the Darby Cr. mud flats 8/14, Larry Lewis *fide* John Miller; *Lancaster*: 1 on 9/25 at the Conejehola Flats, Bob Schutsky, Jonathan Heller, *et al.*

**Upland Sandpiper** - *Delaware*: One on 7/1 at the airport, Bill Stocku and one on 8/8 at Darby Cr., Nick Pulcinella; *Lancaster*: 4 on 7/23 in Leacock Twp., Eric Witmer; *Lebanon*: One on 9/13 (late) near Iona, Steve Santner; *Lehigh*: 8 on 7/26 at the ABE airport, Matt Wlasniewski; *Philadelphia*: 6 on 7/10 at the airport, John Miller.

**Whimbrel** - *Centre*: One was found on the beach at Bald Eagle SP 7/26 and photographed by Rick Wiltraut; *Lehigh*: One was found at the ABE Airport 7/26 in the company of an **Upland Sandpiper** by Matt Wlasniewski(†).

**Hudsonian Godwit** - *Delaware & Philadelphia*: One was on the Darby Cr. mud flats 9/25, John Miller; the same bird was seen by m.ob. for 3 days in the impoundment. The underwings were seen and were noted as dark, thereby eliminating Black-tailed Godwit; *Lancaster*: 2 on 9/24 at the Conejehola Flats, Jonathan Heller.

**Marbled Godwit** - *Erie*: 4 on 8/4, Bob Schutsky, Deuane Hoffman, and 1 8/26, † Jerry McWilliams, all at Presque Isle SP.

**Ruddy Turnstone** - *Erie*: 135 on 8/4 at Presque Isle SP, Bob Schutsky; *Franklin*: One on 8/30 at Mt. Parnell Fish Hatchery, Carl Garner; *Lancaster*: One on 8/5 at the Conejehola Flats, Jerry Book and 1 on 9/25, Jonathan Heller, *et al.*; *York*: One on 8/16 (location and observer not reported).

**Red Knot** - *Erie*: 2 on 7/29, Geoff Robinson, 52 on 8/4, Bill Stocku, Deuane Hoffman, and 6 from 8/25 to 9/13, Ken Lebo, Jerry McWilliams; *Lancaster*: 2 on 9/21-23 at the Conejehola Flats, Harold Morrin, Jonathan Heller, and 17 on 9/25, Deuane Hoffman, Bob Schutsky, *et al.*

**Baird's Sandpiper** - *Delaware*: 2 on 9/9 at Tinicum, Al Guarente, John Miller; *Lancaster*: One on 8/18 at Octoraro Lake, Bob Schutsky, and 2 9/21-25 at the Conejehola Flats, Jonathan Heller, *et al.*; *Montgomery*: One on 7/30 at Green Lane Res., Gary Freed, and one 8/10, Karen Campbell, George Franchois; *Philadelphia*: One from 8/11 and 2 from 9/25 through the end of the quarter at Tinicum, Al Guarente.

**Dunlin** - *Lancaster*: One on 8/31 at Conejehola Flats, Eric Witmer.

**Stilt Sandpiper** - *Centre*: One on 7/26 at the PSU Retention Pond, Dorothy and Blanche Bordner; *Erie*: 2 on 7/24, Rick Wiltraut, 1 on 7/27-28, Jim Stull, Jerry McWilliams, 2 on 8/3, Bob Schutsky, Deuane Hoffman, all at Presque Isle SP; *Lancaster*: One on 9/23 at the Conejehola Flats, Jonathan Heller; *Philadelphia*: 2 on 9/25 at Tinicum, Nick Pulcinella, and 4 on 9/30, Al Guarente.

**Buff-breasted Sandpiper** - *Erie*: One on 8/28 and 1 on 9/23 at Presque Isle SP, Jerry McWilliams; *Lancaster*: One on 9/26 at the Conejehola Flats, Bob Schutsky, Tom Garner, Eric Witmer.

**Short-billed Dowitcher** - *Berks*: One 9/18-20 at Moselem Springs, Barton Smith, Matt Spence; *Crawford*: 2 on 8/15 and 1 on 9/6 at Pymatuning SP, Ronald Leberman; *Franklin*: One on 9/13 at Mt. Parnell Fish Hatchery, Carl Garner; *York*: One on 8/16 (location and observer not reported).

**Long-billed Dowitcher** - *Erie*: One on 9/17 at Presque Isle SP, Bob Schutsky, Larry Lewis.

**Common Snipe** - *Crawford*: One on 7/5 and 2 on 9/13 at Pymatuning SP, Robert Leberman, Ronald Leberman; *Cumberland*: One on 9/8 at Kuhn Lake, Don Henise; *Wyoming*: One on 9/18 at Phelps Swamp, Bill Reid.

**Wilson's Phalarope** - *Centre*: One on 8/4 at the PSU Retention Pond, Dorothy and Blanche Bordner; *Erie*: One on 8/4, Larry Lewis, *et al.*, 2 on 8/19, Richard Bollinger, Presque Isle SP; *Lehigh*: One on 8/25 at Wescosville, Arlene Koch.

**Red-necked Phalarope** - *Lancaster*: One on 9/23 at the Conejehola Flats, Bob Schutsky, Jonathan Heller.

**Red Phalarope** - One on 9/30, at Presque Isle SP, Obie Derr, Jim Stull; *Lancaster*: A juv. was at the Holtwood Flyash Pond briefly 9/11, Bob Schutsky.

**Laughing Gull** - *Bucks*: 2 on 7/31 at Nockamixon SP,

Steve Farbotnik; *Delaware*: All quarter; *Lancaster*: One on 9/12-14 at Mount Joy, Jonathan Heller; *Lehigh*: One on 8/18 at the ABE airport, Fritz Brock, Rick Wiltraut.

**Bonaparte's Gull** - *Indiana*: One on 8/4 at Yellow Creek SP, Greg Cook, Margaret Higbee, Gloria Lamer; *Lancaster*: One on 7/8 (Early) at Muddy Run Fisherman's Park, Eric Witmer.

**Lesser Black-backed Gull** - *Erie*: One on 9/17 at Presque Isle SP, Bob Schutsky.

**Great Black-backed Gull** - Present all quarter in *Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Lancaster, York.*

**Gull-billed Tern** - *Delaware*: A 1st 20th Century record, if accepted, of 3 flying over the impoundment at Tinicum near Horseshoe Bend 8/14, John Miller. They flew across Darby Cr. to the tidal mudflats, but were not relocated.

**Least Tern** - *Lancaster*: One on 7/8-10 at the Holtwood Flyash Pond, Bob Schutsky, *et al.*

**Black Skimmer** - *Lancaster*: Remnants of a tropical storm might have influenced the sightings of an ad. and imm. on the Conejehola Flats 9/26 with the imm. remaining 9/27, Bob Schutsky *et al.*

**Long-eared Owl** - *Centre*: One found dead on 7/9 at Pine Grove Mills, Mark Henry; *York*: One near Rocky Ridge 9/22 was the 1st sighting in 5 years, Jerry Dyer.

**Short-eared Owl** - *Clarion*: Breeds, Phil Smith observed 3 at Curllsville 6/29, and on the basis of flight behavior, he was of the opinion that 1 was an imm. "It flew stupid and landed stupid," he said. Just 1 was seen subsequently 7/9 and 7/25 by Margaret Buckwalter. Another was seen 7/12 and 7/23 at Dunlap Rd.; *Erie*: One on 9/28 at Presque Isle SP, Bob Schutsky.

**Western Kingbird** - *Erie*: One banded and photographed by Ron Leberman 9/26 was a 1st County Record.

**Sedge Wren** - *Wyoming*: Recorded at about 40' in grassy edge of Phelps Swamp — closer observation not possible because of swamp and pond between the bird and observer. The bird was recorded in very dense fog and was identified chiefly by its call — a dry, staccato "chap-chap-chap-chap" which the bird uttered every 10-15 seconds for 5-10 minutes. Mostly the calls were in fours, but a few were in threes. (At no time did I hear it add the "chrrr" at the end of the calls.) I went back to the swamp after the fog lifted, but could not locate the bird. I am familiar with the Sedge Wren call, having heard it several times in the 1950s and 1960s when it was not quite as scarce as it is today. I have also heard it on probable breeding sites in Michigan. I recognized the call immediately, but still checked it with tapes when I got home, and I was still positive of the identification. To the best of my knowledge this is the 1st Co. record. Bill Reid

**Marsh Wren** - *Crawford*: Breeds, 4 on 7/18 at Conneaut Marsh, Ronald Leberman; *Delaware*: Breeds; *Erie*: Breeds; *Indiana*: One 9/12-15 at Yellow Creek SP, Margaret Higbee, Gloria Lamer, Linda Wagner; *Lancaster*: One 9/21-23 at the Conejehola Flats, Jonathan Heller, *et al.*; *Philadelphia*: Breeds; *Wyoming*: One on 7/20 at Meshoppen, Bill Reid.

**American Pipit** - *Cumberland*: Two on 9/30 at Mud Level Rd, Don & Robyn Henise; Two on 9/21 at Little Gap Bird Observatory, Rick Wiltraut; *Philadelphia*: One on 9/19 at Tinicum; *Venango*:

## NOTES FROM THE FIELD

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One on 7/26, Gary Freed, Russ States.

**Brewster's Warbler** - *Berks*: One near Leesport 8/25 Anna Kendall, Dean Kendall; *Westmoreland*: One was banded at Powdermill Nature Reserve 8/2, Robert Leberman, and a second bird on 9/10, Robert Mulvihill.

**"Yellow" Palm Warbler** - *Westmoreland*: One was banded at Powdermill Nature Reserve 9/27, Robert Leberman, Robert Mulvihill—the rare form in western Pa.

**Summer Tanager** - *Greene*: Breeds. One was singing on our farm many days up to and including 9/11 (but I have banded 1 as late as 9/27/81), Ralph Bell.

**Dickcissel** - *Cumberland*: The last report of the birds reported last quarter was 7/6, Don & Robyn Henise.

**Henslow's Sparrow** - *Armstrong*: Breeds; *Cambria*: Breeds, 3 on 7/8 at the Saint Laurence Grasslands and 1 on 7/27 at the Saint Joseph Grasslands, Dave Gobert; *Clarion*: Breeds, ±20 on 8/12 at Mount Zion, Walter Fye; *Crawford*: Breeds; *Erie*: Breeds; *Indiana*: Breeds; *Venango*: Breeds; *Westmoreland*: Breeds, present all quarter.

**Sharp-tailed Sparrow** - *Lancaster*: An early one was on the river at Bainbridge 9/19, Tom Garner, Eric Witmer.

**White-crowned Sparrow** - *Elk*: Two on 9/30 at St. Mary's Res., Linda Christenson.

**Lapland Longspur** - *Erie*: One on 9/30 at Presque Isle SP, Jerry McWilliams.

**Yellow-headed Blackbird** - *Erie*: A ♂ 7/14, Jim Stull was a 1st summer Co. record and only the 2nd July record in Pa; *Philadelphia*: One was reported 9/27 in the Fort Mifflin area. Anyone having further details, please contact the compiler.

**Pine Siskin** - *Indiana*: One on 8/24 at Clarksburg, Marcy Cunkleman.

### Exotics:

What was determined to be an imm. **European White Pelican** was found at Brunners Island (*York*) by John & Jean Prescott on the morning of 8/16. It was later seen by Deuane Hoffman, Steve Santner, & Al Spiese before it departed about 3 p.m.

The **Ringed Turtle-Dove** reported last quarter in *Bucks* remained at Peace Valley Park until at least 9/13 August Mirabella, *et al.*

*Rare or unusual reports are subject to review by the Pennsylvania Ornithological Records Committee and should not be considered final until the committee's report is published. —eds.*

### Night-Heron Rookery

**Berks** - Carl Williams updated the saga of the **Black-crowned Night-Heron** rookery in suburban West Lawn. On 6/23, he found 6 recently active nests and 4 imm. herons at the original site on Intervilla Ave. where homeowners, tired of the nocturnal noise and odors, had topped many of the rookery sycamores to discourage nesting. Many of the birds moved to 2 properties on nearby Laird and Norman Sts., where Carl estimated 15 active nests high in dense Norway spruces. One of these homeowners also dislikes the rookery noise and mess and plans to have the fire dept. hose out the nests next spring. The other people enjoy their tenants and plan to protect them. (Rudy Keller)

### Duck Nesting Success

**Somerset** - The scarcity of ducks continued through the quarter at Lake Somerset. Jim Moses canoed the entire shoreline in search of duck broods on 7/11 and found none. I saw only 2 small broods there (2 **Wood Duck** ducklings, 4 **Mallard** ducklings). Submergent aquatic plants remained scarce, except for one patch which surfaced in July and became a favored feeding area for the **Canada Geese**. The mystery was solved with the locating of a complex of beaver dams just ¾ air mi. or 1½ mi. if you follow streams (as ducklings must) from the lake. The beavers flooded a dense stand of swamp alder and other wetland shrubs. Duckweed plants covered most of the water surface. Thick cover prevented a count of birds during this quarter, but the next report will have an accurate count of the roosting flight. It will be necessary to inventory the Wood Duck nest boxes at Lake Somerset in order to determine how many broods hatched there but abandoned that lake to find better brood rearing habitat nearby. (Anthony Marich Jr.)

### Ospreys and Eagles

**Tioga** - A sub-ad. **Osprey** was seen 7/14 at Hammond Lake (Chuck Weed), where imm. from the on-going hacking project also fledged. No natural nesting has been reported yet. Another ad. **Osprey** remained on Pine Creek all summer as it apparently has since 1987 (Chuck Dillon). A third ad. **Bald Eagle** was reported on the same day (8/11) and time on upper Pine Cr. (w. of Ansonia) as the 2 ad. birds at the PC nest site (CD). The 2 eaglets fledged and were seen often all quarter (CD). (Bob Ross)

## Northern Harrier prey

**Clarion - N. Harrier:** Phil Smith, biology graduate student at Clarion U. of Pa., observed 6 (2♀, 1♂, 3φ) at Curllsville 6/29. They were hunting over a patch of young locust trees on the revegetated strip mine—hovering over the shrubby trees and pouncing into the trees. Examination of pellets found at the site revealed that they were composed of 100% bird remains. (Margaret Buckwalter)

## Cooper's Hawk/Hummingbird Interaction

**Elk** - Two imm. **Cooper's Hawk** hung around a Benzinger Twp. neighborhood for several weeks starting 7/28, and on 8/4 one sat in a tree while a **Ruby-throated Hummingbird** dive-bombed it many times. The hawk never moved, just watched the small bird. (Linda Christenson)

## Am. Kestrel Boxes

**Warren** - Of the 46 **Am. Kestrel** boxes monitored by Don Watts, 32 were occupied by kestrels, 11 by **Eur. Starling**, 1 by **Wood Duck** (11 hatched), 1 by **E. Screech-Owl**, and 1 was empty. The 32 kestrel nests produced 92 young; Don banded 90 (45 of each sex). (Ted Grisez)

## Barn Owls

**Berks** - It was like a preview of Halloween when a family of 5 **Barn Owl** burst screaming from an abandoned house in an overgrown hollow at Blue Marsh Lake (BML) on the night of 8/15 to mob and drive off Rudy Keller and Harold and Joan Silagy. They succeeded. Meanwhile, another Barn Owl was incubating 5 eggs in a barn elsewhere on the BML reserve.

## Young Great Horned Owls

**Somerset** - After hearing unusual shrill whistles from dark until sunrise for most of July and Aug. and comments from neighbors about being kept awake by the unusual sounds and seeing a bird in their yard at night, I taped the sounds (in Markleton). A tentative Identification of Barn Owls was given by Powdermill Nature Reserve (PNR). Having never seen a Barn Owl, I made an effort to locate them. I mimicked the sounds and had 2 **Great Horned Owl** fly in and perch in the tree above me. They continued to make the shrill whistles. Recontacting PNR with my observations, it was suggested that these were 2 imm. birds begging for food. These birds have a preference to stay near areas where lawn areas are lighted all night with security lights and were seen in daylight in a wooded lawn area where 2 carved wooden eagles (about 2–3' high) were carved into tree trunks as lawn ornaments. During this period the number of wild rabbits seen eating clover in my yard dropped from 4 to only 1. One was partially eaten (head first) in my driveway. Crows began to chase the owls in late September. Another neighbor reported hearing the

shrill whistle (a ½-mi. from the original site) in their yard 10/18. The number of barnyard cats there was mysteriously declining. (Anthony Marich Jr.)

*Young Great Horned Owls will give this call up to a year from hatching. Therefore it can be heard year-round. The Bird Recording Lab at Cornell indicates that this call is one of their most frequently received "mystery" calls. —eds.*

## Common Nighthawk Migrations

**Elk** - The most unusual event happened in Ridgway 8/19. At sunset there were large numbers of winged ants in the air over W. Ridgway and high above was a large flock of **C. Nighthawk** taking advantage of them. They would start in the vicinity of the Clarion R. bridge and fly W down the valley toward the Ridgway Country club, then turn around and head back to the area of the bridge. They did this several times. David Wolfe watched for over an hr. until it got too dark. The count of this flock was 46, but there were probably more. It was the most he has seen at one time and was fascinating to watch. (Linda Christenson)

**Mifflin** - The **C. Nighthawk** migration was interesting. We saw several groups of 6 to 12 each and the Morgans, who live 5 mi. n.w. saw 12 circling over and about the same time Dave Kyler in Huntingdon, 26 mi. away, saw migrants as well. They resembled the behavior of a kettle of Broad-winged Hawks with such graceful circling as they slowly moved southward. (Margaret Kenepf)

**Cumberland** - 130+ **C. Nighthawk** were migrating down the Susquehanna R. 9/3. (Ramsay Koury)

**Bucks** - **C. Nighthawk** (39) were seen migrating down the Delaware R. 9/8. (Bill Hoehne)

**Berks** - High count for **C. Nighthawk** was 100 in Reading 9/4. (Ernest Schiefer)

## Hummingbirds

**Mifflin** - On 8/1 I had 8 hummingbirds at my feeder, the highest summer count. On 8/10, Sara Smith, who lives just up near the mountain, had 15+; however the bees became so troublesome that she couldn't keep the feeders filled because of her sensitivity to bee stings, which have sent her to the hospital with serious results. This was a higher count than last year for this area. I was very concerned at the low counts all over the Co. last season and the early part of this season. (Margaret Kenepf)

## Summer Woodpeckers at Suet

**Bedford** - **Downy**, **Hairy** and **Red-bellied** woodpeckers stayed around the feeder at County Home Rd. all summer according to Les Hollinger. He reports that he cuts suet into ice cube size chunks and freezes, then places it in suet baskets attached to trees in the yard. The busiest feeding is while the young are in the nest. Adult birds grab a pea-size bit

of suet and take off for their nest only to return quickly for another bit. **Carolina Wren** (4) frequented the feeders also, and on 9/2 a hummingbird was seen on the suet several times.

## Bluebirds

**York** - The report of the fledged birds at Codorus SP trails accounted for 181 **E. Bluebird**, 209 **House Wren**, 341 **Tree Swallow**, 5 **Tufted Titmouse**, and 37 **Carolina Chickadee**. (Al Speise)

**Erie** - Unlike the hot and dry summer experienced last year, the cool and wet conditions this summer may have contributed to the poor nesting success of the **E. Bluebird**. Many reports of nesting failure were received with many birds departing without attempting to nest again. (Jerry McWilliams)

**Berks** - Four **E. Bluebird** housing projects with a total of 286 boxes produced 678 **E. Bluebirds**, 393 **Tree Swallow**, 18 **House Wren** and 12 chickadees (Rich Bonnett, Dean Boyer, Terry Knorr, Harold Lebo).

**Bedford** - Noteworthy is an **E. Bluebird** nest with 5 eggs present 8/6 in Beldon (Clyde McGinnett).

## Canoe Trip

**Elk** - A Labor Day canoe trip from Ridgway to Toby Cr. produced many species for Stephen Rogers including flushing **Great Blue Heron** at least 20 times (most at one time was 3), a flock of 23 **C. Mergansers** and a group of 3 others, 7 **Wood Ducks**, numerous **Belted Kingfishers**, 3 **Turkey Vultures**, and 2 **Great Horned Owls**. It would have been interesting to know what his list would have been if he had taken binoculars! (Linda Christenson)

## COMPILERS and OBSERVERS

- ADAMS:** Art & Eleanor Kennel, 2332 Bullfrog Rd, Fairfield 17320. No report this quarter.
- ALLEGHENY:** Ted Floyd, Pesticide Research Lab, PSU, University Park 16802 (814-863-3390), Paul Brown, Mike Fialkovich, Randi & Sarah Gerrish, Deborah & Paul Hess, Joyce Hoffman, Walt Hammond, Ed Kwater, Jack Solomon, Sue Sterrett.
- ARMSTRONG:** Margaret and Roger Higbee, RR 2 Box 166, Indiana 15701 (412-354-3493), Nancy Karp, Dorothy & Ed Slovensky, Harvey & Shirley Spindle, Linda Wagner, Joe Valasek, Gloria Winger.
- BEAVER:** Ed Kwater, 9828 Presidential Dr, Apt 108, Pittsburgh 15101 (412-366-2061). No report this quarter.
- BEDFORD:** Janet Shaffer, RD 6, Box 338, Bedford 15522, Les Hollinger, Donna Housel, Rosie & Clyde McGinnett, Charles Voythe.
- BERKS:** Rudy Keller, RD 4 Box 235, Boyertown 19512 (215-367-9376), Ed Barrell, Rich Bonnett, Dean Boyer, Laurence Dillon, Carolyn Drasher, Anna Kendall, Dean Kendall, Terry Knorr, Harold Lebo, Norman Reifsnnyder, Ernest Schiefer, Harold & Joan Silagy, Barton Smith, Matt Spence, Cathy Viverette & HMS staff/vols, Carl Williams, Matt Wlasniewski.
- BLAIR:** Stan Kotala, RD3 Box 866, Altoona 16601 (814-946-8840), Marcia Bonta, Bill King, Dave Kyler.
- BRADFORD:** Bill Reid, 73 W Ross St, Wilkes-Barre 18702 (717-836-2734) No report this quarter.
- BUCKS:** Ron French, 3469 Limekiln Pike, Chalfont 18914 (215-997-1765), S. Billings, Alan Brady, Gary & Karen Campbell, Sally Conyne, Jewel Cummings, Ted Evans, Devich Farbotnik, Steve Farbotnik, Ray Hendrick, Bill Hoehne, Betty & Ken Kitson, August Mirabella, Hart Rufe.
- BUTLER:** Paul Hess, 1412 Hawthorne St, Natrona Heights 15065 (412-226-2323), Gene & Suzanne Butcher, Dick Byers, Ruth Crawford, Barb Dean, Marguerite Geibel, Linda Goodfellow, Jerry Kruth, Hersch Leapman, Fred Lochner, Shirley McCarl, Joe Panza, Betty Starr, Russ States, Ned Weston, Gene & Joanne Wilhelm.
- CAMBRIA:** Gloria Lamer, RR 1 Box 183D, Penn Run 15765 (412-349-1159), Georgette Syster, RR 1 Box 183C, Penn Run 15765 (412-349-6293), Dick Byers, Dave Gobert, John Salvetti.
- CAMERON:** Bill Hendrickson, RR 1 Box 224, Driftwood 15832 (814-546-2097).
- CARBON:** Bernie L. Morris, 825 N Muhlenberg St, Allentown 18104 (215-435-9134), Pauline England.
- CENTRE:** John & Becky Peplinski, Box 364, Pennsylvania Furnace 16865 (814-238-6541), Dorothy and Blanche Bordner, Margaret Brittingham, Ted Floyd, Alice & Ted Fuller (TFu), Greg Grove, Randy Harrison, Harry Henderson, Mark Henry, Katherine & Jennings Jones, Felix Lukezic, Charlotte Pryor, Matt Rockmore, Kei Sochi, Bill Toombs, Mark Witmer (MWi), Rick Wiltraut, Merrill Wood, George Young, Eugene Zielinski.
- CHESTER:** New compiler starting next issue - Barry Blust, 21 Rabbit Run Rd, Glenmoore 19343, (215-458-5616). No report this quarter.
- CLARION:** Margaret Buckwalter, RR 2 Box 26, Shippenville 16254 (814-782-3925), Lois Callahan, Walt & Annabelle Fye, Carl & Ruth Rowe, Phil Smith.
- CLEARFIELD:** Jocelynn Smrekar, RR 4 Box 409A, DuBois 15801 (814-583-5110). No report this quarter.
- CLINTON:** Glenna & Paul Schwalbe, 546 Wilson St, Jersey Shore, 17740 (717-398-4514). No report this quarter.
- CRAWFORD:** Ronald F. Leberman, RD 1, Meadville 16335 (814-724-5071), Deuane Hoffman, Ed Kwater, Robert C. Leberman, Jerry McWilliams, Jean & Jim Stull.
- CUMBERLAND:** Deuane Hoffman, 3406 Montour St, Harrisburg 17111 (717-564-7475), Dick Colyer, Don & Robyn Henise, Ramsay Koury.
- DAUPHIN:** Steve Santner, 3 Overbrook Village Green



- Apts, Elizabethtown 17022 (717-367-5857), Jim Hammond, Steve Rannels, Dave Schwenk, Judy Ward, Frank Wingert. Steve Rannels will again compile for next quarter.
- DELAWARE:** Al Guarente, 421 S Old Middletown Rd, Media 19063 (215-566-8266), Frank Hohenleitner, John Ginaven, Evelyn Kopf, Larry Lewis, Helen McWilliams, John C. Miller, Nick Pulcinella, Bill Stocku, Jim Waldie.
- ELK:** Linda Christenson, 602 Sunset Rd, St. Marys 15857 (814-781-3156), Stephen Rogers, David Sorg, David Wolfe.
- ERIE:** Jerry McWilliams, 3142 W 12th St, Erie 16505 (814-833-3169), Richard Bollinger, Obie Derr, Deuane Hoffman, Ed Kwater, Ron Leberman, Ken Lebo, Larry Lewis, Linda McWilliams, Geoff Robinson, Steve Santner, Bob Schutsky, Walt Shaffer, Don Snyder, Jean & Jim (JGS) Stull, Rick Wiltraut.
- FOREST:** April Walters, Box 127, Endeavor 16322 (814-463-9306). No report this quarter.
- FRANKLIN:** Don & Robyn Henise, 763 Greenspring Rd, Newville 17241 (717-775-6550), Carl Garner, Deuane Hoffman, Ramsay Koury.
- GREENE:** Ralph Bell, RR 1 Box 229, Clarksville 15322 (412-883-4505), Kim Barbetta.
- HUNTINGDON:** Greg Grove, RR1 Box 483, Petersburg 16669 (814-667-2305), Dave Kyler, Melvin Lane, Robert Taylor.
- INDIANA:** Margaret and Roger Higbee, RR 2 Box 166, Indiana 15701 (412-354-3493), Alice & Dave Beatty, Greg Cook, Marcy Cunkelman, Jim Dearing, Gloria Dick, Eileen Higbee, Aino Johnston, Conrad Johnston, Clayton & Gloria Lamer, Beth & Ken Marshall, John Salvetti, Mary Jane Seipler, Georgette Syster, Linda Wagner, Todd Bird Club.
- JUNIATA:** Deuane Hoffman, 3406 Montour St, Harrisburg 17111 (717-564-7475).
- LACKAWANNA:** Gerald Klebauskas, RR 2 Box 2821, Factoryville 18419 (717-945-3949), Derry Bird, Rosann Bongey, George Mozurkewich, Tinka Zenke.
- LANCASTER:** Eric Witmer, 805 Pointview Ave, Ephrata 17522 (717-733-1138), Jerry Book, Tom Garner, Frank Haas (FHa), Fred Habegger, Dan Heathcote, Jonathan Heller, Deuane Hoffman, Larry Lewis, Randy Miller, Harold Morrin, Chris Pederson, Ed Pederson, Steve Santner, Bob Schutsky, Dennis Smeltzer, Jan & Pat Witmer.
- LAWRENCE:** Barb Dean, 321 E. Meyer Ave, New Castle, 16105 (412-658-3393). No report this quarter.
- LEBANON:** Steve Santner, 3 Overbrook Village Green Apts, Elizabethtown 17022 (717-367-5857), Morris Cox, Jay Kool, Dave Schwenk, Jan Witmer.
- LEHIGH:** Bernie L. Morris, 825 N Muhlenberg St, Allentown 18104 (215-435-9134), Fritz Brock, Pauline England, Jason Horn, Arlene Koch, Dan Klem, Rick Wiltraut, Matt Wlasniewski.
- LUZERNE:** Bill Reid, 73 W Ross St, Wilkes-Barre 18702 (717-836-2734), Alan & Monica Gregory, Jamie Smith, Jim Shoemaker.
- LYCOMING:** Wesley Egli, PO Box 381, Picture Rocks 17762 (717-584-2222), Ron Beach.
- MERCER:** Marty McKay, 2320 Valley View Rd, Sharpville 16150 (412-962-7476), Harriett Bauer, Barb Dean, Shirley McCarl, Loraine Weiland.
- MIFFLIN:** Margaret Kenep, RR 2 Box 343, McVeytown 17051 (717-899-6252), Dave Kyler, Lloyd King, Joe & Audrey Morgan, Lavada Partchey, Sara Smith.
- MONROE:** Rick Wiltraut, 205 Washington St, Nazareth 18064 (215-759-5184), Bob Ross.
- MONTGOMERY:** Gary L. Freed, 1132 Walters Rd, Pennsburg 18073 (215-679-8536), Jana Atwell, Gary & Karen Campbell, Kevin Crilley, Bob Fetterman, George Franchois, Ron Grubb, Bill & Naomi Murphy, Neal Thorpe.
- MONTOUR:** Allen Schweinsberg, 1200 Zeigler Rd, Lewisburg 17837 (717-524-0432), Wes Egli, Christine Smull.
- NORTHAMPTON:** Rick Wiltraut, 205 Washington St, Nazareth 18064 (215-759-5184).
- NORTHUMBERLAND:** Dave Unger, RD 6 Box 246, Danville 17821 (717-672-3254). No report this quarter.
- PHILADELPHIA:** Edward Fingerhood, 541 W Sedgwick St., Philadelphia 19119 (215-843-5818), Erica Brendel, Al Guarente, Peter Kurtz, Steve Lawrence, Larry Lewis, Sid Lipschutz, Mike Logan, Chuck Lyman, John C. Miller, Nick Pulcinella, Tom Reeves, Bob Ridgely, Sandy Sherman, Jack Siler, Kate Somerville, Bill Stocku, Fred Ulmer, Chris Walters.
- SCHUYLKILL:** Dan Knarr, RR 1 Box 23D, New Ringgold 17960 (717-386-4780). No report this quarter.
- SNYDER:** Allen Schweinsberg, 1200 Zeigler Rd, Lewisburg 17837 (717-524-0432), Richard & Pat Williams.
- SOMERSET:** Robert C. Leberman, Tony Marich.
- SUSQUEHANNA:** Jerry Skinner, Keystone Junior College, La Plume 18440. No report this quarter.
- TIOGA:** Robert M. Ross, RD 2 Box 113A, Wellsboro 16901 (717-376-5394), Randy Bennett, Arlene & Larry Brown, Flossie Comstock, Martha Copp, Chuck Dillon, Chuck Weed.
- UNION:** Allen Schweinsberg, 1200 Zeigler Rd, Lewisburg 17837 (717-524-0432). No report this quarter.
- VENANGO:** Gary Edwards, 450 Stevens Dr, Apt 304, Pittsburgh 15237 (412-931-4379), Russ States, 24 E 5th St, Oil City 16301 (814-676-6320), Kathy Goodblood, Nick Kerlin, Jerry Stanley, Carolyn Worley.
- WARREN:** Ted Grisez, 10 Belmont Dr, Warren 16365 (814-723-9464), Bill Highhouse (BHg), Bill Hill (BHI), Chuck & Marjorie Neel, Chase Putnam, Jim Swartz, Don Watts, Bob Winter, Peter Yoerg.
- WESTMORELAND:** Robert C. Leberman, Powdermill Nature Reserve, Star Route South, Rector 15677 (412-593-7521), Dick Byers, Ginie Cronenberger, Don Koch, Robert S. Mulvihill, Tom Pearson, Mike & Evaleen Watko.
- WYOMING:** Bill Reid, 73 W Ross St, Wilkes-Barre 18702 (717-836-2734).
- YORK:** Al Spiese, 4086 Old Orchard Rd, York 17402 (717-755-8309), James Beath, Jerry Dyer, Warren Frey, Gene, Linda, & Shane Grifo, Dan & Lori Heathcote, Dick Humbert, Stan Kleindinst, Perry & Candy Krenzer, Karen Lippy, Harry & Genie Miller, Sherry Neiman, Calvin Orvis, John & Jean Prescott, Michele Richards, Russ Ryan, Steve Santner, Bob Schutsky, Seu & John Semmelman, Susette Stallard, Bud & Millie Warner, Raymond & Anna Warner, Jeff Wentz.

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