

PENNSYLVANIA BIRDS



Volume 8, No. 3
Issued December 1994

Jul-Sep 1994



PENNSYLVANIA BIRDS

Journal of the Pennsylvania Society for Ornithology



VOLUME 8, NUMBER 3, JUL – SEP 1994

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COVER: Evening Grosbeaks by Randy Miller

from the Editors...

BACK ON SCHEDULE

We are making progress in getting back on schedule, you should be receiving this in early January. The next issue should be received before the end of March. We thank our compilers for getting their reports in on a more timely basis this issue. We had been lax in enforcing our deadlines, which added to our tardiness in getting the last few issues out on time.

CHRISTMAS COUNTS

A reminder to Christmas Count compilers: please send a copy of your report (a xerox copy of the original forms is preferred) to our CBC compiler, Alan Gregory. See address on Table of Contents page.

NOTES TO COUNTY COMPILERS

Remember to send copies of any CBCs in your county to Alan Gregory, unless you know that the CBC Compiler is sending it directly. We prefer copies of the original CBC report forms rather than a brief summary, as there is less chance for transcription errors and we would like to include party hours, miles, etc., which are not usually included in summaries.

Although we want you to send your CBCs in regardless of the date it was held (for inclusion in the statewide CBC report), if your count was held in January, DO NOT include January count data in your quarterly report for October

to December. Please save it for next quarter.

Also send Hawk Watch totals to Mark Blauer (address on Table of Contents page).

PSO NEWSLETTER

Also getting back on schedule is the Pennsylvania Society for Ornithology newsletter. The newsletter is used to address conservation issues, news of meetings, reports about on-going projects, and other organizational items. If you are not a member of the PSO, you may be missing out on important issues concerning the state's avifauna. Consider joining when you renew your subscription this year.

MAILING LISTS

Please note that there is a new item on the subscription /membership renewal form. It concerns publishing your name on a membership list. This is aimed primarily at PSO members so that a membership list can be published in the newsletter, but we at *PB* also get requests for mailing lists, and we do not want to send out the names and addresses of subscribers who do not wish to have their names and addresses passed on.

Therefore, if you do not wish to have your name and/or address published in a membership list or mailing list, please mark the appropriate block on the renewal form.

If you have already renewed and do not want your name or

address used, please drop us a note and we will mark your record appropriately.

WILD RESOURCE CONSERVATION FUND

For those of you who send your tax returns in early, don't forget to check off a donation to Pennsylvania's Wild Resource Conservation Fund. Although their license plates sold like hotcakes this past year, their beneficiaries (projects for non-game wildlife) can never have enough funding.

Even if you are not getting a refund, you can send an extra check along made out to the fund. Its easier to remember it now than later. ✪

Barb & Frank Haas
Chief Editors

PENNSYLVANIA BIRDS (ISSN 0898-8501) is published four times a year by Pennsylvania Birds. Editorial and business offices are located at 2469 Hammertown Road, Narvon, PA 17555-9726. Subscriptions, all in US\$: One year U.S.A. \$17.50, Canada \$30, Foreign \$40. Library rate \$28. Single copies: \$3 (1988 only), \$4.50 (89-94). Checks and money orders in U.S.\$ only should be made payable to **PENNSYLVANIA BIRDS**. Copyright © 1994 by Franklin C. Haas and Barbara M. Haas.

SECOND CLASS POSTAGE PAID AT NARVON, PA 17555

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to **PENNSYLVANIA BIRDS**, 2469 Hammertown Road, Narvon, PA 17555-9726.

LETTERS

Dear Editors:

A few comments on the September issue of *Pennsylvania Birds*, which arrived here a day or two ago.

P. 73, left column: no address is given for Alan Gregory, so I couldn't write him directly, but I was a little startled to see the reference to Root (1988) as "his" book, as my very good friend Terry Root is a woman.

P. 85, Kirtland's Warbler: incredibly, Harold Mayfield's account in *The Birds of North America*, cited by Nick Pulcinella, failed to mention one of the most important papers on this species: "The fall migration route of Kirtland's Warbler," by Carnegie Museum's own Mary Heimerdinger Clench (1973, *Wilson Bull.* 85:417-428). Mary's research was stimulated by the first banding of a Kirtland's Warbler outside of Michigan, at Powdermill Nature Reserve, Westmoreland Co., Pa., 21 September 1971. Curson's failure to cite the Clench paper is less surprising, as he relied heavily on the secondary literature.

P. 90, left column: the first paragraph of the Dickcissel article is ambiguous; Barbara Dean quotes Bob Mulvihill's article (*Pa. Birds* 2:83-87) as indicating that certain counties, including Allegheny, "had no record of Dickcissel." Mulvihill's summary and map were confined to *summer* records of Dickcissel. There is, in fact, an Allegheny County specimen. A neighbor of mine in the Shadyside district of Pittsburgh found a window-killed Dickcissel on 9 October 1987, which I salvaged for the Carnegie Museum of Natural History. The label on the study skin, which was prepared by Stephen Rogets, indicates that it was an immature male.

P. 96, Woodcock: there is a long discussion of American Woodcocks carrying their young, with several first-hand accounts quoted, in O.S. Pettingill's "The American Woodcock" (1936. *Memoirs Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* 9:333-336). Because in all of his own field experience he had never seen such an incident, Pettingill could not bring himself to believe that this was a deliberate act by the parent bird. He ascribed it to the woodcock being

flushed while brooding a chick, which was inadvertently caught between the parent's legs when the bird took off. Palmer (1967. in "The Shorebirds of North America," G. Stout, ed.:248) accepted this explanation. This skepticism may well be unjustified, although more observations are clearly needed. As mentioned by Randy Miller, the European Woodcock is definitely known to carry its young deliberately (for references see Cramp et al. [eds.], 1983. "Handbook of the Birds of Europe, the Middle East, and North Africa," vol. 3:453). Ascribing this behavior in the American Woodcock to accidental lifting seems far-fetched to me, especially considering the number of observations and the fact that other species than the woodcocks are not claimed to carry young when flushed.

Kenneth C. Parkes
Senior Curator of Birds
*The Carnegie Museum of
Natural History*
4400 Forbes Ave.
Pittsburgh, PA 15213

We inadvertently forgot Alan Gregory's address at the end of his article, but he is listed as the Christmas Counts & Migration Count Editor on the inside front cover.

We believe that Barbara Dean was also just referring to breeding or summer records of Dickcissels in her first paragraph.

And, we couldn't agree more with your comments regarding woodcocks.

—eds.

Mystery Bird Update

We received the following letter which was mailed to Barb Dean in *Lawrence County*.

"A friend just gave me a pile of *Pennsylvania Birds* to look at (I'm an editor of *Washington Birds*, and we're always looking for new ideas).

While browsing Vol. 5, No. 1, I read your letter about the "mystery bird" you saw, and I was struck as if by lightning that your bird sounded extremely like a Wallcreeper. This Eurasian bird in winter plumage is

nuthatch shaped and sized, dark gray to blackish with white throat and upper breast and long, slender, slightly decurved bill. It creeps around rocks like a nuthatch but occasionally is seen on trees (and obviously would be where there were no rocks). Its call is a loud, ascending whistle rather as you described, and it typically makes it all winter long.

The only major discrepancy is that this species has big red patches on its wings, which it flicks regularly, exposing them. I suppose it's possible that in the shade you wouldn't see the red, and in the unusual habitat in which it found itself it might not behave normally. Other than this, your description is a dead ringer for a Wallcreeper! Needless to say, this bird has never been reported out of Eurasia.

Perhaps by now others have given you the same information, or you have looked in a European field guide. In any case, I was stimulated enough to write you because this would be such a cosmic occurrence. Unfortunately, I realize there is no way you could document it any further. And, come to think of it, I don't know that this issue wasn't published on April 1st...

I'd be curious to know if this had occurred to you and if anything further came of it."

Dennis Paulson
The University of Puget Sound
1500 N. Warner
Tacoma, Washington 98416-0360

Barb Dean replies:

Thank you for your letter concerning my mystery bird. This was no April Fool! I really saw the bird and must find an answer. Someday I will have that answer.

I just purchased a used book called *The Hamlyn Guide to Birds of Britain and Europe*. I found the wall creeper and that is not the bird. Your tip is the best yet. The shape of the bird is good. The white under the chin and breast is good. My bird was much darker so the "bib" contrasted more with the charcoal to black color. I got a very good look at the bird. It had no red or white in the wing color and no white in the tail. The black bill on my

mystery bird had a more exaggerated curve to it. It (the bill) looked sturdier and was thicker where the bill and head meet. The body of my bird had no sheen. My bird had a couple flecks of white over its left eye. My bird was very tame and didn't seem upset that I was only 10 to 12 feet away. It didn't flick its wings. The "tea-kettle" song of the Carolina Wren is the closest I can get to this bird's song. But my bird sang very loud and from low note to high. Also 3 times. Then a long pause and repeated that song. It held its wings close to its body. My bird was never on the trunk of the tree—just the branch. It was about 3' above eye level. I knew I had something different and wonderful and I carried the notes with me for 7 years. The bird was not there Saturday or Sunday and I stayed at the park on Saturday till 1:00 p.m. I saw the bird on a Friday. If I recall, I think that we had some kind of weather—maybe a hurricane out on the Atlantic Ocean just days before this mystery bird showed up. I will check that out if I'm ever able to I.D. this bird.

I will know this bird the moment I see it in a book. My library is full of books on art and birds, but I bird 4 counties close to home and work on the birds around here. I need to get to some other guides.

Thank you again. If I ever pin this down, I'll write and let you know.

321 E. Meyer Ave.
New Castle, PA 16105

Yellow-fronted Canary Update

For those of you who subscribed last year, you may remember an article by Arlene Koch entitled, *The Less Than Lesser Goldfinch*, in Volume 7, No. 4. She told of finding a different-looking bird on the Hamburg CBC held on 26 December 1993. It was later identified as a Yellow-fronted Canary.

Well, wonder of wonders. We were reading *The Ohio Cardinal* the other evening and found a write-up on a Yellow-fronted Canary in Elmore, Ottawa County, Ohio. This bird *also showed up on 26 December 1993!* That bird was last seen on 5 January 1994.

And, just to tweak your interest a bit further, while we were checking into the status and distribution of this species we discovered that it is "Resident throughout most of Africa south of the Sahara and east to Ethiopia and Somalia. Introduced and established in the Hawaiian Islands (since 1964, now in small numbers on Oahu and Hawaii), northeastern Puerto Rico, [underline added by us] and the Mascarene Islands (in the Indian Ocean)" (A.O.U. 1983).

This is not to suggest it is a countable bird for listers, but rather to give pause to consider just how many may have escaped from a crate or flew in from the nearby Caribbean.

Barb and Frank Haas

Pennsylvania Birdlists Alert!

Start organizing your lists for *Pennsylvania Birdlists* now. Remember totals are as of 31 December 1994. Use the form enclosed inside the back mailing cover and send to:

Terry Schiefer
1394 P.D. Fulgham Rd.
Starkville, MS 39759
(Address is on the form)

Although we know that for many of you your list has increased for the state or a given county, the list as printed last year does not reflect these changes. Many are back from the 1980s!

Please send in your new totals.

Discovery of a Blackpoll Warbler (*Dendroica striata*) Nest A First for Pennsylvania - Wyoming County

by Douglas A. Gross

Introduction

On 29 June 1994, Dan Brauning and I found a Blackpoll Warbler nest in Coalbed Swamp on Dutch Mountain, Wyoming County. It is the first known breeding confirmation of this species in Pennsylvania. Two Nature Conservancy biologists observed a singing Blackpoll Warbler at the same place in 1993. This account will give some details of the discovery after providing some background information about the species, its history in the state, and the location of the discovery. Scientific names are provided in Table 1.

Blackpoll Warbler Nesting Range and Habitat

The Blackpoll Warbler is one of the most common and representative birds of boreal North American forests. Birds of spruce and fir, Blackpolls are also found in second-growth transitional forests of Canada (Erskine 1977, Morse 1989). In much of its range, it is associated with stunted trees, often on mountaintops, on poor soils, or in wet conditions. Blackpolls nest across Canada and in the mountains of New York and New England (AOU 1983, Godfrey 1986). Populations of Blackpoll Warblers can be quite dense, even in the southern part of their breeding range (Erskine 1977, Metcalf 1977).

The New York population has been well-established for the last century (Bull 1974, Peterson 1988). Blackpolls were fairly common when Eaton surveyed some of the Adirondack high peaks in 1905 (Eaton 1914). During the New York breeding bird Atlas, volunteers found this species nesting in the Adirondack and Catskill mountains (Peterson 1988). The Catskills were the most southern breeding location reported previous to this account and the closest known breeding ground to the location of this

discovery (AOU 1983, Peterson 1988).

According to BBS route data, Blackpoll Warblers declined in North America from 1982 to 1991 after an increase in the 1966 to 1979 period (Peterjohn and Sauer 1994). The increase in Blackpolls in prior decades seemed associated with large spruce budworm outbreaks which provided an abundant food source (Robbins et al. 1986, Morse 1989). Since most Catskill Mountain Blackpoll locations are on the peaks and away from roads, it is unlikely that BBS routes reliably measure Blackpoll Warbler breeding populations or trends in this southern stronghold. Blackpoll Warbler distribution may be limited by competition with Bay-breasted Warbler and other *Dendroica* warblers (Morse 1979, 1989). There may be other factors involved with the absence of this species in appropriate habitat in New England (Kibbe 1985).

The Blackpoll Warbler is the champion long-distance migrant among American warblers, for total length and non-stop flight as it flies over part of the Atlantic Ocean on way to South America (Nisbet 1970, Griscom and Sprunt 1979). Blackpoll Warblers spend the winter in South America including the Guianas, Venezuela, Colombia, and the upper Amazon basin of eastern Ecuador, western Brazil, and northern Bolivia (Ridgway and Tudor 1989). Most northward migration goes through the West Indies (Gross 1953). Blackpolls are notoriously late spring migrants, so many individuals are still moving north in June even where they are common breeders (Todd 1940, Poole unpubl. ms., Erskine 1992). Since Blackpolls often migrate north after leaf-out, many go unnoticed. Their extremely high pitched song is out of range of many observers (Griscom and Sprunt 1979, Morse 1989).

History of Blackpoll Warbler in Pennsylvania

Previous to this account, there is no published record of Blackpoll Warbler nesting in Pennsylvania, but there are several summer records (Todd 1940, Poole unpubl. ms., Brauning 1993). Historically, there are suggestions that Blackpoll Warblers stayed part of the summer or perhaps nested. E. R. Manners found two males and a female "in a swampy location one mile north of Lake Ganoga, Sullivan County, at an elevation of about 2200 feet" on 20 June 1959 (Poole unpubl. ms.). This is the location of Bear Swamp (Red Rock 1) which is dominated by hemlocks, not spruces, and is now flooded by beavers. Bear Swamp is approximately 10 miles (14 km) south of Coalbed Swamp. Another record was submitted by Fricke on 10 July 1946 at Lake Pymatuning.

During the Pennsylvania Breeding Bird Atlas, there were two reports of Blackpoll Warblers in the Poconos in 1987: Lake Como block 3 (H. Williams) and Damascus block 3 (V. Strausser) (PBBA SSRs). The Lake Como 3 sighting took place at Little Spruce Lake (or Spruce Pond). The Damascus 3 sighting was in a wet mixed woodland with hemlocks and pines. Neither of these reports confirmed nesting, so Blackpoll Warbler was not treated in the Atlas (Brauning 1993).

Neither Stone or the Behrs indicated the presence of breeding Blackpoll Warblers on Dutch Mountain (Stone 1900, Behr letters). Behr did remark on the large numbers of nesting Golden-crowned Kinglets found in spruces surrounding the swamps near Bellasylva (a small settlement four or five miles east of Lopez). The exact locations were not named, but may have included Coalbed, Tamarack, and Crane swamps.

On 1 July 1993, a Pennsylvania Natural Diversity Inventory team surveyed Coalbed Swamp (Lundgren *pers. comm.*). Tony Davis identified the song of a Blackpoll Warbler in the northwestern quadrant of the swamp. Both he and Julie Lundgren clearly saw a male Blackpoll singing in a spruce. The Blackpoll sang persistently throughout their survey. Schedule conflicts did not allow me to follow up on this report until 1994.

Location of Discovery

Coalbed Swamp is a boreal conifer swamp (Smith 1991) in North Branch Township of western Wyoming County (Dutch Mountain 1). This swamp is on Pennsylvania Game Lands 57, approximately 6 miles east of Lopez (Sullivan Co.). At an elevation of 2200 feet, it lies on the eastern edge of the Allegheny High Plateau Section of the Appalachian Plateau (Guilday 1985). It is in the area known as Dutch Mountain (Conant 1990 a,b) and part of a wetlands complex which includes Tamarack and Crane swamps.

Coalbed Swamp is one of the largest and most important conifer swamps in the Commonwealth. The wetland covers approximately 140 acres, 70 acres classified as a Boreal Conifer Swamp (Lundgren *pers. comm.*). It has been designated as an "exemplary natural community" by the Pennsylvania Natural Diversity Inventory. Coalbed's vegetation is dominated by Red Spruce, a typical boreal species. The swamp is in an extensive northern hardwood-hemlock forest where Red Spruce is also found in patches. Parts of the swamp are nearly impenetrable due to the dense growth of spruce and shrubs. In canopy openings and hummock areas, shrubs are dominant, especially High Bush Blueberry, Wild Raisin, Labrador Tea, Mountain Holly, Swamp Azalea, and Sheep Laurel. Tall Cinnamon Ferns add to the vegetation density, often exceeding five feet in height. The ground is strewn with logs and stumps and covered with a mat of sphagnum moss with a deep layer of peat underneath.

Public records about the railroads and timbering of the area

indicate that Coalbed Swamp was first cut around the turn of the century (Taber 1970). The earliest accounts of the birds of the Dutch Mountain area were given by Stone (1900) in his corroboration with Otto and Herman Behr (Conant 1990 a,b). Precise locations were not indicated by Stone and rarely in the Behr-Stone correspondence. A more current account of Dutch Mountain birds was given by Skip Conant (1990b), including his thorough coverage during the PBBA (Brauning 1993). This remote swamp was visited only briefly by Conant, John Ginaven, and myself during a blockbusting hike. Therefore, there is a lack of precise information about the birds of Coalbed Swamp in both the distant and recent past.

The Discovery

On 10 June I made my first Coalbed Swamp trip in 1994. No Blackpoll Warbler was observed on this trip, but I found three territorial male Yellow-bellied Flycatchers. Negotiating through the swamp was difficult, but I found a linear clearing cut in the swamp from near the swamp's center toward the southwest with a treestand near the western end of the clearing. This treestand clearing was a useful landmark. Elm Spanworms, ravenous brown and black inchworms, seemed to hang from silky threads from every tree limb and defoliated most deciduous trees in the area.

On 22 June, I heard a Blackpoll Warbler in the northern part of Coalbed Swamp in the same area where it was reported by Davis and Lundgren in 1993. It was singing the *see-see-see-see-see-see* (slightly up and down the scale) territorial song fairly constantly. The Blackpoll sang persistently the rest of the morning. The Blackpoll's territory was marked roughly on the south by the tree stand clearing, on the north by the edge (shore) of the swamp. A dense spruce stand (the Spruce Peninsula) marked its east boundary and the treestand roughly marked its western boundary. This territory matched the location of the Nature Conservancy observation of 1993. I found another territorial male Blackpoll Warbler south and

west of the treestand clearing.

On 29 June Dan Brauning joined me in a trip to Coalbed Swamp. By 0630, we were surveying birds along the north edge of the swamp. As we stopped at the swamp's "shore" we immediately heard the male Blackpoll Warbler singing in spruces in the northcenter section. We followed the male Blackpoll into dense spruces in the Spruce Peninsula. Dan climbed into a spruce tree to get a higher perspective and I tried to track the male to the nest and the female. It rained lightly during this session from about 0830 to 0930.

The male Blackpoll Warbler crept methodically along spruce branches as it foraged and sang. We both got several views of its distinctive black cap, white cheeks, two white wing-bars, and streaked breast. Dan's tree perch provided him with excellent views at close range, but there was no sign of a female in this spruce stand. The male's activity pattern suggested that it was moving to another area every 15 or 20 minutes (perhaps to feed the female). We followed the male east to the treestand clearing.

After surveying the northwest quadrant of the swamp by splitting up and running transects, we started a joint survey of the area directly north of the treestand clearing. We observed a Blue Jay flying south with a songbird nestling in its beak and several small birds chasing it. One of the mobbing birds was a female Blackpoll Warbler. For the next hour and a half we concentrated on that bird. The female stayed in an area marked by a tall Eastern White Pine and Red Spruce next to each other. The female repeatedly returned to a prominent spruce snag, bill-wiping and chipping softly, but not acting very distressed. She engaged in short foraging bouts in small spruces. After several attempts, I located a nest under two spruce seedlings near the spruce snag at approximately 1310.

The nest was dumped sideways on the moss between the two spruce seedlings. Two broken eggs lay in the nest. The eggs were off-white with a lavender tint. The shell bits had cinnamon-brown spots with more spots wreathed on the large end of each egg. We could not locate any more eggs in thorough searches around the nest and supporting vegetation. Remains of the nest were lodged in a double fork of the two seedlings, next to the trunks of both small trees. The effect of this construction was that the nest was braced in a square of branches, two branches from each tree seedling, and almost touching the trunks of both supporting spruces. The top of the nest would have been 6 inches (15 mm) over the top of the moss. The nest was completely concealed from above by criss-crossing spruce limbs and fern fronds, fairly typical nest placement by this warbler (Harrison 1975).

The nest was small and somewhat oblong in shape. It was woven of grasses, sedges, spruce twigs, small leaves, rootlets, fern fiber, bark strips, and feathers. Fertile fronds and cinnamon-colored hair of Cinnamon Ferns woven into the outside of the nest gave the nest walls more bulk and camouflage. Small feathers woven into the inside of the nest are characteristic of Blackpoll Warbler construction (Gross 1953, Harrison 1975). A flight feather was lodged into the top of the nest wall, another Blackpoll trait (Gross 1953, Tufts 1986). The outside dimensions of the nest were measured as 4.0 inches (10.2 mm) wide and 2.2 inches (5.5 mm) tall. The top surface of the nest was approximately 9.0 inches (3.5 mm) long by 8.1 inches (3.2 mm.) wide. The inside diameter ranged from 1.7 to 1.9 inches (4.3 to 4.6 mm.). These dimensions are somewhat smaller than those indicated by Harrison (1975).

The overall appearance of the nest with its distinctive location and inclusion of feathers is very similar to descriptions in the literature (Gross 1953, Harrison 1975). The characteristic of feathers woven into the interior is shared with only one other parulid, the Yellow-rumped

Warbler, which does not usually nest at a low position or next to a tree trunk (Harrison 1983). Yellow-rumped Warblers were found in the spruces and hemlocks at the edge of the swamp, but were not found in the immediate proximity of this nest.

Evidence seemed to suggest that the nest had been dislodged in a storm. The inside of the nest was wet and the eggs were cold and broken. The slight rain that fell in mid-morning would not account for the amount of moisture inside the nest. No ants or other insects were in the broken eggs, so the nest was probably dumped fairly recently, perhaps within the last 24 hours. At first we hypothesized that one of us might have knocked over the nest inadvertently while searching the area, but the complete wetness of the nest's interior suggests that it had rained heavily since the nest was dumped. There were severe rainstorms in the Sullivan Co.-western Wyoming Co. area on 27 and 28 June (Conant *pers. comm.* and *pers. observation*). Storms were also recorded on these dates at the Avoca airport near Scranton, approximately 27 miles east (NOAA 1994). Since the nest was anchored to two spruces, it is possible that these two plants swayed in different directions during a wind and dislodged the nest. Since the nest had two eggs and no well-developed nestling, the Blue Jay we had observed was not the cause of this nest loss, either. The female stayed within 100 feet (30 meters) of the nest while we were in the vicinity, but was not conspicuously agitated with us. The female may have still been attached to the site, but did not defend the nest at that point.

A male Blackpoll Warbler continued to sing and forage in that area to the end of July. I never relocated the female Blackpoll in this territory and made no special effort to find a second nest, if there were one. Since nesting was already confirmed, I decided to avoid interrupting any potential renesting.

Return trips confirmed the existence of a second pair of Blackpoll Warblers. I heard the males counter-singing south and west of the nest location several times. The territories

of the two male Blackpolls seemed to overlap about 50 feet (15 meters) north of the treestand where I heard them counter-singing a few times. The second pair was observed in the southwestern quadrant of the swamp as late as 21 July. On one of these trips, the Blackpoll Warblers were very agitated with my presence. Both birds gave typical warbler wing-flares and tail-spread displays when I entered a small opening in a dense spruce grove on the west side of the swamp. The male Blackpoll was carrying a caterpillar as it displayed its annoyance with me, suggesting that there was either nestlings or fledglings nearby.

I recorded more than 50 breeding bird species in the Coalbed Swamp. An extensive review of the breeding birds of this location is beyond the intent of this report. Some breeding birds observed near the Blackpoll Warbler nest that are typical of northern or boreal ecosystems are Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, Yellow-bellied Flycatcher, Red-breasted Nuthatch, Winter Wren, Golden-crowned Kinglet, Veery, Hermit Thrush, Solitary Vireo, Nashville Warbler, Magnolia Warbler, Yellow-rumped Warbler, Black-throated Green Warbler, Blackburnian Warbler, Black-throated Blue Warbler, Black-and-white Warbler, Northern Waterthrush, Canada Warbler, White-throated Sparrow, Dark-eyed Junco, and Purple Finch. Densities of some species are quite high. The Yellow-bellied Flycatchers were apparently unmated males, but sang in a territorial fashion into mid-July. In addition, family groups of Evening Grosbeaks flew over Coalbed Swamp in July. Evening Grosbeaks probably nested in the immediate vicinity and were confirmed breeding at a location 2.5 miles south of Coalbed. Description of Evening Grosbeak breeding evidence are presented by Skip Conant in another article in this issue of *Pennsylvania Birds*.

Summary

The discovery of a Blackpoll Warbler nest in Coalbed Swamp does more than add another species to the list of breeding birds in Pennsylvania. It also further helps verify the boreal element of Pennsylvania's native biodiversity. The warblers occupied a swamp which is recovering from intense logging and fire earlier this century. The regenerating spruce and occurrence of several uncommon northern species at this locality demonstrate how boreal ecosystems can recover if allowed to do so. The large number of breeding birds verify the importance of this kind of habitat to Pennsylvania biodiversity and biotic integrity. The repeated occurrence of territorial Blackpoll Warblers in the same section of the swamp imply a continued use of the location and not a random occurrence. Blackpoll Warblers often return to their nesting ground (Eliason 1986).

It is not known if the occurrence of Blackpoll Warblers is related to the Elm Spanworm outbreak. Blackpolls may have been attracted to the high spanworm densities or to the spruce-dominated habitat, or both. It has already been suggested that the Blackpoll Warblers were simply reacting to the superabundant spanworms as they do to Spruce Budworms (Hubley 1994). This suggestion is only speculative and not based on detailed observation. I observed Blackpolls foraging on the spanworms, but they also foraged in conifers where spanworms were not abundant. Most insectivorous songbirds in the area feasted on the caterpillars and moths. Since New York populations are in remote locations and not easily measured, it is unclear whether the Pennsylvania occurrence is part of an overall regional increase.

Blackpoll migration through Pennsylvania is fairly heavy, although often undercounted due to the lateness of migrants and their high-pitched song (Todd 1940, Poole unpubl. ms.). There may be many opportunities for Blackpoll Warblers to colonize favorable habitat if it is available. Coalbed Swamp seems to meet this standard. Many other

spruce-dominated locations may also meet breeding-site criteria, but have not been surveyed for Blackpoll Warblers.

Since Blackpolls, especially females, often return to their breeding ground (Eliason 1986), there is a fairly good chance that these pairs will return to Coalbed Swamp and attempt to nest again. I will return to Coalbed Swamp to check on this possibility. As part of this effort, I plan to thoroughly inventory the breeding birds of Coalbed Swamp and report the results of my studies in this journal.

Acknowledgements

The Wild Resource Conservation Fund supported this paper and field work under the Yellow-bellied Flycatcher status and distribution study grant. WRCF deserves our gratitude for its sponsorship of field research of native Pennsylvania wildlife and ecosystems. Thanks to Daniel Brauning for his able field assistance and for sharing his field notes and Atlas records. I am also grateful to Skip Conant for his contributions to my studies in the Dutch Mountain area and for graciously sharing his copies of private correspondence between the Behrs and Witmer Stone. Barb and Frank Haas kindly provided a copy of the unpublished Poole manuscript. Special thanks go to PNDI ecologist, Julie Lundgren, for sharing her notes and expertise with me.

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TABLE 1. SCIENTIFIC NAMES OF SPECIES MENTIONED

PLANTS

Azalea, Swamp (*Rhododendron viscosum*)

Blueberry, Highbush (*Vaccinium corymbosum*)

Fern, Cinnamon (*Osmunda cinnamomea*)

Hemlock, Eastern (Canadian) (*Tsuga canadensis*)

Holly, Mountain (*Nemopanthus mucronata*)

Pine, Eastern White (*Pinus strobus*)

Raisin, Wild (*Viburnum cassinoides*)

Sphagnum moss (*Sphagnum spp.*)

Tea, Labrador (*Ledum groenlandica*)

INSECTS

Budworm, Spruce (*Choristoneura fumiferiana*)

Spanworm, Elm (*Ennomos subsignarius*)

BIRDS

Finch, Purple (*Carpodacus purpureus*)

Flycatcher, Yellow-bellied (*Empidonax flaviventris*)

Grosbeak, Evening (*Coccothrauste vespertinus*)

Jay, Blue (*Cyanocitta calocitta*)

Kinglet, Golden-crowned (*Regulus satrapa*)

Nuthatch, Red-breasted (*Sitta canadensis*)

Thrush, Hermit (*Hylocichla guttatus*)

Veery (*Hylocichla fuscescens*)

Vireo, Solitary (*Vireo solitarius*)

Warbler, Bay-breasted (*Dendroica castanea*)

Warbler, Black-and-white (*Mniotilta varia*)

Warbler, Blackburnian (*Dendroica fusca*)

Warbler, Blackpoll (*Dendroica striata*)

Warbler, Black-throated Blue (*Dendroica caerulescens*)

Warbler, Black-throated Green (*Dendroica virens*)

Warbler, Canada (*Wilsonia canadensis*)

Warbler, Magnolia (*Dendroica magnolia*)

Warbler, Nashville (*Vermivora ruficapilla*)

Warbler, Yellow-rumped (*Dendroica coronata*)

Waterthrush, Northern (*Seiurus noveboracensis*) ♀

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First Confirmed Evening Grosbeak Nest in Pennsylvania Wyoming County

by Skip Conant

The summer of 1994 was certainly an exciting one on Dutch Mountain, Wyoming County, Pa. Evening Grosbeaks (*Coccothraustes vespertinus*) were found nesting about a quarter of a mile from our cottage on the mountain. This was not only a first for the mountain, but for Pennsylvania as well.

Friday evening, 3 June, our friends Jim and Linda Waldie arrived at our cottage for a weekend of recreational birding. Sunday morning we were on our way to Briskey Mountain when a large yellow bird flew across the road. It was too big for either a Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica petechia*) or an American Goldfinch (*Carduelis tristis*), so I immediately stopped the car. As we were getting out, a male Evening Grosbeak flew down to the road about twenty feet away. After picking up some grit it flew across the road and joined a female.

The Waldies were excited at a new "Pa. bird," but I was thinking, "What the heck is a pair of Evening Grosbeaks doing here at this time of year?" This sighting took place in Sullivan County about six miles west of our cottage.

Two days later, my wife Ginny was on her way to do some shopping when she spotted a pair of grosbeaks in the road about two miles from our place. The next three sightings were in Wyoming County on 17, 18, and 21 June. These were in the gravel road in front of our cottage, each time a pair.

Fourth of July weekend we hosted family at our cottage. It was a mob scene. Sunday afternoon several of them decided to take a walk. When they returned, son-in-law Steve Shepard told me he had seen an Evening Grosbeak. Steve is not a birder and I asked him how he knew that. Steve had grown up in upstate Wisconsin and remembered seeing them when he was a kid.

Later that same afternoon our daughter Cathy paid a visit to Hildergard and Bob Greenlee who co-own a cottage along with her parents, the

Plessingers, on Schmitthenner's Lake. This private lake is in Forkston Twp., western Wyoming County, and is about a quarter-mile from our place. When Cathy returned she advised me she had seen a grosbeak on their feeder.

I immediately visited the Greenlees and explained what might be happening. As I spoke, a male grosbeak flew into the feeder. At that point I decided to monitor the situation to see if the birds might be nesting. The Greenlees advised they were leaving the next day, but donated a bag of sunflower seed so I could keep the feeder filled.

The balance of this article is in journal or diary form in order to follow my field notes closely.

5 July. 0700. (2 hours). The male made several trips to the feeder. After feeding it would fly into the trees nearby, catch Elm Spanworm (*Ennomos subsignaria*) moths and fly off along the edge of the lake with a bill full of moths. I followed the bird twice, but lost sight of it both times when it disappeared into a thick stand of hemlock. I suspect it was feeding an incubating female. Repeated searches in this area failed to reveal a nest.

7 July. 1100. (1 hour). On his return from a trip to Coalbed Swamp, Wyoming Co., Doug Gross stopped by. I took him to the Plessinger cottage and about ten minutes later a male and female grosbeak flew into a tree close by. We heard their distinctive *chirp-chirp* before we actually saw them. After the pair landed, the male caught moths and fed the female. Doug and I both felt this was a "pair-bonding" display. Often the females will flap their wings begging to be fed like juveniles, but we did not observe this. The pair flew to the feeder and fed actively before flying off in the same direction the male had been seen going the previous day.

9 July. 0700. (2 hours). The male made a number of trips to the feeder, caught moths, and flew off in the same direction as the previous days.

11 July. 0700. (3 hours). This was a very exciting morning. The male was already on the feeder when I arrived. Then a second male arrived and chased the first male. The second male fed, flew into a tree and fed a fledgling. The young bird would flap its wings, with its mouth open, begging for food. The male made several trips to the feeder and continued to feed the juvenile. Suddenly I realized there was more than one fledgling, and finally observed two juveniles sitting together on one branch. The two young were easily recognizable. They were quite fuzzy with feather tufts around the head giving them the appearance of "punk rockers." On several occasions the male also caught moths for the youngsters.

Adjacent to the cottage, a rivulet passes by on its way to the lake. The grosbeaks, along with many other species, would often drink here. While I watched, a female flew in, drank, and then started collecting nesting material. She finally flew off with a bill full of twigs across the near corner of the lake in the opposite direction the birds had been going on previous days.

When I returned to the cottage I called both Doug and Dan Brauning to advise that I had observed two dependent young. Dan said he would come over in a few days to take photographs.

12 July. 0700. (2 hours). The male alternately fed the two juveniles sunflower seeds and moths.

13 July. 0700. (3 hours). Dan arrived at 0645 armed with camera equipment and we went to the Plessinger's cottage. Before he arrived I was thinking, "I hope these birds cooperate this morning." I needn't have worried. We had barely arrived when a male flew in for a drink of water. Dan took a number of pictures of the male feeding the two young. Beyond the grosbeak scenario we had lots of other activity. Hermit Thrushes (*Catharus guttatus*) serenaded us from around the lake. Magnolia (*Dendroica magnolia*), Yellow-rumped (*D. coronata*), and Black-and-white (*Mniotilta*

varia) warblers were calling and feeding nearby. A Brown Creeper (*Certhia americana*) worked the trees right in front of us. A pair of Scarlet Tanager (*Piranga olivacea*) were feeding young. At times there were as many as twelve Purple Finches (*Carpodacus purpureus*) on the feeder (real Purple Finches—the House Finch (*C. mexicanus*) hasn't found the mountain yet). Dan's comment was, "Wow, what a spot."

16 July. 0700. (2 hours). The male is still feeding the young. A female flew in for a drink, then flew to a low branch with a twig in her beak. She held it a few seconds, then dropped it. The male left the juveniles and flew over to the female. Seconds later the female flew to the feeder where the male attempted to join her. Twice she chased him away. She flew to a tree where the male joined her and attempted to copulate. The female flew across the near corner of the lake with the male in hot pursuit.

17 July. 0700. (2 hours). The female was already at the feeder. When she finished feeding she flew across the near corner of the lake. Rob Megraw was with me this morning and he spent about an hour searching the Hemlocks and White Pines in that area for a nest, without result.

We had a near tragedy this morning. One of the juveniles flew into a window and fell into the ferns below. As I approached it started squawking, then flew to a Hemlock about twenty feet away. Apparently stunned, it sat for about thirty minutes without moving. I finally took a few steps toward it and it flew off apparently none the worse for wear.

A little later a male came in. Seconds later a second male arrived followed by a juvenile. The youngster sat on a nearby clothesline while the second male chased the first male. This happened twice. Finally the second male flew off and the first male started feeding the juvenile. This afternoon we watched the male feeding the two juveniles in our side yard.

18 July. 0700. (2 hours). This morning I noticed one of the young sitting on a bare branch doing a soft *chirp*. It never moved the entire time I was there. I strongly suspect it had hit a window and was slightly stunned. Later the second juvenile flew into a nearby tree and gleaned insects. It

flew up and sat on the branch with the other juvenile before flying off. About ten minutes later a male arrived at the feeder where it was joined by the second juvenile. The male finally left, but the young bird continued to feed along with a number of Purple Finches. Suddenly, something startled the feeding birds. As they took off, the young grosbeak bounced off a window, but kept going, apparently unscathed. The male made no attempt to feed the youngsters today.

In the afternoon Ginny happened to look out the window and a male was perched on one of our porch chairs.

20 July. 1800. While visiting the Plessingers to give an update, I saw a pair of grosbeaks copulating.

22 July. 0700. (2 hours). Just after arriving a male, female, and juvenile flew onto the feeder. Twice the juvenile approached the male flapping its wings to be fed. Both times it was ignored. The birds continued to feed on and off the rest of this visit. Sometimes it would be the male and the female. Other times it would be the two juveniles.

25 July. 0800. (½ hour). The male and female came in twice. On the second visit a juvenile arrived, but was chased away twice by the adults.

6 August. 1800. (1 hour). Two males, a female, and the two juveniles came in and all fed together. The juveniles have started to lose their downy look.

The five grosbeaks continued to visit the feeder in various combinations on a daily basis until 233 August. They were not seen after this date.

Conclusions.

For the second year in a row, northern Pennsylvania experienced an infestation of Elm Spanworm along with several other species of caterpillars. By the end of June the woodlands on Dutch Mountain were heavily defoliated. Fortunately by mid-August most of the trees had regenerated their leaves.

Nearly all our nesting species fed actively on both the Inch Worms and the small, white moths when they were emerging in early July.

Yellow-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*), normally rare or absent at the higher elevations, were plentiful this summer along with Black-billed

Cuckoos (*C. erythrophthalmus*). A Yellow-throated Vireo (*Vireo flavifrons*) was found on Briskey Mountain at higher than 2000 feet.

It is my feeling that this wealth of food kept the grosbeaks on the mountain. It is well known that Evening Grosbeaks feed heavily on Spruce budworms when they are available. It would appear we had a minor invasion of grosbeaks in our area this summer. Several neighbors reported small flocks coming to their feeders through May into early June. I received a similar report from a lady in Eagles Mere (approximately 25 miles away). I also received second-hand reports of pairs being seen in June and July in Eagles Mere.

Nick Kerlin, Park Manager of Worlds End State Park and *Pa. Birds* compiler for Sullivan County found Evening Grosbeaks on the North American Migration Count. He also observed what he thought was a juvenile in mid-July near Ricketts Glen State Park.

Doug Gross had a pair fly over Coalbed Swamp during July. He also observed a first-year male in the road about a mile from our cottage.

No other nestings were actually substantiated, but I would be very surprised if other pairs hadn't nested close by.

In the situation I monitored, it appeared there were five grosbeaks. A nesting pair, a second male, and two juveniles. There may have been a second female, but I never saw more than one at any one time.

By a lucky coincidence during the time I was monitoring these birds, a neighbor gave me a copy of *Birder's World* from October 1993. This issue had an article entitled "Wandering Troubadours: The Life and Travels of the Evening Grosbeak," by David E. Manry. The article supplied much information on the nesting habits of this species.

We were never able to locate a nest. This would certainly have been the "icing on the cake." However, Manry advises that the nests are generally located 20 to 70 feet high in a conifer, and are extremely well hidden.

I also never heard "territorial singing" that I was aware of. On two occasions I heard a soft, subdued warble which sounded like the

beginning of a Purple Finch song, but was unable to trace the song to a bird. Manry states in his article that "...male grosbeaks serenade the forest with a sweet warbling song so soft as to be barely audible to the human ear."

At no time did I see the female feed the juveniles. The male did all the feeding.

The standard field guides had little or no information on juvenile grosbeaks. The most informative works were by Clement (1993) and Pyle (1987). The former book describes the wing color of juveniles as being brownish or brownish-black. I never really noticed this difference. The latter book describes the first-year male as being "yellow-tan" and juvenile females as being "grayish-tan." From this description it would appear the two juveniles I observed were females.

During the Pennsylvania Breeding Atlas Project Brauning received a report from Leif Anderson, former *Pa. Birds* compiler McKean County, that he had observed Evening Grosbeaks through the middle of June.

The same report advised that a lady had observed a pair with two young at her feeder. Unfortunately, this report was never documented.

The grosbeaks were last seen on 23 August. Did these vagabonds head back to the conifer belt or travel south to start their winter vacation? Either way they provided me with three months of excitement along with some unanswered questions. Will these vagabonds return next spring? Only time will tell.

Acknowledgments

I would like to extend my thanks to the Plessingers, who were not only tolerant of my early morning visits to their cottage, but shared the excitement of a new nesting species for the state. They also provided me with written notes of activity on days I wasn't there.

I would also like to thank both Doug Gross and Dan Brauning for their assistance. Dan supplied the picture that accompanies this article and Doug furnished literature on

Evening Grosbeaks. In addition, both Doug and Dan reviewed this manuscript and made helpful suggestions.

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Comments on the Breeding Evening Grosbeaks in Pennsylvania by Daniel W. Brauning

The breeding record reported here is the continuation of a long history of eastward expansion by the Evening Grosbeak. Originally a bird of northwestern North America, the Evening Grosbeak was first recorded in Pennsylvania during its first recorded major eastern invasion during the winter of 1889-1890 (Warren 1890). It has been an increasingly common winter invader, although irregular in abundance. Large flocks apparently began to invade only after the mid-1940s. In recent years these birds are seen each winter at least somewhere in Pennsylvania, widespread and very common in some years. Eastern U.S. breeding is relatively recent as well. The first confirmed breeding in the Maritime Provinces of Canada was in the 1940s (Erskine 1992) and in New York in 1946 (Peterson 1988), and the first nest was discovered in Ontario in 1944 (Peck 1987).

Summer records have been previously reported in Pennsylvania. Poole's manuscript mentions a specimen taken in Pymatuning on 21 July 1910, and a lone male at Hawk Mountain on 14 June 1958. Wood (1979) suggests that the Evening Grosbeak is "perhaps a casual breeder in some northern counties," but cites no examples. Probable breeding records were reported during New York's Breeding Bird Atlas within about ten miles of Pennsylvania (Andrle and Carroll 1988). The first suggested breeding in Pennsylvania was during our Atlas Project, when an unnamed birder in McKean County reported observing adults feeding young to regional coordinator Leif Anderson. However, they were never formally confirmed as local breeding birds and,

therefore, not incorporated into the *Atlas* as breeding species. Skip Conant's discovery and documentation (not altogether surprising) has fulfilled that event.

The breeding event occurred in Wyoming County on private land surrounded by state game lands. The region, known as Dutch Mountain, is dominated by northern hardwood forest, with elevations above 600 meters. It forms the eastern extreme of the Allegheny High Plateau. Red Maple, Eastern Hemlock, Sugar Maple, Black Cherry, Beech, and White Pine are dominant trees.

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Second Breeding Record of Sandhill Crane For Pennsylvania

Lawrence/Mercer Counties

by Gene Wilhelm

The Sandhill Crane (*Crus canadensis*) story continues to unfold in western Pennsylvania.

In eastern North America, the Sandhill Crane nests from northern Ontario south to Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, with a few isolated localities in northern Illinois and northeastern Indiana. During autumn migration, most of these cranes congregate at the Jasper-Pulaski Wildlife Area in northwestern Indiana. However, smaller numbers also accumulate at other staging areas in Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan. From these areas, they fly to their wintering grounds in Florida, Georgia, and Mississippi and reverse this route each spring (Peterjohn 1989). Eastern Ohio and western Pennsylvania lie on the eastern perimeter of this important migration corridor.

Ohio

Most Sandhill Cranes are observed in passage over Ohio; relatively few are found on the ground. Usually the cranes' unmistakable trumpeting announces that a flock is about to pass overhead. These migrants may be mere specks soaring on midday thermals, or they may appear suddenly at low altitudes with necks and legs outstretched as they quickly proceed on shallow wing beats.

Until the extensive bogs and wetlands were converted to agricultural fields, small numbers of these cranes nested in northern Ohio. However, Ohio's last nesting attempt was confirmed in 1926 (Peterjohn).

The demise of Ohio's nesting population reflected the crane's population trend throughout eastern North America during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries as overhunting and habitat destruction significantly reduced their numbers. The species was considered an accidental visitor to Ohio between 1890–1940, averaging one to three sightings a decade (Peterjohn).

The Sandhill Crane population doubled between 1945–1955 with complete protection and expanded dramatically between 1955–1975 as evidenced by an exponential increase in numbers staging in northwestern Indiana.

Before 1984 there was only one

undocumented winter record of the Sandhill Crane from Ohio, but since 1984 there have been winter records in every subsequent year and as many as four birds overwintering between 30 January and 9 February 1988 in Adams Co. (Peterjohn).

The first spring migrants may return to Ohio during the last week of February, but most are observed between 5 March and 7 April. Nevertheless, the species is considered accidental in the central and northeastern counties of Ohio to this day (Peterjohn).

Western Pennsylvania

Detailed comments on Ohio are important to explain, at least in part, the sequence of historical ornithological records of breeding Sandhill Cranes in western Pennsylvania.

Farmers in Plain Grove Township, Lawrence Co., first noticed two Sandhill Cranes in the early summer of 1991 (Wilhelm 1992). The pair remained in Plain Grove Township until early October when the birds departed in the company of Canada Geese (*Branta canadensis*). Apparently the same pair reappeared on 27 March 1992 in Plain Grove Township but this time fed throughout northeastern Lawrence Co. and southwestern Mercer Co. on abundant grasshoppers, crickets, leftover grains (barley, wheat, corn), and aquatic plants and animals. The birds left on 18 October 1992 (Wilhelm 1993).

The year 1993 was eventful for the species, since a flock of 25–30 Sandhill Cranes was observed on 2 January near Hell's Hollow, McConnell's Mill State Park, and again on 3 January in Plain Grove Township (Wilhelm 1993). On 28 March two adult Sandhill Cranes returned to Plain Grove Township but disappeared after 21 May. On 3 August three Sandhill Cranes were observed in Plain Grove Township, including a juvenile of the year. This extraordinary event marked the first documented breeding record of the species in the Commonwealth ever (Wilhelm 1993). If a review of the Pennsylvania Ornithological Record Committee determines the sighting as sufficient evidence of breeding, the Sandhill Crane will be listed as a confirmed breeder in the state.

The family trio remained in Plain Grove Township until mid-October when suddenly the family decided to shift its feeding zone to the Grove City area of Mercer Co. The family was last observed on 17 December 1993 flying west over Grove City College. Where would the crane family overwinter? Would it return in 1994 and, if it did, what would happen to the single offspring? Sandhill Crane parents customarily drive off the young of the previous year when breeding begins anew (Terres 1980). As Pennsylvania Game Commission biologist Dan Brauning said, "It's very possible this is a one-time event. Our breeding bird list contains other examples of such occurrences" (*Pa. Game News* 1994).

On 3 April 1994 Carol Chestnut saw four Sandhill Cranes fly over her home in Mercer Co., followed by sightings of one to three birds throughout April and early May (*pers. comm.*). Apparently the adult breeding pair of 1993 not only returned with the previous year's offspring but also the immature bird had attracted a companion (potential mate?).

Then, like the previous year, the cranes disappeared. However, if the 1994 breeding cycle followed the 1993 pattern, egg incubation should commence in mid-April and last 28–30 days into mid-May. Flight of the juvenile(s) should occur 90 days after hatching or sometime during the week of 14–20 August 1994 (Wilhelm 1993).

Meantime, what happened to the immature crane of 1993 and its companion? The answer came from Shirley McCarl who checked a report that two Sandhill Cranes were observed near Jackson Center, Mercer Co., on 7–9 June (*pers. comm.*). Both birds were quite rusty-colored, indicating that they were probing into ground and water with their bills and getting them discolored with ferric oxide (iron). The rufous color is then transferred to their feathers when preening their backs, flanks, wings, and tails (Wilhelm 1992). The pair wandered extensively over southwestern Mercer Co. and southern Lawrence Co. and finally settled in familiar Plain Grove Township haunts between 16 July and 14 August.

On 15 August I could not find the pair in their usual fields but instead discovered three cranes, two adults and one juvenile, flying and trumpeting (tape recorded) into a wheat field where to my surprise the other pair of Sandhills was feeding. The family landed about 500 m away from the pair and immediately I could distinguish the brown-colored pair from the gray-colored family. In fact, the juvenile of this year lacked the deep chestnut crown, hind neck, back, and wings of last year's youngster (Wilhelm 1993). The parents' bare foreheads and crowns were brilliant crimson and most of their body plumage slate gray. Indications were that the three cranes already had switched from eating mostly aquatic vegetation and animal life to more terrestrial plant and animal food. Although I observed the five cranes in the same wheat field for over an hour, never did I see the two different units come together.

All five cranes are still mobile between Slippery Rock Township, Butler Co. and Plain Grove Township, Lawrence Co., as of this writing (20 October). A few observers have seen all five cranes flying together on 2 September, 13 September, 23 September, and 6 October, apparently coming from or going to roost, depending upon the time of day (*pers. comm.*). These sightings may indicate at least a growing tolerance for the extended family of two generations to come together.

Protection

The exact breeding site of the Sandhill Crane is still unknown, although empirical evidence suggests State Game Land 151 in Lawrence or Mercer county. Therefore, it becomes vitally important to protect this wetland from all human intrusions during the breeding season between April and August. Unfortunately, such wetland disturbances can come from the Pennsylvania Game Commission itself when it raises or lowers water levels and when it uses an aquatic machine (commonly called the cookie-cutter) to make channelways through this wetland, as discovered in the summer of 1994.

It remains to be seen what the future of the Sandhill Crane in western Pennsylvania will be, but if the years 1991–1994 are any indication, we can expect the unexpected from this marvelous, stately, and intelligent bird. We humans, as stewards of the commons, must guard and protect both this new state avian breeder and its threatened aquatic habitat against all human interferences.

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More Notes on the Sandhill Cranes in Lawrence County by Nancy W. Rodgers

On 9 August 1994 I was the first birder to see and report this year's immature Sandhill Crane, the second-ever born in Pennsylvania. In 1993 Lois Cooper and I reported the first one born here (*Pa. Birds* 7:3). I saw the two adults and the immature in Steve Chestley's pasture field. He said they had been coming for about a week, couldn't give me an exact date, but the three had been coming there to feed every day. The birds were approximately 600 feet southwest of the barn. I saw them with Leitz Trinovid 10X25 binocular and a Bushnell Spacemaster II 20-60X zoom telescope. The immature had a rust-colored head, it was a bit smaller and a little lighter rust than the adults. I thought the adults' color wasn't as deep a rust this year. All three were rust-colored, the adults paint themselves with red mud, ferrous oxide. Painting is part of the nesting behavior; the only other bird to paint itself is the Eurasian Crane. Painted red or rust, the cranes are better hidden in the nesting area and it matches the normal color of the offspring. A Sandhill Crane was seen painting a bright green leg tag (Grooms 1992). Barbara Dean was able to photograph the three this year; the rust on the head of the immature and red on the adults' heads is clearly shown.

Mated cranes return to the same

region for nesting each year, but rarely nest on the same spot (Grooms). Last year local birders thought they had nested in Celery Swamp, SGL 151, Mercer or Lawrence counties (*Pa. Birds*). To my knowledge, no one knows for certain where they nested either year, but both years they spent most of August and September in Plain Grove Twp., Lawrence. Early this year Daniel Brauning, editor of *The Atlas of Breeding Birds of Pennsylvania* and biologist for the State Game Commission, told me he'd been think of flying over the wetlands of the area to look for the nest. "If Dan can, I can," I decided.

On 26 June my husband, Bill, and I flew in a small plane over a number of wetlands in search of the nest. We saw nest boxes in Celery Swamp, grave markers in North Plain Grove Cemetery, some red mud in Pennsy Swamp, wooden pallets in the Pinchalong Rd. area, but we didn't see the nest of the Sandhill Cranes.

Early in spring Chestley and his daughter, Sally Barber, saw four Sandhill Cranes. Mrs. Robert Chestnut, who lives by Celery Swamp, saw four cranes fly over. On 28 April Greg and Charmian Coates saw a Sandhill Crane in the field south of Lois and Harold Cooper's house on Geo. Washington Rd., Washington Twp., Lawrence. On 4 August Lois called me to come and see three large birds at Jim Peters' lake on Jackson Rd., also in Washington Twp. One was a Great Blue Heron and the others were Sandhill Cranes. One was rust-colored and the other was tan or gray, both had red foreheads. Suzanne Butcher saw the pair a couple of days later in the hay fields on Nelson and Coopertown Rds. within a mile of Peters' lake. This pair was most probably the 1993 immature which was born in our area and its intended mate. These two cranes made finding the other pair and their 1994 immature even more exciting because five Sandhill Cranes were here for the summer.

Last year when I broke the news of the immature crane to Brauning, he sounded very skeptical. This year when I left a message about the five cranes, he phoned the next day and said, "This is very exciting!"

On 15 August as I walked across Chestleys' yard, I could hear the cranes calling, but when I was able to see them they had stopped. I'm sure they saw me or heard the dogs welcome me. They are very watchful and protective of that one offspring. I got to observe them feeding for an hour in the pasture. The house and barn are well back from the road and

the pasture is secluded. Humans seldom are in the pasture, Sally told me. There was ample rain this year and an abundance of food for the cranes.

Lance Barber, Steve's grandson, told me they had watched the cranes dancing in the field after the hay was cut. He said they picked up hay in their beaks and threw it high in the air. It came down on their heads. On 27 August I watched the 1993 immature with its "mate" as they fed, plunging their long beaks into the soil. One picked up something and tossed it aside. After a few bites the crane again picked up the object, a short stick, and threw it high in the air. It picked up that stick four times. Stick-tossing is one of the steps in "dancing." Biologists have changed their thinking about why Sandhill Cranes dance, it may not be just a mating dance. Cranes mate for life so there isn't a need for courtship and mated pairs dance very little on the breeding grounds. Dancing is more prevalent in the spring, but they dance at all times of the year. Dancing isn't limited to mated pairs; juveniles and other unmated Sandhills dance. At just two days old chicks dance (Grooms).

Wilbur and Jean McNulty's farm adjoins the Chestley farm. They observed the three Sandhill Cranes two or three evenings before Jean took a picture of them on 5 August. It is a beautiful photograph of the three rust-colored birds flying against a blue sky, but one cannot distinguish the adults from the immature. To Jean the cranes looked like something from the dinosaur age. Cranes have been on the earth 60 million years (Grooms). On 27 August Wilbur said that he had seen the five Sandhills behind his barn in the morning for two or three days.

Brauning told me there had been three reports to the Erie NWR of Sandhill Crane sightings this spring. At the *Crawford County* fair I asked the people from both the NWR and the State Game Commission if they had a breeding record. Both groups seemed not to believe the crane reports were accurate. I was told the cranes wouldn't be successful in nesting there because *Crawford* has so many predators.

The Sandhill Crane is vigilant and will put up a very strong defense of its nesting territory. It uses its wings to deliver powerful blows. The three toes have razor-sharp claws and the dagger-like bill is used with great accuracy. The Sandhills, in defense of their nest area, have chased away coyotes, caribou, moose, and have been known to kill hunting dogs. Shot and wounded, a Sandhill chased John James Audubon

into the Missouri River until he was up to his neck in the water (Grooms). I think the cranes could handle any four-legged predators, my concern is the two-legged kind wanting to present a new bird to an ornithological committee. To me, nothing concerning these birds is as important as the birds themselves and their continued presence here in *Lawrence* and *Mercer*.

The cranes hadn't left as of 17 October. On 11 October Bill saw the three in Deems' pasture across from the Plain Grove Twp. Building. I saw them the next day in the same place. I watched them through my scope. The molt they have undergone is nearly complete; there were so few rust feathers I wouldn't even call it mottled. They are the most beautiful shade of light gray I've ever seen. I was fascinated to see the immature looking so much more like the adults. Only the top of its head was a very light rust, almost tawny; the rest of it was gray. The adult Sandhills are red above a line from the upper mandible back along the lower edge of the eye (in some birds halfway up the eye) and behind it and up to the top of the head. In the younger immature this line is not discernible and the face is pretty much unmarked. This immature is about five months old and in addition to its new adult plumage, it has that line on its face and just above the eye it has a spot of red, not the old rust color, but red.

Maria Getz and Patrick McAfee have watched the Sandhill Cranes since the first of October feeding on the front lawn of their home on Arthur Drive in Plain Grove Twp. The cranes come twice a day to feed. On 15 October I talked to Maria, who had been wanting to see the cranes in flight. She said she had seen them flying as they came into the yard. She is really taken with their beauty and grace as they feed and move about.

All too soon the Sandhill Cranes will migrate, probably to central Florida where the Greater Sandhill Cranes winter. Eagerly, I await spring and the return of the Sandhill Cranes of Plain Grove Township.

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Future Breeders in Pennsylvania?

by Dan Brauning

It was a remarkable year for breeding birds in Pennsylvania. No fewer than three species were confirmed breeding for the first time in the state in 1994: Herring Gull, Blackpoll Warbler, and Evening Grosbeak. This represents a healthy addition of three species to the 201 previously known to nest in Pennsylvania, for a total of 204 breeding species past and present.

Modeled after Barb Haas' brash predictions in the late 1980s of next "state bird" in *Pa. Birds*, I herein provide a list of candidates for the next state breeding birds. Solid evidence of a confirmed, viable breeding attempt—a nest at least with eggs—is required to claim this prize. The nesting attempt need not be successful. I know I'm on shaky ground—who would have predicted Sandhill Crane? Several species listed are carry-overs from the Atlas days—territorial birds, but never confirmed.

Likely future breeders in Pennsylvania

- Double-crested Cormorant
- Forster's Tern
- Black Rail
- Wilson's Phalarope
- Great Black-backed Gull
- Chuck-will's-widow (never confirmed)
- Bay-breasted Warbler
- Swainson's Warbler
- Clay-colored Sparrow (presumed nesting attempts, but never confirmed)
- Western Meadowlark (present during the summer 1986, but not confirmed nesting)
- White-winged Crossbill (all we need is a good invasion year)

Breeding Dickcissel Behavior

Lawrence County

by Gene Wilhelm

The Dickcissel (*Spiza americana*) is well known for its erratic annual fluctuations in abundance, its enigmatic disappearance as a breeding species in the mid-Atlantic coastal plain (including southeastern Pennsylvania) sometime during the late nineteenth century, its sporadic breeding records in western Pennsylvania after 1930, and its extensive eastward invasion in the summers of 1928 and 1988 (Mulvihill 1988). In fact, the 1988 invasion covered 41 known sites in ten counties of western Pennsylvania with at least 87 individuals, including two confirmed nests with eggs and three instances where a parent (female?) was observed feeding young or with food for young (Mulvihill 1988).

Nowhere, however, in Mulvihill's excellent treatise is there mention of male Dickcissels feeding mates or offspring or any case of polygyny despite some sex ratio possibilities. A cursory check of ornithological literature resulted in scant evidence of these unusual breeding activities for this species.

Bent (1968) stated that male Dickcissels take no part in nest building or incubation, nor does he help his mate feed or care for the young. Terres (1980) commented that some males are polygynous and Peterjohn (1989) indicated that males attempt to mate with several females but do not help rear the young.

I investigated three colonies of Dickcissel in a reclaimed strip mine area .2 mile-long (north to south) by .2 mile-wide (east to west) at the west end of Black Road, Washington Township, Lawrence Co., almost daily between 17–30 July 1994. The site was originally reclaimed with a mixture of grasses and legumes (e.g., clover, alfalfa, and bird's-foot trefoil), although other volunteer plants such as goldenrod, sweet-clover, Queen Anne's lace, chicory, black-eyed susan, English ox-eyed daisy, dock, ironweed, and pokeberry were present.

Colony 1, consisting of 1 male, 6 females, and 9 fledglings, occupied the northern two-thirds of the site with Black Road constituting the northern boundary of its territory, the gravel road the western boundary, an area between one large rock pile and two smaller rock piles the southern boundary, and an old

fence row the eastern boundary. The southern boundary took the shape of a wedge pointing to the southwest (see Fig. 1).

Colony 2, consisting of 1 male, 4 females, and 4 fledglings, existed in the area of the large field immediately adjoining Colony 1 to the north and extended south to the wash and east to a rough road bed that went to the old fence row. Size of this territory was approximately one-fifth of the entire field.

Colony 3, consisting of 1 male, 3 females, and 5 fledglings, occurred in the extreme southeastern corner of the same field with apparent boundaries being the crude road bed on the north side, the old fence row on the east side, and the wash on the south side of a triangular-shaped territory. Size of the area occupied by Colony 3 was approximately one-tenth of the whole field.

Behavior

Unfortunately, I discovered the Dickcissel colonies too late in the breeding season to examine active nests and their contents. However, between 17 and 19 July all three males were still singing from favorite perches. The male in Colony 1 stayed close to the gravel road and consistently perched atop high stalks of ragweed and yellow sweet-clover. The male in Colony 2, on the other hand, preferred the tall weeds atop the two small rock piles and when he attempted to sing from the large rock pile he was immediately challenged by the male from Colony 1. The male in Colony 3 had an assortment of perches including saplings along the old fence row, tall stems of ironweed, dock, and pokeberry. All of these singing and observation perches were taller and more conspicuous than the surrounding grassy-weedy habitat.

Although I noted 6 females in Colony 1, I observed only 4 actually carrying food (mostly Lepidoptera and Orthoptera animal matter) and feeding fledglings. It was obvious that these fledglings were older and more developed than those in the other two colonies, based upon such empirical evidence as plumage coloration, feather development, tail length, alertness, and flying ability. By using these field criteria, I discerned

that the fledglings in Colony 2 were the second oldest, and the fledglings in Colony 3 the youngest, perhaps a full week younger than Colony 1. Never did I observe the single males of Colony 1 and 2 feed their mates or fledglings but empirical evidence was strong to suggest polygyny in both colonies. The male of Colony 1 was singing little on 17 July and by 20 July had ceased altogether. The male of Colony 2, on the other hand, was more vocal and several times a day would fly close to different females feeding their fledglings, quiver his tail and wings, and sing to each. But by 23 July that male too stopped singing and could no longer be found. That same day I saw several fledglings joining a flock of 30+ juvenile Bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*) in a weedy field south of the wash.

The male of Colony 3, however, was the ornithological surprise. I gave my full attention to this colony the week of 24 July and immediately noted that the male was not only still quite vocal but also helpful to his mates. About once every 10 minutes the male would cease singing and fly in a direct north-west line across his and adjoining territories to the grassy field west of the gravel road (see Fig. 1). In less than 2 minutes he would return to his perch with a green larva in his bill, sing a few times, and then drop into the dense grassy-weedy field. Gradually I got within 25 feet of the first spot where he disappeared into the thick undergrowth and with my 9 X 35 Bausch & Lomb binocular could see a recently fledged Dickcissel with some downy feathers on its head and a short tail. When flushed the bird could hardly fly. Over the next three hours the same male made 18 trips northwest (perhaps ½-mile away) into the grassy field and returned with animal matter, perched, sang, and dropped into the undergrowth at 3 separate spots to feed 3 different fledglings.

Simultaneously 2 females were feeding the same 3 fledglings plus 2 others. Never during the week did I see the vocal male feed the other 2 fledglings. And I was astounded to see the same male copulate with the 2 females on 5 separate occasions and bring food to each. One lone, apparently non-breeding adult female remained

in the territory the full two weeks but I never saw the male sing to her or approach her with food.

I was fortunate to take color slide photographs and make tape recordings of the males in all 3 colonies and I possess photographs illustrating the male in Colony 3 carrying food. It was impossible to get photographs of the fledglings being fed in the dense undergrowth and I simply wasn't quick enough to capture on film the copulation incidents or the male feeding the females. However, I was able to show the male and other members of Colony 3 to Mike Starker and two friends, Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources employees, on 29 July. The 5 fledglings were much more mobile by 30 July but the male was still singing and feeding his mates and offspring. The next day I departed for the Pocono Mountains and when I returned on 14 August Colony 3 and all other Dickcissels had disappeared.

Conclusions

Apparently the 3 colonies of Dickcissels had a staggered nesting period with Colony 1 nesting first, Colony 2 second, and Colony 3 last. It is possible

that males in the latter two colonies were competing with the male in Colony 1 and eventually lost, whence they established their own territories. Other field observers discovered and documented active Dickcissel nesting before I did (*pers. comm.*), but to my knowledge never mentioned but one colony. The male of Colony 1, as described in this commentary, obviously had more challenges and responsibilities with 6 females, 9 fledglings, and a large territory to defend and for those reasons moved constantly from one favorite singing/observation perch to a second adjoining the eastern berm of the gravel road. The male of Colony 2 was his only challenger. Although the sex ratio in Colony 1 and 2 suggests polygyny, and male behavior of singing and escorting different females in each colony reinforces such suspicions, the male in Colony 3 not only fed 2 mates and 3 fledglings but also was observed on 5 different occasions copulating with 2 mates and singing almost constantly until 30 July. Male Dickcissels apparently cease singing altogether once fledglings are completely independent of their parents. ♣

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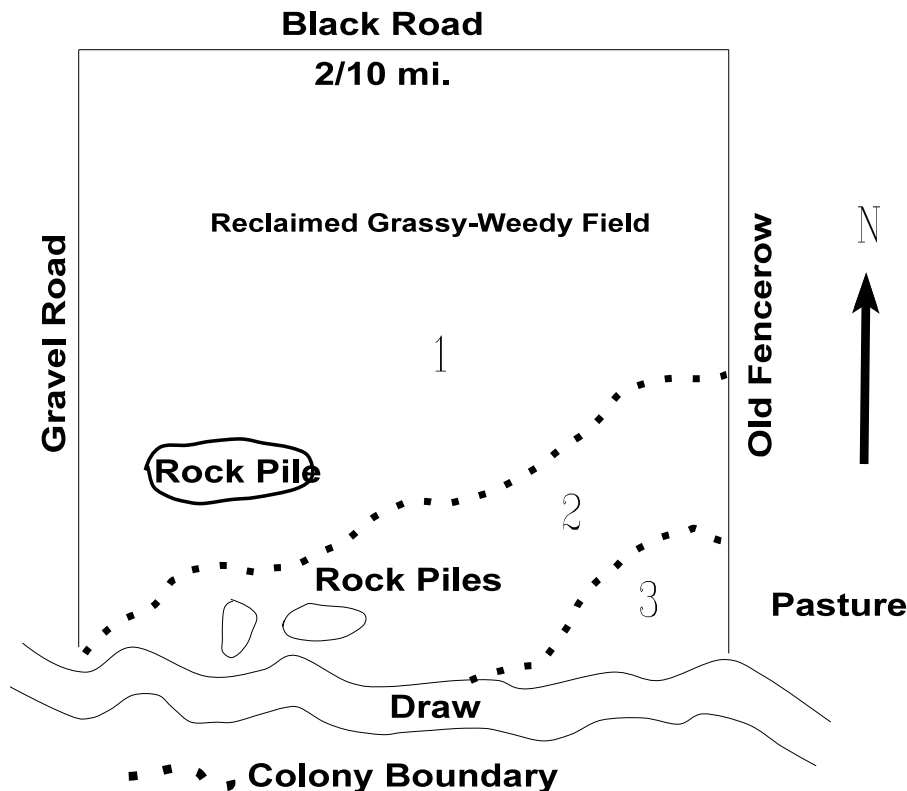


Figure 1. Location of Dickcissel Colonies, Washington Township, Lawrence Co., Pa. Field Reconnaissance 17-30 July 1994. Not drawn to scale.

Personality Profile: Alan Brady

by Arlene Koch

I started birding almost 20 years ago but didn't come out of the closet until the early 1980s. When I finally allowed myself to be in the company of other birders, one of the first names I heard spoken of reverently was "Alan Brady." I asked a fellow novice birder just who this man was and she said she wasn't sure. She thought she had seen some pictures he took of seabirds but she wasn't even positive about that.

It didn't take me long, though, to find out about Mr. Brady. Back in September of 1983, while straining to see a Sandhill Crane in the twilight of Blue Marsh Lake, I remember some nameless guy quite obviously trying to impress every other birder there by announcing that he was going out on a pelagic trip with Alan Brady. And everyone there was impressed, making me just feel stupid because at that time I wasn't even sure of the proper meaning of the word "pelagic."

Even as a young boy Alan was interested in birds. He credits Ed Weyl, an Assistant Scoutmaster he had back then, with fine-tuning a lot of that interest. He remembers being around guys who were involved with the Delaware Valley Ornithological Club (DVOC) and a friend who regularly went to the meetings, but he wasn't personally a member.

As happens with many of us, as he got older other things took precedence in Alan's life and for awhile birds were put on the back burner. But then in 1949 he and his wife moved back to Pennsylvania after living in New Hampshire for a few years. The following year he joined the DVOC and he has remained strongly active in it ever since.

Somewhere around 1960 Alan and a few friends decided to take a boat trip out of Sandy Hook with Captain Charlie on his catamaran called the *Super Cat*. In those days fishermen were catching lots of tuna, cod, mackerel, and tilefish and no self-respecting boat captain had to resort to taking "birdwatchers" out to make a living. But take the trip they did, and when they got to Hudson Canyon these birdwatchers were astounded at the

birds they found.

When I asked Alan what had prompted this adventure, he merely replied, "Nobody had done it." And that is how the name Alan Brady eventually became synonymous with East Coast pelagic birding.

Alan has photographed every seabird species in the North Atlantic with the exception of one. He was the first person to take photos of a South Polar Skua and Band-rumped Storm Petrel in northwestern waters. It may just be coincidence, but when I asked him to name his favorite species, he immediately said, "Yellow-nosed Albatross," the one bird whose picture he still hasn't taken.

It's hard to condense a lifetime of birding into a two-hour interview or a two-page article, but here goes.

* Alan was a commercial photographer, a profession which eventually led to his opening the Camera Craft Shop in Newtown, Pa., which he and his family still run today.

* When he was first beginning to really get involved with birds, he banded them for about 3 years but gave it up. "Some of my best friends are banders," he says with a grin, but he has strong personal feelings about the validity and consequences of doing this. He talked of using water-drip traps to attract warblers and sparrows before the days of the mist nets but he now considers banding birds in passage a waste of time and effort with no scientific value.

* Alan and his wife Liz, an artist, have traveled all over North, Central, and South America. He's been to Spain with Armas Hill, the leader of Focus on Nature Tours, and for whom he occasionally leads trips. Alan remembers Armas as a young man just starting out but who is now someone Alan considers to be one of the best birders around and known all over the world.

* In 1965 Alan and some others from the DVOC began the first of a series of airplane trips on a DC-3 to Churchill, Manitoba, to see its birds. The whole thing cost each of them about \$130.

* Alan has known people whom

the rest of us only know through word of mouth or magazine articles. He remembers turning in a Christmas Count report to Witmer Stone years ago in Cape May Courthouse and being gently rebuffed for having a Merlin on the list. He was told that "they don't occur here in the winter." Cape May remains a big part of the Bradys' life, as they have had a cottage at Cape May Point for many years now. If the walls of that cottage could talk, they would tell stories of many a prominent birder who has visited there.

* In a self-deprecating way, Alan talks of how he feels the need to put a name to a bird he sees, lots of times before he thinks it through. Misidentification of a bird species can be humiliating to some birders but he just laughs it off, saying that too many birders take things and themselves too seriously, not wanting to admit that they, like everyone else, make mistakes.

As I wrapped up the interview with Alan in his home filled with wonderful mementos of a lifetime of birding and beautiful paintings of places such as the Maine Coast, he told me that he and another birder were getting ready to leave for Argentina shortly. They were going to a spot near the Straits of Magellan to search for seabirds. I asked him why and he straightforwardly replied, "to look for new things." ♣

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Preliminary Checklist of the Birds of Allegheny County

by Ted Floyd

All species that are known to have occurred in Allegheny Co. are included in this list. Species in **boldface** are reported every year, species in lightface print occur occasionally, and *italicized* species are extirpated or accidental in the county. Species that are underlined have been confirmed as breeders in the county. Species with an @ are presumed exotics or escapees. Any records of species that are not indicated by **boldface** print should be reported to the Allegheny Co. compiler, whose name and address are printed in each issue of *Pennsylvania Birds*. Also, any breeding records for species that are not underlined should be reported to the Allegheny Co. compiler. ♣

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> __ <i>Red-throated Loon</i> __ Common Loon __ Pied-billed Grebe __ Horned Grebe __ <i>Red-necked Grebe</i> __ <i>Black-capped Petrel</i> __ Double-crested Cormorant __ <i>American Bittern</i> __ <i>Least Bittern</i> __ Great Blue Heron __ Great Egret __ <i>Little Blue Heron</i> __ Green Heron __ Black-crowned Night-Heron __ <i>White Ibis</i> __ Tundra Swan __ Mute Swan __ <i>Lesser White-fronted Goose</i>@ __ Snow Goose __ "White" phase __ "Blue" phase __ <i>Brant</i> __ Canada Goose __ Muscovy Duck@ __ Wood Duck __ Green-winged Teal __ American Black Duck __ Mallard __ Northern Pintail __ Blue-winged Teal __ Northern Shoveler __ Gadwall __ American Wigeon __ Canvasback __ Redhead __ Ring-necked Duck __ Greater Scaup __ Lesser Scaup __ <i>Harlequin Duck</i> __ Oldsquaw __ <i>Surf Scoter</i> __ <i>White-winged Scoter</i> __ Common Goldeneye __ Bufflehead __ Hooded Merganser __ Common Merganser | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> __ Red-breasted Merganser __ Ruddy Duck __ <i>Black Vulture</i> __ Turkey Vulture __ Osprey __ Bald Eagle __ Northern Harrier __ Sharp-shinned Hawk __ Cooper's Hawk __ Northern Goshawk __ Red-shouldered Hawk __ Broad-winged Hawk __ <i>Swainson's Hawk</i> __ Red-tailed Hawk __ Rough-legged Hawk __ <i>Golden Eagle</i> __ American Kestrel __ Merlin __ <u>Peregrine Falcon</u> __ <u>Ring-necked Pheasant</u> __ <u>Ruffed Grouse</u> __ <u>Wild Turkey</u> __ <u>Northern Bobwhite</u> __ <i>Yellow Rail</i> __ Virginia Rail __ Sora __ <i>Common Moorhen</i> __ American Coot __ <i>Black-bellied Plover</i> __ Semipalmated Plover __ Killdeer __ Greater Yellowlegs __ Lesser Yellowlegs __ Solitary Sandpiper __ Spotted Sandpiper __ <i>Upland Sandpiper</i> __ <i>Ruddy Turnstone</i> __ <i>Sanderling</i> __ Semipalmated Sandpiper __ Least Sandpiper __ <i>White-rumped Sandpiper</i> __ <i>Baird's Sandpiper</i> __ Pectoral Sandpiper __ <i>Dunlin</i> __ <i>Stilt Sandpiper</i> __ Short-billed Dowitcher | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> __ Common Snipe __ American Woodcock __ <i>Wilson's Phalarope</i> __ <i>Red Phalarope</i> __ <i>Little Gull</i> __ Bonaparte's Gull __ Ring-billed Gull __ Herring Gull __ <i>Great Black-backed Gull</i> __ <i>Black-legged Kittiwake</i> __ <i>Caspian Tern</i> __ <i>Common Tern</i> __ <i>Forster's Tern</i> __ <i>Black Tern</i> __ Rock Dove __ <i>Ringed Turtle-Dove</i>@ __ Mourning Dove __ <i>Monk Parakeet</i>@ __ Black-billed Cuckoo __ Yellow-billed Cuckoo __ <i>Barn Owl</i> __ Eastern Screech-Owl __ Great Horned Owl __ <i>Snowy Owl</i> __ Barred Owl __ <i>Long-eared Owl</i> __ <i>Short-eared Owl</i> __ <i>Boreal Owl</i> __ <i>Northern Saw-whet Owl</i> __ Common Nighthawk __ <i>Whip-poor-will</i> __ Chimney Swift __ Ruby-throated Hummingbird __ <i>Rufous Hummingbird</i> __ Belted Kingfisher __ Red-headed Woodpecker __ Red-bellied Woodpecker __ Yellow-bellied Sapsucker __ Downy Woodpecker __ Hairy Woodpecker __ Northern Flicker __ Pileated Woodpecker __ Olive-sided Flycatcher __ Eastern Wood-Pewee __ Yellow-bellied Flycatcher __ Acadian Flycatcher |
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__ Alder Flycatcher
 __ Willow Flycatcher
 __ **Least Flycatcher**
 __ **Eastern Phoebe**
 __ **Great Crested Flycatcher**
 __ Eastern Kingbird
 __ Horned Lark
 __ Purple Martin
 __ **Tree Swallow**
 __ **Northern Rough-winged Swallow**
 __ Bank Swallow
 __ Cliff Swallow
 __ **Barn Swallow**
 __ **Blue Jay**
 __ *Black-billed Magpie@*
 __ **American Crow**
 __ *Common Raven*
 __ **Black-capped Chickadee**
 __ **Carolina Chickadee**
 __ *Boreal Chickadee*
 __ **Tufted Titmouse**
 __ Red-breasted Nuthatch
 __ **White-breasted Nuthatch**
 __ Brown Creeper
 __ **Carolina Wren**
 __ *Bewick's Wren*
 __ **House Wren**
 __ **Winter Wren**
 __ *Sedge Wren*
 __ Marsh Wren
 __ Golden-crowned Kinglet
 __ Ruby-crowned Kinglet
 __ **Blue-gray Gnatcatcher**
 __ **Eastern Bluebird**
 __ **Veery**
 __ Gray-cheeked Thrush
 __ Swainson's Thrush
 __ Hermit Thrush
 __ **Wood Thrush**
 __ **American Robin**
 __ **Gray Catbird**
 __ **Northern Mockingbird**
 __ **Brown Thrasher**
 __ American Pipit
 __ *Bohemian Waxwing*
 __ **Cedar Waxwing**
 __ *Northern Shrike*
 __ *Loggerhead Shrike*
 __ **European Starling**
 __ **White-eyed Vireo**
 __ Solitary Vireo
 __ **Yellow-throated Vireo**
 __ **Warbling Vireo**
 __ Philadelphia Vireo
 __ **Red-eyed Vireo**
 __ **Blue-winged Warbler**
 __ Golden-winged Warbler
 __ "Brewster's" Warbler

__ *"Lawrence's" Warbler*
 __ **Tennessee Warbler**
 __ Orange-crowned Warbler
 __ **Nashville Warbler**
 __ Northern Parula
 __ **Yellow Warbler**
 __ **Chestnut-sided Warbler**
 __ **Magnolia Warbler**
 __ Cape May Warbler
 __ **Black-throated Blue Warbler**
 __ **Yellow-rumped Warbler**
 __ **Black-throated Green Warbler**
 __ **Blackburnian Warbler**
 __ **Yellow-throated Warbler**
 __ Pine Warbler
 __ *Kirtland's Warbler*
 __ Prairie Warbler
 __ Palm Warbler
 __ **Bay-breasted Warbler**
 __ Blackpoll Warbler
 __ Cerulean Warbler
 __ **Black-and-white Warbler**
 __ **American Redstart**
 __ *Prothonotary Warbler*
 __ Worm-eating Warbler
 __ *Swainson's Warbler*
 __ **Ovenbird**
 __ Northern Waterthrush
 __ Louisiana Waterthrush
 __ **Kentucky Warbler**
 __ Connecticut Warbler
 __ Mourning Warbler
 __ **Common Yellowthroat**
 __ **Hooded Warbler**
 __ Wilson's Warbler
 __ Canada Warbler
 __ **Yellow-breasted Chat**
 __ Summer Tanager
 __ **Scarlet Tanager**
 __ Western Tanager
 __ **Northern Cardinal**
 __ **Rose-breasted Grosbeak**
 __ *Blue Grosbeak*
 __ **Indigo Bunting**
 __ *Dickcissel*
 __ **Rufous-sided Towhee**
 __ *Bachman's Sparrow*
 __ **American Tree Sparrow**
 __ **Chipping Sparrow**
 __ *Clay-colored Sparrow*
 __ **Field Sparrow**
 __ Vesper Sparrow
 __ *Lark Sparrow*
 __ Savannah Sparrow
 __ Grasshopper Sparrow
 __ Henslow's Sparrow
 __ Fox Sparrow
 __ **Song Sparrow**
 __ Lincoln's Sparrow

__ Swamp Sparrow
 __ **White-throated Sparrow**
 __ White-crowned Sparrow
 __ **Dark-eyed Junco**
 __ **"Slate-colored" Junco**
 __ *"Oregon" Junco*
 __ *Lapland Longspur*
 __ *Snow Bunting*
 __ Bobolink
 __ **Red-winged Blackbird**
 __ Eastern Meadowlark
 __ Western Meadowlark
 __ Rusty Blackbird
 __ **Common Grackle**
 __ **Brown-headed Cowbird**
 __ Orchard Oriole
 __ **Northern Oriole**
 __ *Brambling*
 __ *Pine Grosbeak*
 __ Purple Finch
 __ **House Finch**
 __ *Red Crossbill*
 __ *White-winged Crossbill*
 __ Common Redpoll
 __ Pine Siskin
 __ **American Goldfinch**
 __ Evening Grosbeak
 __ **House Sparrow**

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Confirmed Nesting of Northern Mockingbird Lawrence County by Barb Dean

I have birded Lawrence Co. for ten years and have found N. Mockingbirds each year. From 1983 through 1988 I usually had about two mockingbird sightings per year. I would find an adult each fall and usually another adult at a different location in late fall or early winter.

In 1989 I submitted a confirmed N. Mockingbird nesting record for Lawrence Co. to the PBBAP but I did not include photographs and that record did not make it to the Atlas. The nesting record of 1989 was found in Wayne Twp. on Mt. Hope Rd., which is two miles north of Ellwood City. On 13 August 1989 I talked with the property owner who told me that the pair appeared on her property for the first time that very spring of 1989. She said the birds sang at night and often harassed her cat. The nest was in her lilac bush. The immature bird was fluttering around her lilac bush as we spoke with each other. One adult was perched on a post near her fence row and the other was on Mt. Hope Rd.

I have searched for another pair of N. Mockingbirds since 1989. Sightings have picked up in the past three years. Now I have six or eight locations per year in Lawrence Co. I also now have about five or so sightings in Mercer Co. per year. Usually I have one or two sightings in Butler Co. per year. Until 1994 all sightings in Lawrence, Mercer, and Butler counties have been of single adults.

On 23 July 1994 I found an adult pair on the Wampum-Mt. Aire Rd. in Little Beaver Twp, Lawrence Co. The pair flew to a fence post that had bushy growth around it. One of the adults had nesting material. The post was on the edge of a pasture on rolling open pasture.

Fortunately the post was on the edge of a road, but I had to climb straight up a half dozen steps to the post and only had a foot or so of good footing. I had to lean against a barbed wire fence to get a picture and the nest was an uncomfortable six feet off the ground. I called my husband, George,

to hold up the one blue-green egg marked with brown spots and splotches. The nest was exactly as described in the *Field Guide to Birds' Nests*, right down to the outer layer of thorny twigs.

On 31 July we found three eggs in the nest. The adults were not around the nest area and we took pictures and departed. Later that day we returned to the area and found an adult on the nest. On 6 August I held the camera above my head and had to guess at the exposure to capture the three newly hatched young.

As you can see, the *Atlas of Breeding Birds in Pennsylvania* (Brauning 1992) shows nothing at all for Lawrence Co. and no confirmed record for many other counties north and east of Lawrence Co.

In 1994 I also had a probable pair of N. Mockingbirds in Lawrence Co. at an Amish area north of New Castle. Suzanne Butcher also had an adult pair in Lawrence Co. this year and may have confirmed them nesting. She will let you know. I had a possible breeding pair in Mercer Co. at an Amish location, but had no time to pursue that.

Finally, a pair of mockingbirds was at a location in Butler Co. in Concord Twp. in 1994. I watched the adults near a nest site in a pasture. One adult went into an apple tree with food on 16 August. The property was posted and fenced in and the owners were on their honeymoon. I couldn't get permission to enter, but will hope I can get confirmation next year for Paul Hess.

I believe breeding records of N. Mockingbird in Lawrence, Mercer, and Butler counties are increasing rapidly. ✱

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A Ruddy Turnbark and a Ruddy Rototiller by Rick Wiltraut

On 15 July 1994 I observed an adult Ruddy Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*) at Lake Ontelaunee, Berks County, possibly the earliest record of this species in Pennsylvania during its southbound migration. Because of high water, the bird was standing on a partially submerged log of an American Sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*). I watched as the bird began searching for food on the log, flaking off pieces of loose bark in the manner of a Black-backed Woodpecker (*Picoides articus*).

On 23 August 1994 I found a juvenile Ruddy Turnstone feeding on a grass lawn bordering a rain puddle at Fogelsville, Lehigh County. This bird was looking for food by digging up soil with its bill like a feathered chisel plow.

Turnstones are primarily found along the coast feeding on beaches and jetties. They typically turn over stones and shells, although Bent (1928) also mentions "clods of earth" and "a peculiar habit of rooting like a pig in piles of seaweed or in the open sand." ✱

Reference

Bent, A.C. *Life Histories of North American Shorebirds*. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

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Conejohela Flats - Habitat in Danger

Lancaster County

by Jerry Book

In April 1994 I learned that the Safe Harbor Water Power Corporation intended to seek approval from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to raise the water level in the Lake Clarke area of the Susquehanna River by one foot. This action would have a direct and negative effect on the Conejohela Flats, a group of small islands and adjacent mudflats that are exposed when Safe Harbor generates water through its turbines at the dam. When I learned of this proposal I realized that the only way to keep this from happening would be to prove the value of the Flats as a migrant stop-over area.

As early as 1950, members of the Lancaster County Bird Club have studied the use of the Flats by migrant shorebirds. Ted Hake, Ray Bubb, and others covered the area in the fifties and sixties and documented the results of each trip. There was only sporadic coverage in the seventies and early eighties. In 1987 Book, Witmer, Garner, and Schutsky picked up the pace.

From 1987 through 1993 an average of 22 trips per year were made to the Flats and 33 species of shorebirds were recorded. In 1994 we expanded the coverage to 32 days. Some of the "days" of observation involved as little as three hours from shore, so all available habitat could not be checked. The results were impressive. We tallied 2623 shorebirds for a daily average of 82 (excludes Killdeer and Spotted Sandpiper). Considering that shorebird migration safely covers 165 days in degrees of high, moderate, and light density, it is conservatively estimated that the Flats hosted 11,070 shorebirds during 1994.

This year's effort also demonstrated the value of the mudflats to other migrant and seasonally resident birds. Bald Eagles nesting nearby and summering Osprey used the mudflats daily. Peregrine Falcon and Merlin were hunting the area August through mid-October. An adult Least Tern frequented the Flats for much of July and was joined by a juvenile late in the month. Gull-billed

Tern put in an appearance in August, Black Tern showed up in significant numbers (72), and Caspian Tern totals looked good. Least Bittern, Am. Bittern, Virginia Rail, and Sora were found again. Sharp-tailed Sparrow and Marsh Wren continued their annual visit to the Flats.

All the data from the fifties through present were organized and presented to the Lancaster Open Space Task Force (Planning Commission), Lancaster Conservancy, and the Lancaster Heritage and Environmental Alliance. It appears that all three are very much concerned about any action that would adversely impact wildlife in the lower Susquehanna River Basin, and they are currently working on a response. Meetings and discussion with both Safe Harbor and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission will follow.

The difference between saving or losing the Flats can be directly tied to one factor — documentation. Its value as a feeding and resting area for migrants is not a matter of speculation; it is a matter of fact. It is encouraging to know that local government and environmental groups are willing to listen to these facts and to take action to preserve this habitat. There has even been some discussion about working on a plan to offer greater and permanent protection to the Conejohela Flats. It is hoped that this story will have a happy ending. ♣

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The Great Dickcissel Flyway

by Arlene Koch

I had to get away from the computer even though I had loads of work to do. Time to refill the coffee cup, but avoid looking out of the glass door which opens onto the deck. Fifteen feet off that deck is a feeding area, which consists of a pond, a waterfall, a 10-ft creek connecting them, two huge cedar snags, and shrubs backing up the whole area. The addition this year of the water features has drawn in more birds than I had ever imagined it would. So when I have work that must be done I have to avoid the temptation of taking a quick look.

Last night I sat on the deck watching my feeders and thinking that things were a little dull right now. Of course, I was coming off a major high from a week of counting Broadwings that had culminated in a movement of nearly 1900 birds over my back yard this past Sunday, so I really had nothing to complain about.

That Tuesday morning, 20 September, was warm and balmy and the kitchen clock read 11:00 as I walked down the hallway. I cheated as I passed the door, with a quick glance at an open platform feeder. There was only one bird on it and I figured it to be a House Sparrow. But while getting my coffee, looked again and noticed that something about the bird didn't look right. Its beak was just a little too big.

And it turned out that the beak belonged to an adult male Dickcissel in great plumage for this time of the year. The second I put my Bausch & Lomb 10X42s on the bird, its black bib and yellow breast jumped out. The chestnut wing patches and yellow eyebrow were also very obvious as it lazily fed on the sunflower seeds. I felt a rush of excitement well up inside of me. I've had "hot line" birds before but the feeling I get whenever I find another one never seems to get any less intense. So much blood rushes to my brain that I forget about everything else.

I don't possess the right kind of camera needed to take a photo of an unusual bird, so I called Dave De-Reamus right away. Dave runs the Eastern Pennsylvania Birding Hotline and we've been friends for many years. He also conveniently only lives 2 miles away and luckily he was home. By the time he got here the Dickcissel was

again feeding in the open feeder, having flown back in from a brush pile at the edge of the yard. Dave looked at the bird, scrunched up his lip and wryly said, "Yep, that's a Dickcissel, all right." I thanked him profusely for the astute observation.

Not knowing if I could get someone to take a picture of the Dickcissel before it flew away, I wanted to at least have another qualified birder see it. The proper documentation of rare and unusual birds is something not too many people take as seriously as they should. Too often birders who possess the ability to identify the more unusual species think that the sighting is going to be accepted on their word alone. That may have been true in years past but it's certainly not true anymore.

I found this out for myself when I sent in a rather haphazard report of the first Great Cormorants to be seen in Northampton County. Even though the birds were seen by four very experienced and very qualified birders, the report went unaccepted because I hadn't documented it properly. The initial anger I felt upon being rejected was quickly replaced by the realization that the PORC committee was right and I was wrong.

The Dickcissel stuck around for three days and, fortunately for me, John Puschock was able to get a good picture of it. It hung around with the House Sparrows, either at the feeders on in the aforementioned brush pile, on which it would sometimes perch for long periods at a time. But, as often happens in cases like this, word of the sighting didn't reach some people until it was too late and I answered a lot of telephone inquiries about the bird long after it had gone.

Eventually the calls stopped and life returned to a semblance of normality. But then, on 4 October, exactly two weeks after I had found the first Dickcissel, another one appeared. This time I was drawn to look at the feeders because of an overwhelming amount of activity.

Yellow seemed to be the color of the day. My little avian oasis was teeming with birds that were either feeding, drinking, or bathing in the water or else gleaning insects from the foliage around it. In amongst the more

common species were two Cape May Warblers, some Yellow-rumped Warblers, a Lincoln's Sparrow, a Common Yellowthroat, and a Yellow Warbler. I remember thinking that I would love to show this to someone, especially someone who still needed a Lincoln's Sparrow for a life bird, but there's usually never anyone else around when things like this happen.

But then my attention was drawn to the brush pile. Sitting at the top was a lone bird whose profile looked suspiciously familiar. At first I couldn't get much of an identification on it because of the back lighting, but then it conveniently flew into the same open feeder where the other Dickcissel liked to feed. This was an immature male whose markings would have been easy to miss.

This bird didn't even stay around for the whole day so I wasn't able to get it photographed. But since this was the third time I've had a Dickcissel in my yard, it prompted someone to refer to my property as the "Great Dickcissel Flyway."

I'm convinced that many more unusual birds pass through my area of eastern Pa. and all other parts of the state but they go unnoticed. I'm fortunate to have the time in my life to look at what goes on in my yard but many people don't. Both of these Dickcissels were found only because I was around to look.

If there's one thing that I've learned after many years of watching birds it's that you have to know the common to find the uncommon. That often means rewalking paths and fields that you've walked many times before, listening again to sounds you've heard hundreds of times, and looking at dozens of ordinary birds at your feeders. My great Dickcissel flyway is actually a great House Sparrow and Brown-headed Cowbird flyway but occasionally an out-of-town guest drops in. And I'm sure glad I'm around to greet him when he does. 🌿

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RARE BIRD REPORTS

by Nick Pulcinella

Gull-billed Tern

Sterna nilotica

Lancaster County

The Conejohela Flats, in Lancaster Co., is well known throughout Pennsylvania as a hotspot for finding rarities. This reputation was demonstrated once again on 11 August 1994, when Jerry Book found a Gull-billed Tern (*Sterna nilotica*) flying among the numerous gulls and terns in an area of the flats known locally as Avocet Point. Jerry observed the bird for about five minutes from a distance of 350-400 feet using a KOWA TSN-4 scope at 20-40X in the early afternoon under mostly cloudy skies.

The following details are from the report submitted to P.O.R.C.:

Size: Slightly larger than nearby Forster's Terns (*S. forsteri*), but its bulk made it seem larger.

Head: Black cap extending to the base of the bill.

Upperparts: Evenly colored whitish-gray (a little darker than the very pale Forster's Terns)

Underparts: White, including the underwings.

Tail: Slightly forked.

Bill: Proportionally shorter and thicker than Forster's Terns, and was not finely tapered at the tip; Bill entirely black. It did not just appear thick, it was thick.

A species that sometimes is confused with the Gull-billed Tern is the Sandwich Tern (*S. sandvicensis*). In his report, Jerry lists several field marks for eliminating the Sandwich Tern in this sighting. He notes the presence of the thick bill as opposed to the finely tapered bill of the Sandwich, the rump and upperparts being the same color in the Gull-billed and the rump and upperparts showing some contrast in the Sandwich, and the absence of darker primaries on the upperwing and the deeply forked tail of the Sandwich.

Other features which separate this tern from Sandwich and other

terns are its basic structure, consisting of broader more rounded wings, a heavy appearing body and a larger more rounded head. This heavy bodied appearance along with a shallow-forked tail suggest a gull rather than a tern. At close range the dark gull-like bill and longer legs are a dead give away. Its *kay-did* or *kay-tih-did* call is distinctive. When observed, the Gull-billed is usually seen hawking insects over mudflats or fields, though it occasionally dives in the water for small fish.

The range of this species is cosmopolitan, in western North America, it breeds only at the Salton Sea in California. In eastern North America it breeds along the Gulf coasts of Texas, Louisiana, Alabama and Florida northward along the Atlantic as far north as Long Island. The Gull-billed is a regular breeder in nearby New Jersey and Delaware. In winter it can be found from the Gulf coast southward.

Status in Pa.: Accidental. There are four records prior to 1890 (Poole 1964), but these could not be verified. Presently, there is one other record of this species under consideration by P.O.R.C., that is of three birds seen together flying over the John Heinz NWR at Tinicum, Delaware Co., on 14 August 1992. ♀

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RUFOUS/ALLEN'S HUMMINGBIRD

Selasphorus sp.

Bucks County

On 20 August 1994 an immature Rufous/Allen's type hummingbird began to visit the yard of Randi and Gary Schaeffer of Perkasio, Bucks County. They noted that the bird was unlike any of the other hummers visiting their yard because it contained a significant amount of brown on its flanks and tail. They concluded that it was a possible Rufous Hummingbird and notified their neighbors Jewel and Hart Rufe who were able to confirm the sighting.

Hart noted that when the bird was first observed it appeared stressed, as its feathers were puffed out and it bathed heavily. Within a few days it was feeding aggressively, chasing the Ruby-throated Hummingbirds from the feeders and cannas flowers. It was also observed hawking insects over a small grove of sumac trees about 50 feet from the cannas bed. The bird established a series of 5-6 perches where it could be found when not feeding. These perches allowed it to be seen by approximately 125 birders and numerous photographs and video footage were taken. It was last seen on 18 September 1994.

The following description is from a report submitted to P.O.R.C. by Hart Rufe.

Head: The head was dark on the top. The throat was white with very fine dotted lines running vertically from just under the bill to a necklace line across the top of the breast. In the center of the necklace was a small red dot that flashed red when it caught the light just right.

Upperparts: The back was green with small flecks of brown.

Underparts: The belly was white all the way to the vent, but there were distinct brownish flanks.

Tail: The tail was brown, with the feathers tipped very dark brown almost appearing black. Close up views

of the tail as captured on video by Rick Wiltraut clearly depicted all of the tail feathers as evenly rounded and not narrow or pointed as might be expected in an Allen's Hummingbird. However this might not be as diagnostic as was first thought.

Bill: The bill, as seen through a Questar, disclosed very fine striations indicating the bird was a juvenile as suspected (Calder 1993).

Four superb photographs supplied by Ken Kitson confirm the above description.

Separating Rufous/Allen's Hummingbirds

Adult males: A bird that looks like an adult male Rufous can be confidently identified, but a bird that looks like an adult male Allen's might also be a Rufous (Kaufman 1990). It seems that there is a rare variant of Rufous that can have the adult gorget and tail pattern and also have a nearly entire green back, thus resembling a classic adult male Allen's. Most sources feel that this variant is rare enough that it is probably safe to identify adult male Allen's in areas where they are known to occur commonly.

Females and Immatures: As Hart hinted in his report, the tail patterns mentioned in some field guides as a possible clue to separating females and immatures of the two species is unreliable. Kaufman (1990) points out that the differences in the tail patterns within each species is so variable as to far outweigh the differences between the two species. He adds that the amount of detail necessary for a specific identification is impossible to see in the field and questionable even in the best of stop-action photos. Unless the bird is captured and measurements taken of the outside rectrix with digital calipers and compared to known age and sex keys, as was done by Mulvihill and Leberman (1990), species determination becomes a well-documented guess (Jeff Kingery and Robert Sargent *pers. comm.*).

Range in North America:

Both species are native to western North America, with the Rufous breeding from northern

California, Oregon, and Washington east through central Idaho and western Montana and northwest through southwest Alberta, most of British Columbia into southeast Alaska. Allen's on the other hand breeds on the coast from southwest Oregon to southern California.

Both species are notorious for their early breeding and migrations. Small numbers of Rufous have arrived in Washington as early as 26 February, while at the same time others of their species are still wintering in Mexico (Calder 1993). Fall migration begins in early July in the higher elevations of their ranges. Both species regularly occur on the Gulf Coast in fall and winter, with Allen's being the rarer of the two. An experienced bander in the southeast notes the ratio of Rufous to Allen's banded each winter in the Gulf states is approximately 40:1 (Robert Sargent *pers. comm.*) with both species appearing in the area as early as the first week of August. Florida had its first confirmed record of an Allen's in 1993, when a female was banded in Pensacola on 25 August (Jackson 1994).

Status in Pennsylvania

Casual fall migrant. There are six confirmed published records of Rufous Hummingbird in Pa.

1. 11/10/59 at Philadelphia, Philadelphia Co.
2. 11/6-14/75, ad. ♂ at Devon, Chester Co.
3. 10/17-11/21/90 imm. ♂ captured at Ligonier, Westmoreland Co.
4. Late October-12/1/91 imm. ♀ captured at Latrobe, Westmoreland Co.
5. 11/10/91 ad. ♂ at Gibsonia, Allegheny Co.
6. 9/27/92-1/10/93 ad. ♂ at Edinboro, Erie Co.

There is no confirmed record of Allen's Hummingbird. This sighting at Perkasio represents the seventh record of a *Selasphorus* hummingbird in Pa. and the first for Bucks Co. It is hoped that the photos and videos will be viewed by experts in hummingbird identification so that a determination can be made as to species identification.

A second possible Rufous Hummingbird was observed this

quarter in Cherry Valley, Monroe Co. on the very early date of 7-9 August. All of us who love to feed hummers have known to keep the feeders going into October and November because that has been the best time to attract a western straggler, but the early dates of the two sightings this quarter should impress upon us the possibility of these species showing up much earlier than we normally expect.

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Laughing Gull

Larus atricilla

Warren County

First County Record

About 10 a.m. on 25 August 1994. I was at the outlet of Kinzua Dam watching a spectacular release of over 10,000 cu. ft. per second through four gates. A flock of Ring-billed Gulls (*Larus delawarensis*) was flying and feeding below the outlets, but one very different gull was with them.

With 7X35 binocular at a range of 60 feet at the closest, I saw that one gull was an overall smooth brown, with no apparent mottling nor light feather edgings. It was about the same size as the Ring-bills. The belly was white and the tail bright white in marked contrast with the rest of the bird. There was a well-defined dark terminal band on the tail. I believe the forehead was somewhat paler than the head and neck. The primaries were black and the secondaries brown with white tips. The bill was black.

The description of the juvenal plumages in Harrison's *Sea Birds* fit the Laughing Gull (*L. atricilla*). Later, an illustration of the juvenal Laughing Gull in the National Geographic Guide was convincing.

On 27 August I did not see it at the outlet of the dam, but I found it at the fish hatchery on the right bank of the river. It was resting with the other gulls among the rows of fish tanks. It allowed a close approach with a row of tanks between us. This time I could see that it was slightly smaller than a Ring-bill standing next to it, and that there were light feather edgings on the back. I took a few photographs of it with a 200 mm lens. A slide duplicate is enclosed.

I believe this is a first Warren County record. ♣

Ted Grisez
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On 1 September 1994 from 1215-1230 h. I observed at close range with 7X35 binocular an immature Laughing Gull with a flock of about 30 adult and immature Ring-billed Gulls over the spillway of the Kinzua Dam, Warren County, Pa.

This bird, noticeably different in overall appearance from any of the young Ring-bills, displayed the typical features—including size, by comparison to the Ring-bills—of a first-year Laughing Gull, particularly as pictured in the Peterson field guide: a uniformly-dark (not mottled) brown overall, especially on the head, around the entire neck, and on the back and wings; a prominent white rump; and a sharply-defined white border on the trailing edge of the wings. ♣

Chase Putnam
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PHOTOGRAPHIC HIGHLIGHTS



American Avocet, Lake Wilhelm, *Mercer*, 8/14/94.
Photo by Barb Dean



American Avocet, Lake Somerset, *Somerset*,
8/17/94. Photo by Anthony Marich Jr.



Willet, Yellow Creek S.P., *Indiana*, 5/15/94.
Photo by Greg Cook.



Baird's Sandpiper, Garret Mudflats, *Somerset*,
8/21/94. Photo by Scott Bastian.



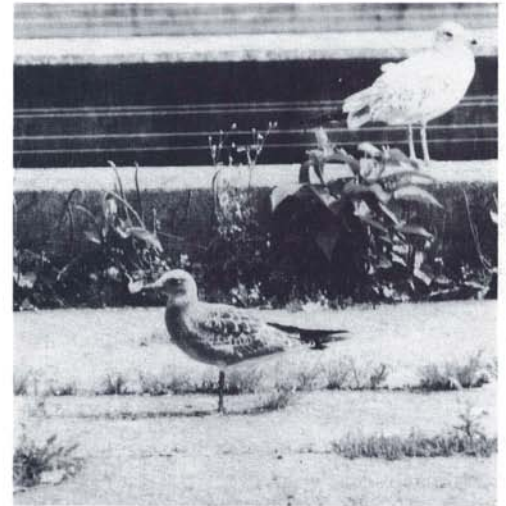
Baird's Sandpiper, Presque Isle S.P., *Erie*, 9/10/94.
Photo by Walt Shaffer.



Dark-eyed "Oregon" Junco, Sheffield, *Warren*,
January 1993. Photo by Ted Grisez.
(Although this photo is from 1993, we get so
little good documentation of this race of Junco
that we felt it important to publish this photo.)



Laughing Gull, Yellow Creek S.P., *Indiana*, 4/24/94.
Photo by Greg Cook.



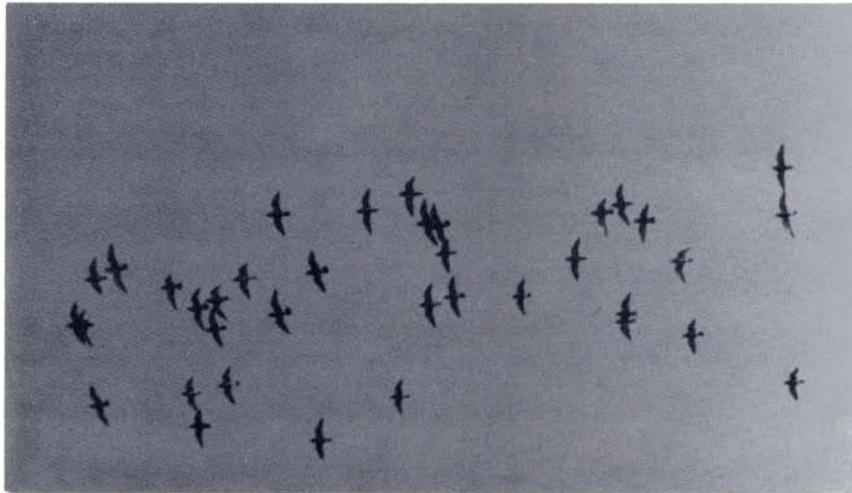
Laughing Gull, Kinzua Dam, *Warren*, 8/27/94.
Photo by Ted Grisez.



Rufous Hummingbird, Perkasio, *Bucks*, 8/23/94.
Photo by Rick Wiltraut.



Black Tern, Imperial, *Allegheny*, 8/14/94.
Photo by Walt Shaffer.



American Golden Plovers, Fogelsville, *Lehigh*, 8/27/94.
Photo by Rick Wiltraut.



Dickcissel, Barkeyville, *Venango*, 7/10/94.
Photo by Gary Edwards.



Dickcissel, nr. Pennsy Swamp, *Lawrence*,
July, 1994. Photo by Ed Kwater.



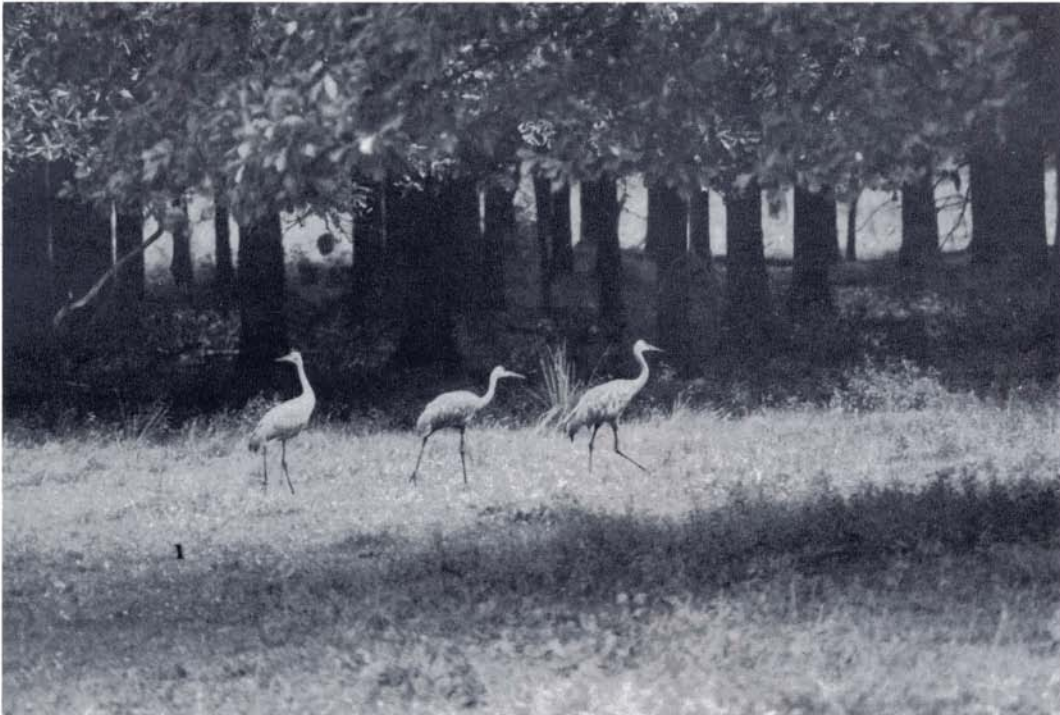
Dickcissel, nr. Pennsy Swamp, *Lawrence*,
7/8/94. Photo by Walt Shaffer.



Dickcissel, Williams Twp., *Northampton*,
9/21/94. Photo by John Puschock.



Adult Evening Grosbeak feeding young, Schmitthenner Lake, *Wyoming*, 7/13/94
Photo by Dan Brauning.



Sandhill Cranes, Plain Grove Road, *Lawrence*, 8/14/94.
Photo by Barb Dean.



Northern Mockingbirds at nest site, *Lawrence*, 8/6/94.
Photo by Barb Dean.



Northern Mockingbird nest and egg, *Lawrence*, 7/23/94.
Photo by Barb Dean.

NOTE TO PHOTOGRAPHERS

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If we receive prints, we cannot make quality duplicates and often have to trim the photo to fit the page and we sometimes would like to make either a smaller or larger duplicate of it for publication. We can do it with slides, but not prints. Without the negatives, we are very limited in what we can do.

We would like to publish as many photos as possible and in the best format (size) as possible.

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To encourage your cooperation, beginning next issue, we will provide two (2) duplicates of any slide or and two(2) prints of any negative that you send to us that we publish. Please indicate if you want your originals returned. If not, we will send you the duplicates only.

With your help, we can print more and better photos.

Summary of the Season - July through September 1994

This was a very exciting quarter for many reasons. Breeding birds top the list, with not only last year's new breeder for the state, **Sandhill Crane**, returning to breed successfully again this year, but two new breeding records were established for Pennsylvania — **Blackpoll Warbler** and **Evening Grosbeak**, both found nesting in *Wyoming*. See the separate articles in this issue for details. Also, **Dickcissels** were confirmed as breeders for the first time in both *Lawrence* and *Venango*.

Other breeders of note were **Blue Grosbeak** found nesting in *Bucks* for the first time since 1989, and suspected nesting in *Berks*. The **Loggerhead Shrikes** in *Adams* continue to breed successfully, with 11 counted on 8/13.

Also of note was the continuing production of good birds, both breeding and migratory, from the Imperial area in *Allegheny*. This is another of those reclaimed strip mine areas that are popping up throughout western Pennsylvania and producing a lot of grassland birds. This area also has several ponds and wet areas, so there is also good shorebirding and waterfowling as well. Birders who visited the area were suitably impressed with its potential. What a find for this essentially urban county!

One of the amazing highlights of this period was the largest fallout of **Black Terns** since the fifties. As seen in the list below, August 14 appeared to be the banner day although large numbers were seen as early as the 6th and as late as the 28th. Poole

cites Hake and Fasnacht as reporting "an immense flight of possibly a thousand or more" Black Terns on September 4, 1957 on the Conejohela Flats, *Lancaster*. Poole's personal high sighting was 50 on Lake Ontelaunee on September 5, 1935. In comparison, the high count for this period in 1993 was 12 and in 1992 only 5!

This year's sightings appear to be the largest numbers seen at one time in the state since these previous records.

High Black Tern Reports

County	Date	High Count
Allegheny	8/20	23
Armstrong	8/14	7
Cambria	8/14	56
Dauphin	8/15	±50
Lancaster	8/14	40
Montgomery	8/14	12
Montour	8/14	16
Perry	8/28	+50
Somerset	8/14	7
Westmoreland	8/14	65
York	8/6	9

There were 6 sightings of **Am. Avocet** in 5 counties. This species has been a practically annual visitor in *Erie* for many years, but is now becoming annual in the rest of the state. This is a bird that is not easily missed when it shows up. Is the Avocet population increasing? Most of the places they are showing up in are areas that have been birded for years. Has the coverage increased that much?

The **Rufous (?) Hummingbird** in *Bucks* was the fifth documented record since 1990. We have frequently speculated that this species probably occurs every

year, but just doesn't get reported to the "proper authorities." This is most likely a case whereby the increasing networking (not computer networking) of birders throughout the state is opening better lines of communication with the average birder and backyard birder, thereby resulting in more of these records coming to light.

The most intriguing report was of a **Magnificent Frigatebird**, seen at Hawk Mountain. Unfortunately, the description was sparse and does not rule out other species of frigatebirds. There is a specimen in the Carnegie Museum of Natural History that was taken in *Westmoreland* on 10/3/56 after Hurricane Flossie, so the sighting is not totally out of the question.

Another **Swainson's Hawk** was reported from a hawkwatch (*Huntingdon*). Why is there never a camera available when one of these flies by?

Jerry Book's well-described sighting of a **Gull-billed Tern** in *Lancaster* will probably be the first accepted state record.

There were 252 species reported this quarter, down slightly from the 256 reported in the same quarter last year. We received partial or complete reports from 53 counties. Thanks again to our hardworking county compilers! ♣

Frank & Barb Haas

Notes From the Field

Allegheny County

Several surprises at Imperial (IMP) helped to offset our disappointment at a generally lackluster quarter—during which we listed an undistinguished 146 species. A **Horned Grebe** at IMP 9/17 (CT) was early. A **Black-crowned Night-Heron** at Natrona Heights (PH) was notable. An **Osprey** 8/11 (CS) was somewhat early, and 4 at the Allegheny R. were a nice count (LE). An **eagle** sp. flew over Natrona Heights (PH). At least 5 **N. Harrier** continued at IMP (CA,TF), and a **Virginia Rail** was also present there (MF,WS). Shorebird max. at IMP: 1 **Black-bellied** (TF,KS) and 2 **Semipalmated** (TF,KS) plover; 60 **Killdeer** (TF,PH); 12 **Gr.** (CT) and 23 **Ls.** (TF,PH) yellowlegs; 4 **Solitary** (MF,TF), 5 **Spotted** (CA,TF), 1 **Upland** (MF), 2 **Semipalmated** (CT), 8 **Least** (TF,KS), 4 **Pectoral** (TF,KS), and 1 **Stilt** (WS) sandpiper; 2 **Short-billed Dowitcher** (PB); and 1 **Wilson's Phalarope** (MF,WS). **Black Tern** peaked at 23 at IMP 8/20 (MF).

Cuckoos were scarce (v.o.). **E. Kingbird** is decidedly uncommon in *Allegheny*, so the max. of 5 at IMP 7/27 (PB) was noteworthy. Meanwhile, 8 **Horned Lark** continued at IMP (CA,TF). **White-breasted Nuthatch** and **Carolina Wren** were uncommon (v.o.). A good 12 **Swainson's Thrush** staged at Harrison Hills 9/18, but top **Cedar Waxwing** count was a mere 8 (WH). Single **Philadelphia Vireo** were widely noted (v.o.). A poor warbler migration produced these records: **Brewster's** 9/4 (RG,SG); 14 **Tennessee** 8/28 (PH); an early **Cape May** 8/24 (PB); low numbers of **Blackburnian**, **Bay-breasted**, and **Blackpoll** (v.o.); and **Connecticut** 9/24 (PH). Remarkable at IMP were 3 **Blue Grosbeak** (TF et al.)—previously thought to be accidental here. Also interesting was a flock of 20 **Indigo Bunting** at IMP 8/15 (CA,TF). More highlights from IMP: 39 **Vesper**, 15 **Savannah**, 28 **Grasshopper**, and 6 **Henslow's** sparrow (TF et al.); and 18 **Bobolink** and 30 **E. Meadowlark** (TF et al.).

Armstrong County

A flock of terns at Keystone Res. on 8/14 included 11 **Caspian** and 7 **Black**. A **Gadwall** at Manorville 7/20 was early (ES).

Bedford County

There were 4 sightings of **Bald Eagles** reported in our local newspaper 8/25,29 and 9/7,9. I did not know any of the observers. However, Rosie McGinnett also saw an ad. on 9/30 near Beldon. Buck Wigfield of Everett said his **Purple Martins** left, a few at a time, during first week of Aug. There were approx. 40 birds in his houses this season.

Berks County

The **Tricolored Heron** at Blue Marsh L. 9/27 (JS) was the 5th Co. record. The **Mute Swan** pair at L. Ontelaunee (LO) raised 4 cygnets this year, the 2nd successful nesting in *Berks*. KG found 2 pair of **Sharp-shinned Hawk** that raised 2 fledglings each. A report has been submitted to PORC of a possible **Magnificent Frigatebird** seen from Hemlock Heights (JB,AH).

The mudflats where the Maiden Cr. flows into LO were visited by several birders, yielding 20 shorebird spp., including: 23 **Black-bellied Plover** (RW,KL) 8/17; 4 **Am. Golden-Plover** 9/10 (KL); 1 **Whimbrel** 7/23 (RW, 2nd Co. record?). 1 **Ruddy Turnstone** 7/15 (RW); 5 **Sanderling** 7/22 (KL,RW); 3 **Western Sandpiper** 8/12 (KL,MW); 2 **White-rumped Sandpiper** 9/8 1 9/25-30 (KL,MW); 1 **Baird's Sandpiper** 8/17-19 (KL,MW); 1 **Dunlin** 9/26,27 (KL,MW); 25 **Stilt Sandpiper** 9/22 (RW,KL); and 44 **Short-billed Dowitcher** 7/23 (RW).

All 4 likely tern spp. were at LO. **Cuckoos** concentrated at BML and nearby in Aug. to feed on abundant Fall Webworms. A **Barred Owl** was heard 9/11-25 in Spring Twp, s. of the traditional locations on the Kittatinny Ridge (BM). 3 **Brown Creeper** were on

territory along Rattling Run, Pt. Clinton, in July. Down but not out: a surviving **Carolina Wren** pair near Leesport fledged 4 broods between April and Oct. (DK). Sightings of a singing **Blue Grosbeak** near Shoemakersville 7/30,31 (KL,MS,MW) and a bird at BML 8/31 (HJS) are true to the pattern of late summer/ early fall records of recent years. There is still no breeding record.

Bradford County

A **Double-crested Cormorant** was at Tamarack Pond (TP) 9/26. 17 **Wood Duck** at Spring Hill (SH) 9/4. 1 **Am. Black Duck** at SH 9/4 and 25 at TP 9/26. An ad. **N. Goshawk** at Standing Stone (SS) 9/21. A **Virginia Rail** at SS 9/26. Latest dates, all SH: **E. Kingbird** 7/31; 10 **Barn Swallow** 8/31; 1 **Red-eyed Vireo** 9/4; and 1 **Am. Redstart** 9/4. 5 **Swamp Sparrow** at SS 9/26 (all WR). Latest **Ruby-throated Hummingbird** was at SH 9/7 (BB).

Bucks County

A report of a **Brown Pelican** in Bristol 9/21 (BT) was received and sent to PORC. A **Rufous Hummingbird** was at Randi & Gary Schaeffer's in E. Rockhill Twp from 8/20-9/18 (see separate article). Seen by many it was a 1st Co. record. **C. Merganser** with young were on the Delaware at New Hope (BH). One sighting was of an ad. with 21 young. This is the 4th consecutive year for confirmed breeding. A nest with young **Blue Grosbeak** at Rushland (SC) constitutes a 1st confirmed since the Atlas.

A hawkwatch was run from 9/10-20 involving 8 locations across the Co. Organized by Kirkpatrick Moulton, the total project, called SEPT (South Eastern Pa. Trapline), included 12 stations from Little Gap to Bristol. The main purpose was to count Broadwings to see how wide a front their migration corridor is in this area. The total **Broad-winged Hawk** count for the 11 days was 14,802 and 12,860 of these were in Bucks.

A **Cattle Egret** was in Buckingham Twp 8/25 (SF). It was a time for the **Bald Eagle**, with 48 sightings, including 36 from SEPT. There were 24 sightings of **Merlin** for SEPT plus 1 at Peace Valley (PV) 8/3 (JL). 8 **Peregrine Falcon** reported for SEPT. A **C. Moorhen** was at Silver L. 9/10-19 (GC).

Wycombe (Cumly Turf Farm) proved to be quite a spot. 3 **Am. Golden-Plover** on 9/23 (SF); **White-rumped Sandpiper** 8/25 (AM); and **Baird's Sandpiper** 9/24 (SF). Two **Dunlin** 9/30 (SF) and 2 **Stilt Sandpiper** 9/19 (DP,AM) were at PV. **Caspian Tern** were at PV 7/22 (GKC); at Nockamixon SP 8/30 and at Revere 9/3 (SF). A **Long-eared Owl** was at Perkasio 9/21 (HR). An **Olive-sided Flycatcher** at Revere 8/14-9/7 (SF). A **Yellow-bellied Flycatcher** at PV 9/10,11 (AM). A **Gray-cheeked Thrush** at Chalfont 9/19 (RF). Also at PV were a **Yellow-throated Vireo** 9/2 (AM) and a **Philadelphia Vireo** 9/4,10 (AM,TW). A **Worm-eating Warbler** was at Quakertown Swamp 7/31 (RF) and 1 at New Hope 9/20 (BH). **Connecticut Warblers** were at PV 9/10,24 (AM,TW).

Butler County

Best were 3 **Sandhill Cranes**, the pair and young of this year's *Lawrence/Mercer* nesting, seen 9/4-24 in n.w. *Butler* (GW). Also notable were a **Great Egret** at L. Arthur all season (v.o.); a **N. Harrier** pair at Cherry Valley 7/5 (BD); a leucistic **Red-tailed Hawk**, the upper wings pure white, near Moniteau 9/21 (NW); a **Merlin** at Moraine SP for at least a week in late Sep. (MG); 2 **Palm Warblers** near L. Oneida 9/11 (SB,RC), a seldom-listed migrant; and a late **Louisiana Water-thrush** at Todd Sanctuary 8/13 (MF).

Breeding: A **Great Blue Heron** nest had 1 young at L. Arthur 8/16 (BD), the second new *Butler* site in a year. Glades' 2 young **Bald Eagles** fledged earlier than usual and apparently only 1 remained with the parents to Sep. (NW), perhaps the 2 ad. and 1 imm. seen over Slippery Rock Twp 9/15 (GW). 3 **Red-shouldered**

Hawks fledged from a Slippery Rock Twp nest (SB,RC). A **Cliff Swallow** colony at Glades had 12+ nests (EK), and breeding results seemed fine at L. Arthur's colony of 100+ nests (v.o.). A **Brown Creeper** at Marion Twp 8/6 (BD,GD) was possibly breeding (only 2 "probable" and 6 "possible" Atlas sites). A **N. Mockingbird** pair visiting an apparent nest tree at Concord Twp in Aug. (BD,GD) was probably breeding (only 3 "possible" Atlas sites).

Misc.: All 24 young **Osprey** survived in the L. Arthur hacking project, most departing in Aug. but a few lingering nearly to mid-Sep. (FL). 3 **Black Swans**, obviously escapes and not vagrants from Australia, were spectacular visitors at L. Oneida for a month 7/23+ (v.o.). Winter-decimated **Carolina Wrens** and **E. Bluebirds** were strikingly few (v.o.).

ERRATUM: The L. Arthur swallow colony had 45 **Barn Swallow** nests, not "Bank" as printed in last season's notes.

Cambria County

While participating in a fishing tournament at Prince Gallitzin SP on stormy Sunday 8/14, Dave Gobert lucked out in bird watching with the appearance of 5 **Am. Avocets** and 56 **Black Terns**. At the first opportunity he called John Salvetti, who also got to see the birds. Also present were 3 **Caspian**, 3 **Common**, and 1 **Forster's terns**.

Centre County

"**Brewster's**" **Warblers** seen in Scotia Barrens included 1 on 7/2; 3 on 8/20; and 1 on 8/26 (JP,BP). July and most of Aug. were relatively uneventful, with most of the interesting reports coming in during late Aug and Sep. **Sanderling** were found in a rainstorm at Bald Eagle SP, which also yielded 3 tern spp.: **Common**, **Caspian**, and **Black**. **Am. Golden-Plover**, an extremely rare visitor to the Co., was found on the Penn State Campus, and a **Merlin** was seen flying over Tussey Ridge. **Gray-cheeked Thrush** could be heard migrating at night over State College; 1 was seen at Walnut Springs Park. Walnut Springs was also the location for an **Olive-sided Flycatcher** (GZ).

Clarion County

The pair of **Red-bellied Woodpecker** that started nesting at Wentlings Corners on 6/2 unaccountably stopped all activity after 2 weeks (WF). **House Wren** at Shipperville area successfully nested in the diagonal support pipe of a well-used swing set (MB). Fye banded **Philadelphia Vireo**, **Tennessee Warbler**, and **Lincoln's Sparrow**.

Clinton County

Following the passage of a front 8/28-29, there was a large movement of **N. Flicker** on 8/29 at S. Avis. Although there was an 80% drop in the **House Finch** population in Jersey Shore, just about 2 mi. e. of the *Clinton/Lycoming* border, the "plague" going around was not detected/reported anywhere in *Clinton*.

Crawford County

A **C. Black-headed Gull** was noted off the Pymatuning L. spillway on 7/17 in the company of 25 **Ring-billed Gulls** (RFL).

The following was received from Richard R. Eakin: On 7/26 I observed 2 apparently imm. **Golden-crowned Kinglet** feeding in Scotch Pines and Tamaracks in our yard in Wayne Twp. A single bird was seen the next day. The birds showed little if any pattern on the crown (no color other than grayish with a pale supercilium). They looked somewhat nondescript compared to typical ad. plumage with which I am familiar. According to the *Atlas* there is only 1 confirmed breeding record for this sp. in *Crawford* and 1 probable record in the extreme western part of the Co. These *Crawford* records and 1 each in *Erie* and *Venango* represent the westernmost records for the state.

Cumberland County

2 **Glossy Ibis** were found at the Stoughstown Rd. pond on 8/21 (DB,RK) and seen the next day (Dhe).

Dauphin County

The Hershey Farms yielded the most exciting finds. **Red-headed Woodpecker** were first seen 7/4 (MM), with 3 seen 7/16. A **Blue Grosbeak** was discovered 7/16 (MM) and a **Least Flycatcher** 7/22 (GR). A pair of **N. Harrier** was observed all summer (v.o.) over the farm fields.

More than 50 **Black Tern** were seen over the Susquehanna R. 8/15 (JR). Early reports from the hawkwatch on Blue Mt. yielded 163 **Broad-wings** 9/11; 20 **Sharp-shins** 9/18; 3 **Cooper's** 9/24; and 1 **Peregrine Falcon** 9/24 (MM). A **Connecticut Warbler** was seen 9/14 (NC), while JB observed a **Mourning Warbler** 9/11. Two **Olive-sided Flycatcher** were seen 9/3 (GR).

Delaware County

This quarter started off with an early sighting of a **C. Tern** along the Delaware R. 7/11. Two **Little Blue Herons** 8/20 and 9/5 were along Darby Cr. A total of 3 **Bald Eagles** were seen all quarter, all flying over a home of a lucky observer in Havertown (FH). 2 **Merlin**, always hard to find here, were seen 9/9,17. On 9/19 JCM had a **Am. Golden-Plover** fly over his house in Prospect Park. Nice yard bird to add to your list! On 7/15 3 **Upland Sandpiper** were found on Phila. Airport property (JCM).

Caspian Tern were in average numbers along the Delaware R. with 6 being the high count. 2 **Black Tern** were at Tinicum in Aug. and an excellent find was a **Least Tern** there and along Darby Cr. in late-Aug/ early-Sep. (HM,JCM,NP). The colony of **Purple Martin** at Glen Mills School had a successful year and Miller banded 295 young birds. **Philadelphia Vireo** were seen 9/28,20, the only two reported this quarter (JL,NP). A **Golden-winged Warbler** on 9/30 was late (JCM) and an **Orange-crowned Warbler** at Ridley Creek SP 9/17 (NP) was also a good find.

Elk County

Wolfe reported that the PGC pulled the plug at Cole Run in Sep. and the impoundment had about ¼ the water it had previously. On 9/11 the exposed mudflats held over 30 **Killdeer**, 6 **Solitary Sandpiper**, and 1 **Semipalmated Plover**. The same day he also watched an imm. **Osprey**, **Red-shouldered Hawk**, **Am. Kestrel**, **Turkey Vultures**, **C. Ravens**, **Belted Kingfisher**, **Gray Catbird**, **House Wrens**, 2 **Yellow-bellied** and several **Least flycatchers**. On 9/18 he added 2 **C. Snipe**, 2 **Ls. Yellowlegs**, and a **Sanderling**. On 9/21 I saw many of his birds plus an juv. **Sanderling**. While sitting and watching, I heard birds in the trees behind me. 12 **Palm Warblers** were checking the trees for insects. I had never before seen this species in *Elk*.

Black-capped Chickadee started moving through 7/18, with other species joining in towards the end of the month (**Indigo Bunting**, **Purple Finch**, **Am. Goldfinch**). A heavily streaked **Pine Siskin** stopped at the thistle feeder 7/29. On 8/15 a lady called to say she thought she had a Western Tanager, but it was a molting **Scarlet Tanager** with a perfect orange V on its breast (like a Rose-breasted Grosbeak). For several days **Scarlet Tanager** and **N. Oriole** seemed to be everywhere, then they disappeared.

Carolina, **House**, and **Winter** wrens were absent from many places they were last year. A **Yellow Warbler** was at Cole Run 9/18 (DW).

Erie County

As in the past few years, shorebird habitat at Gull Point is rapidly disappearing. Shorebird numbers were much lower than last year. A precise evaluation of the number of individuals will be determined at the end of shorebird migration later this fall.

Apparently the pair of **Black Tern** that were territorial in Long Pond did not successfully nest. They disappeared after early June. Passerine migration was quite slow this fall, with the only major movement detected 9/17.

Forest County

Rohrbaugh gave me directions to a 1993 **N. Goshawk** nest in

Allegheny NF. We found the old nest on 7/2, no signs of occupancy, but heard 1 *chacking* nearby just once. We searched for a new nest, but a terrific thunderstorm came up and we plodded the mile back to the car thoroughly soaked. Also in evidence were **Hermit Thrush**, **Red-eyed Vireo**, **Black-throated Green Warbler**, and **Scarlet Tanager**.

Huntingdon County

Unusual was an **Osprey** reported in July by a fisherman near Spruce Cr. After seeing ad. **N. Harriers** earlier in the summer near Blair's Mills, Taylor reported 2 ad. and 2 imm. later in the summer. He believes breeding may have occurred in nearby *Juniata*. A probable imm. **N. Goshawk** was seen by Kyler a few times from the Stone Mt. Hawkwatch during Sep., suggesting possible successful local breeding. Best **Broad-winged Hawk** day from Stone Mt. was 224 on 9/18. A **Swainson's Hawk** was seen there 9/10 (†GG). An early **Peregrine Falcon** passed by 9/1 and 3 were seen 9/18.

Wild Turkey had a banner year; I frequently saw flocks of 25-50 in late summer and fall, easily the most in my 9 years here. A **Sora** was heard in cattails near L. Raystown 7/3. As now seems to be the usual, no **Red-headed Woodpecker** was reported. 2 **Olive-sided Flycatcher** were at Stone Valley L. 9/4. **Red-breasted Nuthatch** summered again here and seem clearly to deserve the label of "Permanent Resident." As elsewhere, **Carolina Wren** were scarce. An occasional **White-eyed Vireo**, decidedly uncommon here, was seen by Kyler all quarter, near Huntingdon.

Indiana County

Once again, **Am. Golden-Plover** made their appearance at Yellow Creek SP. 1-2 birds were present 9/13+. Other birds of note included two sightings of 1-2 **Philadelphia Vireo** 9/10,20 and 3 **White-rumped Sandpiper** on 8/29. This was the best fall for warblers that many of us can remember. Although no huge flocks came through, there were steady flocks throughout containing small numbers of a variety of species. A particularly good morning, 9/20, yielded 15 spp. including 3 **Wilson's** in one small area.

Jefferson County

The **N. Goshawk** nest reported last quarter apparently fledged 3 young. On 7/3 they were still in the nest; 7/10 the ♀ was seen acting very territorially in the vicinity; 7/12 there were no young in the nest but the ♀ was still defending. On 7/16 no young seen but both adults were still defending the territory. FC was hit in the back of the head by the ♀ as he walked out (FC,MB, RB,TB,SM). On 7/23 and imm. ♀ called and landed in a tree; another imm. was also seen that day (FC).

A **Winter Wren** was at Troutman Run, Cook Forest SP 7/12 (SM,MB).

Juniata County

25 **Killdeer** were in Licking Cr. Valley 9/11 (LW). 5 **Black-throated Green Warbler** noted in Hammer Cr. 9/25 (LW).

Lancaster County

Wet weather prevailed in July and Aug., but most of Sep. seemed unusually dry. A reasonable number of rarities turned up, highlighted by 2 different sightings of **Am. Avocet**, **Whimbrel**, **Gull-billed Tern** (1st Co. record), and 2 **Least Tern**. In addition to the ♀ Avocet at Avocet Pt., Gary Pennington identified and photographed 1 in winter plumage on a gravel bar in the Susquehanna R. just out from Vinegar Ferry Rd. (approx. 2 mi. n. of Marietta). This represents the 3rd Co. record, but this sighting is especially unusual since it is the first recorded away from the flats.

The Conejohela Flats were birded heavily with almost daily coverage. This increased coverage produced 25 spp. of shorebirds and good numbers as well. From May through Sep., 2600 migrant shorebirds were observed on the flats. Moreover, based on these facts, the total number of shorebirds that passed through the area was estimated to exceed 11,000 individuals.

This fall many people reported that the warbler migration did

not really get underway until Sep.—at least 1 week later than normal. As might be expected, the warbler migration lasted longer as well; and many continued to migrate through the area during Oct

Lawrence County

Last date for the breeding **Dickcissels** at the Volant strip mine area was 7/26, with 2 ad. ♂♂, 1 ad. ♀, and 1 imm. The **Sandhill Crane** sightings include the young pair at the Volant strip mines area 8/6; 2 ad. with this year's young in the Plain Grove area 8/9 (NR); and these same 3 birds there 8/14 (BD). Note: The birds were still there 10/1 (SB).

Lehigh County

Wiltraut's findings at Fogelsville on 8/23 were: 108 **Am. Golden-Plover**; 2 **Ruddy Turnstone** (3rd Co. record); and 1 **Baird's Sandpiper** (2nd Co. record). He had 3 **Sanderling** at the ABE airport 8/22 and a **Buff-breasted Sandpiper** at Fogelsville 8/24 and 2 there 8/27 (1st Co. record, ph.).

Luzerne County

3 **Buff-breasted Sandpiper** were found along the Susquehanna R. in Plymouth 8/21 (RK,JS). This a 1st Co. record.

Lycoming County

On 8/28, in Picture Rocks, I heard the first **Carolina Wren** that I had seen or heard since winter. I have heard of little or no sightings of this sp. since the 1st quarter of 1994. The 7/3 sighting of a singing **White-throated Sparrow** in the Cabbage Hollow area (SS) was interesting. No confirmation of nesting however. The Schwalbes noted an 80% drop in the number of **House Finch** from their Jersey Shore home; this occurred between 9/12-22; it is not known if the eye infection problem was the cause of this decrease.

Mercer County

The Brucker **Great Blue Heron** Sanctuary reported 375 ad. producing 400 young. The sanctuary was devoid of herons by 8/2, but many remain at Shenango R. Res. (SRR) year-round. An imm. **Double-crested Cormorant** at SRR 8/26 increases hope that someday, someone will locate a breeding colony in or near *Mercer*. There were great prospects for mud flats and the shorebirds they attract at SRR until almost 5" of rain 8/12,13, quashing expectations. However the rain grounded an **Am. Avocet** at L. Wilhelm 8/14 (ph. BD), which was our rarest sighting.

Two opportunistic **E. Phoebe** caught flies off the back of a fawn, which was standing perfectly still at wood's edge 8/11. A couple of times they even perched briefly on the animal's back. A **White-breasted Nuthatch** was observed roosting in a bluebird box most of Sep. Twenty spp. of warbler were reported, mostly single sightings. Only one "wave" was noted, 9/5. Twelve spp. (including **Connecticut**) plus a very possible **Worm-eating** were seen during 1 hour at one likely location on Creek Rd. (HB,LW).

Mifflin County

No local **Barn Owl** report. **Hummingbird** counts very low. The Jack's Mt. Hawkwatch had a good beginning. Totals will be listed next quarter. A **Long-eared Owl**, heard only by Annie Yoder, on Mattawana Ridge. Our **Great Egrets** apparently were enjoying the fish which were killed in a 2-mile stretch of stream, apparently due to a manure pit break.

Monroe County

The highlight of the quarter was a ♂ **Rufous Hummingbird** at a feeder in Cherry Valley 8/7-9 (*vide* SL; ph.). A **Philadelphia Vireo** was at Jonas 9/4 (RZ).

Montgomery County

Due to regular rainfall, sizeable mud flats never developed at Green Lane Res. (GLR), making shorebirding disappointing. Best

were 2 **White-rumped Sandpiper** on 9/8 (RG). **Green Heron** nested successfully at a pond in Upper Gwynedd with 2 or 3 fledglings! A very early **Forster's Tern** was seen on a dam in the Unami Creek Valley 7/26 (KC). On 8/14, 12 **Black Tern** were seen briefly at GLR during a thunderstorm (GAF). A **Lawrence's Warbler** was seen 9/2 in the Unami Creek Valley (WK). An ad. ♂ **Connecticut Warbler** was at GLR 9/4 (KC).

Montour County

The flyash basin at the Montour steam electric power plant continues to be a mecca for rarities. The 4 **Am. Avocet** there on 8/14 (BBG,AS et al.) added another sp. to the 4-county area. These birds contribute to the increasing number of records in Pa. away from *Erie*. The Gearharts, original finders, are birders from Rhode Island who were visiting the area! A new high for the region of 16 **Black Tern** was reported 8/18 (BBG, AS), also at the basin. 3 **Stilt Sandpiper**, observed there 8/14, were the 3rd record for the region (according to *Birds of the Central Susquehanna Valley* by Schweinsberg).

This basin, a relatively inhospitable waste-disposal impoundment, has been and continues to be among the hottest locations for rare water-associated birds in the region. However, because of groundwater quality issues regulated by the DER, the larger of the two pools is no longer being used to process fly ash and has been proposed to be closed and drained. This would be a loss to birders, but larger environmental issues are apparently at stake. More about that later.

Northampton County

110 **Broad-winged Hawk** were seen over Little Gap Raptor Research Station 9/17 (RW) and 1900 were counted the next day over Williams Twp (AK). 2 **Am. Golden-Plover** flew over Nazareth 9/2 (RW). A ♂ **Dickcissel** was at the Koch residence 9/20-23 and a **Connecticut Warbler** was there 9/28. **Lincoln's Sparrow** were seen in good numbers and 3 were at the Koch residence 9/26, including 1 on her deck!

Perry County

On 9/4 DC experienced a huge warbler fallout at Millers Gap. "There were so many birds I didn't know where to look next," he said. He tallied 18 spp. of warblers and 4 vireo spp. in a hour. Oh, to be in the right place at the right time! A **Baird's Sandpiper** was at Marysville in Sept (DB,DC).

Philadelphia County

133 spp. were reported. Only 1 **Cattle Egret** (ST) emphasizes the decline of this sp. here. **Wood Duck** did well at Tinicum (TIN) (NP) and probably nested on the supper Wissahickon Cr. (SL).

A **Least Tern** was reported in Aug. (DM) and well-described on 9/1 (NP). **Yellow-billed Cuckoo** day was 9/19, found in Carpenter's Woods (CW) (EB) and TIN (NP). SL cites the "best flight in years" for C. **Nighthawk** over CW, and the **Chimney Swift** roost at Shawmont School in Roxborough (RX) was thriving. It peaked from 8/25-9/21 at about 3000 birds daily (FU, CW,JS). 3 **Pileated Woodpecker** in 1 Mt. Airy tree (ph. Christine Wilson) on 7/8 must have been some show.

Can't help but repeat FU's comment on watching an **Am. Crow** eating a dead cat—"poetic justice." **Carolina Wren** and **N. Mockingbird** are struggling to recover since last winter. But EB notes a good breeding season for **Wood Thrush**, at least 3 pair in CW. Between 8/29 and 9/3, 10 **Philadelphia Vireo** were noted. Unprecedented! The warbler spp. count was 21—not impressive.

Quite surprising, but "each one clearly seen, a short time apart, about an hour before sunset" were an imm. **Blue Grosbeak** and imm. **Indigo Bunting** in CW on 9/30 (SL). Late date for both species. The Ulmer **grackle** roost in RX peaked about 9/16, with a mixed flock of 8000 **starlings**, **robins**, and **grackles**.

Pike County

A ad. **C. Loon** was on the Delaware R. 7/11 at the mouth of the Lackawaxen R. (FH) and later seen 7/19 just above this area.

Then it was seen close to a small island. Many canoes and rafts pass by at that time of year and probably many people had a surprise treat.

SGL 183 continues to be a good place to see raptors in summer. In mid-July, **Sharp-shins**, **Broad-wings**, **Red-tails**, and **Red-shoulder** hawks were found. On 7/12 there was a small kettle of vultures late in the day. One bird in the group was smaller, but it came in closer to me with periodic sailing on horizontal wings. Although I did not see the tail, it may have been a rerun of the **C. Raven** I saw in the area last year (FH).

Snyder County

A **Little Blue Heron** was at Faylor L. 7/29 (D&PW).

Somerset County

2 **Am. Avocet**, first found and ph. by JP, were also seen by LP,AM,SB,JB. A **Red-necked Phalarope** (SB) was found on the Garrett mudflats (GMF) 8/14. It was in company with 1 **Sanderling**, several dozen **Semipalmated Plover**, **Killdeer**, and 10-20 **peeps**. Earlier that day there were 7 **Black Tern** at L. Somerset.

Other noteworthy birds were: 1 **Baird's** and 4 **Western** sandpipers at the GMF 8/21 (SB,JB,JLP). A **Lincoln's Sparrow** at GMF 9/10 seemed somewhat early (SB). A **Yellow-bellied Flycatcher** was at Wellersburg 8/29 (SB).

Carolina Wren were absent until 7/21 in Markleton, but regular after that. A nest was located 8/8 near Ursina. Waterfowl brood usage at L. Somerset was depressed due to the effects of a water level drawdown for Fishery management purposes. Water level failed to recover from the fall/winter '93 drawdown and was 21" below normal at the start of the quarter and still 6" below normal at the end. The annual waterfowl brood count done 7/3 by Jim Moses found 1 brood of **Mallard** ducklings (8 young). Another ♀ **Mallard** and a ♀ **Wood Duck** with no young were also seen.

Sullivan County

"Last date" of **Evening Grosbeak** watched by Conant all period (just over Co. line in *Wyoming*) was 8/14 (3 ad., 2 imm.), Dutch Mt. area. One young seen 7/24 I believe to be separate from above group. A new breeding record for *Sullivan*, located approx. 3 miles from Conant's birds. A **C. Moorhen** 8/12 was a *1st Co.* record.

A "non-existent" fall warbler/vireo migration! Despite making special effort to be afield before and following S moving cold fronts, found virtually no migrants-only breeders present.

Union County

Bob Holman escorted noted bird artist and Mifflinburg native, Larry McQueen, about old haunts on 7/7. Best bird was a surprising **Upland Sandpiper** on Kaiser Run Rd.

Venango County

An imm. **Double-crested Cormorant** was at KL 9/18-24. Dean's Pond produced the first returning **Gr. Yellowlegs** 7/19, 2 **Ls. Yellowlegs** 7/26, a **Least Sandpiper** 7/30, a **Pectoral Sandpiper** 8/5, and a **Semipalmated Plover** 8/5. An **Am. Woodcock** was at Oil Creek SP 7/17 (CW). The 1 pair of **Red-headed Woodpecker** we found this year nested successfully; 1 fledged young was seen 7/9. An **Acadian Flycatcher** and young were seen 7/17. A **Golden-crowned Kinglet** was seen 7/17 in the hemlock woods along HC. Also at HC on 7/17 were **Cooper's Hawk** with young, **Blackburnian Warbler**, **Winter Wren**, and **Brown Creeper**. A **Philadelphia Vireo** was seen 9/7 at OCSP. **Kentucky Warbler** nested on JS's property. A **Brewster's Warbler** was seen 8/14 (BD). At least 5 **Dickcissel**, reported last quarter by BD remained until at least 7/17. They were not found on 7/21.

Warren County

Bald Eagle were seen all quarter, most often 1 ad. and 2 imm. at Kinzua Dam. An unusual location was an ad. seen "all day" 7/14 (JS) in a pasture near Columbus. It appeared to be feeding on a groundhog. **N. Harrier** were seen on 3 occasions: A ♂ n. of

Youngsville 7/2 (DW), 3 along Allegheny Res. 9/24 (KC), and 3 near Lander 9/28 (DW,BH).

Don Watts' **Am. Kestrel** boxes fledged 136 young. 36 out of 49 boxes were occupied by kestrels; 173 eggs were laid; 138 hatched and 32 of the boxes fledged kestrels. The average of 3.8 fledged per occupied box was the highest since 1988. The total fledged was the second highest.

The *1st Co.* record of **Laughing Gull** was a juv. at Kinzua Dam 8/25 (TG). It stayed at least through 9/1 (CP).

About 50 **C. Nighthawk** were seen flying around near Russell the evening of 8/26 (CP). A small flock was seen near Pittsfield about the same time (TG). Two **Swainson's Thrush** were singing along trails near Hearts Content 7/17 (TG).

Westmoreland County

A heavy rain storm on the afternoon of 8/14 caused a fallout of 65 migrating **Black Tern** at Donegal L.; an unprecedented number for this mountainous locality (Bob Leberman et al.). The **Ruby-throated Hummingbird** migration was heavy, with 213 banded at PNR this quarter. Eight **Connecticut Warblers** were banded at PNR in Sep., and the flight of several other warblers was the best in several years—especially that of the **Black-throated Green**.

Wyoming County

Blackpoll Warbler was found nesting on Dutch Mt. (DG,DB). See report elsewhere. Also found nesting was **Evening Grosbeak** (SC,DG,DB). See report elsewhere.

A **Willet**, found at S. Eaton 9/16 (BR) was a *1st Co. record*. The bird gave me an excellent look, particularly at the underside of the wing where the long, wide white stripe set between the black of the front and back of the wing was clearly noted. The typical black, gray and white pattern of the top side of the wings also seen as the bird flew down the river. I have seen many Willets along the coast and in the West, but this was my first Pa. record.

Latest **hummingbird** date was 9/20 (PR).

York County

155 **E. Bluebird**, 370 **Tree Swallows**, and 177 **House Wrens** fledged at Codorus SP's (CSP) bluebird trails. **House Sparrows** were a big problem (KL). A **Glossy Ibis**, first reported 9/15 at Menzes Mills wetland was confirmed 9/28 by Lippy. A **Mute Swan** spent all quarter in the Brunner I. area (AS). A pair (uncommon) of **C. Merganser** were at Brunner I. 7/23 (J&JP,AS).

A **Bald Eagle** arrived at CSP 8/6 and was seen until 9/28. It spent much of its time on or near the dam breast. An **Am. Coot** at CSP 8/29 (AS). The Prescotts had a **Stilt Sandpiper** at Long Arm Dam 7/24. 5 **Yellow-bellied Sapsucker** were found on the CSP survey 9/28 (KL). On 7/24 a stray **Palm Warbler** was at Long Arm Dam (J&JP) (no details —eds.). Two **Prothonotary Warblers** were on Gut Rd. 9/13, near where 1 was seen during the summer (JoW). ♀

Rare and Unusual Bird Reports

(Species not expected or reported in five or fewer counties this period)

Rare and unusual sightings will be reviewed by the P.O.R.C.

Horned Grebe - *Allegheny*: 1 at Imperial 9/17 was early (Chuck Tague); *Bucks*: 4 at Peace Valley 9/30 (Steve Farbotnik).

Red-necked Grebe - *Cumberland*: 1 at W. Fairview 7/20 (m.ob.); *Dauphin*: 1 on the Susquehanna R. 7/15 (Grace Randolph).

Brown Pelican - *Bucks*: 1 at Bristol 9/23 (Bill Thompson).

Magnificent Frigatebird - *Berks*: 1 over Hemlock Heights 9/15 (Jim Brett, Andy Higgs).

Am. Bittern - *Lancaster*: 1 at Bainbridge 9/18 (Tom Garner, Eric Witmer); *Philadelphia*: 1 at Tinicum 9/18 (Skip Conant).

Least Bittern - *Berks*: 1 at Red Bridge 8/24 (Joan Sutton); *Erie*: 1 was present part of the quarter.

Snowy Egret - *Berks*: 1 at L. Ontelaunee 8/12 (Ken Lebo) and 1 there 9/27 (Lebo, Matt Spence); *Delaware*: present all quarter, with a high of 10 at Tinicum 9/19 (Nick Pulcinella); *Lancaster*: present from 8/2-9/12, with a high of 8 on 8/28; *Philadelphia*: present from 8/20-9/19, with a high of 10 on latter date (Pulcinella); *York*: present from 9/15-24.

Tricolored Heron - *Berks*: 1 at Blue Marsh L. 9/27 (Joan Silagy) was 5th record; *Lancaster*: 1 present from 8/1-11 at Middle Creek WMA (m.ob.).

Cattle Egret - *Bucks*: 1 in Buckingham Twp 8/25 (Farbotnik); *Lancaster*: 3 at Washington Boro 7/2 and 1 at Octoraro L. 7/18 (EBNT); *Philadelphia*: 1 at Bartram Gardens 8/27 (Shirley Taylor).

Glossy Ibis - *Cumberland*: 2 at Stoughstown Rd. pond 8/21,22 (Dan Bogar, Ramsay Koury, Don Henise); *Lancaster*: 1 at Speedwell Forge L. 8/8-10 (Gary Pennington) and 1 at Octoraro L. 8/8-13 (Bruce Carl & EBNT); *York*: 1 at Menzes Mill 9/15-28 (Karen Lippy).

Yellow-crowned Night-Heron - present all quarter in *Cumberland* and *York* and part of the quarter in *Dauphin* and *Lancaster*.

Tundra Swan - *Erie*: 1 imm. at Presque Isle 7/27 (Randy Stringer); *Lancaster*: 1 at Washington Boro 7/24 was early (EBNT).

Snow Goose - *Erie*: 1 at Presque Isle 9/10 (Chuck Gehringer); *Westmoreland*: 1 at Rector 9/19 (Bob Leberman); *York*: 1 of questionable status was around all quarter.

Gadwall - *Armstrong*: 1 at Manorville 7/20 was early (Ed Slovensky); *Berks*: present from 9/14+ at L. Ontelaunee (Spence); *Crawford*: 7 at Pymatuning 9/4 and 8 on 9/6 (Ron Leberman, Ed Kwater); *Erie*: present at Presque Isle from 7/4+ (Jerry McWilliams); *Wyoming*: 1 at S. Eaton 7/29 (Bill Reid).

Redhead - *Erie*: present at Presque Isle from 9/3+ (McWilliams).

Ring-necked Duck - *Bucks*: 1 at Peace Valley 9/18 (August Mirabella); *Erie*: present from 8/29+ (Stringer); *Mercer*: 1 at Limber Rd. 8/19 (Stringer); *Venango*: 1 on 7/9 (Gary Edwards, Russ States).

Ls. Scaup - *Erie*: present at Presque Isle from 9/3+ (McWil-

liams); *Indiana*: 1 at Yellow Creek SP 9/20 (Margaret Higbee et al.).

C. Goldeneye - *Erie*: present at Presque Isle from 7/4 (McWilliams); *Tioga*: 1 in Tioga SF 7/3 (Carl).

Red-breasted Merganser - *Erie*: present at Presque Isle from 7/27+ (Stringer).

Ruddy Duck - *Bucks*: 1 at Peace Valley 9/30 (Farbotnik).

Swainson's Hawk - *Huntingdon*: 1 flew by Stone Mt. 9/10 (Greg Grove).

Am. Coot - *Erie*: 20 at Presque Isle 9/18 (McWilliams); *Indiana*: 29 at Yellow Creek SP 9/30 (Gloria Lamer); *Luzerne*: present at Harveys L. from 9/25+ (Reid); *Westmoreland*: present part of quarter; *York*: 1 at Codorus SP 8/29 (Al Spiese).

Sandhill Crane - *Butler*, *Laurence*, *Mercer*: a total of 5 indiv. were seen in this tri-county area and confirmed nesting for the 2nd consecutive year (v.o.).

Am. Avocet - *Cambria*: 5 were a 1st Co. record at Prince Gallitzin SP 8/14 (ph. Dave Gobert), seen later by John Salvetti. *Lancaster*: 9 spent the day on Avocet Pt. at the Conejohela Flats 8/14 (E. Witmer, Jan Witmer, Jerry Book, Carl et al.). These birds represent the 2nd Co. record in as many years; the only previous record also came from the flats. Gary Pennington found and photographed 1 in winter plumage on a gravel bar in the Susquehanna R. just out from Vinegar Ferry Rd. (approx. 2 mi. n. of Marietta) 9/16. *Mercer*: 1 at L. Wilhelm 8/14 (ph. Barb Dean); *Montour*: 4 at the fly ash basin 8/14 (Barb & Bill Gearhart); *Somerset*: 2 at L. Somerset 8/17 (Tony Marich, Jeff Payne, Scott Bastian).

Willet - *Wyoming*: 1 at S. Eaton 9/16 was a 1st Co. record (Reid).

Whimbrel - *Berks*: 1 at L. Ontelaunee 7/23 (Rick Wiltraut) was a 2nd Co. record; *Lancaster*: 1 of this nearly annual sp. dropped onto the Conejohela Flats for about 30 minutes on 8/22 (Book, Jonathan Heller).

Ruddy Turnstone - *Berks*: 1 at L. Ontelaunee 7/15 (Wiltraut); *Erie*: present at Presque Isle 8/12-19 (McWilliams); *Lancaster*: present at Washington Boro from 7/31-8/5 (m.ob.); *Lehigh*: 2 at Fogelsville 8/23 were a 3rd Co. record (Wiltraut); *Mercer*: 1 at Shenango Res. 8/6 (Harriett Bauer, Loraine Weiland).

Red Knot - *Erie*: present at Presque Isle from 8/8-13 (Geoff Robinson, McWilliams).

Western Sandpiper - *Berks*: 3 at L. Ontelaunee 8/12 and 2 on 8/16 (Lebo, Matt Wlasniewski, Spence); *Cumberland*: 1 at Stoughstown Rd. pond 9/8 (Don Henise); *Erie*: 1 at Presque Isle 8/17 (McWilliams); *Lancaster*: 2 at Washington Boro 8/18-9/11 (EBNT); *Somerset*: 4 at Garrett mud flats 8/27 (Bastian et al.).

Buff-breasted Sandpiper - *Erie*: 3 at Presque Isle 8/19 and 2 on 8/29 (McWilliams, Stringer); *Lancaster*: 1 at Washington Boro 8/19 (Book et al.) and 2 on 9/25 (EBNT); *Lehigh*: 1 at Fogelsville 8/23 was a 1st record and 2 on 8/27 (Wiltraut); *Luzerne*: also a 1st were 3 at Plymouth 8/21 (Rick Koval, Jim Shoemaker).

Long-billed Dowitcher - *Crawford*: 2 at Pymatuning 7/11

(Bob Leberman) and 1 on 7/31 (Ron Leberman).

Wilson's Phalarope - *Allegheny*: 1 at Imperial 8/18 (Mike Fialkovich, Walt Shaffer).

Red-necked Phalarope - *Lancaster*: 1 on the Conejohela Flats 7/10 (EBNT) and 1 there 9/3-4 (Book, Garner, Witmer); *Somerset*: 1 at Garrett mud flats 8/14 (Bastian).

Laughing Gull - *Bucks*: 1 at Peace Valley 8/7 (Mirabella); *Delaware*: present all quarter with a high of 15 on 9/4 on Delaware R. (Pulcinella); *Lancaster*: 1 at Washington Boro 7/17 and 8/7 (EBNT); *Philadelphia*: present up to 9/5 at Tincum (Pulcinella); *Warren*: 1 juv. at Kinzua Dam 8/25 († ph. Ted Grisez) was a *1st Co. record*.

C. Black-headed Gull - *Crawford*: 1 at Pymatuning SP 7/17 (R. Leberman).

Bonaparte's Gull - *Centre*: 1 at Bald Eagle SP 8/23 (Gene Zielinski); *Erie*: present from 7/27+ (Stringer); *Indiana*: 1 at Yellow Creek SP 9/30 (Greg Cook); *Lancaster*: present from 8/19+ at Washington Boro (Heller).

Gull-billed Tern - *Lancaster*: Jerry Book watched our *1st Co. record* bird flying over Avocet Pt. at the Conejohela Flats on 8/11.

Least Tern - *Delaware*: 1 at Tincum 8/2-9/2 (Doris McGovern, Pulcinella et al.); *Lancaster*: First reported 7/1 (Carl, Heller), an ad. was seen off and on throughout July. On 7/29 the ad. was joined by a juv. (Carl). Apparently the juv. stayed just 1 day, but sightings of the ad. continued to 8/1. Although it remains a very rare bird in *Lancaster*, it has been reported in each of the past 3 years; *Philadelphia*: same bird as in *Delaware*.

Long-eared Owl - *Bucks*: 1 at Perkasio 9/21 (Hart Rufe); *Mifflin*: 1 at Mattawana 8/20 (Annie Yoder).

Rufous Hummingbird - *Bucks*: 1 in E. Rockhill Twp from 8/20-9/18 (*vide* Hart Rufe) was a *1st record*; *Monroe*: 1 ad. ♂ at a feeder in Cherry Valley (*vide* Sherri Labar, ph.).

Am. Pipit - *Bucks*: present at Nockamixon SP from 9/15+ (Farbotnik); *Cumberland*: 1 on Mud Level Rd. 9/22 (Henise); *Erie*: present part of the quarter; *Indiana*: 1 at Yellow Creek SP 9/27 (Higbee et al.); *Lancaster*: 1 at Washington Boro 9/11 was early (EBNT).

Loggerhead Shrike - *Adams*: continue to breed successfully, with up to 11 present as of 8/13 (Art & Nonie Kennell).

Orange-crowned Warbler - *Cumberland*: 1 Kuhn L. 9/25 (Henise); *Delaware*: 1 at Ridley Creek SP 9/17 (Pulcinella); *Lancaster*: 1 near Churchtown 9/15 (Barb Haas); *Lebanon*: 1 on 9/10 and 1 on 9/24 at SGL 145 (Randy Miller, Heller).

Prothonotary Warbler - *Lancaster*: present up to 7/15 at Washington Boro (EBNT); *Montgomery*: 1 in Unami Creek Valley 7/24 (George Franchois); *York*: present up to 9/13.

Blackpoll Warbler - *Wyoming*: *1st confirmed state breeding record*, see separate article. (Doug Gross et al.).

Dickcissel - *Laurence*: a new *breeding* record, indiv. remained at least until 7/30 (Dean & Wilhelm); *Northampton*: 1 in Williams Twp 9/20-23 (Arlene Koch); *Venango*: breeding, at least 5 remained until 7/17.

Sharp-tailed Sparrow - *Lancaster*: 1 on the Conejohela Flats 9/25 (EBNT).

White-crowned Sparrow - *Clarion*: 1 at Wentlings Corners 9/24 (Walt Fye); *Erie*: present at Presque Isle from 9/30+ (McWilliams); *Lancaster*: 1 at Washington Boro 9/25 was early (EBNT); *Somerset*: 1 at L. Somerset 9/30 (Bastian).

Rusty Blackbird - *Armstrong*: present at Ford City from 9/25+ (Slovensky); *Erie*: present part of the quarter; *Warren*: present part of the quarter.

Pine Siskin - *Elk*: 1 at St. Marys 7/29 (Linda Christenson); *Warren*: 1 in Saybrook 8/4 (Chuck & Marjorie Neel).

Evening Grosbeak - *Berks*: 6 at Hawk Mt. 9/25 (Cathy Viverette); *Sullivan*: new *breeding* record for Co., 1 imm. seen 7/24 about 3 mi. from the *Wyoming* birds (Nick Kerlin); *Wyoming*: *1st confirmed state breeding record*, see separate article (Conant et al.). ♣

NOTICE

When submitting Rare Bird Reports, please include a DESCRIPTION of the bird. Without a description, the records committee has nothing to evaluate. For example — "I saw a Sabine's Gull on September 30, 1996 at Joan's Lake. Several other observers also saw it. It was very distinctive. I am very familiar with this species." — does not DESCRIBE THE BIRD.

Even when submitting photographs, a written description should accompany the picture. What may seem to be an obvious photo may not be when trying to distinguish it from similar species. A case in point was a Hudsonian Godwit photo that we received that was just unclear enough and at such an angle that a Black-tailed Godwit could not be ruled out. A written description would probably have noted the distinguishing features that could not be seen on the photograph.

There is a very simple test. After you have written your description, read it and ask yourself, "If I had not seen this bird and if the species name was not mentioned in the description, could I identify it from this description?" This is the task that the records committee has with every record it reviews.

Frank Haas
Secretary, PORC

County Reports - July through September 1994

HOW TO READ THE TABLES

The species listed in the following tables represent the "expected" species in most areas. The following 26 species, permanent residents that occur in **almost** every county, are not included.

Ruffed Grouse, Ring-necked Pheasant, Wild Turkey, Rock Dove, Mourning Dove, Eastern Screech Owl, Great Horned Owl, Belted Kingfisher, Red-bellied Woodpecker, Downy Woodpecker, Hairy Woodpecker, Pileated Woodpecker, Blue Jay, American Crow, Tufted Titmouse, White-breasted Nuthatch, Carolina Wren, Eastern Bluebird, Northern Mockingbird, Cedar Waxwing, European Starling, Northern Cardinal, Song Sparrow, House Finch, American Goldfinch, House Sparrow

Not all of the above are "permanent residents" in the strictest sense. Kingfishers, for example, will leave an area if all of the open water freezes up. Blue Jays migrate, but since Pennsylvania is in the center of their summer and winter ranges, they are present year round. Any comments on the above species can be found in either the *Summary of the Season* or in *Notes from the Field*.

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

CODES

The codes used in the tables are as follows:

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

B = Breeds. This species breeds in this county (only listed during breeding season).

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

R = Permanent Resident. This species breeds and is present year round in this county.

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

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

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

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

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

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

* = Something noteworthy. Comments about the record may usually be found in the Notes from the Field section.

sp. = Species unknown, such as Scaup.

A comma between dates indicates that the species was not present during that interval.

A blank does not necessarily mean that the species does not occur in that county, just that no reports were received by the compiler for that species. Also, if there are no B's in a county list, it doesn't mean that no birds breed in that county. It just means the county compiler did not indicate breeding birds in the report.

EXAMPLES:

2/27-3/6(24)-3/30 means the species was first reported on 2/27 with a high of 24 on 3/6 and last reported on 3/30.

1/6-3/22(250)- means the species was first reported on 1/6 with a high of 250 on 3/22 and present through the rest of the quarter.

-1/5,3/15- means the species was present up to 1/5 then returned on 3/15 and was present through the rest of the quarter.

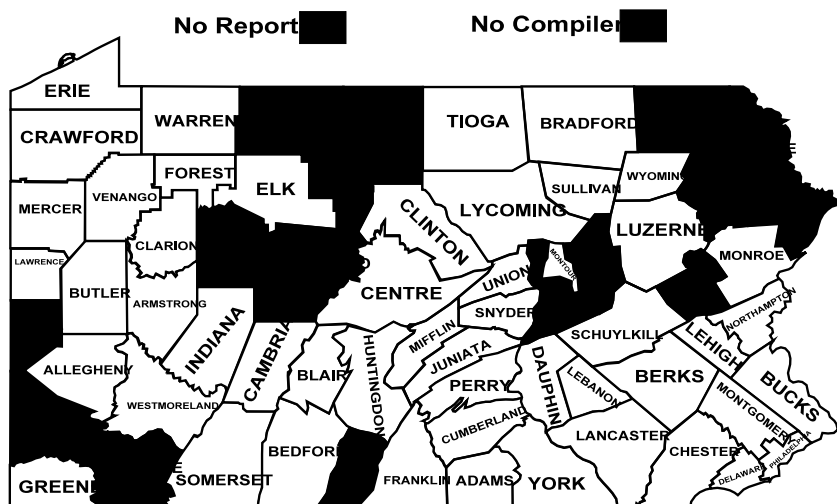
B-5/6- means the species was first seen on 5/6, breeds in the county, and remained the rest of the quarter.

A-5/6(25) means the species was present all quarter with a high of 25 on 5/6.

9/4E means the species was reported on 9/4 which was early for this county.

1/15-2/26(300H)- means the species was first reported on 1/15, with a high count of 300 on 2/26 which was unusually high for this county. †

COUNTIES REPORTING - JULY to SEPTEMBER 1994



COUNTY REPORTS - JULY THROUGH SEPTEMBER 1994

	ADAMS	ALLEGHENY	ARMSTRONG	BEDFORD	BERKS	BLAIR	BUCKS	BUTLER	CAMBRIA	CENTRE	CHESTER
LOON, COMMON	-	8/30-9/17(3)-30	8/20(3)-	-	9/19-	-	-6/4	-	P	-	-
GREBE, PIED-BILLED	-	-	-	9/19	-7/31-9/8(2)-	-	9/12-	-	9/15(2)-	7/3(2)	-
CORMORANT, DOUBLE-CRESTED	-	-	-	-	A	-	A-9/2(22)	8/28(7)-9/11	-	-	-
HERON, GREAT BLUE	P	A-9/5(2)	A-9/25(2)	R	AB	AB	A	AB-7/10(5)	A	A	A
EGRET, GREAT	P	-	-	-	7/10-30(25)-	-	7/23(4)-9/17	A	-	8/23	8/8-10
HERON, LITTLE BLUE	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/12-8/13	-	-	-	-
GREEN	A	-9/5(2)-24	-8/14(3)-9/25	7/17-9/27(2)	AB	AB	A	A-7/30(2L)	AB	-AUG	B-9/19
NIGHT-HERON, BLACK-CROWNED	-	7/6	-	-	AB	-	A	-	-	-	-
SWAN, MUTE	-	-	A	-	AB*	-	R	-	-	-	-
GOOSE, CANADA	R	AB-8/12(20)	R-7/11(40)	R	R	R	R	R-8/21(139)	AB	A	R
DUCK, WOOD	R	-9/24(14)	A-8/14(6)	7/23-9/5(30)	AB	AB	R	AB(10)	AB	-	AB
TEAL, GREEN-WINGED	-	9/9-17(2)	-	-	8/15-9/30(50)-	-	9/3(5)-	-	-	-	-
DUCK, AMERICAN BLACK	-	8/2-26(10)-29	-	-	8/15-	-	R	-	-	-	-
MALLARD	R	R-8/15(40)	R-8/14(4)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R
PINTAIL, NORTHERN	-	8/30E(2)	9/28(22)	9/15	8/11(4)-	-	9/7(4)	-	9/15(5)	-	-
TEAL, BLUE-WINGED	-	8/13-9/17(4)	-	-	9/10	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHOVELER, NORTHERN	-	8/13E-9/30(15H)	-	-	9/24(4)-	-	-	-	9/23-	-	-
WIGEON, AMERICAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MERGANSER, COMMON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VULTURE, BLACK	R	-	-	-	AB	-	R-7/2(21)	-	-	-	-
TURKEY	R	-8/30(8)-9/24	A	R	AB	AB	R	A-8/21(6)	A-9/10(10)	9/21	P
OSPREY	-	8/11E-9/27(4H)-28	-	8/18-9/26	7/9-	7/28	A	P	9/3-4(3)-	A	R
EAGLE, BALD	-	9/15(SP.)	-	8/25-9/30	7/19-9/27	-	7/8-9/20	A(4)	-	-	-
HARRIER, NORTHERN	-	-8/15(5H)-9/16	-	9/11-25	9/19-21	-	8/31-9/20	7/5(2)	8/10-	-	-
HAWK, SHARP-SHINNED	-	A	R	7/23-9/23	AB*	R	R	7/24-8/16	R	A	9/18
COOPER'S	-	8/4-22	R	-	AB	R	R	A	R	A	-
GOSHAWK, NORTHERN	-	-	-	-	9/1-29	R	-	-	-	-	-
HAWK, RED-SHOULDERED	-	-9/26	-	-	8/19-9/30	-	8/23-9/20	A(5)	-	-	PB
BROAD-WINGED	-	-9/10	-	-	PB	-	-9/20	A	-	-	-
RED-TAILED	R	R-9/9(5)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R
KESTREL, AMERICAN	R	A(5)	R	R	R	R	R	R(4)	R	A	R
MERLIN	-	-	-	-	8/28-	-	8/3-9/20	SEPT	-	-	-
FALCON, PEREGRINE	-	-	-	-	9/26-	-	9/10-20	-	-	-	-
BOBWHITE, NORTHERN	-	-	-	8/4-6	-	-	R	7/12-13	AB	-	R
RAIL, VIRGINIA	-	8/18-20	-	-	-	-	-	-	B-8/10(2)	-	-
SORA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOORHEN, COMMON	-	-	-	-	8/17(23)-18	-	9/10-19	-	-	-	-
POLOVER, BLACK-BELLIED	-	8/12	-	-	9/10(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-
AMERICAN GOLDEN	-	-	-	-	7/22-8/12(4)-9/18	-	8/7-26(8)-9/19	AUH-3	-	-	-
SEMPALMATED	-	8/12(2)-13	-	-	9/23	-	9/23	-	-	-	-
KILLDEER	-	A-8/13(60)	A-9/25(4)	A	R-9/22(100)	-	A-8/23(80)	A-9/11(27)	AB	A	B-9/14
YELLOWLEGS, GREATER	-	7/25-8/26(12H)-9/30	-	-	8/7-9/30(3)	-	8/27-9/14	9/17	-	-	-
LESSER	-	7/23-8/13(23H)-9/11	-	-	7/10-9/23(35)-30	-	9/11-20	7/30	-	-	-
SANDPIPER, SOLITARY	-	7/28-8/14(4)-9/9	-	-	7/22(3)-9/28	-	7/17-9/24	7/24(2)-AUG	7/16-8/14(3)-20	-	-
SPOTTED	-	7/23-8/15(5)-30	-8/20	-	AB	-	7/23-9/20	7/24(3)-8/28	8/14(5)-9/20	-	-
UPLAND	7/17(14)	8/20	-	7/14	-	-	-	9/17	-	-	-
SANDERLING	-	-	-	-	7/22(5)	-	-	-	-	8/23(3)	-
SANDPIPER, SEMIPALMATED	-	7/28-8/15(2)	-	-	7/22-8/17(30)-9/30	-	-	8/28-9/17	-	-	-
LEAST	-	8/12(8)-30	-	-	7/22-9/17(61)-30	-	8/7-	-	-	8/23(3)	-
WHITE-RUMPED	-	-	-	-	9/8(2)-30	-	8/25(2)	-	-	-	-
BAIRD'S	-	-	-	-	8/17-19	-	8/24(13)	-	-	-	-
PECTORAL	-	8/12(4)-13	9/25	-	7/22-8/13(20)-9/30	-	8/24(10)-	7/30	-	-	-
DUNLIN	-	-	-	-	9/26-27	-	9/30(2)	-	-	-	-
SANDPIPER, STILT	-	8/18	-	-	8/12-9/22(25)-30	-	9/19(2)	-	-	-	-
DOWITCHER, SHORT-BILLED	-	7/17(2)	-	-	7/22-23(44)	-	-	-	-	-	-
SNIPE, COMMON	-	-	-	-	8/18-9/17	-	9/19(2)-	-	-	-	-
WOODCOCK, AMERICAN	-	-	-	-	PB	-	A	-	-	A	-

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	ADAMS	ALLEGHENY	ARMSTRONG	BEDFORD	BERKS	BLAIR	BUCKS	BUTLER	CAMBRIA	CENTRE	CHESTER
GULL, RING-BILLED	-	8/22	-	-	7/10--	-	-	7/24	8/14(16)	P-AUG	-
HERRING	-	AB-8/11(5)	-	-	8/28--	-	-	-	8/15-24	-	-
GREAT BLACK-BACKED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-8/27	-	-	-	-
TERN, CASPIAN	-	-	8/14(11)	-	8/7(6)-9/18*	-	8/22-9/3	-	8/14-15(4)-9/1	8/24(3)	-
COMMON	-	-	-	-	7/10	-	-	-	8/14-15(3)-20	8/24(2)	-
FORSTER'S	-	-	-	-	7/29-30	-	-	-	8/14	-	-
BLACK	-	7/23-8/20(23H)	8/14(7)	-	7/10	-	-	-	8/14(56H)-15*	8/24(3)	-
CUCKOO, BLACK-BILLED	-	9/5(L)	-	-	B-8/30	-8/1	A	8/7-16	-	P	-
YELLOW-BILLED	P	7/2(L)	-	7/28-8/18	B-9/18	-7/10	-9/12	7/4	-	-	-
OWL, BARN	8/4(8)	-	-	-	R	-	R	-	-	-	-
BARRED	R	-	R	R	R*	R	-	R	R	R	-
NIGHTHAWK, COMMON	-	A-8/28(60)	-8/20	7/24(5)	B-9/3(3)-21	-	8/10-9/9(29)-24	P	-9/15(3)	-9/8(12)	9/12-19
WHIP-POOR-WILL	-	P	-	8/11-9/14	PB	-	-	-	-	P	7/1(3)
SWIFT, CHIMNEY	P	A-9/29(56)	A	-	AB	-	-9/17	A-9/27(150)	B-9/10(10)	P	AB
HUMMINGBIRD, RUBY-THROATED	P	-9/16	-	7/11-29(12)-9/18	PB	-	-9/17	-9/15	B-9/15(2)	-9/15	-9/17
WOODPECKER, RED-HEADED	R	-	-	R	R	R	R	-	9/15(2)	8/24	-
SAPSUCKER, YELLOW-BELLIED	R	9/24--	-	-	-	R	-	SEP-2	-	-	-
FLICKER, NORTHERN	R	AB	A	R	AB	AB	-	A	AB	A	R
FLYCATCHER, OLIVE-SIDED	-	-	-	-	-	-	8/14-9/7	-	-	-	-
WOOD-PEWEE, EASTERN	A	-8/14	P	-7/24	B-9/20	-	A	-9/25	-9/10	P	AB
FLYCATCHER, YELLOW-BELLIED	-	-	-	-	9/8-10	-	9/10-11	-	-	-	-
ACADIAN	-	-7/9	P	-	B-8/23	-7/15	-	P	-	P	PB
ALDER	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-
WILLOW	-	-	P	-	PB	-	-7/30	P	B-9/1	P	PB
LEAST	-	8/28	P	-	8/20-9/1(2)	-	8/27	-	B-9/1	P	-
PHOEBE, EASTERN	A	-8/23(4)-9/10	A	A-9/27(13)	AB	AB	A	A(5)	AB	A	AB
FLYCATCHER, GREAT CRESTED	A	-9/24	P	-	B-9/19	-9/15	-9/10	P	B-8/24	P	PB
KINGBIRD, EASTERN	A	-7/27(5H)-8/30	-8/14(2)	7/13-24(5)-8/25	B-9/4	-	-9/19	-9/10(6)	PB	-9/9	PB
LARK, HORNEED	-	-8/15(8H)-30	-	-	B-7/10(2)	R	-	P	P	P	-
MARTIN, PURPLE	-	-	-	-8/7(40)	B-8/28	-	-8/7	7/24(3)	-	-	P
SWALLOW, TREE	-	-9/30(4)	P	-	AB	-	-9/19	P	B-9/20(3)	-9/7	AB
NORTHERN ROUGH-WINGED	-	8/15(4)	P	-	AB	-	-8/12	7/24	PB	P	PB
BANK	P	-	-	-	B-9/4(140)-18	-	-9/3	-	-	-	-
CLIFF	-	-	-	-	PB	-	-8/20	P	B-7/1(100+)	-9/7	-
BARN	A	-8/15(5)	-8/20	-7/31(50)	AB	-	-9/11	-9/27(100)	B-9/8(250)-20	P	PB
CROW, FISH	-	-	-	-	AB	-	R	-	-	P	-
RAVEN, COMMON	-	-	-	-	9/1--	R	-	-	-	R	-
CHICKADEE, BLACK-CAPPED	-	R-8/20(20)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
CAROLINA	R	R-8/14(15)	-	-	R	-	-	-	-	-	-
NUTHATCH, RED-BREASTED	-	8/28-9/10	-	-	7/9E-9/20	-	-	-	-	-	-
CREEPER, BROWN	-	-	R	-	PB*	R	R	8/6	8/4	A	-
WREN, HOUSE	P	-8/11(2)-9/17	P	A	AB	-	A	-9/27	PB	A	AB
WINTER	-	9/17-	-	-	8/21-	-	-	-	-	P	-
KINGLET, RUBY-CROWNED	-	9/24-	-	-	8/28(3)-	-	-	-	9/8	P	-
GNATCATCHER, BLUE-GRAY	P	-9/3(5)-5	-	-8/21	B-8/14(2)-	AB	A	P	PB	P	PB
VEERY	-	9/5	-	-	B-9/4(2)	-	-9/11	P	-	-	PB
THRUSH, GRAY-CHEEKED	-	9/5(2)-29	-	-	-	-	9/19	P	-	-	-
SWAINSONS	-	9/10-18(12H)-24	-	-	9/16(3)-	-	9/19	P	-	P	-
HERMIT	-	-	-	-	AB	9/9-	-	-	-8/24	P	-
WOOD	P	B-9/5(5)-27	A	-8/6	AB	-9/28(2)	-9/19	P	AB	P	AB
ROBIN, AMERICAN	P	AB	A	A	AB	AB	R	A	AB	A	R
CATBIRD, GRAY	P	A	A	-9/10	AB	AB	A	P	AB	A	AB
THRASHER, BROWN	P	-8/13	P	-7/20(2)	B-9/25	-9/10	A	-9/9(9H)	PB	P	AB
VIREO, WHITE-EYED	-	-9/10(2)	P	-7/24	B-9/5	-	A	-9/11(3)	-9/19	8/23(2)	PB
SOLITARY	8/27-9/30(6)	9/24(2)-	A	-	AB	9/10-	9/10	7/3-16	AB	A	-
YELLOW-THROATED	8/24-9/30(7)	-9/5	P	-	B-9/19	-	9/2	-9/25	-	8/24(2)	PB
WARBLING	-	8/23-9/24	P	-	B-9/11	-	9/2-11(6)	-	-	-	PB

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	ADAMS	ALLEGHENY	ARMSTRONG	BEDFORD	BERKS	BLAIR	BUCKS	BUTLER	CAMBRIA	CENTRE	CHESTER
PHILADELPHIA	-	9/3-26	-	-	9/1-11(2)-21	-	9/4-10	-	-	9/11-15(4)	-
RED-EYED	A	-9/5(7)-24	P	-8/6	AB	-	A	-9/25	-9/30(3)	-	AB
WARBLER, BLUE-WINGED	A-9/30(14)	-9/4	P	-	B-9/23	-	-9/3	P	-	-9/5	PB
GOLDEN-WINGED	9/3-30(11)	-	-7/10	-	8/20	-8/2	-	-	-	-9/5	-
TENNESSEE	-	8/28(14H)-9/24	P	-	8/23-9/26	-	9/10-29	-	-	9/3(4)-25	-
NASHVILLE	-	8/28-9/10(3)-20	P	9/10	8/25-9/28	-	9/3-	9/8	-	-	-
PARULA, NORTHERN	-	9/10	-	-	AB	-9/1	-9/18	-	-	A	-
WARBLER, YELLOW	PB	-8/14	-8/20	-	B-7/31	-9/1	-9/3	P	-8/30	P	PB
CHESTNUT-SIDED	8/13-9/30(41)	8/28(5)-9/24	P	-	8/28(5)-9/24	-9/18(2)	9/2(3)-	-9/24	-9/19(2)	A	-
MAGNOLIA	A-9/30(17)	8/27-9/3(6)-26	-	9/5	8/14-9/29	8/20-9/17	8/13-9/10(10)-	-9/24	-9/30	A	-
CAPE MAY	-	8/24E-26	-	-	8/23-9/29	-	9/10-30	-	-	9/3-	-
YELLOW-THROATED BLUE	8/11-9/30(42)	9/3(2)-11	-	-	8/20-	-	9/2-24	9/9	-	-9/15(2)	-
YELLOW-RUMPED	-	-	-	7/23	8/28E(5)-9/18	-	9/24(2)-	-	9/18(2)-	A	-
BLACK-THROATED GREEN	8/15-9/30(87)	8/28-9/24(7)-	-9/25	9/10	AB	-9/18(2)	8/28-9/19(10)-	9/24	AB	A	-
BLACKBURNIAN	8/8-9/30(33)	8/14(2L)-9/3	P	-	8/20-9/25	-	8/28-	-9/22	-9/25	-	-
YELLOW-THROATED	PB	-	-	-	-	-	7/4	7/4	-	-	-
PINE	-	8/28(2)-9/24	P	-	7/16-9/25	-	-	8/18-9/27	-	A	-
PRAIRIE	-	-	P	-9/27(3)	B-8/30	-	-9/10	7/10(2)	-	-9/4	-
PALM	-	-	-	-	8/25-9/11	9/16	9/17	9/11(2)	9/19	9/21(9)-	-
BAY-BREASTED	8/28-9/30(9)	8/27-9/13(2L)-24	-	-	8/14-9/20	-	9/2-30	9/22	9/25	9/3-25(3)	-
BLACKPOLL	-	9/3(L)-24	9/24	-	8/20-9/25	-	9/10-19	-	-	9/14-	-
CERULEAN	-	P	P	-8/24	PB	-	7/3(4)	7/3(4)	-	-	-
BLACK-AND-WHITE	8/7-9/30(37)	8/28(4)-9/10	P	-	AB	-9/9	-9/19	7/3(2)	B-9/15	-9/25	8/8-9/8
REDSTART, AMERICAN	8/7-9/30(43)	-9/24	P	-	B-9/26	-9/20(2)	A	-7/3(5)-9/22	B-9/1(3)	P	8/8
WARBLER, WORM-EATING	9/3-30(7)	-	P	-7/2(4)-8/25	B-9/15	-9/20	7/31-9/20	-	-	-8/24	-
OVENBIRD	A	8/28-9/24	P	-8/25	B-9/17	-9/20	-9/19	-7/3(4)-9/17	PB-7/5(2L)	P	-
WATERTHRUSH, NORTHERN	-	-	-	8/6	-	-7/15	9/19	-	-	-	8/13(6)
LOUISIANA	9/1-17(2)	-	P	-9/23(4)	B-7/13(2)	-	-	-8/13L	B-7/29	-	-
WARBLER, KENTUCKY	A	P	P	-	B-8/27	-7/25	-	7/3(4)	-	-	-
CONNECTICUT	-	9/24	-	-	9/5-25	-	9/15-24(3)	-	-	9/3	-
MOURNING	-	-	-	-	8/23-9/1(2)-25	-	9/17	-	-	9/4-15	-
YELLOWTHROAT, COMMON	P	9/3(6)-30	-8/20	A-7/18(5)	AB-9/6(14)	-9/20(2)	A	P	B-9/23(6)	A	AB
WARBLER, HOODED	P	-9/24	P	-7/12	B-9/11	7/8	-	-9/17	B-9/19	P-AUG	-
WILSON'S	-	9/10-20	-	-	8/19-9/26	7/25-9/5	9/10	9/24	8/24(2)	9/4(5)-15	-
CANADA	8/25-9/30(19)	8/20	P	8/25	B-9/29	-9/1	8/20-	-	8/10-9/25	-9/5(2)	-
CHAT, YELLOW-BREASTED	-	-7/13(2)-23	-	-8/16	-	-	-9/24	P	-	-	-
TANAGER, SCARLET	PB	B-9/10(6)-30	A	-9/3	AB	-9/24	-9/20	-9/26(2)	B-9/15(2)	P	B-9/17
GROSBEAK, ROSE-BREASTED	-	B-7/16(3)-9/23	P	-9/27	AB	-9/24	A	-9/21	-9/8	A	9/25
BLUE	-	8/13(3H)-20	-	-	7/30-8/31	-	7/13+	-	-	-	-
BUNTING, INDIGO	PB	B-8/15(20H)-9/16	-8/14	-8/25	AB	-	A	-9/21	PB	-	AB
TOWHEE, RUFOUS-SIDED	AB	A-9/10(5)	A	R-7/10(3)	AB	AB	A	A	AB	A	AB
SPARROW, CHIPPING	AB	A-8/12(15)	A	A-7/24(7)	AB	AB	A	A-9/7(110)	AB	A	AB
FIELD	-	A-8/15(20)	-	A-7/23(5)	AB	AB	R	A	AB	A	R
VESPER	-	B-8/15(39H)-9/9	P	-	AB	-8/20	-	P	-	P	-
SAVANNAH	-	B-8/14(15H)-30	P	-9/29(2)	AB	-9/28	-	P	-	-	-
GRASSHOPPER	P	B-8/15(28H)-30	-8/14	-9/12	AB	-7/20	-	-	-	-	-
HENSLOW'S	-	8/14(6H)-20	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LINCOLN'S	-	-	-	-	-	-	9/20-	-	-	-	-
SWAMP	-	-	A	-	AB	AB	R	A	AB	A	-
WHITE-THROATED	-	-	-	-	9/18(2)-	-	9/30-	-	-	-	-
JUNCO, DARK-EYED	-	-	-	-	8/17E-	9/2-	-	-	-	-	-
BOBOLINK	P	-8/15(18H)	-	-	PB	-	-9/19	-9/17	-	-	-
BLACKBIRD, RED-WINGED	A	AB-8/15(80)	A	-9/23(6)	AB	AB	A	A	AB	P	AB
MEADOWLARK, EASTERN	R	B-8/13(30H)-9/30	-9/24(7)	-	AB	AB	-	A	AB	P	-
GRACKLE, COMMON	A	AB-8/28(200)	-	-	AB	AB	A	A-9/11(150)	AB	P	R
COWBIRD, BROWN-HEADED	P	A	A	-	AB	AB	A	A	AB	P	R
ORIOLE, ORCHARD	-	-	-	-	B-7/16(2)	-6/20	-7/30	-	-	-	PB

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	ADAMS	ALLEGHENY	ARMSTRONG	BEDFORD	BERKS	BLAIR	BUCKS	BUTLER	CAMBRIA	CENTRE	CHESTER
NORTHERN FINCH, PURPLE	PB	B-8/13(7)	P	-7/12	B-9/4	-8/10	-9/13	P	-8/8(7) 7/29(1L)	P	PB
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	CLARION	CLINTON	CRAWFORD	CUMBERLAND	DAUPHIN	DELAWARE	ELK	ERIE	FRANKLIN	GREENE	HUNTINGDON
LOON, COMMON	-	-	8/28	-	-	7/31E*	-	9/3(3)-	-	-	9/29-
GREBE, PIED-BILLED	-	-	7/17-9/11(39)-27	8/28	-	-	9/18(3)	8/13-	-	-	9/11(3)-
CORMORANT, DOUBLE-CRESTED	-	-	-	A	A	A-7/31(14)	-	9/4(8)-	-	-	AUG-9/24(2)
HERON, GREAT BLUE	A-7/21(3)	A	-	A	R	A	AB	A	R	A	R
EGRET, GREAT	-	-	8/14-27(7)-9/25	A	AB	A-8/6(10)	-	9/14	8/7(31)-9/5	-	9/16
HERON, LITTLE BLUE	-	-	-	A	-	8/20-9/5*	-	-	-	-	-
GREEN	A	8/15	7/2-8/12(4)-9/25	-9/13	B-9/17	A-8/6(6)	PB	-SEP	PB	-	B-9/15(3)
NIGHT-HERON, BLACK-CROWNED	-	-	-	-9/16	B-9/23	R-9/5(6)	-	7/12(2)	-	-	-
SWAN, MUTE	-	-	9/4-25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GOOSE, CANADA	R-9/25(75)	AB	R-9/25(11500)	R	R	R	AB	R	R	-7/26(20)	R
DUCK, WOOD	-	8/22(4)	8/25-9/25(5)	A	AB	A-9/30(275+)	AB-9/18(3)	A	AB	-	-9/18
TEAL, GREEN-WINGED	-	-	7/8-9/6(10)-25	8/24(2)-	9/23-	9/5-19(30)-	-	8/29(6)-	-	-	9/11
DUCK, AMERICAN BLACK	R	AB	R	9/25-	R	A	9/18	8/29(2)-	-	-	-
MALLARD	R	R	R-9/17(1200)	R	R	R	AB	A	R	-	R
PINTAIL, NORTHERN	-	-	8/21-9/11(3)-25	9/2-	-	-	-	8/29(2)-	-	-	-
TEAL, BLUE-WINGED	-	-	7/3-9/11(2)	8/24(2)-	-	9/5(15)-	-	8/14-9/28(150)-	-	-	-
SHOVELER, NORTHERN	-	-	8/25-9/6(6)	-	-	9/19-	-	9/24-28(14)-	-	-	-
WIGEON, AMERICAN	-	-	8/25-9/6	9/20(6)-	9/23-	-	-	8/29(10)-	-	-	-
MERGANSER, HOODED	-	-	7/17(6)-23	AB	AB	-	B-7/3(9)-9/18	P	-	-	-
COMMON	-	AB	-	-	7/23-	-	AB(2)	-	-	-	-
VULTURE, BLACK	-	-	-	A	A-9/10(6)	A	-	7/4-	-	-	R
TURKEY	A	AB	7/23-9/25	A	R	R	AB	P	A	7/30(7)	P
OSPREY	9/10-30	-	-	A	9/3(2)-	9/5-15(6)-	9/11	9/28	-	-	JUL-
EAGLE, BALD	7/19-9/24	-	R(4)	-	AB	9/1-17(2)*	-	7/4-8/4	9/5	-	AUG-9/10
HARRIER, NORTHERN	R-7/12(3*)	8/24	-	8/7-	A(2)	9/5-	-	P	R	-	A
HAWK, SHARP-SHINNED	R	8/25	-	R	AB-9/18(20)	8/27-9/18(20)-	R	P	R	R	R-9/29(59)
COOPER'S	R	AB	7/3	R	AB-9/24(3)	AB(3)	R	P	R	R	R
GOSHAWK, NORTHERN	-	AB	-	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HAWK, RED-SHOULDERED	AB-7/10(3*)	AB	-	A	AB	-	AB	-	-	-	R
BROAD-WINGED	B-7/7(2)	AB	-	A	AB-9/11(163)	8/26-9/18(746)-	B-9/18	P	-	-	AB-9/18(224)
RED-TAILED	R-8/12(5)	AB	R	R	R-9/5(11)	R-9/18(4)	R	A	R	R	R
KESTREL, AMERICAN	R-7/31(5)	AB	-	A	R-9/10(6)	R-9/15(6)	B-9/11	A	R	-	R
MERLIN	-	-	9/6-22	-	-	9/9-19	-	9/3-23	9/5	-	9/18-
FALCON, PEREGRINE	-	-	-	-	9/24	R	-	7/13-9/28	-	-	9/1-18(3)-
BOBWHITE, NORTHERN	-	-	-	R	R	-	R	-	R	-	-
RAIL, VIRGINIA	-	-	7/3-9/25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SORA	-	AB	9/18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/3
MOORHEN, COMMON	-	-	9/9-10(12)-25	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-
POUPEL, BLACK-BELLIED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/27(2)	-	-	-
AMERICAN GOLDEN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9/3-	-	-	-
SEMPALMATED	-	-	-	-	-	9/18*	-	8/11(2)	8/7	-	-
KILLDEER	AB-9/10(4)	AB	7/17-9/6(15)-25	A	AB	R-9/15(15)	9/11*	8/11(2)	A	-8/31(38)	-
YELLOWLEGS, GREATER	-	-	7/31-9/25(5)	8/10-22(2)-	-	8/6-20(15)-	-	7/27(5)	9/5(2)	-	-
LESSER	-	-	7/11-9/25	8/9-22(20)-	-	7/31-9/4(4)-	9/18(2)-21	8/11(5)	8/7(2)	-	-
SANDPIPER, SOLITARY	9/4(2)	-	7/11-31	7/22-8/22(5)-	-	9/19	9/11(6)-21	8/13	8/7-9/5(2)	-	9/13
SPOTTED	-	AB	7/17-31	7/14-9/18	B-SEP	A	PB	-SEP	7/23	-	AB
UPLAND	-	-	-	7/7-11(5)-8/8	-	7/15(3)*	-	-	-	-	-
SANDLERLING	-	-	-	-	-	-	9/18-21*	7/27(6)-	-	-	-
SANDPIPER, SEMIPALMATED	-	-	-	8/9-28(8)-9/8	-	7/31-8/20(300+)-9/5	-	8/11(2)-9/28	8/7(7)	-	-
LEAST	-	-	7/5(2)	8/10-9/8(15)-	-	7/24-8/20(100+)-9/19	7/4-SEP	9/5	-	-	-
WHITE-RUMPED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9/27	-	-	-

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	CLARION	CLINTON	CRAWFORD	CUMBERLAND	DAUPHIN	DELAWARE	ELK	ERIE	FRANKLIN	GREENE	HUNTINGDON
BAIRD'S PECTORAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8/16(2)-9/10	-	-	-
DUNLIN	-	-	-	8/9-22(10)-	-	8/6(2)	-	AUG-9/28(8)	-	-	-
SANDPIPER, STILT	-	-	-	8/20-22	-	-	-	8/13	-	-	-
DOWITCHER, SHORT-BILLED	-	-	7/11-8/21(2)-9/25	8/19-23	-	-	-	8/11(2)-9/3	-	-	-
SNIFE, COMMON	-	-	8/21(4)	9/25	-	-	9/18(2)	P	-	-	-
WOODCOCK, AMERICAN	PB	AB	-	-	PB	-	-	A	-	-	-
GULL, RING-BILLED	-	P	7/24-8/14(400)-9/25	A	A	A	-	A	-	-	-
HERRING	-	-	8/14-9/25(300)	A	P	A	-	A	-	-	-
GREAT BLACK-BACKED TERN, CASPIAN	-	-	8/14-27(3)-9/4	-	P	A	-	A	-	-	-
COMMON	-	-	-	-	-	8/28-9/4(6)	-	7/27(3)-9/28	-	-	-
FORSTER'S	-	-	7/8-17(2)	-	-	7/24-31(32)-	-	7/27(25)-SEP	-	-	-
BLACK	-	-	7/11	8/18	8/15(50±)	AUG(2)	-	7/27	-	-	-
CUCKOO, BLACK-BILLED	PB	B-SEP	-	-	B-SEP	-9/10	B-AUG	9/5	-9/13	9/23	B-8/28
YELLOW-BILLED	PB	B-SEP	-	-9/5(2)	B-SEP	7/9/19	PB	P	-	-	B-7/24
OWL, BARN	-	-	-	R	R	R	-	R	-	-	-
BARRED	R	R	7/18-9/16	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
NIGHTHAWK, COMMON	-	P	8/9	-	B-AUG	8/25-9/18(7)	B-8/20	-SEP	-9/13(3)	-	PB
WHIP-POOR-WILL	PB	PB	-	-	B-7/14(6)-AUG	-	-	-	-	-	8/11
SWIFT, CHIMNEY	PB	AB	-	A	B-SEP	A	PB	A	9/21(30+)	-	AB
HUMMINGBIRD, RUBY-THROATED	B-9/10(4)	8/19	-	-9/11	B-SEP	-9/19(3)	B-9/12	-9/13	-	-	B-9/11
WOODPECKER, RED-HEADED	-	-	-	R	R	-	PB	A	R	-	R
WOODPECKER, YELLOW-BELLIED	9/26	AB	7/2	-	-	-	PB	9/26(3)-	-	-	-
FLICKER, NORTHERN	R-9/10(4)	AB*	-	R	AB	R-9/6(10)	PB	A	R	R	R
FLYCATCHER, OLIVE-SIDED	-	-	-	9/18	9/3(2)	-	-	-	-	-	9/4(2)
WOOD-PEWEE, EASTERN	B-8/28(3)	AB	-	-9/18	B-SEP	-8/6(4)-9/20	PB	A	-	-9/5	B-9/16
FLYCATCHER, YELLOW-BELLIED	-	-	-	-	-	-	9/11(2)	9/5	-	8/15-9/3	-
ACADIAN	B-7/23(4)	AB	-	7/4(3)	B-AUG	-7/7(3)-9/8	-	-	-	-	B-8/16
ALDER	-	PB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WILLOW	-	B-SEP	-	-7/28	B-AUG	-7/9(6)-8/20	-	-	-	-	-
LEAST	9/2	B-SEP	9/13	9/13	7/22	9/6	B-9/18(2)	P	-	9/6	-
PHOEBE, EASTERN	AB-9/25(3)	8/14	-	A	AB	A-9/30(35+)	PB	A	-	-	AB
FLYCATCHER, GREAT CRESTED	B-7/29	B-SEP	-	-9/10	B-SEP	-9/15	PB	A	-	-	B-9/7
KINGBIRD, EASTERN	B-7/26(8)-9/10	B-SEP	-	-8/25	B-SEP	-8/20(2)	PB	-9/4	-	8/7	B-9/6
LARK, HORNED	R	AB	9/25(6)	A	AB	-	R	P	R	-	-
MARTIN, PURPLE	PB	B-SEP	-	-8/25(2)	-	7/13(215)*	-	-9/18(2)	-	-7/27(65)-8/10	B-8/7
SWALLOW, TREE	B-7/29	B-SEP	7/9(2500)	-8/11(10)	AB	A-8/20(200)	P	A	-	-	PB
NORTHERN ROUGH-WINGED	PB	B-AUG	-	-	B-SEP	7/9-9/5(25)	P	P	-	-	PB
BANK	-	B-AUG	-	-	B-AUG	7/24-8/6(10)	P	-SEP	-	-	PB
CLIFF	PB	B-SEP	7/17(35)	8/1-31(5)	B-AUG	-	P	-9/3	-	-	PB
BARN	B-8/23	B-SEP	-	-9/8(4)	AB	A	P	-SEP	-	-8/11(59)-9/10	B-9/4(50)
CROW, FISH	-	AB	-	R	R	A	-	R	R	-	-
RAVEN, COMMON	-	R	-	R	R	-	R	-	R	-	R
CHICKADEE, BLACK-CAPPED	R-9/10(27)	R	R	R	R	-	R	R	R	-	R
CAROLINA	-	-	-	R	R	R	-	R	R	R	-
NUTHATCH, RED-BREASTED	B-7/23	-	-	-	AB	-	8/3-9/2	9/24-	-	-	R
CREEPER, BROWN	R	AB	-	-	R	-	-	P	R	-	R
WREN, HOUSE	B-7/4(2*)	AB	-	A	AB	A	P*	-	R	-	R
WINTER	PB	AB	-	-	-	-	PB	9/18(2)-	-	-	B-9/11
MARSH	-	-	7/3(2)-31	-	-	A-9/4(5)	-	P	-	-	R
KINGLET, GOLDEN-CROWNED	-	AB	-	-	-	-	-	9/29(6)-	-	-	-
RUBY-CROWNED	9/10(2)	-	-	-	9/24-	-	-	9/18(5)-	-	-	-
GNATCATCHER, BLUE-GRAY	B-7/29	8/13(6)-14	7/2(2)	-8/19	B-9/17	-9/30	P	8/21(3)	-	-	PB
VEEY	B-7/7(4)-10	B-SEP	-	-	B-SEP	A	A	-9/18	-	-	PB
THRUSH, GRAY-CHEEKED	9/5-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	9/10-29	-	-	-
SWAINSONS	9/18	-	9/18	-	-	-	-	9/3-	-	-	-

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	CLARION	CLINTON	CRAWFORD	CUMBERLAND	DAUPHIN	DELAWARE	ELK	ERIE	FRANKLIN	GREENE	HUNTINGDON
HERMIT	AB	AB	-	-	AB	-	A	9/18--	-	-	R
WOOD	B-9/3	B-SEP	-	-9/7	B-9/15	A	A	P	-	9/23	B-9/16
ROBIN, AMERICAN	R-7/24(17)	AB	-	A	AB	R	R	A	R	R	R
CATBIRD, GRAY	AB-9/4(22)	AB	-	A	AB	A-8/24(25+)	A	A	-	9/24	AB
THRASHER, BROWN	B-9/10(3)	-	-	A	B-9/17	A	P	A	-	9/23	B-9/3
VIREO, WHITE-EYED	-	-	7/8	-9/7	B-9/18	A	-	9/15(2)	-	9/15	B-9/6
SOLITARY	AB-9/30(6)	8/13	-	A	AB	-	-9/19	A	-	-	AB
YELLOW-THROATED	-	-	-	-9/17	B-8/27	-	-	-	-	9/25	B-9/3
WARBLER	-	B-SEP	-	-	B-SEP	-9/5	-	A	-	-	PB
PHILADELPHIA	9/5*	-	-	9/17	-	9/18-20*	-	9/5(2)-29	-	-	9/19
RED-EYED	AB-7/7(4)	8/13-9/5	-	A	AB	A-8/24(5)	-9/19	A	-	-	B-9/5
WARBLER, BLUE-WINGED	B-7/24	8/13	-	A	B-SEP	-8/24(2)	-	P	-	-	PB
GOLDEN-WINGED	7/24	B-AUG	-	-	B-SEP	9/30L*	-JUL	9/17	8/12	-	PB
TENNESSEE	9/25*	8/13	-	-	-	9/6-8(3)-19	-	8/28(10)-SEP	-	9/4(2)	9/11-25
NASHVILLE	-	-	-	9/17	-	9/16-29	-	SEP-	-	-	9/11
PARULA, NORTHERN	-	8/14	-	-9/10	B-9/16	-9/24	-	9/18-24	-	-	B-9/11
WARBLER, YELLOW	PB	8/13(2)	-	A	AB	-9/5	-9/18*	-SEP	-	-	B-8/7
CHESTNUT-SIDED	B-7/7(5)-31	8/13(5)-9/5	-	9/10	B-9/18	-9/19(2)	P	-9/18	8/12	9/4-12	B-9/11
MAGNOLIA	B-9/10(3)-25	8/13	7/2	9/5-	9/14-	9/2-20(2)	P	8/29-9/30	-	9/27	SEP
CAPE MAY	9/24-27(4)	-	-	9/5-	9/17	8/24-9/15	P	8/28(2)-9/30	-	-	9/4-11
BLACK-THROATED BLUE	B-9/18(2)	8/13	-	-9/5	9/9-17	9/6-17	P	9/3-30(2)	-	-	B-9/16(8)
YELLOW-RUMPED	9/30(6)	AB	-	A	SEP-	9/23-	P	7/3-	-	-	9/11-
BLACK-THROATED GREEN	B-7/28(5)-9/21	AB	-	A	AB	9/2-6(6)-19	A	A	-	-	AB
BLACKBURNIAN	-7/29	8/13(2)-9/5	7/2	-	B-SEP	8/31-9/19	P	P	8/12(2)	-	B-9/5
YELLOW-THROATED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9/14	PB
PINE	-	AB	-	A	B-SEP	9/5-24	-	9/17(4)-29	-	-	AB
PRAIRIE	PB	-	-	-	B-9/18	-	-	-	-	8/27(2)	PB
PALM	-	-	-	-	9/17-24	9/15(3)-	9/21	P	-	-	-
BAY-BREASTED	-	9/5	-	9/5(3)	9/17	-	-	SEP-9/29	-	-	-
BLACKPOLL	-	-	-	9/11	9/12-24	9/6-17	-	9/3-29	-	9/10	-
CERULEAN	-	-	-	-	PB	P	-	-	-	-	PB
BLACK-AND-WHITE	B-7/29	8/13(6)-14	7/2	-9/18	B-SEP	8/24-9/2(2)-20	PB	AUG-9/29	8/12(2)	-	B-9/4
REDSTART, AMERICAN	B-9/18	8/13(4)-16	-	-9/23	B-SEP	A-9/6(5)	PB	-9/29	8/12(3)	-	B-8/28
WARBLER, WORM-EATING	-	8/13	7/2	-7/12	B-AUG	8/24	-	-	-	-	PB
OVENBIRD	B-9/25	8/13	-	-9/18(2)	B-SEP	P	B-9/18	A	-	-	B-9/5(7)-25
WATERTHRUSH, NORTHERN	-	B-SEP	-	-	7/30	9/5-8	-	-	-	-	B-8/18(4)
LOUISIANA	-	B-AUG	-	-	B-AUG	-8/6	PB	-	-	8/5	PB
WARBLER, KENTUCKY	-	-	-	-	B-SEP	P	-	-	-	-	B-9/11
CONNECTICUT	-	-	-	-	9/14	-	-	9/30	-	-	-
MOURNING	9/10-18	7/27-8/13	-	-	9/11	-	B-9/11	-	-	-	-
YELLOWTHROAT, COMMON	AB-9/4(12)	AB	-	A	B-9/17	A-9/6(6)	B-9/21	A	-	9/27	AB
WARBLER, HOODED	B-7/7(4)-9/24	AB	-	-7/4	B-SEP	P	-	-SEP	-	-	B-9/16
WILSON'S	9/3	-	-	9/10	9/2	9/6-20	-	9/8(2)	-	-	-
CANADA	9/10(3)	B-SEP	-	9/5	9/5-24	8/24-9/17(2)	-	9/18	-	-	PB
CHAT, YELLOW-BREASTED	7/7	AB	-	-9/18(5)	B-9/25	A	-	-	-	-	B-8/21
TANAGER, SCARLET	B-7/7(5)-9/21	AB	-	-	B-SEP	9/8(4)-24	PB	P	-	9/24	B-9/23
GROSBEAK, ROSE-BREASTED	B-7/10(3)-9/10	8/19	-	-	B-SEP	-	PB	-9/30	-	-8/16(6)-9/26	B-9/16(3)
BLUE	-	-	-	-	7/16-24	-	-	-	-	-	-
BUNTING, INDIGO	B-9/10	B-SEP	-	A	B-9/24	A	B-SEP	P	-	-	B-9/7
TOWHEE, RUFOUS-SIDED	AB-7/24(10)	AB	-	A	AB	A	AB	A	-	-	AB
SPARROW, CHIPPING	B-7/23(2)	AB	-	A	AB	A	AB	A	-	-	AB
FIELD	B-7/7(4)-9/24	AB	-	A	AB	R	AB	A	-	-	R
VESPER	B-7/18	AB	-	A	AB	-	AB	P	-	-	PB
SAVANNAH	B-7/18(10+)-29	AB	-	A	AB	9/15-	PB	A	-	-	PB
GRASSHOPPER	B-7/29(7)-31	B-AUG	-	-8/24	B-SEP	-	-	-	-	-	PB
HENSLOW'S	B-7/20(8)-31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LINCOLN'S	9/25*	-	9/18	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-

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	CLARION	CLINTON	CRAWFORD	CUMBERLAND	DAUPHIN	DELAWARE	ELK	ERIE	FRANKLIN	GREENE	HUNTINGDON
SWAMP	B-9/5(2)	8/15	-	-	AB	R	PB	A	R	-	-
WHITE-THROATED JUNCO, DARK-EYED	9/5-24 AB	-	-	9/30(2)- 9/30-	-	-	P-SEP R	9/30(2)- P	-	-	-
BOBOLINK	B-7/31(100+)	B-AUG	8/21(3)	-	B-AUG	7/24-31(15)-9/24	PB	--SEP	-	-	R
BLACKBIRD, RED-WINGED	AB-9/10(11)	AB	9/25(6000)	A	AB	A	PB	A	-	-	-
MEADOWLARK, EASTERN	B-7/26(20+)-31	AB	9/17(6)	A	AB	A	PB	P	A	-	B-9/3
GRACKLE, COMMON	PB	AB	-	A	AB-9/17(200±)	A	PB	A	-	-	B-9/6
COMBIRD, BROWN-HEADED	B-9/10(10)	AB	-	A	AB	A	PB	A	R	-	R
ORIOLE, ORCHARD	-	B-JUL	-	-7/12(2)	B-AUG	-9/5	PB	9/17*	-	7/16	PB
NORTHERN FINCH, PURPLE	B-7/29	B-AUG	-	-9/23	B-SEP	-	PB	P	-	-	PB
	R	R	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	-
<hr/>											
INDIANA	LANCASTER	LAWRENCE	LEBANON	LUZERNE	LYCOMING	MERCER	MIFFLIN	MONTGOMERY	MONTOUR	PERRY	
LOON, COMMON	9/25-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/25	8/10	
GREBE, PIED-BILLED	7/17-9/30(27)-	AB-7/31(13)	-	9/25(2)-	-	-	-	-	8/18	8/23-9/17	
CORMORANT, DOUBLE-CRESTED	9/27(3)	-	-	-	-	7/2(3)-9/11	-	9/1-11(24)	8/15(2)-9/27	A	
HERON, GREAT BLUE	A-9/20(6)	AB	A	A	8/12-9/24	AB	A	A-8/20(8)	7/2(2)-9/24	A	
EGRET, GREAT	A	-	P	7/18-8/10(17)-	-	-	8/10-9/1(7)*	7/31(10)-8/2	8/1-18	A	
HERON, LITTLE BLUE	7/15-8/2(3)-13	-	-	8/5-14(2)-15	-	-	-	7/18	-	-	
GREEN	9/6(6)-13	AB	AB	-9/17	B-8/12	B-8/15	A	PB(5)	PB	A	
NIGHT-HERON, BLACK-CROWNED	7/21	AB	-	8/10(7)-14	R	R	R	7/12-8/24	7/1-9/3	-	
GOOSE, CANADA	R-9/17(58)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	AB-7/2(70)	R	
DUCK, WOOD	9/3(20)	AB	AB	AB-9/5(31)	-	AB-7/2(12)	R	B-9/10(30)	AB	A	
TEAL, GREEN-WINGED	8/11(2)-	AB	-	7/3E-	-	7/16(4)-8/14	-	9/4-8(40)-	9/7(6)	-	
DUCK, AMERICAN BLACK	AB	AB	-	P	-	-	-	9/23(15)-	-	-	
MALLARD	8/23(20)	R	R	R	R	AB	R	R	AB	R	
PINTAIL, NORTHERN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9/21	-	-	
TEAL, BLUE-WINGED	9/3(2)	8/7-	-	8/14(12)	-	-	-	9/8-12(5)	-	-	
SHOVELER, NORTHERN	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	9/8-9(5)	-	-	
WIGEON, AMERICAN	9/20(2)	8/3E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MERGANSER, COMMON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
VULTURE, BLACK	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	-	B-9/22(20)	8/12-20(3)	
TURKEY	A-9/20(4)	R	R	R	-	-	9/16(5)	R	R	A	
OSPREY	8/22-	AB	P	P	9/29	A	9/15	R	B-7/31	A	
EAGLE, BALD	-	-	-	-	-	8/5-9/9	-	7/18-	8/29-9/27	9/11(2)	
HARRIER, NORTHERN	8/2-	9/5-	P	P	-	8/19-9/1	-	7/5-9/6	-	-	
HAWK, SHARP-SHINNED	R	7/27-	AB	AB	R	7/11-9/5	-	A	-	-	
COOPER'S	R	A	AB	P	R	8/15-	A	A	-	R	
GOSHAWK, NORTHERN	-	-	AB	A	R	R	A	A	-	R	
HAWK, RED-SHOULDERED	9/11	R	-	AB	-	AB	-	R	-	R	
BROAD-WINGED	-9/19	B-9/17	R	A	-	-8/26	-	-9/19(7)	-	A	
RED-TAILED	R-9/27(5)	R	R	R	R	R	AB	R	R	R	
KESTREL, AMERICAN	R	R	AB	R	R	AB	R-9/5(3)	R	R	R	
MERLIN	-	9/8-11(2)	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
FALCON, PEREGRINE	-	7/17E-9/25	P	-	-	-	A(2)	-	-	-	
BOBWHITE, NORTHERN	7/15-9/24	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
RAIL, VIRGINIA	-	8/27-9/25	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	9/4	
SORA	-	9/18-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MOORHEN, COMMON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PLOVER, BLACK-BELLIED	7/29E-8/14(28)-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
AMERICAN GOLDEN	9/13-27(2)-	8/12	-	8/22	-	-	-	-	8/14-18(2)	-	
SEMPALMATED	7/24(2)-9/20	7/29-9/25	-	7/18(4)-9/9	-	-	-	9/8-11	8/18	-	

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	INDIANA	LANCASTER	LAWRENCE	LEBANON	LUZERNE	LYCOMING	MERCER	MIFFLIN	MONTGOMERY	MONTOUR	PERRY
KILLDEER	A-7/17(38)	AB	AB-8/14(100)	AB	A	-	PB	AB-9/15(12)	AB	B-9/24(30)	A
YELLOWLEGS, GREATER	9/17	7/30--	8/14-21(5)	-	7/16-8/14(7)-	-	7/11	-	9/23(3)	8/18	-
LESSER	7/14-21(7)-9/14	8/7-	9/10(2)	8/6(2)	7/12-8/14(7)-	-	7/2	-	7/17-9/23(9)	-	P
SANDPIPER, SOLITARY	7/17-8/30(2)	9/9	7/31-8/14(3)-9/5	-	7/8-8/24(5)-9/13	-	8/6	-	9/12-25(2)	8/25-9/5	P
SPOTTED UPLAND	-9/22	AB	P	-	A	9/11	B--7/12(7)	A-9/7(3)	A	PB	9/8
SANDERLING	-	-	B-7/10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SANDPIPER, SEMIPALMATED	8/23-29(3)	7/30-9/25	-	-	8/21	-	-	-	-	-	-
LEAST	7/14-21(9)-8/9	7/17(7)-8/22	-	8/6-26	7/1E-8/24(14)-9/17	-	-	-	7/17-9/14(12)	8/18(2)	-
WHITE-RUMPED	8/29(3)	7/30--	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/13-9/12(12)	8/18(2)	-
BAIRDS	-	8/5-19(4H)-9/18	-	-	-	-	-	-	9/8(2)	-	SEP
PECTORAL	7/21-8/2(7)-	7/30--	-	-	8/13-9/17(5)-	-	7/26(2)	-	9/23-25(3)	-	-
DUNLIN	-	9/30	-	-	9/28	-	-	-	-	-	-
SANDPIPER, STILT	-	7/4E-9/4(4)	-	-	-	-	9/9	-	-	8/18(3)	-
DOWITCHER, SHORT-BILLED	7/14-27(4)	7/17(7)-8/22	-	8/6	8/14-21	-	-	-	7/13(2)	8/14(12)-18	P
SNIPE, COMMON	9/16--	9/5--	8/21	-	7/3-9/16	-	-	-	-	-	-
WOODCOCK, AMERICAN	7/10(4)	AB	-	AB	A	-	-	9/4(3)	A	-	-
GULL, RING-BILLED	7/24(6)	A	-	A	7/7	-	A-8/15(98)	-	A	7/2(25)	A
HERRING	-	A	-	-	-	-	8/19-9/1	-	8/16-21	-	-
GREAT BLACK-BACKED	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TERN, CASPIAN	8/22-29(18)	7/2-8/22(14H)	-	-	-	-	8/15(2)	-	8/22	8/15-18(5)-29	-
COMMON	9/27(4)-30	7/15-8/17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8/15	-
FORSTER'S	7/14(2)	7/10--	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/26-9/4	-	-
BLACK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8/14(12)	8/14-18(16H)	8/28(50+)
CUCKOO, BLACK-BILLED	-	PB	-	P	P	-	B-8/16	7/8-15	7/10-9/25	-	-
YELLOW-BILLED	-	B-9/10	9/11	-9/24	P	-	B-8/19(3)	PB	-	B-8/23	A
OWL, BARN	R	R	-	R	R	-	R	-	-	-	R
BARRED	R	R	-	R	R	-	R	-	-	-	R
NIGHTHAWK, COMMON	8/27(7)-9/6	B-9/28(4)	B-9/2(28)	-	-9/9(75)	-	7/15-8/25(145)	B-9/18(6)	8/21-9/12	PB	9/3(13)
WHIP-POOR-WILL	-	PB	-	-	-	-	-	AB-8/12(3)	-	-	-
SWIFT, CHIMNEY	-9/29(2)	AB	AB-9/5(300+)	AB	P	-	PB	AB-9/15(50+)	-9/9	PB	A
HUMMINGBIRD, RUBY-THROATED	-9/21	B-9/25	B-9/20	PB	P	B-9/16	B-9/5	B-8/11(10)	-9/9	B-9/1	P
WOODPECKER, RED-HEADED	9/11	R	9/11	-	-	-	B-8/19(3)	8/11(2)	-	-	9/20
SAPSUCKER, YELLOW-BELLIED	9/24	9/24	9/11	9/24	9/16	-	-	-	-	-	-
FLICKER, NORTHERN	A	R	AB	AB	R	-	R	AB-7/8(4)	R	AB	R
FLYCATCHER, OLIVE-SIDED	8/27-9/24L	8/27-9/24L	8/27	8/27	-	-	-	-	-	-	9/4
WOOD-PEWEE, EASTERN	A-9/20(6)	B-9/24	B-9/11(2)	AB	P	B-8/27	B-8/15	AB-7/18(4)	PB	B-8/6	A
FLYCATCHER, YELLOW-BELLIED	-	-	9/5-10	9/5-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	9/6
ACADIAN	-8/26	PB	PB	-	P	-	B-7/10	7/6	B-7/2(9)	-	-
ALDER	P	-	-	-	P	-	7/27	-	-	-	-
WILLOW	P	B-AUG	-	-8/28	P	-	B-7/19(3)	-	PB	B-7/29	-
LEAST	P	AUG-9/16	B-9/11(2)	9/11	-9/2	-	8/19	-	-	-	-
PHOEBE EASTERN	A-9/6(15)	AB	AB	AB	A	B-8/25	AB	A-8/6(4)	PB	PB	A
FLYCATCHER, GREAT CRESTED	-8/31	B-9/24	B-9/11	PB	P	-	B-7/25	A-8/6(8)	B-9/9	B-7/9	A
KINGBIRD, EASTERN	-8/16(9)-9/10	PB	B-8/16(5)-9/1	PB	P	B-8/25	B-8/19(4)-26	A	B-8/24(30)	B-8/30	A
LARK, HORNED	A	R	AB	R	-	-	B-7/11(2)	7/8(4)	-	-	-
MARTIN, PURPLE	-	B-8/19	-	PB	-	-	B-8/6(6)-14	B-7/8(36)	PB	B-7/14	-
SWALLOW, TREE	A-8/9(9)	AB	PB	AB	P	-	PB	B-8/1(8)	PB	B-7/14	-
NORTHERN ROUGH-WINGED	7/5(9)-9	AB	-	AB	P	-	PB	B-8/1(8)	PB	-	-
BANK	-	AB	B-7/4(100+)-5	AB	P	-	B-7/11(2)	B-8/20(6)	7/10-12(20)	-	-
CLIFF	-9/29(3)	AB	B-8/26(6)	P	P	-	B-8/6(50+)	-	7/31(3)	-	-
BARN	-9/6(28)-10	AB	B-7/23(143)-9/8	AB	P	-	B-8/15(45)	B-8/10	B-9/30	PB	-
CROW, FISH	-	R	-	R	A	-	-	R	R	PB	R
RAVEN, COMMON	R	R	R	R	R	-	-	R	R	R	R
CHICKADEE, BLACK-CAPPED	R	R	R	R	R	-	-	R	R	R	R
CAROLINA	-	R	-	R	-	-	-	-	R	-	-
NUTHATCH, RED-BREASTED	A-8/25(3)	-	9/29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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	INDIANA	LANCASTER	LAWRENCE	LEBANON	LUZERNE	LYCOMING	MERCER	MIFFLIN	MONTGOMERY	MONTOUR	PERRY
CREEPER, BROWN	R	-	-	AB	R	-	-	7/5	-	-	R
WREN, HOUSE	-9/21	AB	B-9/29(2)	AB	A	-	B-9/9	B-8/11	PB	B-7/21	A
WINTER	-	-	-	9/24--	7/16	-	-	-	-	-	-
MARSH	-	9/18--	PB	-	-	-	7/27(5)	-	-	-	9/28--
KINGLET, GOLDEN-CROWNED	9/29	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RUBY-CROWNED	-	9/28--	P	9/24--	-	-	9/1	-	-	-	9/15(3)--
GNATCATCHER, BLUE-GRAY	-8/26(5)-9/14	B-9/3	B-9/8	B-8/27	-9/2(2)	B-8/31	B-8/15(3)	B-8/1	PB	B-8/13	-
VEERY	-	B-9/17	-	AB	-9/11(15)-22	-	B-9/9	-	PB	-	P
THRUSH, GRAY-CHEEKED	-	9/17-24	-	9/11-29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SWAINSON'S	9/27	9/17	9/11-29	9/24	9/11-22(14)	-	9/18	-	-	-	-
HERMIT	P	-	9/29	AB	A-9/23(150)	-	-	-	-	-	R
WOOD	A	B-9/17	PB	AB	A-9/23(100)	B-9/5	-	B-7/2(4)-23	PB	B-7/3	A
ROBIN, AMERICAN	A	AB	AB	AB	A	R	PB	AB	PB	PB	A
CATBIRD, GRAY	A-8/16(19)	AB	AB	AB	A	B-9/24	PB	AB	PB	PB	A
THRASHER, BROWN	-9/24	AB	B-8/16(3)-9/15	B-9/10	A	-	B-7/2	B-7/24(3)-8/2	PB	B-7/14	-
VIREO, WHITE-EYED	-9/24	PB	B-7/4	B-9/24	-	-	-	-	PB	-	P
SOLITARY	A-9/20(5)	9/15--	-	AB	A	-	8/15	-	9/2-10	-	P
YELLOW-THROATED	-9/21	B-8/27	-	PB	-9/10	-	B-8/14(2)	-	B-7/2(4)	-	P
WARBLING	-9/21	PB	9/11	PB	-9/2	-	B-7/2(4)-9/9	-	B-9/6	-	-
PHILADELPHIA	9/10(2)-20	9/3-17	9/29	9/5-17	9/2-4(2)-10	-	9/5	-	-	-	9/4
RED-EYED	-8/26(26)-9/20	B-9/17	B-9/16(2)	AB	-9/11	-	PB	B-8/6(10)-20	PB	PB	A
WARBLER, BLUE-WINGED	-8/31	B-8/22	B-8/13(3)-9/8	PB	P	-	B-8/19(6)-9/5	-	PB	-	P
GOLDEN-WINGED	-8/23	8/21-9/10L	-	-	P	-	-	B-8/21(2)	-	-	P
TENNESSEE	9/20(8)-27	9/10--	9/8	9/4-24	9/10	-	-	-	8/28-9/10	-	P
NASHVILLE	9/20(4)-27	9/5--	9/29	-	-9/2	-	8/15	-	9/2-5(2)	-	P
PARULA, NORTHERN	-	B-9/24	-	B-9/17	-9/11	-	-	-	9/19	-	P
WARBLER, YELLOW	-8/9(5)-16	B-AUG	-	PB	P	-	B-9/9	B-7/19(5)-8/10	PB	B-7/14	A
CHESTNUT-SIDED	-8/26(4)-9/10	B-9/17	B-8/13	B-9/24	-9/10	-	B-9/8	-	9/2(4)	-	P
MAGNOLIA	9/13(7)-24	8/27--	9/8(4)-29	B-9/24	-9/10	8/25-9/5	8/23(2)-9/5	-	8/28-9/2(4)	-	P
CAPE MAY	8/26-9/13(4)--	9/10--	9/4-17	9/4-17	9/10	-	9/5	-	9/3-10	-	P
BLACK-THROATED BLUE	-9/24	9/3-24	9/8	9/4--	P	-	9/7	B-8/30(4)	9/3(2)	-	P
YELLOW-RUMPED	8/31-9/27(18)--	9/24--	-	-	A	-	9/2	-	-	-	P
BLACK-THROATED GREEN	9/20(5)--	8/27--	9/8(3)-29	9/4--	-9/10	B-9/21	8/29-9/5(2)	B-8/25(3)-9/6	9/3--	-	A
BLACKBURNIAN	8/23(2)-9/20	9/3-24	9/29	9/4-24	P	-	8/15-9/5	-	9/3	-	A
YELLOW-THROATED	-	PB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PINE	-9/6(5)-27	B-9/24	9/11	8/28	-9/10	-	9/5	-	-	-	P
PRAIRIE	-9/20(2)	B-9/20	-	PB	-9/2	-	-	B-8/6(4)	-8/15	-	-
PALM	9/27(3)--	9/24--	-	-	-	-	-	-	9/2-25	-	-
BAY-BREASTED	9/3-20(4)-24	9/3-10	9/1-29	9/4-24	9/10(2)	-	9/5	-	9/4-11	-	P
BLACKPOLL	9/13(3)-27	9/10--	9/8	9/10(4)	9/10(4)	-	-	-	9/6	-	P
CERULEAN	-	PB	B-7/18(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P
BLACK-AND-WHITE	-9/11	B-9/24	B-9/16(2)	PB	-	-	8/14-9/5(2)	B-7/30(2)	8/28-9/2(6)	B-8/23	A
REDSTART, AMERICAN	-7/2(5)-9/17	AB	B-9/8	AB	-9/2	B-8/25	8/15-9/5	B-7/4(8)-8/4	8/14-9/2(4)	-	A
WARBLER, WORM-EATING	-7/9	B-9/10	-	B-9/4	P	-	-	B-8/4(4)-9/6	-8/30	-	-
OVENBIRD	-7/5(7)-9/20	B-9/16	B-9/29	AB	P	-	B-9/5(3)-14	B-8/4(6)-9/6	-9/15	B-7/3	A
WATER THRUSH, NORTHERN	-	9/6-20(2)-23	-	-	-9/2	-	-	7/29	8/28	-	-
LOUISIANA	-9/13	PB	-	PB	P	-	-	-	PB	-	P
WARBLER, KENTUCKY	-	PB	-	B-8/26	-	-	-	-	PB	-	P
CONNECTICUT	9/13	9/13(2H)	-	9/5	-	-	9/5	-	9/4	-	-
MOURNING	-	-	-	-	9/19	-	8/23	-	-	-	9/4
YELLOWTHROAT, COMMON	-9/20(12)-27	AB	B-8/16	AB	A	B-9/24	B-7/19(20)-9/27	B-8/10(8)-15	PB	PB	P
WARBLER, HOODED	8/23-9/27	-	B-8/27(3)-9/29	B-9/17	-9/2	-	B-9/5	B-7/30	-	-	A
WILSON'S	9/13-20(3)	9/3-10	9/11	9/24	-	-	-	-	9/3-17(2)	-	-
CANADA	-9/10	-	B-9/5	B-9/5	-	-	8/23	-	8/28-9/2(4)	9/15	P
CHAT, YELLOW-BREASTED	-8/16	B-9/30L	B-7/18	PB	P	-	8/16	B-8/10(4)	9/25	-	-
TANAGER, SCARLET	-7/2(6)-9/27	AB	B-9/29	AB	-9/10(4)	-	PB	B-8/4(6)	PB	B-7/3	A
GROSBEAK, ROSE-BREASTED	-8/30(8)-9/14	9/3-10	B-9/29	AB	A	B-8/25	B-8/16(8)-9/18	PB	9/3(4)	B-7/14(2)	A

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	INDIANA	LANCASTER	LAWRENCE	LEBANON	LUZERNE	LYCOMING	MERCER	MIFFLIN	MONTGOMERY	MONTOUR	PERRY
BLUE		B-7/18									
BUNTING, INDIGO	-7/5(7)-9/27	AB	B-9/29(2)	V-9/24	P		B-9/2	B-8/4(6)-15	PB	B-7/3	P
TOWHEE, RUFOUS-SIDED	A-8/30(9)	AB	AB	AB	A		AB	B-7/6(3)-8/1	PB	PB	A
SPARROW, CHIPPING	A-9/13(9)	SB	AB	AB	A		PB	AB-9/6(15)	PB	PB	A
FIELD	A-7/5(8)	SB	AB	AB	A	R	PB	AB-9/20(4)	PB	PB	-
VESPER	A-7/5(7)	B-AUG					B-8/19(3)				
SAVANNAH	A-7/5(16)	AB	AB	AB	P		B-8/16(15)				A
GRASSHOPPER	-7/5(17)	B-8/2(30H)	B-7/18(7)-30	PB			B-7/19(10)	9/1(2)			9/28
HENSLOW'S	-7/5(10)		B-7/18(12)-8/14				B-7/19(5)-8/19				
LINCOLN'S											P
SWAMP	A-8/9(3)	R	AB-7/30(2)	AB	A		B-7/27(2)			9/18	A
WHITE-THROATED		9/26--		9/12--	P	7/3					9/30(3)
JUNCO, DARK-EYED		9/10E--			R			8/15(5)			9/30(2)
BOBOLINK	-8/16(8)	B-9/13(25)	B-8/14(8)	B-8/26	P		B-8/16(30)-19	8/23-9/11(25)		B-7/14	-
BLACKBIRD, RED-WINGED	A-9/3(19)	R	AB	AB	A		AB	B-7/10(8)	PB	PB	A
MEADOWLARK, EASTERN	A-7/5(11)	R	AB	AB	A		B-8.6	B-7/22(15)	AB	PB	A-9/28(20)
GRACKLE, COMMON	A	R	AB	AB	A		PB	B-8/5(6)	AB	PB	A
COWBIRD, BROWN-HEADED	A	R	AB-9/29(50+)	AB	A		PB	AB	AB	PB	A
ORIOLE, ORCHARD		B-8/7		PB					PB		P
NORTHERN	-8/16	B-9/24	PB	PB	P		B-8/16(10)-19	PB	PB	B-7/9	P
FINCH, PURPLE	R		P		P		PB				-

	PHILADELPHIA	SCHUYLKILL	SOMERSET	SULLIVAN	TIOGA	VENANGO	WARREN	WESTMORELAND	WYOMING	YORK
LOON, COMMON						7/9				
GREBE, PIED-BILLED	9/18(3)		9/30	JUL				-7/31		
CORMORANT, DOUBLE-CRESTED	8/20-9/13(3)		9/12	9/8-		9/11-24	8/17(3)	8/30	9/29-	8/29-9/15(4)-30
HERON, GREAT BLUE	A-8/9(4)	P	8/14(3)-	A	AB	A	R	A	9/15-	A
EGRET, GREAT	-9/19(10)		8/14-29(5H)-9/28				9/1		7/24(4)-9/16	7/2-9/24
HERON, LITTLE BLUE	9/2(8)-4								8/14-9/30	8/14-9/30
GREEN	AB-8/6(6)	PB	A	PB	B-8/21	AB	PB	P	-9/23	AB
NIGHT-HERON, BLACK-CROWNED	AB-9/5(6)									B-9/26
SWAN, MUTE							R		A	A
GOOSE, CANADA	R-8/30(100)	P		AB	AB-9/2(6)	R	R	R	A	R
DUCK, WOOD	AB-9/5(50)		AB	AB-8/24(5)	AB	AB	R	8/30(12)	R	AB
TEAL, GREEN-WINGED	9/5(30)-							8/30(10)	9/2	8/20-9/30
DUCK, AMERICAN BLACK	A-7/1(4)									PB
MALLARD	R	P	AB	AB-8/25(7)	AB-9/27(10)	R	R	R	R	R
PINTAIL, NORTHERN	9/27(5)-									
TEAL, BLUE-WINGED	9/1-5(15)-									8/15-9/30
SHOVELER, NORTHERN	9/12-19(8)-									
WIGEON, AMERICAN										
MERGANSER, HOODED										
COMMON										
VULTURE, BLACK		R			AB		R	P		R-9/12(16)
TURKEY	AB-7/1(10)	R	AB	AB	AB-8/7(15)	A	R			R
OSPREY	8/19-9/19		A	9/24	AB	9/2-11	8/17(2)	A	A	R
EAGLE, BALD				8/21	AB	7/29-9/5	R		9/23	8/25-9/30
HARRIER, NORTHERN	9/13-24		A	8/21-9/10	8/5	9/3	7/2-9/24(3)			9/17-9/30
HAWK, SHARP-SHINNED	9/2-19	9/5	A	AB	R	R	7/21	R		8/14-9/30
COOPERS	7/11-9/16			AB	8/14-9/20	R	R	R	A	AB
GOSHAWK, NORTHERN				JUL			R			
HAWK, RED-SHOULDERED	9/18		9/9		9/3	AB	AB	R		AB
BROAD-WINGED	9/5		AB	PB		9/11	P	P		B-9/26*

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	PHILADELPHIA	SCHUYLKILL	SOMERSET	SULLIVAN	TOIGA	VENANGO	WARREN	WESTMORELAND	WYOMING	YORK
RED-TAILED KESTREL, AMERICAN MERLIN	R-9/15(21)	R-9/15	AB-8/25(4)	AB-8/25(4)	7/1-8/4	R	R	R	R	R
FALCON, PEREGRINE	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9/29-9/30-
BOBWHITE, NORTHERN RAIL, VIRGINIA	A-7/1(7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9/30-
SORA	-	-	-	-	PB	-	PB	9/2	9/2(2)	-
MOORHEN, COMMON PLOVER, BLACK-BELLIED	-	-	9/3	8/12N	-	-	-	-	9/2	-
AMERICAN GOLDEN SEMIPALMATED	9/12	-	9/3(5)	-	9/3-10	-	-	-	-	-
KILLDEER	9/13(2)	-	8/14(20±)	-	8/5(2)-9	-	-	-	-	7/14E-9/24
YELLOWLEGS, GREATER	8/6-20(15)-9/5	A	AUG	8/12	7/19-9/6	-	A	R-9/23(60)	A-9/15(22)	AB
LESSER SANDPIPER, SOLITARY	8/9-9/12(5)-9/19	-	8/27	-	7/26(2)-8/3	-	-	P	8/12-9/17	7/24-9/30
SPOTTED UPLAND SANDPIPER	8/5-6	-	8/27	-	7/10(3)-9/11	-	PB	8/29(3)	8/11-29	7/11-9/30
SANDERLING	8/20(300)-9/5	-	8/14	-	-8/10(2)	-	-	P	-8/24(2)	B-9/26
SANDPIPER, SEMIPALMATED LEAST	8/20(100)-9/5	-	8/27	-	7/10	-	-	-	-	-
BAIRDS	8/6-9/18(3)	-	8/21*	-	7/30-8/10	-	-	-	8/9(2)-12	7/14-9/18
PECTORAL SANDPIPER, STILT	-	-	9/15(4)	-	8/5-10	-	-	P	8/9-11	7/11-9/30
SNIBE, COMMON	-	-	AUG	9/9	-	-	-	-	-	7/24*
WOODCOCK, AMERICAN	-	-	8/2(2)	-	-	-	AB	A	-	-
GULL, RING-BILLED	A-9/13(125)	-	-	-	7/24	-	A	P	-	A
HERRING GREAT BLACK-BACKED	A-9/13(40)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A
TERN, CASPIAN	A-9/13(8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8/15-9/30
FORSTER'S	8/20(10)-9/19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/21-9/30
BLACK CUCKOO, BLACK-BILLED	8/26(2)	-	8/14(7)-17	-	-	-	-	8/14	8/14-29	8/6(9H)-30
YELLOW-BILLED OWL, BARN	9/19	-	-	JUL	7/1	-	PB	-	-	B-8/10
BARRED NIGHTHAWK, COMMON	7/18-8/19(52)-9/15	-	8/27(2)	-	-	-	-	9/17	-	B-9/24
SWIFT, CHIMNEY	AB-8/25(3000)	A	-9/10(5+)	-	7/1(3)	-	PB	8/26(50)	P	R
HUMMINGBIRD, RUBY-THROATED	B-9/19(3)	B-9/27	-8/29	PB	B-8/7(5)-9/11	-	PB	-9/4	-9/2	AB
WOODPECKER, RED-HEADED	-	-	R	-	-9/22	-	-	-8/26(4)-9/20	-	B-9/15
SAPSUCKER, YELLOW-BELLIED	-	-	-	AB	AB-8/19(4)	-	AB	P	A	R
FLICKER, NORTHERN	R	A-9/9(10)	A	AB	AB	-	R	R	R	9/28E(5)-
FLYCATCHER, OLIVE-SIDED	8/19	-	-	8/21	-	-	-	-	-	8/21-27
WOOD-PEWEE, EASTERN	PB	PB	-SEP	B-8/24(4)	B-8/6(2+)	-9/11	PB	-9/26	-8/25	B-9/25
FLYCATCHER, YELLOW-BELLIED	-	-	8/29	-	-	-8/27	PB	8/19-9/8(4)	8/28	9/16
ACADIAN ALDER	-	-	-	B-7/24(3)	-	-	PB	P	-	B-8/7
WILLOW LEAST	B-7/9(6)-8/20	-	-AUG	-	-7/30	-	PB	P	-	8/14
PHOEBE, EASTERN	B-9/19	AB	AB	PB	B-7/1	-	PB	-9/22	-	-9/15
FLYCATCHER, GREAT CRESTED	B-9/5	PB	AB	AB	AB-8/15(5)	-	AB	A	A	AB
KINGBIRD, EASTERN	B-8/6(4)-20	-	-SEP	PB	9/4-11	-8/28(3)	PB	-7/9	B-9/17	B-8/8
LARK, HORNED	-	-	A	-	-	-	P	P	-8/1	-
MARTIN, PURPLE	8/2-8(5)	PB	-	-	-	-	PB	-	-	-
SWALLOW, TREE	B-8/20(200)-9/19	PB	-SEP	B-8/11(20)	B-7/4	P	PB	P	-7/9(3)	B-AUG
NORTHERN ROUGH-WINGED BANK	B-9/5(25)	-	-	-	7/3	-8/30(5)	PB	7/17	-9/2(3)	AB
	8/9(12)	-	-	-	-	-8/6(40)	PB	P	-9/2	AB

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	PHILADELPHIA	SCHUYLKILL	SOMERSET	SULLIVAN	TIOGA	VENANGO	WARREN	WESTMORELAND	WYOMING	YORK
CLIFF BARN	B-8/20(25)-9/5 7/19(2)	PB	-	PB	B-7/3 B-7/3(50+)-8/17	-7/30(15) AB	PB PB	P P	-8/24(2) -9/2(15)	PB AB
CROW, FISH		PB	-						A	R
RAVEN, COMMON		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
CHICKADEE, BLACK-CAPPED		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	P
CAROLINA		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
NUTHATCH, RED-BREASTED										
CREEPER, BROWN										
WREN, HOUSE	B-7/12(10)-9/13 9/17-	PB	-	PB	B-7/10(6)-9/16 7/16-8/7	-7/17 AB	R A	R A	-9/2	B-9/24
WINTER	9/17-									
MARSH	B-9/4(5)-19									
KINGLET, GOLDEN-CROWNED	9/30		7/28			7/17(2)		P	R	
RUBY-CROWNED			9/28(3)					9/18-		9/5-
GNATCATCHER, BLUE-GRAY	B-8/14 8/7	PB	-			-9/11(3) -9/3	PB PB	-9/16 -9/2	-7/9(5)-8/28 -9/2(125)-24	B-9/3 B-9/22
VEERY				PB	B-8/6(2+)			9/18(2)-	9/23	
THRUSH, GRAY-CHEEKED	9/12-13						PB	8/27-	9/2-24(8)	8/28E-9/30
SWAINSONS			9/18(6+)							
HERMIT		P		AB	AB	-8/6(4)	PB	-9/19	A	B-9/25
WOOD	AB-7/2(8)	PB		AB	B-9/8	-8/6(2)	PB	-9/24		AB
ROBIN, AMERICAN	R-8/24(2000)	PB	R	AB	R		R	A		AB
CATBIRD, GRAY	AB-9/13(15)	PB	A	AB	B-9/7(6+)-27		PB	A		AB
THRASHER, BROWN	8/19				B-7/19(3)	-9/3	PB	A	-7/9	B-9/24
VIREO, WHITE-EYED	B-9/2(3)-19 9/19-30	9/11	-7/15(2)		8/16	-7/8		-9/27		B-9/14
SOLITARY					AB	A	AB	9/24(5)	A	9/25
YELLOW-THROATED			9/30(L)		B-8/17	-9/10	PB	-9/17	P	8/6-9/11
WARBLING	-7/9				B-7/4(2+)	-9/5	PB	-9/8	P	B-9/10
PHILADELPHIA	8/29-30(5)-9/3			9/8	9/12	9/5-10	PB	9/11-		
RED-EYED			-8/29		AB	-9/10(3)	AB	A-9/10(10)	-9/2(15)	
WARBLER, BLUE-WINGED	9/19(2)		9/10(4)		8/11(4)-9/15	-9/10	PB	A		B-9/17
GOLDEN-WINGED						-8/27	PB	-9/10		
TENNESSEE	9/19		9/28-30					8/26(2)-		9/3-21
NASHVILLE	9/3-19		9/18	PB	7/3(3)-9/19	-9/11		9/7-18(8)-	-8/3(2)	9/10-15
PARULA, NORTHERN	9/3-19					P		-9/22	-8/28	B-9/25
WARBLER, YELLOW			-JUL	AB	B-8/19(2)	-8/25	PB	-8/25	-8/3	B-7/30
CHESTNUT-SIDED	9/3-19	9/5	-AUG	PB	B-9/15	-9/10	AB	-9/25(7)-26	-9/2	8/21-9/18
MAGNOLIA	9/2-12(5)-24		A	PB	B-8/11(10+)-19	-9/2	AB	A-9/22(23)	-7/29(2)	8/27-9/25
CAPE MAY	9/17-18		9/28					8/31-		9/14-15
BLACK-THROATED BLUE	9/3-19	9/2		PB	B-8/6	-9/11	AB	-9/18(6)-28		8/6-9/19
YELLOW-RUMPED			9/25(2)	AB-8/30(8)	AB			9/17-	A	
BLACK-THROATED GREEN	9/12(5)-19		AB	B-8/30(7)	B-9/7(5+)-21	-9/10	AB	A	-9/15(2)	9/2-29
BLACKBURNIAN	9/19		SEP	PB	B-8/6(2+)	-9/18	PB	-9/18	-8/28	9/10-25
YELLOW-THROATED								P		B-7/9
PINE			9/18		B-9/11				-7/14	AB
PRAIRIE			8/13(3)					-7/17		B-9/14
PALM	9/13-30(5)-		9/18(2)					9/14-17(17)		7/24E*
BAY-BREASTED				9/10(2)		9/18-22		9/3-17(11)-22		9/15-30
BLACKPOLL	9/19					9/3-5		9/11-	PB*	9/24
CERULEAN						-8/3		-7/17		B-9/14
BLACK-AND-WHITE	8/19-9/3(12)-19	PB	AB	PB	B-8/11(4)	-8/7	PB	-9/23	-8/2	B-9/30
REDSTART, AMERICAN	9/3(10)-19		-9/25	PB	B-8/6(4+)	-9/4	PB	A-9/18(35)	-8/25(3)	B-9/30
WARBLER, WORM-EATING		PB						-8/1		B-9/14
OVENBIRD	9/3	PB	-SEP	B-7/6(6)	B-9/25	-9/18	PB	A	-9/2	B-9/25
WATERTHRUSH, NORTHERN	9/5-16		7/3				PB	7/27-		
LOUISIANA	7/4		-AUG				PB	-7/24		PB
WARBLER, KENTUCKY			-7/17			-7/16		-8/25(2)		
CONNECTICUT	9/11							9/9-29		
MOURNING					8/16	-7/17	PB	7/26-9/18		

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	PHILADELPHIA	SCHUYLKILL	SOMERSET	SULLIVAN	TOIGA	VENANGO	WARREN	WESTMORELAND	WYOMING	YORK
YELLOWTHROAT, COMMON	B-9/13(3)-19	PB	A	AB-8/24(17)	B-8/16(12)-9/23	A	AB	A	A	B-9/29
WARBLER, HOODED	-	-	-7/17(3)	-	9/7	-9/17	PB	A	-	-
WILSON'S	-	-	-	-	9/2-21(6)	9/3-4	-	8/25(3)-	-	9/12-26
CANADA	8/19(2)-9/3	-	-7/17(2)	PB	-	-7/17	PB	-9/18	-	9/3-5
CHAT, YELLOW-BREASTED	-	-	-7/3(6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	B-7/10(10)
TANAGER, SCARLET	B-9/28	PB	-8/29	PB	B-8/19(10+)-9/15	A	PB	-9/25	P	B-9/30
GROSBEEK, ROSE-BREASTED	B-9/30L	PB	A	PB	B-8/5(6)-9/8	A	PB	7/3(8)-9/26	-9/2	AB
BLUE	B-9/30L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	B-8/6(6)-9/17
BUNTING, INDIGO	-	-	-AUG	PB	B-9/7(6)-16	-9/10	PB	P	-7/29	B-9/30
TOWHEE, RUFOUS-SIDED	B-9/30L	PB	A	AB-8/24(8)	AB-7/3(8)	A	PB	R	P	AB
SPARROW, CHIPPING	B-8/6(2)	PB	A	AB	B-9/27(10)	A	PB	A	A	AB
FIELD	-	-	A	AB	B-8/31	A	PB	A	A	AB
VESPER	-	-	A	-	B-7/3	-9/5	-	P	-	-
SAVANNAH	9/24(12)	-	A	-	B-7/15	A	PB	P	-9/2(10)	AB
GRASSHOPPER	-	-	-JUL	-	-	-9/6	B-7/2	-	-	B-8/8
HENSLOW'S	-	-	-JUL	7/4(3)	-	-7/30	-	P	-7/9	-
LINCOLN'S	-	-	9/10E	-	-	-	-	9/10-24(4)-	-	-
SWAMP	-	-	A	-	-	-	PB	P	A	R
WHITE-THROATED	-	-	-	AB-8/24(8)	AB	A	-	P	-	-
JUNCO, DARK-EYED	9/30	-	R	AB-8/24(6)	PB	R	R	R	R	-
BOBOLINK	9/5(15)	-	-	-8/25(25)	PB	-8/29	-	P	-9/2(4)	-
BLACKBIRD, RED-WINGED	-	PB	A	PB	AB-9/15(2000)	A	PB	P	A	AB
MEADOWLARK, EASTERN	-	PB	A	PB	B-7/18	A	PB	P	A	AB
GRACKLE, COMMON	AB-8/10(2000)	PB	-JUL	AB	AB-9/11(10+)	A	PB	A	A	R
COWBIRD, BROWN-HEADED	-	PB	P	AB	B-8/2	-8/28	PB	P	A	R
ORIOLE, ORCHARD	8/6	-	-	-	-	7/24-30(3)	-	-	-	B-7/10
NORTHERN	B-9/5	PB	P	PB	B-8/9(8)	-8/7	PB	P	P	B-8/20
FINCH, PURPLE	-	-	-	R	R-7/12(3)	R	-	R	R	9/24

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