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Contents

61	Editorial	
62	Letters	
63	Documenting Rare Birds in Pa. - Part 1	Ed Kwater
66	Population Trends of Pa.'s Nesting Birds	Dan Brauning
72	Third Annual North American Migration Count	Alan Gregory
85	Rare Bird Reports	Nick Pulcinella
	Kirtland's Warbler, Lark Sparrow	
87	1st Record of Ross' Gull for Pa. York County	Ed Kwater
88	Clapper Rail in Pa	Keith Russell
89	Black Rail Lebanon County	Steve Rannels
90	Dickcissels in Lawrence & Venango Counties	Barbara Dean
91	Photographic Highlights	
95	Behavior Notes	
	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	Rick Wiltraut
	A Sharp-shinned Duck Hawk?	Barry Blust
	House Finches	Bill Reid
	Am. Woodcock Carrying Young	Randy Miller
97	Posible Origin of Pa.'s 1st Nesting Record of Herring Gull	Ed Kwater
98	Summary of the Season	
99	Notes From the Field	
105	Rare and Unusual Bird Reports	
107	County Reports - April through June 1994	
123	Compilers and Observers	

ILLUSTRATIONS:

COVER: *American Woodcock* by *Randy Miller* (see Page 96)
Page 95: *Yellow-crowned Night-Heron* by *Doug Wiltraut*

from the Editors...

READERS RESPOND

We are delighted to see the response we got from Rick Mellon's article in the last issue. We've reprinted in this issue a couple of letters and an extensive response by Dan Brauning. We have received verbal comments from many of our subscribers as well.

Politicians often grant great significance to just one letter received on a particular issue, because so few people take the time to write. Similarly, although we receive many verbal comments from subscribers that we meet while out birding, we rarely receive several letters about one article. This was the exception.

With all of the committees, organizations, and initiatives being promulgated on this issue, the discussions printed here should help us focus on the factors most critical to Pennsylvania. Keep your letters coming.

AUDUBON FIELD NOTES

We just received our first copy of the newly resurrected *Audubon Field Notes*. We are happy that it did not go completely out of business and

that the "meat" of the publication — its records — are still there. However, we will miss the articles and many of the other features of *American Birds*.

COUNTY RECORD KEEPING

We are thrilled to see the continued growth of county record keeping. Small pieces of the puzzle will help to complete the whole picture. If fights are to be won to preserve habitat, it will entail good solid information, not just "feelings." Keep up the good work. All of us, and more importantly the birds, will benefit. ✦

Barb & Frank Haas
Chief Editors

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LETTERS

Dear Editors:

I found the article "Neotropical Migrants in Pennsylvania" very interesting. I have been studying our woodland nesting birds for some time now (especially warblers) and my conclusion is that they are nesting, for the most part, in higher numbers than ever. In 1979 I did a warbler census at the Hamburg Reservoir. Last year I walked this area and found a tremendous increase in Ovenbird numbers. I now find July records of Solitary Vireos and Black-throated Blue Warblers. Several years ago they would be gone after the first week in June.

Whip-poor-will, Canada Warbler, and Yellow-breasted Chat have decreased considerably—which agrees with Table #1 Species Population Trend. Also, Swainson's Thrush, once a fairly common migrant, has substantially decreased.

However, I feel there is a very important point overlooked by a lot of people who claim not to see a decrease in warblers. They are concluding a species success, judged solely by the local population. As an example, I have looked back at my Ovenbird counts in northern Berks County which have been taken over a 2-mile area in the Blue Mountains. My conclusion is that there are more nesting Ovenbirds now than there were six years ago. However, there are considerably less Ovenbirds singing during early to mid-May. This suggests to me a decrease in migrants. I am dead-certain that migrant warblers as a whole have decreased 90% at this once-great location. 1983 was the last year for good warbler migration. The habitat has not changed other than a slight maturing of the forest. There have been no warbler waves here during the past 11 years despite a large increase in the time spent looking for them.

Many questions remain. If migrant Ovenbirds are decreasing, will this eventually show as a decrease from the northern part of their range? Will the Canada Warblers disappear from the southern part of their range? Are migrant warblers simply changing their route? In the meantime, I will be in the woods taking my censuses and

enjoying them.

*Kerry A. Grim
Hamburg 19526*

Dear Editors:

I always eagerly await *Pa. Birds* and this quarter I would like to make two observations. It was interesting to read that the "turkeys-died-for-lack-of-grit" hypothesis found its way to *Pa. Birds*. This theory was prevalent in Elk Co. last winter when some turkeys were found dead. At the February meeting of the Northcentral Division of the Pa. Federation of Sportsmens Clubs in St. Marys, the land manager for State Game Lands in McKean and Elk counties, John Dzemyan, indicated this theory was not true. He had examined 19 dead turkeys and found grit in all the crops. The Game Commission apparently has studied the phenomenon and concluded grit availability is not a problem. I'm open to further discussion on this topic. Is grit availability in winter actually a problem for turkeys or other birds? Has any research been done?

The other comment concerns the article "Neotropical Migrants in Pennsylvania." True! The state is now more, not less, forested than it was a century ago. Keep up the good work.

*Dave Sorg
St. Marys, 15857*

*Please also see article on page 66 for more reaction to Rick Mellon's article.
-Eds.*

Dear Editors:

It saddens us to report the news of the death of Charlie Brightbill on 26 July 1994. He fought a battle with cancer for more than a year. Charlie may not have been well known throughout the state, but he was very well known throughout the Franklin/Fulton county area as a teacher,

scout leader, and naturalist. He did more to educate the young people of the area about nature than anyone else.

We did not know Charlie well, but our paths had crossed on several occasions. Each time we were amazed at his knowledge of the natural world, not just birds, but trees, plants, flowers, insects, etc. The first time we met Charlie was at a slide program which he presented at the King's Gap Environmental Education Center on identification of diurnal raptors in September 1986. Afterwards, Charlie led us on a field trip to Waggoners Gap so that we could put our lesson to work. Charlie's enthusiasm rubbed off on us and we became hooked on raptors. In the birding community Charlie may best be remembered by his work at the Tuscarora Summit Hawk Watch (a.k.a. The Pulpit), recording the hawk migration in both the spring and fall seasons.

*Don and Robyn Henise
Newville, 17241*

Documenting Rare Birds in Pennsylvania

What the Records Committee Looks For

Part 1

by Ed Kwater

The great nineteenth century ornithologist Henry Seebohm used to say "what's hit is history but what's missed is mystery." In his day the only way to confirm the identity of a rare or unfamiliar bird species was to examine it in the hand, having "secured" it first, of course. Nowadays such extreme measures are seldom necessary to identify most species of birds. Modern optical equipment is of such high quality that even distant birds can be identified with a much greater degree of certainty than was possible in Seebohm's day. The proliferation of excellent field guides has led to a far greater awareness of the distinguishing field marks of all bird species in North America. Modern standards of affluence and transportation make it possible for many birders to travel much more widely than even thirty or forty years ago. Birders have access to a greater variety of bird species and they can test their identification skills just about anywhere in North America or further afield. With the greatly increased popularity of birding as a pastime and the greater expertise of the people participating in it comes the potential for discovering birds in areas where they have never been recorded before. State lists are increasing in leaps and bounds as new discoveries are being made and Pennsylvania is no exception.

Sometimes what were thought of as being virtually impossible occurrences turn out to be less bizarre after all as observer awareness and competence increase. For example, when a Slaty-backed Gull *Larus schistisagus* was discovered wintering in Illinois and Missouri in 1986 (Goetz et al. 1986) this was thought by many to be a unique occurrence which would probably not be repeated as the bird was rarely found outside Alaska in the Nearctic Region. However since then Slaty-backed Gulls have been found much closer to Pennsylvania, at Niagara Falls, Ontario, in November 1992 (Ridout 1993) and at Eastlake and Lorrain, Ohio, in December 1992

(Brock 1993). A much better knowledge of the identification characters of Slaty-backed Gull due to such publications as Grant (1986) and the activities of a small but growing band of gull enthusiasts led to these discoveries. This species is now surely a potential candidate for future addition to the Pennsylvania list.

A second example of a totally unexpected occurrence involves a member of the *Empidonax* flycatcher complex in Pennsylvania. Although most species of this difficult genus can be identified by voice characters alone, the plumage of silent birds is often not distinctive enough for certain identification to species. When the Western Flycatcher *E. difficilis* complex was split by the American Ornithologists Union into the Pacific Slope Flycatcher *E. difficilis* and the Cordilleran Flycatcher *E. occidentalis* (A.O.U. 1989), this was recognized as a particularly difficult species pair, which could only be separated reliably in the field by voice. When a "Western type" flycatcher was found in Lancaster County, Pa., in December 1990 (Haas 1991), tape recording of its call established that the bird was a Pacific Slope Flycatcher, the first record of this West Coast species east of the Mississippi. Subsequently another Pacific Slope Flycatcher (or perhaps the same bird) was found the following winter only seven miles away from the original sighting, and once again the identification was confirmed on the basis of a recording of the bird's call (Witmer 1992).

The Slaty-backed Gull and Pacific Slope Flycatcher are just two of the numerous examples which highlight the increasing need for detailed documentation of the occurrence of rarities. There are many others that are not as difficult but nevertheless occur out of range infrequently enough to warrant some form of documentation. But why document sightings of birds in the first place? Shouldn't a simple mention of the occurrence be good enough? Nowadays, due to the volume of ornithological

records generated by the birding community, many states or regions have their own publications which report bird occurrences in the area(s) they cover on a monthly or seasonal basis. These publications are dedicated to the advancement of regional ornithological knowledge so it is important that the information they contain is as accurate as possible. Many states also have records committees which are responsible for judging the veracity of bird records so that state lists can be written with some validity. If the written word of today is to be accepted as accurate in the future, then it is very important that detailed records of the documentation of rare birds are kept today. On a broader scale the A.O.U. and American Birding Association (A.B.A.) Checklist Committees are responsible for judging the validity of bird records to be included on the official lists of their recording areas (North America, and the Continental United States and Canada respectively). (These organizations often require even more detailed documentation than is needed on a state level because they are dealing with potential "firsts" for North America.) The need for documentation is therefore all too evident.

Pennsylvania is no exception when it comes to rare birds. The Pennsylvania Ornithological Records Committee (P.O.R.C.), which was founded in 1989, is responsible for the Official State List (Kwater 1990) and for making decisions on the acceptability of records of rarities in the state. The results of the committee's work are published in *Pennsylvania Birds*, which has become one of the most respected state journals in the United States. The P.O.R.C. has reviewed hundreds of records since 1989. The average acceptance rate from year-to-year has been 70%. Many of these records have received superb documentation. Pennsylvania's first-ever LeConte's Sparrow *Ammodramus leconteii* (Leberman 1992) is a good example of

this. However some records have to go to a second round of voting before being accepted or rejected. Sometimes this is because the species concerned are particularly difficult to identify requiring very detailed documentation. All too often records go to a second round of voting because the documentation received is barely sufficient for the committee to make a decision one way or the other. So what does the committee require as adequate document of a rarity to simplify the decision making process? Specimens, photographs, video and audio tapes, and written descriptions all qualify as documentation and each has its own merits. Many of these tools are the subject of an excellent paper on how to document rare birds, by Dittmann and Lasley (1992) and this is thoroughly recommended reading for all birders wishing to sharpen their documentation skills.

Reference to the P.O.R.C. bylaws (Haas 1988) will indicate that by far the most concrete way to document a rarity is by way of a specimen (Class I-S). Whilst we do not wish to encourage the Seebom approach, many of the rare species on the Official Pennsylvania List (those in bold-faced type, Kwater 1990) are there because the P.O.R.C. was able to discover the presence and whereabouts of historical specimens. Boreal Owl *Aegolius funereus* and Eskimo Curlew *Numenius borealis* are good examples of this as a single mounted specimen of each species, taken in Pennsylvania, resides in the Carnegie Museum in Pittsburgh. However most modern day specimens are of birds already found dead or moribund. Spotted Rail *Pardirallus maculatus* (Parkes 1978) and Black-capped Petrel *Pterodroma hasitata* (States 1990; Parkes 1990) are fine examples. It should be added here that, unfortunately, picking up dead birds is illegal without an official collecting permit or salvage permit.

The best of the more widely used methods of documenting rarities is the use of photographs. A picture can often paint a thousand words and can mean the difference between acceptance or rejection of a record. When a Reddish Egret *Egretta rufescens* turned up at Presque Isle, Erie Co. in May 1953, as many as fifty people, some of them probably armed with cameras, saw the bird. However this species still has not

made it to the Pennsylvania List because no one made any field notes at the time and even more sadly no extant photographs can be located. Photographs of rarities do not have to be the glorious portraits which grace the cover of *Birding* magazine. Even a Polaroid snap shot would do if it clearly depicted the bird in question (i.e., the Great Gray Owl in Warren Co.), but quite obviously the better the quality of the photograph the easier the committee's job. Transparencies are preferable to prints due to their durability and the fact that prints can easily be made from them as and when necessary. All photographs should be clearly labeled with the observers name, the locality, county, and the date the photograph was taken. All these details are actually more important than the name of the species photographed as it is obviously the committee's job to determine this during the evaluation. It is particularly helpful when at least one photograph is surrendered by the observer for the committee's files.

Occasionally even good quality photographs may be insufficient to confirm the identity of a species. The Pacific Slope Flycatcher is a case in point. As this species is only safely separable in the field from Cordilleran Flycatcher by voice, the most valuable form of documentation was the tape recording made of its call. Other species such as Western Meadowlark *Sturnella neglecta* can be adequately documented using this method. A distant photograph would probably be insufficient to separate this species safely from Eastern Meadowlark *Sturnella magna*. Several Pennsylvania records of Chuck-will's-widow *Caprimulgus carolinensis* have been adequately documented by tape recordings and accepted by the committee on the strength of these alone. Videotapes can also be extremely useful in documenting the occurrence of rarities. Pennsylvania's first and only Ross's Gull *Rhodostethia rosea* was filmed using a home movie camera, and the video submitted to P.O.R.C. The observers commentary on such tapes and videos (date, location, county, and any other relevant details) is particularly helpful.

Bearing all this in mind, many rarities are found by observers who are either not photographers or who don't

have access to a camera, tape recorded, or camcorder at the time. Some birds are simply too distant for photography, or never call, making the use of tape recordings inappropriate. In such cases the written word is extremely valuable as a form of documentation. Unfortunately many birders seem to underestimate the value of written descriptions of rarities. In many instances the committee has only received a photograph of a bird as supporting evidence for its occurrence. On more than one occasion the quality of the photograph has unfortunately been insufficient to identify the bird conclusively. The most thoroughly documented and acceptable of records are those where the observer has taken full advantage of as many forms of document as possible. Invariably in these cases the essence and foundation of the document has been a high quality written description. Photographs, tape recordings, and videos should be used to support the evidence provided in the written description, not the other way around. Even good quality photographs will rarely show every single relevant plumage character on a bird. Indeed photographs may sometimes create the illusion of a color or plumage character which the bird did not actually show in the field.

The written documentation received by P.O.R.C. in the last five years has varied greatly in quality. While many observers make an excellent attempt at describing what they see in writing, others supply brief, sketchy or inaccurate notes. On several occasions a person has supplied information on a bird based on a conversation with the observer. In these cases the author of the submission was not present when the bird was seen. Regrettably the committee cannot accept submissions such as these. Only first-hand accounts can be accepted as documentation. For classification purposes, two independent descriptions are needed for an accepted record to be placed in Class II (Haas 1988). Often two observers will collaborate and co-author one description, but this ends up in Class III, if accepted, simply because only one submission was received.

As with all other forms of documentation, written descriptions

should begin with the species described, the exact locality and county, the date (this is missed out surprisingly often), and the observer's name. The circumstances surrounding the sighting should be given, especially the weather conditions at the time. Lighting conditions, degree of overcast, precipitation, wind direction and speed, and any preceding weather conditions which could have resulted in vagrancy should all be mentioned. However, what matters most of all in written documentation is a plumage description of the bird itself. All too often precious little is said about this. In several extreme cases submissions have been received by the committee in which nothing is actually said about the bird's plumage in several pages of narrative. The committee has no option but to reject a record in these circumstances.

Plumage descriptions should be as detailed and accurate as possible, and a thorough knowledge of the plumage topography of birds is important. The most confusing written descriptions received by the committee are those in which it is unclear just exactly what part of a bird the observer is referring to. For instance, one common mistake is the use of the term "eye stripe." Aa Chipping Sparrow *Spizella passerina* for example, is often said to have a white "eye stripe" in alternate plumage. In fact this species has a black eye stripe, which is the stripe running through the eye and a white supercilium, which is the correct term for the stripe which passes from the bill base over the eye and behind it. The term "back" is also confusing and open to misinterpretation. Observers who use this term are often referring to the whole upperside of the bird including the wings, when in actual fact the back is a relatively small area between the mantle and the rump. It is important to learn the various topographical terms so that their accurate use removes any ambiguity in the description.

Part 2 of this article will deal with plumage topography in much greater detail and discuss how this information can be used in describing rare birds. ✱

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Population Trends of Pennsylvania's Nesting Birds

A Response

by Dan Brauning

The national conservation strategy for Neotropical migrants, Partners in Flight, has raised bird conservation activity in North America to new heights, changed management of public forests, and increased ornithological research like few prior programs. The following is in response to the lead article in the past issue of Pennsylvania Birds (Mellon 1994) on this subject.

Mr. Mellon's article and the accompanying editorial note, address many of the issues associated with neotropical migrants and correctly question some of the hyperbole associated with their populations. Unfortunately, several fundamental errors were made in the use and interpretation of population trend data. Of the many interesting topics addressed, I focus here on the population trends of breeding birds in Pennsylvania.

DEFINITIONS

First, it would be appropriate to review some definitions. A glossary of terms used in avian conservation was recently provided by Koford et al. (1994). **Neotropical migrants** are simply those species which seasonally move between North America and the Neotropics (conveniently identified as Mexico, Central and South America, and the Caribbean). Most species breed in the north and migrate to tropical climates during our winter. A total of 255 species are considered to be Neotropical migrants to one degree or another (Gauthreaux 1992). Of these, 143 species form the core of the group (Class A Neotrop migrants), while some populations of 72 species (Class B) winter in the U.S., and 40 species migrate north from Mexico or the Caribbean to the U.S. About one-third of Pennsylvania's nesting birds winter predominately in Latin America, and these make up the vast majority of individuals in forested habitats during the breeding season. About 100 species are covered sufficiently on the BBS to assess population trends (Sauer and Droege 1992). The Yellow-rumped Warbler and Golden-crowned Kinglet are on the secondary list (Class B) and are included on Mellon's list. Since these species regularly over-winter in Pennsylvania, I would recommend that they not be considered Neotropical migrants in this state.

The term "interior forest" was

widely used to refer to those species particularly dependent on extensive forests and presumably do best in the interior of large wooded areas. More recently and more accurately, this group of birds is referred to as "area sensitive." **Area-sensitive** species are defined by Koford et al. as those which "respond negatively to decreasing habitat patch size." In other words, they are sensitive to the size of the forested area and don't do as well in smaller forests. The negative response may be in the form of reduced reproductive success or the species may simply not occur as frequently in small forest patches. "Interior forest" or "area-sensitive" forest birds often occur in small woodlots. For that reason, casual observations may be deceptive-- Wood Thrushes and Ovenbirds certainly are regularly found in Bucks County, but Hawk Mountain research would suggest that their reproduction in woodlots smaller than 250 acres are noticeably reduced (Hoover et al in press). They are "area sensitive." Although I don't know of a generally recognized list of area sensitive forest birds, many of the species identified in the prior article probably don't belong. Chickadees and titmice need trees large enough to support cavities, but they appear to have broad habitat requirements, nesting successfully, for example, in tree-lined streets across the city of Philadelphia. Warbling and Yellow-throated vireos and Northern Oriole appear to be attracted to forest edges and narrow bands of trees - quite the opposite of interior forest. Winter Wren is not included on the prior list, and deserves to be there. Table 1 proposes an alternative list of area-sensitive forest birds, and provides statistically significant population trend data.

In the process of assessing population trends, this paper summarizes habitat associations of nesting birds into six categories. Assignments of individual species could be debated, but they are intended to reflect the typical habitat used by Pennsylvania's nesting birds and follow generally the categories used by the US Fish and Wildlife Service (Peterjohn and Sauer 1993). In reality, each species uses a combination of more finely-tuned habitat cues in selecting nest sites, some of which are combinations of the more

broadly defined categories (e.g. forested wetland). Forest-Interior birds are here differentiated from woodland species by being area-sensitive. An assortment of species simply don't fit the above categories, and are lumped together as "others," including a number of species specifically associated with humans or urban settings.

Population declines, as described previously, are largely derived from the Breeding Bird Survey (BBS), a program initiated almost 30 years ago by Chan Robbins, and coordinated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). Pennsylvania is well represented by BBS routes, with approximately 100 routes randomly located around the state. Over 2,000 routes are run annually across the nation (Peterjohn and Sauer 1992). Trends in populations that take into consideration the influence of observers are computed annually by the USFWS, and are listed below (Table 1). Most importantly, some level of statistical significance must be placed on figures.

WHAT ARE THE TRENDS?

One of the most significant errors in the previous article was in the assessment of population trend. The article does not state clearly the source of "status" designation (describing population trend) given in Table #1 (pp 6-8), although it apparently relied heavily on the graphs provided in the *Atlas of Breeding Birds in Pennsylvania* (Brauning 1992). The Atlas section entitled "Using the Species Accounts" clearly indicates that, while those graphs demonstrate annual variation and may suggest an increasing or decreasing tendency in BBS data, statistical analysis of Annual Indexes computed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is a more reliable representation of population trend than visual interpretation of the graphs. Mr. Mellon apparently fell into the error specifically warned about in the review of the Atlas in the *Wilson Bulletin* (Peterjohn 1994), by assessing population trends from the graphs. For an explanation of why populations trends do not necessarily correlate with the graphed data, see the paper by John Sauer et al. (1994) on influences of observers. Further confusing the issue, the population trend summary table apparently does not incorporate all of the species listed in his species population

trend table.

There are many ways to look at any set of data, and the BBS data are complex. Analysis of BBS trends are typically presented for the past 10 years (referred to here as short-term) and for the full length of survey, about 25 years (long-term). For Pennsylvania, there tend not be as many species with a short-term population tendency (27% either direction, $p > 0.1$) as with the long-term data (83%), because of the better sample sizes. Trends can be computed on a variety of geographic areas. The state-wide trend is of interest locally, but the species' overall population trend reflects the status of the species as a whole. Conventionally, statistical significance is determined to accept a 5% chance of drawing the wrong conclusion ($p = 0.05$), although it may be informative to identify tendencies in the data, accepting a 10% chance of error ($P = 0.10$). Patterns described as "trends" below assume a level of significance of $p = 0.05$. For the sake of comparison, population trends are separated in Table 2 into several habitat and seasonal categories described above.

More than twice the number of permanent resident bird species in Pennsylvania increased as significantly decreased in population index, using BBS data since 1966 ($p < 0.05$) (Table 2). Roughly equal numbers of both short-distance migrants and neotropical migrants showed significant long-term declines as exhibited increases. Twelve neotropical migrants are declining, but 15 are increasing. We may be concerned about the populations of those species that are declining but, here in Pennsylvania, we don't see a broad-based pattern of long-term declines in Neotropical migrants. This pattern holds not just for Pennsylvania, but tends to be the case for the Eastern region and the BBS survey as a whole (Peterjohn and Sauer (1993)). More short-term migrants (22%) show a tendency to be declining ($p = 0.10$) than were increasing (8%).

TRENDS BY HABITAT ASSOCIATION

Although there are not dramatic trends in Neotropical migrants as a group, birds of certain habitats are showing significant, long-term patterns. Pennsylvania's data suggest that a slightly higher proportion of forest species (forest interior and generalized woodlands combined) showed significant increases than decreases in both long-term and short-term data sets (Table 2). Fragmentation of forests has been identified as a problem for songbirds

(Porneluzi et al. 1993; Goodrich et al. 1994) but, trend data suggests that the extensively forested regions of Pennsylvania may serve as a "source" population for forest songbirds declining in other parts of their range. This generalized pattern is the case throughout most of the United States, except the Central region (Peterjohn and Sauer 1994). Woodland birds would be expected to increase in Pennsylvania, since there is more forested area here than 1965 and it is more mature (Alerich 1993).

Birds associated with grassland habitats showed the highest proportion (82%) of species with significant population declines, and this is most obvious in long-term data sets (Table 2). Several of the birds showing long-term declines (e.g. Upland Sandpiper) were too rare to be detected on BBS routes in the past 10 years.

Long-term declines are found in a disproportionate percentage of grassland-associated birds nationwide as well (Peterjohn and Sauer 1993).

CONCLUSIONS

Much has been learned about bird populations in the past 10 years, and much remains to be discovered. Although there are significant biases which raise questions about the BBS, it provides the best trend information available for most songbirds. Changes in an observer's ability to detect birds (loss of hearing or improved skills) certainly will impact the results, but the statistical analysis referenced here remove the impact of changing observers -- all the more reason to use proper analysis. Similarly, changes in number of routes run should not dramatically impact trend results, since trends are computed for each route, and compiled to determine regional trends.

This paper does not suggest that all is well with Pennsylvania's forest birds. Research at Hawk Mountain provides strong evidence to indicate that some woodland birds have very poor nesting success in smaller woodlots. As Mellon suggested, bird populations in those woodlots are probably sustained by larger wooded areas in a "source-sink" dynamic of which we know little. Management of woodlots, and more importantly of the larger woodlands or mountain forests, may well impact the survivorship of regional populations of forest birds.

Individual birds are experiencing population trends that, over the long-term, dramatically altered their status. A trend of -4% per year (as seen in Brown

Thrasher, Table 1) will result in a population reduction of 64% in 25 years. Grassland birds as a group have experienced such declines. Some species, such as the Whip-poor-will, have experienced even greater declines. Further research and conservation efforts may be necessary to sustain these species in Pennsylvania. ♣

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Report of the Third Pennsylvania May Count

May 14, 1994

By Alan C. Gregory

A total of 412 Pennsylvania birders participated in the third annual North American Migration Count (NAMC), held, as usual, on the second Saturday in May (May 14), concurrent with the observance of International Migratory Bird Day. This represents an increase of 29 observers over the 1993 count. Birders in 30 Pennsylvania counties participated this year, an increase of two counties over 1993. The total cumulative number of birds counted across the state this year reached 113,764, a slight increase over the 107,193 individuals reported in 1993.

The top five counties in numbers of participants for 1994 were: Franklin, 47; Indiana, 45; Bucks, 33; Philadelphia, 29; and Westmoreland, 27. Sullivan County, which was new to the count this year, fielded 20 observers thanks to the team-building efforts of Nick Kerlin. This is especially noteworthy given the fact that this largely mountainous county has only approximately 6,000 permanent residents. Also joining the count roster for 1994 were Butler and Tioga counties. Those counties which participated in 1993 but not this year included Carbon, Clearfield, Delaware and Washington. Since not all county compilers listed the number of parties and party hours for their county, I cannot list a statewide total for those categories. County compilers are encouraged to fill out their reporting sheets as accurately as possible next year so that some indication of "effort" in the field can be arrived at. Still, the 1994 effort, while only a slight increase over the state's 1993 showing, illustrates a positive upward trend in participation, although the participation "curve" is now flattening out.

The NAMC represents a fine opportunity for bird clubs and local Audubon chapters to get more people involved in the observation, study and appreciation of Pennsylvania's birdlife. Certainly, education is a key to

preserving habitat. Only people who understand the diversity and importance of all wildlife will be willing to conserve it. And, combining local NAMC field trips and programs with the observance of International Migratory Bird Day can help educate the lay public specifically about the importance of conserving birds and their habitats in Pennsylvania.

WEATHER

The weather for the count day was benign over most of the state, with clear to partly cloudy skies the rule under a high pressure system, with cool morning temperatures and seasonal average (65 to 75 degrees Fahrenheit) high temperatures reported by most county compilers. Birding weather, then, was very favorable across the state, but certainly there was no major weather "event" cited by many birders in the past as the "agent" responsible for "fallouts" of migrating songbirds. For more on weather and migration, I refer readers to Paul Hess' article, "Migrant Numbers May Not Be What They Seem," in the Oct.-Dec. 1993 edition of "Pennsylvania Birds."

METHODOLOGY

For a full review of the NAMC methodology, I refer readers to Marshall Iliff's excellent overview in the April-June 1993 issue of "Pennsylvania Birds." The distinction between "regular," "stationary," "feeder watching" and "owling" is fairly well understood by most participants, but deserves the attention of county compilers, since the nationwide data base is dependent on the breakdown of data by category.

Few counties reported any significant nocturnal field work, although more observers may actually have logged nighttime party hours, but not reported their time on the county reporting forms. Overall, the numbers of nocturnal birds reported was much

in line with the 1993 effort. Here are some of the totals in this category for 1994: Barn Owl, 6; E. Screech Owl, 41; Great Horned Owl, 45; Barred Owl, 44; N. Saw-whet Owl, 1; Common Nighthawk, 41; and Whip-poor-will, 50. I encourage NAMC participants to make a greater effort at recording nocturnal birds, particularly the Common Nighthawk and Whip-poor-will, as these are species of special conservation concern. Documenting their presence (or disappearance from formerly occupied sites) is important as we struggle to understand the reasons behind their apparent population declines. As for owls, various writers have commented in the past about the tendency of Christmas Bird Count participants to stop searching for owls once they have recorded one or two individuals of each species as representative individuals for their count. I encourage NAMC participants to make a greater effort at conducting more extensive owl and nightjar censuses.

The top 20 most abundant birds reported this year were:

1. American Robin	7,763
2. European Starling	6,312
3. Common Grackle	5,912
4. Red-winged Blackbird	5,370
5. Gray Catbird	3,306
6. American Crow	3,261
7. Barn Swallow	3,185
8. Canada Goose	2,971
9. House Finch	2,848
10. Tree Swallow	2,770
11. American Goldfinch	2,557
12. Chimney Swift	2,494
13. House Sparrow	2,488
14. Common Yellowthroat	2,452
15. Mourning Dove	2,406
16. Chipping Sparrow	2,295
17. Brown-headed Cowbird	2,188
18. Blue Jay	2,089
19. Yellow Warbler	1,882
20. Red-eyed Vireo	1,858

Certainly these numbers reflect what most birders believe to be among the state's most common summer birds. The Canada Goose was not among the top 10 birds Iliff reported in

1993. Does its status as the No. 8 bird in the above list indicate an expanding population in the state? It might, but it might also only reflect a greater awareness of birders of its presence or a greater recording effort in favorable goose habitat. I caution readers from trying to "read" too much into these data, or from trying to infer any significant trends from the data. The NAMC is still very much in its infancy as far as the cumulative data base is concerned. Additionally, there are many, many variables at work in a bird count program of this type including weather, observer effort, numbers of observers, habitat variances, counties joining the count and counties dropping out, etc. As in most on-going count programs, only a long-term view produces enough data to extrapolate significant trends from. Root (1988), for example, analyzed a total of 10 years of Christmas Bird Count data in producing his "Atlas of Wintering North American Birds-An Analysis of Christmas Bird Count Data." I thus encourage all Pennsylvania NAMC participants to continue their efforts in a bid to generate that needed long-term data. Still, the top 20 list above does offer a basis for proclaiming certain species as among the most populous in the state. The list is also noteworthy as several of the top 10 species might be termed "generalists" in their habitat and feeding preferences, which might have significant meaning in terms of habitat destruction.

NOTES ON A HALF-HARDY SPECIES

Having stated that, I will now reverse direction, a bit, in looking at a half-hardy permanent resident, the Carolina Wren. The winter of 1993-94, a harsh one by anyone's description, probably severely reduced the numbers of this wren in the state. But how much? The 1994 NAMC data helps illustrate the severity of the winter kill. The 1993 NAMC produced a total statewide count of 456 Carolina Wrens. Observers this year, however, could find only 118 wrens. The 1993-94 Christmas Bird Count, on the other hand, produced a statewide tally of 2,989 wrens spread over 60 count circles. Certainly the CBC data base is much more extensive than the NAMC

figures and we'll have to wait for the 1994-95 CBC tallies to get a clearer picture of the Carolina Wren's current status in Pennsylvania. Still, the NAMC data gives a pretty clear indication that the past winter was not kind to this species. The Carolina Wren does not fare well under conditions of constant snow cover. And, in light of the fact that most of Pennsylvania's 1993-94 CBCs were held before the heaviest part of the winter came along, the NAMC data is particularly important in documenting the wren's winter-caused decline.

SOME NOTES ON RARE OR UNUSUAL SPECIES

Several county compilers included notes on rare or unusual species along with their data.

The rarest find was a well described Kirtland's Warbler in Franklin County observed by Kenneth Gabler, Delores Purnell, Charles Brightbill, and Robert Carmack. If accepted by PORC, this would constitute only the sixth record for the state.

Indiana and Philadelphia reported single Red-necked Grebes.

Indiana also reported a lone Northern Pintail and one Common Goldeneye.

Henslow's Sparrows were reported from Indiana, Lawrence, Clarion, Centre, and Wyoming counties. In Lawrence, Barb Dean reported Henslow's along the road at the Volant strip mines. "Three were atop grasses and throwing head back and calling their 'fish-lick' call," Barb wrote. The Indiana birds were noted from reclaimed strip mines west of Gipsy by Margaret Higbee.

The lone Northern Saw-whet Owl was heard by Bill Hendrickson in Elk County. Bill resides in Cameron County where this owl is a documented breeder.

Adams County reported eight Loggerhead Shrikes from that county's previously reported nesting site. Compiler Art Kennell noted three adults and five fledglings. And three

more shrikes were reported from Franklin County, where previous reports also have come from.

Cumberland County provided a well-documented Surf Scoter from Laurel Lake at Pine Grove Furnace. The bird was present for several days, both before and after count day, and was seen by several experienced birders.

A White-rumped Sandpiper on the North Branch Susquehanna River flats in Exeter was a good find in Luzerne County.

A Merlin on the Clarion County count was a nice find and was well documented by Ruth Schurr of Fisher, Pa. The bird was observed flying near the Clarion River.

A Peregrine Falcon was observed in Franklin County in an open area at a goldfish hatchery at Fort Loudon.

Several counties reported Black Terns.

Two reports of Fox Sparrows, an early spring migrant, came from Franklin County.

Boreal species were well reported, albeit in the usual low numbers. They included: Olive-sided Flycatcher, 2; Yellow-bellied Flycatcher, 2; Tennessee Warbler, 27; Bay-breasted Warbler, 83; Blackpoll Warbler, 79; Wilson's Warbler, 33; and Rusty Blackbird, 10. And, two Connecticut Warblers, always a rare find in spring, were reported from Wayne County by Voni and Joe Strasser. The Strassers also noted Alder Flycatcher at a site where they have found the species every year since 1982.

SOME COMMENTS FROM THE FIELD

"Beautiful day! Vireos started coming on April 27. Warblers and flycatchers and vireos in good supply. Could've upped the warbler count but couldn't get to all locations."

- Barb Dean, Lawrence County

"Overall, birds were scarce for the amount of time on foot. No wave of vireos/warblers as in 1992. The

vireos/warblers seen were local summer breeders."

- Gene Wilhelm, Butler County

"This was a good beginning, but there are some holes - there really are Swamp Sparrows and Kentucky Warblers breeding here. Missing Screech Owls is puzzling."

- Grace Randolph, Dauphin County

"I couldn't believe that on May 14 I would have to scrape the ice off my truck windshield, wear a down coat, gloves and boots! The early a.m. temperature was 22 degrees, finally heating up to 70. I was beginning to think I was going on the Christmas count. But, the birds were plentiful and the day was a lot of fun."

- Linda Christensen, Elk County

"We had a beautiful day for birding!"

- Kathy Kern, Greene County

CORRECTIONS

The Chuck-wills-widow reported from Juniata County for the 1993 count was a Whip-poor-will that was inadvertently listed on the wrong line of the county compiler's data sheet.

Add the following species to the 1993 Philadelphia Count: Mute Swan-2; Eastern Screech-Owl-15; Great Horned Owl-10.

Correct the totals for the 1993 Philadelphia Count as follows: House Wren-200; American Goldfinch-258; House Sparrow-452; Total Species-137; Total Individuals-14,552.

Add the following Owling data to the 1993 Philadelphia Count: Hours Owling-5; Miles Owling-4.5; #Parties Owling-4; #Observers Owling-5.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks to Monica Gregory for her grateful assistance in computerizing the count data and deciphering some oftentimes difficult to read notes from the field. Thanks also to the publishers of *Pennsylvania Birds* for their patience while we computerized the data and sought out missing county reports.

THE 1995 COUNT

County compilers are encouraged to begin planning now for the 1995 count. The count will be conducted on Saturday, May 13. Copies of the NAMC data form for 1995 will be distributed by the state coordinator as soon as they are received from Jim Stasz, the national coordinator. Some county compilers suggested format changes for the reporting form and those ideas will be forwarded to Jim Stasz for his consideration. Remember, though, that the NAMC is a totally voluntary effort. All forms and copies of forms, mailings, etc., are done at personal expense by participants at all levels. ✪

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RARE BIRD REPORTS

by Nick Pulcinella

Kirtland's Warbler *Dendroica kirtlandii* Franklin County

On 14 May 1994, Ken Gabler, Delores Purnell, Charles Brightbill, and Robert Carmack sighted a Kirtland's Warbler in an area known as Little Cove in Warren Twp., Franklin County.

The observation took place around 1300. The bird was studied by these four experienced observers for about fifteen minutes at distances of 25 to 30 feet using Zeiss 10x40 and Swift 8.5x44 binoculars.

The following is the description sent to P.O.R.C. by Ken Gabler.

Size: Large warbler (smaller than a Chat but larger than a Magnolia Warbler).

Upperparts: Gray back and head streaked with black. Face with an interrupted eye-ring (white crescent above and below the eye). Warbler beak. Wings with faint suggestion of wingbars.

Underparts: Black (rather bold) streaks on sides only. Chin, throat, chest and body yellow.

Habits: Very vocal as it interrupted its search for food in blossoms of small trees. Bobbing tail.

Status in Pennsylvania: Accidental. This is the sixth Pa. record and only the second spring sighting of this rare and local North American songbird. The one other spring record is from Allegheny Co. 23 May 1981. The four fall records all fall within a time frame of 21 September to 2 October. Outside of a Chester Co. sighting of 27 September 1964, all the fall reports are from the southwestern counties with Somerset Co. having the honor of possessing two records.

This is a species seldom encountered outside of its restricted breeding range in the Jack Pine forests of north Lower Michigan or its winter home in the Bahamas. Spring birds

apparently migrate in a narrow band between the Bahama Islands and the nesting ground traversing South Carolina, North Carolina, western Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, and southern Michigan (Mayfield 1992). Fall birds seem to head directly to Florida and then cross to the Bahamas, but sometimes wander outside the migratory path (Mayfield 1992, Curson 1994). There is some thought that these birds make the entire journey in one trip, with only strays and stragglers left for the few lucky birders who encounter them.

The southwestern counties of Pa. are situated perfectly north and east of this narrow migration band, and it is not inconceivable that a struggling stray Kirtland's caught in a strong west wind could find itself face-to-face with some startled wild-eyed Pennsylvania birders. Have your notebooks ready. ♣

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Lark Sparrow *Chondestes grammacus* Allegheny County

Birding reclaimed strip mines in western Pa. can be quite productive as demonstrated by Paul and Deborah Hess on 30 April 1994. On this date they were exploring a newly discovered grassland 3 miles west of Imperial in Findlay Twp., Allegheny Co. They were enjoying the numerous Savannah (*Passerculus sandwichensis*), Henslow's (*Ammodramus henslowii*), Grasshopper (*A. savannarum*) and Vesper (*Pooecetes gramineus*) sparrows, plus Horned Larks (*Eremophila alpestris*), Bobolinks (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*) and Eastern Meadowlarks (*Sturnella magna*) when a sparrow flew up and landed in a small tree about 20 feet in front of them. The position of the bird to them was just below eye level, and they were able to study it for about three minutes using 12x50 and 7x50 binoculars. Glancing at the white tail edges it was initially thought to be another Vesper, but upon closer inspection, a breast spot, the brown tone of the back and wings, a face pattern with prominent buffy eyebrow and cheek patch, white tail edges around the tip visible even in profile view and finally the song alerted them to the possibility of it being a Lark Sparrow.

The following written description was sent to P.O.R.C.

Size: About that of Vesper Sparrow (i.e., rather large) or perhaps slightly larger, but appearing a bit less "fat" in breast than a Vesper. Evident was the tail length, longer than Vesper relative to body length, plus a sense of wider and more rounded tail than Vesper as the bird flew away.

Crown: Brown with a median stripe dull white and not very

prominent.

Face Pattern: Distinctive, dull but recognizable version of the bright breeding adult pattern. Below brown of outer crown was a conspicuous buffy eyebrow (almost as notable as on some Sharp-tailed) shading to dull white at lores; large cheek patch of dull brown faintly outlined in blackish; dull white stripe below cheek patch extending to bill; and finally a prominent black mustache line. (One field mark my notes don't include is a partial ring below eye; either it wasn't visible or we simply missed it).

Back: Warm medium brown streaked with dull black.

Wings: Same brown with some dull blackish streaking and what appears to be two thin, barely notable wing bars.

Tail: Dull blackish contrasting with main brownish tone of back, and with characteristic white edges as described.

Chin and Upper Breast: A few short, thin blackish streaks extended down about a quarter-inch from the chin. I can't say whether this was a full necklace or confined to the side area; we were so close we didn't want to chance moving for a front view. I can find no reference to this detail in any plumage description; it may have been a remnant of first-winter plumage.

Breast, Belly, and Flanks: Unmarked dull white except for a prominent blackish central breast spot and short streaks below the chin.

Bill and Legs: Nondescript light tan or flesh color, hard to characterize any better.

Song: Given twice in three minutes, was a hard-to-describe jumble of short clear notes, rough twills and churrs. It was vaguely reminiscent of Vesper Sparrow (which we were hearing dozens of times all morning) but longer and lacking Vesper's characteristic two-part opening of paired whistles.

After several minutes the bird flew straight away from them for a distance of about 50 feet and disappeared over a hilltop. A few minutes later a Lark Sparrow was found a short distance opposite from the direction the bird flew, raising the possibility of a second individual.

The next morning the area was searched unsuccessfully by other birders. Paul reports that the area where the bird was located is not far from many historic sightings, including a nesting record and notes that the bird's behavior of "leisurely" perching in song leads to speculation whether this might have been a bird returning to its home area to seek a mate.

Range: The Lark Sparrow normally occurs in open country and pastures west of the Appalachians from southern Canada south to northern Mexico. A few stragglers are found annually along the Atlantic coast in the fall.

Similar Species: The species most confused with the Lark Sparrow is the Vesper Sparrow. The Vesper Sparrow also shows white in the tail but the two species can usually be separated by the heavily streaked underparts of the Vesper and the unmarked belly and distinct head pattern of the Lark. Vocal birds can also be separated by their respective songs. Other field species such as pipits, Longspurs, and meadowlarks also show white in the tail, but the Lark Sparrow can easily be distinguished from any of these.

Status in Pa.: Rare migrant and winter visitor, former breeder. There are approximately 30 to 35 records of this handsome grasslands sparrow for the state, with a predominance of these sightings originating in the southwestern counties. Most reports are of birds visiting feeders during the winter months or the stray fall migrant. Historically, this species has nested in Bedford, Greene, Allegheny, and Beaver counties between 1893-1920. The last reported nesting of this species was

at the Alan Seegar Monument in Huntington Co. in 1931. This species has a preference for hillside pastures, grasslands and fields with scattered trees and shrubs, essentially the habitats of the reclaimed strip mines. It is hoped that this species will take advantage of the opportunity that these reclaimed lands offer and rejoin the breeding birds of Pennsylvania. ♣

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First Record of Ross' Gull for Pennsylvania

by Ed Kwater

On 9 October 1991 Karen Lippy and Jeff Wentz were birding at Lake Marburg in York County. At 1730 in the Black Rock Flats area, they found an unfamiliar small gull behaving in a tern-like fashion. They videotape-recorded a description of the bird and after consulting a field guide identified it as a Ross's Gull *Rhodostethia rosea*, the first for Pennsylvania. The bird was observed for about an hour by the two astonished observers. Although it was searched for on 10 October, it did not show again till 1730 on that day. The original observers were again present and managed to videotape the bird for half an hour. The bird was then absent on 11 and 12 October, but showed briefly to Lippy on the 13th. It was not seen subsequently.

The videotape and a written transcription of the tape recording made by Lippy were submitted to the Pennsylvania Ornithological Records Committee as evidence of the record. Although the quality of the videotape does not allow for instant recognition of the bird as a Ross' Gull, the P.O.R.C. undertook a careful review of all the evidence presented and came to the inescapable conclusion that the bird is indeed of that species.

The size of the bird can be judged fairly accurately from the videotape when it flies past a Ring-billed Gull *Larus delawarensis*. It is obviously smaller, being the approximately size of a Bonaparte's Gull *L. philadelphia*, when compared to the Ring-billed. The most striking character shown by the Ross' Gull is the tail shape. In at least two instances on the video, when the bird is closest to the camera, the diagnostic wedge-shaped tail can be seen with the central rectrices being clearly longer than the rest. It could be argued that this is just some other small gull species in active molt, with the outer rectrices still growing, but no other gulls show rectrices as long as the central rectrices on this bird, in comparison to the body length. The wing shape is also strongly indicative of Ross' Gull with relatively broad wing bases narrowing quickly to long, sharply attenuated primaries.

As far as the plumage of this bird is concerned, ageing it is not altogether easy. It is clearly not an adult. The written description mentions black tips to the central rectrices, which are not visible in the video but which obviously point to immaturity. Stills taken from

the video show some black on the outer primaries and also a fairly thin black diagonal bar from the carpal joint across the upper wing coverts. The written description mentions these field marks and also notes black "across the bottom of its wings out to the tips which are black." This clearly corresponds to the black primary tips found on Ross' Gulls in juvenile basic 1 and alternate 1 plumages. The bird appears rather overexposed and "bleached out" in the video making the extent of these black markings rather difficult to discern. Indeed, much of the footage might indicate that the bird was in basic definitive plumage were it not for the presence of some black in the wings in the closest views. In the written description the observers state that when the bird flew towards them the carpal areas were so black that they looked like "black headlights." In some views the underwing surface appears white, in others distinctly gray. The observers also noted a small dark spot behind the eye, a small black bill (a very good character for Ross' Gull) and yellow legs.

What was rather puzzling to the records committee was the extent of black on the upperwing surface—too little for a juvenile but too much for a bird in basic 1 plumage or basic definitive plumage. This suggests basic 2 plumage. However Grant (1986) states that Ross' Gull molts into basic definitive plumage between June and September of its second calendar year. He therefore draws no apparent distinction between basic 2 and basic definitive plumages in this species. Cramp and Simmons (1983) claim that basic 2 and alternate 2 plumages have not been examined in Ross' Gull but that they probably differ from corresponding plumages of adults as in Little Gull *L. minutus*. The Little Gull is a prime example of a small gull with distinct basic 2 and alternate 2 plumages in many individuals. The fact that Bonaparte's Gulls and Common Black-headed Gulls *L. ridibundus* can also show signs of immaturity in these plumages will be the subject of a separate discussion (Kwater, in prep.). Photographs of a Ross' Gull in distinct basic 2 plumage at Ijmuiden, Holland, in *Birding World* (1992) and *Dutch Birding* (Moerbeek 1993) clearly show very similar plumage characters to those in Lippy's video and description. The yellow leg color of the Lake Marburg bird is

inconsistent with that given by Grant (1986), who states that the leg color of first and second calendar year Ross' Gulls is brown, dull flesh, or dull red. Cramp and Simmons (1983) give the leg and foot color of juvenile Ross' Gulls as being flesh-brown. The legs of the basic 2 bird at Ijmuiden appear to be very dark brown or gray. It may well be that yellow is within the normal range of variation of leg color for Ross' Gulls of this age.

Bearing in mind that the pre-basic molt in Ross' Gull is usually completed by September, the Lake Marburg bird would appear to be in a distinct basic 2 plumage rather than an alternate 1 bird still molting into basic definitive plumage. It could however be possible that the bird was in delayed molt and without any information on the exact condition of the plumage either from the video or the written details it would perhaps be best to leave this as a "probable" basic 2 bird.

The P.O.R.C. would like to thank Karen Lippy for having the foresight to videotape this bird and provide the committee with this under-used form of documentation of Pennsylvania's first Ross' Gull.

Acknowledgment

I would like to thank Andrew Butler for his help in gathering information for this article. ♣

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The Clapper Rail in Pennsylvania

by Keith Russell

On 8 November 1993 the Ornithology Department of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (ANSP) received a phone report of a "strange looking" bird that was sitting on a window ledge at 2108 Spring Street in Center City Philadelphia. The report was made by an employee of the School District of Philadelphia, whose offices overlook Spring Street. Although the caller could not identify the bird, he felt that it was so unusual in appearance, that it must have escaped from the ANSP, or somehow wandered into the wrong place. At the time of the report (12 noon) the bird had been observed sitting in the same spot for two hours.

After receiving the report the author proceeded to the address at which the bird had been seen, arriving there around 1230. The address was a row home on a primarily residential block which was tree-lined. The bird was easily found perched precariously on a narrow window ledge of the first floor of the house, about 6 feet above ground level, and was being harassed by several passers by. I observed the bird from as close as four feet without it moving, and identified it as a Clapper Rail; a large bird, completely grayish in color, and with a long decurved bill. No visible injuries could be seen on the bird. Upon even closer approach it erected its plumage, increasing its apparent size, and made a hissing noise.

In order to try to get the rail to a more favorable location I left the area for five minutes in order to obtain a plastic bag in which to carry it. Believing that the bird was either too injured or too disoriented to flee, I attempted to simply pick it up. At this point it flew off the ledge and across the street, rising to a height of 25 feet, and struck a glass window. After audibly hitting the window it continued flying west along Spring Street where I quickly lost sight of it through the trees. A subsequent search was made for the bird throughout the area, but without success. The bird was never reported again. Despite the bird's initial reluctance to move, no

visible signs of injury were detected during the period of observation, and its eventual flight was strong and direct.

Clapper Rails have been reported previously in Pennsylvania. The following list summarizes the other Pennsylvania records of which I am aware.

1) Wilson (1813) reported finding three week-old Clapper Rails along the Delaware River (location ?) on August 10 (year ?), but may have misidentified young King Rails. Clapper Rails otherwise have never been reported breeding in Pennsylvania.

2) Warren (1890) mentions that a specimen was taken "in the state" by Dr. Detwiller, but gives no location or date.

3) Warren (1890) also reported that a bird was captured in Lancaster County by G. W. Hensel (date ?), and Poole adds in his manuscript that this specimen was taken on the Conestoga River in Lancaster County. Beck (1924) also mentions a now-lost specimen from the "Conestoga River" taken "many years ago." It is likely that the specimen discussed by Beck is the same one discussed by Warren and Poole.

4) Both Warren (1890) and Stone (1894) mention that a specimen was collected near Chester City, Delaware County, in September 1880 by George R. Hoopes.

5) Burns (1919) lists a record from Kennett Square, Chester County, from April 28, 1908.

6) Morrin (1991) reports that a bird was captured alive on April 25, 1946 at Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster County. The specimen was deposited in the North Museum in Lancaster.

7) An injured bird was found in a backyard in the Kensington section of Philadelphia on April 17, 1956, and taken to the Philadelphia Zoo where it

later died (Ulmer 1957).

8) John Griswald of the Philadelphia Zoo reported that a "thin and weak" bird was found at 240 N 61st Street in Philadelphia on August 23, 1958, which later died at the Philadelphia Zoo (Ulmer 1958, Poole manuscript).

9) John Griswald reported that a bird was found in a garage on August 31, 1958 in Strafford, Chester County, and was taken to the Philadelphia Zoo (Ulmer 1958, Poole manuscript).

10) John Griswald reported that a bird was captured in a large garage on September 15, 1958 at 850 N. 7th Street in Philadelphia and was taken to the Philadelphia Zoo (Ulmer 1958, Poole manuscript).

11) A bird was found dead on 13 September 1988 in Latrobe, Westmoreland County in western Pennsylvania. This specimen is now in the Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Pittsburgh. (Mulvihill 1989).

Clapper Rails have evidently occurred sporadically in Pennsylvania for many years, primarily in the southeastern counties. The present record is the first for November. Of the nine records other than Wilson's for which there are dates, three are from April, three from August (all from the same year), two from September, and one from November. Interestingly, with the exception of the September, 1880 record, the remaining spring and fall records fall into two distinct eras. All of the records between 1908 and 1956 were from the spring, while all of the records since 1958 have been from the fall.

I would like to thank Ed Fingerhood for his help in providing information on many of the existing Pennsylvania Clapper Rail records. ♣

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Black Rail *Lebanon County* by Steve Rannels

On the morning of 30 May 1994 I was attracted to an unusual song of a Lebanon County Song Sparrow. After several minutes of observation, a loud clear *kikiki-krrr* sounded from behind. I had never heard this call in the field, but recognized it as a variation of the distinctive three-syllabled *kiki-krr* of the male Black Rail (*Laterallus jamaicensis*). The bird sang constantly for 15–20 minutes at a rate of 30 per minute from an open marshy field containing sedges, rushes, and grasses, but devoid of cattails, a plant included in the habitat descriptions of several recent Pennsylvania Black Rail reports (Brauning, 1992). Additional vegetation in the area included Sensitive Fern in the wet areas and goldenrods, Ironweed, and Joe-pye Weed in the meadow. All plants were less than 12 inches high at the time of the initial observation. The area was also inhabited by Grasshopper, Song, and Swamp sparrows, Bobolink, E. Meadowlark, Red-winged Blackbird, and both Green Frog and Fowler's Toad called constantly during the night. Why would a Black Rail select this site? A short grass meadow is clearly similar to the typical coastal marsh habitat of this species, and it is possible that the relatively high density of calling Fowler's Toads in this area may have provided an additional nocturnal clue which could attract a migrating rail. This toad is abundant only on the Atlantic coastal plain.

The rail was recorded for 10 minutes and a short playback of three songs was given. The bird immediately ceased calling, then after one minute began calling again within 20 feet of my position, slowly moving closer and calling simultaneously. The calling rate increased to 45 per minute (counted from the recording) and each call had increased significantly in volume. I could see the vegetation move as he walked within three feet of my location, then suddenly the bird ran head down and rapidly just in front of my feet. Perhaps realizing his error, he slowly retreated back to his original location 100 feet away, calling again at the slower rate and issuing a few raspy scolding calls. A little later two birders arrived at the scene, but as we talked I did not disclose what had just happened. Suddenly the rail started up again. I enjoyed observing the mental calculations as they

independently arrived at the correct identification. We talked for an hour and concluded that our silence was the only way to protect the bird's chances of breeding.

I returned to the site on the evening of the next day and the bird called several times at dusk. He called briefly on a subsequent pre-dawn visit four days later, but only after sunrise; there was no singing three days later from dusk into darkness. Four days later (13 days after the initial observation), the bird did not call from 0500-0700, however he responded with two calls to a short playback of his voice, but only after a 60-minute delay. No calling was heard on two subsequent visits over the next two weeks. Over this entire period I persistently scanned the area with a parabolic dish-microphone, listening for the softer *hoo-hoo-hooo* call of the female, but without success. On 20 July the area was carefully combed for the first time, but no bird was seen or heard in response to recorded calls.

The calling period was shorter for this bird than for the Westmoreland and Centre county records, which continued for approximately one month, but is similar to the 1985 Lancaster County bird which called only from 16–25 May (Brauning, 1992). It is possible that daytime calling may have been ongoing prior to 30 May since other birds were heard as early as the 16th and 23rd of May. Daytime calling has been interpreted as desperate or perhaps frustrated behavior for inland vagrants. The near silence of this Lebanon County bird suggests the possibility of pairing and nesting activity. This species is notably very territorial but is reported to stop calling after nesting begins. However, because no direct evidence of nesting was obtained, the behavior of this bird only adds to the mystery of the species. This report describes one of four Pennsylvania observations in the past 10 years, a frequency which suggests that Black Rails may be more commonly present than previously thought. Because of the possibility that nesting may have occurred, the location of this site should remain protected for future observations.

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Dickcissels in Lawrence and Venango Counties

by Barbara Dean

Dates: From 15 June to 27 July 1994.

Observers: Barb Dean, George Dean, Nancy Rodgers, Bob Walczak.

According to Mulvihill's article in *Pa. Birds* (Vol. 2, No. 3) on the *Occurrence of Dickcissels in Western Pa.*, Lawrence Co. had no record of Dickcissel. Neither did Crawford, Venango, Beaver, or Allegheny counties. Mercer Co. had an 1885 record and Butler Co. had a 1969 record, but neither had a confirmed nesting record.

Lawrence Co. In an area called the Volant strip mines, which is very close to Pennsy Marsh, we found an adult male Dickcissel perched on a dead thistle stalk which stood higher than the surrounding grasses and clovers on 15 June 1994. Copulation was observed on 16 June, as well as finding a second presumed nesting pair. Dan Brauning was advised of the findings for the Special Concern Birds Update list. Safe dates were 1 June to 30 August.

There was only an acre, maybe two, of suitable habitat and the two males were fiercely fighting each other. Only a few dozen (if that) dead thistle stalks were standing above the surrounding vegetation.

On 26 June we flushed a female Dickcissel and she made a low *chur-r-r* sound. Her nest was on the ground in white clover and part of a blackened dead thistle stalk had fallen part way over the nest. Purple clover and higher grasses were nearby. Nesting was confirmed.

On 2 July, a second nest was found. This nest was also on the ground in white clover, but it was beside a dead thistle stalk. She also made the low *chur-r-r* sound as she flew. The nest held 4 newly hatched young. All 4 were

touching each other as they lay belly-up and all were alive. The skin was orange, but the skin over their closed eyes was dark gray. They had a little bit of gray down on the part of the rump that we could see. The medium-gray down was on top of their head and wing area. Their bills were bright yellow and they looked to be one day old, two at the most. All 5 eggs had hatched and all were alive and appeared to be at the same stage as the other 4. The two nests were as far

apart as could be in this field.

These nests were checked again on 7 July. The field was full of water following heavy rains, but both nests were high and dry. The first nest we found with 5 eggs contained 5 fully-feather young. They were crouched in the nest, 1 was practically off the nest. They didn't look like the same birds! As I bent over to take photos, 4 of the 5 silently popped out of the nest like popcorn. They ran a few feet and froze under the surrounding clover. One healthy bird remained on the nest. One of the 4 again flew up 2' in the air and landed another yard away. The adult birds feed them on the ground and out of the nest before they can even fly.

At the other nest the 4 young were well-feathered. They remained on the nest. An adult male and 2 females watched from thistle perches about 15–20' away, making the "check" call. Perhaps this second nest was 1 day behind.

Venango Co. We decided to check Coast Rd. in Venango Co. It, too, was a vast grassy strip mined area. There was a line of Black Locust saplings growing along a limestone-filled drainage ditch. We drove to Barkeyville City and made a dash to the row of saplings when we could hear Dickcissels singing. One adult male was on the south side of the road at the top of the saplings. Three adult males were singing on the north side of the road. The four were spaced perhaps 150–300' apart. We received permission to walk the fields. The habitat for Dickcissels at Coast Rd. was vast and the field was much drier than our small field in Lawrence Co. The fields in Lawrence and Venango counties were full of grasshoppers. We walked the line of saplings and hundreds of pearly crescent-spot butterflies landed all over us. The field was covered with thousands of these orange and black meadow butterflies. Hundreds of fritillaries covered the milkweed plants at one edge of the field.

We called Walt Fye (Clarion Co.) and left messages for Russ States and Gary Edwards (Venango Co.). Maybe this was another invasion year.

On 9 July we watched 3 adult

males singing from the tops of the Black Locusts. We found found 1 female with food.

It was overcast and sprinkling on 27 July. Only the sounds of Henslow's, Grasshopper, Field, and Song sparrows, goldfinches, chickadees, catbirds, and cows mooing in the distance.

Note. The adult males at the Venango Co. area were "picture book" birds. The adult males at the Lawrence Co. location had scant black bibs.

Some of the vegetation found at the nest fields:

1. Timothy
2. Common Plantain
3. Common Strawberry
4. Evening Lychnis; White Campion
5. Oxeye Daisy
6. Mayweed
7. Daisy Fleabane
8. White Clover
9. Thyme-leaved Speedwell
10. White Sweet Clover. The adults liked to perch on this plant that grows from 3–8' tall.
11. Common Milkweed. Only at the Venango Co. area.
12. Queen Anne's Lace
13. Yellow Sweet Clover
14. Bridesfoot Trefoil
15. Soft Rush. A lot at Lawrence Co. field. Very little at Venango Co. area.
16. Redtop
17. Curly Dock
18. Fleabane (daisy)
19. Spotted Knapweed
20. Thistle
21. Red Clover
22. Others that I couldn't identify from books. ♣

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PHOTOGRAPHIC HIGHLIGHTS



White-rumped Sandpiper, Dean's Farm Pond, Venango, 5/30/94. Photos by Gary Edwards.



Cooper's Hawk, *Clarion*, 5/13/94. Photo by Margaret Buckwalter.



Upland Sandpiper, *Lawrence*, 5/1/94. Photo by Walt Shaffer.



Laughing Gull, *Presque Isle SP, Erie*, 5/12/94. Photo by Ed Kwater.



Oldsquaw, Donegal Lake, *Westmoreland*, 4/7/94. Photo by Walt Shaffer.



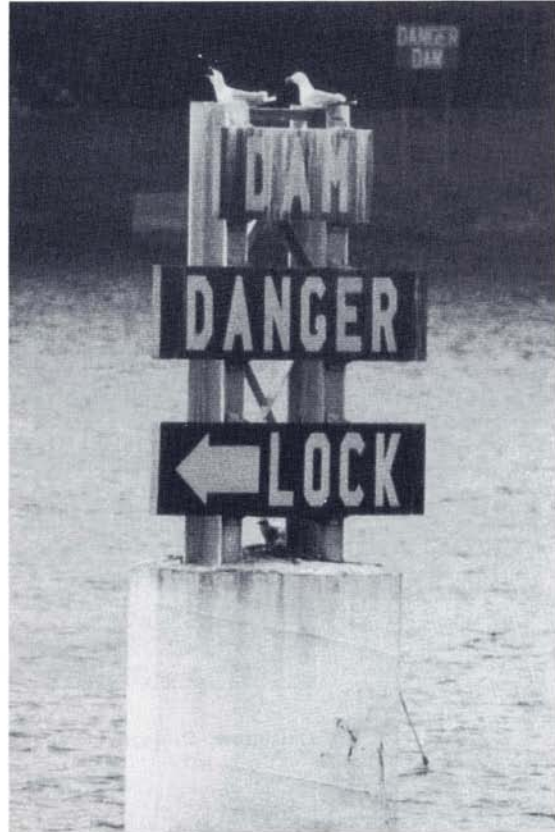
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron, *Brownstown, Lancaster*, 5/6/94. Photo by Rick Wiltraut.



Prothonotary Warbler, *Island Park, Northampton*, 5/15/94. Photo by Rick Wiltraut.



Red-necked Grebe, Upper Strasburg, *Franklin*, 4/7/94.
Photo by Carl Garner.



Nesting Herring Gulls (chick under the "L"), Allegheny River, Pittsburgh, *Allegheny*, 6/15/94. Photo by Ed Kwater.



Mourning Warbler, Emmaus, *Lehigh*, 5/30/94. Photo by Rick Wiltraut.

Courtship Display of the Yellow-crowned Night-Heron

by Rick Wiltraut

On 30 April 1994 Steve Boyce and I visited the Yellow-crowned Night-Heron (*Nyctanassa violacea*) nesting area at Brownstown, Lancaster County, Pa. This site, located along the Conestoga Creek, has been a regular nesting site for this species since the 1970s and early 1980s (Schutsky 1992). At approximately 1945 we were walking west along the creek above the bridge when Steve spotted two adult Yellow-crowned Night-Herons feeding in a freshly-mowed yard. They were busy capturing large earthworms (nightcrawlers) and seemed unconcerned of our presence, even though we were standing less than 50 feet away.

As we watched the birds capture one worm after another, a third bird flew in and landed close to the others. This bird, a male in full breeding plumage, was identified on the basis of its long plumes and puffed out breast feathers which were of a brighter shade of gray than the rest of the bird. To our amazement and delight, the male began displaying in front of the birds, trying to impress them the best way he knew how. By now we were assuming that the other two birds were females. The male would bow low and erect the nuptial feathers on his crown, neck, and back while at the same time spreading his wings wide open like a Chinese fan. On several occasions it looked as

if the male opened his beak and uttered a sound during the display.

The male pursued one female in particular, but she refused his advances and kept her distance. It was a remarkable display that I won't soon forget. Unfortunately, neither Steve nor I had our cameras. However I described the display in detail to my brother Doug who was able to sketch it. I'd like to return to the site next year and try to videotape the male displaying in front of a wooden decoy placed near the creek.

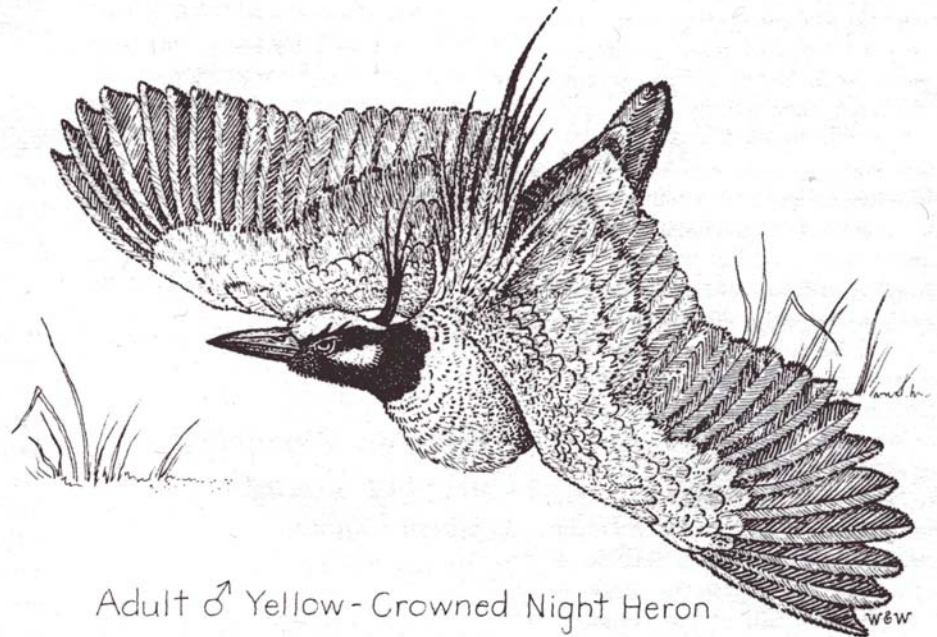
Bent (1926) makes no mention of the courtship behavior of this species. Terres (1980) mentions that little is known of the breeding behavior of this species. Hancock and Elliott (1978) also note the shortage of observations of the courtship display and speculate that the habit of this species to nest in isolated pairs or small groups reduces the need for

extraordinary nuptial displays. They cite Nice (1929) as describing the display as follows: "...the display involves repeated stretching of the neck and wings followed by crouching with all plumes erected and may be accompanied by a loud whoop." *

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Adult ♂ Yellow-Crowned Night Heron

displaying 4/30/94 Brownstown, Lancaster Co., PA.

A Sharp-shinned Duck Hawk?

by Barry Blust

The morning of 9 April 1994 about 7:15 I was doing the Cornell seed preference test when I noticed two Wood Ducks up in our trees. In typical fashion, the male would stand around as the female checked out tree holes. My youngest daughter, Laura (7 years old), is the one who shows an interest in the birds, so I got her downstairs to see the ducks.

After she went back upstairs a few minutes later, the ducks were moving to the south of the house where I could not see them from the windows. So, I carefully stepped just outside the sliding door to get a better view. Almost immediately an accipiter landed in the very top of a tall (about 75 foot) tree in the same general vicinity of the ducks, who were much lower. I had lost sight of the female duck, but the male may not have been visible to the hawk because of a tree between them. The hawk was an immature Sharp-shinned Hawk, probably a female due to its relatively large size. The hawk sat still for about two minutes, except for moving to a nearby branch to chase away a crow that had landed there.

About this time the male Wood Duck flew about ten feet to a nearby branch and was either not aware of or not concerned about the hawk. Suddenly, and with several cries, the hawk dove directly at the male Wood Duck and the duck took off to the southwest with the hawk in close pursuit. They both flew about 100 feet before disappearing behind a house and out of my sight for good.

I was incredulous that a Sharp-shinned Hawk would even attempt to take a Wood Duck. Subsequent reading in John K. Terres' *The Audubon Society Encyclopedia of North American Birds* revealed that what I witnessed may not have been as unusual as I had first thought. Although the sharpie feeds primarily on small birds, it is "known to attack Pileated Woodpecker and other birds larger than itself; immatures more likely to attack prey too large to handle." (The last half of this statement Terres attributes to Mueller & Berger 1970.)

I presume the duck survived unscathed because we have since seen the pair a few times and believe they are nesting in our woods. As for me, it is often the brief, unexpected occurrences

such as this that bring excitement and wonder to birding and keep me coming back for more. ♣

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House Finches

- or -

How Gross Can You Be?

by Bill Reid

On 18 May 1994 I attended a meeting at 507 Main St., Towanda, Pa. At about 1430, when I was leaving the meeting, I observed a male House Finch in the adjoining graveled parking lot, about 30 feet from me. The finch was on the ground, approaching and then investigating a small clump of something as yet unidentified which was lying on the ground in the parking lot.

After investigating for a minute or so, the House Finch climbed on the clump and began the act of copulation. At this point another male House Finch flew in, drove away the first finch, and started copulating on the clump itself. When both of the finches left I went to investigate the clump and saw that it was a dead female House Finch. It was not freshly killed, but apparently had been there for some time and had probably been run over a few times. It was not damaged or deteriorated enough to be unidentifiable. To me this seemed to be an unusual expression of bird behavior. ♣

73 W Ross St
Wilkes-Barre 18702

American Woodcock Carrying Young

Lebanon County
by Randy Miller

Location: SGL 145 in Lebanon County. From Rt. 72 turn onto Pinch Rd. Go about 2½ mi. to first parking lot on left in Lebanon Co. Then down Gen. Biddle Rd for approximately 50 yards.

Date: 8 May 1994, 7 a.m.

Habitat: Dirt road through mature woodland. The rain had brought out

worms on the road.

The day started out to be a perfect warbler day. A cold front had moved through in the early morning and a steady rain was falling until 0645. There was also fog at the tops of the trees.

I was already birding on Gen. Biddle Rd when the rain stopped. I had to travel on 50 yards from my car to be with a huge fall out of warblers. They were most **Yellow-rumped**, but I picked out 14 other species in the frenzy of feathers. I was so engrossed looking skyward that I didn't notice the other birdlife only 15' away to my left.

Suddenly there was a commotion in the leaves on the side of the road. I put my binocular down to see an Am. Woodcock floundering in the leaves. I thought at first it was hurt. I had never seen a woodcock just struggle on the ground.

After about 30 seconds the bird was airborne. The flight was only a little faster than a hover. It was really struggling to keep airborne. It went about 6' straight up when I noticed something I have never seen before. Besides the big black eye of the adult bird watching me, there was also a downy bundle of feathers with another eye watching me from between her legs. The adult was carrying a chick away from me. I noticed that the chick was facing forward.

Then the woodcock made a slow level flight over the red raspberry thicket and went down into the forest about 60 yards away.

I immediately looked for more young. After about 5 minutes of searching, I could not find one. Then I searched the area where it (they) had landed, but could not find the bird in the thick vegetation. I continued my walk until 0930, recording 23 species, the best being a ♂ Golden-winged Warbler.

I didn't realize what kind of rare event I had witnessed until I tried to look up information. Most of the sightings are considered unreliable by ornithologists who have not witnessed the event. And most of the sightings are old. It is hoped this recent sighting will make people aware of this behavior. The European Woodcock is known to carry its young. It would only make sense that the American Woodcock also does the same, but apparently less frequently.

607 Woodland Dr.
Manheim, PA 17545

Possible Origin of Pennsylvania's First Nesting Record of Herring Gull

by Ed Kwater

In March 1994 Ted Floyd found two pairs of Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus*) nesting on channel markers in the Allegheny River just upstream from the Highland Park Bridge in Pittsburgh (Floyd 1994). This constitutes the first documented breeding record for this species in Pennsylvania and raises the question of the origin of these birds. Floyd points out that there are two distinct populations of Herring Gulls nesting in the state of New York (Andrle and Carroll 1988) and that this may well be the source for the birds on the Allegheny River. However there is also a large nesting population of Herring Gulls on the southern shore of Lake Erie, in Sandusky Bay, Ohio, within about a 150 miles of Pittsburgh. This population was estimated at 4250 pairs in 1989 (Dolbeer et al. 1989) and 3250 pairs in 1992 (Belant 1993). Approximately 70% of these nesting pairs are located on an island and adjacent breakwalls in Sandusky Bay, with the rest being located on coal piles and nearby rooftops. The birds are therefore accustomed to choosing man-made structures as nesting sites. They also rely heavily on landfills within a few miles of Sandusky Bay as a source of food (Belant et al. 1993, Fackelmann 1994). Even closer to Pittsburgh there are approximately 700 pairs of Herring Gulls, together with at least 2300 pairs of Ring-billed Gulls (*L. delawarensis*) nesting on a dozen industrial rooftops in the Cleveland, Ohio, area (Dolbeer pers. comm.). North-central Ohio is therefore just as likely to be the source of Pittsburgh's Herring Gulls as New York State.

Although the Herring Gull is generally a scarce visitor to western Pennsylvania away from Lake Erie, some birds do spend the summer at Presque Isle, Erie County. Large numbers are present at the same location from October to May (Stull et al. 1985). In view of this, perhaps it is surprising that the Herring Gull has never been confirmed as a nesting species in Erie County. ♣

222 Franklin Street
Evans City 16033

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Aggressive Canada Geese

The following episodes were seen by M. Silverman at her pond in Buckingham, Bucks County:

Several adult **Canada Geese** were seen trying to keep a large Snapping Turtle away from a nest. Later, a **Red-tailed Hawk** came in and caught 3 baby geese. Still later, several adult geese attacked and drowned a Red-tailed Hawk. It was a busy season for the geese. ♣

Summary of the Season cont'd from page 94...

Summer Tanager, reliable in *Greene*, was also found in *Montgomery* and *Monroe*. Just across the river in New Jersey this species is relatively common. It can't be the threat of crossing water, but perhaps just that our southeastern Pa. flora is unattractive to them.

The Imperial area in *Allegheny* was a sparrow-hunter's delight this year. The area is vast and has not been thoroughly covered. We hope the word we heard that much of it may be closed to birders is premature. Not only were grassland and field species abundant, but one or two **Lark Sparrow** were found by Hess.

Most of the **redpolls** seemed to pull out the first week in April, but a few lingered until the last week. The latest report of a **Hoary Redpoll** was on 1 April in *Luzerne* and we await details.

There were 274 species reported this quarter, down slightly from the 279 reported in the same quarter last year. We received partial or complete reports from 51 counties. Thanks again to our hardworking county compilers! ♣

Frank & Barb Haas

Summary of the Season - April through June 1994

Although we had snow in our yard until mid-April, spring finally did arrive, birders felt safer navigating roads and trails, the North American Migration Count once again gave us a snapshot of what was happening on a given day in Pennsylvania, and cabin-fevered birders were once again out in full force. Despite the weather a number of record early dates were set.

Some species that normally would make the Rare or Unusual list seemed everywhere and in excellent numbers, so a review of the county lists can prove quite interesting. Our compilers continue to provide fascinating insight as to happenings across the state.

Highest count for **C. Loon** came from *Fayette* with 150 at Jacobs Cr. 4/10 (Walt Shaffer). High count for **Red-necked Grebe** was 41 in *Indiana*. They not only were in record numbers in various locations, but several remained into May, latest date noted 22 May in *Erie*, eclipsing *York's* record by a day. A new species, **Eared Grebe**, was found for *Westmoreland* on 6 April and then nine days later a second individual was found there.

Another **Anhinga** was reported from *Delaware*. This seems to be the hot spot. However, both sightings have just been flyovers.

Remarkable among the herons and egrets were the sightings of **Little Blue Heron** in *Armstrong*, *Cumberland*, and *York*. This species is rare in spring in Pa. The *Armstrong* bird was around for about a week. **Tricolored Heron** is rare in Pa. in spring. The only one was in *Westmoreland* and provided them with a new county record. **Cattle Egret**, found only in the eastern half of the state, were in miniscule numbers (15) in *Lancaster* just a mere shadow of years past. The **Tundra Swan** migration in Pa. is usually spectacular, but this year only *Lebanon* had a significant number (500), and that was remarkably low. Apparently they remained south during the inclement weather and the urge to migrate overcame any desire to stop at their traditional staging grounds. Let's hope that this posed no undue stress to their breeding success later. The same can be said about the **Snow Goose** migration. In *Lancaster* the high count was only

6000, with not a **Ross' Goose** to be found for the first time in several years.

The 25 species of waterfowl was good, but numbers were not, directly influenced by the amount of ice still present in April. Hanging in there this quarter was a **Snow Goose** in *Montgomery* until 12 June! A lone **Ring-necked Duck** was again in *Venango* from 12 June on. A **White-winged Scoter** was in *Monroe* 16 May and a **Surf Scoter** in *Cumberland* 13-15 May. **Hooded Merganser** nested in *Dauphin*.

Raptors had their ups and downs. McWilliams commented on the poor hawk flight in *Erie*, attributed probably to the cold air along the lakefront. One doesn't think of death by drowning for a **Red-tailed Hawk**! But **Canada Geese** are notorious nest-defenders and observers noted the demise of one in *Bucks*. If accepted by P.O.R.C., the **Mississippi Kite** in *Delaware* provides us with the first record of this species in some years. Accipiters took their toll of birds at feeders, but in *Clarion* one immature developed a taste for chipmunks. Another in *York* munched on a rabbit. For those of you who have not been near a **N. Goshawk** nest, Crowley (*Forest*) recommends wearing a hard hat! We continue to maintain the policy of not revealing the locations of hawks' nests.

The article by Rannels on finding a **Black Rail** is self-explanatory. Although the probability of this species nesting in Pa. is low, the welfare of the bird is paramount. Then again, just a few years ago entertaining the idea of **Sandhill Cranes** breeding in Pa. was a pipedream. Sightings in *Butler*, *Lawrence*, and *Mercer* suggest a repeat performance. A new record for this species in *Tioga* was recorded.

Twenty-five species of shorebirds were found with **Black-necked Stilt** (*York*) and **Ruff** (*Berks*) the most unusual.

Many of us thought that **Double-crested Cormorant** might be the next nesting species discovered for the state. Wrong! **Herring Gull** took that honor in *Allegheny*. But wait until next quarter for more news on more new nesting species! Southeastern Pa. expects **Laughing Gull** records, its

certainly not unheard of for *Erie*, but for *Clinton* and *Indiana* what a treat to see this handsome gull. We know there are more gull watchers, but are there more **Little Gulls** finding Pa. to their liking? It is obviously a small window for sightings (first two weeks in April) when this year at least a dozen sightings were noted in *Dauphin*, *Lancaster*, and *York*, indicating that the Susquehanna River is a major flyway.

The *Bucks* record of an **Olive-sided Flycatcher** on 30 April was quite early for this species, often considered to be found "at the end of spring migration," as was the early **Yellow-bellied Flycatcher** in *Allegheny*. Some apparently not-so-silent *Empidonax* clinched the identification for records in several counties. **Great Crested Flycatcher** were rather wide-spread the last few days of April, and in looking at county reports must have been traveling with **E. Kingbirds**.

We all noted the decimation of the **Carolina Wren** sightings, but Keller (*Berks*) opines that perhaps **Winter Wren** was also hit hard. Imagine doing a Big Day on May 14, finding 147 species, and not seeing or hearing a Carolina Wren. It happened in *Cumberland* and we had only one in *Lancaster* that same day.

Vireos and warblers were noted in excellent numbers in many counties. Ron Leberman (*Crawford*) noted a better-than-usual migration, as did the Henises in *Cumberland*, Smith in *Dauphin*. McWilliams (*Erie*) commented that Presque Isle was alive with warblers on 15 May. But the warbler of the season was the **Kirtland's** found by four experienced observers in *Franklin*. Heller (*Lancaster*) felt that the warm period at the end of April was responsible for the earlier-than-normal arrival of both residents and migrants. Miller (*Lebanon*) thought it the best in years. All these comments were echoed by Fingerhood (*Philadelphia*), and *Venango* observers tallied 32 species of warbler. cont'd on page 93...

Notes From the Field

Allegheny County

We listed 172 spp. this quarter, including the following rare or unusual birds: **Red-necked Grebe** (v.o.); **Peregrine Falcon** (CB); **Sora** (PH); **Dunlin** (JH); **Wilson's Phalarope** (CT et al.); **Great Black-backed Gull** (PB); **Olive-sided Flycatcher** (PH); **Am. Pipit** (MF et al.); **Philadelphia Vireo** (v.o.); **Golden-winged Warbler** (v.o.); **Orange-crowned Warbler** (WS); **Yellow-throated Warbler** (v.o.); **Palm Warbler** (v.o.); **Worm-eating Warbler** (v.o.); **Mourning Warbler** (v.o.); **Lark Sparrow** (D&†PH); **Orchard Oriole** (PH); and **C. Redpoll** (CS).

High counts: 6 **Horned Grebe** and 38 **Double-crested Cormorant** on the Ohio R. (CS); 5 **N. Harrier** (DH,PH), 15 **Ls. Yellowlegs** (TF,JZ), 20 **Spotted Sandpiper** (CT), and 18 **C. Snipe** (TF,JZ) at Imperial; 23 **Bonaparte's Gull** on the Ohio R. (CS); 26 ad. **Herring Gull** (TF,JZ) and 4 young at 3 nests (†PB,EK et al.) on the Allegheny R.; 30 **Horned Lark** at Imperial (TF,JZ); 46 **Red-eyed Vireo**, 10 **Chestnut-sided** and 10 **Magnolia** warblers at Harrison Hills Park on 5/14 (PH); and 40 **Vesper**, 20 **Savannah**, 9 **Grasshopper**, and 19 **Henslow's** sparrows, plus 16 **Bobolink**, and 30 **E. Meadowlark** at Imperial on 4/30 (DH,PH).

In low numbers: **Black-billed Cuckoo**; **Yellow-billed Cuckoo**; **Great Horned Owl** (none); **White-breasted Nuthatch**; **Brown Creeper**; **Carolina Wren** (extremely scarce); **Golden-crowned Kinglet**; **Swainson's Thrush**; **Gray Catbird**; **Yellow-throated Vireo**; **Tennessee Warbler**; **Bay-breasted Warbler**; **Cerulean Warbler**; **Ovenbird**; **White-throated Sparrow**; and **Dark-eyed Junco**.

Unusual dates: an early **Yellow-bellied Flycatcher** 5/1 (PH); **Brown Creeper** until 5/11 (EK); first **House Wren** 4/17 (PH); first **White-eyed Vireo** 4/20 (WS); first **Yellow-throated Vireo** 4/25 (PBa). Early warblers: **Tennessee** 5/2 (WH); **Chestnut-sided** 4/22 (PH); **Magnolia** 4/22 (PH); **Black-throated Green** 4/16 (MF et al.); **Ovenbird** 4/17 (v.o.); an early **N. Waterthrush** 4/17 (R&SG); **Hooded** 4/20 (WS). And an early **White-crowned Sparrow** on 4/6 (PH).

Armstrong County

The highlight was the presence of a **Little Blue Heron** (still white!) at Keystone Res. from 4/22-29 (ph. GL & RH). Also, an **Am. Bittern** was present there from 4/27 until at least 5/12; the vegetation became so high that we could no longer see into the marsh after that date. A **N. Saw-whet Owl** was heard at Oakridge 6/15 (JF). A **Bay-breasted Warbler** was at Putneyville on 4/30 (JF).

Bedford County

On 6/30 D. Housel and her husband stopped traffic on Bard Hollow Rd. to allow a ♀ **Ruffed Grouse** and 17 young cross safely.

Berks County

A **Red-necked Grebe** was at French Creek SP 4/19 (RW). The **Great Blue Heron** colony near Oley contained 36 large young in 16 nests on 6/18, an increase of 11 young birds over the last census on 6/14/92 (PB 6). A **Snow Goose** summering with **Canada Geese** in Oley was present through the quarter (RK). A photo was taken of a **Ring-necked X scaup sp.** (KL).

As part of the Pa. Species of Special Concern Atlas update, coordinated by Dan Brauning, an attempt was made to find **Upland Sandpiper** at sites it occupied in the atlas years, but none was seen at any time this season though seemingly suitable habitat remains (KG, JB). A **Ruff** (reeve) was discovered at L. Ontelaunee 6/4 (†KL) with 11 **White-rumped Sandpipers**, all of which were seen by several area birders. Earl Poole saw a **Ruff** at L. Ontelaunee 10/1/65.

C. Ravens could be found most of the spring at a SGL adjacent to Hawk Mt. Sanctuary (JB). The winter decimation of **Carolina Wrens** is well-known, but were **Winter Wrens** also hit

hard? None was singing at 3 locations where they could be found in recent years. **Solitary Vireo** seems to be increasing as a breeder along the Kittatinny Ridge in northern *Berks*, perhaps another "northerner" expanding south. Also on the ridge, single **Nashville** and **Black-throated Blue** warblers held territories well into June, and a **Magnolia** well into July, but apparently none of these birds attracted a mate and nested (KG). The Kittatinny is the s.e. edge of the range of all these spp. in Pa. (see Atlas).

Bucks County

Top sightings include: A **Glossy Ibis**, possibly the 1 from last quarter, at Peace Valley (PV) 4/14 (DnA). A **Sandhill Crane** was there 4/13,14 (AM) and again 4/22 (DnA). (In the interim 1 was at Green Lane Res., *Montgomery*). **Great Blue Heron** were nesting (8 nests) at Quakertown Swamp (QS) (RH,AM). The only other recorded nesting in the Co. was in 1991 & 1992 at Pine Run. An **Iceland Gull** was at Nockamixon SP (NSP) 4/12 (SF). An **Alder Flycatcher** was at PV from 5/13-21 (RP); a 1st for PV & the 3rd for the Co. A **C. Raven** was along the Delaware 5/7 for the Birdathon (MR).

Other highlights: A **Red-necked Grebe** at NSP 4/12 (SF). **Am. Bittern** were at QS on 4/24 (3) and 5/14 (2) (AM) and at Revere 4/17-22 (SF). **Least Bittern** were at Bowman's Hill (BH) 5/7 (GC) and at PV 5/14-16 (IB). A **Redhead** was at Chalfont 4/10 (RF). **Red-breasted Mergansers** were at PV 4/9-5/7 (AM) and 24 at NSP 4/11 (SF). A **Merlin** visited PV 4/14 (DnA) and another at Solebury (GG). A **Western Sandpiper** was seen 5/7 (GD). A **Glaucous Gull** was at Tullytown 4/14 (SF). 5 **Caspian Tern** were at PV 4/14 (AM). There was also a **Forster's Tern** at PV 5/1 (KR) and 5/9 (AM).

A **Short-eared Owl** was at Pipersville 4/8 (DA). An **Olive-sided Flycatcher** was at Revere 4/30 (SF). A **Marsh Wren** was at PV 5/17 (DF). **Gray-cheeked Thrush** were at BH 5/7 and at PV 5/17 (DF). A **Philadelphia Vireo** was at Chalfont 5/14 (RF). A **Golden-winged Warbler** was found 5/7 at Buckingham Friends School (NH). **Yellow-throated Warblers** were reported 5/7+ at BH (DF et al.) and at Center Bridge 5/9 (AM). A **Prothonotary Warbler** at BH 5/29 (TE).

A **Blue Grosbeak** was at PV 5/19 (RP). Last report for **C. Redpoll** was 4/10 at Solebury (GG). A **Pine Siskin** was at PV (RH) and 2 at Chalfont (RF) on 5/18. There were 6 reports of **Evening Grosbeak** from 4/15 to 6/7 at PV, Buckingham, Carversville, NSP, and Solebury (DF,DM,AM,GG,WW).

Butler County

Good species were 4 **Sandhill Cranes** over n.w. *Butler* 4/3, likely the *Mercer* family from last year's nesting (*vide* GW); a **Dunlin**, rare here in spring, at Glades 5/14 (SB,RC); 2 late **Caspian Terns** at Slippery Rock Twp 6/6 (GW), and 2 **Forster's Terns** 4/15 at L. Arthur (CL).

Also notable were 24 young **Osprey** placed for hacking in the L. Arthur reintroduction project's 2nd year; all were well at the end of June (FL). The spring's main news involved breeders, with mixed good and bad reports...

On the positive side: A new **Great Blue Heron** colony was active at Todd Sanctuary, with 8 nests after a single nest last year (GR) ... **Hooded Merganser** broods of 6 and 2 young were seen 5/24 at Glades (NW) but by 5/30 only the females were present (DB,PH), the young perhaps snapping turtle victims ... 3 **Bald Eagles** hatched 4/12-13 at the Glades nest, with 2 surviving to fledge (NW et al.) ... 3 **Red-shouldered Hawk** hatched at Slippery Rock Twp (SB,RC) ... 3 **Alder Flycatcher** each at L. Arthur (GW) and Glades (DB,PH) plus 18 **Willow** at Glades (DB,PH), on territory in May, were good numbers ... L. Arthur's **Cliff Swallow** colony doubled to 108+ nests in its 5th year, plus 45 **Bank Swallow** nests (GW) ... **Lawrence's Warbler** was confirmed nesting at Jennings Nature Res. after possibly breeding there last year (GW et al.) ... 18 warbler spp. of

diverse n. and s. affinities were at Slippery Rock Cr. gorge in June (SB,RC,GW) including **N. Parula**, **Magnolia**, **Black-throated Green**, **Blackburnian** and **Yellow-throated**, all uncommon nesters in the Co.

Unfortunately, the good news was outweighed by negative results for every special-concern species surveyed for the Atlas update. Missing from all former breeding sites were **Pied-billed Grebe**, **Am. and Least bitterns**, **King and Virginia rails**, **Sora**, **C. Moorhen**, **Am. Coot**, **Upland Sandpiper**, **Sedge and Marsh wrens**, and **Prothonotary Warbler**. The survey team linked the absence at some sites to wetlands projects in state gamelands—a sad commentary, if true, after the Atlas had identified the critical locations.

Carbon County

6 **Red-throated Loons** and 5 **Forster's Terns** were at Beltzville SP 4/12 (RW). Ten **Whip-poor-will** were heard at Penn Forest 5/28 (Sherri LaBar). 18 **Hermit Thrush** found at Hickory Run SP 4/23 (Bernie & Pauline Morris). A **Golden-winged Warbler** at Penn Forest 5/29 (Rich ZainEldeen).

Centre County

A "**Brewster's**" **Warbler** was at Scotia Barrens 5/1 (JP,BP).

Chester County

A **Glossy Ibis** was at a Doe Run puddle 5/11 (PH). A *plegadis* sp. flew over John Ginaven's neighborhood 6/23. Other ibis reports by unknown observers of 2 on 4/24, 1 on 4/30, and 1 on 5/14.

A **LeConte's Sparrow** was at Struble L. 4/23 (GS,LL et al.). An ad. ♂ **Yellow-headed Blackbird** was near Struble L. 4/12 (GS,LL), probably the same bird as seen in mid-March by Saunders at his feeders in Honey Brook Twp.

Clarion County

This was a BUSY quarter! On 5/7 the Seneca Rocks Audubon Soc. held its birdathon—21 observers, but not all stayed in the Co. On 6/11 a team led by Gil Twiest did a Grassland BBS. During the whole quarter an ongoing SAP was conducted at Beaver Cr., a wetlands project of *Clarion Co.*, the Fish Commission, the Clarion Conservation District, and various other organizations, including SRAS.

A pair of **Great Horned Owl** nested in full view of Rt. 208 on the Beaver Cr. project—3 young fledged. One **Short-eared Owl** was last seen at Mt. Zion on 4/2.

The **Cliff Swallows** had a relatively small colony on the Cooksburg bridge: 7 nest 6/24. Three **Palm Warblers** banded by Walter Fye at Wentlings Corners on 4/30 were new for the Co.

An imm. **Cooper's Hawk** profited greatly by my bird feeding operations this winter and spring. It had its share of birds, but mostly it cleaned out my chipmunks. One day I observed it playing like a cat with a dead chipmunk. It tossed the chipmunk up in the air and pounced on it again and again.

Clinton County

A **Laughing Gull** at S. Avis 5/3 in the 2nd (if memory serves me correctly) record for the Co.

Crawford County

A better than usual warbler migration and very good breeding success. There was a start of shorebird migration the last of June and an inland migration of gulls at the end of the period.

Unusual were the **Lawrence's Warbler** near Geneva 4/30 (JB,IF) and a ♀ **Yellow-headed Blackbird** found near Woodcock L. 4/16 (RFL).

Cumberland County

All notes by Don & Robyn Henise: 2 **Red-necked Grebe** were at Kuhn L. 4/7. **Am. Bittern** were at SGL 169 4/23 (2) and 5/10 (1). An ad. **Little Blue Heron** was at Huntsdale Fish Hatchery 4/23. Immatures are usually seen here in late summer, but this was a 1st Co. record of an adult. 2 **Cattle Egret** flew across Britton Rd 5/17. We managed to see all of the expected species of waterfowl, but in

small numbers since we had ice on the larger bodies of water into April. Ramsay Koury found a late ♀ **Surf Scoter** at Pine Grove Furnace SP 5/13. It remained for a Big Day 5/14 and at least through 5/15.

The snow melt produced several pools along Mud Level Rd. A total of 15 spp. were recorded including a 1st spring record of **Am. Golden-Plover** and also a ♂ **Wilson's Phalarope**. The pools attracted large flocks of **Bonaparte's**, **Ring-billed** and **Herring gulls**. High count was 4/8 with 300 Ring-billed and 100 Bonaparte's. The latter was an unprecedented Co. number away from the Susquehanna R. A **Forster's Tern** was at Kuhn L. 4/16 and 1 at W. Fairview 5/14.

Only 2 **Yellow-billed Cuckoo** were heard this year and no Black-billed. The **Barred Owl** successfully nested in a Maple Tree near Newville for at least the 5th year. A **Long-eared Owl** was at Opossum L. as late as 4/3. **Am. Pipit** passed through from 3/24 to 5/18 with a high count of 200+ on 5/9. They were seen regularly along Mud Level Rd.

The 5/14 Co. big day produced 147 spp., including an **Olive-sided Flycatcher** in Michaux SF, 10 spp. of shorebirds, all 6 spp. of vireo, and 29 spp. of warblers. **Red-breasted Nuthatch** nested up on Big Flat Ridge again this year. A sp. missed on 5/14 was **Carolina Wren**. Towards the end of the quarter, they started popping up in varied locations, but still way down from recent numbers. Last year on the NAMC we counted 21, this year only 5.

A **White-crowned Sparrow** remained at our feeders until 5/20, record late for our yard. Usually they leave about 5/11. Several **Bobolink** were present in a hay field near Blosserville through end of June. Our last **C. Redpoll** was a ♀ on 4/9 and we had a flock of 12 **Evening Grosbeak** stop briefly on 4/2.

Dauphin County

The most exciting find was 1 or more **Little Gulls**, first seen over the Susquehanna R. from Ft. Hunter on 4/3 (†D&RH,RK). Others were able to observe from both east & west shore vantage points through 4/16. A **Forster's** and 4 **Black terns** were at the river 5/14 (RK,GR). 50+ **Bonaparte's Gull** were reported 4/4 (EC).

An **Am. Bittern** was videotaped on a pond just n. of Hershey 5/2 (PG). **Cattle Egrets** were reported in Harrisburg 4/19 (EC) and **Yellow-crowned Night-Heron** returned by 4/29 (GR) with 2 along the river 6/11 (JR).

Waterfowl reports included an **Oldsquaw** 4/2 and 2 **White-winged Scoter** 4/8 (RK); **Red-necked Grebes** remained on the river through 4/21 (EC); and **C. Loons** were seen into early June (VL). **Hooded Mergansers**, using a home-made nest box in Cumming's Swamp near Millersburg, fledged 9 young 5/25 (SB). A **Sora** was at Wildwood L. in Apr. with **C. Snipe** (VL), and a **Least Sandpiper** there 5/6 (GR).

5 **Bald Eagle** were in the vicinity of Haldeman I. 5/21 (GR) with 2 there 6/17 and another found at Dehart Res. in Clark's Valley. The Haldeman I. pair fledged 3 eaglets this season bringing the total for that nest in 5 years to 12!! (SB).

Spring migration of song birds proved especially rewarding for T. Smith, who tallied 28 warblers in the Co; and S. Rannels, who on 5/21, discovered an **Olive-sided Flycatcher**, **Gray-cheeked Thrush**, and **Swainson's Thrush** all in the Hershey area. The **Blackburnian Warbler** was reconfirmed for the Co. 6/17 (EC,SR) for the first time since the Atlas project. Hybrid "**Brewster's**" **Warbler** were reported again this year from Stoney Cr. (MM,TS).

Some late winter departures (it seemed like winter would never end for us, too) were **Lapland Longspurs** at Hershey Farms 4/3 (GR); and 2 **C. Redpoll** remained at a Harrisburg feeder until 4/3 (MM).

Delaware County

One of the highlights was the report of the 2nd record of an **Anhinga** flying over Prospect Park on 4/6 (JM). This was the 2nd year in a row that Anhingas were reported in Delaware. The next highlight, if accepted by PORC, is the 1st Co. sighting of **Mississippi Kite** on 5/14. Jim Lockyer was out on his deck and happened to look up and see the bird circling overhead. What a treat!

During May a **Ringed Turtle-Dove** (exotic) was found in Swarthmore and was actually so tame it was trying to enter a house in the neighborhood. An **Olive-sided Flycatcher** was at Tyler Arboretum 5/17 (NP) and at Ridley Creek SP a **Yellow-bellied Flycatcher** and a **Least Flycatcher** were reported 5/22 (HM). The colony of **Purple Martins** at Glen Mills School is still flourishing, with a tally of 500+ birds.

Observers noted large numbers of **Worm-eating Warblers** passing through. After an absence of 2 years, it appears that the **Yellow-breasted Chat** has returned to Ridley Creek SP this year (AG). And, finally, two reports of **E. Meadowlark**: 3 indiv. were at the Phila. Airport on 4/4 (AG) and another 2 located in Radnor on 5/8 (NP).

Elk County

The **Common Redpolls** left about the time the snow disappeared. Their place at the feeders was then taken up by the **siskins**, who stayed until early June. D. Wolfe commented, "The top 'winter/spring' bird had to be the **Evening Grosbeak**. They about wrecked my wallet this spring. They were going through 20 lb. of sunflower seed a week from early March deep into May! The last of them finally left May 23!! (top count, 78 on 4/10). That's by far the latest I've ever seen them (by 3 or 4 weeks!). I guess they finally noticed that the leaves had come out!"

The neighborhood **crows** thought my yard was bird day-care. The adults left while 4 young stayed behind. One spread its wings like an Anhinga while turning his head sideways, another grabbed his sibling by the wing feathers and kept poking at it. Next, two of them joined bills tug-of-war style and pulled. In between all of this, they were hopping around acting drunk! Then they discovered the mulch around the trees and one would grab a piece and the other would chase it to try to get it away. When they tired of this, they decided to dig under the mulch to get the weed barrier (which is shiny) out. They succeeded in getting one piece out and I found it near the raspberries. Then they played in the bird bath, sitting on the edge trying to pull the plants out of a nearby planter. What a circus! I hated to see them flying away! (LC).

On 5/18, while checking out a beaver pond area, I saw a stunning orange **Scarlet Tanager**, the color of a N. Oriole (LC).

I had a call in June from a woman who was rather upset that, while working in her garden, a **Gray Catbird** had repeatedly flown at her and actually chased her into her garage! She wasn't too sure she liked catbirds.

And, the **Whip-poor-will** heard only on 5/24 by Sorg in St. Marys was the first he's heard in years.

Erie County

April had few warm days and it remained cool and wet through most of May. There was still ice on L. Erie well into April, which kept Presque Isle cooler than inland areas. The cold air from the lake may have attributed to the poor hawk flights along the shoreline. Despite the cool temperatures through the period, there were a number of record early dates set for *Erie*. **Carolina Wrens** suffered here as well. The only ones that appeared to survive were birds that wintered at feeding stations. There is some evidence that **E. Screech-Owls** did not do well over the winter since they were absent in some traditional sites.

Red-necked Grebe, normally quite rare in spring, were unusually common well into April, with 1 bird appearing in May and remaining to establish a record late date by 22 days.

Passerine migration was fairly steady to mid-May. Migration peaked on 5/15 when Presque Isle was alive with warblers. **Magnolia**, **Bay-breasted**, and **Am. Redstart** were the most common. **Redpolls** and **Evening Grosbeaks** staged a mini-invasion on their return trip to the north.

Fayette County

150 **C. Loon** were found at Jacob's Cr. 4/10 (WS,DE). Also there was a **Dunlin** 4/7 (WS).

Forest County

N. Goshawk nest found in Cook Forest (F&BC) 6/17. "Cacking" female and nest about 35-40' up in a Black Cherry tree. On 6/20, FC accompanied by M. Buckwalter, 1 downy chick and both adults were seen. By 7/3 three nestlings were visible in the nest. The female was very aggressive. A **Black Tern** was at Beaver Meadows 5/14 (*vide* April Walters).

Franklin County

A **Red-necked Grebe** was seen by several observers at Bender's Pond near Upper Strasburg 4/7-9. A **Bald Eagle** was at Mt. Parnell Fish Hatchery 5/22 (CG). A **Black-bellied Plover** and **17 Dunlin** were a good find along Meyers Rd 5/8 (CG). The NAMC 5/14 recorded 3 **Black-billed** and 6 **Yellow-billed cuckoos**. Two pairs of **Loggerhead Shrike** were again found nesting in the s.w. part of the Co. One pair had its nest in a Norway Spruce near Mercersburg and the other in a fence row of small trees near Welsh Run (*vide* KG). Both of these locations had been used by the shrikes in 1993.

The bird of the season had to be the **Kirtland's Warbler** seen by KG and his team during the NAMC near Little Cove. Three of the four observers had experience with this warbler from Michigan. CG found a **Mourning Warbler** at McCleary's Woods 5/19. The last report of the winter **C. Redpoll** invasion came from Shippensburg on 4/5 (DC).

Greene County

Although I unfortunately did not see them, Dan Gapen described 4 **Great Egrets** at his dairy farm pond 3/6. **Summer Tanager** continue at Loves Hill. I banded a Gambel's **White-crowned Sparrow** in my yard 5/17 (RB).

Huntingdon County

39 **C. Loon** came down from rainy skies over Stone Valley L. (SVL) 4/10 (JM). At SVL 4/7-11 was 1 **Red-necked Grebe**. A **Merlin** was at McAlevys Fort 4/17 (GG) and a **Peregrine Falcon** was seen taking a **Mourning Dove** near Blairs Mills 4/30 (RT). An unusual sighting for the Co. was 4 **Semipalmated Plover** at a boat launch at L. Raystown 5/12 (GG) following stormy weather. 13 **Caspian Tern** were on L. Raystown 4/14 (DK).

A well-studied **Carolina Chickadee** was at a feeder in the s.w. corner 4/3-5, not far n. of normal Carolina range. Not surprising, relatively few **Carolina Wrens** were found. Two **White-eyed Vireo** were along the Juniata R. in May; the possibility of breeding (not "confirmed" during the Atlas) was suggested by a sighting 6/13 (DK). 1-3 **Yellow-throated Warbler** were routinely seen at Water Street throughout May and 1 was located in early July. **Cerulean Warblers** were easy to hear, if not see, at Water Street. Last dates for winter finches (1 each): **C. Redpoll** 4/13 at BM; **Pine Siskin** 6/5 at MF; **Evening Grosbeak** 5/29 at MF. 125 Evening Grosbeaks gathered at our feeders 4/1 (no fooling!).

Indiana County

The highlight was an ad. **Laughing Gull** found on the beach at Yellow Creek SP 4/24 (ph. GC & GL). Unfortunately, this was a Sunday morning and many people showed up to picnic and enjoy the sun, so the gull departed before anyone else could see it. Large numbers of **Red-necked Grebe**, totally absent this period from *Armstrong* where they were found in high numbers the 1st quarter, appeared at Yellow Creek, with counts many days in the 30s; top count was 41 on 4/8 (GL). A **Willet** (ph. GC) made a brief appearance 5/15 (GC, GL).

A Big Day, held 5/12, and limited to *Indiana/Armstrong Cos.*, yielded 131 spp. 5/12 was the best day for shorebirds, both in high counts and variety of spp. The *Indiana* NAMC yielded 11,393 indiv. of 150 spp. plus 2 hybrids (**Brewster's** and **Lawrence's**). This is the best we have ever done.

Another good find was a **Dickcissel** (M&RH, CG) singing on the Sheloceta BBS. Unfortunately, when we returned with tape recorder and camera several hours later, the bird could not be relocated.

Lancaster County

Rarities included **Little Gull** and **Least Tern**. This year the flocks of **Bonaparte's Gull** moving up the Susquehanna included good numbers of Little Gulls. At least 6 different individuals were seen from the Maryland border to Marietta 4/4-11. A high count of 4 birds was recorded 4/9 (EBNT). EBNT discovered a Least Tern on the Conejohela Flats 6/24. Next quarter will have more on this species.

The **Red-necked Grebe** invasion continued well into April. In fact, 1 bird was still hanging around the Conejohela Flats 4/23. Middlecreek WMA remained frozen into the first week of April; so consequently most of the waterfowl stuck to the river. For the first time ever, Little Gulls were easily seen there. They were reported almost daily from 4/4-11.

The seldom-seen **Alder Flycatcher** was reported twice this spring. This migrant probably occurs more frequently than the records indicate. This spring *Catharus* thrushes went almost unreported—no **Gray-cheeked** and just 1 **Swainson's**. Due to a very warm April, both resident and migrant warblers arrived earlier than normal, but by the first week in May the migration had largely petered out. A "**Brewster's**" **Warbler** near Bainbridge 5/4 (JL) and a **Golden-winged Warbler** at Chiquies Rock 4/28 (JH) were the highlights of the warbler migration.

Lawrence County

A new area in Little Beaver Twp was flooded 2 years ago. This wonderful reclamation project has resulted in a cattail marsh, where 1 ad. and 14 young **Pied-billed Grebe** were found 6/11. The **Great Blue Heron** heronry on Reese Rd in Plain Grove appeared to be abandoned this spring. However several reports determined that the birds have moved deeper into the wooded area and there were active nests. A new heronry in New Castle—on Frew Mill Rd had 8 active nests.

Sharp-shinned Hawk was found carrying food at 3 locations. In the past we had only 1 confirmation. Heavy rains left huge puddles in the fields in Plain Grove. On 4/20 we found 25 **Greater** and 7 **Lesser Yellowlegs** feeding on big earthworms on McConahy Rd. On 4/21 we counted 26 **Greater** and 4 **Lesser** feeding. This is our highest count in 12 years. **Upland Sandpiper** returned to Vosler Rd area 4/11, our earliest date. 3 adult pairs were seen often on fence posts at Vosler Rd. Successful breeding was accomplished. Uppies also returned to the Amish area on Heather Heights Rd. The Amish found their nest 2 years ago and take great pride in their return each year.

We enjoyed a terrific **C. Snipe** migration at Plain Grove on Brent N. Liberty Rd. On 4/10, in rain, we counted 46 birds at a puddle and 15 birds in a pasture; 61 in all! On 4/14 only 1 here, but on Golf Course Rd we had 10 flying above a wetland where the **Sandhill Crane** "danced" last year. We also watched 1 snipe winning for an hour over the inaccessible wetland.

Also excellent was the **Chimney Swift** migration over downtown New Castle. We had roughly 800+ birds on 5/14. Our usual count is several hundred. **N. Mockingbird** may be common elsewhere, but *Lawrence* is in a "pocket" where it is definitely uncommon. We have had only 1 confirmed breeding, several years ago. S. Butcher found a pair near the Volant strip mine area, breeding was not confirmed.

We had only our *3rd record* of **Golden-winged Warbler** in 12 years, all migrants. On 5/1 a bird was found on Davis Rd in Plain Grove. We find many **Blue-winged** and once a **Brewster's**, but never saw the Golden-winged again. Since the first few records of **Yellow-throated Warbler** in the 1980s, we have the opportunity to see the sycamore (*D. d. albilora*) white-lore race. They breed along River Rd, along the Mahoning R. and they were found along the Neshannock Cr. at 2 locations this spring. **Cerulean Warblers** are also common at these areas. All areas have large sycamore trees along the creeks and river.

See the separate **Dickcissel** article.

Nancy Rodgers reported a **Sandhill Crane** on 4/28 in Plain Grove, about a mile from her home.

Lebanon County

Warbler migration was the best its been in years. 5/1 and 5/8 were the best days, with thousands of warblers and 20+ species. See **Am. Woodcock** write-up.

Lehigh County

A **Ruddy Turnstone** was at Fogelsville 5/17 (RW).

Mercer County

There are now 2 **Bald Eagle** nests within the Shenango watershed. Both produced 2 young, all banded in May. Sadly, no **Upland Sandpiper** was found in the 2 areas where they bred in the past; B. Dean searched on numerous occasions. **Black-billed Cuckoo** was more common at Hermitage, probably due to heavy Gypsy Moth infestation.

The now famous **Sandhill Crane** pair returned to fields just 3. of Grove City 4/10. Perhaps a chick will be found in late July or August. For years only 1 migrant **Yellow-bellied Sapsucker** was found at Hermitage around 4/15. This year 2 were seen 4/13-18 and 1 on 5/2. The **Cliff Swallow** nest colony, active for 4-5 years, on the headquarters building at Shenango R. Res. has been abandoned. A great increase in **Am. Crow** numbers has been evident at Hermitage, with probable adverse affect on nesting success of many species.

The only known **N. Mockingbird** continues at the same site (Swartz Ln in Hermitage) for the 4th year. There were lots of early dates for warblers, due to the unusually early Bermuda High weather pattern the last week of April. 27 warbler spp, plus **Lawrence's** were recorded, with good high counts of **Chestnut-sided**, **Magnolia**, **Black-throated Blue**, **Am. Redstart**, and **Hooded Blackpoll** and **Cerulean** were among those missed. Noteworthy was the **Yellow-throated Warbler** at Shenango Res. 4/23 (RS), the northern-most sighting for this species in the Co.

Mifflin County

An **Osprey** was chased away a **Bald Eagle** over the Kishacoquillas Cr. near Lewistown 4/26 (GB). The Osprey returned and caught a fish. GB put out feathers and enjoyed watching **Tree Swallows** snatch them for nest building in a bluebird box.

Genevieve Aurand had **Bobolinks** return again to her farm in Ferguson Valley and also observed a successful **Red-tailed Hawk** nesting.

Monroe County

Our highlight was the sighting of a singing ♂ **Summer Tanager** near the town of Delaware Water Gap (CC). Other notables include a breeding plumaged **Red-necked Grebe** on the *Monroe* side of Penn Forest Res. 4/13 and 6 **White-winged Scoter** at the same spot on the late date 5/16 (RW). A singing ♂ **Yellow-throated Warbler** was seen in a white pine/sycamore stand along the Brodhead Cr.

LaBar saw a **Black Vulture** at Henryville 5/22 and a pair of **Red-shouldered Hawks** calling over territory on the same date (location deleted). Serrao saw a pair of **Dark-eyed Junco** at Tobyhanna 6/8 that were nesting in a hanging flower pot!

Montgomery County

Highlights include: **Am. Bittern** at Green Lane Res. (GLR) 4/22; **Glossy Ibis** at GLR 4/13; **Green Heron** nest in N. Wales in June; very late **Snow Goose** last seen at GLR 6/12; **Bald Eagle** at GLR 4/9. The resident ad. eagle was observed rearranging sticks in the Red-tailed Hawk nest it took over, but found no mate. Two imm. eagles were eating carp on the ice at GLR 4/3. A **C. Moorhen** was at GLR 5/25 (RW).

2 **Upland Sandpiper** at the traditional location near Gilbertsville, no chicks yet observed; **Laughing Gull** at GLR 4/13; **Ls. Black-backed Gull** remained at GLR through 5/8. Ft. Washington SP had first breeding records for **Acadian Flycatcher**, **Am. Redstart**, and **Black-and-white Warbler**, and **Yellow-breasted Chat** was recorded for the first time in several years. **Prothonotary Warbler** spent a couple of weeks in Unami Creek Valley, but apparently left, although 1 was seen carrying moss to

nest box; **Cerulean Warbler**, common in Unami Creek Valley 10 years ago, was represented by 1 singing bird this year.

Rarities included a **Glossy Ibis** found at GLR 4/10 (SF), and later seen by GF,GF (also saw it 4/13), KC, and LR. B. Murphy reports a ♀ **Summer Tanager** at Ft. Washington SP 5/1.

Northampton County

The highlight was the discovery of a singing **Sedge Wren** in excellent habitat along a wet powerline near Bear Swamp 5/8-9 (SL). The bird was tape recorded and well seen by several other observers (RW et al.). This was the first Co. record this century.

On 4/28 Wiltraut found a small dead garter snake in an **Am. Kestrel** box near Franklin Hill Vineyards. On 5/3 he received a call that this box, which held 3 eggs, was being removed by the phone company. He found the box on the ground with the 3 eggs still intact and replaced the box with the eggs on another pole nearby and on 6/19 Steve Boyce banded 5 healthy young.

Flooded fields at Green Pond produced a number of shorebirds including: **Dunlin** 4/13 and 5/16; 11 **Spotted** and 23 **Solitary** sandpipers 5/14; a **Black-bellied Plover** 5/18-19; 12 **Semipalmated Plover** 5/19; and 20 **Short-billed Dowitcher** 5/20. 2 **Virginia Rail** were heard at School Rd. 5/14, a new site for the Co. A **Caspian Tern** near Kleck nersville 6/12 was the 3rd Co. record (JS,SB). **Forster's Tern** sightings included 1 at Albert Rd. (RW) and 3 at Minsi L. 4/12 (SL). **Yellow-throated Warbler** returned to Sandt's Eddy and a singing ♂ was found 8/5 mi. n. of here at Hartzell's Ferry in June (RW). A **Cerulean Warbler** returned to Smith Gap 4/25, the earliest local record by 4 days. A ♂ **Prothonotary Warbler** was on territory on Island Park, Lehigh R. 5/5-15+. On 5/15 Wiltraut placed a nesting box and 5 minutes later the male was investigating it (see photo). The male eventually built 3 dummy nests, but a female failed to appear. An **E. Kingbird** was very early in Forks 4/15 (RW). Poole (*Pennsylvania Birds* 1964) has an "extreme" date as 4/20, although he mentions several earlier records including 1 on 5 March!

Philadelphia County

Despite one of the coldest winters on record, we had a remarkably early migration. We had many early arrival records and near records. Residents, with few exceptions, seem to have survived the rigors of subfreezing temperatures and widespread ice. The now annual NAMC, held 5/14, turned in a surprising good count of 136 spp., despite less coverage than last year. The cumulative total in *Phila.* (2 yrs) is 148.

C. Loon were first seen in Roxborough (RX) 4/6 (JS). The amazing incursion of **Red-necked Grebe** resulted in 1 found 5/14 on Mud I. (SS,ML,CW); a record date by at least 3 weeks. 6 **Great Egret** on Mud I. suggests breeding nearby. **Snowy Egret** arrived as early as 4/19 (JM) at Tinicum NWR (TN). A flight of 14 **Cattle Egret** 4/14 (DB,EF) was reassuring for this now less-common sp. Mud I. held 55 **Black-crowned Night-Heron** 5/14 (CW,ML).

The 4th Co. record of **Black Vulture** (DS) was from the Wissahickon valley 4/19 (also FR,RF,MC). The only **Osprey** report was from the Tacony-Palmyra Bridge 6/26 (KS); foraging from further down river or nesting nearby? A 5/21 imm. **Cooper's Hawk** in Carpenters Woods (MD) indicates nearby breeding. **Peregrine Falcon** continue to breed in *Phila.*, but the nest site of the pair in Center City remains unknown. The 5th year of the Pennypack Valley Nesting Bird Census (NBC), held 6/11, turned up a **Wild Turkey**, suggesting they still breed there. Only **Black Tern** was at TN 5/9 (JM). Cuckoos are becoming more difficult to find: only reports were single birds of **Black-billed** 5/14 and **Yellow-billed** 6/11. **C. Nighthawk** numbers are diminishing: 1 on 5/14; at least 3 in June, 1 of which was in Fairmount (KR). **Ruby-throated Hummingbirds** arrived 4/19 (record early by 2 days) in WV (FR,DS, RP).

A **Great Crested Flycatcher** in WV 4/26 was only 1 day later than the early record date (FR,DS,RP). An **E. Kingbird** 4/19, same place and observers, set an early date which has stood since 1807. That's right, 1807 by William Bartram at Bartram's Gardens. Two **Purple Martin**, rare for the city and only in migration, were found by the Gordons at the gardens 5/14. The 12+ **N. Rough-winged Swallow** in WV 6/25 was excellent (SL). **Carolina Wren** took a

major hit. The NAMC produced only 21 birds; 1993's total was 115. The **Swainson's Thrush** at TN 4/25 (AG) was the 2nd earliest date; earliest was 4/19 (1905) in Germantown. All 6 thrush spp., excepting **E. Bluebird**, were in CW 5/10 (KR). SL reports that **N. Mockingbird** are down in CW area; overall, the numbers held up pretty well. The NAMC reported 82 birds; in 1993 the total was 104.

Solitary Vireo missed a record early date by 1 day when MD found 1 at CW 4/19, but did set a record late date 5/29 when RR saw and heard 1 in extreme NW Phila. "singing all day." A **Philadelphia Vireo** at TN 5/8 (ML) was 1 day short of the early record. 32 spp. of warblers were found. Overall the migration was unusually early, steady throughout the period and most observers agreed that many warbler numbers were good compared to recent seasons. 3 **Blue-wings** in RX 4/26 (FR) tied the early date. A **Tennessee** in CW 5/6 (MD) equaled the previous early date, but numbers "way down" (KR). A **Yellow** at TN 4/25 (AG) and 2 **Cape May** in CW 4/30 (SL) equaled previous records. The rare (in Phila.) **Yellow-throated Warbler** was observed twice: 1 at SCEE 4/23 (SC) and 1 at BG 5/14 (J&KG). The **Prairie Warbler** at TN 4/19 (AG) set a new early date by 6 days. Both "yellow" and "Western" races of **Palm Warbler** were in CW 4/30 (KR). That day 11 spp. were found there; very high for an April date. **Blackpoll** were record early, 4/28, with 1 at CW (KR). This is the 2nd year in a row that Blackpoll arrivals have set new early dates. Last year it was 5/1.

Blue Grosbeak, reported 4/30, at the airport (JM) set a record by 8 days. (On 5/12/52, 1 visited a feeder at TN). A group of 8 **Bobolink** was found at SCEE for NAMC (CM). An unusual flight of **Evening Grosbeak** in CW 5/6 (1) and 5/20 (3) (KR,SL,SS) closed out an unusually early season that produced 163 spp., 4 new early arrival and 1 new late spring departure dates.

Snyder County

A 5/14 "big day" included **Pied-billed Grebe** at Faylor L., 3 **Double-crested Cormorant** at Walker L., **Great Egret**, **Whip-poor-wills** atop Jacks Mt., **Willow** and **Alder flycatchers** calling within earshot of each other at Willow L., **Yellow-breasted Chat** and **Orchard Oriole** at Willow L.

Somerset County

Drawdown impacts waterfowl brood usage at L. Somerset again. During the nesting season water levels were below normal due to problems encountered by the Pa. Fish & Boat Commission in catching snow melt run off. By quarter's end water levels were 21" below normal pool, leaving a bare shoreline between the water's edge and the emergent wetland plant zone. **Wood Duck** nest boxes were out of water and easily accessible for raccoons. Only 1 duckling (abandoned) was observed! High usage by duck broods were reported in downstream wetland areas (Dan Jenkins, Charles Randall). (One of these wetland areas is being filled for a McDonalds restaurant expansion and another at a beaver dam is being drained by the PGC in response to complaints by landowners who built in a flood plain area!) A positive note is the sprouting of millet, smartweed, and other seed producers on portions of the mudflat, which could benefit waterfowl usage by providing an abundance of food if fall rains fill the lake flooding these area. Next issue will have the July brood count results.

C. Ravens fledged 2 young from a nest on an abandoned RR bridge spanning the Casselman R. near Markleton. No young fledged from the nest site on an idle coal tipple at Rockwood. However, a Rockwood resident was found raising a young raven. Suspicion is that the nest was victim of nest robbers.

Osprey fledged 2 young at Cranberry Glade L. Another pair failed to hatch 2 eggs from their nest at L. Somerset. Another new nest was built at High Point L. All nests were on platforms placed by the PGC.

Scott Bastian found 63 **Double-crested Cormorants** 4/11, 5 **Gr. Scaup** 4/7, 3 **Canvasback** 4/7, a ♀ **White-winged Scoter** 4/5 and a ♂ 4/7, a **Surf Scoter** 4/7, and from 2-8 **Caspian Tern** from 4/16-21.

Sullivan County

There really are birders in *Sullivan*! Now have 25 people

watching feeders, yards, and hiking/driving areas. All very enthusiastic, especially shown by help on the NAMC.

Both spp. of **cuckoos** present, but not really in good numbers despite heavy defoliation (many areas 100%) by E. Tent Caterpillar, Forest Tent Caterpillar, and Elm Spanworm. Birds (of all spp.) seem to be feeding more now on ad. moths (especially spanworm) than they were on caterpillars. Many spp. of birds moved out of green after heavy defoliation. Wonder the effect on breeding success?

A **Sandhill Crane** (*1st Co. record*) was observed by Ginny Davis on her pond in Hillsgrove. Details submitted to PORC.

Re **Whip-poor-will**: only 1 report for Co., but several reports from just across lines in *Wyoming* and *Lycoming*. Maybe it is beginning to move back into this area. Numerous comments from residents that they "haven't heard one for many years, but used to be common when I was growing up."

A **Pied-billed Grebe** with young riding on back observed at Deer L. 6/16 (DG). Confirmed breeding on possible listing from Atlas.

Have not been able to confirm any breeding **Swainson's Thrush** this year, despite its breeding during Atlas years and not hearing any singing. D. Gross is finding the same situation in areas he has been checking.

Rose-breasted Grosbeak, **Ovenbird**, and **Chestnut-sided Warbler** noted by observers to be in higher than normal numbers this year.

Tioga County

A yellow-phase **House Finch** was at the Brown's Jobs Corner feeder 5/17-19. They were used to seeing flocks of this phase while living in Calif.

Venango County

C. Loon present in several locations nearly all quarter. Those after mid-May were not in breeding plumage or were immatures. Up to 3 indiv. **Red-necked Grebe** present on Kahle L. (KL) for nearly a month (until 5/1); very few previous records. **Double-crested Cormorant** was fairly common until 5/28. 1 was on the river near Emlenton 6/24. Again a lone ♂ **Ring-necked Duck** was at Two Mile Run Park 6/12+. A **Surf Scoter** was at KL 4/9-30.

Two **White-rumped Sandpiper** at a small pond at the w. edge of the Co. 5/30 were a *1st Co. record*. Notes and photos available. We were able to get within 15' of 1 bird. Another *1st Co. record* was a **Glaucous Gull** at KL 5/28 (GE,RS). A **Black Tern** at KL 6/4 was record late.

Cuckoos were very scarce. Two ad. and 1 young **Red-headed Woodpecker** in w. *Venango* were the 1st in several years. **Purple Martin** were almost non-existent. We found a fairly good-sized colony (50 to 75 nest holes) of **N. Rough-winged Swallow**. Will investigate further as these were found late in the season. No **Carolina Wren** seen or heard after 4/16. Winter die off? A **N. Mockingbird** in KL area 5/28,29 was the *1st* in several years.

We've had 32 spp. of warblers this year! The last week in April was very good. 23 spp. were seen in April. Numbers were also good. Some days warblers were everywhere. Probably the best migration here in many years. By May, however, warblers were very hard to find. A singing male **Worm-eating Warbler** was observed 6/18 and 6/24...haven't had 1 since the Atlas.

Though looked for, we could not locate a **Vesper Sparrow** until 6/26. A ♂ **Orchard Oriole** was observed feeding a fledgling in a small stand of woods at the edge of reclaimed strip mine near Clintonville. This is a *1st Co. record*.

Westmoreland County

A major fall-out of migrating grebes in the Ligonier Valley on 4/6 included a dozen **Red-necked Grebe** (7 at Donegal L. and 5 on Trout Run Res.), 20 **Horned Grebe**, and over 20 **Pied-billed**. The county's *1st record* of **Eared Grebe** (winter plumage) was also at Trout Run on the 6th (Bob Leberman) to be followed by another (this 1 in breeding plumage) at Acme Dam (Randi & Sarah Gerrish) on the 15th. A **Tricolored Heron** at Beaver Run Res. on 4/28 (Dick Byers, Dennis Lauffer et al.) was also an addition to the Co. list. **Orange-crowned Warblers** were banded at Powdermill Nature Reserve on 4/28 and 5/14 (BL,BM); and 2 **C. Redpoll** still lingered

near Ligonier on 4/10 (BM).

York County

Highlights were 2 **Black-necked Stilts** at Brunner's I. 5/12 (†AS) and a **Little Gull** at Long Arm Creek Res. 4/13 (†PR,KL,RR,JW).

A **Horned Grebe** remained in a small stream along Gut Rd from 5/6-27 (J&JP,AS). A **Red-necked Grebe** lingered until 5/21 and was found on a Codorus SP survey. A rare spring sighting was an ad. **Little Blue Heron** at Codorus Furnace 4/16 (J&JP). A small colony of **Black-crowned Night-Heron** (8 nests) was at Kiwanis l., a very active part of the city. Young fledged at different times and no dead birds found.

A ♂ **Am. Wigeon** stopped at the Brunner's I. flyash pond 5/12-28 (AS). **C. Merganser**, 1 6/25, were uncommon, although ♀ with young have been seen near Goldsboro in previous years.

On the 5/7 Century Run, JC et al. saw 2 imm. **Cooper's Hawk** sitting on a picnic table with a dead rabbit. A **Bank Swallow** colony (75 holes) was being used on Brunner's I. (AS). Indications are that **Carolina Wren** survived rather well. Into July they were still making appearances at some of their previously known areas. A **Prothonotary Warbler** was along Gut Rd. in the same area as they've been since 1992 (J&JP).

2 **Rose-breasted Grosbeak** visited a feeder in w. York 4/18-20 (J&JP). A very late **Am. Tree Sparrow** was at Rocky Ridge Park 5/6 (J&JP).

Rare and Unusual Bird Reports

(Species not expected or fewer than five counties reporting)

Eared Grebe - *Westmoreland*: 1st Co. record at Trout Run (basic plumage) on 4/6 (Bob Leberman) to be followed by another (this 1 in breeding plumage) at Acme Dam (Randi & Sarah Gerrish) on 4/15.

Great Cormorant - *Philadelphia*: 1 on 5/14 on Mud I. (NAMC).

Anhinga - *Delaware*: 1 flying over Prospect Park 4/6 (John C. Miller).

Least Bittern - *Bucks*: singles at Bowman's Hill 5/7 (George Carmichael) and at PV 5/14-16 (Ian Baldock). *Erie*: all at Presque Isle, 1 on 5/5 (Jerry McWilliams); 4 on 6/5 (Jerry & Linda McWilliams); and 2 on 6/14 (Geoff Robinson). *Lancaster*: 1 on the Conejohela Flats 6/4 (late) (Tom Garner, Eric Witmer). *Philadelphia*: 1 at Tinicum 5/14 (Mary Carbone).

Little Blue Heron - *Armstrong*: 1 at Keystone Res. 4/22-29 (ph. Gloria Lamer & Roger Higbee, Carol Guba, Margaret Higbee, Linda Wagner). *Cumberland*: 1 ad. at Huntsdale Fish Hatchery 4/23 (Don Henise). *Lancaster*: 1 ad. at Speedwell Forge 5/14 (Ray & Shirley Bubb). *York*: 1 at Codorus Furnace 4/16 (early) (John & Jean Prescott).

Tricolored Heron - *Dauphin*: 1 on Haldeman I. 6/8 (Scott Bills). *Westmoreland*: 1st Co. record at Beaver Run Res. 4/28 (Dick Byers, Dennis Lauffer).

Yellow-crowned Night-Heron - *Cumberland*: 1 at West Fairview 5/14 (Don Henise, Ramsay Koury). *Dauphin*: breeding? seen 4/29 (Grace Randolph) and 2 on 6/11 (Joe Church). *Lancaster*: breeding, found all quarter (v.o.).

Glossy Ibis - *Bucks*: 1 at Peace Valley 4/14 (Don Aiman). *Chester*: 1 at Doe Run 5/11 (Phyllis Hurlock). See *Chester* notes for more sightings. *Montgomery*: at Green Lane Res. 1 on 4/10 (Steve Farbotnik) and 1 on 4/13 (Gary Freed).

Black Scoter - *Erie*: at Presque Isle 1 ♂ on 4/17 (Ed Kwater) and 1 ♂ on 5/2 (Jerry McWilliams). *Westmoreland*: 3 at Trout Run Res. 4/7 (Bob Mulvihill).

Mississippi Kite - *Delaware*: 1 flying over in Media 5/14 (Jim Lockyer).

Rough-legged Hawk - *Erie*: 1 in Erie in April.

Golden Eagle - *Crawford*: 1 at Pymatuning L. 4/23 (RS, no details). *Mifflin*: 1 near Lewistown 4/26 (Gloria Bickel).

Black Rail - *Lebanon*: 1 ♂ off and on from 5/30 to 6/12 (Steve Rannels).

Sandhill Crane - *Bucks*: 1 at Peace Valley 4/13,14 (August Mirabella) and 4/22 (Don Aiman); in the interim 1 had been seen at Green Lane Res. (*Montgomery*). *Butler*: 4 over n.w. area 4/3, likely the *Mercer* family from last year's nesting (Gene Wilhelm). *Erie*: at Presque Isle 1 on 5/21 (Jerry McWilliams) and another bird 5/24 (Linda McWilliams). *Lawrence*: 1 in Plain Grove 4/28 (Nancy Rodgers). *Sullivan*: 1 in Hills Grove 4/14 (Ginny Davis).

Am. Golden-Plover - *Cumberland*: 3 at Mud Level Rd. 4/1, high of 6 on 5/10, and 2 on 5/12 (Don Henise).

Black-necked Stilt - *York*: 2 on Brunners I. 5/12 (Al

Spiese).

Willet - *Indiana*: 1 at Yellow Creek SP 5/15 (ph. Greg Cook, Gloria Lamer).

Whimbrel - *Erie*: at Presque Isle 1 on 5/26 and 6/1 (Jerry McWilliams).

Ruddy Turnstone - *Erie*: at Presque Isle 1 on 5/12, high of 35 on 5/25, and 6 on 5/26 (Jerry McWilliams). *Indiana*: 9 at Yellow Creek SP 5/12 (Margaret Higbee, Gloria Lamer, Georgette Syster). *Lancaster*: on the Conejohela Flats 1 on 6/3 (Jerry Book) and 1 on 6/4 (late) (Tom Garner, Eric Witmer). *Lehigh*: 1 at Fogelsville 5/17 (Rick Wiltraut). *Somerset*: 4 on 5/16 (Scott Bastian).

Red Knot - *Erie*: at Presque Isle 1 on 5/20 (Ramsay Koury) and 3 on 5/25 (Jerry McWilliams).

Sanderling - *Erie*: at Presque Isle 1 on 5/1 (Geoff Robinson), high of 7 on 5/25 and 4 on 5/26 (Jerry McWilliams). *Lebanon*: 1 at Iona-Reistville ponds 5/14 (Randy Miller). *Somerset*: 1 at L. Somerset 6/4 (Tony Marich).

Western Sandpiper - *Bucks*: 1 in S. Bucks 5/7 (Jerry Dewaghe).

Ruff - *Berks*: 2nd Co. record, 1 reeve at L. Ontelaunee 6/4 (Ken Lebo et al.).

Long-billed Dowitcher - *Crawford*: 5 at Pymatuning L. 5/1 (Ron Leberman).

Wilson's Phalarope - *Allegheny*: 1 at Imperial 5/14 (Chuck Tague et al.). *Cumberland*: 1 at Mud Level Rd. 5/11 (Don & Robyn Henise). *Lancaster*: 1 on Conejohela Flats 5/14 (Jerry Book, Tom Garner, Eric Witmer).

Franklin's Gull - *Erie*: 1 on Presque Isle 4/30 (Jerry McWilliams, Allan Keith).

Little Gull - *Dauphin*: 1+ from Ft. Hunter 4/3 (†Don & Robyn Henise, Ramsay Koury) up to 4/16 (v.o.). *Lancaster*: at least 6 different indiv. were seen from the Maryland border to Marietta 4/4-11. A high count of 4 birds was recorded 4/9 (EBNT). *Luzerne*: 1 ad. at Plymouth 4/2 (Jim Shoemaker et al.). *York*: 1 at Long Arm Creek Res. 4/13 (†Peter Robinson, Karen Lippy, Rusty Ryan, Jeff Wentz).

Herring Gull - *Allegheny*: 1st state record of breeding. See separate report.

Iceland Gull - *Bucks*: 1 at Nockamixon SP 4/12 (Steve Farbotnik). *Erie*: at Presque Isle 1 on 5/7 (Ed Kwater) and 1 on 5/18 (Geoff Robinson).

Ls. Black-backed Gull - *Bucks*: 1 at Peace Valley until 4/9 (August Mirabella). *Erie*: 1 at Presque Isle 5/1 (Jerry McWilliams).

Glaucous Gull - *Bucks*: 1 at Tullytown until 4/14 (Steve Farbotnik). *Erie*: at Presque Isle 1 on 4/30 and 1 on 5/15 (Jerry McWilliams). *Venango*: 1st Co. record 1 at Kahle L. 5/28 (Gary Edwards, Russ States).

Least Tern - *Lancaster*: 1 on the Conejohela Flats 6/24 (EBNT).

Long-eared Owl - *Chester*: 1 found by the West Chester Bird Club 4/15. *Cumberland*: 1 at Opossum L. 4/3 (Don & Robyn Henise). *Erie*: at Presque Isle 3 on 4/3

and 3 on 4/24 (Dave Darney).

Short-eared Owl - *Bucks*: 1 at Pipersville 4/8 (Diane Allison). *Chester*: 2 near Honey Brook 4/30 (Dave Davis). *Clarion*: last sighting was 1 at Mt. Zion 4/2 (Margaret Buckwalter).

N. Shrike - *Mercer*: 1 at Pardoe 4/29 (Shirley McCarl).

Loggerhead Shrike - *Adams*: 3 sites produced a total of 9 young (Art & Nonie Kennell). *Crawford*: 1 near Edinboro 5/22 (Ron Leberman). *Franklin*: 2 pairs again nested (Ken Gabler).

Lawrence's Warbler - *Crawford*: 1 on 4/30 at SGL (James Barker); *Luzerne*: 1 ♂ in Exeter Twp 5/28 (Bill Evans).

Orange-crowned Warbler - *Allegheny*: 1 at Frick Park 5/3 (Walt Shaffer). *Lawrence*: 1 at New Castle 5/16 (Barb Dean, Bob Walczak). *Westmoreland*: banded at Powdermill Nature Reserve 1 on 4/28 (Bob Leberman, Mike & Evaleen Watko) and 1 on 5/14 (Bob Leberman and Bob Mulvihill).

Kirtland's Warbler - *Franklin*: 1 near Little Cove 5/14 by †Ken Gabler and his team for the NAMC. See separate report.

Lark Sparrow - *Allegheny*: 1 at Imperial 4/30 (Deborah & †Paul Hess). See separate report.

LeConte's Sparrow - *Chester*: 1 at Struble L. 4/23 (Grier Saunders, Larry Lewis et al.).

Lapland Longspur - *Dauphin*: found at Hershey Farms 4/3 (late) (Grace Randolph).

Snow Bunting - *Chester*: 1 found by the West Chester Bird Club 4/15.

Yellow-headed Blackbird - *Chester*: 1 ad. ♂ at Struble L. 4/12 (Grier Saunders, Larry Lewis et al.).

Hoary Redpoll - *Luzerne*: 1 in Dallas 4/1 (Edwin Johnson).

COUNTY REPORTS - APRIL THROUGH JUNE 1994

	ADAMS	ALLEGHENY	ARMSTRONG	BEDFORD	BERKS	BLAIR	BRADFORD	BUCKS	BUTLER	CAMBRIA	CENTRE	CHESTER
LOON, RED-THROATED	-	-	4/7	-	-	-	4/29	4/29	-	-	-	4/15-5/1
COMMON	6/3	4/19	4/22-29(7)	-	4/7-13(21)-5/21	-	-	-4/7(59)-6/4	4/5(12)-20	4/13(8)	-5/14	-4/15(8)-5/6
GREBE, PIED-BILLED	-	-4/13	-4/10(5)-22	4/10	4/5-19	-	-	-4/23	4/5-15(8)-20	4/6(5)	A	4/15-5/14
HORNED	-	4/6(6H)-18	4/10(10)	4/10(2)	4/3-9(3)-24	-	4/1	4/2(2)-16	4/5(5)-15	-	4/17	4/2-15(2)-26
RED-NECKED	4/1	-4/7	-	-	4/7(4)-19	-	-	-APR	-	4/6(3)-13	-	4/3-15(4)-18
CORMORANT, DOUBLE-CRESTED	6/17	4/10-5/8(38H)-27	4/7(70)-5/12	-	4/2-14(41)-	-	4/15(4)-22	4/2-14(350+)-	4/4-5/19(12)-30	4/1-22(18)-6/5	4/17(20)-5/14	4/3-18(4)-5/14
BITTERN, AMERICAN	-	-	4/13-5/12	-	-	-	5/16	4/17-5/14(2)	-	-	-	-
HERON, GREAT BLUE	A	A	AB	4/2-6/27	AB*	B-4/3-	A	4/2(12)-	AB(16+)	A	A	A-6/12(9)
EGRET, GREAT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4/6	-	5/12-16	4/17-5/3(3)	4/3-6/12(3)
SNOWY	-	-	-	-	5/30E(3)	-	-	5/14-17	-	-	-	-
EGRET, CATTLE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4/16
HERON, GREEN	A	5/12(2)-	B-4/28-	5/5-6/9(2)-24	B-4/13-	B-5/1-	4/27-	4/17-	5/30(2)	B-4/12(2)-	PB-MAY-	B-4/21-6/12(15)-
NIGHT-HERON, BLACK-CROWNED	-	-	-	-	B-APR-	-	-	4/20-30	-	-	-	4/2(2)-5/11
SWAN, TUNDRA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-4/1	-	-	-	-
MUTE	-	-	5/22-6/10	-	AB	-	-	A	-	-	-	-
GOOSE, SNOW	A(1)	-	-	-	4/5(180)*	-	-	-4/2(65)	-	-	-	-4/3(1000+)-5/14
GOOSE, CANADA	R	AB-5/14(22)	R-6/10(97)	4/12-6/2	R	R	A	R	R	R	AB	R
DUCK, WOOD	AB	-6/27(4)	-6/10(7)	4/1-6/14(14)-	AB	B-5/1-	A	R	AB	AB	AB	A-6/12(26)
TEAL, GREEN-WINGED	-	4/16(5)-5/1	-	6/8	4/3-5/8	-	-	-5/15	-	P	-	-4/15(7)-30
DUCK, AMERICAN BLACK	-	-4/17	-	-	-4/24	-	-5/9(3)	R	4/5	-	4/17	B-4/15-5/14
MALLARD	AB	R-4/17(6)	-	-	R	R	A	R	R	R	AB	A
PINTAIL, NORTHERN	-	-	-	-	4/3-14	-	-	-4/4(2)	-	-	-	4/15-22(10)
TEAL, BLUE-WINGED	-	4/9(2)-5/3	4/22-28	-	4/3-20(9)-6/7	-	-4/17	4/14	A-4/5(7)	4/6-25(4)	4/17(9)-5/14	4/15(2)-5/1
SHOVELER, NORTHERN	-	-	4/22(3)	-	3/27(2)	-	-	-	4/5-15(4)	-	-	4/15-20
GADWALL	-	-	4/10(5)	-	-5/8	-	-	5/14	4/5	4/7(3)	4/17(5)	4/15(4)-23
WIGEON, AMERICAN	-	-	-4/29(2)	-	-5/8	-	-	-5/7	-	4/7(3)	4/17	4/3-5/14
CANVASBACK	-	-4/5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
REDHEAD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4/10	-	-	-	4/15(2)-5/12
DUCK, RING-NECKED	-	-4/12(3)	-4/10(35)	-	-4/14	-	4/15-21(2)	-5/15	-4/5(70)	-4/7(18)	4/17	-4/3(20+)-5/7
SCAUP, GREATER	-	-	-	-	4/7-13(18)-5/14	-	4/15(5)	-4/13(16)	-	-	4/17	4/15(2)-20
LESSER	-	-	-4/10(18)	4/1-2(3)	4/13(4)-16	-	-	-4/2	4/5-15(90)-20	-4/7(30)	-	4/15(5)-22
OLDSQUAW	-	-	-4/10(3)	-	4/7(3)	-	-	-	-	-4/7(6)	-	4/12(4)-24
SURF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4/21-22	4/20
WHITE-WINGED	-	-	-	-	4/7(3)-16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GOLDENEYE, COMMON	-	-	-	-	4/5-13	-	-	-	4/15	-4/6	-	5/14
BUFFLEHEAD	-	-4/10(8)	-4/10(2)-22	4/1(4)	4/3-7(4)-14	-	-	-4/15	4/6-7(20)-25	4/6-7(20)-25	4/17	-4/5(6)-5/14
MERGANSER, HOODED	-	-	-	4/3(2)	-4/19	-	-	-4/16	AB(12)	-4/13(48)-5/19	4/17	4/5-15(3)-22
COMMON	-	-	-4/10	-	-5/10	-	R	R	4/5(3)	-4/7(17)	-	-4/3(15)-15
RED-BREASTED	-	-4/7(3)	-4/28(28)	-	4/3-13(7)-6/19L	-	-	-5/17	4/5(250)-15	-4/13(40)	4/17	4/15-26
DUCK, RUDDY	R	-4/9(11)	4/26(26)	-	4/7-13(7)-24	-	-	-4/30	4/5-15(75)-20	4/6(3)-5/5	-	4/15-19(3)-5/11
VULTURE, BLACK	R	-	-	-	AB	-	-	R	-	-	5/7-6/19	4/15-6/12(9)-
TURKEY	R	A-4/17(13)	4/10(6)-	-	AB	AB	A	R	A(8)	A	AB	a
OSPREY	-	4/18-5/6	4/7(2)-5/8	4/10	4/2-23(8)-6/22	4/12-5/14(2)	4/8-19	A	4/11	4/1(2)-5/2	4/17-5/14	4/2-23(3)-5/14
EAGLE, BALD	-	-	-	-	4/16,28,6/25	-	-	5/2	AB(5)	-	-	4/17-28
HARRIER, NORTHERN	P	A-4/30(5H)	4/21(2)	-	4/15	-	5/16	-4/18	-	6/20	4/17	4/15-28
HAWK, SHARP-SHINNED	R	-5/8	AB	-	AB-4/23(8)	R	R	R	5/9-6/20	R	R	a
COOPER'S	-	AB(2)	AB	-	AB	R	R	R	-	R	R	-5/14(2)
GOSHAWK, NORTHERN	-	-	-	-	4/27	R	-	R	-	R	R	-
HAWK, RED-SHOULDERED	A	AB(2)	-	-	4/9	B-5/14(2)-	-	5/14	AB	A	PB	B-4/24-
BROAD-WINGED	-	4/17(4)-	4/28-5/8(2)	-	4/15(25)-	B-5/1(2)-	-	4/13-5/3	PB	4/28(5)-	B-4/9-	B-4/20-
RED-TAILED	R	R-4/17(4)	R	-	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	AB-6/12(22)
KESTREL, AMERICAN	R	A	AB	-	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	AB
MERLIN	-	-	-	-	4/23	-	-	4/14-6/19	-	-	-	5/12
FALCON, PEREGRINE	-	AB(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BOBWHITE, NORTHERN	-	-	6/10	-	5/21-6/26	-	-	R	-	5/29(2)	-	AB
RAIL, VIRGINIA	-	-	5/12	-	-	-	6/13	4/14-5/14(5)-	-	B-4/30-5/20(5)-	PB	B-5/8(3)-
SORA	-	5/22	5/6-12	-	-	-	-	-	-	B-4/31-5/23(2)-	B-5/8-14(3)-	5/8-14(2)

COUNTY REPORTS - APRIL THROUGH JUNE 1994

	ADAMS	ALLEGHENY	ARMSTRONG	BEDFORD	BERKS	BLAIR	BRADFORD	BUCKS	BUTLER	CAMBRIA	CENTRE	CHESTER
MOORHEN, COMMON	-	-	-	-	-	-	6/13	-	-	5/5	-	4/3-15(5)-26
COOT, AMERICAN	-	-	-	-	5/23	-	-	-5/14	4/5-15(36)-20	-	5/8(2)-15	4/22
PLOVER, BLACK-BELLIED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5/15(6)	5/14
SEMPALMATED	-	4/30-5/12(2)	AB-6(4/5)	A	R-6(25)(2)	-	A	A	A	AB-4(20)(12)	AB	AB
KILLDEER	-	A-4/17(14)	-	-	4/9-14(5)-5/23	-	5/9	4/23-5/14	APR(3)	4/25	4/17(4)-5/8	4/21-5/14(7)
YELLOWLEGS, GREATER	-	4/9-30(4)-5/3	-	-	4/14-5/10(5)-20	-	-	4/27-5/14	5/14	5/11	5/8(2)	4/15-29(2)-5/15
LESSER	-	4/16-17(15H)-5/7	-	-	4/28-5/8(11)-23	-	4/28	4/30-5/14	5/14	A	PB	5/1-14(17)-15
SANDPIPER, SOLITARY	-	5/1-12(2)-20	B-5/6-6(10)(5)-	-	4/17-5/14(20)-	-	4/28-	4/30-	5/4(5)-30	-	-	4/23
SPOTTED	-	4/17-5/22(20H)	-	6/23(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	5/8	5/10-14
UPLAND	4/2(8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	5/14(2)-17	-	-	-	4/23-5/14(31)-15
SANDPIPER, SEMIPALMATED	-	4/30(4)-5/12	-	-	5/10-20	-	-	4/30-5/1(5)	-	-	5/8	5/10-14
LEAST	-	4/30(4)-5/12	-	-	5/8-17(48)-6/5	-	-	-	-	-	5/8	4/17-23(40)
PECTORAL	-	5/2(2)	-	-	6/4(11)-5	-	-	-	5/3(7)	5/5	5/8(6)-15	5/8-14
DUNLIN	-	5/12(13)	-	-	5/8(3)-23	-	-	-	5/14	5/2	5/13	-
DOWITCHER, SHORT-BILLED	-	-	-	-	-	-4/2(2)	-	-5/7	-4/5(2)	-	AB	-4/22(5)-14
SNIPE, COMMON	P	4/17(18H)-5/1	4/29	-	AB	-	4/28-	A	A	AB	AB	4/15(3)-
WOODCOCK, AMERICAN	A	4/3	4/29(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GULL, LAUGHING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4/14(300+)	-	-	-	-
BONAPARTES	-	4/6(23H)-12	-4/10(3)-22	-	4/7(56H)-6/9L	-	-	4/4-14(57)-5/3	4/5(7)-20	4/1-6(42)-5/1	4/17(6)	4/12(10)-24
RING-BILLED	-	4/7(6)	A-4/28(44)	-	A	-	-	A-5/9(100)	4/15(18)-5/14	A	P-APR-MAY	-4/23(16)-5/14
HERRING	-	AB-4/17(26H)*	-	-	4/3-19	-	-	A	4/5-15	4/13-5/12	-	4/15-25
GREAT BLACK-BACKED	-	5/27	-	-	4/7	-	-	A	-	-	-	-
TERN, CASPIAN	-	-	4/10-21(9)	-	5/29(2)	-	-	4/14(5)	6/6(2)	4/20-5/1(8)	4/17(2)	5/8
COMMON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4/21-5/12(16)-15	4/17(2)	-
FORSTER'S	-	-	4/10(2)	-	4/14	-	-	5/1-9	4/15(2)	4/6-5/1(3)	4/17	-
BLACK	-	-	-	-	5/8	-	-	5/1-9	-	5/15-	5/12	5/8(6)-10
CUCKOO, BLACK-BILLED	-	5/11(L)-14	B-5/12-	5/11-6/21(2)	B-5/2-	B-5/14(7)-	5/15-	5/1-	5/14	5/15-	B-5/1E-	B-5/8-
YELLOW-BILLED	-	5/3(L)-6/3	B-6/4-	5/11-6/23(2)	B-5/3-	B-5/14(5)-	5/29-	5/1-	-	-	B-5/5-	B-5/11-6/12(5)-
OWL, BARN	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	R	-	-	-	-
BARRED	R	-	R	-	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
NORTHERN SAW-WHET	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	R	R	R	-
NIGHTHAWK, COMMON	-	5/3-18(6)	B-6/21-	-	B-5/14-	B-6/15-	-	5/14(2)-	B-5/26(2)-	-	PB	5/14(4)
WHIP-POOR-WILL	-	-	B-6/4(2)-	-	-	B-4/16-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SWIFT, CHIMNEY	P	4/18-5/14(21)-	B-4/28-6/21(55)-	5/3-17(150)-18	B-4/19-	B-5/14(96)-	4/27-	4/23-	B-4/26(2)-	B-4/28-6/20(15)-	B-4/14(2)-	4/21-5/14(2)
HUMMINGBIRD, RUBY-THROATED	P	5/7-	B-5/19(2)-	4/25-5/16(6)	B-4/30-	B-5/14(8)-	5/28-	5/5-	B-5/6-	B-4/28-	B-4/23E-	B-4/15-6/12(77)-
WOODPECKER, RED-HEADED	R	-	-	R	R	R	R	R	-	-	PB	B-4/27-5/14(5)-
SAPSUCKER, YELLOW-BELLIED	-	4/12(3)-17	-	-	-	R	-	-5/7	4/4	-	4/10	-
FLOCKER, NORTHERN	R	AB-4/17(15)	B-4/21(6)-	-	AB	AB	R	R	4/4	AB	AB	R
FLYCATCHER, OLIVE-SIDED	5/14	6/5	-	-	5/30	-	-	4/30	5/28-30	-	-	5/14
WOOD-PEWEE, EASTERN	-	5/12(3)-	B-5/16-6/4(6)-	6/20	B-4/27-	B-5/9-	5/16-	4/1-	B-5/14-30(4)-	5/22-	PB	B-5/10-6/12(56)-
FLYCATCHER, YELLOW-BELLIED	-	5/1E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ACADIAN	P	5/9-29(7)-	B-5/19-6/4(11)-	5/30	B-5/1-	B-5/14(6)-	-	5/2-	B-5/14-	5/19-	B-5/8-	B-5/11-
ALDER	-	-	-	-	6/2	-	-	5/13-21	B-5/28(6)-	-	PB	5/14(2)-
WILLOW	P	-	B-5/23-6/17(10)-	-	B-5/21-	B-5/14(3)-	5/31-	5/21-	B-5/30(18)-	5/11-	B-5/14-	B-5/11-6/12(55)-
LEAST	-	4/30-5/14(2)	B-6/4(2)-	-	5/10-21	B-5/17-	5/9-	5/9	5/13	5/20-	B-5/8-	5/2-10
PHOEBE EASTERN	A	AB-4/17(3)	AB-6/17(10)	A	AB	AB	A	A	AB	AB	AB	AB-6/12(28)
FLYCATCHER, GREAT CRESTED	P	4/25-	B-5/10-6/4(4)-	4/29	B-4/28-	B-4/30-	5/4-	4/30-	B-5/10-30(4)-	5/11-	B-5/1(4)-	B-5/1-6/12(10)-
KINGBIRD, EASTERN	P	5/24	B-5/23(2)-	5/2-6/5	B-6/5(2)-	B-5/14(2)-	5/2-	4/20-	B-5/9(3)-	5/11-	B-5/8-	B-4/16-6/12(70)-
LARK, HORNEED	-	A-4/17(30H)	B-4/22(7)-	4/6(3)	AB	R	R	-	B-5/21-	R	AB	B-4/15-
MARTIN, PURPLE	-	4/30-5/18	AB-6/13(12)	4/1(2)	AB	-	-	4/14-	B-5/4(4)-	-	B-4/17-	B-4/14-6/12(26)-
SWALLOW, TREE	A	4/17-30(14)	AB-6/13(12)	4/1(2)	AB	B-5/14(21)-	A	A	AB	AB	AB	B-4/2-6/12(67)-
NORTHERN ROUGH-WINGED	A	4/4-30(4)-	B-4/22-	-	AB	B-5/14(5)-	4/28-	4/14-	B-5/14(2)-	4/16-5/5(10)	B-4/17-	B-4/15-6/12(43)-
BANK	A	-	5/6(4)	-	B-4/16-	-	4/28-	5/5-	5/30(2)-	-	5/8	B-5/2-14(4)-
CLIFF	-	4/4-30(1)-	-	4/5	AB	B-5/14(41)-	5/5-	5/7-	B-4/22-	B-4/30-6/30(150)	PB	5/4-8(2)
BARN	A	-	B-4/22-6/21(15)-	-	AB	B-4/10-	4/20-	4/1-	PB	B-4/13-	B-4/17-	B-4/15-6/12(265)-
CROW, FISH	P	-	-	-	AB	-	-	R	-	-	A	B-4/15-6/12(4)-

COUNTY REPORTS - APRIL THROUGH JUNE 1994

	ADAMS	ALLEGHENY	ARMSTRONG	BEDFORD	BERKS	BLAIR	BRADFORD	BUCKS	BUTLER	CAMBRIA	CENTRE	CHESTER
RAVEN, COMMON	-		6/5	-	5/5-	R	R	5/7	-	A	R	-
CHICKADEE, BLACK-CAPPED	-	R-5/14(12)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
CAROLINA	R	R-4/17(10)			R			R				R
NUTHATCH, RED-BREASTED	-	-5/8	B-4/22(2)-	-	4/7-5/20	4/20	-	-4/30	-4/22	-	R	-4/17(3)-5/11
CREEPER, BROWN	P	4/17(2L)-5/11L	PB	-	AB	R	R	R	-	P	AB	-
WREN, HOUSE	P	4/17E-5/14(12)-	B-APR-6/17(26)-	4/26	B-4/15(2)-	B-5/14(23)-	4/26	4/14-	B-4/29-	B-4/27-	B-4/24-	B-4/16-6/12(160)-
WINTER	-	-5/1	4/4	-	4/23-24	B-4/1-	R	-	4/10	-	AB	4/2
MARSH	-			-	-	-	-	5/17	-	-	-	4/23
KINGLET, GOLDEN-CROWNED	P	-4/17(3L)	-4/22(2)	-	-4/3	-4/10(2)	-6/25	-	-4/5(8)-4/15	-4/13(2)	AB	-4/3
RUBY-CROWNED	P	4/17(24)-5/11	4/13-22	-	4/10-15(15)-5/14	4/9	4/22-5/11	4/15-5/9	4/17-5/13(2)	4/13(2)-31	-5/14	4/15(2)-5/6
GNATCATCHER, BLUE-GRAY	PB	4/16-22(12)-	B-4/21-6/17(9)-	4/15	B-4/17-	B-4/14	-	4/21-	B-4/17-	4/18-	B-4/11-	B-4/16-6/12(21)-
VEERY	PB	4/30-6/12	B-5/23-	-	B-4/26-	-	MAY-	5/7-	5/2	5/10-30(5)-	B-5/8-	B-4/30-6/12(28)-
THRUSH, GRAY-CHEEKED	-			-	-	-	-	5/7-17	5/23	-	-	-
SWAINSONS	P	5/3-14(3L)-20	-	-	5/7-10(6+)-27	4/22	-	5/7-24	5/11-23	-	5/8	5/6-17
HERMIT	P	4/9-5/4	-	4/10	B-4/23-	B-4/8-	4/26	5/14(3)	4/20(2)	-	AB	-
WOOD	PB	B-4/30-5/14(7)-	B-4/28-6/17(29)-	4/26	B-4/24-	B-4/25-	5/10-	4/26-	B-5/2(5)-	4/29-	B-5/1(6)-	B-4/24-6/12(168)-
ROBIN, AMERICAN	A	AB-4/17(100)	AB	-	AB	AB	A	R	R	A	AB	R
CATBIRD, GRAY	A	4/28-5/14(6L)-	B-4/27-	4/29-6/11(2)	B-4/25-	B-4/28-	5/1-	4/25-	B-5/3-30(15)-	4/20(2)-	B-5/1(4)-	B-4/15-6/12(487)-
THRASHER, BROWN	A	4/14(3)-	B-4/20-	4/12-6/5	B-4/11-	B-4/6-	4/26-	4/9-	B-4/17-5/30(3)-	4/6-	B-4/10-	B-4/15(7)-
PIPT, AMERICAN	P	5/1(20)-3	4/21(70)	-	-	-	-	-	B-4/28-	5/19(2)-	5/8(30)-14	4/15(41)-5/7
VIREO, WHITE-EYED	P	4/20E-5/7(3)-	4/13-22	-	B-4/23(5)-	B-4/4(2)-	4/27	4/15-5/11	6/18	4/13-	B-5/8-14(2)-	B-4/21-6/12(29)-
SOLITARY	P	4/12-22(7)-5/8	B-4/28-	-	B-4/30-	B-5/14-	5/5-	5/7-27	B-5/8(2)-	-	B-5/8-	4/22-5/15
YELLOW-THROATED	-	4/25E(L)	B-6/7-13(3)-	-	B-4/30-	B-5/14(6)-	5/5-	5/11-	B-5/17-	-	B-5/14-	B-4/27-6/12(4)-
WARBLING	P	5/22-6/18	-	5/24	-	-	-	5/14	-	-	-	B-4/21-6/12(12)-
PHILADELPHIA	-	5/11-22	B-5/19-6/14(64)-	5/15(2)	B-4/30-	B-5/7(2)-	5/11-	4/27-	B-4/28(2)-	4/31(2)-	B-5/5(5)-	B-4/24-6/12(68)-
RED-EYED	PB	4/29-5/14(46H)-	B-4/28-6/17(5)-	-	B-4/21-	-	5/16-	4/25-	B-5/31-	5/19(2)-	B-5/5-	B-4/26-5/14(6)-
WARBLER, BLUE-WINGED	PB	4/21-	B-5/23-	-	-	B-5/5-	-	5/7	B-5/1-	-	-	-
GOLDEN-WINGED	4/5	4/30(3)-5/12	5/16	-	5/7-14(2)-21	-	-	5/14	5/11-30	-	5/8	5/14
TENNESSEE	-	5/2E-22(3L)		4/13	4/29-6/10*	-	-	4/30-5/13	4/28-5/19	-	B-5/1(4)-	4/30
NASHVILLE	P	4/23-5/8	B-6/4-	-	B-4/24-	B-5/14(2)-	-	4/30-	B-5/2-9(3)-	-	B-5/5-	B-4/26-
PARULA, NORTHERN	P	5/3-8	B-4/28-6/17(31)-	4/26-6/4	B-4/23-	B-5/14(61)-	MAY-	4/25-	B-4/29-5/30(20)-	4/25(6)-	B-5/8-	B-4/17-6/12(130)-
WARBLER, YELLOW	PB	4/23-5/6(6)-	B-5/16-6/21(4)-	-	B-4/28-	B-5/14(2)-	5/4-	5/1-	B-4/28-5/30(5)-	4/27-	B-5/1(8)-	B-4/22-5/11(9)-
CHESTNUT-SIDED	P	4/22E-5/14(10H)	5/16-19(4)	-	4/29-30(8)*	5/14(4)	MAY-	5/7-26	B-5/9-	5/5-	B-5/8-	5/1(3)-15
MAGNOLIA	P	4/22E-5/14(10H)-19	5/16-19(4)	-	4/30-5/7	5/14	-	5/7-14	-	-	-	5/10-14
CAPE MAY	-	5/9	-	-	4/28-6/25*	B-5/6-	5/11-	4/30-5/18	5/4	-	B-5/5-	4/28-5/14(3)
BLACK-THROATED BLUE	P	4/30-5/12(3)-18	-	-	4/10-30(12)-5/14	5/14(6)	4/21-	-5/21	4/20-5/9(3)	5/1(3)-19	B-4/24-	4/15-5/15(4)
YELLOW-RUMPED	P	4/17-5/1(20)-20	B-4/22(3)-	-	B-4/20-	B-4/25-	4/27-	4/24-5/16	B-4/15(2)-	4/25(6)-	B-5/5(3)-	4/27-5/15(2)
BLACK-THROATED GREEN	P	4/16E-22(6)-5/20	PB	-	4/28-5/7(2)-8	B-5/14-	5/11	5/9-5/9-11	B-5/9-	4/29-5/23	B-5/5-	5/8
BLACKBURNIAN	P	4/30-5/14(4)-22	-	-	-	-	-	5/7-	B-4/22	-	-	4/16
YELLOW-THROATED	PB	4/16-	B-5/14-16(2)-	-	4/10-6/9L	-	-	4/22-	B-4/20(2)-	5/23(2)-	AB	B-4/15-
CAPE MAY	PB	4/23-5/14	B-5/16-	-	B-4/28-	-	MAY-	4/20-	B-4/20(2)-	5/23(2)-	B-4/23-	B-4/24-6/12(5)-
BLACK-THROATED BLUE	P	5/6(2)-8	B-4/21-5/8(4)-	-	4/10-14	-	4/28	4/15-5/3	5/4-19	4/13	5/8-14	4/17-28(4)-5/14
YELLOW-RUMPED	P	5/12-14(2L)-20	5/16-19(6)	-	5/14(3)-17	-	-	5/8-22	5/2(10)-13	5/19(2)	5/14(6)	-
BLACK-THROATED GREEN	P	5/5-19	5/23	-	5/11-29	-	-	5/21-28	5/11-30	5/22-23	P	5/10-27
BLACKBURNIAN	P	4/30(3L)-	B-5/8-6/13(7)-	-	B-5/2-	B-5/14-	-	5/14-	B-5/4-22(4)-	-	B-5/8-	B-5/1(3)-
YELLOW-THROATED	PB	4/17-5/11(6)-14	B-5/8-6/17(7)-	-	B-4/16(7)-	B-4/29-	5/4-	4/22-	B-4/28-5/9(5)-	4/28	B-4/24-	B-4/17-5/11(4)-
WARBLER, PROTHONOTARY	PB	4/22-5/14(7)-	B-4/28(6/4/9)-	5/1	B-4/24-	B-5/5-	5/4-	4/27-	B-5/4-	4/28-	B-5/5(3)-	B-4/26-5/14(7)-
WARBLER, PROTHONOTARY	-			-	-	-	-	5/24	-	-	-	-
WORM-EATING	PB	4/30-5/8	B-6/10-	-	B-4/26-	B-5/5-	5/4-	4/30-	B-5/2-9(4)-	4/28(4)-	B-5/5(3)-	B-5/7-
OWENBIRD	PB	4/17E-5/3(2L)-	B-4/29-6/17(13)-	4/26	B-4/23-	B-4/25-	5/4-	4/26-5/27	B-5/1(25)-	5/10	B-5/1(25)-	B-4/24-6/12(41)-
WATER THRUSH, NORTHERN	-	4/17E	-	5/24	4/30-5/23(4)	-	-	4/26-5/27	5/10	5/11	B-5/8-	5/11-22
LOUISIANA	PB	4/11-17(2)-5/22	B-5/2-	4/10	B-4/4-	B-4/13-	6/25-	4/5-	B-4/22(6)-	5/11-	PB	B-4/15-
WARBLER, KENTUCKY	PB	5/1(5)-	B-4/27-6/17(3)-	5/30	B-5/3-	-	-	5/7-	B-5/4-	-	B-5/8-	B-5/7(3)-
MOURNING	P	5/11-28	-	5/28	-	-	-	5/19-28	-	N-5/19(2)-23	P	B-5/1(12)-
YELLOW-THROAT, COMMON	PB	4/30(9)-	B-4/28-6/17(40)-	5/3	B-4/24-	B-4/28-	4/30-	4/22-	B-4/28-5/30(15)-	4/21-	B-5/1(12)-	B-4/21-6/12(178)-
WARBLER, HOODED	PB	4/20E(7)-	B-4/26-5/19(4)-	-	B-4/24-	5/23	-	4/30-	B-4/29-5/9(4)-	4/20-	B-5/8-	4/26-5/10

COUNTY REPORTS - APRIL THROUGH JUNE 1994

	ADAMS	ALLEGHENY	ARMSTRONG	BEDFORD	BERKS	BLAIR	BRADFORD	BUCKS	BUTLER	CAMBRIA	CENTRE	CHESTER
WILSON'S CANADA	P 5/14	5/14	5/19	5/21-23	5/11-20	5/14	-	5/14	-	-	5/14(3)	5/14
CHAT, YELLOW-BREASTED	P	-	B-5/5-6(21(4))-	-	B-4/30-	5/14(2)	-	5/7-28	5/12	5/30(2)	B-5/8-	4/30(2)-5/18
TANAGER, SCARLET	PB	5/17-6/12(2)	B-5/5-6(21(4))-	-	B-5/14-	B-5/14(6)-	6/25-	5/7-	B-5/30-	5/19-28(2)-6/20	PB	B-5/11-14(3)-
GROSBEAK, ROSE-BREASTED	PB	B-4/30-5/14(10)-	B-4/28-6/17(15)-	4/28-	B-4/28-	B-4/28-	5/5-	4/30-	B-5/9-	B-4/27-	B-5/1(2)-	B-4/29-6/12(10)-
BLUE	P	4/27-	B-4/20-6/13(5)-	6/19	B-4/26-	B-4/28-	4/30-	4/29-	4/29-	4/28(5)-	B-4/26E-	B-4/26(2)-
BUNTING, INDIGO	PB	4/30(14)-	B-5/8-6/21(28)-	4/27-	B-4/26-	B-5/9-	5/9-	4/23-	B-4/28-5/30(8)-	4/29(2)-	B-4/26E(5)-	B-4/27-6/12(61)-
TOWHEE, RUFOUS-SIDED	A	A-5/14(10)	B-4/10-6/17(32)-	4/10-	B-4/8-	B-4/3-	4/14-	A	AB	4/6-	AB	AB
SPARROW, AMERICAN TREE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIPPING FIELD	A	4/3-17(15)-	B-4/10-6/17(52)-	A-6/5(5)	AB	B-4/20-	4/13-	A	PB	4/13(19)-	B-4/3(6)-	B-4/3-6/12(70)-
VESPER	PB	4/2-17(6)-	B-4/10-6/17(13)-	5/7-24(5)-	B-4/3-	B-5/1-	4/23-	R	B-4/4-	4/6(2)-	B-4/8(4)-	R
SAVANNAH GRASSHOPPER	-	B-4/17-30(40H)-	B-5/23-6/4(2)-	-	B-4/3-	B-5/14(5)-	-	-	-	4/13-	PB	-
HENSHLOW'S FOX	P	B-4/17-30(20H)-	B-5/19-6/21(8)-	-	B-APR-	B-5/14(20)-	4/11-	R	B-5/21-30(3)-	5/10-	AB	B-4/15(3)-
LINCOLN'S SWAMP	-	4/17(5)-20	-	-	B-APR-	-	5/13-	5/7	B-5/21-	5/19(3)-	B-5/8-	B-4/25-
WHITE-THROATED	P	4/17(20L)-5/20	B-4/28-	4/20-5/10	5/20-21	-	6/27	-	4/4	4/1(3)-4	-	4/1-5/2
WHITE-CROWNED JUNCO, DARK-EYED	P	4/6E-5/10(4)-16	-	5/7(3)	B-4/3-	B-5/14(4)-	4/20-	R	B-4/22-	A	AB	B-4/2-
BOBOLINK	A	4/30(16H)-	B-6/4-	5/20	5/2-30L	-	5/14(2)	-	4/21	-	-	-
BLACKBIRD, RED-WINGED	A	4/30(16H)-	AB	5/1	-	B-5/1-30(8)-	5/1-	5/7-	AB	B-5/2(2)-	PB	4/23-5/15(13)
MEADOWLARK, EASTERN	R	AB-4/17(41)	AB	5/2-	-	B-4/10(2)-	A	A	AB	AB	AB	AB-6/12(656)
GRACKLE, COMMON	P	AB-4/30(30H)	AB	5/2-	B-4/3(5)-	AB	4/13-	A	AB	AB	AB	B-4/5-6/12(7)-
COMBIRD, BROWN-HEADED	A	AB-4/17(60)	AB	-	AB	AB	4/12-24	-	-	-	AB	4/15
ORIOLE, ORCHARD	PB	5/7-	B-6/5-	5/31(2)-	B-5/8-	B-5/14(3)-	B-5/8-	4/25-	B-5/9-	B-4/30-5/30(5)-	PB	B-4/30-6/12(15)-
NORTHERN FINCH, PURPLE	P	B-4/28-5/14(7)-	B-4/28-6/10(12)-	4/30(3)-	B-4/28-	B-4/19(2)-	5/5-	4/30-	B-4/30-	B-4/25-	R	B-4/26-6/12(98)-
REDPOLL, COMMON	P	4/17-5/19	AB-5/8(5)	4/8-23(5)-	4/16(6)-30	4/11(2)-18	R	R	A-4/11(3)	5/5(50)	R	4/9-17(9)-24
SISKIN, PINE	4/1(3)	-	5/10(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GROSBEAK, EVENING	4/30(8)	4/24(2)	-	4/3-5/3(10)-9	4/26-5/1(8)	5/9(5)	-	5/18(2)	4/27-5/8(22)-10*	4/27(2)	-	4/15-5/3(2)

	CLARION	CLINTON	CRAWFORD	CUMBERLAND	DAUPHIN	DELAWARE	ELK	ERIE	FAYETTE	FRANKLIN	GREENE	HUNTINGDON
LOON, RED-THROATED COMMON	4/17	-	-	-	4/8-5/14	4/16(6)	-	4/14-23	-	-	-	-
GREBE, PIED-BILLED	-	4/6-8(25)-6/15	4/3(15)-6/26	4/9-10(7)-5/13	4/8-5/14	-	4/23-25(2)-5/13	-	4/10(150)	4/1-5/14	-	4/2-10(39)-5/12
HORNED RED-NECKED	-	4/17(3)-20	4/1-10(2)-23	4/3-18	4/2	-	4/17(3)	-	-	-	-	-
CORMORANT, DOUBLE-CRESTED	-	4/8(12)-5/5	4/3(10)-23	-	-	-	4/17	-	-	-	-	-
BITTERN, AMERICAN	-	4/8(6)-5/5	4/2	4/7(2)*	-	4/1-9(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-
HERON, GREAT BLUE	-	4/6-17(22)-5/25	4/3-16(38)-6/19	4/9-12(100+)-	A-4(30H)	A-4/29(20)	-	-	-	-	-	-
EGRET, GREAT SNOWY	4/8-26	4/25(2)-6/15	4/24-6/5(2)-19	4/23(2)-5/10*	5/2	-	-	4/15-25(6+)-5/9	-	5/14	-	4/9-25
EGRET, CATTLE	4/18	AB	R	A	R	R	PB	A	-	R	-	R
HERON, GREEN	-	-	5/7-13	A	AB	A	-	4/2(2)-5/6	-	-	-	4/9-25
NIGHT-HERON, BLACK-CROWNED	B-4/24-5/14(7)-	B-5/10-	6/2	5/17(2)*	4/19	5/8-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SWAN, TUNDRA	-	-	6/1	4/23-	B-4/16-	4/25(2)-	PB	4/25-	4/19(2)	b-4/22-	-	B-4/25-
MUTE	-	-	4/17	A	B-4/18-	R	-	4/13-15(9)-5/15	-	-	-	-
GOOSE, SNOW	-	-	4/2	R?	5/3(2)	-	-	4/3-9	-	-	-	-
GOOSE, CANADA	R-5/14(179)	AB	R-6/25(1500)	R	4/19	-	-	5/2	-	-	-	AB
DUCK, WOOD	-	AB-4/13(7)	4/1(2)	A	AB-4/2(13)	A-4/16(11)	PB*	R	-	R	-	AB-4/2(18)

COUNTY REPORTS - APRIL THROUGH JUNE 1994

	CLARION	CLINTON	CRAWFORD	CUMBERLAND	DAUPHIN	DELAWARE	ELK	ERIE	FAYETTE	FRANKLIN	GREENE	HUNTINGDON
TEAL, GREEN-WINGED	4/9(2)	-	4/23(2)	-4/18(9)-21	-5/1	4/22(6)	-	-5/21	4/7(4)	-	-	-4/3(2)
DUCK, AMERICAN BLACK	-	AB	R	-4/26(3)	R	R	4/4(3)	-5/25	-	-	-	-5/2
MALLARD	R	R	R	R	R	R	PB	A	R	R	-	R
PINTAIL, NORTHERN	-	4/13(10)	4/2(6)-5/1	-4/21(2)	4/12	-	-	-APR	-	-	-	-
TEAL, BLUE-WINGED	4/11(14)	4/8-11(11)	4/1-16(20)-5/21	-4/19(16)-5/17	-5/20	-	4/8	-5/13	4/7(2)	-	-	4/17-24(2)
SHOVELER, NORTHERN	-	-	4/1-16(10)-23	-4/17	4/2	-	-	-APR	-	-	-	-
GADWALL	4/10(2)	-	4/1-16(12)-5/1	-	-5/22	-	-	-5/21	-	-	-	-
WIGEON, AMERICAN	-	-	4/2(110)-5/1	-4/21(4)	-4/28	4/9(6)	-	-5/25	-	-	-	-
CANVASBACK	4/3(2)	-	4/10	-	-	-	-	-5/1(3)	-	-	-	-
REDHEAD	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-6/25L	-	-	-	-
DUCK, RING-NECKED	4/6-10(12)-24	4/2-13(14)	4/1-8(200)-23	-5/17	-4/19	4/9(2)	4/4-23(9)	-APR	-	-	-	-4/13(3)
SCAUP, GREATER	-	-	4/3(3)	4/3(3)	5/22	4/9(6)	-	-5/14	4/8(2)	-	-	4/6
LESSER	4/6-7(54)-29	-	4/1-10(10)-23	-P	4/12	-	-	-5/15(2)	4/7(20)	-4/5	-	4/7(3)-25
OLDSQUAW	4/7-10(15)-12	4/2	4/1-10(14)	-4/9	4/2	-	-	P-APR	-	4/4(3)	-	4/1-(3)-10
SURF	4/6-29	-	-	5/13-15*	-	-	-	4/19-5/6(2)-21	-	-	-	-
WHITE-WINGED	-	-	-	-	4/8(2)	-	-	4/3(2)-5/27	-	-	-	-
GOLDENEYE, COMMON	4/8(2)-11	4/11	4/2(4)	-4/15	-	-	-	-6/5(2)	-	-	-	-4/24
BUFFLEHEAD	4/6-18(18)	4/11(2)	4/1-3(30)-5/1	-4/13	-4/2(40+)	4/9(2)	-	-6/1(2)	-	-	-	-5/4
MERGANSER, HOODED	4/6-10(12)-13	4/8-11(7)	4/1-8(35)-6/30	-4/17	B-APR-	-	B-5/30(10)	A	4/10(2)-19	-	-	-5/2
COMMON	-B-4/17(15)-	AB	4/1(5)-9	-4/10(3)	-4/17(3)	4/9(11)	B-6/4(9)	-6/5	-	-	-	-4/2
RED-BREASTED	4/6-8(17)-5/14	4/11(2)	4/1-2(50)-5/1	-6/18	-5/14(2)	-	-	-6/14	-	-	-	-4/6(20)-5/4
DUCK, RUDDY	4/6(12)-17	-	4/16(41)-5/12	4/18-5/13	-	-	-	-5/13	4/7(12)	-	-	-
VULTURE, BLACK	-	-	-	A	4/17	4/9(2)-	-	-	-	A	-	R
TURKEY	-B-5/14(11)-	AB	4/16(3)	A	R	R	B-6/9(19)	A	-	AB	-	AB
OSPREY	4/8-18(2)-5/14	-	4/23	-5/11	4/22	4/16(2)-5/1	5/30	P	-	-5/14(3)	-	-5/14
EAGLE, BALD	-	-	R-5/8(8)	-	AB-5/21(5)	4/6	-	5/25-28	-	5/22	-	-
HARRIER, NORTHERN	R-6/10(2)	-	4/2-5/12	4/9	A	-	-	P	-	R	-	A
HAWK, SHARP-SHINNED	R-5/14(3)	PB	R	R	AB	4/9-	R	P	-	R	-	R
COOPER'S	R-5/14(4)	AB	4/16-5/12	R	AB	B-4/16-	R	A	R	R	-	R
GOSHAWK, NORTHERN	-	PB	-	-	-	-	5/14	-	-	-	-	-
HAWK, RED-SHOULDERED	-B-5/14(3)-	PB	6/4	A	AB	-	PB	P	-	AB	-	R
BROAD-WINGED	B-4/24(2)-	PB	4/2-5/29(2)	4/23-	B-APR-	4/17(2)	PB	APR-	-	PB-APR-	5/4	B-4/17-
RED-TAILED	R-5/14(8)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	-	R
KESTREL, AMERICAN	R-5/14(4)	R	R	R	R	R	PB	A	R	R	-	R
MERLIN	5/14	-	6/19	-	-	-	-	4/25-5/9	-	R	-	4/17
FALCON, PEREGRINE	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	5/12-14	-	-	-	4/30
BOBWHITE, NORTHERN	6/11	-	-	R	P	R	R	-	-	R	-	-
RAIL, VIRGINIA	-	-	4/16-6/5(12+)-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-
SORA	-	PB	4/20-6/5(2)-25	-	APR	-	-	P	-	-	-	-
MOORHEN, COMMON	-	-	4/16-6/25(3)	-	-	5/5	-	P	-	-	-	-
COOT, AMERICAN	4/10-17	-	4/9-16(16)-23	-4/24	-4/21	-	-	-5/11	-	-	-	APR(7)
PIVOTER, BLACK-BELLIED	-	-	5/15(50)	5/10(6)-12	-	-	-	5/1-12(11)-21	-	5/8	-	-
SEMPALMATED	-	4/14(2)	5/8-10	5/11-19(6)	-	5/8(3)	-	5/11-21(7)-26	-	5/14-22(6)	-	5/12(4)
KILLDEER	A-5/14(19)	AB	-	R	AB	R	PB	A	-	R	-	AB
YELLOWLEGS, GREATER	-	4/18-25(4)	4/9-16(100)-5/10	4/8-13(27)-5/16	4/12-5/14	4/9-29(6)	4/8	5/11-25(2)	4/19	-5/14(5)	-	4/22(3)-24
LESSER	5/7	5/10(3)	4/9-5/1(73)-6/19	4/12(6)-5/16	4/12-19	5/8(3)	5/14	5/1-22	-	5/8-14(6)	-	4/13(2)-29
SANDPIPER, SOLITARY	4/24-5/14(4)	4/26(4)	5/8-6/25	4/27-5/13(12)-19	4/24-5/13	5/8(3)	P-MAY	5/11-15	-	5/14(5)	-	4/21-5/3(13)-14
SPOTTED	B-4/24(8)-	B-4/18-	5/8	4/16-5/11(4)-14	B-4/16-	4/22-29(4)	PB	5/1-	-	5/14(24)	-	B-4/6-
UPLAND	4/29(2)-30	-	-	5/15	-	-	-	-	-	B-5/14(2)-	-	-
SANDPIPER, SEMIPALMATED	-	5/25(3)	5/12-15(4)	5/13(4)	-	-	-	5/13-6/5	-	5/8-14(12)	-	-
LEAST	4/29-5/14	5/16	5/8-13(8)	5/9-11(30)-19	5/6	4/29-5/8(15)	-	5/11(9)-26	-	5/8(25)-14	-	-
WHITE-RUMPED	-	-	5/15	-	-	-	-	5/25-6/11(3)	-	-	-	-
PECTORAL	-	-	4/23-5/13(3)	4/1-18(160)-5/17	-	-	-	APR	-	4/2-4(25)	-	4/6(2)
DUNLIN	-	-	4/23-5/21(14)	4/8-5/9(10)-14	-	-	-	APR-6/22	4/7	5/8(17)	-	-
DOWITCHER, SHORT-BILLED	-	-	5/13	5/12(5)-13	-	-	-	5/12-15(7)	-	-	-	-
SNIFE, COMMON	-	-	4/1(2)-2	-4/8(1)-25	4/2-5/6	4/1(300+)	-	P	4/7	-5/14(2)	-	-
WOODCOCK, AMERICAN	B-4/26-5/14(12)-	AB	-	4/15(2)-	AB	-	PB	A	4/29	AB	-	AB

COUNTY REPORTS - APRIL THROUGH JUNE 1994

	CLARION	CLINTON	CRAWFORD	CUMBERLAND	DAUPHIN	DELAWARE	ELK	ERIE	FAYETTE	FRANKLIN	GREENE	HUNTINGDON
GULL, LAUGHING	-	5/3*	-	-	-	4/22-26(15)-	-	5/11-6/21	-	-	-	-
BONAPARTE'S	4/6-11(25)-24	4/8	4/1-2(10)-6/25	-4/8(100)-18*	-	4/9	4/8	-5/22	4/7(15)	4/7(6)	-	4/6-12(20)-5/1
RING-BILLED	4/6-29(125)-5/10	4/4-8(200±)	4/23(250)	A-4/8(300)	A	A	5/15(8)	A	4/7(15)	5/14(51)	-	-5/14(8)
HERRING	-	4/18	-	A	P	A	-	A	-	-	-	4/2
GREAT BLACK-BACKED	-	-	-	-MAY	-	A	-	A	-	-	-	-
TERN, CASPIAN	4/29-5/5	-	4/23	4/25(2)	4/28(3)	-	-	4/5-17(240)-5/25	-	-	-	4/14(13)
COMMON	4/9-5/8(33)	-	4/23(2)-6/30	-	-	-	-	APR-5/25	-	-	-	4/14-5/12
FORSTER'S	-	-	5/12(2)	4/16-5/14	5/14	A-4/22(17)	-	4/3E-26(9)-5/16	-	-	-	-
BLACK	5/8	-	5/15-6/30(2+)	-	5/14(4)	-	-	5/1-6/5(2)	-	5/8-14(2)	-	-
CUCKOO, BLACK-BILLED	B-5/14(2)-	PB	6/1	6/18-	B-5/21-	5/8-	B-5/15-	P	B-5/14(3)-	B-5/10-	4/30	B-5/8-
YELLOW-BILLED	B-5/4-	PB	-	5/30-6/18	B-5/14-	R	B-6/12(9)-	P	B-5/14(3)-	B-5/10-	-	B-5/14-
OWL, BARN	-	PB	4/23	R	R	R	-	-	-	R-5/14(4)	-	-
BARRED	R	R	-	R	R	-	R	R	-	R	R	R
NORTHERN SAW-WHET	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	4/3(2)	-	-	-	-
NIGHTHAWK, COMMON	B-5/21-	PB	5/22(2)	5/19-	B-5/9-	5/14(4)-23	B-5/21	5/25(3)-	-	B-5/14(15)-	5/19	B-5/6-
WHIP-POOR-WILL	4/29-	B-4/23-	5/14	5/14(3)-	B-5/14-	-	4/24-5/14(3)*	4/25-5/15(5)	-	B-5/14(3)-	-	B-5/14-
SWIFT, CHIMNEY	B-4/25-	PB	4/27(6)	4/16(10)-	B-4/16-	B-4/20-	B-4/25	4/12E-	-	B-4/16-	4/18(2)	B-4/20(5)-
HUMMINGBIRD, RUBY-THROATED	B-4/30-5/14(6)-	PB	5/9	5/12-	B-5/1-	B-5/4-	PB	5/9-	-	B-4/27-	4/27(2)	B-4/27-
WOODPECKER, RED-HEADED	5/1-2	-	R	R	P	-	PB	R	-	R	5/8	R
SAPSUCKER, YELLOW-BELLIED	4/9-14	R	-	-5/9	P	4/20	B-6/29(4)	P	-	4/9-5/14(2)	-	R
FLICKER, NORTHERN	B-4/11-5/14(8)-	AB	-	5/14	AB	R	PB	A	-	R	R	R
FLYCATCHER, OLIVE-SIDED	-	-	-	5/14	5/21	5/17	-	5/21(4)-	-	-	-	-
WOOD-PEWEE, EASTERN	B-4/17-5/14(6)-	PB	-	5/13-	B-5/10-	5/15-	PB	5/15-21	-	B-4/27-	-	B-4/4-
FLYCATCHER, YELLOW-BELLIED	-	-	-	-	-	5/22	-	-	-	-	-	5/14
ACADIAN	B-5/21-	PB	-	5/14-	B-MAY-	B-5/8-	-	P	-	B-5/14(9)-	5/8	B-4/30-
ALDER	5/30	PB	-	-	-	-	-	5/22-	-	-	-	-
WILLOW	5/14(5)-6/15	PB	-	5/13-	B-5/10-	B-5/14(2)-	PB	5/21-	-	B-5/21-	-	B-5/14-
LEAST	5/7-14(6)-21	PB	-	-	5/7	5/22	B-5/13-18(4)-	5/1-	-	-	5/6-6/2	B-4/30-
PHOENIX, EASTERN	B-4/3-5/14(21)-	PB	4/2(2)	AB	AB	A	PB	A	-	AB	-	AB
FLYCATCHER, GREAT CRESTED	B-5/7-5/14(14)-	B-4/30-	-	5/14-	B-4/28-	B-5/15-	PB	5/11(4)-	-	B-4/30-	5/3	B-5/1(2)-
KINGBIRD, EASTERN	B-4/27-5/14(10)-	PB	-	5/10-	B-4/30-	B-5/8(5)-	PB	5/11(12)-	-	B-4/28-	4/26	B-4/25-
LARK, HORNED	R-4/6(100±)	AB	-	R	AB	-	R	P	-	R	-	-
MARTIN, PURPLE	B-4/4-30(12)-	PB	-	4/8-	5/14	B-4/14-(600+)-	-	A	-	AB	-	-
SWALLOW, TREE	B-4/7-5/14(86)-	B-4/24-	5/1(600)	AB	AB	AB	PB	A	-	AB	-	AB
NORTHERN ROUGH-WINGED	B-4/8-5/10(100±)-	B-4/24(5+)-	4/16(10)	AB	B-4/2-	B-4/9-14(6)-	B-5/13(4)	4/13-	4/19	AB	4/20(3)	B-4/4-
BANK	-	PB	5/15(10)	5/12(3)-17	B-5/18(300±)-	4/25-5/18(25)	B-4/25(12)	4/18-	-	B-5/14(35)-	-	B-5/2-
CLIFF	B-6/20(5)-	B-4/23-	4/23-5/15(30)	5/17	AB	4/22(2)	PB	4/25(2)-	4/29	-	4/12	B-5/9(20)-
BARN	B-4/25-5/10(100±)-	PB	4/16-5/15(20)	4/1-	R	R	-	4/13(6)-	-	AB	-	B-4/17(3)-
CROW, FISH	-	AB	R-4/9(84)	R-4/9(84)	AB	R	-	-	-	R	-	-MAY
RAVEN, COMMON	6/26	R	R	R-4/9(4)	R	-	R	R	-	R	-	R
CHICKADEE, BLACK-CAPPED	R-5/14(76)	-	R	R	R	-	R	R	-	R	R	R
CAROLINA	-	-	-	R	R	-	-	-	-	R	R	4/3-5
NUTHATCH, RED-BREASTED	B-4/25-5/14(4)-	AB	5/1	R*	AB	-5/8	4/26	-MAY	-	-	4/21	R
CREEPER, BROWN	R-5/14(4)	AB	-	R	R	-	R	P	-	R	-	R
WREN, HOUSE	B-4/30-5/14(11)-	B-4/26-	4/23	4/19-	B-4/16-	B-4/15-	PB	5/1(2)-	-	B-4/20-	4/25(2)	B-4/18-
WINTER	B-6/24(6)-	AB	-	4/23	-APR	4/11(2)	PB	-4/12	-	4/22	-	R
MARSH	-	-	-	4/23	-	B-5/8(2)-	-	4/29(2)-	-	-	-	4/24
KINGLET, GOLDEN-CROWNED	4/12(2)	PB	-	-4/9(2)	-APR	-	P	-APR	-	-	-	-5/3
RUBY-CROWNED	4/9-5/14(2)	-	-	4/9(3)-5/14	-5/7	4/11(2)-5/1	P	-5/21	-	4/12-5/14	4/12	-4/17(40)-5/14
GNATCATCHER, BLUE-GRAY	B-4/20-5/14(13)-	PB	4/24(8)	4/19(3)-	B-4/15-	B-4/16(2)-	PB	P	-	B-4/7-	4/12	B-4/15-
VEERY	B-5/1-14(17)-	B-4/30-	-	5/14-	B-5/1-	B-4/30-	B-4/20	4/30-	-	B-5/14(6)-	-	B-5/9-
THRUSH, GRAY-CHEEKED	-	-	-	-	5/21	-	-	5/22(2)+6/1	-	-	-	-
SWAINSONS	-	-	-	5/14	5/21	-	-	4/27E-5/22(12)	-	5/19(2)	-	5/20
HERMIT	B-4/20-5/14(6)-	PB	4/16	A	AB	-	B-4/23	-5/14(2)	-	R	-	R
WOOD	B-4/28-5/14(32)-	B-4/26-	5/15(6)	4/27-	B-4/27-	B-4/25(2)-	PB	4/26-	-	B-4/7-	4/20	B-4/25-
ROBIN, AMERICAN	R	AB	-	R	AB	R	R	A	-	R	R	R
CATBIRD, GRAY	B-4/27-5/14(55)-	PB	-	4/23-	B-4/26-	B-4/24-	PB	4/27(2)-	-	B-4/21-	4/27	B-4/26-

COUNTY REPORTS - APRIL THROUGH JUNE 1994

	CLARION	CLINTON	CRAWFORD	CUMBERLAND	DAUPHIN	DELAWARE	ELK	ERIE	FAYETTE	FRANKLIN	GREENE	HUNTINGDON
THRASHER BROWN	B-4/24-5/14(7)-	PB	-	4/9-	B-4/2-	B-4/9-	B-4/18	4/9-	-	B-4/8-	4/9	B-4/10-
PIPT, AMERICAN	4/12(12)-5/7	4/8(56)-5/27	-	-5/9(200)-18	-4/20(30±)	-	-	-5/1(50)-25	-	-4/8(12)-5/14	-	-
VIREO, WHITE-EYED	5/19	PB	5/14-6/29	4/26-	B-5/7-	B-4/21-	-	4/26-5/9(6)-6/14	4/29	B-4/23-	4/26	B-7-5/14-6/13
SOLITARY	4/19-5/14(8)-	B-4/30-	4/23(5)-6/25	4/20-	B-4/17-	4/25	B-5/13(5)	4/13E-	4/22(2)-5/14	B-4/15-	-	B-4/15-
YELLOW-THROATED	5/30	B-5/25-	5/15-6/19	5/10-	B-5/7-	B-4/25-	-	4/25-	-	5/14-19	4/21	B-4/24-
WARBLING	5/14	B-5/3-	5/15-6/30(3)	5/13-	B-5/21-	B-4/27-	-	5/11(6)-	-	5/14(7)	4/25	B-4/23-
PHILADELPHIA	-	-	-	5/14	4/28	-	-	5/25(2)	-	-	-	-
RED-EYED	B-5/7-14(10)-	B-5/3-	-	5/10-	B-5/1-	B-4/28-	PB	4/27-	-	B-4/22-	4/27	B-4/30-
WARBLER, BLUE-WINGED	B-4/25-5/14(4/7)-	-	-	5/14-	B-5/3-	B-4/25(2)-	-	4/26E-	-	5/14	4/25	B-5/3-
GOLDEN-WINGED	5/1-14(6)	PB	-	5/30(3)-	B-5/7-*	-	B-6/1(2)	5/7-14	B-4/29(6)-5/11	5/14	-	B-4/30-
TENNESSEE	-	-	5/15	5/14(3)	5/8	5/10	-	5/11-JUN	-	5/7-21	-	5/19-20
NASHVILLE	5/9(2)-14	B-4/30-	-	5/14	5/7-14	-	-	APR-5/22	-	-	-	4/25-5/23
PARULA, NORTHERN	5/14	B-6/15-	-	5/14(2)-	B-5/14-	B-4/28(4)-	-	5/1-12(5)-21	4/16	5/14(3)	5/6	B-4/15-
WARBLER, YELLOW	B-4/21-5/14(29)-	B-5/3-	4/23-	4/23-	B-4/23-	B-4/22(2)-	PB	4/23-	-	B-4/23-	4/15	B-4/20(3)-
CHESTNUT-SIDED	B-4/25-5/14(80)-	B-4/30-	6/29	5/14-	B-4/26-	B-4/28-	B-5/9	4/26-	-	5/14(7)-21	-	B-5/3-
MAGNOLIA	B-5/14(6)-	PB	-	5/14	5/3-22	5/8(3)-	B-5/3-18(5)	5/11-22(12)	-	5/14(7)	-	5/2-31
CAPE MAY	-	5/1	-	5/14-21	5/7	-	-	5/11(6)-21	-	-	-	4/27-5/14
YELLOW-THROATED BLUE	B-5/1-14(8)-	B-5/12-	5/15	4/27-	4/29-5/8	4/28-5/8(3)	B-5/9(4)	5/11(6)-25	-	5/1-14(12)	-	B-4/28(3)-
YELLOW-RUMPED	4/20(4)-5/14	PB	5/15(10)	-5/14	4/10-5/14	4/16-28(10)	4/26	-5/2	-	-5/14(2/7)	-	-5/15
BLACK-THROATED GREEN	B-4/20-5/14(16)-	B-4/30-	4/23-24(2)-6/19	4/23-	B-4/23-	5/1	B-4/23-26(5)	4/24-	-	5/1	-	B-4/21-
BLACKBURNIAN	B-5/9-14(9)-	PB	-	5/14-22(3)	B-5/22-*	-	B-5/3-10(4)	5/11-22(6)	-	5/14(2)-20	-	B-4/28(12)-
YELLOW-THROATED	-	-	-	4/20-22	-	-	-	-	-	-	4/24	B-4/15(3)-
PINE	-	PB	4/24	4/9-	B-4/2-	-	-	4/13-5/14	-	B-5/14-	-	AB
PRAIRIE	B-5/1-6/12(2)-	PB	4/24-	4/24-	B-4/19-	B-4/11-	-	4/24-5/9	B-4/29(6)-5/11	4/28	4/25	B-4/26-
PALM	4/30(3)*	5/2(3)	-	4/10(3)	4/10-5/7	4/11(5)-21	-	-5/21	-	4/23	-	4/25-5/2(2)-14
BAY-BREASTED	-	-	-	5/14	-	-	-	5/11-22(3)	-	5/14(6)-20	-	5/14
BLACKPOLL	-	-	-	5/14-23	5/21-6/4	5/8	-	5/20-25	-	5/14(7)-19	4/24	B-4/30(10)-
CERULEAN	4/30-5/14(3)	PB	-	5/14(4)-	B-5/1-	B-5/8-	B-4/20	5/8-	-	B-4/21-	4/19	B-4/15-
BLACK-AND-WHITE	B-4/24(3)-	B-4/30-	-	4/20-	B-4/26-	B-4/28-	-	APR-5/21	-	B-5/3-	4/28	B-4/24(3)-
REDSTART, AMERICAN	B-4/23-5/1(4)-	5/10	-	5/12(2)-	B-4/26-	B-4/28(2)-	B-5/13(8)	5/11-	-	-	-	-
WARBLER, PROTHONOTARY	-	-	5/8-21(2)	6/18-	-	-	-	4/27E-6/5	-	-	-	-
WORM-EATING	-	5/5	-	4/27(3)-	B-4/26-	4/30	-	5/4	-	B-5/14(6)-	-	B-4/24-
OVENBIRD	B-4/27-5/14(26)-	B-4/30-	5/15	4/27(10)-	B-4/27-	B-4/24-	B-4/26-5/13(7)	4/19E-	-	B-4/23-	-	B-4/24-
WATERTHRUSH, NORTHERN	5/1(5)	PB	5/14(4)-20	5/4	4/29(4)-5/15	4/29(4)-5/15	PB	5/11-22	-	5/14(4)	-	B-4/25-
LOUISIANA	-	4/30	4/23	4/20-	B-4/2-	B-4/10-	PB	APR-	-	B-4/9-	-	B-4/9(4)-
WARBLER, KENTUCKY	-	PB	5/7-14	5/14-	B-5/22-	B-4/30-	-	-	-	B-5/14(2)-	4/28	B-4/30-
MOURNING	-	PB	5/7-	-	-	-	PB	5/21-	-	5/19	-	-
YELLOWTHROAT, COMMON	B-4/27-5/14(92)-	B-4/30-	5/12	4/23-	B-4/3-	B-4/21(6)-	PB	4/27-	-	B-4/27-	4/28	B-4/26-
WARBLER, HOODED	B-4/24-5/14(8)-	PB	5/12	5/14-	B-5/14-	B-4/28-	-	5/11-	-	B-5/14(8)-	4/24	B-4/28-
WILSON'S	5/14(2)-21	-	-	5/14	5/15	-	-	5/1E-22(12)	-	5/14	-	5/14(4)
CANADA	5/14(3)	PB	-	5/14	5/3	5/8-22	B-6/15(3)	5/12-22	-	5/14-20	-	B-4/30-
CHAT, YELLOW-BREASTED	-	-	-	5/14(2)-	B-5/7-	B-5/21-	-	-	B-5/11(3)	B-5/14(9)-	4/3	B-4/30-
TANAGER, SCARLET	B-5/1-14(27)-	PB	5/10-	5/10-	B-4/28-	B-4/28-	B-5/10(6)	5/11-	-	B-4/28-	4/24	B-4/26-
GROSBEEK, ROSE-BREASTED	B-4/25-5/14(29)-	PB	-	5/14-6/30	B-5/1-	4/30-JUN(2)	B-4/29-5/10(7)	4/25-	-	B-5/14(5)-	4/27	B-4/28-
BLUE	-	-	-	-	-	4/24-5/2(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-
BUNTING, INDIGO	B-4/29-5/14(13)-	PB	-	5/14-	B-4/28-	B-5/1-	B-4/26	5/15-	-	B-4/30-	-	B-4/27-
TOWHEE, RUFOUS-SIDED	B-4/9-5/14(52)-	B-4/16-	-	4/9-	B-4/5-	AB	B-4/10	A	-	B-5/14(101)-	-	B-4/3-
SPARROW, AMERICAN TREE	-4/8	-	4/16	-4/1	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-4/19
CHIPPING	B-4/5-5/14(42)-	B-4/18(14)-	4/16(2)	4/3(5)-	B-4/9-	B-4/3-	B-4/12	APR-	-	B-4/5-	4/2(3)	AB
FIELD	B-4/11-5/14(18)-	B-4/14-	-	A	B-4/5-	R	PB	4/13(6)-	-	AB	-	B-4/3-
VESPER	B-6/11(14)-	PB	4/16(2)	4/26-	B-5/8-	-	PB	4/13(12)+	-	AB	-	B-4/21-
SAVANNAH	B-4/11-6/11(19)-	B-4/8(7)-	-	R	B-5/21-	-	PB	4/13(6)-	-	B-4/8(6)-	4/14	B-5/14-
GRASSHOPPER	B-4/24-6/11(28)-	PB	-	4/25-	B-5/28-	-	-	P	-	B-4/17-	-	B-5/14-
HENSLOW'S	B-4/24-6/11(21)-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	B-5/14-
FOX	4/9-11	-	-	-4/1	4/5	-	-4/13(2)	APR	-	-	-	-4/15(3)
LINCOLN'S	-	PB	-	-	-	-	-	5/11(2)-22	-	-	-	-
SWAMP	B-4/10-5/14(6)-	PB	-	-5/14	B-4/5-	R	-	A	-	R	-	4/2-5/14

COUNTY REPORTS - APRIL THROUGH JUNE 1994

	CLARION	CLINTON	CRAWFORD	CUMBERLAND	DAUPHIN	DELAWARE	ELK	ERIE	FAYETTE	FRANKLIN	GREENE	HUNTINGDON
WHITE-THROATED	-5/14(16)	-	-	-5/14(6)	-5/14	-5/8	P	-5/22(6)	-	-5/14(50)	-	-5/14
WHITE-CROWNED	4/7-5/14(11)	-	5/12(2)	-5/20	5/3-7	-	4/16-5/8(8)-20	4/26(25)-5/22	-	5/14(21)	4/28-5/21	4/27-5/21
JUNCO, DARK-EYED	AB-5/14(11)	R	-	-4/23	-4/10	-5/14	R	A	-	-4/23	4/24	R
BOBOLINK	B-4/28-6/11(26)-	PB	5/8(10)	5/14(6)*	B-5/3-	5/8(5)	PB	5/4-	4/29	5/12-14(36)	4/27	4/30-5/3(4)
BLACKBIRD, RED-WINGED	AB-5/14(116)	PB	-	AB	AB	R	PB	A	-	AB	-	AB
MEADOWLARK, EASTERN	AB-6/11(47)	PB	-	AB	AB	4/14(3)-5/8	PB	A	-	AB	-	AB
BLACKBIRD, RUSTY	-	4/5(9)	-	-4/9	-	4/7(50+)	-	-5/11(2)	-	5/14(9)	-	-4/21
GRACKLE, COMMON	AB-5/14(41)	PB	-	AB	AB	R	PB	A	-	AB	-	AB
COBBIRD, BROWN-HEADED	AB-5/14(34)	PB	-	AB	AB	R	PB	A	-	R	-	AB
ORIOLE, ORCHARD	5/8	PB	-	5/13-	B-5/7-	B-5/8-	B-4/25	P	-	B-5/14(10)-	4/24	B-4/30-
NORTHERN	B-5/6-14(12)	B-4/26-	5/8	4/26-	B-4/29-	B-4/29-	R-4/25	MAY-	-	B-5/3-	4/27	B-4/26-
FINCH, PURPLE	4/20-5/14(9)	4/15	-	-4/23	-4/24	-	R-4/28(20)	P	B-5/11(2)	-	4/11	-4/27(8)-5/1
REDPOLL, COMMON	-4/25	-	-	-4/9*	-4/3L	-5/15(4)	4/4-5/7(42)-6/9	-5/5	-	-4/5	-	-4/13
SISKIN, PINE	5/19(7)-22	5/11-12(8)	-	-5/14(10)	-5/10	-	4/4-5/7(42)-6/9	-5/13(2)	-	4/21-5/14(32)	4/22	-4/30(10)-6/5
GROSBEAK, EVENING	4/8-29(15)-5/7	-	-	-4/2(12)*	4/28-30(60±)	-	-4/10(78)-5/23	P	4/16	-5/14(9)	4/24(2)-26	-4/1(125)-5/29

	INDIANA	JUNIATA	LANCASTER	LAWRENCE	LEBANON	LEHIGH	LUZERNE	LYCOMING	MERCER	MIFFLIN	MONROE	MONTGOMERY
LOON, RED-THROATED	4/5-9(2)-5/6	-	-	-	-	-	4/11-29(4)	-	-	-	-	-
COMMON	4/1-7(25)-5/26	-	-4/18(83)-6/19	-	-4/10(2)	P	4/11-5/17	-	4/4-14(4)	-	-	4/2-5/1(12)
GREBE, PIED-BILLED	-4/12(19)-5/8	4/3(3)-17	4/4	B-4/17-6/11(13)-	4/10(3)	-	4/11-5/17	4/14(3)	4/2(2)	-	-	4/2-9(3)-5/8
HORNED	-4/6(19)-19	4/10(4)	-4/9	-	4/10(3)	-	4/2-17	-	4/11(2)	-	-	4/3-12(2)
RED-NECKED	-4/8(41)-5/14	4/17*	-4/4(16)-23L	-	-	-	-4/9	-	-	-	-	-
CORMORANT, DOUBLE-CRESTED	4/2-5/17(23)-6/13	-	A	4/25-5/9(40)	4/10(5)	5/21(19)	4/16-23	-	4/15-22(24)	-	-	4/3-10(35)-14
BITTERN, AMERICAN	4/16	4/20-24(2)	-	-	4/29-5/7	-	A	4/13	P	-	-	4/22
HERON, GREAT BLUE	A-4/7(11)	4/10-	A	B-4/29(16)-	A	R	A	P	P	4/14-	-	A
EGRET, GREAT	4/11(10)-26	-	4/21-	4/24-5/2	-	-	5/25(2)	-	4/1-7(2)	-	-	-
SNOWY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6/6
EGRET, CATTLE	-	-	4/1-21(15)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4/17
HERON, GREEN	4/12-5/12(3)-	6/5(2)-	B-4/30-	B-5/2-21(9)-	PB	P	-	PB	5/29(9)	4/20-	-	4/30-
NIGHT-HERON, BLACK-CROWNED	5/10	-	AB	-	P	-	4/23-	-	-	-	-	-
SWAN, TUNDRA	-4/6(30)-26	-	-4/20(16)	-	4/1(500)	-	-	-	4/21(2)	-	-	-
MUTE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-4/12	-	-	-	-	4/4
GOOSE, SNOW	R-4/5(50)	R	R	B-4/9(150+)-	R	R	R	R	-	-	-	4/9-14(12)-6/12
GOOSE, CANADA	AB-4/2(19)	A	AB	B-4/10(8)-	PB	-	A	B-4/4(5)-	P	R	-	R
DUCK, WOOD	-4/9(34)-5/3	-	-4/6(40)-21	4/9(3)	-	-	-4/24	-	4/2-5/29(19)	R	-	A
TEAL, GREEN-WINGED	-4/9(4)-6/3	-	AB	4/10(2)	P	-	-	-	-	4/15-	-	4/1-2(70)-30
DUCK, AMERICAN BLACK	AB-4/2(85)	R	R	AB	R	R	R	R	P	R	-	-5/27
MALLARD	-4/2(2)-5/24	-	-4/6(200)	-	P	-	-4/24	-	-	4/10(5)	-	4/2(8)-3
PINTAIL, NORTHERN	-4/9(20)-5/12	-	-4/9	-	4/16(2)	-	-5/5	-	4/22(2)	-	-	4/1(8)-23
TEAL, BLUE-WINGED	4/8(2)-9	-	-4/5	-	4/20(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHOVELER, NORTHERN	GADWALL	-	-5/7	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	4/9
WIGEON, AMERICAN	-4/5(19)-26	-	-4/6(150)-5/4	4/9-10(21)-21	P	-	-4/12	4/14(4)	-	-	-	4/2-4
CANVASBACK	-4/1(5)-18	-	4/18(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
REDHEAD	-4/1(4)-18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DUCK, RING-NECKED	-4/5(92)-19	-	-5/7	4/10(45)-20	P	-	-	4/3(4)	4/2-4(250+)	-	-	4/3-9(47)
SCAUP, GREATER	-	-	-4/18(5)	-	-	-	4/19	-	4/4(26)	-	-	4/3(2)
LESSER	-4/12(79)-28	4/10(2)	-	-	4/10-16	-	4/13	-	4/10(7)	-	-	4/3(5)
OLDSQUAW	-4/6(55)-12	-	-4/7	-	-	-	4/16	-	-	-	-	-
WHITE-WINGED	4/6-12(4)	-	4/1-7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GOLDENYE, COMMON	-4/6(6)-5/14	-	-4/7	4/10	-	-	-	-	4/4(6)	4/8(8+)	-	-
BUFFLEHEAD	-4/16(64)-5/17	4/17	-4/18	4/10(6)	4/16(6)	-	4/2-9	4/1	4/11-22(12)	4/10(9)-12	-	4/17
MERGANSER, HOODED	-4/29	-	-4/5	4/10(17)	-	-	4/2	4/14(2)	-	4/10(8)	-	4/1(11)

COUNTY REPORTS - APRIL THROUGH JUNE 1994

	INDIANA	JUNIATA	LANCASTER	LAWRENCE	LEBANON	LEHIGH	LUZERNE	LYCOMING	MERCER	MIFFLIN	MONROE	MONTGOMERY
COMMON	-4/1	4/3(2)	-5/9	-	-	-	R	-	4/15	4/10(12)	-	4/2-3(55)-5/6
RED-BREASTED DUCK, RUDDY	4/6(36)-5/17	-	-5/16(L)(16)	-	-	4/7(10)-5/13	4/5(3)	-	4/5	4/12(3)	-	4/9-10(6)-13
VULTURE, BLACK	4/1-10(53)-5/12	-	-	4/10(4)	-	-	-	-	4/14(6)-16	-	-	4/1-4
TURKEY	-	5/14(5)	R	4/2-	R	P	4/22-	6/4	-	A	-	R
OSPREY	AB-5/14(20)	AB	R	4/2-	R	P	4/22-	AB-4/2(7)	4/4-	R	-	R
	4/1-16(3)-5/14	4/10	AB	5/1-2(2)	4/10	P	4/17-	-	-	4/26-5/3	-	4/1-5/14
EAGLE, BALD	4/11,5/10	-	AB	-	-	-	-	-	4/4(2)*	-	-	A-4(3(2)
HARRIER, NORTHERN	-	-	-4/24	A-4/10(2)	-	-	-	-	-	5/29	-	4/2-5/10
HAWK, SHARP-SHINNED	R	R	P	A	-	R	4/4-	R	-	R	-	4/12-5/7
COOPER'S	R	A	P	B-4/8(2)-	-	-	A	R	4/25(2)-6/14	-	-	5/21-29
GOSHAWK, NORTHERN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5/20	-	-	-
HAWK, RED-SHOULDERED	AB	R	R	B-4/15	PB	-	4/9	4/14	4/18-	-	-	R-6/4(3)
BROAD-WINGED	B-4/14-	B-4/21-	B-APR-	4/15	B-4/21	P	4/21-	B-4/22-	4/4-5/22	4/26(2)	-	4/17(3)
RED-TAILED	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	P	R	-	R
KESTREL, AMERICAN	R	R	R	AB	R	R	R	R	4/5-6/6	R	-	R
MERLIN	4/3-5/6	-	5/10-15	-	-	-	-	4/30	-	-	-	-
FALCON, PEREGRINE	4/2	-	-	-	5/14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BOBWHITE, NORTHERN	5/14(2)-6/11	-	R	6/11	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	-
RAIL, VIRGINIA	-	-	-	B-5/14(2)-	5/1	-	4/20-	-	5/2	-	-	-
SORA	-	-	5/1-7	B-5/14-	-	-	-	5/11	5/2	-	-	-
MOORHEN, COMMON	-	-	-	5/2(2)-	-	-	-	-	5/21-29	-	-	5/25
COOT, AMERICAN	-4/23(78)-6/3	-	-	B-4/17(3)-	4/10(11)	-	-4/17	-	-	-	-	-
POLOV, BLACK-BELLIED	5/2-16(3)	-	5/8(2)	-	5/14	5/12	-	-	-	-	-	-
SEMPALMATED	5/12(5)-6/3	-	5/8	B-4/17(3)-	5/14	P	-	-	-	-	-	-
KILLDEER	AB-4/19(7)	A	AB	AB	AB	R	A	AB	A	AB	-	5/12(5)-29
YELLOWLEGS, GREATER	4/9-28(4)-5/10	-	4/1(7)	4/9-20(26H)-21	5/14(30)	P	4/2-5/14(14)-17	5/8(3)-11	4/26	AB	A	4/3-5/12(2)
LESSER	4/9-19	-	4/9	4/20(7)-21	5/14(100H)-20	P	4/17-5/14(20)	5/8	4/22(5)-26	-	-	4/30-5/3
SANDPIPER, SOLITARY	4/26(2)-5/14	-	4/30(2)	4/10-5/29(2)	4/6-5/14(75H)-21	5/18(20)	4/12-5/14(55)-15	4/27-5/8(5)-17	5/3-2(1(3)	-	-	5/1-20
SPOTTED UPLAND	B-4/27-5/12(6)-	5/14(4)	B-4/30-	B-5/13-	4/30-	P	4/17-5/14(22)-	5/14-17(2)	4/26-	5/4	-	4/23-5/27(7)
SANDPIPER, SEMIPALMATED	5/12(2)-15	-	5/8-14	PB*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5/30(2)-6/5
LEAST	5/12-6/1(17)-6/3	-	5/3-9(190H)-16	-	5/13(2)-21	-	5/5-21(100)	-	-	-	-	5/12(3)-29
WHITE-RUMPED	-	-	6/5(3)	-	5/14(50)-21	-	5/14	-	-	-	-	5/4-12(40)
PECTORAL	4/7(2)	-	5/8-9(15)-16	5/9	5/14	-	4/21-22	-	-	-	-	-
DUNLIN	4/1-5/12(44)-15	-	-	-	5/14(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	4/26-5/12
DOWITCHER, SHORT-BILLED	5/12(7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SNIFE, COMMON	4/16(2)-6/1	-	-4/12	4/9-10(61H)-14	P	-	4/19-5/6	4/1-14(2)	-	5/14(2)	-	4/9(15)
WOODCOCK, AMERICAN	AB-5/6(5)	-	AB	4/25(5)	AB	P	A	-	4/9	-	-	4/28-5/10
GULL, LAUGHING	4/24	-	6/3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4/13
BONAPARTE'S	4/2-5/5(4)-30	-	-4/8(700)-12	-	-	-	-4/2(30)-29	4/13	4/23(130+)	6/18(7)-	-	4/7(30)-21
RING-BILLED	A-5/12(72)	-	A	5/14	A	P	-4/23	-	A	-	-	-5/4
HERRING	-4/29(4)-5/3	-	A	-	4/10	P	-4/11	-	-	-	-	-4/4
GREAT BLACK-BACKED	-	-	A	-	-	-	5/16	-	4/22	-	-	4/3-13(12)
TERN, CASPIAN	4/23-29(5)-5/24	-	4/15(9)-6/4	-	4/10	-	-	-	-	-	-	4/13(2)
COMMON	-	-	5/10(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FORSTER'S	4/7-5/12(22)-31	-	4/4E-5/10(15)	-	4/10	-	-	-	-	-	-	4/13
BLACK	5/10-12(3)-17	-	5/10-14(8)-6/19L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CUCKOO, BLACK-BILLED	B-4/29-	B-5/14-	B-MAY-	B-5/1-	B-5/14-	P	5/14(2)-	B-5/17	5/13-22(2)-6/6*	5/10(2)-	-	5/7-6/24
YELLOW-BILLED	B-5/14-	B-5/14(4)-	B-5/3-	-	B-6/4-	P	5/23-	B-5/14	5/17	5/10(2)-	-	5/14(6)-29
OWL, BARN	-	R	R	-	R	-	-	-	-	5/19	-	-
BARRED	R	R	R	-	R	-	R	R	R	R	-	4/24-6/4
NORTHERN SAW-WHET	5/12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NIGHTHAWK, COMMON	B-5/12-	-	B-5/23-	B-5/3-	-	P	5/15-	-	-	5/10-6/20(4)-	-	5/13-14(3)-21
WHIP-POOR-WILL	B-4/28-	-	B-MAY-	-	-	4/27	5/14(7)-	-	-	6/28(2)	-	4/23
SWIFT, CHIMNEY	B-4/18(88)-	B-5/14(21)-	B-4/18-	B-4/17-5/14(700H)-	B-5/9-	4/1	4/25	B-4/20-	4/18(2)-	5/9(100+)	-	4/30-
HUMMINGBIRD, RUBY-THROATED	B-4/29-	B-5/8-	B-APR-	B-5/5L-	B-5/14-	P	5/14-	B-5/12-	4/30-	4/26(2+)-	-	4/29-
WOODPECKER, RED-HEADED	6/12	-	R	AB	-	-	-	-	5/22(2)	-	-	-5/3

COUNTY REPORTS - APRIL THROUGH JUNE 1994

	INDIANA	JUNIATA	LANCASTER	LAWRENCE	LEBANON	LEHIGH	LUZERNE	LYCOMING	MERCER	MIFFLIN	MONROE	MONTGOMERY
SAPSUCKER, YELLOW-BELLIED	-	-	-APR	-	-	-	5/6-	-	4/9E-5/2L	4/9	-	-
FLICKER, NORTHERN	B-4/5(7)-	R	R	AB	AB	R	R	B-5/14-	P	5/1	-	R
FLYCATCHER, OLIVE-SIDED	5/24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WOOD-PEWEE, EASTERN	5/5	B-5/14(13)-	B-5/7-	B-5/16(2)-	B-5/14-	P	5/14-	B-5/14-	5/13-	4/20(2+)-	6/6	5/14-
FLYCATCHER, YELLOW-BELLIED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ACADIAN	B-5/12-	-	B-5/3-	B-5/14(4)-	6/4	P	5/24-	B-6/15-	5/6-	5/6	-	5/14-
ALDER	B-5/24-	-	5/7-23	B-5/9L-	PB	P	5/25-	B-5/17-	5/24-	-	-	6/5-19
WILLOW	B-5/12-	-	B-5/7-	B-5/2(2)-	5/1	P	5/25-	B-5/17-	5/24-	-	-	5/14-
LEAST	B-4/27-	-	4/29-5/10(3)-15	B-5/2(2)-	5/1	P	4/30-5/14(10)-	B-5/12-	4/23-5/12	-	-	5/8-23
PHOEBE, EASTERN	B-4/5(12)-	AB	AB	B-4/15-	AB	P	A	5/14-	A	4/6(2+)-	-	A
FLYCATCHER, GREAT CRESTED	B-4/30-	B-5/14(23)-	B-4/28-	B-5/16L-	B-4/30-	P	5/1-	B-5/14-	5/5-	4/21(3)-	-	4/30-
KINGBIRD, EASTERN	B-4/29-5/10(6)-	B-5/14(4)	B-4/27-	B-5/14(2)-	B-4/25-	P	5/8-	B-5/8-	5/3(3)	6/11-	-	4/23-
LARK, HORNED	AB-5/14(6)	-	R	B-4/10(40)-	R	R	R	-	5/3(2)	4/8(8+)-	-	5/22(2)
MARTIN, PURPLE	-	B-5/14(14)-	AB	B-5/14(15)-	B-5/5-	4/12(19)	-	-	4/5(200)-	6/10-15(20+)-	-	4/30-
SWALLOW, TREE	AB-5/1(90)	AB	AB	B-4/2L(31)-	B-4/1-	A	A	PB	4/15(6)-	4/6(100+)-	-	4/4-
NORTHERN ROUGH-WINGED	4/11-5/16(12)	A	B-4/4-	B-4/17(9)-	B-4/16-	P	A	-	4/14-5/21(6)	6/12(3)	-	4/30-
BANK	4/30(3)-5/24	-	B-5/13-	B-5/9(100H)-	B-5/14-	P	4/22-	-	5/6(100+)	-	-	5/3-19(6)
CLIFF	4/30(5)-5/17	5/14(6)	B-4/25-	B-4/17(9)-	P	P	4/25-	-	5/22(6)-6/6	-	-	5/3(6)-19
BARN	B-4/9-5/13(118)-	AB	B-4/6-	B-4/25(3)-	B-4/16-	P	4/10-	PB	4/24(6)	4/11-	-	MAY-
CROW, FISH	-	R	R	-	R	P	A	4/30-	-	R	-	R
RAVEN, COMMON	4/9	R	-	-	R	R	R	R	-	R	-	-
CHICKADEE, BLACK-CAPPED	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
CAROLINA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NUTHATCH, RED-BREASTED	AB	-	-5/4	-5/8(2)	-	6/22(2)	-	-	4/1-5/3	-	-	4/3(3)
CREEPER, BROWN	R	R	-APR	-4/17	-	-	-	-	4/5-15	6/4	-	4/3(2)
WREN HOUSE	B-4/25-6/11(16)-	B-5/14(28)-	B-4/15-	B-4/17-	B-4/22-	P	4/16-	PB	4/24-	4/18-	-	MAY-
WINTER	4/5-6/1	-	-	-	-	P	4/6-	-	-	-	-	-
MARSH	-	-	-	PB	-	-	5/21-	-	5/21	-	-	5/12-19
KINGLET, GOLDEN-CROWNED	B-4/11(6)	-	-APR	-	-5/15	P	-4/23	4/3-14(10)	5/14	-	-	4/2(5)
RUBY-CROWNED	4/12-23(15)-5/14	-	-5/4	4/20(6)-30	-5/6	P	4/24-MAY	4/3-14(6)	4/15-5/10	-	-	4/10(6)
GNATCATCHER, BLUE-GRAY	4/14-5/4(12)	B-4/18(2)-	B-4/13-	B-4/17(4)-	5/1	P	4/9-	B-4/16-	4/18-21	4/18-	-	4/15-
VEERY	B-5/14(5)-	B-5/14(3)-	B-5/7-	B-4/20E-	PB	4/18	5/1-	B-5/14-	5/12-21	-	-	5/3-
THRUSH, GRAY-CHEEKED	-	-	-	-	5/15	5/4	-	5/13	5/3	-	-	5/27-29
SWAINSONS	5/10	-	5/13	-	5/14	-	4/30-	-	5/14	-	-	5/8-15(15)
HERMIT	5/14(2)-	-6/30L*	-5/6	4/29-5/1	P	P	4/6-	B-5/14-	4/18-5/11	-	-	4/10-24
WOOD	B-4/23-6/11(27)-	B-5/1-	B-4/28-	B-4/29(2)-	B-4/25	4/20	4/30-	B-5/14-	4/23-5/24(6)-	5/8-	-	4/25-
ROBIN, AMERICAN	AB	-	AB	AB	R	A	R	R	A	A	-	P
CATBIRD, GRAY	B-4/26-	B-5/14(68)-	B-4/18-	B-4/29(3)	B-4/30-	P	4/25-	B-5/14-	4/26	5/6-	-	P
THRASHER, BROWN	B-4/7-	B-5/14-	B-4/11-	B-4/23-	B-4/25-	P	4/24-	B-4/14-	4/18-24	6/8-	-	4/16-
PIPIT, AMERICAN	-4/5	-	-5/12	4/9-10(450+)-5/14L	-5/14(2)	5/21	4/24(100)-5/14	-	5/3(5)-24	-	-	4/23-
VIREO, WHITE-EYED	B-4/28-6/11(3)-	6/5	4/21-30	B-4/27(3)-	B-4/30-	P	5/1	-	5/24	5/12-	-	4/17-5/7
SOLITARY	B-4/9-5/14(8)-	-	B-5/3-	5/14(2)	5/6(2)-	P	4/17-	B-6/15-	4/15-5/21(3)	-	-	4/30-
YELLOW-THROATED	B-4/25-5/4(3)-	-	B-4/28-	B-4/27(2)-	5/6-	P	4/30-	B-6/15-	4/28	-	-	4/24-5/29(5)-
WARBLING	B-4/27-	-	B-5/3-	B-4/27(2)-	-	4/27	4/30-	-	4/18-26(3)-	-	-	-
PHILADELPHIA	5/14-5/30	-	5/6-18	4/25(2)-5/9	-	-	4/30-	-	5/24	-	-	-
RED-EYED	B-4/26-6/11(42)-	B-5/1-	B-4/28-	B-4/30(3)-	B-5/1-	P	4/30-	B-4/30-	5/11-	5/2(6)-	-	4/30-
WARBLER, BLUE-WINGED	B-4/26-5/24(6)-	B-5/1-	B-4/28-	B-4/29(3)-	B-4/30-	P	4/30-	5/14-17(3)	4/30-5/21(3)-24	5/2-	-	4/27-
GOLDEN-WINGED	B-5/4(7)-	B-5/1-	4/28E	5/1*	5/8	P	5/1	B-5/14-17(5)-	5/13	5/2(2)-	-	-
TENNESSEE	-	-	4/28E	-	4/30-5/1	P	5/7	5/14-17(2)	5/15	5/2	-	5/2-7(2)
NASHVILLE	4/26-5/10(3)-14	5/14	4/28E-5/6	-	5/1-15	4/30	4/26-	4/26E(2)-5/17	4/30	5/2	-	4/27-5/8(2)
PARULA, NORTHERN	B-4/25-	5/4	B-4/21-	-	4/30-5/8	4/30	4/30-	B-JUN	-	-	-	4/17-
WARBLER, YELLOW	B-4/19-5/10(31)-	B-5/14(8)-	B-4/25-	B-4/20-	B-5/1-	4/9	4/17-	B-4/30(10)-	4/18-	4/18-	-	4/29-
CHESTNUT-SIDED	B-4/26-	-	B-4/30-	B-5/14(2)-	5/1-14	4/28	4/30-	B-4/30(2)-	4/30-5/18(18)-22	4/24-28(2)	-	5/7-
MAGNOLIA	B-5/3-14(6)-	-	6/4*	5/14L	5/1-8	P	5/1-	-	5/8	5/2	-	4/30
CAPE MAY	5/12-14(7)	-	5/7	5/8	5/8	P	5/14(3)-20	5/17(2)	5/12(2)	5/2	-	5/7
BLACK-THROATED BLUE	B-5/3-14(2)-	-	4/27	5/1	4/30-5/14	P	4/30-	B-4/30-	4/30-5/12(2)	5/2	-	4/28
YELLOW-RUMPED	-4/26(11)-6/7	-5/14(6)	-5/13	4/29L-5/8(20+)	4/30-5/15	P	4/17-	B-4/30(10)-	4/20-5/12(6)	5/10(4)-	-	-5/15

COUNTY REPORTS - APRIL THROUGH JUNE 1994

	INDIANA	JUNIATA	LANCASTER	LAWRENCE	LEBANON	LEHIGH	LUZERNE	LYCOMING	MERCER	MIFFLIN	MONROE	MONTGOMERY
BLACK-THROATED GREEN	B-4/19-5/5(27)-	5/1	4/28	5/1(12)	4/30-5/14	4/28	4/23-	B-5/14-17(4)-	4/15	5/10(2)	-	4/23
BLACKBURNIAN	B-5/2-	-	5/3-7	5/14L(3)	5/6-8	P	4/30-	B-5/14-	5/6-21	-	-	4/30-5/14
YELLOW-THROATED	B-4/19-	-	B-4/15-	B-4/17(7)-*	-	-	-	B-APR-	4/23-24(2)*	-	-	4/27-30
PINE	AB	-	P	-	-	4/14	4/2-	-	-	-	-	4/5-5/8
PRAIRIE	B-4/19-5/24(4)-	B-5/14(4)-	B-5/3-	B-5/16(6)-	-	P	4/26-	4/30-6/17	-	5/2(4)	-	4/27-
PALM	4/26-5/14	5/14L	-4/28	5/2	-	P	4/9	-	4/23-27	-	-	4/23(8)
BAY-BREASTED	4/26-5/24	5/1	5/4	-	5/8-14	P	5/14(7)-16	-	5/17	-	-	5/15
BLACKPOLL	5/14-24	-	5/18-6/4	-	5/15(2)	P	5/14(10)-18	-	-	-	-	5/8(2)
CERULEAN	B-4/25-	B-4/28-	B-4/28-	B-4/25-30(6)-	B-5/1-	5/2	4/30	-	-	6/16(2+)-	-	5/8-6/5
BLACK-AND-WHITE	B-4/9-5/13)-	PB	B-4/15-	B-4/30-	B-4/30-	P	4/24	B-4/30-	4/15	5/8(2)-	-	4/23-
REDSTART, AMERICAN	B-4/30-5/4(11)-	B-5/1-	B-4/28-	B-4/25-	4/30-5/15	P	4/30-	B-5/1-	5/6-18(8)	5/16(2)-	-	4/25-
WARBLER, PROTHONOTARY	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5/28-29(3)-6/5
WORM-EATING	B-5/3-5/5(3)-	B-5/1-	B-5/3-4(20H)-	-	B-4/30-	5/4	4/30-	B-5/12-	4/27	5/16-	-	5/1-
OVENBIRD	B-4/26-5/5(12)-	B-4/27-	B-4/27-	B-5/1-	B-4/30-	4/19-6/3	4/30-	B-4/30-	5/12(2)	4/27(3+)-	-	4/24-5/8(22) -
WATER-THRUSH, NORTHERN	5/4-14	-	4/30-5/12	5/1	5/14-21	P	4/25-	5/17(3)	4/28-5/14	-	-	5/3-28
LOUISIANA	B-4/3-5/14(4)-	B-4/10-	B-4/15-	B-5/1-	B-4/6-	P	4/4-	B-5/12-	4/12-5/12	-	4/7	4/4-
WARBLER, KENTUCKY	B-4/27-5/12(2)-	-	B-5/3-	-	B-4/30-	P	-	6/11	5/12	-	-	5/15-
MOURNING	-	-	-	-	-	5/25	5/14-21	-	5/22-24	-	-	5/15-21
YELLOWTHROAT, COMMON	B-4/26-6/11(33)-	B-5/1-	B-4/25-	B-4/27(3)-	B-4/30-	P	4/26-	B-5/1-	4/27-	5/2-	-	4/20-
WARBLER, HOODED	B-4/23-6/11(5)-	B-5/14(2)-	B-5/7-	B-4/30(4)-	B-4/30-	P	5/14-	B-5/14-17(4)-	4/29-5/18(12) -	5/2-	-	5/10
WILSON'S	5/10	-	-	5/16-21	-	5/2	5/14(3)	4/30	5/15-21	-	-	5/10-22
CANADA	B-5/14-	-	5/6	5/6-21	5/6-21	P	5/14(4)	B-5/14-17(3)-	5/13	-	-	5/3-21
CHAT, YELLOW-BREASTED	B-4/29-6/11(5)-	B-5/14(4)-	B-5/7-	B-6/17(2)-	5/21	5/9	5/10-	B-6/17-	-	5/10-	-	5/21-
TANAGER, SCARLET	B-4/26-5/4(8)-	B-5/1-	B-4/28-	B-4/30(2)-	B-4/30-	4/25	5/1-14(26)-	B-5/14-	4/30-5/12(15) -	5/9(6+)-	-	4/24-
GROSBEAK, ROSE-BREASTED	B-4/25-5/4(11)-	-	B-4/28-	B-4/27(2)-	5/1-8	P	4/30-	B-4/30-	4/26-5/12(20) -	-	-	5/3
BLUE	-	-	B-5/3-	-	B-4/30-	4/30	-	-	-	-	-	4/24
BUNTING, INDIGO	B-4/26-6/11(22)-	B-5/1-	B-4/28-	B-4/30(2)-	B-4/24-	P	5/7-	PB	4/15-	B-5/10-	-	4/24
TOWHEE, RUFOUS-SIDED	AB-6/11(35)	B-4/17-	AB	AB	AB	A	4/16-	B-4/19-	A	4/10-	-	5/7-
SPARROW, AMERICAN TREE	-4/12	-	-4/1(2)	-4/9(3)	-	A	-4/9	B-4/19-	-4/23L	-4/22	-	4/14-
CHIPPING	B-4/3-	AB	AB	B-4/17(5)-	B-4/11-	P	4/5-	B-4/20-	4/10-	4/13(16)-	-	4/10-
FIELD	AB-4/19(16)	AB	AB	AB	B-5/8-	P	A	B-4/14-	-	R	-	R
VESPER	B-4/2-6/5(3)-	-	AB	B-6/17-	-	P	-	-	5/3	-	-	-
SAVANNAH	B-4/14-6/5(6)-	-	AB	AB	-	P	4/2-	-	4/6	-	-	4/11-29
GRASSHOPPER	B-5/5-14(19)-	B-6/12(7)-	B-5/7-	B-5/2(20+)-	P	P	-	-	5/3(2)	5/10	-	5/29-6/5(2)
HENSLOW'S	B-5/5-6/5(6)-	-	-	B-5/9(30+)-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FOX	-4/2(2)-12	-	-4/15	-	-4/6(2)	-	-4/23	-4/14	-	-	-	4/1-2(2)
LINCOLN'S	-	-	5/15	-	5/8	5/4	5/14	-	4/3	-	-	-
SWAMP	-4/19(13)	-	R	B-4/9(2)-	B-5/7-	P	A	-	5/11-24	-	-	4/20-22(12)
WHITE-THROATED	-5/14(3)	-5/14(9)	-5/20L	-4/20	-5/1(150)-14	P	A	B-4/17-30(8)	4/6-22	-4/15	-	-6/26
WHITE-CROWNED	4/28-5/10(10)-17	5/14(2)	-	4/30-5/16	-	P	4/28-5/14	4/30-5/17	4/26(3)-5/17	-	-	5/6
JUNCO, DARK-EYED	-5/14(8)	-P	-4/18	-	-5/9	4/28	R	R	-5/8*	-5/4	-	P
BOBOLINK	B-4/29-5/12(9)-	-	B-4/27-	B-4/30(11)-	B-5/7-	P	5/6-	B-5/8(3)-	5/3-6/6(5)	5/10(2)-	-	5/3-10(40)-6/5
BLACKBIRD, RED-WINGED	AB	AB	R	AB	R	A	A	B-4/12-	4/18	A	-	A
MEADOWLARK, EASTERN	AB-6/11(9)	AB	R	AB	AB	P	A	PB	4/18	6/12(8)-	-	4/2-
BLACKBIRD, RUSTY	-4/19(3)	-	4/13	-	-	-	-4/9	-	5/8(75+)	-	-	-
GRACKLE, COMMON	AB-4/11(28)	AB	R	AB	R	A	A	PB	A	AB	-	A
COWBIRD, BROWN-HEADED	AB-6/11(15)	AB	R	AB	R	A	A	B-4/9(95)-	A	AB	-	A
ORIOLE, ORCHARD	B-4/27-5/12(5)-	-	B-4/21-	B-5/14-	P	6/17	6/26	B-4/30-	-	-	-	5/10-
NORTHERN	B-4/27-5/17(5)-	B-5/1-	B-4/28-	B-4/30(2)-	B-5/1-	P	4/30-	B-5/7-17(6)-	4/26-5/12(20) -	4/7(2)-	-	4/15-
FINCH, PURPLE	R-4/25(16)	4/17(2)	-5/7	B-4/11-21(7)-	5/6(30)-8	P	A	B-4/10-30(10)-	4/1-5/27	4/10(2)	-	4/9(22)-5/7
REDPOLL, COMMON	-4/4(55)-19	-	-4/4	-4/14(5)	-	-	-4/14	-4/2	-4/3	-4/20(8+)-	-	-4/2(4)
SISKIN, PINE	4/20-29(5)-5/14	-	-4/21	-5/3(3)	-5/21	4/11(2)-5/18	-5/4	4/30(6)	-4/24	4/10-5/1(11)	-	4/10-5/14(2)
GROSBEAK, EVENING	-5/3(31)	-	4/21	-	-	4/26	-4/23	4/3-29(15)-5/7	-4/9(12)	4/9-13(4)	-	4/23-29

COUNTY REPORTS - APRIL THROUGH JUNE 1994

	MONTOUR YORK	NORTHAMPTON PERRY	PHILADELPHIA	SOMERSET	SULLIVAN	TIOGA	VENANGO	WARREN	WESTMORELAND	WYOMING
LOON, RED-THROATED	5/13(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4/7
COMMON	4/1-4(12)-5/16	4/10	4/6(2)-5/1	-4/10(19)-5/12	-	4/1(2)-27	-4/3(16)	4/3(3)-19	A-4/10(21)	4/7
GREBE, PIED-BILLED	-	4/10	-	-4/10(2)	B-6/16(4)	4/1-15(2)-25	-4/26	-	A-4/6(20+)	4/30
HORNED	4/2-20	4/10(6)	-	-4/10(7)	-	4/11-15(4)-17	-4/23	-	-4/6(20)	5/19
RED-NECKED	-	-	5/14L	-4/9(4)-10	-	-	4/9-10(3)-5/1	-4/7(2)	4/6(12)-12	4/1-5/27
CORMORANT, DOUBLE-CRESTED	4/11-5/14(6)-6/12	4/20(13)-	4/1(3)-	4/3-11(63)-5/8	-	4/11-17(38)-27	4/11-26(15)-6/24	4/1-9(3)-6/2	5/9(2)-	4/1-5/21L
BITTERN, AMERICAN	-	-	-	-	-	5/9	-	4/21-6/9	4/9	5/10(2)-16
HERON, GREAT BLUE	A-4/11(3)	-	5/9(2)-	A-4/10(7)	5/18(3)	AB-5/7(31)	A	AB	A	4/23
EGRET, GREAT	-	-	4/2-5/14(9)-6/24	4/5	-	-	4/2-26	4/3	-	A
SNOWY	-	-	4/19	-	-	-	-	-	-	4/1-
EGRET, CATTLE	-	-	4/14(14)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HERON, GREEN	B-4/25-	-	4/19-6/24(3)-25	4/30	4/1-11(2)-19	4/1-11(2)-19	4/22-	PB	4/26-	5/3-
NIGHT-HERON, BLACK-CROWNED	4/16(2)-6/1	5/21-6/3	5/14-	-	-	4/3(4)-8	-5/14	4/7	-	4/29
SWAN, TUNDRA	4/2(9)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUTE	-	-	-	-	-	4/3-5/15(9)-21	-	R	-	-
GOOSE, SNOW	-	-	-	-	4/13-19(6)-	4/1(30)-5/31	R	R	R	R
GOOSE, CANADA	B-4/2(110)-	R	R	R	B-4/7(2)-	4/1-11(2)-19	AB	R	A	A-4/6(80)
DUCK, WOOD	B-4/1(5)-	A	B-4/4-5/15(35+)-	A-4/3(3)	-	4/1-3(4)-8	-4/17	A	A	-4/11(17)-19
TEAL, GREEN-WINGED	-	-	5/14(9)	4/7	-	4/11-17(2)	P	P	A	-4/4(10)-11
DUCK, AMERICAN BLACK	4/11(2)	-	R-5/14(223)	A-6/4(17)	B-4/19-6/17(10)-	A-4/11(8)	R	R	R	R-4/7(30)
MALLARD	B-4/1(2)-	R	-	4/5	-	4/3(3)	4/3	R	P	-
PINTAIL, NORTHERN	4/2	-	5/14(8)	4/7	-	4/5(3)	4/2-5/1	P	4/10(4)	-4/14
TEAL, BLUE-WINGED	4/2-9(6)-10	-	-	4/7	-	4/2-10(2)	-	P	P	-4/18
SHOVELER, NORTHERN	4/2(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-4/24	-	4/6	4/2(2)
GADWALL	-	-	-	4/7-26(8)	-	4/3-17(16)	-	P	P	-4/9(3)
WIGEON, AMERICAN	-	-	-	4/7(3)	-	4/10	-	P	P	-4/18(7)
CANVASBACK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
REDHEAD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4/7(5)	-
DUCK, RING-NECKED	-	4/10(7)-20	-	-4/4-9(14)	-	4/11-17(12)	-6/12*	-4/6	P	-4/7(37)-16
SCAUP, GREATER	-	-	-	4/7(5)	-	-	-4/14	-	P	4/7-9
LESSER	-	-	-	4/3(18)-4	-	4/1-3(10)-11	-5/1	-	-5/2(2)	4/7(2)
OLDSQUAW	-	4/13(6)	-	4/5-7(6)-10	-	-	-4/22	-4/7(9)	4/6(16)-22	4/7-22(3)
SURF	-	-	-	4/7	-	-	4/9-30*	-	-	-4/14
WHITE-WINGED	-	-	-	4/5-7	-	-	-	4/7(5)	-	-
GOLDENEYE, COMMON	-	-	-	-4/10	-	-	-4/10	-	P	4/7-9
BUFFLEHEAD	4/11	-4/20(3)	-	-4/3(4)-7	4/28	4/11-17(4)	-4/30	-4/8(12)	P	4/11
MERGANSER, HOODED	4/9(3)	-	-	-4/3-4(60+)-9	-	4/15	-4/22	AB	P	-4/7(4)
COMMON	B-4/8(10)-	4/10(2)	-	4/8(2)	B-4/19-6/16(3)-	4/1-17(16)	AB	AB	P	A
RED-BREASTED	4/2-5/14(4)	4/14(6)	-	-4/4-10(91)-5/8	-	-	-4/30	-4/3(4)	P	4/1-6/25L
DUCK, RUDDY	-	-	-	4/3-10(5)-5/12	-	-	-	-	4/7(25)	-5/22(3)
VULTURE, BLACK	-	-	4/19*	-	-	-	-	-	-	4/1(3)
TURKEY	B-4/16-	A	4/19-5/14(29)-	-	AB-4/15(18)	4/1-9(3L)-6/13	A	-	A	R
OSPREY	-	4/10(11)	6/24L	4/1-3(2)-	4/19-5/12(2)	4/1-14(3)-27	4/2-5/14	P	A	A
EAGLE, BALD	-	A	4/6(2)	-	5/21	4/17	4/10-5/1	AB	-	-5/14(2)
HARRIER, NORTHERN	-	-	-	4/17	-	-	4/3-14	-5/15	P	4/26
HAWK, SHARP-SHINNED	-	R	4/18-5/14	-	PB	R	R	AB	R	5/1-
COOPER'S	-	R	5/21-6/23	-	PB	4/1-5/3	R	AB	R	5/8
GOSHAWK, NORTHERN	-	R	-	-	6/22	-	-	AB	-	-
HAWK, RED-SHOULDERED	-	A	-	-	B-5/21-	-	A	AB	R	5/9
BROAD-WINGED	-	4/20-	4/18-6/11	4/23	B-4/19-	4/30-5/29	4/14-	PB	4/20	5/14-
RED-TAILED	R	R	B-4/19-5/14(15)-	A	AB	A-5/15(4)	R	AB	R	R
KESTREL, AMERICAN	R	R	5/2-14(15)	A	B-4/19(2)-	-	-	AB	R	R
MERLIN	-	-	-	4/9	-	-	-	-	-	-
FALCON, PEREGRINE	-	-	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BOBWHITE, NORTHERN	-	-	5/14(7)	6/14	-	5/29-6/19	4/27	-	P	-
RAIL, VIRGINIA	-	-	-	-	-	4/18	5/29	B-5/15(2)-	-	-
SORA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	B-4/16-5/15(2)-	P	-

COUNTY REPORTS - APRIL THROUGH JUNE 1994

	MONTOUR YORK	NORTHAMPTON PERRY	PHILADELPHIA	SOMERSET	SULLIVAN	TIOGA	VENANGO	WARREN	WESTMORELAND	W Y O M I N G
MOORHEN, COMMON	-	-	5/14(28)	-	-	-	-	5/15(6)	-	5/7
COOT, AMERICAN	-	-	5/14(12)	4/3-7	-	-	-4/17	4/3(5)-5/15	P	-5/21L
POLOSKY, BLACK-BELLIED	-	-	4/21	4/21	-	-	-	-	-	-
SEMPALMATED	-	-	5/14(10)	5/12	-	-	5/15	-	-	5/15-28
KILLDEER	B-4/4(4)-	A	5/14(30)-	A	B-4/19(2)-	A-4/19(4)	4/2-5/1	AB	R	AB
YELLOWLEGS, GREATER	-	-	5/14(24)	4/3-10(9)-5/2	-	-	4/2-5/1	-	4/19(2)	4/14-5/7
LESSER	-	-	5/14(9)	4/4(2)	-	4/26(2)	4/17-5/17	-	-	5/20
SANDPIPER, SOLITARY	-	-	5/14(15)	4/27-5/5(3)-9	5/14(2)	4/22	4/24-5/14	-	4/24-5/15	5/14
SPOTTED	B-4/11-	5/17(2)	5/14(35)-23	5/2-6/4	B-5/4-14(2)-	5/1	4/9-	PB	4/12	5/2-7
UPLAND	-	-	-	4/26(4)-6/27	-	-	6/12(3)	-	PB	4/26--
SANDPIPER, SEMIPALMATED	-	-	5/14(75)	5/13	-	-	5/29-31	-	5/1(2)	4/30-5/20
LEAST	-	-	5/14(76)	5/2	-	-	5/10-17(2)	-	-	5/7-20
WHITE-RUMPED	-	-	-	-	-	-	N-5/30(2)	-	-	5/20-31
PECTORAL	-	-	-	4/4	-	-	5/1(6)	4/3	-	5/4-28
DUNLIN	5/16(15)	-	5/14(9)	4/4-5/12(30)	-	-	-	-	-	-
DOWITCHER, SHORT-BILLED	-	-	-	5/12(8)	-	-	-	-	-	-
SNIFE, COMMON	-	-	4/1(100)	4/5-26(11)	-	4/3-10(6)-6/16	4/3	-4/3(6)	-	4/8-5/7
WOODCOCK, AMERICAN	-	-	B-5/14	4/17	PB-5/1(6)	4/11	-5/26	AB	4/18-	5/22(4)
GULL, LAUGHING	-	-	5/14(26)	-	-	-	-	-	-	4/10
BONAPARTE'S	4/4	4/13(7)	-	4/3-6(100±)	-	4/14(7)	4/4-10(250)-22	-4/7(48)	4/4(4)	4/7(26)
RING-BILLED	4/2(120)	-	5/14(92)	-4/3(100+)-6/30	-	4/1-27(150+)	-6/27	A	P	A-4/5(25)
HERRING	-	-	5/14(18)	4/5	-	4/14(5)-17	-	P	P	-4/16
GREAT BLACK-BACKED	-	-	5/14(12)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-4/16
TERN, CASPIAN	-	-	-	4/16-21(8)	-	-	-	-	-	4/17-22
COMMON	-	-	-	4/29-5/15(2)	-	-	5/8-29	-	-	-
FORSTER'S	5/14	-	5/14(2)	4/9-12(4)-21	-	-	4/10	-	4/7	4/14
BLACK	-	-	5/9	-	-	-	5/8-6/4(2)	-	-	5/7(2)
CUCKOO, BLACK-BILLED	-	-	5/14	6/9	5/21(2)-	5/20-6/23	5/22-6/4	PB	5/6-	5/15
YELLOW-BILLED	B-5/16-	6/17(2)	6/11	6/9	5/21(3)-	6/23-28	5/28-6/18	PB	P	6/15
OWL, BARN	-	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R
BARRED	-	R	-	A	R-5/12(6)	R	R	R	R	R
NORTHERN SAW-WHET	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PB(3)	-	-
NIGHTHAWK, COMMON	B-6/18-	5/22	5/14-	5/9	-	-	5/10-	-	P	6/29(3)
WHIP-POOR-WILL	-	-	-	6/5	6/29	-	5/21-6/2	-	5/5	-
SWIFT, CHIMNEY	B-4/21(4)-	-	4/18(3)-	4/25	B-5/21(4)-	5/10(5)-6/29	4/16-	PB	4/25-	B-4/18-
HUMMINGBIRD, RUBY-THROATED	-	-	4/19-	5/13	B-5/2-3(7)-	5/10-6/29(3)	4/29-	B-5/12-	4/25-	B-4/24-
WOODPECKER, RED-HEADED	-	-	-	-	-	-	5/30-	-	-	R
SAPSUCKER, YELLOW-BELLIED	R	-	4/19	4/13	AB-5/14(20)	4/13-6/23(6)-	4/9-5/19	B-4/11-	P	4/28(3)-
FLICKER, NORTHERN	-	-	4/3-	A	AB	4/4-19(5)-6/29	AB	PB	R	A
FLYCATCHER, OLIVE-SIDED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WOOD-PEWEE, EASTERN	-	-	4/30-	6/7	B-5/21-	5/20-6/20	5/14-	-	-	5/21
FLYCATCHER, YELLOW-BELLIED	-	-	-	-	B-5/21-	-	-	-	5/17-	B-5/7-
ACADIAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5/14-20(3)	5/7
ALDER	-	-	5/14-6/11(26)-	5/11	B-5/21(2)-	5/23-	5/23-	PB	P	B-5/20-
WILLOW	-	-	5/14(14)-	6/8	B-5/21(15)-	5/20-6/23(5)	6/5-12	-	6/8	-
LEAST	-	-	-	6/5	B-5/21-	5/20-6/23(5)	5/28-	PB	P	B-5/6-
PHOEBE, EASTERN	B-4/2-	B?-MAY-6/18	-	6/13	B-4/30-5/21(10)-	4/30-5/9(3+)-	4/30-6/5	PB	4/26-	B-6/27-
FLYCATCHER, GREAT CRESTED	B-5/11-	AB	AB	4/9	B-4/5-5/14(9)-	AB	AB	AB	A	AB
KINGBIRD, EASTERN	B-5/24-	B-5/17(2)-	4/26-6/26(4)-	6/9	B-5/21(2)-	5/9-11(2)-6/29	5/14-6/4	PB	A	B-4/25-
LARK, HORNED	-	-	4/19-	6/13	B-5/29-	5/4-6/17	5/7-	PB	P	4/29-
MARTIN, PURPLE	B-4/29-	AB	5/14(2)	A	-	6/23	A	-	P	R
SWALLOW, TREE	B-4/1-4(100)-	AB	B-4/18-5/14(611)-	4/1-3(2)-	B-4/19(8)-	4/2-14(8)-	AB	AB	-	4/24-
NORTHERN ROUGH-WINGED	B-5/5(5)-	AB	4/18-6/25(12+)	4/16	5/4(2)	4/14-5/29	4/9-	AB	A	A-4/7(500)
BANK	-	-	5/14(67)	5/5	5/4(2)	5/20(4)-6/23	4/30-	PB	A	4/29-
CLIFF	B-5/19-	-	-	5/7	-	-	5/8-6/5	AB	A	4/27-
BARN	B-4/11-5/19(100)-	AB	B-4/28-	4/16	B-5/10-21(60)-	4/10-	4/9-	PB	A	4/8-
CROW, FISH	B-4/14-	R	R-5/14(14)	-	-	-	-	-	-	R

COUNTY REPORTS - APRIL THROUGH JUNE 1994

	MONTOUR YORK	NORTHAMPTON PERRY	PHILADELPHIA	SOMERSET	SULLIVAN	TIOGA	VENANGO	WARREN	WESTMORELAND	WYOMING
RAVEN, COMMON	-	4/27-5/8	-	R	R	R	-	R	R	-
CHICKADEE, BLACK-CAPPED	R	R	-	R	R	R	-	R	R	-
CAROLINA	-	-	R	R	-	-	-	-	R	-
NUTHATCH, RED-BREASTED	-	R-6/18(2)	4/30	A	R	4/26-6/17	4/23-5/14	-	4/26	4/1-5/9
CREEPER, BROWN	-	R	-4/2	4/13	R-5/14(3)	5/29	-4/30	R	R	-5/10
WREN, HOUSE	B-4/29-	5/17(3)-	B-4/17-	4/28	B-4/27-	4/25-5/3(10+)-	4/17-	PB	4/15-	B-4/17-
WINTER	-	-	-4/19	-	B-5/21-	4/29-6/23	4/7-	PB	R	-
MARSH	-	-	B-5/14(16)-	-	-	6/20L(3)-	-	-	-	-
KINGLET, GOLDEN-CROWNED	4/5	A	-	6/19	B-5/21-	4/11-19(2+)-26	-5/7	P	R	-5/17
RUBY-CROWNED	-	-	4/15-25	4/13	5/14(4)	4/17-25(6+)-5/9	4/8-5/14	4/17-5/8	-5/15	4/23-5/8
GNATCATCHER, BLUE-GRAY	B-5/5-	B-4/10-	B-4/18-6/11(22)-	4/14	-	4/19	4/13-	B-4/14(3)-	4/25-	B-4/17-
VEERY	-	B-5/17-6/17(6)-	B-5/1-	5/7	B-5/4(3)-	4/30-	5/7-	PB	5/2-	B-5/7-
THRUSH, GRAY-CHEEKED	-	-	5/2-10(4)-14	-	-	-	-	-	5/8	-
SWAINSONS	-	-	4/25E-5/17(25)	-	5/21	-	-	PB	4/30-5/15(3)-22	5/7(3)
HERMIT	-	B-6/18-	4/25-5/10	4/23	B-4/19-5/14(27)-	4/23(7)-	4/14-	B-4/25-	R	4/28-
WOOD	B-4/29-	B-5/17(3)-	B-4/24-	5/1	B-4/28-5/14(9)-	5/4-	4/27-	B-4/25-	4/25-5/16(20+)	B-4/26-
ROBIN, AMERICAN	B-4/7(3)-	AB	B-4/15-	A	AB-5/14(53)	A	A	AB	R	A
CATBIRD, GRAY	B-4/27-	B-5/17-	4/24-	4/26	B-4/28-5/14(13)-	4/30-	4/27-	B-4/18-	4/23-	B-4/17-
THRASHER, BROWN	B-4/11-	B-5/17-	4/19-6/11(6)-	4/14	B-4/22-	4/19-5/10(5)-30	4/19-	B-4/16(2)-	4/8-	B-4/16-
PIPIT, AMERICAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	4/3-24	-	4/24	-
VIREO, WHITE-EYED	-	B-5/17-	4/19-5/14(43)-	-	-	-	4/30-5/14	5/17	4/15-	B-4/21-
SOLITARY	-	B-6/18-	4/19E-5/29	4/14	B-4/19-27(10)-	4/16-	4/14-	4/18	4/26-	4/23-6/7
YELLOW-THROATED	-	PB	4/28-5/14(4)-6/26	5/5	5/31	5/15-	4/27-	-	4/26-	B-5/6-
WARBLER	-	B-6/16-	5/14(33)-	-	5/14	5/3-10(2)-	4/30-	-	P	B-4/30-
PHILADELPHIA	-	-	5/8E	-	-	-	-	-	5/16-22	-
RED-EYED	B-5/20-	B-5/17(4)-	4/20-	5/1	B-5/3-14(49)-	5/9-	4/27-	PB	4/30-	B-4/30-
WARBLER, BLUE-WINGED	5/16	B-5/17-	4/26E(3)-	-	-	5/13-31(2)-6/12	4/26-	B-5/8-	4/26-30(12)-	B-4/26-
GOLDEN-WINGED	-	B-6/11-	5/5	5/2	-	-	5/7-	PB	4/30-	-
TENNESSEE	5/16	-	5/6E(4)-21	-	-	5/20(2)	5/7	-	5/3-22	5/6
NASHVILLE	-	5/17	5/7-14	-	B-5/14-21(20)-	4/26-29(4)	4/28-5/14	-	4/26-	4/30
PARULA, NORTHERN	-	4/25	4/21-5/29	5/7	5/21	5/29	4/25-	PB	4/17-	B-4/15-
WARBLER, YELLOW	B-4/29-	B-5/17(2)-	4/25E-	4/22	B-5/14(9)-	4/26-5/3(7+)-	4/22-	B-5/11-	4/22-	B-4/21-
CHESTNUT-SIDED	-	B-6/17(2)-	4/30-5/14(16)	6/8	B-4/30-5/21(35)-	5/4-27(5)-	4/27-	B-4/26-	4/30-	4/26-5/7
MAGNOLIA	5/16	-	5/7-24(7)	5/11	B-5/21(3)-	5/9-16	4/29-	B-4/28-	4/30-	5/6-14
CAPE MAY	-	-	4/30E-5/14(15)	-	-	5/10	5/8-21	-	5/9	5/7-14
BLACK-THROATED BLUE	5/16	-	4/26-5/14(79)	5/1	B-4/27(2)-	5/10-	4/30-	PB	4/25-	4/26-5/7
YELLOW-RUMPED	4/10	-	4/19-5/14(95)	4/15	B-4/24-30(28)-	4/19-5/13(7+)-	4/20-5/21	-	-5/21	4/17-
BLACK-THROATED GREEN	-	-	4/21-5/14(26)	4/29	B-4/24-5/14(12)-	4/27-	4/19-	PB	4/15-	4/30-5/7
BLACKBURNIAN	-	B-6/17(8)-	5/7-14(12)	5/10	B-4/30-5/14(3)-	4/29(2)-	4/28-	B-4/26-	5/3	5/7
YELLOW-THROATED	-	6/18-*	4/23-5/14*	-	-	-	4/16-5/14	B-4/15(2)-	4/6-	B-4/9-
PINE	-	-	4/7(10)-26	-	-	-	4/23	-	P	B-5/7-
PRAIRIE	B-5/16-	B-5/17(2)-	4/19E-5/14	-	6/17	5/15-6/23	4/23-6/18	-	4/24-	B-4/26-
PALM	4/25	-	4/20-30(20)	-	-	-	4/26-5/8	-	5/7	4/7-5/7
BAY-BREASTED	-	-	5/10-14(8)-21	-	4/27-5/14(5)	-	5/14-21	P	5/18	5/11-26
BLACKPOLL	-	-	4/28E-5/24(11)	-	5/29	-	5/18-29	-	P	B-5/20*
CERULEAN	-	B-5/17-	5/14	-	4/27	-	4/30-	PB	4/25-	B-4/23-
BLACK-AND-WHITE	B-6/26-	B-6/17-	4/19-5/18	6/14	B-4/27-5/14(4)-	4/25-	4/20-	PB	4/17-	B-4/22-
REDSTART, AMERICAN	B-6/9-	B-5/17(4)-	4/26-5/24(20)-	4/11	B-4/27-5/14(3)-	4/26-	4/27-	B-4/28-	4/27-	B-4/23-
WARBLER, PROTHONOTARY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	B-5/20-
WORM-EATING	-	B-5/17-	5/11	6/14	-	-	6/18-24	5/17	4/29-	4/30-5/14
OVENBIRD	B-5/5-	B-5/17(3)-	B-4/25-5/14(44)-	5/1	B-4/27-5/14(34)-	4/30-	4/26-	PB	4/26-30(15)-	B-4/23-
WATERTHRUSH, NORTHERN	-	-	4/23-5/14(19)	-	B-4/30-5/14(4)-	-	4/26-5/28	PB	4/21-22(2)	4/20
LOUISIANA	-	B-4/20-	B-4/15-	4/19	B-5/21-	-	4/9-	B-4/15-	4/5-	B-4/19-
WARBLER, KENTUCKY	-	-	4/30-5/14(8)-15	-	-	5/20	5/8-	6/9	4/30-	B-4/30-
MOUNTING	-	-	-	-	5/21	5/28	5/29-6/5	PB	4/30-5/21(4)-29	-
YELLOWTHROAT, COMMON	B-4/29-	B-5/17(3)-	B-4/26-	4/26	B-5/3-14(21)-	4/29-5/12(4+)-	4/26-	B-4/28-	4/22-	B-4/17-
WARBLER, HOODED	-	B-6/17(2)-	5/14(5)-6/11	6/8	B-5/4-	-	4/26-	PB	4/26-	B-5/1-

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