

PENNSYLVANIA BIRDS



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ILLUSTRATIONS:

COVER: Bohemian Waxwing by *Randy Miller*



from the Editors...

NEW EDITOR

We welcome Nick Pulcinella as our new **Rare Birds Reports** editor. Nick is the newest member of the Pennsylvania Ornithological Records Committee and he is currently working on an annotated list for Delaware County. Continue to send all rare bird documentation directly to us, and we will forward the appropriate items to Nick. This is so we can make the necessary copies for PORC.

HALF-HARDY LINGERERS?

Boy, did we ever pick the wrong year to encourage you to look for wintering southern birds! It will be interesting to see (1) if anybody got out to look, and (2) if anybody found anything.

On the other hand, if any of these birds did stay and survive, it sure would make them legitimate wintering species for Pennsylvania.

NEW AREA CODE

Please note that our Area Code has changed from 215 to 717.

PSO ANNUAL MEETING

The PSO's annual meeting will be May 20-22, 1994 at Powdermill Nature Preserve in Westmoreland County. See details inside the flyleaf of the mailing cover.

RARE BIRD POLICY PAYS OFF

As luck (fate?) would have it, the first rare bird to come and stay at a feeder long enough to try out our new policy on rare birds was at our own feeder!

A **Hoary Redpoll** showed up on March 1 and stayed until March 14. As soon as we saw it, we started spreading the word, calling hotlines and individual birders. We quickly made a donation box and sign-in sheets and prepared for the onslaught.

We had 196 people show up to see the bird, 65 on one day alone. Some people came back a second or third time if they missed it. Most saw it the first time they came. The worst day was Saturday the fifth. The bird was uncooperative, showing up first thing in the morning and then disappearing until noon, when it only made a brief appearance. Therefore, instead of people arriving, seeing the bird, and leaving, we had a continuous buildup of observers until noon. We had about 50 people in our house watching and waiting. When it finally made an appearance, the house cleared out like a sinking boat.

Most other days, people would come, see the bird within an hour, and leave. Although disruptive, we enjoyed the opportunity to reciprocate for all of the times we had been graciously invited into other people's homes to watch for various rare birds.

In keeping with our new policy, we suggested observers make a donation to the Nature Conservancy. The vast majority did, and we collected \$343.55, which we forwarded to the Pennsylvania Chapter of the Nature Conservancy along with a letter of explanation as to the source of the funds.

This demonstrates that it can work. If a rare bird shows up in your area, try it.

OOPS!

In Volume 7, Number 2, we published a photo labelled as a Black-headed Grosbeak. Upon further review, it appears that the bird in question was just a brightly colored Rose-breasted Grosbeak! In our zeal to get to press on time, we didn't look as closely at the photo as we should have. The streaking on the breast and the color of the bill (visible in the original color photo) rule out a Black-headed.

This certainly isn't the first identification mistake we've made and it won't be our last. We just hope that we won't make the same mistake twice.

We've found that if you take up the sport of birding, you have to develop a thick skin and be ready for a lot of questioning of your sightings. We've learned to accept our mistakes, learn from them, and move on. We wish everyone would.

DON'T MISS OUT

As we go to press for the last issue of Volume 7, we cannot help but think of the inclement weather that dominated the first quarter of 1994. There will be unprecedented numbers of Red-necked Grebes reported, finally an invasion of redpolls, and probably a marked decline in such southern species such as Carolina Wren. So, **please RENEW NOW**, so you do not miss out. We suspect that most of you also spent most of what would be birding time shoveling snow, chopping ice, and generally lamenting the winter conditions. We've all been pretty well spoiled these past ten years.

COUNTY LISTS

We were thrilled to have Clarion Co. birders get started on their county checklist. Only 60+ more to go for a complete set. Fred Crowley and Margaret Buckwalter even commented that it was fun to do. You may wish to photocopy the list and keep it handy as a reference when birding in Clarion Co. They will welcome your sightings. As time goes by we hope to publish more lists. Just think, some day a whole notebook of checklists for your birding travels. If you want to get started on your own listings, why not order some *Pa. Birds* Field Checklists. Only \$2 for 10; \$6 for 50; and 8 for 100, all postpaid. ✪

Barb & Frank Haas
Chief Editors

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LETTERS

Dear Editors:

I'm pleased to see that there are four new Department Editors and I expect that their efforts will contribute to the high quality of *Pennsylvania Birds*. The new photo layout looks great, too! As you've no doubt heard by now, *American Birds* faces imminent demise, and the value of regional journals like *Pennsylvania Birds* will likely be greater than ever. The primary objective of *American Birds* (prior to its ill-fated conversion to the *People Magazine* of birding a few years back) was the archival record of North American bird populations. No other journal did a better job—in fact, no other journal even made an attempt. And now we have nothing. I gather there is discussion of resurrecting the old *Audubon Field Notes*, but in a leaner and less-informative format.

These unpropitious developments suggest an ironic vindication of your recent wise—but widely misunderstood—switch to a tabular reporting format in *Pennsylvania Birds*. Sadly, there will emerge significant gaps in our understanding of the continent's bird life—but not in Pennsylvania. The old narrative format couldn't have filled in the gap created by the discontinuation of *American Birds*—the new tabular format more than picks up the slack.

I realize that reaction to recent innovations in *Pennsylvania Birds* hasn't been entirely favorable. In particular, you've mentioned to me that the erstwhile local and folksy flavor of the journal had considerable appeal. Hopefully, the appearance of regular Personality Profiles and Site Guides will meet the expectations of those who felt disenfranchised by the new format. But the primary objective of *Pennsylvania Birds* must be to document the commonwealth's bird life. I know we still disagree on some details, but let me reiterate my enthusiasm for recent improvements in the valuable database that *Pennsylvania Birds* has become.

Ted Floyd
Pesticide Research Laboratory
Pennsylvania State University
University Park PA 16802

Behavioral Observations

American Crow

Butler County

by Peter E. Potter

On 6 January 1994 I observed an adult American Crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*) that, despite its not having an upper mandible, exhibited a technique for eating corn kernels scattered on the ground. The bird, appearing vigorous and in glossy plumage, was one of four feeding around a corn crib 4.5 miles north of Zelienople in southwestern Butler Co. I watched it through an 8X binocular from 75 feet away. The lower mandible was curved upward at the distal end, resembling an Avocet's bill. The bird poked about in a 2-inch layer of snow until it found a kernel, which it then scooped up in the curve toward the tip of the mandible. By tilting its head back, it slid the kernel toward its head. It gave a sudden added tilt of the head backward, opened its gape, swallowed the kernel and resumed foraging. At the moment it opened its gape, a short stub of upper mandible no more than a centimeter in length became visible. The bird successfully consumed several kernels in this fashion before the flock flew away. ✎

354 Scott Ridge Rd.
Harmony, PA 16037

Potential Problems With Neck Bands and

Leg Bands

by Russ States

A Canada Goose with a yellow neck band **AJV** has wintered on the Allegheny River near Franklin. We need to make a note that these marking devices may not be as harmless to the individuals as we might have been led to believe. During the severe cold weather in January (where there were a number of nights in a row with temperatures falling well below 0°F.), this plastic neck tag accumulated a substantial amount of ice, eventually becoming about the size of a softball. The individual goose was considerably hampered by this piece of ice, which had to weigh several pounds. Had the river frozen completely it is very unlikely that this bird would have been able to fly and probably would have perished. And this certainly has to make the bird more susceptible to predation.

And a second individual had the same problem with some type of leg band. There was an accumulation of ice attached to the band and the goose had to drag its leg along to move from one spot to another. This individual was even observed trying to chip the ice off with its beak (unsuccessfully), an option that wasn't available to the one with ice around its neck. Fortunately, the weather warmed slightly and the ice melted from both of these geese. ✎

24 E. 5th St.
Oil City, PA 16301

Clarion County Birdlist

Seneca Rocks Audubon Society has completed the first effort at a Clarion County Birdlist. The information was drawn from the *Atlas of Breeding Birds in Pennsylvania*, *Pennsylvania Birds*, and county birders. It is a working list, in that it will never be complete. Changes in breeding status, additions to the list, and modifications as to the frequency of sightings will occur. Now we need everyone's help in keeping the list current.

If any readers of *Pennsylvania Birds* have additions or changes in status please call Margaret Buckwalter at 814-782-3925. Please be prepared to provide any supporting documentation.

Maintaining the list will help us in our future endeavors in support of the Pennsylvania Society for Ornithology's Special Areas Project. We've had fun putting our list together and hope that you find it useful if you visit or pass through Clarion County. ✱

Fred R. Crowley
Box 728
Knox, PA 16232

Seneca Rocks Audubon Society Checklist of the Birds of Clarion County, Pennsylvania (January 1994)

• **Bold-faced species** are confirmed breeders.

• Underlined species are possible-probable breeders.

• # The pound sign indicates that the species is not present all years. If present (in the proper habitat), during migration or the appropriate season, it can be hard to find.

• * The star sign indicates that the origin of the bird(s) seen is in doubt.

• Please assist us in clarifying the status of the birds on the list. Provide any updated breeding information or new sightings to Margaret Buckwalter at 814-782-3925.

- # Red-throated Loon
- Common Loon
- Pied-billed Grebe
- Horned Grebe
- # Red-necked Grebe
- Double-crested Cormorant
- # American Bittern
- Great Blue Heron**
- # Great Egret
- # Snowy Egret
- # Little Blue Heron
- # Tricolored Heron
- # Cattle Egret
- Green Heron**
- Black-crowned Night-Heron
- Tundra Swan
- * Mute Swan

- Snow Goose
- # Brant
- Canada Goose**
- Wood Duck**
- Green-winged Teal
- American Black Duck
- Mallard**
- Northern Pintail
- Blue-winged Teal
- Northern Shoveler
- Gadwall
- American Wigeon
- Canvasback
- Redhead
- Ring-necked Duck
- # Greater Scaup
- Lesser Scaup
- Oldsquaw
- Black Scoter
- # Surf Scoter
- White-winged Scoter
- Common Goldeneye
- Bufflehead
- Hooded Merganser
- Common Merganser**
- Red-breasted Merganser
- Ruddy Duck
- Turkey Vulture
- Osprey
- Bald Eagle
- Northern Harrier**
- Sharp-shinned Hawk
- Cooper's Hawk**
- # Northern Goshawk
- Red-shouldered Hawk**

- Broad-winged Hawk**
- Red-tailed Hawk**
- Rough-legged Hawk
- American Kestrel**
- # Merlin
- # Peregrine Falcon
- Ring-necked Pheasant**
- Ruffed Grouse**
- Wild Turkey**
- # Northern Bobwhite
- # Black Rail
- # Sora
- # Common Moorhen
- American Coot
- # Sandhill Crane
- # American Golden-Plover
- # Semipalmated Plover
- Killdeer**
- Greater Yellowlegs
- Lesser Yellowlegs
- Solitary Sandpiper
- Spotted Sandpiper**
- # **Upland Sandpiper**
- # Sanderling
- # White-rumped Sandpiper
- # Short-billed Dowitcher
- Common Snipe
- American Woodcock**
- # Wilson's Phalarope
- # Franklin's Gull
- Bonaparte's Gull
- Ring-billed Gull
- Herring Gull
- # Great Black-backed Gull
- # Caspian Tern

Common Tern
 Black Tern
 Rock Dove
 Mourning Dove
 Black-billed Cuckoo
 Yellow-billed Cuckoo
Barn Owl
 Eastern Screech-Owl
 Great Horned Owl
Snowy Owl
 Barred Owl
Long-eared Owl
 Short-eared Owl
Northern Saw-whet Owl
 Common Nighthawk
 Whip-poor-will
 Chimney Swift
 Ruby-throated Hummingbird
 Belted Kingfisher
Red-headed Woodpecker
 Red-bellied Woodpecker
 Yellow-bellied Sapsucker
 Downy Woodpecker
 Hairy Woodpecker
 Northern Flicker
 Pileated Woodpecker
Olive-sided Flycatcher
 Eastern Wood-Pewee
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher
 Acadian Flycatcher
Alder Flycatcher
 Willow Flycatcher
 Least Flycatcher
 Eastern Phoebe
 Great Crested Flycatcher
 Eastern Kingbird
 Horned Lark
Purple Martin
 Tree Swallow
 Northern Rough-winged Swallow
 Bank Swallow
 Cliff Swallow
 Barn Swallow
 Blue Jay
 American Crow
Common Raven
 Black-capped Chickadee
Carolina Chickadee
 Tufted Titmouse
 Red-breasted Nuthatch
 White-breasted Nuthatch
 Brown Creeper
 Carolina Wren
 House Wren
Winter Wren
 Golden-crowned Kinglet
 Ruby-crowned Kinglet
 Blue-gray Gnatcatcher
 Eastern Bluebird

Veery
Gray-cheeked Thrush
Swainson's Thrush
 Hermit Thrush
 Wood Thrush
 American Robin
 Gray Catbird
Northern Mockingbird
 Brown Thrasher
American Pipit
 Cedar Waxwing
Northern Shrike
 European Starling
White-eyed Vireo
 Solitary Vireo
Yellow-throated Vireo
Warbling Vireo
Philadelphia Vireo
 Red-eyed Vireo
 Blue-winged Warbler
Golden-winged Warbler
 Tennessee Warbler
Orange-crowned Warbler
 Nashville Warbler
Northern Parula
 Yellow Warbler
 Chestnut-sided Warbler
 Magnolia Warbler
 Cape May Warbler
 Black-throated Blue Warbler
 Yellow-rumped Warbler
 Black-throated Green Warbler
 Blackburnian Warbler
Yellow-throated Warbler
Pine Warbler
 Prairie Warbler
 Bay-breasted Warbler
 Blackpoll Warbler
Cerulean Warbler
 Black-and-white Warbler
 American Redstart
Worm-eating Warbler
 Ovenbird
Northern Waterthrush
Louisiana Waterthrush
Kentucky Warbler
Connecticut Warbler
Mourning Warbler
 Common Yellowthroat
 Hooded Warbler
 Wilson's Warbler
 Canada Warbler
 Yellow-breasted Chat
 Scarlet Tanager
 Northern Cardinal
 Rose-breasted Grosbeak
Black-headed Grosbeak
 Indigo Bunting
Dickcissel

Rufous-sided Towhee
 American Tree Sparrow
 Chipping Sparrow
 Field Sparrow
 Vesper Sparrow
 Savannah Sparrow
 Grasshopper Sparrow
 Henslow's Sparrow
 Fox Sparrow
 Song Sparrow
Lincoln's Sparrow
 Swamp Sparrow
 White-throated Sparrow
 White-crowned Sparrow
 Dark-eyed Junco
Lapland Longspur
Snow Bunting
 Bobolink
 Red-winged Blackbird
 Eastern Meadowlark
 Rusty Blackbird
Brewer's Blackbird
 Common Grackle
 Brown-headed Cowbird
Orchard Oriole
 Northern Oriole
Pine Grosbeak
 Purple Finch
 House Finch
Red Crossbill
White-winged Crossbill
 Common Redpoll
Hoary Redpoll
 Pine Siskin
 American Goldfinch
 Evening Grosbeak
 House Sparrow

ADDITIONAL SPECIES:

FIELD NOTES:

HOW MANY BIRDS COME TO YOUR FEEDER?

by Dick Byers

What is the total number of birds using your feeders? On the Christmas Bird Count you can only report the highest number of birds present at any one time. Obviously there are more birds using your feeder than are present at any one time, but how many more? A dozen? Two dozen? A few hundred? Should such data collected at the feeder be included in the Christmas Bird Counts?

The late Joe Grom, former Pittsburgh North Park naturalist and Allegheny County compiler for this journal, once told me an interesting story. Joe said he never saw more than two White-breasted Nuthatches at his feeder at any one time, so he thought two was all he ever had. Then he got his banding license and banded 57 nuthatches in his yard before getting a recapture. After that first recapture Joe caught both banded and unbanded nuthatches and soon established there were over 60 White-breasted Nuthatches using his feeder. Still, he never saw more than two at a time.

At my feeders there are rarely more than four chickadees at a time, yet on hikes through the woods near my home I see winter chickadee flocks of six to a dozen. Do all those birds use my feeder? They probably do, according to a study of chickadee feeding behavior by Margaret Brittingham. Margaret found chickadees only obtain about 25% of their food from feeders. That means chickadees spend less time foraging at my feeder than I formerly believed, but there are chickadees at my feeders all day long. Obviously, as some flocks leave, others come in to replace them. Trying to determine how often an individual chickadee comes to the feeder can only be determined by identifying individuals with a visual marking system such as colored leg bands. This is illegal without a federal banding permit.

Hummingbirds are another species that are probably under-counted at feeders. Having only one hummingbird feeder I rarely see more than two birds at a time. Often there are two females feeding or two males fighting, so I can be sure of at least four using the feeder. Are there more? I'm sure there are, due to an interesting experiment a friend of

mine down the street carried out several years ago. Dale Matuza hung sugar water feeders along the back roof of his house about every eight feet and put several more in the dogwood tree outside his dining room window. The number of hummingbirds that showed up was incredible. The feeders hanging along the roof were all bottles with a single spout. Hummingbirds fed from each bottle while others hovered nearby awaiting their turn. The large commercial feeder hanging from Dale's dogwood tree always had five or six hummingbirds on it drinking simultaneously while others hovered around it waiting for an opening. Dale's backyard looked like a giant bee swarm. There was none of the usual conflict you normally see between rival males at a feeder. All the hummingbirds seemed to get along amicably. Dale said there was fighting at first, but as the number of visiting birds grew, the defending territorial males gave up, the conflict subsided and the area became a common feeding ground for every hummingbird in the vicinity.

Getting an accurate count of those hummingbirds was difficult because of the constant movement, but by both of us counting from opposite ends of his house we attained what we believed was a reasonable degree of accuracy. Together we tallied 56 hummingbirds, give or take a few because of the constant arrivals and departures. However, that was simply the total number present at that time. How many more were coming?

Hummingbirds weigh about 3 grams on average and Roger Pasquier says they can consume up to twice their weight daily in nectar. Based on the weight of the sugar water he had to prepare daily, Dale estimated he might have as many as 265 hummingbirds using his feeders. Sugar water and nectar do not weigh the same by volume and we do not know the daily volume of sugar water consumed by the average hummingbird per day, so admittedly, this is a rough estimate.

The wooded hillside adjoining Dale's neighborhood is rich in spring and summer wildflowers with numerous small streams. Even with such suitable hummingbird habitat, the number of

hummingbirds coming to Dale's feeders was hard to accept. We do not know if that was a typical hummingbird year or not because Dale did not put out all those feeders the following year. It was too much of a chore keeping them filled.

Woodpeckers visit feeders in apparently low numbers. Three is the most I see hanging around my log suet feeder. One warm spring day I sat on my patio and watched the Downy Woodpeckers come and go. To my surprise they were all leaving with suet in their bills, meaning they were feeding my homemade suet to their young. Since males and females were coming and going I soon established three different exit routes for each pair. A male and female always flew away to the northeast, another pair to the south and a third pair to the north. Thus I had at least six Downy Woodpeckers coming to the feeder, although I never saw more than two there at a time. There may have been more considering the possibility of several nest cavities at different distances in the same direction. Again, the only way to find out would be with a banding project.

This winter I put up feeders in both the front and back yard. One morning there were two males and one female Downy at the backyard feeder and two female Downys utilizing the front yard feeder, so I had a minimum of five. The next day I had another three and two combination, but all males, so I was up to eight. Two weeks later I saw five female Downys bringing the total to 10. I have little doubt there were 20 or more Downy Woodpeckers using the feeder, but again, this is an unsubstantiated claim without banding data.

The number of birds visiting the feeder is a function of weather conditions, more come on cold days and fewer on warm days. Cardinals in particular reflect this behavior. One year I counted 14 Cardinals in the feeder vicinity. Then a real cold snap hit us with sub-zero temperatures. On the initial morning of the cold wave I counted 26 Cardinals in the feeder area. Since they found my feeder so quickly, those Cardinals had probably been there before and were a part of the feeding contingent all along. Paul Hess,

the Butler County compiler, reports the same phenomena not only for Cardinals, but for Dark-eyed Juncos and House Finches as well. It makes one wonder from how great a distance feeders can draw birds and to what extent do they concentrate birds in small pockets where bird count field observers miss them?

I am reasonably certain that the number of birds we see visiting our feeders at any one time is only the tip of the iceberg of the total number that actually come. If true, what questions are raised about the quantitative value of data supplied by feeder watchers on bird counts?

There is already cause for concern about incorporating data collected by feeder watchers into data collected by field observers. The number of hours spent watching the feeder is a valueless statistic since only the peak number in the period can be reported. Consequently there is no way to correlate the number of birds coming to feeders with the time spent watching them. Feeder counts normally represent only a tiny fraction of the overall CBC effort and don't introduce any significant bias, but the number of feeder watchers has grown substantially over the years.

Edmonton, Alberta, for an extreme example, had 735 feeder watchers, which was five times the number of field observers. This swelled their total individual count from five to fifteen times higher than the surrounding CBCs and rendered their birds per party hour statistic rather meaningless. This only applies to species that visit feeders, but long-term population trends, which is the main value of bird counts, could easily be distorted by significant increases in feeder counters. At what point do the number of feeder watchers begin to bias the field data? No one knows. It makes a good case for always separating feeder data from field data.

Feeder watchers are valuable for serving as backup for seeing species that are missed in the field, particularly on counts that have few field parties. On the Bushy Run State Park Count, for example, Red-breasted Nuthatch is rarely seen in the field, but a few individuals usually appear at feeders to let their scarce presence be known. Beyond this there is little benefit in campaigning for a multitude of feeder watchers on bird counts unless feeder information is separated from field data. ♣

3570 Clawson Drive
Murrysville, PA 15668
(412) 327-6189

In the late 1970s, when we lived in Ridley Creek State Park, John Miller came out one winter and banded over 300 birds. (At that time we had zero House Finches!) At any given time we could look out and see two to three times more unbanded birds than banded birds. We were feeding over 1000 birds, which may account for buying over a ton of seed each year! Most of the birds banded that winter were White-throated and Tree sparrows, Dark-eyed Juncos, chickadees, and Tufted Titmice. So, we have no idea as to the number of woodpeckers and nuthatches that were present. -eds.

Don't forget to put out your hummingbird feeders by May 1. And remember, red food coloring is not necessary as long as the feeder itself has red on it.

PENNSYLVANIA'S SPECIES OF SPECIAL CONCERN UPDATE

by Dan Brauning

BACKGROUND

The Breeding Bird Atlas provided the most comprehensive information available on nesting locations of the state's rarest birds between 1983 and 1989. However, many locations of endangered and threatened species have not been routinely checked or reported on since.

We are asking birders to check all sites in which Endangered, Threatened, or selected Special Concern species have been reported during the breeding season in the past 15 years. If you know of a site where one of these species was recorded during the atlas, or a new site, please fill out and return the form on the following page.

This information will be used to update the state's environmental review databases, which are checked for many development permits. It will also be used by the Ornithological Technical Committee of the Pennsylvania Biological Survey in its review of species' status. For example, changes in legal status or higher protection efforts may be in order based on this survey.

Any nesting-season sighting of the targeted species is eagerly requested.

In addition to this "broad-based" appeal for sightings, many birders will be asked to search specific Endangered or Threatened bird locations reported during the Atlas Project, or since. Contact your County Compiler, or:

**Dan Brauning
Special Concern Bird Survey
PA Game Commission
2001 Elmerton Ave
Harrisburg PA 17110**

to assist us investigate these historic nesting sites. ♣

PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL CONCERN BIRD 1994 UPDATE FORM

GUIDELINES: This form is to be used to record the presence of Endangered and Threatened birds (see list). Please complete this form in detail with any sightings of these species in 1994. The information will be used to update the species' status and to protect these rare birds. An effort should be made to obtain confirmed breeding evidence. Breeding-season habitat information of target species and further instructions are found in the accompanying article. Please return this form to: **Dan Brauning, Special Species Update, PGC, 2001 Elmerton Ave., Harrisburg, PA 17110-9797.**

SPECIES: _____

Species Code: _____ Processing Code: _____

HISTORICAL SPECIES OCCURRENCE: Previous year(s) species found here: _____

1994 SURVEY OBSERVATIONS

Was the species detected in the	first visit?	Y N	Visit dates (m/day)
	second visit?	Y N	_____
	third visit?	Y N	_____

(If yes, complete the form below. If no, return.)

LOCATION OF OCCURRENCE - All locations should be mapped on a photocopied 7.5 minute topographic sheet (provided for historical occurrences).

COUNTY: _____ **QUADRANGLE:** _____ **BLOCK:** _____

Property Ownership: Private Public - Agency:

Describe the exact location (distance and direction from nearest mapped landmark):

Habitat - Describe the general area and specific location:

Breeding Behavior Observed - Give details that indicate that this species is breeding:

Give highest Atlas breeding codes: ____

Description - Voice:
Plumage:

Sighting Conditions -	Lighting:	Equipment used:
	Distance:	Length of observation:

Sighting Date(s): _____ Max. No. seen/heard in safe-dates: ____

OTHER OBSERVER(S):

DOCUMENTATION OBTAINED: Photos: _____ Voice recording: _____

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS (Additional details may be recorded on the back or on another sheet)

Observer: _____ Phone #: (____) _____

Address: _____

Signature: _____ Date form completed: ____ / ____ / ____

INSTRUCTIONS: Anyone with information on recent nesting locations of the birds listed below is encouraged to complete the PA Special Concern Bird Update Form printed on the opposite side of this sheet. We request that you:

- * Make at least three visits during the "safe-date" period,
- * Make an effort to obtain confirmed breeding evidence.
- * Report the species listed below, which include all of the state's Endangered and Threatened birds, and a selection of other "Candidates."

Be careful: While confirmations are desirable, nest sites should be disturbed for very brief periods or not at all. For secretive species (e.g. marsh birds), tape-playback may be used discretely to adequately survey suitable habitat. Nesting localities of Endangered and Threatened birds should not be widely disseminated and will not be disclosed as a result of this survey, except for official purposes (e.g., habitat protection).

If special concern birds are on private property, request permission of the landowner before entering the property.

TARGET SPECIES FOR 1994 SPECIAL CONCERN BIRD UPDATE

<u>Species</u>	<u>Safe Dates</u>	<u>Nesting Habitat</u>	<u>Legal Status</u>
Pied-billed Grebe	5/15 - 7/15	Wetlands	Candidate-Rare
American Bittern	5/20 - 8/15	Marshes	Threatened
Least Bittern	5/20 - 8/1	Marshes	Threatened
Great Egret*	5/20 - 6/20	River Island	Threatened
Snowy Egret*	5/20 - 7/1	River Island	Candidate-At Risk
Black-cr. Night-Heron	4/25 - 7/1	Woodlot	Special Concern
Yellow-cr. Night-Heron	4/25 - 7/1	Riverside trees	Threatened
Osprey*	6/1 - 8/30	Tree near water	Endangered
Bald Eagle*	4/15 - 8/5	Tree near water	Endangered
Peregrine Falcon	5/25 - 8/30	Cliffs, buildings	Endangered
King Rail	5/1 - 8/30	Marshes	Endangered
Upland Sandpiper	5/20 - 7/15	Pastures	Threatened
Common Snipe	6/1 - 8/15	Wetlands	Candidate At-Risk
Black Tern	6/1 - 7/20	Marsh	Endangered
Short-eared Owl	5/1 - 9/30	Old fields	Endangered
Olive-sided Flycatcher	6/15 - 8/5	Forested Wetlands	Extirpated
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	6/5 - 7/20	Forested Wetlands	Threatened
Bewick's Wren	5/5 - 8/15	Brushy habitat	Extirpated
Sedge Wren	6/10 - 9/20	Assorted Wetlands	Threatened
Marsh Wren	5/25 - 8/25	Marshes	Candidate-Rare
Swainson's Thrush	6/10 - 8/10	Mixed forest	Candidate-Rare
Loggerhead Shrike	4/25 - 7/20	Pastures w/ trees	Endangered
Prothonotary Warbler	5/25 - 7/20	Forested wetlands	Candidate-At Risk
Dickcissel	6/1 - 8/30	Grassland	Candidate-Rare
Red Crossbill	4/1 - 5/15	Conifer forest	Candidate-Undetermined

* Nest-sites only are requested for marked species. These species range widely and known nesting areas are actively being monitored.

THE LESS THAN LESSER GOLDFINCH

by Arlene Koch

For the past seven years I have done the Hamburg Christmas Bird Count with Steve Smith. He's a great birder; he takes his time, he doesn't jump to conclusions, and he studies every unusual looking bird he sees. Four out of the last five years we have found an uncommon species, one year a male Dickcissel, another a Common Yellowthroat, and two years in a row a Yellow-breasted Chat. It got so that we were constantly being teased about finding only the little yellow dickie birds. Well, this year we made the biggest little yellow dickie bird discovery of them all. At least that's what we thought until we made the further discovery that even really good birders can make really big mistakes.

The day of the count, December 26, was brutally cold, windy, and overcast. The birds were sitting tight in sheltered areas and it seemed that we had to "spsssh" much longer and more often than usual to get them up and about. The low temperatures made it hard to move your lips after they had been exposed to the air for even a short time and, if you weren't positioned exactly right, the wind would blow your spssshing and its residual moisture right back into your face. Consequently, Steve, in our never-ending quest to come up with yet another rare species, drove up more private driveways than he usually does, partly because a lot of them were sheltered from the wind and partly because he just likes to.

"Would you get mad if someone drove up your driveway just to look at the birds?" he always says when I protest. "We're not really trespassing."

"No, but I'm a birder and I under-der....," I never get to finish.

"Well, there," he says, "case closed."

I usually just sink down in the seat and hope no one comes out of the house.

By the middle of the morning it was so cold that we were already spending more time in the car than usual when we came upon a particularly fetching driveway. There

were honeysuckle vines, small trees, and other types of cover on both sides of it and I knew Steve wasn't going to be able to resist. Up we drove.

There wasn't a bird in sight but it was one of those places where you knew they had to be. Steve opened his window and began spssshing and almost immediately Northern Cardinals, White-throated Sparrows, House Finches, a Downy Woodpecker, and a few American Goldfinches lifted up and out into full view. I wasn't paying much attention to the birds as I was just marking them down on our tally sheet as Steve called them out. But all of a sudden he got quiet and, because I know him so well, I looked up. He had a funny look on his face.

"Mmmmmmm," he said. "I've never seen a goldfinch with that much yellow on it in the winter, have you?"

His head was blocking my view so I quietly got out of the car and looked over the top.

"No, Steve," I said. "I've never seen a goldfinch that was that yellow in the winter. And what's more, I've never seen a goldfinch that looked like that at all."

We could both feel the excitement building.

"Neither have I," he said. "What do you think it is?"

"Damned if I know," I replied.

And there we sat for the next hour, in some stranger's driveway, trying to identify the bird. It cooperated very well, perching for almost 10 minutes before it flew away. Steve grabbed his camera and snapped all of the pictures that were left on the roll of film inside, muttering something about it being over a year old and he hoped that they came out. I asked him if he was sure there was any film in it at all, having been with him at times when there wasn't. But he was either too busy or too annoyed with me to answer, as he wrote up a meticulous description of the bird and the situation.

We should have been ecstatic. We had once again found our little yellow bird, one more unusual than all the

others combined. However, we had one small nagging problem. We didn't know what it was.

The closest thing the bird resembled in the National Geographic guide was the green-backed immature male Lesser Goldfinch, and I stress greatly the word "resembled." Its head was different, with a small yellow stripe over the eye and a grey facial pattern. The wings didn't look right either. They didn't have any white on them. But we had seen the bird fly in with American Goldfinches and it had that characteristic undulating flight style they have. And it was the right size and shape and also had the right kind of bill. It HAD to be some kind of a goldfinch!

Soon the Geographic book opened up to page 435 on its own.

"Well, we've got to call it something," Steve said. "How many Lesser Goldfinches have you seen?"

"Geez, I don't know. I've seen them in Arizona in the spring but I don't remember any of them having olive green backs. And that head pattern sure doesn't look right unless it's some strange plumage they didn't put in the book. I don't know. Maybe it's a mutant."

We were now exasperated and really didn't know what to do so we wrote the bird up as a possible Lesser Goldfinch. We knew we were in for trouble with that call and, boy, were we ever right. I won't even bore you with descriptions of the looks we got at the after count tally in the Common Room at Hawk Mountain. I'll skip right to the next afternoon and the call I got around 1:00 PM from Fritz Brock.

"Well, I've got bad news, and good news, and then more bad news," he said. "Which do you want first?"

This was the call I had been dreading.

Fritz and seven other people, including Pennsylvania birddom's reigning royalty, Frank and Barbara Haas, had gone in hot pursuit of our possible first-ever documented record of a Lesser Goldfinch in Pennsylvania. And they had re-found the bird after a

long, cold wait. Unlike Steve and I, they had been forewarned as to what to look for and so this group of some of Pa.'s finest was armed with cameras, the best binoculars available, and expensive scopes. I think I'm glad I wasn't there to hear what they all said when the little finch finally flew into view. I only know what I'm told and I'm sure a lot of it was edited.

Deuane Hoffman, Rick Wiltraut, and Jason Horn immediately proclaimed that it was definitely NOT a Lesser Goldfinch. Bernie and Pauline Morris were too cold to say too much, she insisting that her feet were on the verge of suffering frostbite. I never found out what Fritz said but he was very tactful when he called me later, probably because he just wants some more free apples and watermelons next year.

Frank muttered, "Ah, geez, it's just a %&#*\$%#% warbler."

Barbara came to our defense, saying that she was sure Steve and I wouldn't mistake a warbler bill for a finch bill. At least she was right about that. So Frank took a lot of pictures, made a sketch, and then everyone left, agreeing on only one thing. It wasn't a Lesser Goldfinch.

Back to Fritz's phone call.

The bad news was, of course, that we had misidentified the bird. The good news was that it could be something even more rare. But the even worse news was that it was almost certainly going to turn out to be something non-countable. Translated into birder's terms that means that somebody forgot to close the door on the bird cage.

Three hours later, when I heard Frank's voice at the other end of the phone, I knew the axe was about to fall. "Arlene, I know what your bird is," he said, chuckling. This was definitely not going to be good news. "It's a Yellow-fronted Canary from western Africa." We both paused for a moment of silence. "Well, of course," I said. "That was our second choice."

Between the two of us Steve and I have almost 40 years of birding experience. We've both traveled extensively and opened the eyes of many a novice birder to species they've never seen before. We're considered to be good birders, or at least we used to be. Now I'm not so sure. We never once

thought this bird was an escapee. We felt sure we had found something quite rare. But we were wrong.

In retrospect, neither us is sorry we stuck our heads into the mouth of the lion. If we had kept quiet and never said anything about this bird, the doubt would always have been there. Suppose Steve's pictures had come back and proven that the bird was indeed a countable rarity? How would we have explained that to everyone?

It's easier to live with being wrong than to deal endlessly with not knowing. Never mind that we'll have to spend the rest of our birding lives listening to jokes about escaped canaries.

Today in the mail I received an envelope from the Haases. It contained two pictures of the canary and photocopies of pages from "A Field Guide to the Birds of West Africa." Someone circled the price of the book at the top of the front page. Do you think they were trying to tell me something?

Next year I'm taking along a whole library. ✎

P.O.R.C. Nominations Sought

Doug Gross

NOTICE: Nominations are being accepted for the Pa. Ornithological Records Committee (PORC). Six years ago an august group of Pennsylvania's birders gathered to fill a long-vacant gap in the state's organized birding community—a records' committee.

This committee serves as a sub-committee of the Ornithological Technical Committee (OTC) of the Pennsylvania Biological Survey.

Two positions will be open in 1994. Article III (Membership) of the bylaws states: "Qualifications for (Pa. Ornithological Records) Committee membership should include expertise in identification of birds, knowledge of Pennsylvania birds, and familiarity with birders and localities in Pa. A geographical balance to the Committee is desirable, but should not override the criteria above." I might add that the ability to interpret written descriptions and a willingness to work hard on the difficulties in identification and the preparation of statements to support or reject the species in question are also most important. If you are interested in serving on this committee, please send a brief synopsis of your qualifications (your ornithological/birding résumé) to the chairman of the OTC by **10 May 1994**:

Doug Gross, Chairman OTC
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Migrant Numbers May Not Be What They Seem

by Paul Hess

As the peak of another passerine migration approaches, one prediction seems safe. Someone, somewhere in eastern North America, will call it the poorest migration ever.

In these troubled times for many birds wintering in the neotropics (not to mention some wintering in the southeastern U.S.), it's a temptation to view every migrant-less May morning purely in terms of an overall decline.

There's no question that migrations in general aren't what they used to be. The contrast is especially conspicuous against a few species' extraordinary abundance during eastern Canada's spruce budworm outbreak in the late 1970s. I look back almost disbelieving my counts of Tennessee, Bay-breasted, and Blackpoll warblers at that time.

Yet we must ask what's really indicated when we call a migration "good" or "poor." From a ground observer's view, do such impressions reflect true bird numbers? Not entirely. They may also reflect the weather.

If that sounds elementary, it's surprising to see the point still ignored.

Spring 1993 offered some fine examples of thoughtful interpretation—and one that missed the point entirely.

In the first half of May, we should have seen a strong peak of landbird movement. Instead, most of us sagged in disappointment at the trickle of migrants through our usual hotspots. What happened to all the birds?

The best answer I saw appeared in *Pennsylvania Birds*, and we were served well by editors of the two *American Birds* regions that include our state.

At the opposite extreme was another *American Birds* regional summary, a veritable cry of doom lacking any interpretive support for its implicit message.

Let's start with that one, the Middle Atlantic Coast Region summary (Blom *et al.*): "The passerine migration was abysmal, contributing

to fears that this is not a local or cyclical phenomenon... Virtually all observers noted the dearth of migrants, many calling it the poorest season in memory. No large numbers or movements were detected. Even the usually abundant Yellow-rumped Warbler had a relatively poor showing."

Emotional words like "abysmal" and "fears," plus the whole anxious tone, suggest to me that the missing migrants didn't exist—period. I doubt this was truly the point of Jim Stasz's North American Migration Count report, cited by the authors, that every eastern state compiler had noted a "poor" migration.

Contrast it with Marshall Iliiff's excellent analysis of the same count in *Pennsylvania Birds*. He told us the real situation of May 8 count day: A pair of weak high-pressure centers over New York City and east of Charleston, S.C., yielded no significant precipitation, wind or cloud cover east of the Mississippi River.

In other words, the most favorable conditions imaginable for a northbound migrant fly-over covered the entire eastern U.S. No wonder ground observers saw so few passerines migrating anywhere except perhaps the Gulf Coast, Great Lakes shores, or central New England. Iliiff's explanation made the reason as clear as were the skies.

In fact, that general weather pattern extended well before and after the count day. It spanned the whole peak period of landbird passage, and the editors of Pennsylvania's two *American Birds* regions recognized the phenomenon.

W.J. Boyle *et al.*, Hudson-Delaware Region — "One of the consequences of the many clear, pleasant days and nights of May was the lack of the sort of weather pattern that produces major fallouts of nocturnal migrants."

G.A. Hall, Appalachian Region — "There were no pronounced frontal systems during May and so, without major groundings, the May migration

was generally thought to be poor. Many birds apparently overflowed the region."

A look back at eastern weather maps confirms their interpretation:

* The last substantial cold front passed through on 4/30, and even it dissipated abruptly.

* Very weak cool fronts eased through on 5/6 and 5/12, but these were so gentle that they barely affected the pleasant flight conditions.

* The only exception came 5/9 in New England when a strong cold front across that region produced a predictably good migrant fallout there.

* Not until 5/15 did a major cold front reach farther south, followed quickly by a strong storm system on 5/18. But by then, the bulk of the migration was over.

The weather in early May 1993, therefore, worked against our usual expectations.

For field birders, the effects of such a long, virtually front-less period tend to be more dramatic in spring than in autumn for several reasons:

* Fewer birds are traveling in the first place — only adults, not the year's young, and this is after up to eight months of migration and winter mortality have taken their toll.

* Cold fronts moving southward and eastward oppose the spring migrants' direction. A frontal "wall" of bad weather, or its absence on the west side of high-pressure systems, gives birds' northbound passage a boom-or-bust character. In contrast, autumn fronts move in the same general direction as migrants, creating fewer conditions for sudden songbird fallout away from the Great Lakes and ocean shores.

* The spring passage is much more time-compressed, with a peak period perhaps only half as long as that of the autumn flight. Bar-charts in Santner *et al.* (1992) and Leberman (1988) show that vireos and warblers, best symbols of the songbird migration, are especially notable in this regard.

* Such factors are compounded and the true picture may be confounded still further by the "weekend effect" of main field-birding activity. Spring's narrower migration window means fewer prime-period weekends are available than in fall, which helps to amplify all-or-nothing impressions. In many years of editing bird reports for the Audubon Society of W. Pa. *Bulletin*, I was struck by the powerful influence of this observing tendency on migrant counts. If conditions didn't happen to be right for Saturday or Sunday fallouts, the whole migration looked feeble.

For all those reason, but basically because of the early-May weather pattern, spring 1993 was a classic case of appearance not necessarily reflecting reality.

Maybe 1992-93 winter mortality was especially severe. Maybe many fewer songbirds than usual really did move north. Hypothetically, this might happen if hard rains brought by the El Nino/Southern Oscillation deluged vast regions of the neotropical winter range over a prolonged period.

But we can't assume that, nor can

we assume much else about true migrant numbers, based only on the empty migration mornings we encountered in May 1993. ♣

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RARE BIRD REPORTS

by Nick Pulcinella

PACIFIC LOON (*Gavia pacifica*)

On 30 October 1993, Jonathan Heller observed a Pacific Loon in the company of about 25 Common Loons (*Gavia immer*) on the Susquehanna River at Marietta, Lancaster County. The bird was watched for 45 minutes from the Marietta Boat Club boat launch and at its closest point was approximately 200 yards offshore. The observation was made during a steady rain with winds out of the northeast at 10-15 MPH. The following is a description taken from Jonathan's notes sent to P.O.R.C.

SIZE AND SHAPE: A loon that appeared to be smaller than the Common Loons, more slender and with a thinner neck, a smaller less "blocky" head and a much shorter and thinner bill.

HEAD AND NECK: The dark crown extended down over the side of the head to cover the eye. There was no white above or in front of the eye. There was a distinct "chinstrap" extending across the lower part of the throat. The whitish color on the throat extended up the side of the head. From the chinstrap on down, the dark on the back of the neck was sharply divided from the white on the front of the neck. This division or demarcation was noticeably sharper and stronger than the demarcation on the Common Loons. Also, the demarcation went straight down the neck, differing in this respect from the Common Loons whose demarcations appeared ragged and uneven.

UPPERPARTS: Dark back without any pale markings.

BARE PARTS: The bill was noticeably shorter and more slender than those on the Common Loons and it was held horizontally.

BEHAVIOR: The bird fed actively and when it dived it did not sink into the water like many Common Loons. This bird dived more rapidly

and appeared to lunge into the water.

The following morning a "short-billed" loon with the same feeding behavior was observed by Jerry Book and Tom Garner. During this morning the Common Loons began to take flight and the loon in question departed with them.

RANGE: Pacific Loon breeds from eastern Siberia and across much of Alaska and northern Canada east to Hudson Bay and Baffin Island. They winter along the Pacific Coast from Alaska to Baja California and along the coasts of Japan. It is considered casual to accidental on the Atlantic Coast.

IDENTIFICATION: There is a sharp vertical division between light and dark on the neck. The dark area of the hind-neck usually extends forward in a point near the base of the throat, very often connected across the throat in a variable dark "chinstrap", a feature not apparent on other loons. The face pattern shows no white or pale area above or in front of the eye, this is distinctive of both Pacific and Arctic loons and no other loons show this feature; the dark gray crown extends down to enclose the eye. The face usually shows a sharp division between the white throat and ear coverts and the dark gray crown. Adult Pacifics are blacker-backed than other winter loons, with only faint paler edges to the feathers. Juvenile Pacifics have prominent pale edges to the upper back and scapular feathers, so they do not look so dark above. The forehead is often darker than the nape. The bill is narrow and straight and held horizontally.

There has been some discussion regarding diving differences between Common and Pacific loons as an aid to identification. Commons tend to slide under the water while Pacifics jump up and then under.

STATUS IN PENNSYLVANIA: Accidental. This is only the second record of a Pacific Loon for the state. The first record was of a bird at Presque Isle, Erie County 25 November 1992 and for several days thereafter (PB 6:144-145). The status of the Pacific Loon on the East Coast is changing as more birders become keen on the field marks

separating basic plumaged loons. Individuals are now found almost annually along the New England and mid-Atlantic coasts, and this species should be looked for to occur again in Pennsylvania.

For those interested in exploring the differences between Pacific and Arctic loons (*G. arctica*), a species that barely reaches Alaska and very unlikely to be encountered over most of North America, one should read the paper written in *Birding* 21(3):154-158 by Schulenberg, which discusses a study of chin straps and vent straps in basic plumaged skins of both species as a means of ageing and identifying species.

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BOHEMIAN WAXWING (*Bombycilla garrulus*)

During the late fall and winter of 1993-1994 Bohemian Waxwings (*Bombycilla garrulus*) staged an invasion into southern Ontario and New England. Pennsylvania was not spared a visit by these nomadic creatures and two separate sightings involving four individuals were documented.

The first is from Paul Hess made on 27 October 1993 at Natrona Heights, Allegheny County.

Paul had been watching flocks of 30-70 Cedar Waxwings (*B. cedrorum*) in the same tree line for nine days when he noticed 3 larger sized and more robust

birds with a "fatter" build than the Cedar Waxwings. On further inspection one bird was noted to have the large waxwing crest and a conspicuous white wing patch. The other two birds had crests that were nearly visible and almost no wing-white visible. With the birds at distance of fifty yards and the skies overcast Paul was unable to discern subtle plumage color but noted that the birds seemed duller and darker than Cedars. The undertail coverts were definitely dark, not light as in the Cedar. No yellow on the primaries or tail was evident at that distance and light and he mentioned that he was unable to see these colors on the Cedars as well. The birds were perched for a little more than a minute, when they flew westward and disappeared.

The following description is from Paul's notes made immediately after his observation.

SIZE: Starling-sized, more robust with a fatter build than a Cedar Waxwing.

HEAD: One bird had a waxwing's prominent crest, while on the other two, the crests barely projected.

UPPERPARTS: Appeared slightly darker and duller overall and showed none of the Cedar's warm, lightish appearance. The adult-crested bird had what appeared as a large white patch across the area where tips of the secondaries would be, and a narrow bar sharply angled away from the patch on the small portion of upper primaries visible when perched. The large white area was much broader than the stripe like narrow white markings often seen on Cedars. No such patches were noted on the two sub-adult birds, though part of a thin primary bar was barely evident on them as well.

UNDERPARTS: All three birds had distinctly dark undertail coverts, not light as in Cedar.

BEHAVIOR: While perched they gave a different impression from Cedars. They sat quite unmoving, with none of the continual turning and other animation that give perching Cedars such a sense of urgency. The flight was conspicuously different from that of

Cedars. Strong and straight, with none of the buoyant twists and turns of Cedars.

The second observation was from the Roderick Wildlife Reserve in Erie County. This single individual was found in the company of 150-200 Cedar Waxwings on 5 November and observed again on 7 November and 30 November. It was photographed on 5 November by Frank Haas and this was the first photographed record for Pennsylvania.

The following description of the bird is from notes submitted to P.O.R.C. by Jerry McWilliams.

SIZE: Noticeably larger than the surrounding Cedar Waxwings.

HEAD: Face markings looked very much like the Cedars, but there was no white border on the upper part of the black mask only along the bottom of the mask. The white line became a reddish-orange wash below the eye which Cedars did not show.

UPPERPARTS: When perched, the narrow white bar crossing the base of the primaries was distinctive as was the white secondary tips and pale edges to the outer tips of the primaries. Because of my distance from the bird, the pale primary tips looked whitish or cream colored instead of yellow and appeared to form a narrow straight line from the base of the secondaries to the tip of the outer primary. The mantle was also gray, but this wasn't noticeable as the breast.

UNDERPARTS: It had a grayish rather than a buffy breast with a thin pale line down the center of the breast which none of the Cedars showed. Whenever the tail was pulled down the dark maroon undertail coverts were seen.

TAIL: The tail was relatively short and blackish with a thin yellow band at the tip.

Jerry was able to observe the bird again on 30 November and was able to study it at leisure for about 1½ hours at a distance of about 100 feet away. His additional notes revealed the primary tips were clearly edged in yellow and the white bar crossing the wings and the

white trailing edge to the secondaries with the red wax projections could easily be seen especially when it stretched its wings. A reddish-orange patch above and in front of the eye was seen, a field mark not noticed the first time he observed the bird. None of the Cedar Waxwings showed this mark.

RANGE: The Bohemian Waxwing breeds from central Alaska, Yukon, southwestern Mackenzie, and northern Manitoba south to northern parts of Washington, Idaho, and Montana, central Saskatchewan, and central Manitoba. Winters south to Washington, Colorado, Great Lakes, and Maine; east to Ontario, southern Quebec, Nova Scotia, and the northern tier states; irregularly to California, Arizona, northern New Mexico and Northern Texas.

DESCRIPTION: Larger and grayer than Cedar Waxwing; underparts are gray; undertail coverts are a dark rusty or cinnamon. White and yellow spots on the wings. In flight, whitish wing patch is conspicuous. The tail is yellow-tipped and the face has a black mask and throat.

BEHAVIOR: Bohemians may travel long distances in large flocks to feed on mountain ash, crabapple, and other fruit trees. They can be nomadic and unpredictable, being found in large numbers in one spot one day and then disappear overnight once all the fruit has been devoured. A large busy flock of these birds gives off a persistent low-pitched buzzing.

STATUS IN PENNSYLVANIA: A rare and irregular winter visitor. Though there were several specimens reported by Stone (1894) and Warren (1890) they are now all lost. There are a number of sight records for the state scattered among western, northwestern, and northeastern counties and most are pre-1970. The most recent records are: three 12/30/72 on the Williamsport CBC, Lycoming Co.; 11/3 and 11/17/80 at Hawk Mountain on the Berks/Schuylkill Co. line; another at Williamsport 12/19/81; one 1/1/90 at Grove City, Mercer Co. and one 11/8/92 at the Roderick Wildlife Reserve, Erie Co (PB V6:180).

These two records plus another sighting from near Hawk Mountain in November, occurred during the early part of the Bohemians winter invasion of the northeast and true to form their

presence remained erratic and frustrating. Despite the large numbers of Bohemians being seen this winter in New England, especially during the first two weeks of February, there have been no other reports received. During years of invasion, Cedar Waxwing flocks should be looked over carefully for these wanderers from the north.

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BLACK-LEGGED KITTIWAKE (*Rissa tridactyla*)

On 5 November 1993 a juvenile Black-legged Kittiwake was photographed by Rick Wiltraut (and others) at the PP&L plant in Montour Co. There have been several sight records, about 20, of Black-legged Kittiwakes in Pennsylvania but this was the first photographed record.

The photo shows a medium-sized gull in flight. The head is white with gray eye crescent and all black bill. The outstretched wing is partially blocking the side of the head and neck, but there is a hint of a dark spot behind the eye and a dark area on the cervical collar. The mantle is gray, rump is white and the tail has a black band on the tip. The upperside of the wings show the outer 4-5 primaries and their coverts and most of the median coverts, and some lesser greater coverts blackish, with the rest of the wing a grayish-white. The underwing visible is grayish-white with the tips of the outer primaries and the leading edge of the 1st primary black. Legs and feet are black.

RANGE: The Black-legged Kittiwake breeds on cliffs in the Gulf of

Alaska, Aleutians, the Bering Sea, Arctic Canada, Newfoundland, and Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. It winters at sea in the Pacific south to southern California and on the Atlantic to the edge of the Gulf Stream and it occasionally turn up inland, including the Great Lakes region.

In Pennsylvania, it is considered an accidental winter visitor and has been found most reliably at Presque Isle, where there have been at least five sightings. There have been accepted sightings from Marsh Creek (Chester) and Lake Ontelaunee (Berks) and birds have been reported from Lake Pymatuning (Crawford), McKees Rocks (Allegheny-specimen), and Marcus Hook (Delaware). Outside of the Lake Erie birds, the occurrence of Black-legged Kittiwakes in Pennsylvania is related to severe storms with strong northeast winds, when the birds are blown far inland from the coast and seek shelter on lakes and rivers.

IDENTIFICATION: Adult basic Black-legged Kittiwakes can be identified by white head smudged with gray, dark eye, white body, gray mantle. The underwings are white. The wing tips are solid black and cut straight across both the upper and lower wings, giving them a dipped in ink appearance. A lighter gray upperwing immediately inside the black wing tip enhances this contrast. The tail is white and squared. The bill is unmarked yellow.

Difficulty in identification arises when separating juvenile Black-legged Kittiwake from juvenile Little (*Larus minutus*), Sabine's (*L. sabini*) and Ross' Gulls (*Rhodosteithia rosea*), all species that have occurred in Pennsylvania and are likely to reoccur. Juvenile Black-legged Kittiwake has a head that is mostly white with dusky eye crescent and a blackish ear spot. There is a conspicuous black cervical collar across the hindneck. The upperparts are dark-gray; rump is white and the underparts are white. The upperwing outer 4-5 primaries, their coverts, alula, and most of the median coverts and some lesser and inner coverts are blackish, forming a conspicuous W across the wing in flight. Underwing is mostly white, tips of the outer primaries and leading edge of 1st primary black. The tail is mostly white except for a black terminal band.

Black-legged Kittiwake from juvenile and first-winter Little Gull

Both have large black W across the wings in flight. Kittiwake is much larger with a gray mantle and leading wing coverts are quite dark and highlight the whiteness of the inner primaries and secondaries and the black W is better defined. This combination produces a sharper gray-black-white pattern than on first-winter Little Gull. Juvenile Little Gull has a mantle that is completely blackish and this coloration extends to the nape and sides of the neck and the ear coverts are black. First-winter Little Gull has a distinctive dark crown and ear coverts, which the Kittiwake lacks. The Little is tiny about two-thirds the size of the Kittiwake. Feeding behavior is also different, whereas the Little Gull is more tern-like, flying back and forth and dipping down to the water, the Kittiwake is more typically gull-like.

Black-legged Kittiwake from juvenile Sabine's Gull

An important point to remember about Sabine's is that juveniles don't molt into first-winter plumage until they are on their wintering grounds, so we are very unlikely to encounter this plumage in Pennsylvania, and because of this we see juveniles that have dark-brown wing coverts, mantle, nape and breast sides, the latter two areas producing a dark front to the bird in flight. These brown areas, along with black primaries, contrast strongly with the white triangle on the rear of the wing. Juvenile Sabine's therefore lacks the black W, gray mantle, black collar and mostly white head of juvenile Black-legged Kittiwake. Sabine's also has a black bill but the legs are pinkish or grayish-pink. The flight of the Sabine's is also tern like due to a combination of its pointed wings and steady continuous wingbeats with little gliding. My first impression of Sabine's from a distance is that it is a tern rather than a gull.

Black-legged Kittiwake from first-year Ross' Gull

There is only one record of Ross' Gull for Pennsylvania, but there have been more records of this species in the lower forty-eight in the last twenty years, so that it is likely to be found again, satisfying the wishes of many a Pennsylvania twitcher.

First-year Ross' has a striking W pattern across the wings like the Kittiwake, but is smaller (more on the

order of a Little Gull) and lacks the black cervical collar and more extensive black on the head wings and tail. The tail of the Ross' is wedge shaped with the central feathers tipped black. ✱

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If you are going on an extended trip, and you have instructed the post office to hold your mail, second class mail (such as **Pennsylvania Birds**) gets returned to the sender (us, for \$1.33). We then have to mail it a second time (for a fee), and hope that you have returned. Please talk to your post office to hold this publication if it arrives while you are gone. You will get it quicker, and we will save some money.

1993-94 Christmas Bird Counts

by Alan Gregory

Sixty-three counts were conducted this year (see map). There were 160 species seen on all counts combined (not counting sub-species, hybrids, or sp.) totaling 2,359,566 individual birds. This is twice the total of last year's counts, but half of this number is blackbirds found on the Southern Lancaster count. The most species, 107, were seen on the Southern Lancaster count. The highest number of individual birds, 1,369,212 was recorded on the Southern Lancaster count.

The 1993-94 Christmas Bird Count season in Pennsylvania was the "season of the **Common Redpoll**." Thus it seems fitting to focus these introductory notes on that and other "winter" finch species.

Thirty-one of the 63 Pennsylvania CBCs recorded this northern finch in the 93-94 CBC season, a tally much in line with the occurrence of this bird throughout the Northeast. And, even though the 1,900 redpolls counted on Pennsylvania counts was not extraordinarily large, given the influx of many large flocks later into January and February this year, it certainly marked the beginning of a large southern irruption of the species, an irruption which took redpolls as far south as Dallas, Texas.

Some high counts for the redpoll among Pennsylvania CBCs were: Lock Haven, 562; Erie, 140; Southern Bradford County, 175; State College, 150; Bloomsburg, 120; and White Mills, 115. The redpoll irruption of 1993-94 contrasts strongly with the 1992-93 CBC season in Pennsylvania, when only two redpolls were recorded.

Among the other irruptive winter finches, though, the story was much the same as in many of the past CBC seasons in Pennsylvania. Only 12 **Red Crossbills** were recorded, and just 3 **White-winged Crossbills** (the latter species is, on average, the more likely to move south in great numbers into Pennsylvania). **Pine Grosbeaks**, despite a large invasion into the New England states (as far south as Connecticut in February) did not show in Pennsylvania during the CBC

season, save the single bird recorded on the Indiana CBC.

Evening Grosbeaks, on the other hand, began staging into Pennsylvania in October, but many compilers noted that the species just seemed to move right on through. A total of 2,563 Evening Grosbeaks were counted on 40 total counts, with a high of 489 on the Warren CBC. **Pine Siskins**, again, were nearly absent during the CBC period, with the species recorded on 36 counts, but with only a total of 351 birds, an average of just 10 per count. The story with the **American Goldfinch** was more encouraging, with a total of 8,714 birds recorded on 62 counts. The high was 420 on the Glenolden CBC.

The **Purple Finch** story was about the same as last year. Pennsylvania CBC participants counted 632 birds of this declining species on 43 counts, an average of 15 per count, compared to the total of 567 counted in the 1992-93 CBC period.

Thirteen species were recorded on all Pennsylvania CBCs: **Red-tailed Hawk, Mourning Dove, Downy Woodpecker, Hairy Woodpecker, Blue Jay, American Crow, Black-capped Chickadee, White-breasted Nuthatch, European Starling, Northern Cardinal, House Finch, Dark-eyed Junco, and House Sparrow**.

Among the species recorded during "count week" across the state, but not included in the table, are: An **Iceland Gull** and a **Snowy Owl** at Erie, two **Peregrine Falcons** and a **Pine Warbler** at Southern Bucks County, a **Peregrine Falcon** at Pittsburgh, a **Lesser Black-backed Gull** at Reading, and a **Dunlin** at Central Bucks.

Also among the highlights:

- Bald Eagle State Park recorded 5 N. **Saw-whet Owls**, a high for the state

- Glenolden noted new highs for nine species, with **Great and Double-crested cormorants** found along the

Delaware River and a **Virginia Rail** returned to the same spot as it found at in 1992-93. Glenolden's **American Robin** numbers were the third highest in the count's history, but **Common Snipe** was missed for the first time in nine years.

- The **Ross' Goose** found on the Southern Lancaster County CBC was a first state CBC record. Counters also recorded an estimated 1,000,000 blackbird sp., while noting 10,000 **Brown-headed Cowbirds**, 250,000 **Common Grackles**, and 30,000 **Red-winged Blackbirds**. Two **Yellow-headed Blackbirds** and 3 **Brewer's Blackbirds** also were highlights for this count.

- Rector reported new highs for six species.

- Butler's **Red-throated Loon** was a first CBC record.

- New Bloomfield logged six new highs and a **Snow Goose** was a new species.

- West Chester noted five new highs.

- A **Western Sandpiper** was a first for Central Bucks and eight new highs were noted, but were offset by eight new lows. Six species were noted as "missing" this time.

- Butler counters found a well-described **Townsend's Solitaire** and noted new highs for four species including **Mourning Dove** at 95 percent above average (471). On the other hand, Butler's compiler noted new lows for nine species.

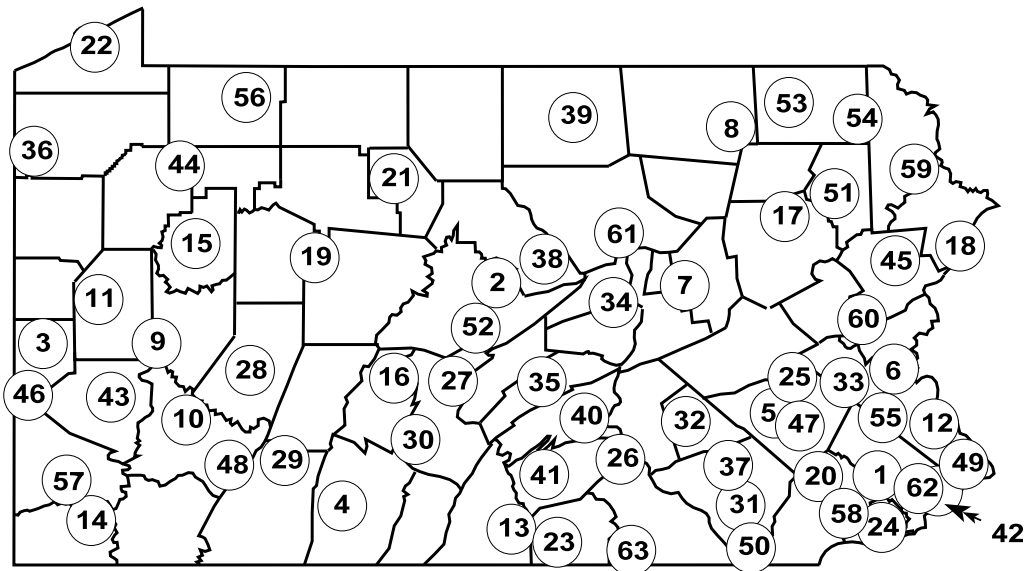
- Clarksville, first run in 1954, noted 18 new high counts.

- Lebanon, first run in 1980, added **Great Black-backed Gull** and **Common Raven** to their count, and recorded new highs for **Eastern Bluebird** and **Northern Mockingbird**.

*Note: Not all birds were seen in Pennsylvania. Linesville overlaps into Ohio, Raccoon Creek overlaps into West Virginia, Southern Lancaster County and York include parts of Maryland, and Glenolden and Pennypack Valley overlap into New Jersey. **

No.	ABREV.	NAME	No.	ABREV.	NAME
1	AUDU	Audubon	33	LEHI	Lehigh Valley
2	BALD	Bald Eagle	34	LEWG	Lewisburg
3	BEAV	Beaver	35	LEWN	Lewistown
4	BEDF	Bedford County	36	LINE	Linesville
5	BERN	Bernville	37	LITI	Lititz
6	BETH	Bethlehem—Easton	38	LOCK	Lock Haven—Jersey Shore
7	BLOO	Bloomsburg	39	MANS	Mansfield
8	BRAD	SE Bradford County	40	NEWB	New Bloomfield
9	BUFF	Buffalo Creek Valley	41	NEWV	Newville
10	BUSH	Bushy Run State Park	42	PENN	Pennypack Valley
11	BUTL	Butler County	43	PITT	Pittsburgh
12	CBUK	Central Bucks County	44	PLEA	Pleasantville
13	CHAM	Chambersburg	45	POCO	Pocono Mountain
14	CLAK	Clarksville	46	RACC	Raccoon Creek State Park
15	CLAN	Clarion	47	READ	Reading
16	CULP	Culp	48	RECT	Rector
17	DALL	Dallas Area	49	SBUK	Southern Bucks County
18	DING	Dingmans Ferry	50	SLAN	Southern Lancaster County
19	DUBO	Dubois	51	SCRA	Scranton
20	ELVE	Elverson	52	STAT	State College
21	EMPO	Emporium	53	SUSQ	Susquehanna County
22	ERIE	Erie	54	THOM	Thompson
23	GETT	Gettysburg	55	UBUK	Upper Bucks County
24	GLEN	Glenolden	56	WARR	Warren
25	HAMB	Hamburg	57	WASH	Washington
26	HARR	Harrisburg	58	WEST	West Chester
27	HUNT	Huntingdon	59	WHIT	White Mills
28	INDI	Indiana	60	WILD	Wild Creek—Little Gap
29	JOHN	Johnstown	61	WILL	Williamsport
30	LAKE	Lake Raystown	62	WYNC	Wyncote
31	LANC	Lancaster	63	YORK	York
32	LEBA	Lebanon County			

1993 CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNTS



PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY FOR ORNITHOLOGY

5th Annual Meeting

20-22 May, 1994

Powdermill Nature Reserve, Rector, PA

Cosponsored by: Powdermill Nature Reserve
Westmoreland County Bird Club

FRIDAY, May 20, 1994

5:00 p.m.	--	9:00 p.m.	Registration - Nimick Nature Center
7:00 p.m.	--	8:00 p.m.	Social
8:00 p.m.	--	8:45 p.m.	PSO Business Meeting
8:45 p.m.	--	10:00 p.m.	Social

SATURDAY, May 21, 1994

6:30 a.m.	--	11:00 a.m.	Field Trips -- Westmoreland County Bird Club Bird Banding -- Powdermill Nature Reserve
11:30 a.m.	--	12:30 p.m.	Lunch - Nimick Nature Center
1:00 p.m.	--	1:15 p.m.	Welcome - Opening Remarks, Bob Martin, PSO President
1:05 p.m.	--	1:45 p.m.	An overview of the Powdermill Nature Reserve Center and some volunteer projects. Bob Leberman and Bob Mulvihill
1:45 p.m.	--	2:15 p.m.	Western Pennsylvania Conservancy Activities, Charles Bier,
2:15 p.m.	--	2:45 p.m.	Breeding Bird Atlas - What we missed, and what we know! Dan Brauning
2:45 p.m.	--	3:00 p.m.	Screech Owl copulation behavior. Dick Byers
3:00 p.m.	--	3:30 p.m.	Break
3:30 p.m.	--	4:00 p.m.	Saving a Great Blue Heron Rookery: Volunteerism at the Community Level - Robert M. Ross
4:00 p.m.	--	4:15 p.m.	Special Areas Project Update - Doug Gross
4:15 p.m.	--	5:00 p.m.	Visual Identification of Warblers - Bob Mulvihill
6:00 p.m.	--	7:00 p.m.	Social - Ligonier Country Club
7:00 p.m.	--	9:30 p.m.	Banquet - Ligonier Country Club Speaker - George A. Hall Professor Emeritus, West Virginia University Regional Editor, Appalachian Region, <i>American Birds</i>

SUNDAY, May 22, 1994

6:30 a.m.	--	11:30 p.m.	Field Trips: Bird Banding Wetlands Tour -- Dunning Creek Study Dr. Thomas Dick Allegheny Plateau Audubon Society Hawk Watching -- Allegheny Front Hawk Watch Allegheny Plateau Audubon Society
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***** REGISTRATION FORM INSIDE MAILING COVER *****

PHOTOGRAPHIC HIGHLIGHTS



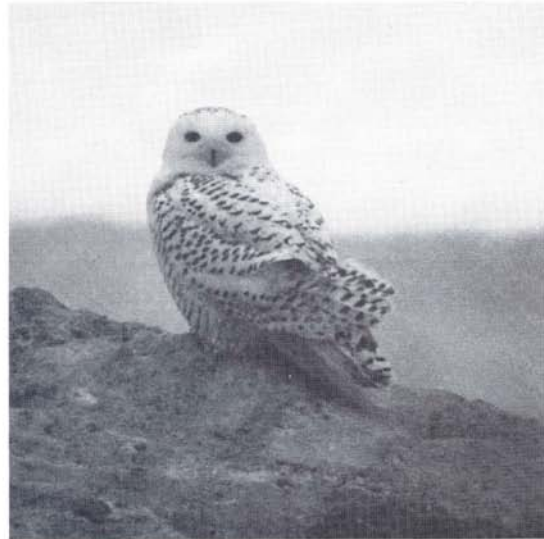
Black-legged Kittiwake, PP&L Montour Power Plant, *Montour*, 11/5/93. Photo by Rick Wiltraut.



Eared Grebe, Conejohela Flats, Washington Boro, *Lancaster*, 10/3/93. Photo by Rick Wiltraut.



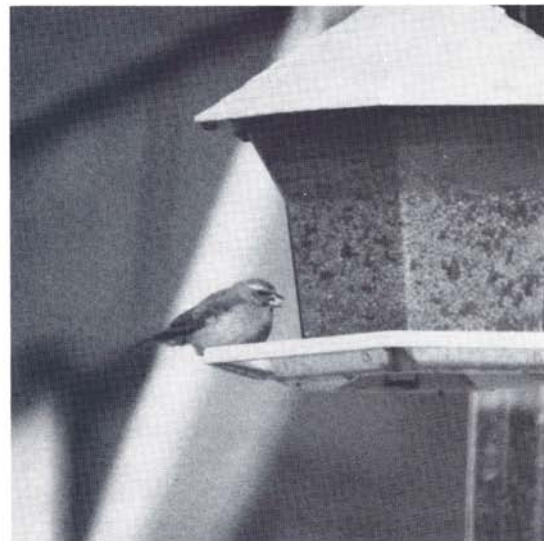
Sabine's Gull, Prince Gallitzin SP, *Cambria*. Photo by Gloria Lamer.



Snowy Owl, Presque Isle SP, *Erie*, 11/6/93. Photo by Frank Haas.



Merlin, Little Gap BO, *Northampton*, 10/17/93. Photo by Rick Wiltraut.



Yellow-fronted Canary, Klinesville, *Berks*, 12/27/93. Photo by Frank Haas.



Bohemian Waxwing (lower left), with Cedar Waxwings, Roderick WMA, *Erie*, 11/5/93. Photo by Frank Haas.



Brant, Springton Res., *Delaware*, 11/3/93. Photo by Nick Pulcinella.



Virginia Rail, Chalfont, *Bucks*, 8/11/93. Photo by Jane Burroughs.

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Summary of the Season - October through December 1993

Highlights of this quarter include the second state record of **Pacific Loon**, several reports of **Bohemian Waxwing**, and the first photographic record of **Black-legged Kittiwake** for the state. Details of these sightings can be found in a separate article in this issue.

The Rarities section is significantly longer this quarter because of the number of passerines that were still present into the first week of October. Seventeen warblers and vireos were reported from 5 or fewer counties in the month of October. The first week in October certainly seems to be the cutoff point for fall warbler migration throughout most of the state.

Although **Eared Grebe** is almost expected at *Erie*, the one that stayed for 2 weeks in *Lancaster* was unusual. It was followed up by a second bird a week later. Another tagged **Trumpeter Swan** was seen in *Indiana*. This bird was from Wisconsin (see note elsewhere in this issue).

Ross' Goose reappeared in *Lancaster* again, and the **Eurasian Wigeon** just keeps coming back.

Rails seem to show up in unexpected places. A **Virginia Rail** appeared on a window sill in *Bedford* 10/7, and we received a belated report of one in a backyard in *Chalfont (Bucks)* from 1-11 August.

The **Sandhill Crane** family continued to wander around three counties (*Mercer, Lawrence &*

Butler).

All three phalaropes were reported along with 23 other species of shorebird. The **2 Purple Sandpiper** at *Erie* were good in that there were none reported last year.

A **Mew Gull** in *Bucks* was later seen in the Penn Manor area, but could not be relocated. This will be the 2nd state record if accepted. The **Sabine's Gull** (*Cambria*), that we inadvertently left out of last quarter's report, graciously stayed into this quarter so it wouldn't be totally out of place.

There were only 3 reports of **Snowy Owl**, and other owl reports were unremarkable. A **Sedge Wren** in *Lancaster* was the 1st for that county since 1975.

Southern counties reported good numbers of **Black-capped Chickadee**. Last winter there were practically none.

Thrushes produced some good records with the 2nd **Townsend's Solitaire** (*Butler*) in 2 years, and a **Varied Thrush** in *Montgomery*.

Sparrows of note include a 1st county record of **Dickcissel** in *Venango*, and **Clay-colored, LeConte's**, and **Sharp-tailed** in *Lancaster*.

Two **Yellow-headed Blackbird** were seen on the Solanco CBC in the huge flocks of blackbirds. These flocks practically equaled all of the other birds counted on all CBCs in Pennsylvania this year, thereby

doubling the total from last year!

The winter finch flight was heavy in late October and November, but it did not last into December. Leberman (*Westmoreland*) reported their heaviest flight of **Purple Finch** since 1980. Many other counties also reported large flights of **Evening Grosbeak, Pine Siskin**, and **Purple Finch. Common Redpoll** started showing up on 1 November, with many reports in mid-November and another flurry of reports in mid-December. Unlike the other finches, the redpolls stayed into the winter. But it was not a **Pine Grosbeak** or **crossbill** year. Although reported, the reports were widely scattered and in low numbers.

There were a total of 263 species reported this quarter. This was 11 more than the same quarter last year. We received full or partial reports from 54 counties. Our hats off again to the county compilers who continue to do yeoman's work each quarter. ♣

NOTE: We did not get the Hawk Watch Summary in time to include in this issue. We hope to include it in the next issue.

Frank & Barb Haas

Notes From the Field

Allegheny County

The highlight was a trio of **Bohemian Waxwings** at Natrona Heights on 10/27 (†P. Hess). They were seen only briefly, but were carefully studied and described in adequate detail. Their official existence awaits PORC deliberations. Other locally uncommon species included the following: **N. Goshawk** (PH), **Merlin** (†PH), **Peregrine Falcon** (T. Floyd *et al.*), **Marsh Wren** (PH), **Gray-cheeked Thrush** (TF,PH), **Orange-crowned Warbler** (TF,PH), **Snow Bunting** (PH), **Rusty Blackbird** (TF,PH), and **C. Redpoll** (TF,PH). Arrival dates were about on time for most species, but departures were a bit late for several species, as follows: **Osprey** until 11/11 (C. Schuette), **C. Nighthawk** until 10/7 (PH), **E. Phoebe** until 10/28 (P. Brown), **House Wren** until 10/16 (PH), **N. Waterthrush** until 10/16 (PH), and **C. Yellowthroat** until 10/20 (PB).

A ♂ **Pileated Woodpecker** in urban Frick Park was the first in years for that well-birded locale (TF *et mult. al.*). *Allegheny* is heavily developed, but it was disappointing nonetheless to receive no report of **E. Bluebird**, **Swamp** and **White-crowned** sparrows were widely recorded in small numbers, but there was no report of **Fox** or **Lincoln's** sparrows. A **Sturnella sp?** in Three Rivers Stadium during a nationally televised football game on 11/15 was seen by millions of observers, but there was a confusing mixture of opinions about its identification at the species level. Small flocks of **Purple Finch**, **Pine Siskin**, and **Evening Grosbeaks** were widely noted passing through the county.

Our complete absence of large lakes or wetlands results in very few records of migrant aquatic species during most years. During winter, however, many species appear on the county's typically ice-free rivers, presumably because they are frozen off of other bodies of water in s.w. Pa. This pattern is quite evident this quarter, with first dates for many species not occurring until the last few weeks of the year.

Armstrong County

Highlights included 1 **Black** and 7 **Surf** scoters on the Allegheny R. at Kittanning (E. Slovensky). Keystone's water level remained high for the most part, so once again we found few shorebirds. A **Chipping Sparrow** at N. Karp's feeder was present at least until 12/14.

Bedford County

On 10/7 at 0745 I was called to my neighbor a ¼-mile away to check out a bird with a long beak on their backporch window sill. At first glance I thought it was a woodcock, but drawing close I could see I was wrong and thought a Sora. But with that beak, no way. It had to be a **Virginia Rail!** The bird hopped down and took off on its big feet and hid behind the garage. It may have been hurt and couldn't fly. Neighbors said there was a swamp and pond not far from their house (J. Shaffer).

The Jacksons reported 33 **Canada Geese** flying E on 12/23. At midnight on 11/7 **Tundra Swans** were migrating. McGinnetts had large numbers of birds at feeders, including 11 chickadees and 13 titmice on same date. Am. Kestrels were in all areas in good numbers. The Jacksons once again are hosting a large number of cardinals at their feeders.

Berks County

A **Bohemian Waxwing** was seen on North Lookout at Hawk Mt. on the mornings of 11/9 (L. Goodrich) and 11/10 (C. Vivarette). Details have been submitted to PORC.

Two rabbit hunters flushed at least 25 **Am. Woodcock** while walking a brushy forested floodplain near Lobachsville 10/28. The all-you-can-eat garbage smorgasbord at the Strausstown pig farm has been shut down by DER, greatly reducing the number and variety of gulls wintering in *Berks*. A **Barred Owl** spent a few weeks in Dec. in a small woodlot on the Penn State Berks campus near

Reading, unusually open habitat for this species. A **N. Rough-winged Swallow** at L. Ontelaunee 10/24 (M. Wlasniewski) and a **Barn Swallow** there 10/27 (H. Lebo) were both very late. **Black-capped Chickadee** were above average in number this year, as reflected in the CBCs. **Carolina Chickadee** was recorded for the 1st time on the Hamburg CBC 12/26. There were also more **Red-breasted Nuthatch** than usual, but no invasion numbers. Details of a **House Wren** sighting on the Reading CBC await acceptance by the Nat. Audubon Society. **Yellow-breasted Chat**, new on the Bernville CBC 1/2/94, and **C. Yellowthroat** 12/26 were good winter finds. **Lapland Longspur** and **Snow Buntings** appeared early in good numbers (see chart) and many stayed. Good numbers (for recent years) of **Purple Finch** and **Evening Grosbeaks** appeared in Oct., but kept going, along with a few **Pine Siskin**. Three **C. Redpoll** late in the quarter were harbingers of many more that came in Jan. on the heels of the winter from hell.

Bradford County

I watched a winter-plumaged **Red-necked Phalarope** along the n.w. shore of Tamarack Pond in Standing Stone Twp on 10/28. As it worked its way the edge, about 1–3 feet from shore, it was wading part of the time, but swimming a majority of the time. While swimming it would spin around and dip up and down in true phalarope fashion. The thin black bill, the dark eye-patch and dark crown, and the heavy streaks on the back were all clearly seen. I watched it for 20 minutes in good light from as close as 30 feet. I have recorded this species on 2 other occasions in NE Pa. (8/17–9/1/75, S. Eaton, *Wyoming Co.*; and 2 birds at Forty Fort, *Luzerne Co.*, 8/28/82), but this is a 1st record for *Bradford Co.* Attempts were made to find the bird again on 10/29 and 10/30 (10/30 in a heavy snowstorm!), but it could not be relocated (Bill Reid).

On 10/28 near Tamarack Pond I watched an adult **Golden Eagle** for about 10 minutes. It was the best look I have ever had and, to the best of my knowledge, was a 1st *Co.* record. Two new *Co.* birds in one day! (Reid).

A **N. Bobwhite** seen on the 12/27 CBC appeared wild, but of unknown origin (K. Goodenough).

Bucks County

Top sightings include a **Red Phalarope** at Peace Valley (PV) 11/7 (†D. McClintock) and a **Mew Gull** seen on the So. Bucks CBC (SCBC) 12/18 (D. Allison, H. Rufe). The phalarope is the 2nd one seen this year in *Bucks* (see PB 7:3). The Mew Gull is a 1st for the *Co.* A write-up was sent to *Am. Birds* and a copy requested for *Pa. Birds*.

Other highlights include: a **Red-necked Grebe** at PV 10/23 (A. Mirabella). 12 **Great Cormorant** were reported on the SCBC, which also had a late **Black-crowned Night-Heron**. A **Gr. White-fronted Goose** was at PV 12/13+ (K. Reiker, S. Farbotnik). A **Brant** was at L. Towhee 10/29 (SF) and another at PV 12/31 (B. Hoehne). **Two Green-winged Teal** (Eur. race) appeared at PV 12/31 (AM) for the 5th consecutive year. **N. Shoveler** reports: 7 at L. Towhee 12/11 (SF); 6 on SCBC; and 5 on the Upper Bucks CBC (UCBC) 12/19. A **Redhead** was at PV 12/24 (SF). **Oldsquaw** were at PV 10/27 (4), 11/6 (1), and 12/7 (1) (SF,AM). A **Black Scoter** was at Nockamixon SP (NSP) 10/23 (SF) and at PV 11/19 (G. Gladston). A **White-winged Scoter** was at NSP 10/15 and at PV 11/19 (SF). 2 **Red-breasted Merganser** were on the SCBC.

Bald Eagles were at Lumberville 10/29 (B. McNaught) and at NSP (2) on 11/19 and 1 on 12/14 (SF). A **N. Goshawk** was at PV 12/14 (SF). **Merlin** was reported on 10/3 at Kintnersville (B. Friedermann), on 10/25 at NSP (SF), and on 11/15 at Silver L. (G. Carmichael). A **Peregrine Falcon** was at PV 10/8 (J. Katsaros) and 2 on the SCBC. A **C. Moorhen** was at Silver L. 10/27 (GC). A **Sandhill Crane** was at Churchville 12/7 (C. Stieber). A **W. Sandpiper** at PV 12/26 (K. Kitson) was a 1st for the Central Bucks CBC. A **Dunlin** was at NSP 10/12 (SF) and another at PV 10/29–31

(AM, KR). The SCBC also produced report of 4 **Iceland** and 4 **Glaucous** gulls.

A **N. Saw-whet Owl** was at Solebury on 12/18 (GG) and another at Chalfont (R. French). **Red-headed Woodpeckers** were at Richland 10/29 (SF), Quakertown 12/14 (GG), and 2 on the UCBC. **Horned Lark** were reported at Richland, 28 on 12/19 and 200 on 12/22 (SF). A late **Tree Swallow** was at NSP 12/1 (SF). A **Gray-cheeked Thrush** was at Chalfont 10/10 (RF). Large waves of kinglets were at PV, 20+ **Golden-crowned** and 100+ **Ruby-crowned** on 10/6, with another big day on 10/19 (AM). A **Pine Warbler** was reported on the week of the SCBC. **Mourning Warbler** was reported on 10/1 at Revere (SF) and 11/8 at PV (RF) and **C. Yellowthroat** on the UCBC 12/19. A **Snow Bunting** was at NSP 10/27 (SF) and at PV 12/4 (AM).

One of the best movements of **Purple Finch** (30+) went through PV 11/16 (AM). The hoped for invasion of **redpolls** did not occur this quarter. But wait for next quarter! A few **Pine Siskin** were seen at Carversville in Oct. (M. Rutbell), PV 10/19, 11/7–16 (AM), and UCBC 12/19. **Evening Grosbeak** were reported at PV 10/19 (50+) & 23 (AM), at Ottsville 10/23 (8) (KK), and at Tyler SP 11/6 (R. Mercer).

Butler County

Rare/Unusual: A CBC party of 6 documented the county's **1st Townsend's Solitaire** at Moraine SP (MSP) 12/18 (†G. Wilhelm *et al.*). It could not be found the next day. Good waterfowl at L. Arthur were **Red-throated Loon** (GW *et al.*), 8 **Surf** and 1 **White-winged scoter** 11/4 (C. Labarthe *et al.*). An 11/12 flyover at Wolf Creek Narrows put **Mercer/Lawrence's Sandhill Crane** trio on the county list (Wilhelm). Two late **C. Snipe** were a fine Buffalo Creek Valley highlight 12/18 (C. Bier, M. Fialkovich, G. Reese).

Long-eared Owl was found at MSP 12/5 for the 2nd straight winter (D. Darney), and **Short-eared Owl** was a CBC highlight (*vide* GW). Western Pa.'s record late **Magnolia Warbler** at MSP 12/5 was feeding with a Black-capped Chickadee flock (Darney). (NOTE: 12/4/82, Richland Twp, *Allegheny*, was the last date for R.C. Leberman's *A Field List of the Birds of Western Pennsylvania and Adjacent Regions*. Might 12/5 also be a record late for Pa.? Darney, one of our best w. Pa. observers, carefully noted the bird's wide mid-tail white patch and fully yellow underparts.

HIGH NUMBERS: **Hooded Merganser** and **Ruddy Duck** were the only waterfowl with decent migrant counts, but 19 species was an extraordinary variety lingering for the CBC. Notably high vs. the past 10-year CBC average were **Belted Kingfisher**, **Red-breasted Nuthatch**, **Carolina Wren**, and **Tufted Titmouse**.

LOW NUMBERS: Usual big flights of **Tundra Swan** and **Red-breasted Merganser** were missing. Very low vs. the past 10-year CBC average were **Am. Crow**, **N. Cardinal**, **Am. Tree Sparrow**, **White-throated Sparrow**, **Dark-eyed Junco**, and **Am. Goldfinch**.

N. FINCHES: **Purple Finch**, **Pine Siskin**, and **Evening Grosbeak** poured in during late Oct.-early Nov., but moved out leaving only scattered Dec. stragglers. **Redpolls** were a consolation, remaining widespread in small flocks after mid-Nov.

Cambria County

Highlights include a **Red-necked Phalarope** at Prince Gallitzin SP 11/9–10 found initially by J. Salvetti and seen by several others (ph. G. Lamer).

Carbon County

Surf Scoter at Beltzville SP 10/31 and 11/13 (R. Wiltraut). **Barred Owl** near Weatherly on 11/30, and a **N. Saw-whet Owl** there 12/11 (J. Horn). **C. Raven** at Hickory Run SP 11/14 (B. & P. Morris). Two **Red Crossbills** near Weatherly 11/30 (JH). Seventy **C. Redpoll** near Beltzville 12/19 (RW).

Centre County

A **Red Knot** at Bald Eagle SP 11/7 (H. Henderson) was a **3rd Co.** record. The **Red Phalarope** there on 11/5 (T. Floyd, J. Zurovchak) was a **4th Co.** record.

C. Redpolls began appearing on 11/9, when 15 were seen in

the Scotia Barrens (SGL 176). On 11/10 another flock of 14 was found along Whitehall Rd. Small groups began arriving on the Penn State campus on 11/15 and numbers there grew to 30 to 100 by the end of the period. 150 **C. Redpolls** were recorded on the State College CBC on 12/19 (6 parties).

Chester County

The **500–600 Snow Geese** in E. Marlborough Twp on 11/18 was an unusually large local number. **Ring-necked Pheasant** is becoming very scarce. Two **Hudsonian Godwit** were at Octoraro Res. where it crosses Rt 472 at 6 p.m. on 10/11 (S&D Farbotnik). **Red-breasted Nuthatch** showed up early in the quarter and put in appearances at scattered locations. I omitted a report last quarter, where 1 appeared in my Glenmoore yard 9/6 (B. Blust). **Redpolls** were found in E. Fallowfield Twp in early Dec. (J. McNamara).

Clarion County

The lone ♀ **Surf Scoter** at Kahle L. 10/10–12 (F. Crowley *et al.*) is believed a **1st Co.** record. The **Short-eared Owls** first seen 10/10 at Curllsville (P. Smith) increased to 6 by 12/12: 3 at Mt. Zion and 3 at Curllsville (W. Fye). They were seen regularly at these locations through end-Dec.

The **Black-throated Blue Warbler** seen 11/25 in Limestone was feeding on yew berries in the yard (A. Seaver). A flock of 40 **C. Redpoll** was at Wentlings Corners 12/17 (WF), one day before the CBC, but not on CBC; 3 redpolls did show up in another location for the CBC and small flocks have been in the area since. **Pine Siskin** first showed up in Knox on 10/29 (FC) and remained in the area, but never in large numbers. **Evening Grosbeak**, 12, were seen first by L. Callahan at Leeper 10/19. Soon thereafter they had spread throughout the Co. in fairly large flocks.

Dauphin County

Golden Eagle and **Merlin** were reported from both hawk watch locations: Stoney Mt. fire tower (S. Bills, B. Huffman, J. Miller) and Blue Mt. (BM) 10/24 (M. McConaughy). A **Peregrine Falcon** was observed at BM 10/9 (MM) and a **Rough-legged Hawk** was near Carsonville 12/13 (E. Chubb). A **C. Raven** was on BM 11/7 (MM). The **Long-eared Owls** returned to their Hershey roost, 9 were observed 11/30 (R. Williams), while 8 were seen 12/18 (S&S Rannels).

Snow Buntings arrived early to the Hershey area 10/30 (SR) and in unusually large numbers, with ±400 on 12/18 (J&K Light). **Lapland Longspur** were found with **Horned Lark** and buntings near Hershey 12/19 (SR) and 12/24 (G. Randolph). Although no redpoll reported during this quarter they arrived 1/4/94 near Hershey.

Delaware County

Highlight of the quarter had to be a **Brant** at Springton Res. (SR) 10/31 (A. Guarente, ph. N. Pulcinella). A high count of 43 **Tundra Swan** on the Delaware R. 11/14 was highest in years. An **Olive-sided Flycatcher** was found at Ridley Creek SP 10/4 (NP). A max. of only 4 **Black-capped Chickadee** was found this quarter. Only 1 **White-crowned Sparrow** was found. A pleasant surprise was a **Snow Bunting** at SR 10/31 (AG).

Elk County

A **White-winged Crossbill** was seen at Drumond 10/26–27 (ph. G. Sager). 12 **Blue Jays** were seen eating apples at Glen Hazel on 10/5. A huge flock of blackbirds was seen going SW over St. Marys on 10/19. **Purple Finch**, which are always here, disappeared the 2nd week of Nov.

Erie County

The weather was wet through most of the quarter and then became very cold in late Dec., freezing nearly all open water by 12/27. On 12/26, as the bay was starting to freeze, thousands of gulls actively fed. The next morning nearly all of the gulls were gone, with the only open water remaining well off of Gull Point and the channel.

Highlights included a **Jaeger**, **Thayer's Gull**, and **Bohemian Waxwing** (See *Rare Birds Reports* and *Rare and Unusual Birds* for

details).

An unprecedented movement of **C. Loon** was seen migrating in a westerly direction in loose flocks numbering up to 120 birds on 12/11. Most of these birds passed Sunset Point between 0750 and 0830 on strong NW winds. 400 loons were counted the first 10 minutes of observing. Staging waterfowl numbers in Presque Isle Bay appeared low compared to past years, especially **Red-breasted Merganser**. However, the water bird count (migrants along the lake shore) in 1993 was slightly above the water bird count in 1992. In 1993 McWilliams recorded 389.9 birds per hour compared to 366.8 birds per hour recorded in 1992.

Evening Grosbeak and **C. Redpoll** invaded *Erie* in late Oct. and early Nov. A few redpolls remained through the quarter, but the Evening Grosbeak seemed to vanish by mid-Nov.

Forest County

Pine Siskin passed through during the 2nd and 3rd weeks of Nov., but are not at feeders. **Carolina Wren** was plentiful in the valleys. We had 1 at our feeder all quarter.

Greene County

C. Ravens have been recorded (by me) either flying over (and calling) every year since 1984 except in 1988, 1989, and 1991. On 9/16/85, 2 were walking around on the ground in one of the farm fields. There can be no mistake in identity, as I have seen dozens of them over the years in W.Va. near our banding station on Dolly Sods (10 mi. s.e. of Davis, W.Va.). Sometime I'm going to find a nest on a cliff here in Greene.

Huntingdon County

A **Surf Scoter** stayed at Stone Valley L. (SVL) 10/23–11/9. On cold NW winds, 27 **Golden Eagle** passed the hawkwatch on Stone Mt. 11/6–7. **Ruby-crowned Kinglet** lingered after the normal migration period. 11 were found on the Huntingdon CBC 12/19; usually none is recorded. **Golden-crowned Kinglet** numbers were also high. A large **Blackpoll Warbler** flight occurred in early Oct.; 15+ at Detweiler's Run Nat. Area 10/2 (G. Grove) and 13 at Water Street (WS) 10/9 (J&B Peplinski). Several warblers elected to test the early winter weather: 2 **Yellow-rumped** and 1 **C. Yellowthroat** were at WS 12/18 (D. Kyler) and 1 **Pine** in Smith Valley (M. Kenep, G. Bickel).

Scattered northern finch reports included 2 **Red Crossbill** on Piney Ridge 11/? and **C. Redpoll** 11/? and 20 **White-winged Crossbill** 12/15 at SVL (M. McCarthy). **Evening Grosbeak** were first seen 10/15 and flocks remained all quarter. **Pine Siskin** were present only in small numbers.

Indiana County

Highlight of the season was a **Trumpeter Swan**. We found a Trumpeter Swan wearing neck collar 06KT at Yellow Creek State Park on 16 November 1993. By checking with Danny Bystrak at the Bird Banding Lab, we learned that this bird was part of Wisconsin's reintroduction program. I later talked with Lisa Hartman from Wisconsin DNR, who informed us that "our" bird was from an egg collected in Alaska in 1989 and hatched out in northern Wisconsin. The bird was seen again in Burnett Co., Wisconsin, in the summer of 1991 but had not been reported again until it showed up at Yellow Creek on 16 November with 2 Tundra Swans. The bird was last seen on 27 November 1993.

Also present on the lake at the same time were 3 Mute Swans. Two of the Mute Swans approached the other two species. Within one scope, we could study the three swan species: what an experience.

The **Mute Swans**, 2 ad. and 1 imm., were a 1st for Yellow Creek SP. The imm. acted sick; it seemed to be trying to remain conscious (at least that's the way our rehabilitator Mary Lee Shaw interpreted the bird's behavior). It was found dead and collected 11/22 (A. Beatty, G. Lamer, F. Michny).

The Indiana CBC was the best ever for total number of spp. (70) and total number of individuals (13,489); we broke all-time high records on 32 spp. In addition, we added Mute Swan to the species list. Birders couldn't decide whether this was the "year of the junco"

or the "year of the Blue Jay." Both spp. more than doubled the previous all-time high count.

Highlight of the count was a **Pine Grosbeak**, seen at close range feeding with a flock of **Cedar Waxwings** and **Am. Robins** (J. Bobella). Although Jean and I returned to the area to look for the grosbeak on 12/29, we did not find it; the waxwings were still present—in the same multiflora rose bush—but they had increased to well over 100. In addition, they were dispersed throughout the entire woodlot and moving about quite a bit. The Pine Grosbeak may still have been present, but it was looking for a needle in a haystack.

The **Merlin** on 11/17 (M. Higbee, L. Wagner) was perched on one of the lifeguard platforms at the beach area of Yellow Creek. Shorebirds were few and far between as water levels remained high during the main migration period. **Redpolls** arrived in mid-Nov. and were widely reported. **Pine Siskin**, on the other hand, primarily moved through in Oct. and Nov. with few reports for Dec. Although there were reports from various parts of the Co. in Oct. and Nov., all **Evening Grosbeak** at the end of the quarter were found in the Nolo/Yellow Creek area.

Lancaster County

During Oct., 3 Co. first were recorded: **Pacific Loon**, **Eared Grebe** (2), and **LeConte's Sparrow**. Other rarities were **Ross' Goose**, **Red Phalarope**, and **Sedge Wren**. In Dec. a **Peregrine Falcon** returned to the Greist Building in Lancaster city for the 3rd consecutive winter. For the first winter since 1988, **Ls. Black-backed** and white-winged gulls made a good showing on the Susquehanna R. The first sighting of Ls. Black-backed Gull occurred on 10/10 when a 2nd-winter bird flew by the Pinnacle Peak. Other sightings were 10/24 (1st-winter bird) and 11/14, and by late Dec. as many as 6 birds were at Safe Harbor Dam. In addition to the Ls. Black-backed Gulls, 2 **Iceland** and 2 **Glaucous** gulls were also found. Even a probable **Thayer's Gull** was reported from the Conowingo Pond 12/16 (H. Morrin, B. Schutsky). One of the more unusual sightings must have been the tardy **Black Tern** on the Conejohela Flats 10/16. This was 24 days later than our latest record.

And now to talk about winter finches. This fall, all indications were for a good year. However, by Dec. most of the siskins and grosbeaks had moved thru the area. Toward the end of Dec. a few redpolls began to show up, but there was nothing to indicate a big invasion.

Lawrence County

Lawrence Co., with its SGLs is a great birding area and I have seen many good birds there over the years. We drive through the area on our trips from Youngstown, Ohio, over to Slippery Rock. On 11/26 we found 1 **N. Harrier** and 4 **Short-eared Owls** at the Volant Strip mines. The owls were the first fall sighting this year (S. Butcher). On 11/19 Barb Dean had 200+ **Horned Lark** and 6 **Snow Bunting**.

Lebanon County

Gull numbers were very good at Memorial L., with a high count of 77 **Herring** and 3 **Great Black-backed** on 11/14. **Pine Siskin** and **Evening Grosbeaks** made brief appearances.

Lehigh County

Record high count of **Double-crested Cormorant** at Bake Oven Knob: 125 on 10/10 (F. Brock). Excellent **Red-tailed Hawk** flight there 11/17, with 519 for the day and 235 in 1 hour (W. Beltz, G. Freed). Four record late (by over a month!) **C. Nighthawk** in downtown Allentown 11/18 (S. Farbotnik).

A record late **Alder Flycatcher** seen and heard 10/5, and another record late **Warbling Vireo** that same day (P. Morris). Lots and lots of both **kinglets**. A record late **Nashville Warbler** was attracted to a bird bath in Allentown 11/12 (N&J Boyer).

Good winter finch flights in Oct. and Nov., but the birds seem to have kept going south, as relatively few stayed through Dec. We had NO **Purple Finch** on the Allentown CBC, and only 1 **Evening Grosbeak**.

Lycoming County

The 7 **Tundra Swan** (6 ad., 1 juv.) which spent nearly a month on the State Correctional Institute at Muncy were noteworthy. Arriving each morning between 0800-0900, they spent the entire day feeding on corn stubble and winter rye. Many interesting questions were posed to me by the non-birding personnel of SCIM. I was happy that so many were noticing these visitors.

Pine Siskin 10/10, **Evening Grosbeak** 10/18, and **C. Redpoll** 11/9 were showing up at many feeders throughout the Co. during the quarter. However, numbers were relatively low, with 20–30 being the high reported. As the quarter progressed, reports of these winter invaders were widely scattered and numbers remained low. Although this may be an invasion year, we have not had reports of large flocks of these species here.

Mercer County

The continuing low water level at Shenango R. Res., exposing extensive mud flats, resulted in many late sightings of shorebirds and 300+ **Am. Pipit** on 10/23 "swarming like mosquitos" over the short grass then growing on the flats (R. Stringer).

There were 4 unusual reports: 1) a **Yellow-bellied Sapsucker**, seldom seen in fall migration, 10/3 at Hermitage; 2) the famed w. Pa. **Sandhill Crane** family was seen 10/29 in a field near Grove City College (RS); 3) 3 **N. Bobwhite**, unrecorded for perhaps 2 decades, attempting to cross Limber Rd 12/5 (H. Bauer); and 4) an imm. ♂ **N. Goshawk**, perched and well studied, on 12/9 at Grove City (RS).

Mifflin County

Hawks, eagles, and many other migrants passed over locally and at Jacks Mt. hawk watch. Franklin Dowdheiser of Strodes Mills area reported **Great Blue Heron** nested near his residence about 6 mi down river from McVeytown. He saw nest building and feeding last Jan., but I only learned of it this Oct. Larue Dunmire had 14 **Canada Geese** (1 had only 1 leg) and **Tundra Swan** on his farm pond, plus a Great Blue Heron. Large flocks of **Am. Robin** were cramming for food 10/1–15, upwards of 200 in flocks. **Cedar Waxwing** and other spp. were feeding on freeze-sweetened Persimmons after a hard freeze. 4–5 **E. Bluebird** were using nest boxes for shelter locally. Louise Reed reported a mixed flock of finches, etc. which also contained 50+ bluebirds in her Strodes Mills' yard 11/16. Many birds without tails or sometimes with patches of feathers missing are coming to feeders, especially after storms.

Steve and Jason McKnight brought an **E. Screech-Owl** to our home in Dec. They found it under a tree and said it looked as it just fell down. We placed it on a post in the wire dog cage in the corner of the kitchen for 2 days and 2 nights. It regurgitated a pellet first night and would only take pieces of cooked chicken (refused fresh pieces), drank water, and started to climb up cage, clicked noises at cat and dog who were observing. We took it to Cris Gisewhite, Rehabilitator, who could find nothing wrong. The weather had been frigid for several days. It probably would not have been able to take it much longer. The boys said they had too many cats to keep it at their house. Our dog's cage served it quite well.

The hawk watch on Jacks Mt. was spectacular. We had 7 **Bald** and 6 **Golden** eagles on 10/16 and a week or so later Ron Singer and I had another 13 eagles, with the total eagle count at 37. On 12/23 our Golden Retriever was quite excited on the porch. I held on to her as I blinked in amazement. At first I thought a TV and then I realized this big bird was a Golden Eagle just across the stream, about 50 yd from our back door. It was 1020. After a few attempts at take off, it lifted and flew off toward the Juniata R. Truly a sighting I never thought I would see so close to home. Gloria Bickel also had a Golden Eagle over her house 11/18.

Monroe County

A group (or family) of **C. Ravens** was seen on Skytop Mt. 10/7 and this species was also noted 12/19 (J. Serrao).

Montgomery County

The best bird was, undoubtedly, an adult ♂ **Varied Thrush** found on the Wyncote CBC, 12/18 (B&N Murphy). It was not seen

again after 12/19. The Summeytown vulture roost included 52 **Black** and 53 **Turkey** vultures on 12/19. The Black Vulture population has made a significant increase in the past few years. The Militia Hill Hawk Watch had excellent coverage and participation by local birders and their efforts yielded good results. Details elsewhere. The ad. **Bald Eagle** at Green Lane Res. (GLR) could be found all quarter with fair regularity. The oak grove near the GLR Nature Center hosted 1 and sometimes 2 **Red-headed Woodpeckers** starting early in Oct. They were fairly easy to locate. Good numbers of **Wood Duck**, **Gadwall**, and **Hooded Merganser** could be found at the Upper Perkiomen Valley Park throughout most of the quarter.

Montour County

Clearly the highlight was the **Black-legged Kittiwake**, representing a 1st Co. record and a record for the region (F. Bonnano). This cooperative bird was enjoyed by many from 11/3–7 and, as is indicated in the Rare Bird Report, the 1st documented by photograph or specimen for Pa. Notable shorebird at the PP&L Montour fly ash pond included a record-late date for **Am. Golden-Plover** (11/14) (W. Egli), and a second-highest count of 85 on 10/18 (D. Brauning).

Recent sightings of **C. Raven** in c. *Montour* reflect the expansion of this species. The minimum count of 25 **Fox Sparrow** on 11/6 at the Bucknell U. Chillisquaque Cr. Natural Area reported by Don & Robyn Henise and Ramsey Koury was notable. **C. Redpoll** reports by Wes Egli and Christine Smull in mid-Nov. were harbingers for the "invasion" which occurred widely.

Philadelphia County

Ninety-six species of birds were reported. 2 **Great Egret** lingered at Tinicum (TN) 12/11 (SC). 3 **Snow Goose**, not annual, showed up along the Kelly Dr 12/9 (C. Walters) and remained at least until 12/28 (S. Lipschutz). 275 **Wood Duck** at TN 10/10 (J. Miller) indicates they are doing well, but a meager 2 **Ruddy Duck** 11/28 (N. Pulcinella) shows the dramatic decline of this species. A **Black Vulture** over the Schuylkill R. at City Line Ave 11/19 (E. Brendel) was the 4th record. All eagle records are welcome, thus an ad. **Bald** over TN 9/12 (Miller) is noted. The only **Ring-necked Pheasant** report was a lone indiv. at Bartram Gardens (J. Siler) 11/24. Good was a **Virginia Rail** at TN on the 12/18 CBC. **Am. Coot** were up to 24 at TN on 11/4 (E. Fingerhood).

Miller comments that it was a "poor fall for shorebirds, not much to write about." Regrettably, the dearth of shorebird reports confirms his opinion. However, a flock of 25 **Killdeer** at FCF 11/21 (P. Kurtz) and late **Am. Woodcock** 12/11–19 at TN (D. McGovern, S. Conant, R. McGraw) helped relieve the boredom. Ulmer watched a "huge flock of shorebirds flying east—seemed to be thousands," over RX on 11/1. Although unidentified, the late date suggests Dunlin (my comment). **Pectoral Sandpiper** are usually gone by Sep., thus the 3 at TN 10/1 (Conant) were late.

The **Chimney Swift** roost at the Shawmont School in RX was active at least until 10/8 when Hence counted 30. 2 **Red-bellied Woodpecker** at TN 12/18 (Conant) were considered rare. A rare, lone, **Purple Martin** flew over RX 10/8 (Ulmer) (no details for what would be a late state record -eds.).

The RX **Am. Robin** roost peaked at 153 10/9 and was all but deserted by 10/22 (Ulmer). Late warblers were a **Pine** on 11/26 (C. Walters) and a **C. Yellowthroat** 11/11 (Ulmer). A flock of 16 **Am. Tree Sparrow** at TN 12/28 (Conant) was a refreshing "high" for this much diminished bird. Noteworthy was a loose flock of 25 **Vesper Sparrow** in a stubble field at SCEE on 10/24. These well-described birds (C. McCabe) represent the only fall PHL record we've received since *Pa. Birds* began publishing, although they do migrate through TN in this season. 4 **White-crowned Sparrow** at TN 12/18 was notable. **Dark-eyed Junco** arrived 10/1, a week later than usual.

An impressive 15 **E. Meadowlark** were at SCEE 10/24 (McCabe). 8 **Rusty Blackbird** lingered for the CBC at TN. 4 **C. Redpoll** were at the Academy Gardens feeder 11/1 and continued to at least 12/25 in Bustleton (R. Sehl). **Pine Siskin** first reported 11/8 in RX (Ulmer) and 3 were in CW 12/31 (S. Lawrence). Lastly, 6 **Evening Grosbeak** were at SCEE 10/28 (CM) and 6 were in MA

12/18(CH). I would like to welcome Cliff Hence and Tim McGraw as new contributors.

Pike County

An ad. **Bald Eagle** was at Peck's Pond 10/1. At the Pocono Environmental Education Center (PEEC) on 10/23 were: lots of **Cedar Waxwings**, **Evening Grosbeak**, a **Red-breasted Nuthatch**, 2 **E. Bluebirds**, **Pileated Woodpecker**, **Brown Creeper**, and **Golden-crowned Kinglets**. The next day there were 20 **Evening Grosbeaks** and 4 **Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers** feeding on staghorn sumac fruits; plus 2 **Purple Finch**, 2 **Gray Catbird**, and **Ruby-crowned Kinglets**. A **N. Goshawk** was at Camp Epeers-Eljabar in Dingmans Ferry on 10/28 (J. Serrao).

Potter County

An imm. **Double-crested Cormorant** first seen by Mary & Betty Devling on Galeton L. 12/18 stayed through 12/28. The lake was frozen the next day. A **Snowy Owl** was seen by Jack Lent while hunting in Lent Hollow. **C. Redpoll** began showing up around Christmas in small numbers. **Pine Siskin** and **Am. Goldfinches** left around mid-Dec.

Somerset County

More on disruption of waterfowl usage caused by lake drawdowns. 54 **Wood Duck** were seen using L. Somerset as an evening roost on 10/5. A drawdown of the lake began on 10/7. By 10/12 the lake pool was lowered about 1 ft. with the water at the outer edge of the emergent aquatic wetland plants along the shoreline. The birds seen that day included 5 **Pied-billed Grebe**, 8 **Mallard**, a pair of **Am. Wigeon**, and some unidentified shorebirds. An evening count on 10/16 found 9 **Wood Ducks** which flew away at dusk, leaving 2 **Mallard**, 2 **wigeon**, 3 **Pied-billed Grebe**, 9 shorebirds, and 4 **Great Blue Heron**. By comparison, on 10/15 a beaver dam on Middle Cr. near New Centerville had an incoming evening roost flight of 61 **Wood Duck**, 22 **Mallard**, 3 teal *sp.*, 2 **Am. Black Duck**, and a **C. Snipe**.

Sullivan County

There are not many people in *Sullivan* and birders are far fewer! Expect coverage to improve with time. Unless I missed where it was occurring, still not really any northern finch invasion noted by end Dec. Snow and cold weather kept me from venturing too far afield in Dec. I have the park staff and Wyoming SF people on notice to let me know of anything they see. The few birders I've met leave for the winter! so maybe I can "make" a few with time. (Nick Kerlin)

Susquehanna County

Only two reports were received. A **Black Scoter** at L. Montrose on 10/23 (B. Reid) and a **Bald Eagle** in S. Montrose on 10/15 (J. Skinner).

Union County

Only notables were 16 **Tundra Swan** on 12/3 at Allenwood SGL and 3 **Long-eared Owls** in Kelly Twp 12/12+ (A. Schweinsberg).

Venango County

An extremely late **Double-crested Cormorant** was seen on the Allegheny R. near Franklin 12/30. A **Surf Scoter** at Kahle L. was the same indiv. reported in *Clarion*. A **Herring Gull**, uncommon here, remained at Two Mile Run park for about a month. A very late **Turkey Vulture** was flying along the river valley 12/30. The **Short-eared Owl** which arrived 10/11 was about a month early; previous record was 11/7. This species did not remain for the winter as they have in the past. Too much snow? **Red-breasted Nuthatch** seemed to be very common this year. Mostly seen at feeders, with reports from many locations. A **Yellow-rumped Warbler** was in Oil City 12/29; one of only 3 winter records, the other 2 being CBC records. **Tree Sparrow** were few. A small flock of 6 **Brown-headed Cowbird** (all ♂) was seen 12/12. **C. Redpoll** finally! The only other record we have is more than 10 years ago at a feeder. They have been seen several times this quarter (more frequently in Jan. 1994).

Evening Grosbeak have been found mostly in small flocks, usually less than 10 birds.

Warren County

For the 5th consecutive winter, a ♂ **Wood Duck** joined the hundreds of **Mallard** that people feed along the river at Warren Hospital, and a ♂ **Green-winged Teal** joined for the 4th consecutive winter.

A **Mourning Dove** banded as an after-hatching year male on 7/24/85 was found dead 11/28/93 at the Warren banding location. It was at least 9 years old and had been recaptured there 6 summers from July to Sep. (T. Grisez).

The first **Evening Grosbeak** seen was along Tionesta Cr. at Saybrook (C&M Neel). Small flocks were noted from 10/15 through Oct. by A. Emery near Tidioute, J. Palmer at Hatch Run, the Neels, J. Schwartz at Irvine, Grisez at Warren, and the highest Oct. count, 27, by J. Schultz at Starbrick.

Westmoreland County

The **Tundra Swan** flight was about a week earlier than usual, peaking on 11/1 when flocks of 500+ were seen at both Ross Mt. Park and near Derry (*vide* B. Shaw). Another 500 were at Greenlick Dam in adjacent *Fayette Co.* on the same date (M&E Watko). A flock of 20 **Tree Swallow** at Donegal L. on 10/5 (R. Leberman) was exceptionally late for this inland locality.

A **Pine Warbler** frequented a bird feeder at W. Newton from early Dec. through Christmas (D. Koch)—a locality where the species has been known to winter in the past. Local birders shared in the state-wide northern finch invasion; there were lots of **Evening Grosbeak** and **Pine Siskin**, a scattering of **C. Redpoll**, and one report of **Red Crossbill**. At Powdermill we experienced the heaviest flight of **Purple Finch** since 1980, with 397 banded during the quarter; our **Black-capped Chickadee** flight was the best since 1985.

Wyoming County

Bill Reid writes that on Saturday, 10/23 along Rt. 29 about ½ mi. s. of Tunkhannock in Eaton Twp he saw what may have been a white-phase Gyrfalcon. However, the brief look he had at it was insufficient to be sure. Searches on subsequent days failed to relocate the bird.

York County

A **Snowy Egret** 10/16 at York Haven was our 1st Oct. record (D&L Heathcote). Also very late was a **Little Blue Heron** there 10/22-23 (A. Spiese, D&LH). The 1 blue-phase **Snow Goose** continues to stay with the **Canada Geese** at Long Arm Dam. It arrived about 5/19/93; no one knows what to do with it.

Rocky Ridge Hawk Watch highlights were 29 **Bald Eagle**, 1 **Rough-legged Hawk**, and 3 **Golden Eagle**.

CBC highlights: 29 **Red-headed Woodpecker** on 12/18 plus 1 on 12/19. Also 1 **E. Phoebe** and a **C. Yellowthroat** near Hanover. Best was 65 **C. Redpoll** at Pahagaco L. (AS, J. Dyer, C. Latterman). ♣

NAMC
COORDINATORS & PARTICIPANTS
NEEDED!

The third annual **North American Migration Count** will be held **May 14, 1994**. Last year, 29 counties in Pennsylvania participated. We would like to see that at least double this year.

For a description of last year's count, see Volume 7, Number 2, page 34 of ***Pennsylvania Birds***.

If you are interested in organizing your county to participate this year, or would like to participate as an observer, contact the state coordinator:

Alan Gregory
PO Box 571
Conyngham, PA 18219
(717)788-1425

Last year's participating counties included:

Adams	Delaware	Luzerne
Allegheny	Elk	Mifflin
Bedford	Fayette	Montgomery
Berks	Forest	Northampton
Blair	Franklin	Philadelphia
Bucks	Greene	Venango
Carbon	Huntingdon	Washington
Centre	Indiana	Wayne
Clearfield	Juniata	Westmoreland
Cumberland	Lawrence	

Rare and Unusual Bird Reports

(Species not expected or fewer than five counties reporting)

Pacific Loon - *Lancaster*: 1st Co. record (Jonathan Heller). See report elsewhere.

Red-necked Grebe - *Berks*: 2 on 10/17 (Matt Spence, Matt Wlasniewski) and 1 on 10/27 (Harold Lebo) at L. Ontelaunee; *Bucks*: 1 at Peace Valley Park 10/23 (August Mirabella); *Erie*: 10/21–11/7 at Presque Isle (Jerry McWilliams); *Lancaster*: 1 at Conowingo Pond 10/20 (Bob Schutsky); *Luzerne*: 1 at Forty Forty 12/16 (Rick Koval).

Eared Grebe - *Erie*: 1 from 11/14–30 at Presque Isle (J. McWilliams); *Lancaster*: 1st Co. record. Jason Horn discovered the first bird on the Conejohela Flats 10/2. It remained for more than 2 weeks. On 10/7, Heller and Schutsky found a second bird for only the 2nd Co. record.

Great Cormorant - *Philadelphia*: 2 at Tinicum 12/18.

American Bittern - *Centre*: 1 from 10/3-5 at Linden Hall (Katherine & Jennings Jones); *Indiana*: 1 at Yellow Creek SP 11/9 (Margaret Higbee, Greg Cook, Gloria Lamer, Linda Wagner); *Lancaster*: 1 at Washington Boro 10/7 (J. Heller, B. Schutsky); *Westmoreland*: 1 at Powdermill Nature Reserve 10/4 (Robert Leberman); *York*: 1 up to 10/31 at Spring Grove (Al Spiese).

Snowy Egret - *Delaware*: Present into October; *York*: 1 at York Haven 10/16 was late (Dan & Lori Heathcote).

Little Blue Heron - *York*: 1 at York Haven 10/23 was late (D&L Heathcote, A. Spiese).

Trumpeter Swan - *Indiana*: A tagged bird was seen from 11/16–27 at Yellow Creek SP (M. Higbee *et al.*) See *Notes from the Field* for more details.

Greater White-fronted Goose - *Bucks*: 1 at Peace Valley 12/13 (K. Reiker, S. Farbotnik).

Ross' Goose - *Lancaster*: 1 was found at Octoraro L. on the 12/19 Solanco CBC. This is a "first" for any Pa. CBC and, to the best of our knowledge, the 1st Dec. record for Pa. This bird kept company with more than 20,000 Snow Geese. Not satisfied with just 1 Ross' Goose, Schutsky picked out 2 birds the next day. Along with the Snow Geese, they remained through the end of the quarter.

Eurasian Wigeon - *Erie*: 1 at Presque Isle 11/5 (Barb Haas); *Lancaster*: 1 from 11/24+ in Drumore Twp. (B. Schutsky).

Greater Scaup - *Bucks*: 2 on 12/1 at Peace Valley (S. Farbotnik) and 2 on the S. Bucks CBC; *Erie*: present from 10/9+ at Presque Isle (J. McWilliams); *Indiana*: 1 at Timber L. 11/8 (G. Lamer) and 2 at Yellow Creek SP 11/20 (M. Higbee *et al.*); *Lancaster*: seen on 10/27.

Golden Eagle - *Bradford*: 1 on 10/28 near Tamarack Pond was a 1st Co. record.

Virginia Rail - *Bedford*: 1 on 10/7 in Bedford Valley (Janet Shaffer); *Bucks*: 1 with a broken leg wandered through several backyards in Chalfont from 8/1-11. It died on the 11th (Jane Burroughs); *Delaware*: 1 on 12/18 at Darby Creek (John Miller); *Lancaster*: 1 up to 10/7 at Washington Boro (J. Heller); *Philadelphia*: 1 on 12/18 at Tinicum.

Sora - *Lancaster*: 1 up to 10/24 at Bainbridge (Jerry Book,

Tom Garner).

Common Moorhen - *Bucks*: 1 on 10/27 at Silver L. (George Carmichael); *Philadelphia*: 2 up to 10/16 at Tinicum (Skip Conant).

Sandhill Crane - *Bucks*: 1 on 12/7 at Churchville (C. Stieber); *Butler*: the family of 3 from *Mercer/Lawrence* were seen flying over Wolf Creek Narrows on 11/12 (G. Wilhelm); *Mercer*: The trio was seen near Grove City College on 10/29 (Randy Stringer).

Black-bellied Plover - *Centre*: 1 on 10/30 (Ted Floyd) and 11/6 (Dorothy Bordner) at Bald Eagle SP; *Erie*: Present up to 10/29 at Presque Isle (J. McWilliams); *Lancaster*: present up to 10/31 at Marietta (J. Heller); *Mercer*: 2 at Shenango R. Res. 10/23 (R. Stringer); *York*: last seen 10/9.

Lesser Golden Plover - *Clarion*: 2 at Kahle L. 10/31 (Fred Crowley); *Cumberland*: 1 at Mud Level Rd. 10/5 (Don Henise); *Erie*: 1 at Presque Isle 10/11 (J. McWilliams); *Lancaster*: present up to 10/31 at Washington Boro (J. Book, T. Garner); *Montour*: a high of 85 was seen on 10/18 at the PP&L Montour Power Plant (Dan Brauning) and 2 were still there on 11/14 (Wes Egli).

Semipalmated Plover - *Erie*: Present up to 10/21 at Presque Isle (J. McWilliams); *Mercer*: 1 at Shenango R. Res. 10/16 (R. Stringer); *York*: last seen 10/7.

Solitary Sandpiper - *Bucks*: Last seen at Peace Valley Park 11/6 (Ron French); *Centre*: Last seen at Centre Furnace Pond 10/31 (Ted Floyd).

Ruddy Turnstone - *Erie*: 2 at Presque Isle 10/10 (J. McWilliams).

Red Knot - *Centre*: 1 at Bald Eagle SP 11/7 (Harry Henderson).

Sanderling - *Centre*: 1 at Bald Eagle SP 11/5 (T. Floyd, Joseph Zurovchak); *Erie*: present up to 11/11 at Presque Isle (J. McWilliams); *Mercer*: 1 at Shenango R. Res. 10/23 (R. Stringer); *Somerset*: 1 at L. Somerset 11/2-3 (Anthony Marich, Scott Bastian); *York*: last seen 10/1.

Semipalmated Sandpiper - *Erie*: Last seen 10/30 at Presque Isle (J. McWilliams).

Western Sandpiper - *Bucks*: 1 at Peace Valley 12/26 (Ken Kitson); *Centre*: 6 at Bald Eagle SP 10/30 (T. Floyd).

Least Sandpiper - *Indiana*: 1 on 10/31 and 2 on 11/1 at Yellow Creek SP (Clayton & G. Lamer); *Lancaster*: present up to 10/27 at Washington Boro (J. Book); *York*: last seen 10/29.

White-rumped Sandpiper - *Lancaster*: 1 at Washington Boro 10/10 (B. Schutsky *et al.*).

Baird's Sandpiper - *Mercer*: 1 at Shenango R. Res. 10/23 (R. Stringer).

Hudsonian Godwit - *Chester/Lancaster*: Although 2 were reportedly present from 10/11–18 at Octorara L. (S&D Farbotnik), the word on these birds did not get out very fast. Toward the end of their stay they were seen by J. Book and B. Schutsky.

Purple Sandpiper - *Erie*: 2 at Presque Isle 11/27 (J. McWilliams).

Dowitcher sp. - *York*: 15 seen at Brunner's I. 11/4 (John

- & Jean Prescott).
- Wilson's Phalarope** - *Erie*: 1 at Presque Isle 10/20 (J. McWilliams).
- Red-necked Phalarope** - *Bradford*: 1 at Tamarack Pond 10/28 was a 1st co. record (W. Reid); *Cambria*: 1 at Prince Gallitzin SP 11/9-10 (J. Salvetti, G. Lamer).
- Red Phalarope** - *Erie*: 1 at Presque Isle 10/22 (J. McWilliams); *Lancaster*: Don & Robyn Henise saw this bird on the Susquehanna R. from the Marietta Boat Launch on 10/31.
- Jaeger sp.** - *Erie*: A Jaeger (either Pomarine or Parasitic) was seen at Presque Isle 12/11 (J. McWilliams). The observation was too brief to be totally confident which species it was.
- Laughing Gull** - *Bucks*: 3 at Nockamixon SP 10/20 (S. Farbotnik); *Lancaster*: 1 at Safe Harbor 11/17 (J. Book).
- Little Gull** - *Erie*: 1 at Presque Isle 11/7 (J. McWilliams).
- Mew Gull** - *Bucks*: 1 seen on the S. Bucks CBC 12/18 (D. Allison, H. Rufe) would be the 2nd state record if accepted by PORC.
- Thayer's Gull** - *Erie*: 1 on 12/26 and 1/1 at Presque Isle (J. McWilliams).
- Iceland Gull** - *Bucks*: 4 on the S. Bucks CBC 12/18; *Erie*: 1 at Presque Isle 12/31 (J. McWilliams); *Lancaster*: 1 at Safe Harbor 12/28-31 (J. Heller).
- Lesser Black-backed Gull** - *Berks*: 1 at Blue Marsh L. 12/19 (Harold & Joan Silagy) and 1 at Reading 12/27 (Dean Kendall); *Bucks*: 16 on the S. Bucks CBC 12/18; *Erie*: 1 at Presque Isle 12/12 (J. McWilliams); *Lancaster*: 1 at Pinnacle Peak 10/9 and 4 at Safe Harbor 12/28-31 (J. Heller).
- Glaucous Gull** - *Bucks*: 4 on the S. Bucks CBC 12/18; *Erie*: 1 at Presque Isle 12/26 (J. McWilliams); *Lancaster*: 1 at Conowingo Pond 12/16 (Harold Morrin, B. Schutsky) and 1 at Safe Harbor 12/31 (J. Heller, R. Miller).
- Sabine's Gull** - *Cambria*: 1 at Prince Gallitzin SP 9/27-10/2 was seen by G. Lamer (ph.) and many others. It was a 1st Co. record and only the 8th state record.
- Black-legged Kittiwake** - *Montour*: 1 at the PP&L Montour Power Plant fly-ash basin 11/3-7. See report elsewhere for details.
- Common Tern** - *Erie*: 2 at Presque Isle 10/22 (J. McWilliams).
- Forster's Tern** - *Delaware*: Present into October; *Lancaster*: 1 up to 12/5 at Conowingo Pond was very late (B. Schutsky).
- Black Tern** - *Lancaster*: 1 at Washington Boro 10/16 was very late (J. Book).
- Black-billed Cuckoo** - *Montgomery*: 1 at Green Lane Res. 10/3 (Gary Freed, George Franchois); *York*: last seen 10/2 at Spring Valley County Park (Dave Kubitsky).
- Yellow-billed Cuckoo** - *Lancaster*: Last seen at Pinnacle Peak 10/9 (J. Heller);
- Snowy Owl** - *Erie*: 1 at Presque Isle 11/3 (J. McWilliams, Walt Shafer) and early Dec.; *Lancaster*: 1 at New Holland 11/19; *Potter*: 1 at Lent Hollow 12/15 (Jack Lent).
- Ruby-throated Hummingbird** - *Delaware*: 1 in Media 10/3 (Jim Lockyer); *Indiana*: 1 at Shelocta 10/2 (M. Higbee).
- Olive-sided Flycatcher** - *Delaware*: 1 at Ridley Creek SP 10/4 (N. Pulcinella).
- Yellow-bellied Flycatcher** - *Westmoreland*: 2 banded at Powdermill Nature Reserve 10/2 (Robert Leberman, Robert Mulvihill).
- Acadian Flycatcher** - *Westmoreland*: 1 banded at Powdermill Nature Reserve 10/6 (Robert Leberman, Robert Mulvihill).
- Alder Flycatcher** - *Lehigh*: 1 at Jordan Park 10/5 was a record late date for the Co. (Pauline Morris).
- Least Flycatcher** - *Centre*: 1 at Walnut Spring Park 10/2 was late (Ted Floyd); *Westmoreland*: 1 banded at Powdermill Nature Reserve 10/3 (Robert Leberman, Robert Mulvihill).
- Purple Martin** - *Cambria*: Last seen on 10/2 at Prince Gallitzin SP (Greg Cook, G. Lamer); *Philadelphia*: 1 at Rox-borough 10/8 (Fred Ulmer).
- Northern Rough-winged Swallow** - *Berks*: 1 at L. Ontelaunee 10/24 was very late (Matt Wlasniewski); *Lancaster*: last seen 10/3 at Washington Boro; *York*: last seen 10/1.
- Bank Swallow** - *Lancaster*: last seen 10/4 at Washington Boro (J. Heller, B. Schutsky); *York*: last seen 10/1.
- Cliff Swallow** - *Lancaster*: 1 at Washington Boro 10/10 was late.
- Sedge Wren** - *Lancaster*: 1 near Washington Boro 11/13 was the first Co. record since 1975 (J. Heller).
- Blue-gray Gnatcatcher** - *Berks*: 1 at District Twp 10/5 (Rudy Keller); *Bucks*: 1 at Peace Valley 10/3 (A. Mirabella) and 1 on the S. Bucks CBC 12/18; *Dauphin*: 1 at Blue Mt. 10/16 (Mark McConaughy); *Lancaster*: 1 up to 12/29 at Washington Boro (J. Heller, H. Morrin).
- Townsend's Solitaire** - *Butler*: 1 at Moraine SP 12/18 (G. Wilhelm *et al.*) could not be found the next day.
- Veery** - *Mercer*: 1 at Hermitage Area 10/22 (Marty McKay).
- Varied Thrush** - *Montgomery*: 1 at Ft. Washington SP 12/18 (B&N Murphy) was seen again on 12/19, but not after.
- Bohemian Waxwing** - *Allegheny*: 3 at Natrona Heights 10/27 (Paul Hess); *Berks*: 1 at Hawk Mt. 11/9,10 (Laurie Goodrich, Cathy Viverette); *Erie*: 1 at Roderick WMA 11/5 (Frank & Barb Haas) was present up to at least 11/30 (J. McWilliams). See detailed report elsewhere.
- Northern Shrike** - *Cambria*: 1 at St. Augustine 12/24 (Dave Gobert); *Centre*: 1 at Bald Eagle SP 12/31 (-Dorothy Bordner, Alice Fuller, Alison Norris); *Erie*: 1 at Presque Isle 11/6 (Dave Darney); *Warren*: 1 at Akeley 12/6 (Don Watts).
- Loggerhead Shrike** - *Adams*: Permanent Resident, 3 on 11/7 (loc. deleted) (AK,EK).
- White-eyed Vireo** - *Bucks*: Last seen at Peace Valley Park 10/9; *Westmoreland*: last 1 banded at Powdermill Nature Reserve 10/15 (Robert Leberman, Robert Mulvihill).
- Warbling Vireo** - *Lehigh*: 1 at Jordan Park 10/5 was a record late date for the Co. (P. Morris).
- Philadelphia Vireo** - *Bucks*: Last seen at Revere 10/1 (S. Farbotnik).
- Orange-crowned Warbler** - *Allegheny*: 1 at Harrison

- Hills Park 10/16 (P. Hess); *Delaware*: 1 at Ridley Creek SP 10/4 (N. Pulcinella); *Erie*: 1 on 10/2 (Russ States) and 1 on 11/6 beat previous late date by 14 days (F&B Haas) at Presque Isle; *Lancaster*: 1 at Middle Creek WMA 10/8 (J. Horn).
- Northern Parula** - *Adams*: 4 at Warbler Woods 10/1 (A&E Kennell); *Cumberland*: 1 at Shippensburg Univ. 10/5 (D. Henise); *Dauphin*: Last seen 10/10 (Grace Randolph); *Venango*: 1 on 11/7 is very late; *York*: last seen 10/1.
- Chesnut-sided Warbler** - *Berks*: 1 at Hawk Mountain 10/1 (C. Viverette); *Centre*: 1 at Scotia Barrens 10/1 (John Peplinski); *Delaware*: 1 on 10/1-5 (N. Pulcinella); *Mercer*: 1 at Hermitage Area 10/3 (M. McKay).
- Blackburnian Warbler** - *Berks*: Last seen 10/9 at Hawk Mountain (C. Viverette); *Dauphin*: Last seen 10/10 at Blue Mt. (M. McConaughy); *York*: last seen 10/3.
- Yellow-throated Warbler** - *Adams*: 1 at Warbler Woods 10/2 (A&E Kennell).
- Prairie Warbler** - *Allegheny*: 1 at Harrison Hills Park 10/3 (P. Hess); *York*: 1 at Wrightsville 10/8 was late (Jack & Lil Downs).
- Bay-breasted Warbler** - *Adams*: 7 at Warbler Woods 10/3 (A&E Kennell); *Allegheny*: 3 at Harrison Hills Park 10/3 (P. Hess); *Cambria*: 2 at Patton 10/3 (D. Gobert); *Centre*: 1 at Black Moshannon SP 10/7 (J&B Peplinski); *Erie*: last seen at Presque Isle 10/2 (J. McWilliams).
- Black-and-white Warbler** - *Allegheny*: 1 at Harrison Hills Park 10/3 (P. Hess); *Berks*: last seen at Leesport 10/3 (D. Kendall); *Bucks*: Last seen at Peace Valley Park 10/9; *York*: last seen 10/2.
- American Redstart** - *Adams*: 2 at Warbler Woods 10/4 (A&E Kennell); *Berks*: last seen at Leesport 10/10 (D. Kendall); *Bucks*: Last seen at Peace Valley Park 10/8; *Cumberland*: 1 at Shippensburg Univ. 10/7 (D. Henise).
- Ovenbird** - *Adams*: 1 at Warbler Woods 10/2 (A&E Kennell); *Philadelphia*: 1 at Carpenter's Woods 10/4 (Erica Brendel); *Westmoreland*: 1 banded at Powdermill Nature Reserve 10/2 (Robert Leberman, Robert Mulvihill); *York*: last seen 10/2.
- Northern Waterthrush** - *Allegheny*: 1 at Harrison Hills Park 10/16 was late (P. Hess); *Monroe*: 1 at Monroe L. 11/1 was late (Eric Sullivan).
- Connecticut Warbler** - *Berks*: last seen in Pike Twp 10/3 (R. Keller); *Centre*: 1 at Walnut Springs Park 10/2 (T. Floyd); *Dauphin*: Last seen at Blue Mt. 10/10 (M. McConaughy).
- Mourning Warbler** - *Berks*: last seen in Pike Twp 10/9 (R. Keller); *Huntingdon*: 1 at Water Street 10/9 (J&B Peplinski).
- Wilson's Warbler** - *Berks*: last seen at Leesport 10/6 (D. Kendall); *Potter*: 1 at Hebron 10/3 (David Hauber); *Westmoreland*: last 1 banded at Powdermill Nature Reserve 10/10 (Robert Leberman, Robert Mulvihill).
- Rose-breasted Grosbeak** - *Greene*: 1 at Bell's Farm 10/1 (Ralph Bell); *Westmoreland*: last 1 banded at Powdermill Nature Reserve 10/13 (Robert Leberman, Robert Mulvihill); *York*: 1 at Spring Valley County Park 10/22 was very late (D. Kubitsky).
- Indigo Bunting** - *Bucks*: Last seen at Chalfont 10/13 (R. French); *Cumberland*: 1 at Kuhn L. 10/5 (D. Henise); *Lancaster*: last seen at Mt. Joy 10/12 (J. Heller); *Westmoreland*: last 1 banded at Powdermill Nature Reserve 10/10 (Robert Leberman, Robert Mulvihill); *York*: 1 at Codorus SP 10/14 was late.
- Dickcissel** - *Venango*: 1st Co. record. An ad. ♀, showing reddish in the wings and a very distinct yellow throat and breast, was found feeding with a flock of **House Sparrow** near the door of a barn. Seen on 2 successive weekends, and since then the cold weather has driven the House Sparrows (and hopefully the Dickcissel) into the barn where it is very dark and the bird has not been relocated.
- Clay-colored Sparrow** - *Lancaster*: 1 was seen in a mixed flock of sparrows near Churchtown 10/3 (F&B Haas).
- Grasshopper Sparrow** - *Cumberland*: 1 at Mud Level Rd. 10/8 (D. Henise).
- LeConte's Sparrow** - *Lancaster*: 1st Co. record. 1 bird was found on an island in the Susquehanna R. at Bainbridge 10/24 (ph. Eric Witmer). Details in the next issue.
- Sharp-tailed Sparrow** - *Lancaster*: Once again this species showed up in good numbers. Book, Garner, and E. Witmer recorded a peak count of 6 sparrows at Bainbridge on 10/10; as well as 5 sparrows on 10/16. At Bainbridge, the 5 had dwindled to 1 by 10/24.
- Yellow-headed Blackbird** - *Lancaster*: 2 ♀♀ were found on the Solanco CBC 12/19 (B. Haas; R. Miller).
- Brewer's Blackbird** - *Lancaster*: 3 of this species were reported from the Solanco CBC 12/19 (Deuane Hoffman *et al.*).
- Northern Oriole** - *Delaware*: 1 at Swarthmore 10/8 (Helen McWilliams); *Lancaster*: present into Dec. at Ephrata; *York*: last seen on 10/1.
- Pine Grosbeak** - *Bradford*: 3 on 12/3 at SGL 219 (Jim Hoyson); *Indiana*: 1 at Indiana 12/27 (Jean Bobella).
- Red Crossbill** - *Carbon*: 2 near Weatherly 11/30 (J. Horn); *Huntingdon*: 2 in Nov. at Piney Ridge; *Westmoreland*: reported by Don Koch in West Newton (no dates); *Wyoming*: 8 at Monroe Twp. 12/18 (B. Reid).
- White-winged Crossbill** - *Berks*: 2 at Hawk Mountain 10/3 (C. Viverette); *Centre*: 3 at Scotia Barrens 12/9 (T. Floyd) and 50 at Black Moshannon SP 12/24 (H. Henderson); *Elk*: 1 at a feeder (see ph.) at Drumond 10/26-27 (George Sager); *Huntingdon*: 20 at Stone Valley L. 12/15 (Mike McCarthy); *Potter*: 2 at Millport 12/28 (Jim Wood). ♣

NORTHERN HAWK OWL PRINT

In commemoration of the **Northern Hawk Owl** experience in Wayne County in February 1991, we are making available signed and numbered (500) limited edition prints of the Northern Hawk Owl by Michael McNelly as seen on the winter 1991 cover. These fine black-and-white prints are 15" x 15" and are printed on 80-lb acid-free, archival paper.

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COUNTY REPORTS - OCTOBER THROUGH DECEMBER 1993

	ADAMS	ALLEGHENY	ARMSTRONG	BEDFORD	BERKS	BLAIR	BRADFORD	BUCKS	BUTLER	CAMBRIA
LOON, RED-THROATED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12/18*	-
COMMON	11/19	11/8	11/7(2)-27	-	10/31(25)-12/2	-	-	-11/18(5)	11/4(19)-12/26	A-10/21(83)
GREBE, PIED-BILLED	-	12/25-	-	10/29(13)	A	-	10/21-30(2)	-12/19(3)	10/16-11/11(5)-12/26	-11/19(8)-23
HORNED	11/19(3)	-	-	-	10/17-11/21	-	-	-12/18(24)	11/14-12/18(L)	11/23(8)
CORMORANT, DOUBLE-CRESTED	-	12/1-	-	-	-10/23(150)-12/19	-	-	10/28-11/19	-	10/29
HERON, GREAT BLUE	-	10/16-12/28(6)	-10/14(5)-11/27	R-10/29(4)	A-12/19(33)	A	P	R	A-(L)	A
EGRET, GREAT	-	-	-	-	-11/14	-	-	-	-	-
HERON, GREEN-BACKED	-	-	-	-	-11/11L	-	-	-	-	-
NIGHT-HERON, BLACK-CROWNED	-	-	-	-	-OCT	-	-	-12/18	-	-
SWAN, TUNDRA	12/17	11/1(30)-12/28	10/29-11/7(31)	10/29-11/7(31)	10/29-11/21(400)-12/28	11/12	-	11/9(4)-12/18	11/1(150)-12/26	11/4-12/9(6)
MUTE	-	12/28-	-	-	-12/26(2)	-	-	R	-	-
GOOSE, SNOW	12/17	-	-	-	10/10-11/26(121)-	-	-	10/26-	-	10/4
BRANT	-	-	-	-	10/2-31(250-300)-12/19	10/14(4)-19	10/29-12/31	-	-	-
GOOSE, CANADA	-	R	R-10/10(124)	R-12/23(33)	R	R	A-(500)	R	R	R
DUCK, WOOD	-	10/11-24(15)	-11/2(2)	10/14(3)	-	A	P	R	-12/18	-10/21(8)
TEAL, GREEN-WINGED	-	12/14-	-	11/14(7)	-12/26(2)	-	10/21(12)-30	-10/3(25)-	-	-11/2(3)
DUCK, AMERICAN BLACK	-	10/27-28(21)	-	10/29-11/21(22)	A-12/19(390)	-	A-12/15(150)	R	11/11-12/18(53)	P
MALLARD	-	R	A-10/24(100+)	R-10/29(72)	A	R	A-12/15(800)	R	R	R
PINTAIL, NORTHERN	-	DEC(2)	-	-	A	-	10/29-11/17(2)	11/27	-	-
TEAL, BLUE-WINGED	-	-	10/31	-	-	-	-	-	-10/24(3)	-
SHOVELER, NORTHERN	-	-	-	-	11/21(2)	-	10/29-11/17(6)	12/11(7)-19	-	-
GADWALL	11/30	DEC	11/15(3)	-	A-12/26(32)	-	10/13-12/18(21)-	11/4-20(7)-12/18	11/9(3)	11/9(3)
WIGEON, AMERICAN	-	12/8-	-	-	A-12/26(51)	-	10/14-30(15)-12/15	11/4-11(3L)-18	10/21(2)	-
CANVASBACK	11/30	12/28-	-	-	11/13-12/12(8)	-	-	12/1-	12/26(3)	-
REDHEAD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12/24	-	-
DUCK, RING-NECKED	11/19(20)	11/25-	10/31(18)-11/2	-	12/26(3)	-	-	12/18(86)	12/18(14L)	10/26(8)
SCAUP, LESSER	-	-	10/31(2)	-	12/26	-	10/28(2)	10/21-	11/4(40)-12/26	11/19(10)
OLDSQUAW	11/19	-	-	-	10/27	-	11/17	10/27(4)-12/3	11/20-12/19(14)	11/12,12/9
SCOTER, BLACK	-	-	10/25	-	10/27(11)-11/20	-	-	10/23-11/19	-	-
SURF	-	-	10/25(7)	-	10/31(3)	-	-	-	11/4(8)	10/21(6)
WHITE-WINGED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10/15-11/19	11/4	-
GOLDENEYE, COMMON	-	12/28-28(14)	11/7	-	-12/19(2)	-	12/15	10/14(3)-	12/18(2)-19	11/12(8)-12/9
BUFFLEHEAD	12/14(2)	12/28(5)-	10/31(65)-11/7	11/7-12/21(3)	10/23-31(18)-12/28	-	10/28-11/17(3)	10/14(2)-	11/4-18(150)-12/26	11/12(14)
MERGANSER, HOODED	11/19(4)	12/14-15(4)	10/31-11/7(26)-27	-	11/3(8)-12/26	-	10/28-30(5)-11/17	10/14-12/19(42)	11/4-18(150H)-12/26	11/12(16)-12/23
COMMON	-	12/31	11/7(3)	-	12/14(170)	-	R-11/17(180)	R	11/20-12/18(2)	12/3(2)
RED-BREASTED	-	-	11/7	10/29(3)	11/25-12/28(12)	-	-	12/18(2)	-12/18(7L)	11/19(7)
DUCK, RUDDY	-	11/19	-	-	10/27(10)-12/19	-	10/14-30(4)-11/12	10/3-12/18(66)	11/4-18(143H)-12/26	10/21-11/4(7)
VULTURE, BLACK	-	-10/30	P	R-10/18(63)	-11/13(30)-12/13	-	-	R	-	-
TURKEY	-	-11/11L	-	-	A-10/19(23)	-12/20(5)	-	R	-	-11/4
OSPREY	-	-	-	-	-11/11	-	-	R	-	-10/2
EAGLE, BALD	-	-	-	-	A-10/5(3)	-	-	10/29-11/19(2)-12/13	P-(3)	11/9-10
HARRIER, NORTHERN	-	-	11/19	-	A-11/2(25)	-	-	11/22-12/18	10/3	-
HAWK, SHARP-SHINNED	-	10/15(2)-12/29	R	11/29-12/9(3)-28	A-10/22(441)	R	A	R	11/14-12/18	R
COOPER'S	-	A-10/16(2)	R	11/9-12/26	A-10/3(46)	R	A	R	R-(L)	R
GOSHAWK, NORTHERN	-	-10/22	-	-	10/13-11/7(13)-12/26	R	12/27	12/13	-	-
HAWK, RED-SHOULDERED	-	12/28(3)	11/5	10/29	A-11/2(43)	-	-	11/16-12/19(2)	A	A
BROAD-WINGED	-	-	-	-	-10/13	-	-	-	-	-
RED-TAILED	-	R	R	R-10/28(4)	R-11/7(619)	R	R-12/27(29)	R	R-(L)	R
ROUGH-LEGGED	-	-	-	-	11/1-	-	11/22	-	-	-
EAGLE, GOLDEN	-	-	-	-	10/2-11/7(9)-12/13	-	10/28*	-	-	-
KESTREL, AMERICAN	-	R	R	R-12/22(3)	R-10/3(126)	R	R	R	R-(L)	R
MERLIN	-	10/19	-	-	10/1-9(9)-11/16	-	-	10/3-11/25	-	-
FALCON, PEREGRINE	-	A(2)	-	-	10/1(6)-27	-	-	10/8-12/21(2)	-	-
BOBWHITE, NORTHERN	-	-	-	-	-	-	12/27*	R	-	-
COOT, AMERICAN	11/30(2)	11/13-12/28(2)	-	10/29(71)	-10/27(59)-12/19	-	-	10/3-	10/16-11/11(275)-12/26	11/4(18)-19
KILLDEER	-	A	-10/11(15)	-	R	-11/11	-10/30	A	-12/18	-10/31(100+)-11/10
YELLOWLEGS, GREATER	-	-	-11/7	-	10/24-11/11(10)-14	-	10/18	10/3-23	-10/24(4)-11/11L	10/2(6)

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	ADAMS	ALLEGHENY	ARMSTRONG	BEDFORD	BERKS	BLAIR	BRADFORD	BUCKS	BUTLER	CAMBRIA
LESSER SANDPIPER, SPOTTED SANDPIPER, PECTORAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-10/24(2)	-
DUNLIN	-	-	10/14(4)	-	11/14L	-	-	-	-	10/4
SNIFE, COMMON	-	-	-	-	10/10(3)	-	-	-	-	-
WOODCOCK, AMERICAN	-	-	-	-	A	-	10/17(3)	10/12-12/31	12/18L(2)	-
GULL, BONAPARTE'S	-	-	-11/13	10/29-11/6(4)	-10/28(25)*	-	-11/19L	10/9-11/2(2)	-10/25	-10/31(2)
RING-BILLED HERRING	A	A	A-10/31(23)	-	11/10(2)	-	10/28(2)-	10/30-12/4(5)	11/14-12/18(3)	11/12
GREAT BLACK-BACKED OWL, BARN BARRED	-	A-12/31(28H)	-	-	A-12/19(1430)* A-12/22(600+)	-	11/17-	A	A-12/18(84)	A
LONG-EARED SHORT-EARED NORTHERN SAW-WHET	-	-	R	R	12/5-22(7)-26	-	-	A-12/18(10,110)	-	-
NIGHTHAWK, COMMON	-	-	R	R	R	R	-	-	-	R
SWIFT, CHIMNEY	-	-	-	-	12/19	-	-	12/29-30	12/5*	-
WOODPECKER, RED-HEADED	A	-10/7L(5)	-	-	12/19	-	-	-	12/18*	-
SAPSUCKER, YELLOW-BELLIED	A	-10/7(26)	-	10/14	12/19	12/5	-	R	-	-
FLICKER, NORTHERN	A	10/3-	11/9	11/7*-12/30	-	-	-	-	-	-
WOOD-PEWEE, EASTERN	R	R	-12/14(2)	R	A-12/26(13)	R	-	10/6-12/5	10/16	A-10/21(7)
PHOEBE, EASTERN	-	-10/10(5H)-28L	-	-	A-12/19(78)	R	R	R	A	-
LARK, HORNED	-	-	-	-	-12/26	A	-	-10/1	-10/13L	-10/29
SWALLOW, TREE	-	-	-	-	A-12/28(559)	A	A-12/27(375)	12/19-22(200)	12/18(35)	R-12/24(300+)
CROW, FISH	-	-	-	-	-10/8(2)	-	-10/14(2)	-12/1L	-	P
RAVEN, COMMON	-	-	-	-	-10/27L*	-	-	-	-	-10/21
CHICKADEE, BLACK-CAPPED	A	R	R	R	A-11/7(35)	R	-	10/23-12/18(278)	-	10/2
CAROLINA NUTHATCH, RED-BREADED	R	R	R	R	10/18(15H)-12/14	R	R	R	R	R
GREEPER, BROWN	A	A-10/4(3)	10/8-12/14(5)	10/29	R-12/19(454)*	R	-	R	12/18	10/22
WREN, HOUSE	-	-10/16L	-	-	R*	10/20-	P	A	A-(H)	-
WINTER MARSH	10/22(2)	10/11(2)	-	-	12/19(21)	R	R	A	A-12/18(5)	A
KINGLET, GOLDEN-CROWNED	10/27(14)-	10/16-24	-	-	12/19L*	-10/16	-	A	-	-
RUBY-CROWNED	10/9(7)-	10/3(8)-	A	10/16(5)-27	A-10/15(5)	A	-	A	10/9	-
THRUSH, GRAY-CHEEKED	-	-10/11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SWAINSON'S HERMIT	10/29(2)	-10/10	-	-	-	10/14	-	10/10	-	-
ROBIN, AMERICAN	P	A-12/29(150)	A	-	A	10/14(2)-17	-	A	10/10-12/18(2)	10/16(2)
CATBIRD, GRAY	-	-10/11	-	-	-10/8(2)	-	-	-	-	-
PIPIT, AMERICAN	-	-	-	-	A	-12/20(26)	P	R	R-10/29(400+)	A-11/10(300+)
VIREO, SOLITARY	-10/16(8)	-10/11(3)	-	-	A-12/19(4)	-10/17	-	-10/29(5)-11/14L	-	-
RED-EYED	-10/9(3)	-	-	-	11/14(124+)	-	-	10/19-23	-10/16	10/31-11/2(35)
WARBLER, TENNESSEE	-	-10/10	-	-	-10/17	-11/7(6)	-	-10/23	-10/9	-10/3
NASHVILLE	-	-10/3	-	-	-	-	-	-10/9	-	-
MAGNOLIA	-	-10/3(3)	-	-	-10/9(2)	-	-	-10/9	-	-
CAPE MAY	-	-	-	-	-10/9(3)	-	-	-10/9	-12/5L*	-
BLACK-THROATED BLUE	10/1(3)	-10/3	-	-	-10/10	-10/4(2)	-	-10/9	-	-
YELLOW-RUMPED	-	10/9(60)-27	-	10/4(2)-5	-10/10	-11/4	P	A	-11/4(30)	-10/1(21)-11/9
BLACK-THROATED GREEN	-10/9(7)-14	-10/3(3)	-	-	-10/19	-10/3	-	-10/9	-	-10/3
PINE PALM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-12/21	-	-
BLACKPOILL	-	-10/3	-	-	-10/9	10/1	-	-10/23	-	-10/4
YELLOWTHROAT, COMMON	-	-10/20L	-	-	-10/3(5)-9	-	-	-10/9	-	-
TANAGER, SCARLET	-	-	-	-	-11/14-12/26L	-	-	-12/19	-10/10	-
	-	-	-	-	-10/10	-	-	-	-	-

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	ADAMS	ALLEGHENY	ARMSTRONG	BEDFORD	BERKS	BLAIR	BRADFORD	BUCKS	BUTLER	CAMBRIA
TOWHEE, RUFOUS-SIDED	-	-10/21	-	R	-12/26	-11/23	-10/14	-	-	-
SPARROW, AMERICAN TREE	-	11/25-28(4)-	11/19(16)-	12/22-24	OCT-12/26(534)-	11/8(8)-	12/27(223)-	11/13-12/28(32)-	11/7-12/18(28L)	11/9(6)-
CHIPPING	-	-10/18(6)-11/2	-12/14	-10/31	-10/28	-	-	-11/10	-10/16(L)	-
FIELD	A	-10/24(8)	-	-	A	A	-	R	-12/18	-
VESPER	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-10/21(2)
SAVANNAH	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	10/19(6)-12/19	-	-10/21(2)
FOX	P	-	-	11/4-11(2)	11/6-12/26(4)	10/26-11/12	-	11/4-12/26(2)	-	11/9(8)
LINCOLN'S	-	-	-	-	10/3-10-11/14	10/14	-	10/1-12/18	-	-
SWAMP	-	-	-	-	A	10/2(20)-	10/31-	A	A(L)	A
WHITE-THROATED	P	A-10/11(65)	A	10/16-27(4)-11/13	A	10/2(20)-	10/18(6)-27	10/10(3)-	10/16(6)	-
WHITE-CROWNED	P	10/14-23	-	10/16(4)	10/3-	10/4(7)-	-	10/6-	A(L)	-
JUNCO, DARK-EYED	P	10/10-23(20)-	A	10/11-12/23(115)	A	10/4(7)-	R	10/6-	A(L)	10/21(4)-
LONGSPUR, LAPLAND	-	-	-	-	11/13(3)-	-	-	-	-	11/1(2)-
BUNTING, SNOW	-	10/26(10)	11/7	-	10/19(80)-	-	12/27(8)	10/27-12/4	-	12/22-24
BLACKBIRD, RED-WINGED	-	-10/24(20)-11/3	P	11/20	A	-	P	-10/24(300+)-12/18	-	P
MEADOWLARK, EASTERN	A	-11/15	P	-	A-12/24(50)	-	-10/7(3)	-12/26(22)	-12/18	-10/5(5)
BLACKBIRD, RUSTY	-	10/11-16	11/21	-	10/28(150)-12/4	-	-	10/16(60)-11/14	10/16(60)-11/14	10/26(400)
GRACKLE, COMMON	P	A-10/27(1000)	P	R	P	-	-12/27	-	-10/24(400+)-12/18	P
COWBIRD, BROWN-HEADED	-	-11/22(3)	P	R	P	-	P	-12/18	-	-10/21(60)
FINCH, PURPLE	P	10/3-16(3)-11/1	P	10/10-11/2(2)-14	-10/6(53)-12/19	11/10(2)-	P	11/6(30+)	10/10-NOV(19)-12/18	A
REDPOLL, COMMON	-	12/28-28(4)	-	-	11/1-	-	-	10/19-	11/12(30)-	N12/24-29(175)-
SISKIN, PINE	-	10/29-11/20(6)-	10/29	10/18(5)-11/22	-A-12/26(42)	-	10/7(23)-	10/19-	OCT(20)-11/18	10/22(18)
GROSBEAK, EVENING	-	10/26(25)	10/18-28(20)-11/8	10/24-12/31(14)	10/18(89)-12/26	11/1-	10/18-12/27(95)-	10/19(50+)-1/6	10/16-29(59)-12/18	11/3-4(50)

	CARBON	CENTRE	CHESTER	CLARION	CLINTON	COLUMBIA	CUMBERLAND	DAUPHIN	DELAWARE	ELK
LOON, RED-THROATED	11/29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COMMON	P	10/30(43)-11/6	12/26(2)	-	-10/31(2)-12/14	-	-	P	10/31	11/28
GREBE, PIED-BILLED	P	10/3-11/5	10/16(12/26(5)	-	10/2-11/9(4)-12/5	-10/11(4)	10/23(5)-12/18	A	10/7-31(4)-12/15	-
HORNED	-	-	-	10/30(2)-11/5	-	-	-	-	-	-
CORMORANT, DOUBLE-CRESTED	-	-	10/16(2)	11/5(2)	-	-	R	-10/14(3)	-	-
HERON, GREAT BLUE	P	A	A-12/18(21)	-11/9(2)-12/18	A	a	R	A	A	P
EGRET, GREAT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-12/2	-10/23	P	-
HERON, GREEN-BACKED	P	-	-	-	-	-	-10/26	-	-	-
NIGHT-HERON, BLACK-CROWNED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-10/4	-	R	-
SWAN, TUNDRA	-	10/30-11/6(212)-12/25	11/16(28)-12/26	10/12-11/6(40+)-28	-	-	-12/18(4)	P	11/14(43)	-
MUTE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-
GOOSE, SNOW	-	-	10/18-11/18(500+)-12/18	10/10(2)	-	-	-	12/19-24	10/16-12/18(14)-	-
BRANT	-	11/18(4)	-	-	-	10/31-11/6	-	-	10/31-11/6	-
GOOSE, CANADA	R	-NOV	R	R-10/23(300+)	R	R-12/29(400)	R	R	R	P
DUCK, WOOD	P	-12/19	-	-10/23(4)	P	-	-10/23(6)-12/18	-11/21	-10/10(150+)-11/13	P
TEAL, GREEN-WINGED	P	-11/20(10)-12/19	-	-	-	-	-12/18(10)	P-11/11(5)	A	-
DUCK, AMERICAN BLACK	P	A-10/30(305)	12/18(23)-26	11/23(16)	10/18-	A-11/18(25)	A	R-11/11(10)	R	-
MALLARD	R	A	R-10/10(14)	R	R	A-11/3(300)	R	R	R	P
PINTAIL, NORTHERN	P	-	-	-	-	12/18(2)	11/24-12/18(3)-	-10/31	A	-
TEAL, BLUE-WINGED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-10/18	P	-	-
SHOVELER, NORTHERN	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	-
GADWALL	P	11/6-18	-	-	11/11	-	10/5-12/18(78H)-	-12/18(3)	-	-
WIGEON, AMERICAN	P	-	-	-	-	-10/13(5)-11/8	11/7-12/18(61)-	P-10/24(3)	-	-
CANVASBACK	P	-	-	-	-	12/18	-	-	-	-
REDHEAD	-	-	12/26	-	-	12/18(3)	-	-	-	-
DUCK, RING-NECKED	P	10/30(43)-11/6	12/18(18)-26	-	-	10/11-13(8)-29	10/5(3)-21	P	10/20(4)-12/15	-
SCAUP, LESSER	P	10/30(49)	-	11/9(33)-12/12	-	-	-	-	-	-
OLDSQUAW	10/21(8)	12/19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SCOTER, BLACK	10/30-11/13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SURF	10/31(2)-11/13	-	-	10/10-12	-	-	-	-	-	-

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	CARBON	CENTRE	CHESTER	CLARION	CLINTON	COLUMBIA	CUMBERLAND	DAUPHIN	DELAWARE	ELK
GOLDENEYE, COMMON	11/20(4)	12/19	12/18-26(4)	11/28(11)-12/5	11/10-	-	12/18(119)	10/31-12/18(59)-	11/23-12/18	-
BUFFLEHEAD	11/14(3)	10/30(290)	12/22-26(4)	10/13-11/5(52)-7	-	11/6(6)-8	12/18(92)	11/7-12/18(64)-	10/31(6)-	10/30(17)-11/8
MERGANSER, HOODED	-	-	12/18(6)-26	-	-	-	12/18(35)	10/31-12/30(13)-	11/28(8)-12/18	-
COMMON	11/20(4)	10/30(236)	12/26(9)	12/30(9)	R	A-(10+)	12/18(19)	P	12/9-18(24)-	-11/21(7)
RED-BREASTED DUCK, RUDDY	-	-	-	11/9-16(11)	-	-	-	-	-	-
VULTURE, BLACK	-	OCT	12/22-26	10/12(10)	-	11/2(2)	-	-	10/7-31(20)-12/18	-
TURKEY OSPREY	P	-12/19	R	-10/29(4)	-11/6	-	12/18(9H)	-10/23(5)	A-12(8(9))	-10/5(7)
EAGLE, BALD	P	OCT	-	-	-	-	-	P	R	-10/17
HARRIER, NORTHERN	P	12/31(3)	-	-	-	-	-	10/11-24	10/19-11/6	-
HAWK, SHARP-SHINNED	R	A	R-12/18(9)	R-12/18(3)	10/2-	A	10/4(2)-	A-10/16(11)	11/28	-
COOPER'S	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	A-10/9(76)	A	R
GOSHAWK, NORTHERN	P	-	R	-	-	A	R	A-10/9(11)	A	R
HAWK, RED-SHOULDERED	P	-	12/18(2)	-OCT(5)	-	-	10/24(2)-12/18	-	11/18	-11/21
BROAD-WINGED	P	-	R	R-12/18(24)	R	R	R	-10/13(2)	R	R
RED-TAILED	R	OCT-	-	-	-	(L)	12/18(2)	R-10/24(46)	R	R
ROUGH-LEGGED	P	11/6(99)	-	-	-	-	-	12/13*	-	-
EAGLE, GOLDEN	R	R	R	R-12/18(11)	A	R	R	10/22(2)-24*	10/10	-
KESTREL, AMERICAN	P	10/29	-	-	-	-	-	10/22-24*	R	-
MERLIN	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	10/9*	R	-
FALCON, PEREGRINE	P	-	R	-	-	-	R	R	-	R
BOBWHITE, NORTHERN	C	-12/31	12/26(146)	-	-	-	-	R	-	R
COOT, AMERICAN	R	A	12/18(18)-26	-10/26(28)-11/1	P	10/11-11/10(7)	A	10/13-11/13(200±)-	10/20-12/9(20)-18	11/2(4)
KILLDEER	-	10/7(3)-11/6	-	-	-	-	-	P	R	-10/14(60)
YELLOWLEGS, GREATER	-	-10/10	-	-	-	-	-	P-OCT	P	-
LESSER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-11/6	P-OCT	P	-
SANDPIPER, SPOTTED	-	10/7(20)-11/6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-10/10	-
SANDPIPER, PECTORAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DUNLIN	-	10/10-11/6(66)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SNIFE, COMMON	-	-12/19(4)	10/28-12/22(10)	10/26	-	-	12/31(2)	P-12/18	-	-
WOODCOCK, AMERICAN	-	-OCT	-	-	-	-	-	P	-12/19	-
GULL, BONAPARTE'S	12/20	-	12/26	-	-	-	10/17(14)	-	10/31(6)-12/18	-
RING-BILLED	A	10/30(65)-12/19	12/18(346)-26	10/30-12/5(58)	11/8	A	A	A	A	11/25(7)
HERRING	P	10/30(8)	12/18(3)-26	-	-12/18	A	A	A	A	-
GREAT BLACK-BACKED	-	-	-	-	-	P-DEC	A	A	A	-
OWL, BARN	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	R	R	-
BARRED	11/30	R	-	R	R	R-12/19(2)	R	R	R	R
LONG-EARED	-	-	P-DEC	-	-	-	-	11/28(9)-*	-	-
SHORT-EARED	-	-	P-DEC	10/10-12/12(6)-28*	-	P-DEC	123-	-	-	-
NORTHERN SAW-WHET	12/11	R-12/31(5)	-	11/3	-	-	-	-	-	R
NIGHTHAWK, COMMON	-	-10/8(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-10/9(2)	-
SWIFT, CHIMNEY	-	-10/2(5)	-	-	-	-	-10/4	-	-10/20	-
WOODPECKER, RED-HEADED	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	11/18-19	-
SAPSUCKER, YELLOW-BELLIED	P	12/4	12/18(15)	-	-	-	A	A	10/4-	-
FLICKER, NORTHERN	R	A	12/18(66)	R-12/18(3)	-11/3	A	A	A	R	-
WOOD-PEWEE, EASTERN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-10/5	-10/9	-	-
PHOEBE, EASTERN	P	-10/8	-	-10/9	-	-10/17	-10/23	P-OCT	-12/15	-11/2
LARK, HORNED	P	A	12/22(150)	R-10/31(29)	10/28-	A	-	-12/28(200±)	-	R
SWALLOW, TREE	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-
BARN	-	-	-	-10/11L	-	-	-10/4	-	P	-
CROW, FISH	-	10/21(400)-	A	-	-10/14	A	R	R	R	-
RAVEN, COMMON	11/14	R	-	-	R	R	R	11/7	-	R
CHICKADEE, BLACK-CAPPED	R	R	-	R	R	R	R	10/5(4)-	-	R
CAROLINA	-	-	R	-	-	-	R	R	R	-
NUTHATCH, RED-BREASTED	P	R	10/14-12/18(5)	12/18(8)	-	A	10/23(2)-	10/11-	A	10/5-11/25
CREEPER, BROWN	R	A	12/18(8)-26	R	P	A	R	R	10/5-	R

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	CARBON	CENTRE	CHESTER	CLARION	CLINTON	COLUMBIA	CUMBERLAND	DAUPHIN	DELAWARE	ELK
WREN, HOUSE	-	-	-	-	-	-12/19	-10/8	-10/11	-	-10/2
WINTER	A-11/2(10)	12/26	11/8-12/18	11/8	-	-11/28	10/5-	10/10-23(2)-	11/6-12/30(2)-	-
MARSH	10/16	-	-	-	-	-	10/5-	10/15	10/23	-
KINGLET, GOLDEN-CROWNED	P	A	A-12/18(20)	A(L)	-	A(L)	10/7-	10/2-15(4)-	P	-
RUBY-CROWNED	P	A	10/2-10(5)-11/4	A	-	A	10/5	10/2-16(20)-	10/4-	10/5(2)
THRUSH, GRAY-CHEEKED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SWAINSON'S	10/1(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HERMIT	A	10/17-12/18(12)	-	-	-	-12/19(2)	R	P	10/23-	-10/5(2)
ROBIN, AMERICAN	A	R-12/18(1361)	R	P	A	A	A-12/18(583H)	A	R-12/18(750)	R
CATBIRD, GRAY	A	-12/26	-10/2(3)	-	-	-	-12/18(2)	P-OCT	-12/18	-10/5
THRASHER, BROWN	P	-11/6	-12/18L(2)	-10/4	-	-	-	-	P	-
PIFIT, AMERICAN	10/7(11)-11/6	-	10/24-11/1(6)	-	-	-	10/28(200)-12/3	11/15(6)	10/23(5)	-
VIRO, SOLITARY	10/7(11)-11/8	-10/4(2)	-10/18	10/18	-	-10/5(5)-18	-	-10/16	-10/5	-
RED-EYED	-	-	-10/2(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-10/5(3)	-
WARBLER, TENNESSEE	-	-10/3(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-10/11	-	-
NASHVILLE	-	-10/2(2)	10/3(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAGNOLIA	-	-10/2(4)	-10/3	-	-	-	-10/7	-10/10	-10/4	-
CAPE MAY	-	-10/2(15)-3	-10/2(3)	-	-	-	-	-10/11	-	-
BLACK-THROATED BLUE	-	-10/2	-11/25*	-	-	-	-10/5	-10/10(2)	-	-
YELLOW-RUMPED	P	-10/2(56)-11/20	10/3(3)-13	-10/16	-	-10/4(40)-10	-	A-10/15(20)	10/4-23(10)-	10/13
BLACK-THROATED GREEN	-	-10/3(2)	10/3	-	-	-	-10/7	-10/16	-10/4(6)	-
PINE	-	-10/3(3)	-	-10/4	-	-	-	-	-11/4	-
PALM	P	10/2(16)-3	-12/18	-10/5	-	10/9(3)-30	-	-10/19	P	-
BLACKPOLL	-	-10/2	-	-	-	-	-	-10/11	-	-
YELLOWTHROAT, COMMON	P	-12/19	10/2-3	-	-	-10/9(3)	-12/18	-OCT	-10/23(5)	-10/5(4)
TANAGER, SCARLET	-	-	-10/8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOWHEE, RUFOUS-SIDED	P	A-12/18(5)	-10/31	-10/7	-	-	A	A	-	-10/17
SPARROW, AMERICAN TREE	P	10/31-11/1(70)-	11/21-12/18(157)-	11/16-	-	NOV-(L)	10/18-12/18(85)-	11/14-12/18(48)-	P	11/8-21(5)-
CHIPPING	P	-11/21	-11/4	-10/18	-	-10/9(10)	-	-OCT	A	-10/17
FIELD	P	-	-12/18	-10/18	-	A(L)	A	A-12/18(2)	R	-
VESPER	-	-10/29	-	-	-	-	-10/27	-	-	-
SAVANNAH	-	-10/31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FOX	P	10/25-11/4(9)-	11/4	11/3-10	-	11/6(5)-12/12(3)	11/2	11/6-12/18(2)-	10/23-12(8(5)	10/16(2)-11/20
LINCOLN'S	P	10/25	10/3	-	-	-	-10/10(5)	-	-	-
SWAMP	P	A	R-12/18(9)	-10/3(5)-9	-	-	R	-12/18	R	-
WHITE-THROATED	P	A	10/15-12/18(1146)-	A-12/18(10)	10/11-	-	-	A	-	-10/19
WHITE-CROWNED	P	A	10/18-22(9)-	A-10/8(16)	10/26-11/4	A	10/4(5)-	10/17(2)-	10/31	10/15-21(4)-11/2
JUNCO, DARK-EYED	P	R	10/8-12/18(1083)-	A-12/18(588)	10/13-	A(H)	A	10/9-16(100±)-	A	R-10/15(97)
LONGSPUR, LAPLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	11/13-	12/19-24*	-	-
BUNTING, SNOW	-	DEC	-	-	-	12/18(4)	11/24(3)-	10/30-12/18(400±H)-	10/31	-
BLACKBIRD, RED-WINGED	P	-12/19	-12/18(332)	-11/1(50±)	-11/8	-12/19(2)	-12/18(3)	-12/18(3)	R	-
MEADOWLARK, EASTERN	-	-11/18	-	-11/2	-	-12/31(4)	A-12/28(12)	A	-	-
BLACKBIRD, RUSTY	-	10/30-11/1(38)-12/31	10/23(4)	-10/26(2)	-	11/23	-	-	-	-
GRACKLE, COMMON	P	A	-12/18(158)	-12/18	P	A	-	P	R	-
COWBIRD, BROWN-HEADED	P	A	-	-	-	A	11/8(60)	P	R	-
FINCH, PURPLE	P	R	10/15-12/18(9)	A-12/18(19)	10/14-15	A-10/30(8L)	A	10/16(2)-	10/1-16(10)-11/29	R
REDPOLL, COMMON	11/30-12/19(70)	11/19(15)-	12/4-6	12/17(40)-	-	10/16-12/18(120±)-	11/9	11/16	12/18(17)-	12/26(6)-
SISKIN, PINE	P	10/8-	10/29-11/14(18)-12/18	10/29-12/18(13)*	11/18	10/17(5)-	11/5-13(13)	10/16(4)-	10/23-11/28(50)-	10/13-21(45)-12/14
GROSBEAK, EVENING	P	10/19(7)-	10/21-11/8(4)-10	10/19-12/18(352)-	10/25(23)-	A-10/16(60)	11/20-12/18(435)	10/15(20)-	10/23(50)-11/1	10/25-12/23(65)-

	ERIE	FOREST	FRANKLIN	GREENE	HUNTINGDON	INDIANA	JUNIATA	LACKAWANNA	LANCASTER	LEBANON
LOON, RED-THROATED	11/6-12/4	-	-	-	-	11/7(2)	-	-	10/21(5)-11/25	-
COMMON	A-12/11(1077)	-	11/7(40)	-	10/10(45)-11/9	-11/26(9)-27	-	-	-12/23	-
GREBE, PIED-BILLED	A	P-DEC	-11/1	11/8	-10/31(5)-11/7	-10/19(39)-12/24	-	-	-12/23	11/4(8)
HORNED	10/22-	-	-	-	10/31-11/1	10/26-11/19(22)-12/24	-	P	11/14	-
CORMORANT, DOUBLE-CRESTED	A	-	-	-	11/13	-10/12	-	-	-12/18	-
HERON, GREAT BLUE	A	-	R	A	R	A-11/2(5)	A	11/4-20	A	A

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	ERIE	FOREST	FRANKLIN	GREENE	HUNTINGDON	INDIANA	JUNIATA	LACKAWANNA	LANCASTER	LEBANON
EGRET, GREAT	-	-	-	-	-	-10/3	-	-	-10/17	-
HERON, GREEN-BACKED	-	-	-	-	-10/22	-	-	-	-10/3	-
NIGHT-HERON, BLACK-CROWNED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-10/7	-
SWAN, TUNDRA	10/30-	-	11/1-7(67)-12/18	-	11/1-6(240)-12/25	10/22-11/1(850)-12/27	-	-10/30	11/14-	-
MUTE	12/31(4)	-	-	-	-	11/9-16(3)-12/27	-	-	-	-
GOOSE, SNOW	11/2(BLUE)	-	-	-	-	11/26-12/19	-	-	-	-
10/9-31(110)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10/20-31(100H)-11/7	12/8(1500)
BRANT	R	-	R	-	A	R	R	-	R	R
GOOSE, CANADA	-DEC	-	-10/17(11)	-	-	-10/16(20)-12/27	12/18(3)	-	-10/14(200H)-27	P
DUCK, WOOD	-12/4(2)	-	-12/18	-	-	-11/9(17)-23	12/18(6)	11/10	-12/19	P
TEAL, GREEN-WINGED	A	-	-12/18	-	11/26-12/31(15)	A-11/28(24)	-	-	A	R
DUCK, AMERICAN BLACK	A	-	R	-	R	R-11/16(133)	R	11/10-30(30)	R	R
MALLARD	A	-	-	-	-	10/9-11/16(2)-20	-	-	-	R
PINTAIL, NORTHERN	A	-	-	-	-	-10/2(5)-11/9	-	-	-12/19	11/19(4)
TEAL, BLUE-WINGED	-	-	-	-	-	10/5(10)-11/13	-	-	-10/4(15)	-
SHOVELER, NORTHERN	-11/28	-	-	-	11/26	11/9(6)-17	12/18(2)	-	-11/7(92H)-12/19	11/19(10)
GADWALL	10/2-	-	11/25	-	-	-11/28-12/26(8)	-	-	-12/26	11/19
WIGEON, AMERICAN	-12/11(6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	-
SHOVELER, NORTHERN	10/22-	-	10/31(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CANVASBACK	10/22-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
REDHEAD	10/22-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DUCK, RING-NECKED	A	P-DEC	11/1(25)	-	-12/24(3)	10/6-11/8(24)-12/4	-	-	10/27-	11/14(2)
SCAUP, LESSER	10/2-	-	-	-	-	10/13-11/20(4)-12/11	-	10/30-12/19	-	-
OLDSQUAW	10/22	-	-	-	10/30(3)-12/9	10/30-31(9)-12/12	-	-	11/1(40)-12/19	-
SCOTER, BLACK	10/22-12/11	-	-	-	-	10/26(2)	-	-	10/26(9)-27	-
SURF	10/1	-	-	-	10/23-11/9	10/12(2)-11/13	-	-	10/27	-
WHITE-WINGED	10/10-	-	-	-	-	10/23-24	-	-	10/26(2)-11/14	-
GOLDENEYE, COMMON	10/22-	-	-	-	10/26(2)-	11/16-30(14)	-	-	10/27-	-
BUFFLEHEAD	10/20-	-	10/31-12/18(8)	-	10/26-12/31(26)	10/30-11/20(83)-12/11	11/7(44)	-	10/27-11/7(58)-	-
MERGANSER, HOODED	10/10-	P-DEC	10/31(5)	-	11/1-12/31(21)	10/10-11/9(29)-12/11	-	11/9-	-	-
COMMON	R	R	-	-	12/31(53)	-	12/18(6)	-	11/9-	-
RED-BREASTED	A	-	-	-	10/31-12/30(2)	11/1-7(6)-20	-	-	11/20-12/19(405H)-	-
DUCK, RUDDY	10/3-NOV	-	-	-	-	10/12-11/20(38)-12/26	-	10/27-12/19	R	R
VULTURE, BLACK	-	-	-	-	R-12/19(7)	-	-	-	R	R
TURKEY	-	-	-	-10/24	-10/18(48)-12/11	-11/11(9)	-	-	R	R
OSPREY	-	R	-11/10	-	10/3(7)	-10/5	-	-	-10/21	-
EAGLE, BALD	-	-	-	-	12/31	-	-	-	R	P
HARRIER, NORTHERN	A	-	R-12/18(5)	-12/28	A-12/31(3)	10/2-12/28	12/18(3)	-	A	P
HAWK, SHARP-SHINNED	A	R	R	-	R-10/22(57)	R	R	12/11	A	A
COOPER'S	A	R	R	R	R-10/3(5)	R	R	-	A	A
GOSHAWK, NORTHERN	12/23	-	12/18	-	11/20	-	-	-	10/22	A
HAWK, RED-SHOULDERED	-	-	-	-	R-11/7(10)	11/9	-	-	R	A
BROAD-WINGED	-	-	-	-	-10/3(3)-10	-	-	-	-	-
RED-TAILED	A	R	R	R	R-11/7(101)	-	-	-12/10	R	R
ROUGH-LEGGED	12/3	-	11/11	-	11/7(2)-	12/24	-	NOV-	-	11/21
EAGLE, GOLDEN	-	-	11/7(8)	-	11/16(32)-20	-	-	-	-	P
KESTREL, AMERICAN	A	-	R	-	R-12/19(19)	-	R	-	R	R
MERLIN	10/1-12/5	-	-	-	10/10(2)	11/17	-	-	10/9	P
FALCON, PEREGRINE	10/3-21	-	-	-	-10/3(2)-11/12	-	-	-	DEC-	P
BOBWHITE, NORTHERN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	12/15(3)
COOT, AMERICAN	A	-	-	-	10/26(3)-11/16	10/10-11/17(173)-12/7	-	10/30-12/7	-12/11(46)	-
KILLDEER	-10/11	-	R	-	A	-10/20(68)-12/27	-	-	A	12/7(80)
YELLOWLEGS, GREATER	-10/30	-	-10/17(18)-24	-	-	10/5-31(25)-11/16	-	-	-11/7	-
LESSER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-10/17	-
SANDPIPER, SPOTTED	-	-	-	-	-	-11/19	-	-	-	-
SANDPIPER, PECTORAL	10/2(6)	-	-10/10(6)-24	-	-	-	-	-	-10/7	-
DUNLIN	-11/13	-	10/10	-	-	10/31(3)-11/1	-	-	-10/10(7)	-
SNIFE, COMMON	-	-	10/17-12/18(18)-	-	-	12/23(4)	12/18	-	A	-
WOODCOCK, AMERICAN	10/31	-	-	-	P-OCT	-10/5	-	-	P	-

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	ERIE	FOREST	FRANKLIN	GREENE	HUNTINGDON	INDIANA	JUNIATA	LACKAWANNA	LANCASTER	LEBANON
GULL, BONAPARTE'S	A	-	-	-	A-12/31(117)	11/6-28(8)-12/26	-	-	-12/19(8)	-
RING-BILLED	A	-	-	-	-	-11/21(164)-12/30	12/18	11/29	A	P
HERRING	A	-	-	-	-	10/26-12/27	12/18(8)	-	A-12/28(5,000)	11/14(77H)
GREAT BLACK-BACKED	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	11/6-12/11(3H)
OWL, BARN	-	-	R	-	-	-	R	-	R	R
BARRED	R	-	R	R	R	R	R	-	R	R
LONG-EARED	11/11-12/5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12/19-	-
NORTHERN SAW-WHET	10/10-11/9(4)	-	-	-	-	11/12	-	-	-	-
SWIFT, CHIMNEY	-10/3(50)-11	-	-	-	-10/8	-10/2(27)	-	-	-10/7(150)-9	-
WOODPECKER, RED-HEADED	A	-	R	-	R	11/8	R	R	R	-
SAPSUCKER, YELLOW-BELLIED	-10/3	-	12/18	10/14-	A-12/19(3)	10/22-12/27(4)-28	12/18	-	A	A
FLICKER, NORTHERN	A	-	R	R	R-12/19(18)	-10/5(6)	R	R	R	R
WOOD-PEWEE, EASTERN	-10/3(2)	-	-	-	-10/17	-10/2	-	-	-	-
PHOEBE, EASTERN	-10/30	-	-10/17(2)	-10/16	-10/9	-10/5(8)-11/6	-	-	-12/19	-
LARK, HORNED	A	-	R	-	12/31(30)	A-10/31(16)	12/18(20)	-	A	A
SWALLOW, TREE	-10/3	-	-	-	-	-10/16(2)	-	-	-10/10	-
BARN	-	-	-	-	-	-10/19(2)	-	-	-10/4	-
CROW, FISH	-	-	R	-	-	-	R	-	R	R
RAVEN, COMMON	-	P(2)	R	10/26-29	R	R	R	-	-	A
CHICKADEE, BLACK-CAPPED	R	R	R	10/6-	R	R	R	R	R	R
CAROLINA	-	-	R	R	-	-	-	-	R	R
NUTHATCH, RED-BREADED	A	9/23(3)	11/8-	-	R	A-10/17(13)	12/18(3)	-	A	A
CREEPER, BROWN	A	R	R	-	R	R	R	11/22-12/22	A	A
WREN, HOUSE	-10/10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-OCT	-
WINTER	A	-	11/2-	10/5-14	R	11/8	12/18(2)	-	A	A
MARSH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-10/16	-
KINGLET, GOLDEN-CROWNED	A	-	A	-	12/19(76)	10/8-11/9(10)-	12/18(11)	-	A	A-10/15(200#)
RUBY-CROWNED	-1/17	-	10/17(2)-	-	A-12/19(11)	10/2-11/2(4)-23	12/18(2)	-	A	A
THRUSH, GRAY-CHEEKED	10/2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	10/15
SWAINSON'S	-	-	-	-	-10/2	-	-	-	-	10/15(4)
HERMIT	A	-	A	-	R	12/27(5)	-	-	11/9-	A
WOOD	-	-	-	-10/6	-10/2	-	-	-	-	-
ROBIN, AMERICAN	A	R	R	R-12/18(130+)	R	A-10/26(65)	-	-10/23	A	A-10/15(300)
CATBIRD, GRAY	A	-	A-12/18(8)	-10/3	-10/5(4)	-10/5(11)-18	-	-	-12/19	-
THRASHER, BROWN	-	-	-	-	-	-11/11	-	-	-	-
PIPIT, AMERICAN	-	-	-	-	-	10/12-11/2(35)	-	-	10/7-22(100)-	11/7(400)
VIREO, SOLITARY	-	-	-10/17	-	-10/13(2)	-10/2(5)-26	-	-	-10/17	-
RED-EYED	-	-	-	-	-	-10/5(2)	-	-	-	-
WARBLER, NASHVILLE	11/11	-	-	-	-10/3	-10/30	10/2	-	-	-10/15
MAGNOLIA	-10/2	-	-	-	-10/9(4)	-	-	-	-10/11	-
CAPE MAY	-10/2	-	-	-	-	-10/2	-	-	10/1	-
BLACK-THROATED BLUE	-10/3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	-10/15
YELLOW-RUMPED	A	-	-	-	-10/24(6)-12/18	-10/5(30)-12/11	10/2	-	-10/9(3)	-
BLACK-THROATED GREEN	-10/3	-	-	-	-10/5	-10/2(2)-5	-	-	-10/11	-
PINE	-	-	-	-	-12/31	-	-	-	-	-
PALM	-	-	-	-10/29	-	-10/12	-	-	A	-10/15(4)
BLACKPOLL	-	-	-	-	-10/2(15+)-9	-	-	-	-12/19	-
YELLOWTHROAT, COMMON	-	-	-	-	-12/18	-10/2(2)	-	-	10/1	-
TANAGER, SCARLET	-	-	-	-10/5	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOWHEE, RUFOUS-SIDED	A	-	A	-10/5	-11/11	-10/5(17)-11/16	-	-10/12	A	P
SPARROW, AMERICAN TREE	10/29-	-	P-	12/28(25+)	11/7-12/31(81)-	11/2(5)-	12/18(40)	12/23	11/10-	P
CHIPPING	-10/10	-	A	-	-10/28	-10/13(32)-11/10	-	-10/5	-10/25	-
FIELD	-10/9	-	A	-	R	A	12/18	-	A	A
VESPER	-	-	-	-	-	-11/2(3)	-	-	-12/26	-
SAVANNAH	-	-	-	-	-	-10/17	-	-	A	A
FOX	-	-	11/19	-	10/30-12/19	10/5-11/2(11)-12/27	12/18(2)	11/2-30(3)	10/23-	11/12(7)
LINCOLN'S	-	-	-	-	-	10/5-16(2)	-	-	-10/5(2)-11/2	10/15(3)

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	ERIE	FOREST	FRANKLIN	GREENE	HUNTINGDON	INDIANA	JUNIATA	LACKAWANNA	LANCASTER	LEBANON
SWAMP	A	-	R	-	A-12/31(3)	A-10/5(8)	-	-	R	A
WHITE-THROATED	A	-	10/17(6)-	-	A	A-11/2(33)	A	10/11-	A	A
WHITE-CROWNED	10/2-29	-	10/17-	-	12/31	10/5-11/2(11)-6	12/18(25)	10/14-11/6(3)	10/12-	A
JUNCO, DARK-EYED	A	R	10/23-	10/7-	R	A-11/2(96)	A	10/6-	A	A
LONGSPUR, LAPLAND	10/22-24(25)-30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12/11(9)-	11/7(2)
BUNTING, SNOW	10/22-	-	12/18(2)	-	-	-	-	-	11/14-	11/7
BLACKBIRD, RED-WINGED	-	-	-	11/4(70)	-	-10/19(2204)	-	-	R	-
MEADOWLARK, EASTERN	-	A	A	-11/5	-	-11/2(5)-12/27	-	-	R	-
BLACKBIRD, RUSTY	-	-	-	-	-	-10/26(18)-12/27	-	-	10/7-12/26	-
GRACKLE, COMMON	-	-	A	-10/16(500+)-11/11	12/31	-10/26(19,024)-	12/18(3)	-	R	P
COWBIRD, BROWN-HEADED	-	-	A	-	11/2	-11/20(200+)	12/18(6)	-	R	A
FINCH, PURPLE	-	-	10/17(7)-	-	10/5-12/31(7)-	R	-	-	10/6-11/4(14)-12/19	-
REDPOLL, COMMON	11/7-	-	-	11/26(2)	NOV--	11/16-12/27(40)-	-	-	11/16-12/19(30)	-
SISKIN, PINE	11/6	P-NOV	10/9-24(16)-	10/16-24(8)-11/5	10/23-12/31(18)-	10/2-21(100+)-	12/18(2)	-	10/9(9)-	10/22(40)
GROSBEAK, EVENING	10/19-11/11	NOV--	10/23(30)-	-	10/15-24(125)-	10/20-24(50)-	10/23(22)-	10/30(15)-12/20	10/26(26)-12/19	10/23(45)-11/6

	LEHIGH	LUZERNE	LYCOMING	MERCER	MIFFLIN	MONROE	MONTGOMERY	MONTOUR	NORTHAMPTON	PERRY
LOON, RED-THROATED	11/13-19	-	-	-	-	-	11/13-28	-	-	-
COMMON	11/7(65)	A-10/14(6)	-	11/26(2)	*	-	A	10/12-11/6	-	10/20(37)
GREBE, PIED-BILLED	P	10/14(5)-	10/10(4)	10/23(3)-11/12	-	-	-	-	-	-
HORNED	11/15	-	-	11/26(3)	*	-	11/7	11/29-12/1	-	-
CORMORANT, DOUBLE-CRESTED	10/10(125*)	-	-	10/16-12/11(10)	*	-	11/20(2)	11/6	10/23(60)	-
HERON, GREAT BLUE	R	A	-10/30	R	-11/16	-12/26	A	A-10/13(3)	-	-12/26(8)
EGRET, GREAT	P	-	-	-	-	-	-10/6	-10/3(6)-16	-	-
HERON, GREEN-BACKED	P	-10/3	-	-	-11/10	-	-	-10/2	-	-
NIGHT-HERON, BLACK-CROWNED	-	-	-	10/29-11/21	-	-	-	-	-	-
SWAN, TUNDRA	-	-	11/5-12/2(7)	10/23(8)-12/7	11/29	-	11/6(32)	11/28(7)-12/11	11/6(6)	12/26
MUTE	-	-	-	-	-	-	12/2-24(3)	-	-	-
GOOSE, SNOW	-	10/16(2)	-	-	-	-	11/13-25(300)-12/13	10/2-27(19)-12/13	12/9-19(5)	12/26(2*)
CANADA	R	R	R	R	R	-	R	A-12/28(300+)	-	R
DUCK, WOOD	P	P	-	-10/17(3)	R	-	-10/27(96)-11/20	-12/20	-	-12/26(4H)
TEAL, GREEN-WINGED	P	12/18(2)	-	-	R	10/6(3)	-10/23(45)-11/27	-	-	-
DUCK, AMERICAN BLACK	GA	P	A	R	R	10/6	A-1(20)	A-12/20(225+)	-	-12/26(321)
MALLARD	R	R	R	R	R	10/6	R	A-12/7(23)	-	R
PINTAIL, NORTHERN	R	-	-	-	-	-	11/16(2)-26	10/2-11/23(3)	-	-
TEAL, BLUE-WINGED	-	10/3(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHOVELER, NORTHERN	P	11/25	-	-	-	-	10/19-12/24(4)	-	-	-
GADWALL	P	12/5(3)	-	-	-	-	A-11/26(46)	-	-	12/26(4)
REDHEAD	-	-	12/26	-	-	-	10/3(2)-30	-	-	-
WIGEON, AMERICAN	P	-	-	-	-	-	12/11-13	-	-	-
REDHEAD	-	-	-	-	-	-	10/23(16)-12/1	-	-	-
DUCK, RING-NECKED	-	P	-	-	-	-	10/3-30(6)-11/13	11/7	-	-
SCAUP, LESSER	-	12/4(2)-	11/14	-	-	-	10/30(10)	-	-	-
OLDSQUAW	-	12/12	-	-	-	-	11/13-12/5(10)-28	-	-	-
GOLDENEYE, COMMON	-	12/5(6)	-	11/26(200+)	-	-	10/23-12/5(85)-12	10/29-11/8(17)-12/13	12/26(29)	-
BUFFLEHEAD	11/21(6)	11/18-19(40)-	-	-	-	11/1(16)-12/2	A-11/26(28)	11/9(3)-12/9	-	12/26
MERGANSER, HOODED	P	A	-	12/2(10)	-	11/2(5)	11/26-12/13(34)	A-10/9(12)	-	12/26(14)
COMMON	-	R-10/3(115)	-	12/2(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-
RED-BREASTED	-	-	-	10/16	-	-	-	-	-	-
DUCK, RUDDY	-	11/13(2)	-	-	-	-	10/3(12)	10/12(18)	-	-12/26(8)
VULTURE, BLACK	-10/15	-	-	-	-	-	A-12/19(52)	-	-	-12/26(4)
TURKEY	P	P	-	-	R	-	10/3(17)	-10/5	-	-
OSPREY	-11/7	-11/13L	-	-	*	-	A-10/18(2)	-10/2	-	-
EAGLE, BALD	P	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	12/19(3)	-
HARRIER, NORTHERN	P	-	-	-	*	-	A-10/24(10)	11/1-	-	12/26
HAWK, SHARP-SHINNED	R	A	R	11/21-12/28	-12/6	10/6-15	A-10/24(65)	R	-	R
COOPER'S	R	A	R	10/11-23	P-OCT/NOV	-	A-10/22(7)	R	-	R

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	LEHIGH	LUZERNE	LYCOMING	MERCER	MIFELIN	MONROE	MONTGOMERY	MONTOUR	NORTHAMPTON	PERRY
GOSHAWK, NORTHERN	P	-	-	12/9*	-	-	10/8-11/22	-	-	2/26
HAWK, RED-SHOULDERED	11/7(17)	-	-	-	*	-	R-10/18(7)	-	-	12/26(2)
BROAD-WINGED	P(L)	-	-	-	-	-	-10/19(2)	-	-	-
RED-TAILED	R-11/7(519*)	R	R	R	-12/10(2)	12/9	R-11/7(55)	R	11/7(698)	R
ROUGH-LEGGED	-	-	12/24	-	*	-	11/8-25	-	-	12/26
EAGLE, GOLDEN	11/7(9)	-	-	-	12/23	-	11/1-20	-	-	-
KESTREL, AMERICAN	R	R	R	R	R	-	R-10/10(23)	R	-	R
MERLIN	P	10/17	-	-	*	-	10/2-12/19	-	-	-
FALCON, PEREGRINE	P	-	-	-	*	-	10/2(2)-11/13	-	-	-
BOBWHITE, NORTHERN	-	-	-	12/5(3)*	-	-	-	-	-	-
COOT, AMERICAN	-	A-DEC(45)	-	-	-	-	10/19(2)-28	-10/27(6)-12/1	-	-
KILLDEER	R	-12/18	-10/28(28)	10/23(75)	-11/5(3)	-	A	-10/29(73)-12/11	12/17L(9)	-12/26
YELLOWLEGS, GREATER	P	-10/16	-	10/24	-	-	10/3-11/6	-10/15(2)-16	-	-
LESSER	-11/14	-	-	-	-	-	10/27(3)	-	-	-
SANDPIPER, SPOTTED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-10/1	-	-
PECTORAL	-	-	-	10/16(38)-23(50+)	-	-	-	-	-	-
DUNLIN	-	-	-	10/16(43)-23	-	-	10/27-11/6	-10/29(6)	-	-
SNIPE, COMMON	P	-	-	-	-	-	10/3-27(8)-11/20	-11/6(10)	-	-12/26(5)
WOODCOCK, AMERICAN	-10/29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GULL, BONAPARTE'S	-	-	-	10/16-11/26(43)	-	-	10/22-12/1	-	-	-
A-NOV(300)	A	11/28	-	A	-	-	A	A	-	A-12/26(19H)
RING-BILLED	P	P	11/28	A	P	-	11/13-	-	-	12/26(7)
HERRING	-	-	-	-	-	-	12/17(2)-24	-	-	12/26(7)
GREAT BLACK-BACKED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R
OWL, BARN	-	R	R	R	-	R	-	-	12/18-19	-
BARRED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LONG-EARED	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORTHERN SAW-WHET	12/11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NIGHT-HAWK, COMMON	-11/18L(4)*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SWIFT, CHIMNEY	-	-	10/1	-	-	-	-	-10/2(125±)-10	-	-
WOODPECKER, RED-HEADED	-	-	-	-	-	-	10/10(2)	-	-	-
SAPSUCKER, YELLOW-BELLIED	A	-	-	10/3*	10/14	-	A	-	-	-
FLICKER, NORTHERN	R	R	-	R	-10/28	-	R	A	-	R
PHOEBE, EASTERN	P	-	-	-10/27	-10/4	-11/2	-	-	-	-
LARK, HORNED	-11/13(100)	P	-	12/2(30+)	-	-	-	11/6(2)	-	12/23(13)
SWALLOW, TREE	P	-	10/2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BARN	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CROW, FISH	P	-12/18(6)	-11/18	-	-	-	R	A	-	R
RAVEN, COMMON	P	R	-	-	R	10/7-12/19	-	11/28(2)	11/7(6)	R
CHICKADEE, BLACK-CAPPED	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
CAROLINA	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	-
NUTHATCH, RED-BREADED	P	P	10/17-	10/23-	12/12	10/15	A	-	-	12/26(2)
CREEPER, BROWN	P	R	11/21	-12/23	11/11-	-	11/21	10/24	-	R
WREN, HOUSE	-10/9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WINTER	10/24-	-	-	10/2-16(3)-11/15	-	10/19	10/10	-	-	12/26
KINGLET, GOLDEN-CROWNED	PH	P	11/21	-10/27(6)-11/6	-	10/6-11/6	A	-	-	12/26(37)
RUBY-CROWNED	PH	-	-	-12/2	-	10/3-16	A	-10/16	-	-
THRUSH, SWAINSON'S	-10/7	-	-	10/1	-	-	-	-	-	-
HERMIT	-	-	-	10/17-11/6	-	10/15-12/29	-	-	-	12/26(9)
WOOD	-	-	-	10/15-28	-	-10/20(2)	-	-	-	-
ROBIN, AMERICAN	A	P	R	R	-10/8	10/15	A	A-10/29(40)	-	-12/26(6)
CATBIRD, GRAY	-12/18	-	-	10/4	-	-	-	-10/4	-	-
PIPIT, AMERICAN	-11/7(100)-13	10/16-17(100)-24	-	10/23(300+)*	-	-	11/13(2)	11/6	12/4L(2)	-
VIREO, SOLITARY	P	-	-	10/10	-	-10/25	-11/8	-	-	-
RED-EYED	-	-	-	10/3	-	-	-	-	-	-
WARBLER, NASHVILLE	-11/12L*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAGNOLIA	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BLACK-THROATED BLUE	-	-	-	-	-10/28	-	-	-	-	-

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	LEHIGH	LUZERNE	LYCOMING	MERCER	MIFFLIN	MONROE	MONTGOMERY	MONTOUR	NORTHAMPTON	PERRY
YELLOW-RUMPED	P	-12/5	-	10/6-16(10)-11/7	P	10/15-16	A	-10/3	-	-12/26(2)
BLACK-THROATED GREEN	P	-	-	10/3	-	10/3-16	-	-	-	-
PINE	-	-11/25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PALM	P	-	-	-	-	-	10/23(11)	-	-	-
YELLOWTHROAT, COMMON	-12/18	-	-	-	-	-	-10/24(2)	-	12/16L	-12/18
TOWHEE, RUFOUS-SIDED	P	-	-10/5(5)	-11/12-12/17(8)-	12/23(7)-	10/6	11/20(8)-	11/6(10)-	-	12/26(121)-
SPARROW, AMERICAN TREE	10/21-	11/13(10)-	11/21-	10/6(3)-23	12/23(7)-	-	-10/16(40)-12/25	-	-	-
CHIPPING	P	P	-10/5(10)-11	10/6(3)-23	-10/21(2)	-	-	-	-	-
FIELD	A	P	R	-	-11/6(2)	10/6	A	-11/14	12/7L	-12/26(20)
VESPER	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAVANNAH	-12/18	10/24(12)	-	-	-	-	10/3	-10/2	-	-12/26(8H)
FOX	P	10/24(6)-11/28	11/10(5)	10/23(3)	-	-	11/8-	11/6(25)-8	-	12/26
LINCOLN'S	P	-	10/5	-	-	-	10/3(2)	-	-	-
SWAMP	P	-12/18(2)	-	-	-	10/6	A-11/25(15)	-	-	-12/26
WHITE-THROATED	A	A	10/2-	-10/24(60)-10/31	11/6(6)-	10/10	A	A	-	12/26(251)
WHITE-CROWNED	A-10/24(6)	A-10/22(23H)	10/16	10/16(2)-30	12/9(2)-	10/20	10/2-6(5)	10/15-11/1(3)-	-	12/26(2)
JUNCO, DARK-EYED	P	R	R	10/5(6)-	-	10/6	10/12-	A	-	12/26(1510H)
LONGSPUR, LAPLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12/1	-
BUNTING, SNOW	11/7-13(5)	-	-	-	-	11/9	-	11/7(8)	12/6(70)	-
BLACKBIRD, RED-WINGED	P	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEADOWLARK, EASTERN	-	-	-11/2(4)	-	-	-	10/23(2)	-	-	-
BLACKBIRD, RUSTY	-	-	-	-	-12/6(4)	-	-	-	-	-
GRACKLE, COMMON	P	A	-	10/24(125)	-12/20(10)	-	-	-10/10(400+)-26	-	-
COWBIRD, BROWN-HEADED	P	P	-	11/8(2)	-	-	P	-	-	-
FINCH, PURPLE	PH	P	10/3-31	-	12/12(2)-22	10/15	A-12/16(26)	11/4	-	-
REDPOLL, COMMON	11/13-14(15)-	11/12(52)	11/9-21	-	11/6(7)-	-	11/24	11/14-17(15)-	12/7(6)	12/30(25)
SISKIN, PINE	11/7(12)	10/20(2)	10/10(5)-11/7	11/7(3)	11/6(7)-	-	10/3(8)-12/24	-	10/23(20)	10/15(100+)
GROSBEAK, EVENING	10/19-12/18	10/12(14)	10/18(20)-	-	11/2(20+)-16	10/15	10/23(68)	-	10/11(20)	10/15(30)

	PHILADELPHIA	POTTER	SOMERSET	SULLIVAN	TIOGA	VENANGO	WARREN	WESTMORELAND	WYOMING	YORK
LOON, RED-THROATED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-
COMMON	-	-	10/20-30(3)-12/2	-	-	10/3-12/12	-	A-10/13(36H)	10/30(11)	10/6-
GREBE, PIED-BILLED	-	10/17	-10/12(5)-11/10	-	10/30	10/10-12/12	-	P	10/13-28(2)-11/19	A-10/14(15)
HORNED	-	-	-	-	-	10/14	-	-	-	11/26-
CORMORANT, DOUBLE-CRESTED	11/4-12/18(2)	12/18-29	-	-	-	11/6,12/31L	-	11/2	-	-10/1(2)
HERON, GREAT BLUE	A	A	-10/16(4)	-	-12/19	A	R-12/18(15)	A	-10/6(4)-12/3	A
EGRET, GREAT	-12/11(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	P-OCT	-	-11/14L*
HERON, GREEN-BACKED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NIGHT-HERON, BLACK-CROWNED	A	-	10/31-11/1(64)-12/12	11/6(45)	11/5(33)-12/27	11/27(75)-12/6	10/29-11/1(500+)	-	10/29(40)-	-
SWAN, TUNDRA	-	-	-	-	-	-	A(4)	-	A	-
MUTE	12/9(3)-28	-	-	-	11/28(3)	-	-	P-OCT-NOV(BLUE)	-	A
GOOSE, SNOW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRANT	-	-	11/3	-	-	-	-	-	-	10/30-31(5)
GOOSE, CANADA	R-11/4(110)	R	R-10/12(124)	-	-12/7	R	R-12/18(125)	R	R	R
DUCK, WOOD	10/10(275)-11/17	-	-10/15(61)	P-OCT	-	-11/13	R-12/18(4)	A	-11/16;12/18	-
TEAL, GREEN-WINGED	A-40	-	10/30-11/12(11)	-	10/30(2)	-	12/18-	-10/31(7)	11/12-19	-10/25
DUCK, AMERICAN BLACK	R	A	10/15-12/2(6)-	-	10/9(12)-11/6	A	12/18(40)	R	P	10/25-12/31
MALLARD	R	R	R-12/2(73)	P-OCT	-11/6(12)-11	R	R-12/18(604)	R	R-12/17(80)	R
PINTAIL, NORTHERN	A-11/4(119)	-	-	-	-	11/12-	-	P	11/11-19	10/22-11/8
TEAL, BLUE-WINGED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-11/26L(2)
SHOVELER, NORTHERN	A-11/4(2)	-	12/12(2)	-	11/24(4)	11/13	-	10/31(10)-11/28	11/30	-
GADWALL	-	-	10/12(2)	-	-	10/24-11/13	-	10/13(2)	10/13-11/12(4)-12/17	-11/14
WIGEON, AMERICAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10/13-11/30(5)	-	-
CANVASBACK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11/30(10)	-	-
REDHEAD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12/17	12/18
DUCK, RING-NECKED	-	10/23	10/31(1L)	-	10/30(2)	-12/12	-	10/5-29(14)	11/11(8)-12/17	10/6-
SCAUP, LESSER	-	-	-	-	11/6(8)	-	-	P	11/19-12/17(5)	10/14

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	PHILADELPHIA	POTTER	SOMERSET	SULLIVAN	TIOGA	VENANGO	WARREN	WESTMORELAND	WYOMING	YORK
OLDSQUAW	-	-	-	-	-	11/7	10/31E	11/30(3)	-	-
SCOTER, BLACK	-	11/5	-	-	-	-	-	-	10/23(5)-12/9	-
SURF	-	10/15	-	-	-	10/10-13*	-	-	-	-
WHITE-WINGED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10/15	12/18
GOLDENEYE, COMMON	-	-	11/9(3)	-	-	11/7-	12/10-18(66)	11/1(5)	11/11-12/17(5)	10/4E-
BUFFLEHEAD	12/18(2)	10/30-12/27	10/30-31(31)-11/9	-	10/30-11/6(6)	10/13-11/28	12/18(44)	11/1(50)	11/2-12/9(16)-17	10/6(36)-
MERGANSER, HOODED	-	12/4-	11/9-12/12(64)-	-	11/6(4)-25	10/3-11/28	R-12/18(64)	10/31(9)	10/25-11/26(28)-	11/4-
COMMON	12/18(2)	12/18	-	-	-11/11(27)	A	R-12/18(62)	P	R-11/26(61)	10/6E
RED-BREASTED	-	P	10/30-31(6L)-11/12	-	-	11/13(3)	-	P	-	-
DUCK, RUDDY	11/28(2)	-	11/12(1L)	-	-	11/22	-	10/15(3)	10/13-11/12	10/14(6)
VULTURE, BLACK	11/19*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R
TURKEY	-11/29	-11/3	-	P-OCT	-10/23	-10/24,12/30L*	-12/22	P	-10/21(5)	R
OSPREY	10/1	-	-	-	-11/6	-	-	P	-10/8	-11/3
EAGLE, BALD	-	-	-	-	R(2)	11/6-12/31*	R-12/25(4)	-	-	A
HARRIER, NORTHERN	-	P	10/14(3)	-	10/23	10/2-12/12	10/1	P	-	A
HAWK, SHARP-SHINNED	A	A	-	-	R	R	R-12/18(3)	R	A	A
COOPER'S	12/10	A	-	-	10/7-12/26	R	R-12/18(4)	R	-	A
GOSHAWK, NORTHERN	-	-	-	-	12/19	R	R	P	-	A
HAWK, RED-SHOULDERED	12/8	-	-	-	-	-11/22	-	R	-	A
RED-TAILED	A	A	R	A	10/5-DEC	R	-	R	R	R
ROUGH-LEGGED	-	11/7(2)-	-	-	11/6	11/22-12/12	12/6	-	11/13	11/22*
EAGLE, GOLDEN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11/4-12/6
KESTREL, AMERICAN	R	P	R	-	11/22(6)	R	R	R	R	A
MERLIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10/19	-
FALCON, PEREGRINE	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-10/11
BOBWHITE, NORTHERN	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	-	R
COOT, AMERICAN	11/4(24)-28	-	12/12	-	10/30	-	-	P	11/5-19	10/6-12/18(111)-
KILLDEER	-11/21(25)	-12/9	-10/20(11)	-	-	-10/24(133)-11/21	-	R	-10/18	A
YELLOWLEGS, GREATER	-	-	10/20-31(7)-11/2	-	-	10/2(2)-11/6	-	P	-11/5(2)	-11/4
LESSER	-	-	-	-	10/30	10/16-28	-	P	-10/14(2)	-10/17
SANDPIPER, SPOTTED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-10/18	-
SANDPIPER, PECTORAL	-10/1(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-10/6
DUNLIN	-	-	11/1	-	-	10/10(2)-18	-	P	10/6-14(31)-11/23L	10/6-
SNIPE, COMMON	-	-	10/15-11/1	-	11/6	10/14	-	P	-	-
WOODCOCK, AMERICAN	-12/19	P	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-
GULL, BONAPARTE'S	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-
RING-BILLED	A	10/23-12/22	10/31(18)	-	10/23(12)-30	12/18	R-12/18(211)	P	10/6-	A
HERRING	A	10/23	-	-	-	11/7-12/12	A-12/18(13)	P	10/24-	10/9-
GREAT BLACK-BACKED	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10/9-
OWL, BARN	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R
BARRED	-	R	-	R	R	R	R	R	-	R
SHORT-EARED	-	-	-	-	10/6(2)-23	10/11E-11/7(3)-	-	-	-	-
NIGHTHAWK, COMMON	-10/8(6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-10/2L	-
SWIFT, CHIMNEY	-10/8(30)	-	-	-	-	-10/4	-	P	-10/4	-
WOODPECKER, RED-HEADED	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	R
SAPSUCKER, YELLOW-BELLIED	10/1-12/18(5)-	-	-	-	-	-	10/1	A	-	11/26-
FLICKER, NORTHERN	R	P	-	P-OCT	-	-12/5	R-12/18(7)	R	A	R-12/18(80)
WOOD-PEWEE, EASTERN	-	-	-	-	-	-10/10	-	-10/13	-	-10/22*
PHOEBE, EASTERN	-10/22	-11/5	-	-10/14	-10/24	-10/24	-10/22	-10/2(7)-27	-	-12/18L
LARK, HORNED	-	A	R-11/1(47)	-	11/1(6)	A	11/8(18)	P	-	-10/14
SWALLOW, TREE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-10/5L(20)	-	-10/1
BARN	-	P	-	-	-	-10/14	-	-	-	-
CROW, FISH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R
RAVEN, COMMON	-	-	R	R	R	-	R	R	R	-
CHICKADEE, BLACK-CAPPED	11/9-	R	-	R	R	R	R-12/18(703)	R	R	A
CAROLINA	R	-	R	-	-	-	-	R	-	R
NUTHATCH, RED-BREASTED	11/26	A	11/6	-	-	11/3-	R-12/18(9)	10/9	-	A

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CREEPER, BROWN	10/1-11/26	P	-	-12/20	R	11/7-24	R-12/18(14)	R	R	A
WREN, HOUSE	-10/21	P	-	-	-	-10/15	-	-10/16	-	-10/2
WINTER	11/6(6)-12/18	P	-	-	-	11/24-	10/24	R	10/5-	A
MARSH								10/7		
KINGLET, GOLDEN-CROWNED	10/2-11/28	P	-	-	A(12+)	10/9-11/24	R-10/22(12)	R	10/7-	10/6-
RUBY-CROWNED	10/14-12/18L	P	-	-	10/24-25	-11/6	10/1-22	10/27(35)-11/19	-	A
THRUSH, GRAY-CHEEKED								-10/8		
SWAINSON'S	10/4-21	-	-	-	-	-	10/13	-10/13	-	-10/10
HERMIT	10/21(3)	11/3	-	P-OCT	10/10	10/16	10/22(4)	P	-	11/3-
WOOD								-10/6		
ROBIN, AMERICAN	R	A	-	P-OCT	-11/17	A	R	R	P	A
CATBIRD, GRAY		P	-	-	-10/6	-10/3	-12/18	-10/16(16)-27	-	-12/18L
THRASHER, BROWN							10/1	P	-	-10/9L
PIBIT, AMERICAN							-	P	-	12/18(55)
VIREO, SOLITARY	-10/23	-	-	-	-	10/2-11/7	-	-10/20	-10/8	-10/17
RED-EYED							-10/17	-10/9	-	-10/16L(2)
WARBLER, TENNESSEE		-10/3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-10/2
NASHVILLE							-	-10/20(2)	-	-
MAGNOLIA	-10/1(3)	-10/3	-	-	-	-	-10/1	-10/16(L)	-	-10/5
CAPE MAY		-10/3	-	-	-	-	-10/1	-10/2	-	-
BLACK-THROATED BLUE	-10/4(4)	-10/1	-	-	-	-	-	-10/9	-	-10/8
YELLOW-RUMPED	10/1	-10/3	-	-	-10/8(20+)+26	10/2-15,12/29L*	-10/17	10/27(34)	-11/2	A
BLACK-THROATED GREEN		P	-	-	-	-10/2	10/1	-10/2(2)	-	-10/7
PINE	-11/26L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-DEC	-	-10/9
PALM	-10/1(2)	10/9	-	-	10/17-19L	-10/12	-	10/13(8)-16	-	-10/13
BLACKPOLL		10/2(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-10/2	-	-
YELLOWTHROAT, COMMON	-12/28L	-	-	-	-	-10/3	-	-10/13	-	-10/18,12/18
TANAGER, SCARLET						-10/2	-	-	-	-10/2
TOWHEE, RUFOUS-SIDED		-12/2	-11/8	-	-10/8(6)-11/10L	-11/7	-10/17	R-10/7(10)	-	A
SPARROW, AMERICAN TREE	12/28(16H)	10/31-	-	-	10/30-	11/6-	11/1-12/18(67)-	11/7-	11/9-	11/14-
CHIPPING	-11/3L	-11/11	-	P-OCT	10/6(10+)-11/5	-10/17	-	-10/22	P	-11/5L*
FIELD	-11/26(2)	-10/6	-	-	10/6(2+)	-10/16	-	10/14(16)	P	A
VESPER	10/24(25)*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-10/1*
SAVANNAH						-10/3	-	P	-	A
FOX	11/9	10/14-31	-	-	10/25-11/6	11/1-21	11/23	10/14-11/14(5)	11/2-13	12/18-
LINCOLN'S		10/3(3)	-	-	-	-	10/1	-10/2(4)-22	-	-
SWAMP	-11/4(4)	-10/3	-	-	A	-11/8	-	10/14(24)	-	11/10-
WHITE-THROATED	A-11/28(30)	A	10/31-	R	10/8(8+)-	A	10/6-12/18(28)-	10/27(25)	11/2-	10/6-
WHITE-CROWNED	12/18(4)	-11/7	-	-	10/13(12)-11/30	10/2-24	10/3-26	P	-	10/14-
JUNCO, DARK-EYED	A	A	A	A	A	A	R-12/18(493)	10/27(90)	R	A
BUNTING, SNOW		P-DEC	11/1(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BLACKBIRD, RED-WINGED		A	-	-	A-10/29(250)	-11/22	11/1	-	P	-10/19
MEADOWLARK, EASTERN	10/16-24(15)	-12/9	-	-	10/7-8	-11/6	11/8(23)	R	-	A
BLACKBIRD, RUSTY	10/16-12/18(8)	-	-	-	-	10/16	10/25(6)-12/18	10/15-	10/18	-
GRACKLE, COMMON	10/9-20(35)	P	-	-	-10/29(250)	-12/12	-12/18(2)	R	P	A
COWBIRD, BROWN-HEADED		A	-	-	-12/22	-10/2,12/12L	-	R	P	A
FINCH, PURPLE		A	11/3	-	R	R	10/23(3)	R-10/15(42)	-	10/8-
REDPOLL, COMMON	11/1-12/18(15)-25	P	-	-	-	11/12(12)-12/12	10/18-11/5	10/6(40)	12/19(25)-	12/18(65)*
SISKIN, PINE	11/8-12/18(8)-	A	11/8(2)-15	10/29-30(10)-1/10	10/19-12/18(12)	-	10/18-11/5	10/6-27(28)	11/10(2)-14	10/30-
GROSBEAK, EVENING	10/28-11/1(20H)-12/18	P	11/4(4)-	-	10/16-11/6(20+)-	10/24-	10/3-12/18(489)-	10/13-11/7(33)	10/18-12/11(12)	10/16(2)

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