

# PENNSYLVANIA BIRDS



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# PENNSYLVANIA BIRDS

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Franklin C. Haas & Barbara M. Haas

Editors-in-chief

(717) 445-9609 FAX 445-8283 INTERNET: pabirds@redrose.net

## Department Editors

### Christmas Counts & Migration Count

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

### Site Guides

Rudy Keller  
71 Lutz Rd  
Boyertown, PA 19512  
610-845-7310

### Personality Profiles

Arlene Koch  
1375 Raubsville Rd.  
Easton, PA 18042  
610-253-6377

### Rare Bird Reports

Nick Pulcinella  
Apt 6 201 Elm Ave.  
Swarthmore, PA 19081  
610-543-8360

### Hawk Watch Reports

Frank Hohenleitner  
910 Larchmont Ave.  
Havertown, PA 19083  
610-853-2905

### Book Reviews

Gene Wilhelm  
147 Cemetery Rd.  
Slippery Rock, PA 16057  
412-794-2434

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COVER: *Western Kingbird* by *Randy Miller*

## from the Editors...

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### RISING COSTS — DECLINING SUBSCRIPTIONS

An ironic situation arose after the last issue was mailed. We received many positive comments, both verbal and written, about how it was absolutely the best issue ever. The irony is that we are at our lowest level of subscribers in a couple of years!

As you may have noticed, we have not diminished the total number of pages per year, in fact it seems to be increasing. Although mailing and printing costs have increased, we have not raised the subscription cost since 1992. It appears that we will have to in 1996 unless the number of subscribers increases substantially.

Therefore, if you would like to see the prices stay where they are, get a friend to subscribe. If each of our current subscribers recruited just one more new subscriber, we would double our subscription base and be able to keep costs down.

If you meet anyone whom you know is a past/present subscriber, ask if they have renewed.

Our goal is to someday have at least one page of COLOR. But for that to come to pass, we will probably need a corporate sponsor. Any takers, suggestions, etc.? We welcome your comments about the pending subscription price increase and will publish letters from both sides of the issue (if received).

### BIG YEAR?

It seems to be shaping up for a good winter. In previous years this has been when stalwart individuals decided to do a Big Year. It certainly helps to be able to tick off winter finches in January and February rather than just hoping for a finch invasion the coming winter. With the advent of the Internet it is relatively easy to track what is happening

around us and around the state. Whether it has been the choice of the year or the fact that there is better communication among birders when someone (or several) is doing a Big Year is not really clear. But if we had the time I venture to say that 1996 might be an excellent choice.

The Internet has informed us of the massive movement of chickadees, for example. Not only are we seeing Black-capped Chickadees at our feeders (virtually none last year), but Boreal Chickadees are moving up to the north of us. It's been several years since any took up residence in Pa. There are crossbills in Allegheny National Forest. Lots of excellent gull sightings to tease us into scoping the flocks. And, the Christmas Counts are yet to come to provide rarities to chase that might linger. A state-wide Big Year would probably entail driving over 30,000 miles, giving up sleep (if for no other reason than dreaming about whether the bird will still be there), lots of so-so meals while driving, a frequently-checked answering machine, and maybe even a hub for reporting sightings. These are but a few of the memories we have. Additionally, we recall that doing our Big Year in 1986 was the impetus for getting *Pa. Birds* started. You meet a lot of neat people, get to renew old acquaintances, and bird new areas. Veterans of the game all agree it was worth the expenditure in time and effort. Any takers? Try it, you'll like it.

When you receive this issue, the 1995 Christmas Bird Counts will be behind you and it will be a time to reflect on those days (and owling hours) and what birds were found (or not found) and the conditions of the day(s). Through the years (and we just did our twentieth consecutive SoLanCo count) we recall counting birds with only light jackets on to a few where we were sure there would be

frostbitten toes. Days of calm and days of white caps on the Susquehanna River. Searching through hundreds of Cedar Waxwings hoping (but not finding) that stray Bohemian. Finding shrikes...a Loggerhead on the SoLanCo and a Northern on the Glenolden. The get-togethers afterward, waiting for just the right moment to add Yellow-breasted Chat or Merlin or lament that the staked-out bird was missed.

Best wishes for a Happy and Healthy 1996. We look forward to starting Volume 10...hard to believe it's been that long.

P.S. Barb is continuing to improve following her rotator cuff surgery in November. Frank assumed the duties of making apple pies and turkey preparation, so all went well for the Holidays. ♣

*Barb & Frank Haas*  
Chief Editors

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# OFFICIAL LIST OF THE BIRDS OF PENNSYLVANIA

by Nick Pulcinella, Chairman, Pennsylvania Ornithological Records Committee

The Official List of the Birds of Pennsylvania was first published in 1990 (*Pa. Birds* 4:51). One of the responsibilities of the Pennsylvania Ornithological Records Committee (P.O.R.C.) is to review the status of all species on the state list and to publish an Official State List every five years. The committee has completed its assignment and the following list is the result of its work. The species included in the List are grouped into Classes I-III (see below).

## NEW AOU LIST

We have been expecting a new edition of the American Ornithologist's Union Checklist for the past year or so. Rumors currently are forecasting it to be published in February 1996. Since this is not firm, we decided to go ahead with our list and print any changes in order, names, splits, lumps, etc. in a future issue. The rumors of splits that we have heard will have an effect on the Pennsylvania list... Stay tuned.

## DEFINITIONS

### CLASSIFICATION OF RECORDS

Class I: An accepted species documented by identifiable specimen, diagnostic photograph, or diagnostic recording.

Class II: An accepted sight record documented independently by two or more observers.

Class III: An accepted sight record documented independently by one observer.

The records must meet Class I, II, or III criteria to be included on the Official List.

### STATUS DEFINITION

**Regular:** Species recorded 8, 9, or 10 of the last ten years.

**Casual:** Species recorded 4, 5, 6, or 7

of the last ten years.

**Accidental:** Species recorded 3 or fewer of the last ten years.

**Extirpated:** A previously regularly occurring species that has not been recorded in fifty years.

**Extinct:** Species which no longer exist.

Note: These definitions reflect the number of years in which the species has been recorded, not the number of occurrences within a year. Therefore, 100 occurrences in one year in the last ten years would still be classified as Accidental. Also, it only reflects accepted records. For a number of species, there were several reports without documentation (Swainson's Hawk, for example). Adequate documentation of these additional sightings would upgrade their classification.

### DOCUMENTATION

**Bold-faced/Underlined** species and any species not already on the list are classified as rarities, and sightings of these species therefore require a specimen, photograph, recording, or one or more written descriptions for consideration of acceptance by P.O.R.C.

The distribution of certain rarities varies widely according to geographical location within Pennsylvania. Therefore some species are exempt from the documentation requirement in certain areas and are noted in the list below. For example, Great Cormorant occurs annually along the Delaware River in *Bucks*, *Delaware*, and *Philadelphia* counties, but is extremely rare elsewhere in the state. For this reason, sightings of Great Cormorant in *Bucks*, *Delaware*, and *Philadelphia* counties do not need documentation in order to be verified but require documentation for acceptance when found outside these areas.

### NOMENCLATURE

The taxonomic treatment and species sequence follows the *Check-list*

*of North American Birds*, Sixth Edition, American Ornithologists' Union (1983) and its periodic supplements.

### THE PENNSYLVANIA LIST

This second edition of the Official List contains 378 species in Class I, II, and III, and 4 extirpated, and 2 extinct. The first edition included 358 species in Class I, II, and III, and 2 extirpated, and 2 extinct..

There are 24 additions, 2 deletions, and 2 reclassifications to the Official List since the publication of the first list in 1990. Of the 24 additions, 14 have been documented by photograph, 6 by written documentation, one by photograph and recording, one by specimen, and one by videotape. Two species originally accepted on written documentation have since had other records accepted through photographs. Two species have been deleted from the Official List since the first edition. The additions and deletions are given below, along with the reason for the change. The year in parenthesis indicates the original date of documentation if different from the date the species was added to the list.

Pacific Loon – Added in 1994 by photograph (1992).

Northern Fulmar – Added in 1991 by written description (1985)

Leach's Storm-Petrel – Added in 1993 by specimen (1933).

Brown Pelican – Added in 1993 by written description (1992). A photograph of the same record was submitted and accepted in 1995.

Anhinga – Added in 1993 by written description.

Roseate Spoonbill – Deleted in 1994; reported specimen could not be located.

Black-bellied Whistling-Duck – Added in 1993 by photograph.

Ross' Goose – First record added in 1991 by written description and the second record from the same year was a photograph.

Barrow's Goldeneye – Added in 1992 by photograph.

American Oystercatcher – Added in 1993 by photograph.

Black-tailed Godwit – Added in 1991 by written description (1979).

Mew Gull – Added in 1992 by photograph.

Black-legged Kittiwake – Added in 1991 by written description (1983) and photograph (1993).  
 Ross' Gull – Added in 1992 by videotape (1991).  
 Gull-billed Tern – Added in 1994 by written description.  
 Ancient Murrelet – Added in 1993 by photograph (1992).  
 Band-tailed Pigeon – Added in 1992 by written description.  
 Pacific-slope Flycatcher – Added in 1991 by photograph and sound recording (1990).  
 Vermilion Flycatcher – Added in 1991 by photograph.  
 Eurasian Jackdaw – Removed in 1994 based on questionable origin.  
 Bohemian Waxwing – Added in 1990 by written description, and photograph in 1993.  
 Lazuli Bunting – Added in 1990 by photograph (1975).  
 Lark Bunting – Added in 1991 by photograph (1980).  
 LeConte's Sparrow – Added in 1992 by photograph (1991).  
 Golden-crowned Sparrow – Added in 1993 by photograph (1952).  
 Hoary Redpoll – Added in 1994 by photograph.

#### CLASS I - 371 SPECIES

Red-throated Loon (*Gavia stellata*) Regular.  
Pacific Loon (*Gavia pacifica*) Accidental.  
 Common Loon (*Gavia immer*) Regular.  
 Pied-billed Grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps*) Regular.  
 Horned Grebe (*Podiceps auritus*) Regular.  
 Red-necked Grebe (*Podiceps grisegena*) Regular.  
Eared Grebe (*Podiceps nigricollis*) Regular.  
Black-capped Petrel (*Pterodroma hastata*) Accidental.  
Leach's Storm-Petrel (*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*) Accidental.  
Northern Gannet (*Morus bassanus*) Accidental.  
American White Pelican (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*) Casual.  
Brown Pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis*) Accidental.  
Great Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*) Regular. (Bucks, Delaware, Philadelphia exempt)  
 Double-crested Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax auritus*) Regular.  
Magnificent Frigatebird (*Fregata magnificens*) Accidental.  
 American Bittern (*Botaurus lentiginosus*) Regular.

Least Bittern (*Ixobrychus exilis*) Regular.  
 Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias*) Regular.  
 Great Egret (*Casmerodius albus*) Regular.  
 Snowy Egret (*Egretta thula*) Regular.  
 Little Blue Heron (*Egretta caerulea*) Regular.  
Tricolored Heron (*Egretta tricolor*) Regular.  
 Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*) Regular.  
 Green Heron (*Butorides striatus*) Regular.  
 Black-crowned Night Heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*) Regular.  
 Yellow-crowned Night Heron (*Nyctanassa violacea*) Regular.  
White Ibis (*Eudocimus albus*) Regular.  
Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*) Regular.  
Wood Stork (*Mycteria americana*) Accidental.  
Black-bellied Whistling-Duck (*Dendrocygna autumnalis*) Accidental.  
 Tundra Swan (*Cygnus columbianus*) Regular.  
 Mute Swan (*Cygnus olor*) Regular.  
 Greater White-fronted Goose (*Anser albifrons*) Regular.  
 Snow Goose (*Chen caerulescens*) Regular.  
Ross' Goose (*Chen rossii*) Casual.  
 Brant (*Branta bernicla*) Regular.  
 Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis*) Regular.  
 Wood Duck (*Aix sponsa*) Regular.  
 Green-winged Teal (*Anas crecca*) Regular.  
 American Black Duck (*Anas rubripes*) Regular.  
 Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*) Regular.  
 Northern Pintail (*Anas acuta*) Regular.  
 Blue-winged Teal (*Anas discors*) Regular.  
Cinnamon Teal (*Anas cyanoptera*) Accidental.  
 Northern Shoveler (*Anas clypeata*) Regular.  
 Gadwall (*Anas strepera*) Regular.  
Eurasian Wigeon (*Anas penelope*) Regular. (male only exempt in Erie and Lancaster).  
 American Wigeon (*Anas americana*) Regular.  
 Canvasback (*Aythya valisineria*) Regular.  
 Redhead (*Aythya americana*) Regular.  
 Ring-necked Duck (*Aythya collaris*) Regular.  
Tufted Duck (*Aythya fuligula*) Accidental.  
 Greater Scaup (*Aythya marila*) Regular.  
 Lesser Scaup (*Aythya affinis*) Regular.  
King Eider (*Somateria spectabilis*) Accidental.  
Harlequin Duck (*Histrionicus histrionicus*) Casual.  
 Oldsquaw (*Clangula hyemalis*) Regular.

Black Scoter (*Melanitta nigra*) Regular.  
 Surf Scoter (*Melanitta perspicillata*) Regular.  
 White-winged Scoter (*Melanitta fusca*) Regular.  
 Common Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*) Regular.  
Barrow's Goldeneye (*Bucephala islandica*) Accidental.  
 Bufflehead (*Bucephala albeola*) Regular.  
 Hooded Merganser (*Lophodytes cucullatus*) Regular.  
 Common Merganser (*Mergus merganser*) Regular.  
 Red-breasted Merganser (*Mergus serrator*) Regular.  
 Ruddy Duck (*Oxyura jamaicensis*) Regular.  
Masked Duck (*Oxyura dominica*) Accidental.  
 Black Vulture (*Coragypus atratus*) Regular.  
 Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura*) Regular.  
 Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*) Regular.  
American Swallow-tailed Kite (*Elanoides forficatus*) Accidental.  
 Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) Regular.  
 Northern Harrier (*Circus cyaneus*) Regular.  
 Sharp-shinned Hawk (*Accipiter striatus*) Regular.  
 Cooper's Hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*) Regular.  
 Northern Goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*) Regular.  
 Red-shouldered Hawk (*Buteo lineatus*) Regular.  
 Broad-winged Hawk (*Buteo platypterus*) Regular.  
Swainson's Hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*) Accidental. \*  
 Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*) Regular.  
 Rough-legged Hawk (*Buteo lagopus*) Regular.  
 Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) Regular.  
 American Kestrel (*Falco sparverius*) Regular.  
 Merlin (*Falco columbarius*) Regular.  
 Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) Regular.  
Gyrfalcon (*Falco rusticolus*) Accidental. \*  
 Ring-necked Pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*) Regular.  
 Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*) Regular.  
 Wild Turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*) Regular.  
 Northern Bobwhite (*Colinus virginianus*) Regular.  
Yellow Rail (*Coturnicops noveboracensis*) Accidental.

- Black Rail** (*Laterallus jamaicensis*)  
Accidental.
- Clapper Rail** (*Rallus longirostris*)  
Accidental.
- King Rail** (*Rallus elegans*) Accidental.  
Virginia Rail (*Rallus limicola*) Regular.  
Sora (*Porzana carolina*) Regular.
- Spotted Rail** (*Pardirallus maculatus*)  
Accidental.
- Purple Gallinule** (*Porphyryla martinica*) Accidental.
- Common Moorhen (*Gallinula chloropus*)  
Regular.
- American Coot (*Fulica americana*)  
Regular.
- Sandhill Crane** (*Grus canadensis*)  
Regular.
- Black-bellied Plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*) Regular.  
Lesser Golden-Plover (*Pluvialis dominica*) Regular.
- Snowy Plover** (*Charadrius alexandrinus*) Accidental.
- Wilson's Plover** (*Charadrius wilsonia*)  
Accidental.
- Semipalmated Plover (*Charadrius semipalmatus*) Regular.
- Piping Plover** (*Charadrius melodus*)  
Regular.
- Killdeer (*Charadrius vociferus*) Regular.
- American Oystercatcher** (*Haematopus palliatus*) Accidental.
- Black-necked Stilt** (*Himantopus mexicanus*) Casual.
- American Avocet** (*Recurvirostra americana*) Regular. (Exempt in Erie)
- Greater Yellowlegs (*Tringa melanoleuca*)  
Regular.
- Lesser Yellowlegs (*Tringa flavipes*)  
Regular.
- Solitary Sandpiper (*Tringa solitaria*)  
Regular.
- Willet** (*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*)  
Regular. (Exempt in Erie)
- Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*)  
Regular.
- Upland Sandpiper (*Bartramia longicauda*) Regular.
- Whimbrel** (*Numenius phaeopus*)  
Regular. (Exempt in Erie)
- Hudsonian Godwit** (*Limosa haemastica*) Regular.
- Marbled Godwit** (*Limosa fedoa*)  
Casual.
- Ruddy Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*)  
Regular.
- Red Knot** (*Calidris canutus*) Regular.  
(Exempt in Erie)
- Sanderling (*Calidris alba*) Regular.
- Semipalmated Sandpiper (*Calidris pusilla*) Regular.
- Western Sandpiper (*Calidris mauri*)  
Regular.
- Least Sandpiper (*Calidris minutilla*)  
Regular.
- White-rumped Sandpiper (*Calidris fuscicollis*) Regular.
- Baird's Sandpiper (*Calidris bairdii*)  
Regular.
- Pectoral Sandpiper (*Calidris melanotos*)  
Regular.
- Purple Sandpiper** (*Calidris maritima*)  
Regular. (Exempt in Erie)
- Dunlin (*Calidris alpina*) Regular.
- Stilt Sandpiper (*Calidris himantopus*)  
Regular.
- Buff-breasted Sandpiper: (*Tryngites subruficollis*) Regular. (Exempt in Erie)
- Ruff** (*Philomachus pugnax*) Accidental.
- Short-billed Dowitcher (*Limnodromus griseus*) Regular.
- Long-billed Dowitcher** (*Limnodromus scolopaceus*) Regular.
- Common Snipe (*Gallinago gallinago*)  
Regular.
- American Woodcock (*Scolopax minor*)  
Regular.
- Wilson's Phalarope (*Phalaropus tricolor*)  
Regular.
- Red-necked Phalarope** (*Phalaropus lobatus*) Casual.
- Red Phalarope** (*Phalaropus fulicaria*)  
Regular. (Exempt in Erie)
- Parasitic Jaeger** (*Stercorarius parasiticus*) Casual.
- Pomarine Jaeger** (*Stercorarius pomarinus*) Accidental.
- Laughing Gull** (*Larus atricilla*)  
Regular. (Exempt in Erie and the lower Delaware and Susquehanna rivers)
- Franklin's Gull** (*Larus pipixcan*)  
Regular. (Exempt in Erie)
- Little Gull** (*Larus minutus*) Regular.  
(Exempt in Erie)
- Common Black-headed Gull** (*Larus ridibundus*) Casual.
- Mew Gull** (*Larus canus*) Accidental.
- Bonaparte's Gull (*Larus philadelphia*)  
Regular.
- Ring-billed Gull (*Larus delawarensis*)  
Regular.
- Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus*) Regular.
- Thayer's Gull** (*Larus thayeri*) Regular.
- Iceland Gull (*Larus glaucoides*) Regular.
- Lesser Black-backed Gull (*Larus fuscus*)  
Regular.
- Glaucous Gull (*Larus hyperboreus*)  
Regular.
- Great Black-backed Gull (*Larus marinus*)  
Regular.
- Black-legged Kittiwake** (*Rissa tridactyla*) Accidental.
- Ross' Gull** (*Rhodostethia rosea*)  
Accidental.
- Sabine's Gull** (*Larus sabini*) Accidental.
- Caspian Tern (*Sterna caspia*) Regular.
- Royal Tern** (*Sterna maxima*)  
Accidental.
- Roseate Tern** (*Sterna dougallii*)  
Accidental.
- Common Tern (*Sterna hirundo*) Regular.
- Arctic Tern** (*Sterna paradisaea*)  
Accidental.
- Forster's Tern (*Sterna forsteri*) Regular.
- Least Tern** (*Sterna antillarum*) Casual.
- Sooty Tern** (*Sterna fuscata*) Accidental.
- Black Tern (*Chlidonias niger*) Regular.
- Black Skimmer** (*Rynchops niger*)  
Accidental.
- Dovekie** (*Alle alle*) Accidental.
- Thick-billed Murre** (*Uria lomvia*)  
Accidental.
- Ancient Murrelet** (*Synthliboramphus antiquus*) Accidental.
- Rock Dove (*Columba livia*) Regular.
- Mourning Dove (*Zenaida macroura*)  
Regular.
- Common Ground-Dove** (*Columbina passerina*) Accidental.
- Black-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*) Regular.
- Yellow-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*) Regular.
- Barn Owl (*Tyto alba*) Regular.
- Eastern Screech-Owl (*Otus asio*)  
Regular.
- Great Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus*)  
Regular.
- Snowy Owl (*Nyctea scandiaca*) Regular.
- Northern Hawk Owl** (*Surnia ulula*)  
Accidental.
- Barred Owl (*Strix varia*) Regular.
- Great Gray Owl** (*Strix nebulosa*)  
Accidental.
- Long-eared Owl (*Asio otus*) Regular.
- Short-eared Owl (*Asio flammeus*)  
Regular.
- Boreal Owl** (*Aegolius funereus*)  
Accidental.
- Northern Saw-whet Owl (*Aegolius acadicus*)  
Regular.
- Common Nighthawk (*Chordeiles minor*)  
Regular.
- Chuck-wills-widow** (*Caprimulgus carolinensis*) Accidental.
- Whip-poor-will (*Caprimulgus vociferus*)  
Regular.
- Chimney Swift (*Chaetura pelagica*)  
Regular.
- Ruby-throated Hummingbird (*Archilochus colubris*) Regular.
- Rufous Hummingbird** (*Selasphorus rufus*) Accidental.
- Belted Kingfisher (*Ceryle alcyon*)  
Regular.
- Red-headed Woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*) Regular.
- Red-bellied Woodpecker (*Melanerpes carolinus*) Regular.
- Yellow-bellied Sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus varius*) Regular.
- Downy Woodpecker (*Picoides pubescens*)  
Regular.
- Hairy Woodpecker (*Picoides villosus*)  
Regular.

- Black-backed Woodpecker** (*Picoides arcticus*) Accidental.
- Northern Flicker (*Colaptes auratus*) Regular.
- Pileated Woodpecker (*Dryocopus pileatus*) Regular.
- Olive-sided Flycatcher (*Contopus borealis*) Regular.
- Eastern Wood-Pewee (*Contopus virens*) Regular.
- Yellow-bellied Flycatcher (*Empidonax flaviventris*) Regular.
- Acadian Flycatcher (*Empidonax virens*) Regular.
- Alder Flycatcher (*Empidonax alnorum*) Regular.
- Willow Flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii*) Regular.
- Least Flycatcher (*Empidonax minimus*) Regular.
- Pacific Slope Flycatcher** (*Empidonax difficilis*) Accidental.
- Eastern Phoebe (*Sayornis phoebe*) Regular.
- Say's Phoebe** (*Sayornis saya*) Accidental.
- Vermilion Flycatcher** (*Pyrocephalus rubinus*) Accidental.
- Great Crested Flycatcher (*Myiarchus crinitus*) Regular.
- Western Kingbird** (*Tyrannus verticalis*) Casual.
- Eastern Kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*) Regular.
- Scissor-tailed Flycatcher** (*Tyrannus forficatus*) Accidental.
- Horned Lark (*Eremophila alpestris*) Regular.
- Purple Martin (*Progne subis*) Regular.
- Tree Swallow (*Tachycineta bicolor*) Regular.
- Northern Rough-winged Swallow (*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*) Regular.
- Bank Swallow (*Riparia riparia*) Regular.
- Cliff Swallow (*Hirundo pyrrhonota*) Regular.
- Barn Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*) Regular.
- Blue Jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*) Regular.
- American Crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*) Regular.
- Fish Crow (*Corvus ossifragus*) Regular.
- Common Raven (*Corvus corax*) Regular.
- Black-capped Chickadee (*Parus atricapillus*) Regular.
- Carolina Chickadee (*Parus carolinensis*) Regular.
- Boreal Chickadee** (*Parus hudsonicus*) Accidental.
- Tufted Titmouse (*Parus bicolor*) Regular.
- Red-breasted Nuthatch (*Sitta canadensis*) Regular.
- White-breasted Nuthatch (*Sitta carolinensis*) Regular.
- Brown Creeper (*Certhia americana*) Regular.
- Carolina Wren (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*) Regular.
- Bewick's Wren** (*Thryothorus bewickii*) Accidental.
- House Wren (*Troglodytes aedon*) Regular.
- Winter Wren (*Troglodytes troglodytes*) Regular.
- Sedge Wren** (*Cistothorus platensis*) Casual. \*\*
- Marsh Wren (*Cistothorus palustris*) Regular.
- Golden-crowned Kinglet (*Regulus satrapa*) Regular.
- Ruby-crowned Kinglet (*Regulus calendula*) Regular.
- Blue-gray Gnatcatcher (*Polioptila caerulea*) Regular.
- Eastern Bluebird (*Sialia sialis*) Regular.
- Mountain Bluebird** (*Sialia currucoides*) Accidental.
- Townsend's Solitaire** (*Myadestes townsendi*) Accidental.
- Veery (*Catharus fuscescens*) Regular.
- Gray-cheeked Thrush (*Catharus minimus*) Regular.
- Swainson's Thrush (*Catharus ustulatus*) Regular.
- Hermit Thrush (*Catharus guttatus*) Regular.
- Wood Thrush (*Hylocichla mustelina*) Regular.
- American Robin (*Turdus migratorius*) Regular.
- Varied Thrush** (*Ixoreus naevius*) Casual.
- Gray Catbird (*Dumetella carolinensis*) Regular.
- Northern Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*) Regular.
- Brown Thrasher (*Toxostoma rufum*) Regular.
- American Pipit (*Anthus rubescens*) Regular.
- Bohemian Waxwing** (*Bombycilla cedrorum*) Casual.
- Cedar Waxwing (*Bombycilla cedrorum*) Regular.
- Northern Shrike (*Lanius excubitor*) Regular.
- Loggerhead Shrike** (*Lanius ludovicianus*) Casual. \*\*\*
- European Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) Regular.
- White-eyed Vireo (*Vireo griseus*) Regular.
- Solitary Vireo (*Vireo solitarius*) Regular.
- Yellow-throated Vireo (*Vireo flavifrons*) Regular.
- Warbling Vireo (*Vireo gilvus*) Regular.
- Philadelphia Vireo (*Vireo philadelphicus*) Regular.
- Red-eyed Vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*) Regular.
- Blue-winged Warbler (*Vermivora pinus*) Regular.
- Golden-winged Warbler (*Vermivora chrysopters*) Regular.
- Tennessee Warbler (*Vermivora peregrina*) Regular.
- Orange-crowned Warbler (*Vermivora celata*) Regular.
- Nashville Warbler (*Vermivora ruficapilla*) Regular.
- Northern Parula (*Parula americana*) Regular.
- Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica petechia*) Regular.
- Chestnut-sided Warbler (*Dendroica pensylvanica*) Regular.
- Magnolia Warbler (*Dendroica magnolia*) Regular.
- Cape May Warbler (*Dendroica tigrina*) Regular.
- Black-throated Blue Warbler (*Dendroica caerulescens*) Regular.
- Yellow-rumped Warbler (*Dendroica coronata*) Regular.
- Black-throated Gray Warbler** (*Dendroica nigrescens*) Accidental.
- Townsend's Warbler** (*Dendroica townsendi*) Accidental.
- Black-throated Green Warbler (**Dendroica virens**) Regular.
- Blackburnian Warbler (*Dendroica fusca*) Regular.
- Yellow-throated Warbler (*Dendroica dominica*) Regular.
- Pine Warbler (*Dendroica pinus*) Regular.
- Kirtland's Warbler** (*Dendroica kirtlandii*) Accidental.
- Prairie Warbler (*Dendroica discolor*) Regular.
- Palm Warbler (*Dendroica palmarum*) Regular.
- Bay-breasted Warbler (*Dendroica castanea*) Regular.
- Blackpoll Warbler (*Dendroica striata*) Regular.
- Cerulean Warbler (*Dendroica cerulea*) Regular.
- Black-and-white Warbler (*Mniotilta varia*) Regular.
- American Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*) Regular.
- Prothonotary Warbler (*Protonotaria citrea*) Regular.
- Worm-eating Warbler (*Helmitheros vermivorus*) Regular.
- Swainson's Warbler** (*Limnithlypis swainsonii*) Accidental.
- Ovenbird (*Seiurus aurocapillus*) Regular.
- Northern Waterthrush (*Seiurus noveboracensis*) Regular.
- Louisiana Waterthrush (*Seiurus motacilla*) Regular.
- Kentucky Warbler (*Oporornis formosus*) Regular.
- Connecticut Warbler (*Oporornis agilis*) Regular.
- Mourning Warbler (*Oporornis philadelphia*) Regular.
- Common Yellowthroat (*Geothlypis trichas*) Regular.

Hooded Warbler (*Wilsonia citrina*)  
Regular.  
Wilson's Warbler (*Wilsonia pusilla*)  
Regular.  
Canada Warbler (*Wilsonia canadensis*)  
Regular.  
Yellow-breasted Chat (*Icteria virens*)  
Regular.  
**Summer Tanager** (*Piranga rubra*)  
Regular. (Exempt in Greene)  
Scarlet Tanager (*Piranga olivacea*)  
Regular.  
**Western Tanager** (*Piranga ludoviciana*)  
Accidental.  
Northern Cardinal (*Cardinalis cardinalis*)  
Regular.  
Rose-breasted Grosbeak (*Pheucticus ludovicianus*)  
Regular.  
**Black-headed Grosbeak** (*Pheucticus melanocephalus*)  
Accidental.  
**Blue Grosbeak** (*Guiraca caerulea*)  
Regular. (Exempt in Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Lancaster, Philadelphia, and York)  
**Lazuli Bunting** (*Passerina amoena*)  
Accidental.  
Indigo Bunting (*Passerina cyanea*)  
Regular.  
**Painted Bunting** (*Passerina ciris*)  
Accidental.  
**Dickcissel** (*Spiza americana*)  
Regular.  
**Green-tailed Towhee** (*Pipilo chlorurus*)  
Accidental.  
Rufous-sided Towhee (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*)  
Regular.  
American Tree Sparrow (*Spizella arborea*)  
Regular.  
Chipping Sparrow (*Spizella passerina*)  
Regular.  
**Clay-colored Sparrow** (*Spizella pallida*)  
Regular.  
Field Sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*)  
Regular.  
Vesper Sparrow (*Poocetes gramineus*)  
Regular.  
**Lark Sparrow** (*Chondestes grammacus*)  
Accidental.  
**Lark Bunting** (*Calamospiza melanocorys*)  
Accidental.  
Savannah Sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis*)  
Regular.  
Grasshopper Sparrow (*Ammodramus savannarum*)  
Regular.  
Henslow's Sparrow (*Ammodramus henslowii*)  
Regular.  
**LeConte's Sparrow** (*Ammodramus leconteii*)  
Casual.  
**Sharp-tailed Sparrow** (*Ammodramus caudacutus*)  
Casual.  
**Seaside Sparrow** (*Ammodramus maritimus*)  
Accidental.  
Fox Sparrow (*Passerella iliaca*)  
Regular.  
Song Sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*)  
Regular.  
Lincoln's Sparrow (*Melospiza lincolni*)  
Regular.  
Swamp Sparrow (*Melospiza georgiana*)

Regular.  
White-throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*)  
Regular.  
**Golden-crowned Sparrow** (*Zonotrichia atricapilla*)  
Accidental.  
White-crowned Sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*)  
Regular.  
**Harris' Sparrow** (*Zonotrichia querula*)  
Accidental.  
Dark-eyed Junco (*Junco hyemalis*)  
Regular.  
Lapland Longspur (*Calcarius lapponicus*)  
Regular.  
Snow Bunting (*Plectrophenax nivalis*)  
Regular.  
Bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*)  
Regular.  
Red-winged Blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*)  
Regular.  
Eastern Meadowlark (*Sturnella magna*)  
Regular.  
**Western Meadowlark** (*Sturnella neglecta*)  
Accidental.  
**Yellow-headed Blackbird** (*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*)  
Casual.  
Rusty Blackbird (*Euphagus carolinus*)  
Regular.  
**Brewer's Blackbird** (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*)  
Casual.  
Common Grackle (*Quiscalus quiscula*)  
Regular.  
Brown-headed Cowbird (*Molothrus ater*)  
Regular.  
Orchard Oriole (*Icterus spurius*)  
Regular.  
Northern Oriole (*Icterus galbula*)  
Regular.  
**Brambling** (*Fringilla montifringilla*)  
Accidental.  
**Pine Grosbeak** (*Pinicola enucleator*)  
Regular.  
Purple Finch (*Carpodacus purpureus*)  
Regular.  
House Finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*)  
Regular.  
Red Crossbill (*Loxia curvirostra*)  
Regular.  
White-winged Crossbill (*Loxia leucoptera*)  
Regular.  
Common Redpoll (*Carduelis flammea*)  
Regular.  
**Hoary Redpoll** (*Carduelis hornemanni*)  
Accidental.  
Pine Siskin (*Carduelis pinus*)  
Regular.  
American Goldfinch (*Carduelis tristis*)  
Regular.  
Evening Grosbeak (*Coccothraustes vespertinus*)  
Regular.  
House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*)  
Regular.

\* Swainson's Hawk and Gyrfalcon probably occur in the state on a regular basis, based on Hawk Watch reports. However, there is a great lack of documentation for these species.  
\*\* Sedge Wren undoubtedly nests in the

state every year. However, there is no documentation submitted.  
\*\*\* Loggerhead Shrike will obtain Regular status in another year or two due to the breeding population in Adams County.

#### CLASS II – 3 SPECIES

**Northern Fulmar** (*Fulmarus glacialis*)  
Accidental.  
**Mississippi Kite** (*Ictinia mississippiensis*)  
Casual.  
**Black-tailed Godwit** (*Limosa limosa*)  
Accidental.

#### CLASS III – 4 SPECIES

**Anhinga** (*Anhinga anhinga*)  
Accidental.  
**Surfbird** (*Aphriza virgata*)  
Accidental.  
**Gull-billed Tern** (*Sterna nilotica*)  
Accidental.  
**Band-tailed Pigeon** (*Columba fasciata*)  
Accidental.

#### EXTIRPATED – 4 SPECIES

Greater Prairie-Chicken (*Tympanuchus cupido*)  
Eskimo Curlew (*Numenius borealis*)  
Brown-headed Nuthatch (*Sitta pusilla*)  
Bachman's Sparrow (*Aimophila aestivalis*)

#### EXTINCT – 2 SPECIES

Passenger Pigeon (*Ectopistes migratorius*)  
Carolina Parakeet (*Conuropsis carolinensis*)

#### TOTAL – 384 SPECIES

#### PENDING DECISIONS

White-tailed Tropicbird (*Phaethon lepturus*)  
Reddish Egret (*Egretta rufescens*)  
Fulvous Whistling-Duck (*Dendrocygna bicolor*)  
Curlew Sandpiper (*Calidris ferruginea*)  
Hammond's Flycatcher (*Empidonax hammondi*)

Anyone with photographs, recordings, or written descriptions (a description describes the bird) of any of the above species is urged to forward them to Frank Haas, the P.O.R.C. secretary.

#### Acknowledgements.

Everyone who has birded in Pennsylvania and reported their record(s) for publication has contributed to this Official List. The P.O.R.C. wishes

to thank the many observers who took the time to submit photographs and written documentation of bird species in Pennsylvania. I feel I can honestly speak for the other committee members when I say that each of us look forward to receiving "the box" which circulates through the committee that contains the slides, prints, video, and many pages of written documentation that challenge our knowledge of identification and distribution birds. We hope the challenge continues.

#### REQUESTS FOR CORRECTIONS AND RECORDS

This Official List should not be considered as the final word on Pennsylvania birdlife. It is only our knowledge to the present, and will be outdated soon after it is published. Undoubtedly, there will be errors, typographical or technical, and perhaps omissions. When these are noted or when authentic records are obtained for species that are not listed, that information should be forwarded to the Pennsylvania Ornithological Records Committee, Franklin Haas, Secretary, 2469 Hammertown Road, Narvon, PA 17555-9726.

#### P E N N S Y L V A N I A ORNITHOLOGICAL RECORDS COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Steven Feldstein  
Franklin Haas, Secretary  
Roy Ickes, Ph.D.  
Ed Kwater  
Jerry McWilliams  
Nick Pulcinella, Chairman  
Paul Schwalbe, Ph.D., Treasurer



## AMERICAN WOODCOCK HABITAT SURVEY Request for volunteers by David Klute

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The Pennsylvania Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit (PCFWRU) is currently recruiting volunteers to assist in conducting American woodcock singing-ground surveys in 1996. Over 200 surveys will be conducted between 15 April and 5 May 1996 and many cooperators will be needed. These surveys will provide the vital baseline information we need to identify areas of varying woodcock habitat quality. From this baseline data we will be able to investigate relationships between woodcock habitat and landscape patterns detected using satellite imagery. Ultimately we will be able to easily and accurately identify regions of high-quality woodcock habitat, thus enhancing the ability to effectively manage woodcock populations in Pennsylvania.

Roadside singing-ground surveys will be conducted according to U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service protocol. Surveys begin 15-20 minutes after local sunset and are conducted along 4-mile sections of secondary roads. Ten observation stops are located along each survey route. A cooperator drives to an observation stop and listens for "peenting" male woodcock for a 2-minute period. The cooperator then drives to the subsequent stops and proceeds until the entire route has been complete. Each survey route should be completed in approximately 30 minutes.

Survey routes are located throughout the Ridge and Valley Province of Pennsylvania. Routes are located in the following counties: Bedford, Berks, Carbon, Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Cumberland, Dauphin, Franklin,

Huntingdon, Juniata, Lackawanna, Lehigh, Luzerne, Lycoming, Mifflin, Monroe, Montour, Northampton, Perry, Snyder, Somerset, and Union. By locating cooperators throughout the region individual travel time can be minimized.

Funds are available to reimburse cooperators for travel expenses (\$0.25/mile).

Interested cooperators should be willing to conduct at least 4 singing-ground surveys, provide their own transportation, live within the region, and be able to follow survey procedures. Additional training information will be provided once a team of cooperators has been assembled. Depending on the magnitude of the response, not all volunteer cooperators may be selected. Selection will be based on the cooperator's field experience, location relative to survey routes, and ability to survey larger numbers of routes. Those interested in cooperating should contact David Klute at PCFWRU as soon as possible. ✪

David Klute  
Graduate Research Assistant,  
PCFWRU  
Merkle Laboratory  
Pennsylvania State University  
University Park, PA 16802  
Phone: 814-865-1972 (office)  
814-867-3968 (home)  
Fax: 814-863-4710  
E-mail: dsk5@psu.edu

# The "Old Days": Or, How I Learned to Love the Spruce Budworm

by Paul Hess

Frank and Barb Haas called them the "old days" (*Pa. Birds* 9:86) — those memorable mornings when migrant waves were tidal waves next to the frequent ripples we see today. My "old days" in Pennsylvania were the 1970s, and the editors' comment prompts a bit of nostalgia for the way migrations used to be.

I'm looking back across a quarter-century of autumn migrations at Harrison Hills Park in northeastern *Allegheny*, a 500-acre migrant hotspot where many an outing brought lifers to members of the Audubon Society of Western Pennsylvania.

My own most treasured recollections aren't new species, but rather numbers that seem incredible by today's standards of a decent migrant passage at the park. The graph shows what I mean, depicting yearly birds per trip for 29 species observed during fall migrations from 1971 to 1995 (except 1987-89 and 1991 when I was away). Trips varied from 3-9 per year and 2-3 hours per visit. Data are listed in the table, and while this crude index may not deserve such precision I believe it is acceptable as a general picture.

The species are E. Wood-Pewee, *Empidonax* flycatcher, Swainson's and Wood thrush; Solitary, Yellow-throated, Philadelphia, and Red-eyed vireo; Blue-winged, Tennessee, Nashville, Chestnut-sided, Magnolia, Cape May, Black-throated Blue, Black-throated Green, Blackburnian, Pine, Bay-breasted, Blackpoll, Black-and-white, Am. Redstart, Hooded, Wilson's, and Canada warbler; Ovenbird, C. Yellowthroat, Scarlet Tanager, and Rose-breasted Grosbeak.

Tennessee, Cape May, and Bay-breasted are underlined because these three "spruce budworm specialists" were keys to the two most remarkable years. In 1977 and 1978, their counts totaled more than the other 26 species combined.

There's a good reason for the astonishing two-year jump. This trio closely tracks the abundance of its chief food resource, reaching super-high breeding productivity and nesting density during budworm outbreaks,

then declining quickly after the outbreak ends (Morse 1989).

A record-setting outbreak hit northern forests beginning about 1970, peaking in 1975-1979, and finally dwindling about 1983 (Erica H. Dunn, *pers. comm.*). The outbreak was first and worst in Quebec where it peaked in 1975, then spread through the eastern half of Ontario where it peaked about 1979.

My huge migration counts came squarely amid the maximum budworm period. In fact this period brought the two most impressive vireo-warbler fallouts I've ever seen locally: 370 birds identified on 3 September 1977 and 300 identified on 27 August 1978. In each case about 200 of the total were Tennessee Warblers. I repeat "identified" because on both mornings many hundreds more moved through too fast and too high in treetops to count, let alone name.

Those two autumns brought unusually fine fallouts throughout the Appalachian region. Describing the 1977 fall migration in *American Birds*, regional editor George A. Hall (1978) called Tennessee, Cape May, and Bay-breasted "the most spectacular species" in a season filled with good numbers of other birds as well. The region's 1978 migration was also excellent in most places, with the budworm specialists again "especially common...as in recent years" (Hall 1979).

But even in those great autumns, a birder had to be in the right place at the right time. For example at Powdermill Nature Reserve in *Westmoreland*, 1977 fall Bay-breasted bandings were down 64% from the previous six-year average (Leberman and Clench 1978). Similarly, while Powdermill's 1988 fall warbler migration overall was among the best in years, Tennessee and Cape May bandings were 59% and 70% respectively below recent long-term averages (Leberman and Clench 1979).

Looking back at such inconsistencies in a 20-year Powdermill review, Leberman and Wood (1983) cautioned that local banding totals should not be interpreted as indicating the level of

general populations. They noted that Powdermill, situated in a valley, often sees warbler flights significantly different from those at Allegheny Front Migration Observatory on a West Virginia mountaintop 60 miles to the southwest — even on the same day.

If numbers this distance apart differ so greatly, it's no surprise that while migrants were flooding Harrison Hills, regional editors on the East Coast were lamenting "poor numbers of warblers and other insectivores" in 1977 and "one of the dullest fall migrations in memory" in 1978 (Buckley et al. 1978; Paxton et al. 1979). They rightly blamed it on the weather, so pleasantly front-less that the birds passed over without stopping.

Such contrary experiences are a lesson that whatever else the graph demonstrates, it is also a picture of pure luck. Note, too, that my good fortune wasn't limited to the budworm specialists; the other 26 species showed a similarly high 1977-78 peak. Either budworm abundance boosted their populations too, or their usual numbers simply massed in the same big migrant flocks. The latter may be more likely because outbreaks supposedly depress rather than improve populations of non-budworm warblers like Black-throated Green and Blackburnian (Morse 1989), yet my counts of these also peaked highly at the time.

To summarize, let's split the quarter-century into periods before and after the final deep drop. The budworm warblers averaged seven times as high in 1971-1980 as in the period since then. The other 26 species, which plunged a year later, averaged twice as high in 1971-1981. For all 29, the net average in 1971-1981 was three times as high. That's what the "old days" mean to me.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:

I thank Erica Dunn of the Canadian Wildlife Service's National Wildlife Research Centre at Hull, Quebec, for confirming the budworm outbreak's time frame and geography. ♣

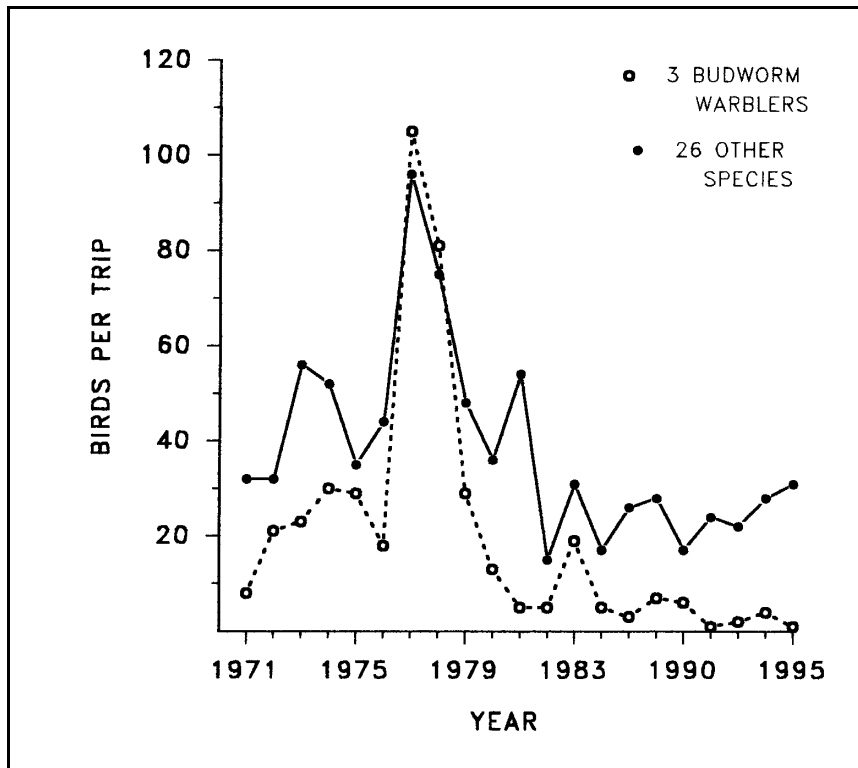
BIRDS PER TRIP AT HARRISON HILLS PARK  
 IN AUTUMN MIGRATIONS, 1971-1995

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YEAR	"BUDWORM WARBLERS" (3)	OTHER SPECIES (26)
1971	8	32
1972	21	32
1973	23	56
1974	30	52
1975	29	35
1976	18	44
1977	105	96
1978	81	75
1979	29	48
1980	13	36
1981	5	54
1982	5	15
1983	19	31
1984	5	17
1985	3	26
1986	7	28
1990	6	17
1992	1	24
1993	2	22
1994	4	28
1995	1	31

Note: No data for 1987-89 and 1991.



Birds per trip during autumn migrations at Harrison Hills Park, Allegheny County Pa., 1971-1995. (Data from table; 1987-89 and 1991 missing.)

# Checklist of Birds for Lycoming and Clinton Counties

by the Lycoming Audubon Society

**Confirmed breeders in bold letters.**

Possible/Probable breeders underlined.

# — Species not present all years, if present, can be hard to find.

Please assist us in clarifying the status of birds on this list. Provide any updated breeding information or new sightings to: Glenna and Paul Schwalbe (Clinton Co.) 717-398-4514 or Wesley Egli (Lycoming Co.) 717-584-3083.

Red-throated Loon  
Common Loon  
Pied-billed Grebe  
Horned Grebe  
Red-necked Grebe  
Eared Grebe  
Double-crested Cormorant  
American Bittern  
Great Blue Heron  
Great Egret  
Snowy Egret  
Little Blue Heron  
Cattle Egret  
Green-backed Heron  
Tundra Swan  
Mute Swan  
Snow Goose  
Brant  
**Canada Goose**  
**Wood Duck**  
Green-winged Teal  
**American Black Duck**  
**Mallard**  
Northern Pintail  
Blue-winged Teal  
Northern Shoveler  
Gadwall  
American Wigeon  
Canvasback  
Redhead  
Ring-necked Duck  
Greater Scaup  
Lesser Scaup  
Oldsquaw  
Black Scoter  
Surf Scoter

White-winged Scoter  
Common Goldeneye  
Bufflehead  
**Hooded Merganser**  
**Common Merganser**  
Red-breasted Merganser  
Ruddy Duck  
Black Vulture  
**Turkey Vulture**  
Osprey  
Bald Eagle  
Northern Harrier  
**Sharp-shinned Hawk**  
**Cooper's Hawk**  
**Northern Goshawk**  
**Red-shouldered Hawk**  
**Broad-winged Hawk**  
**Red-tailed Hawk**  
Rough-legged Hawk  
Golden Eagle  
**American Kestrel**  
Merlin  
Peregrine Falcon  
**Ring-necked Pheasant**  
**Ruffed Grouse**  
**Wild Turkey**  
**Northern Bobwhite**  
King Rail  
Virginia Rail  
Sora  
Common Moorhen  
American Coot  
Black-bellied Plover  
Semipalmated Plover  
**Killdeer**  
Greater Yellowlegs  
Lesser Yellowlegs  
Solitary Sandpiper  
Spotted Sandpiper  
Ruddy Turnstone  
Semipalmated Sandpiper  
Least Sandpiper  
Pectoral Sandpiper  
Dunlin  
Stilt Sandpiper  
Short-billed Dowitcher  
Common Snipe  
**American Woodcock**  
Laughing Gull  
Bonaparte's Gull  
Ring-billed Gull  
Herring Gull

Great Black-backed Gull  
Caspian Tern  
Common Tern  
Forster's Tern  
Black Tern  
**Rock Dove**  
**Mourning Dove**  
**Black-billed Cuckoo**  
**Yellow-billed Cuckoo**  
**Barn Owl**  
**Eastern Screech Owl**  
**Great Horned Owl**  
Snowy Owl  
**Barred Owl**  
Long-eared Owl  
Short-eared Owl  
**N. Saw-whet Owl**  
Common Nighthawk  
Whip-poor-will  
**Chimney Swift**  
**Ruby-throated Hummingbird**  
**Belted Kingfisher**  
**Red-headed Woodpecker**  
Red-bellied Woodpecker  
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker  
Downy Woodpecker  
Hairy Woodpecker  
Northern Flicker  
Pileated Woodpecker  
Olive-sided Flycatcher  
**Eastern Wood-Pewee**  
**Yellow-bellied Flycatcher**  
Acadian Flycatcher  
**Alder Flycatcher**  
**Willow Flycatcher**  
**Least Flycatcher**  
**Eastern Phoebe**  
**Great Crested Flycatcher**  
**Eastern Kingbird**  
**Horned Lark**  
**Purple Martin**  
**Tree Swallow**  
**N. Rough-winged Swallow**  
**Bank Swallow**  
**Cliff Swallow**  
**Barn Swallow**  
**Blue Jay**  
**American Crow**  
Fish Crow  
**Common Raven**  
**Black-capped Chkadee**  
**Tufted Titmouse**

Red-breasted Nuthatch  
**White-breasted Nuthatch**  
**Brown Creeper**  
**Carolina Wren**  
**House Wren**  
**Winter 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**  
 Varied Thrush  
**Gray Catbird**  
**Northern Mockingbird**  
**Brown Thrasher**  
 American Pipit#  
 Cedar Waxwing  
**European Starling**  
White-eyed Vireo  
**Solitary Vireo**  
**Yellow-throated Vireo**  
**Warbling Vireo**  
 Philadelphia Vireo  
**Red-eyed Vireo**  
Blue-winged Warbler  
**Golden-winged Warbler**  
 Tennessee Warbler  
 Orange-crowned Warbler  
**Nashville Warbler**  
Northern Parula  
**Yellow Warbler**  
**Chestnut-sided Warbler**  
**Magnolia Warbler**  
 Cape May Warbler  
**Blk-throated Blue Warbler**  
**Yellow-rumped Warbler**  
**Black-throated Green Warbler**  
**Blackburnian Warbler**  
**Yellow-throated Warbler**  
**Pine Warbler**  
**Prairie Warbler**  
 Palm Warbler  
 Bay-breasted Warbler  
 Blackpoll Warbler  
**Cerulean Warbler**  
**Black-and-white Warbler**  
**American Redstart**  
**Worm-eating Warbler**  
**Ovenbird**  
**Northern Waterthrush**

**Louisiana Waterthrush**  
Kentucky Warbler  
 Connecticut Warbler  
Mourning Warbler  
**Common Yellowthroat**  
**Hooded Warbler**  
 Wilson's Warbler  
**Canada Warbler**  
**Yellow-breasted Chat**  
**Scarlet Tanager**  
**Northern Cardinal**  
**Rose-breasted Grosbeak**  
**Indigo Bunting**  
 Dickcissel  
**Rufus-sided Towhee**  
 American Tree Sparrow  
**Chipping Sparrow**  
 Clay-colored Sparrow  
 Field Sparrow  
**Vesper Sparrow**  
**Savannah Sparrow**  
**Grasshopper Sparrow**  
Henslow's Sparrow  
 Fox Sparrow  
**Song Sparrow**  
 Lincoln's Sparrow  
**Swamp Sparrow**  
**White-throated Sparrow**  
 White-crowned Sparrow  
**Dark-eyed Junco**  
 Lapland Longspur  
 Snow Bunting  
**Bobolink**  
**Red-winged Blackbird**  
**Eastern Meadowlark**  
 Rusty Blackbird  
**Common Grackle**  
**Brown-headed Cowbird**  
**Orchard Oriole**  
**Northern Oriole**  
 Pine Grosbeak  
**Furple Finch**  
**House Finch**  
 White-winged Crossbill  
 Common Redpoll  
 Hoary Redpoll#  
**Pine Siskin**  
**American Goldrinch**  
 Evening Grosbeak#  
 House Sparrow

## PENNSYLVANIA HOTLINES

Philadelphia  
215-567-2473

Allentown  
610-252-3455

Pittsburgh  
412-963-0560

Wilkes-Barre  
717-825-2473

Schuylkill County  
717-622-6013

# Vagrants, Strays, and Overdue Birds

by Nick Pulcinella

Birding is such a cool pastime. Why? Because it can be whatever you want it to be. It can be a quiet walk in the woods admiring the local birdlife or sitting in your kitchen drinking coffee and watching the birds at your feeder. It can be travelling hundreds of miles to chase a rare bird, or you can make it totally insane and do an intense 24-hour Big Day. You can make birding into a quasi-scientific hobby by doing local migration studies, keeping track of local arrival and departure dates, studying plumage sequences or joining a Christmas Bird Count. Some birders go one step further and participate in scientific studies such as Breeding Bird Atlas Projects and Special Area Projects.

Personally, I like to play a game called vagrancy. What is vagrancy? No it's not wandering around from place to place without a home; it's the game of trying to figure out what vagrant or stray birds should be occurring in Pennsylvania and then going out and trying to find them. No, I'm not talking about travelling four hours to search for a rare bird someone else found yesterday or sitting at a stake-out all day commiserating with other birders over the failed quarry; what I am talking about is studying the vagrancy patterns of birds and trying to predict what will show up. By studying vagrancy patterns, i.e., when vagrants occurred in Pennsylvania previously or in nearby states, the type of habitat they were found in, the weather patterns that might have affected their appearance, etc., we can then make a concerted effort to check the appropriate habitats during a period of time when they should be in Pennsylvania. Sounds easy right? Not really. They aren't called strays or vagrants for nothing, but that is what makes this aspect of birding exciting, fun, educational, quasi-scientific, and possibly helping to add to the knowledge of Pennsylvania birdlife.

The following species are birds I feel we should be looking for in the state because of their pattern of vagrancy or because of range expansion. I have excluded birds whose occurrence is the result of hurricanes or tropical storms, because without the help of storms these particular species (shearwaters, storm-petrels, etc.) show very little vagrancy inland.

## Short List

This list is made up of species that are very likely to occur in Pennsylvania, if they haven't already. Some are expanding their breeding range and should be knocking on our door soon; others are just plain overdue.

**Neotropic Cormorant.** This species is slowly expanding its range northward with occasional sightings in the Midwest, more adventuresome individuals could possibly reach western Pennsylvania.

**Little Egret.** Overdue. Recorded in several northeastern states, Canadian provinces and Virginia, should be looked for during the summer months where herons and egrets congregate, especially in the southeast areas.

**White-faced Ibis.** Overdue and has probably occurred in the state. Nearly annual now in Delaware and to a lesser extent in New Jersey. Should be looked for in spring and summer. Any dark ibis should be checked for this species.

**Garganey.** A wide-ranging species with numerous records outside of Alaska. Has occurred in spring and fall with a definite increase in sightings in March.

**Rufous-necked Stint.** There have been approximately 40 records accepted outside of Alaska. Of these 40 records, 16 are east of the Mississippi, and of these, 10 have been from Delaware, New York, and Ohio. The Bombay Hook-Little Creek area of Delaware have recorded 6. Should be looked for from late June through August, especially in the southeast or lower Susquehanna River.

**California Gull.** Overdue and has probably occurred already. Numerous sightings along the East Coast as well as in Ohio, Illinois, and Ontario. Look for it during the fall and winter with our regular gull species.

**Sandwich Tern.** Overdue. Annual in New Jersey and there are several records for Delaware. Late summer is a good time to search for this species, as post-breeding birds wander northward and casually inland.

**White-winged Tern.** Overdue. Annual in Delaware. Has been found in New Jersey, New York, and Virginia. Should be looked for in late summer in the same type of habitat Black Tern frequents.

**White-winged Dove.** Overdue and probably has occurred already. Several

records from most surrounding states. Can occur at almost any season, although there is a slight preponderance of fall records.

**Eurasian Collared-Dove.** Expanding like wildfire in Florida, west along the Gulf Coast, and north into the Southeastern states. Spread across Europe in a mere sixty years. Can occur at any season.

**Ash-throated Flycatcher.** Long overdue and probably has occurred already. This species is annual along the East Coast in late fall and early winter, most records are from November.

**Cave Swallow.** Long overdue. Numerous extralimital records from the East Coast, 5 from Nova Scotia, and 4 from Cape May. In addition to the East Coast records, the rapidly-expanding subspecies *pelodoma* from Texas and Arizona has been recorded in Ontario. Can occur in both spring and fall. Both subspecies *fulva* of the Caribbean and Florida and *pelodoma* of the Southwest should be looked for.

**Black-throated Sparrow.** Surprisingly, this species strays far and wide from its normal range. There are several records from the Midwest and the East. New Jersey has 3 records alone, with one only 10 miles from the Pennsylvania border and 20 miles from my front door.

**Shiny Cowbird.** Expanding its small Florida population with records from the Gulf Coast and the Southeast. There is also a record from Maine. Look for it in spring and summer.

## Medium List

This list contains species that have a definite pattern of vagrancy or whose records show that they are establishing a vagrancy pattern. Some of these species have occurred in nearby states or in the larger geographical region, e.g., Mid-Atlantic states, New England, the Midwest, and it is possible that they may stray to Pennsylvania.

**Northern Lapwing.** A common European shorebird that has a tendency to make appearances in the Northeast, nearly annually in Newfoundland. Records from New York and Ohio in 1994. Look for it during the winter.

**Greater Golden Plover.** Another European wader that occurs almost annually in the Canadian Maritimes, but has possibly been recorded in Delaware

in the fall. Look for it in spring and fall.

**Bar-tailed Godwit.** Several records from the East Coast during the spring and fall.

**Little Stint.** There are several records for the East Coast. Should be looked for in spring and late summer.

**Sharp-tailed Sandpiper.** A few scattered records from the East Coast and Ohio and Illinois during the fall.

**Long-tailed Jaeger.** Scattered records through the Midwest during fall migration. Should be looked for around large bodies of water anywhere in the state.

**Ivory Gull.** Very rare visitor south of New England during the winter. Lake Erie might be the best shot for this species.

**Slaty-backed Gull.** If you would have asked me ten years ago if I thought I might possibly see a Slaty-backed Gull in Pennsylvania, I probably would have laughed hysterically. Now, I think it is quite possible. In the last five years there are records from New York, Ohio, Ontario, and Quebec. It has been seen in the Niagara area and that's not very far from Pennsylvania as the gull flies. Should be looked for among our regular gulls during the winter.

**Black-tailed Gull.** If you would have asked me ten years ago if I thought I might possibly see a Black-tailed Gull in Pennsylvania I probably would have answered, what is a Black-tailed Gull? The jury is still out on whether or not this species is establishing an extralimital pattern inland and in the Atlantic states, but I'll take odds that it is found guilty of vagrancy. As above, look for it where large flocks of gull occur. Has been recorded in Maryland, Virginia, and Rhode Island.

**Marbled Murrelet.** The Asiatic race *perdix* has occurred in interior and eastern North America at least 14 times as close as New York and Ontario. Inland lakes or the Erie shoreline are a good bet.

**Groove-billed Ani.** Regularly wanders north of its usual range. Look for it during fall.

**Black-chinned Hummingbird.** Being recorded annually in the Southeast during the fall and winter, a good possibility this species might show up at a feeder, but the identification of female and immature birds is so tough that it might go by undetected.

**Allen's Hummingbird.** Same as above, but less frequent.

**Anna's Hummingbird.** Records are increasing especially in the Midwest and Southeast during the fall and winter. Don't dismiss this as an extremely rare possibility at a feeder.

**Gray Flycatcher.** A few records east of the Mississippi, as close as Ohio and Delaware, check all late *empidonax* for vagrant species.

**Gray Kingbird.** There are several records up and down the East Coast for this species and has occurred as close as Montezuma NWR in New York. Fall is the best time to search.

**Violet-green Swallow.** Look for this species in fall among large swallow flocks. Records exist from Illinois, New Jersey, and Tennessee.

**Rock Wren.** There is a true pattern of fall and winter vagrancy in this species in the East, and it should be considered for inclusion on the Short List.

**Fieldfare.** There are several records of this highly migratory Eurasian thrush in the Northeast and Canada including the Maritimes, Delaware, Massachusetts, New York, Ontario, and Quebec. Records are from the winter season.

**Sage Thrasher.** Has visited Illinois, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Maryland, Ontario, Virginia, and North Carolina. Fall and early winter is the best time to look.

**Hermit Warbler.** Strays have been found in late fall in the Northeast including Massachusetts and New York. Nova Scotia has two late spring records.

**MacGillivray's Warbler.** A few very scattered records in the Northeast. This species may be dismissed as a fall Mourning or Connecticut Warbler because of the high degree of difficulty in identifying fall birds.

**Cassin's Sparrow.** There are several records east of the Mississippi. One was trapped at Island Beach SP, New Jersey, in the fall. May be easily overlooked.

**Chestnut-collared Longspur.** Vagrant to several Midwest and Northeast states, but sightings are few and far between to include it on the Short List. Recent records from Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and New Hampshire.

**Smith's Longspur.** Same as above species, but with a few more confirmed sightings. Recorded from Massachusetts, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Rhode Island. Records are from both spring and fall.

**Great-tailed Grackle.** Expanding its range northward into the western plains and should be looked for in western Pennsylvania.

#### Going-Out-On-A-Limb-List

This list is made up of species that have strayed to nearby states or

provinces but in such small numbers that I'm sticking my neck out and making a fool of myself in saying that there is less than a 5% chance that they will show their faces in Pennsylvania ever.

**Limpkin.** This species has been a vagrant as far north as Maryland and Virginia. Summer would be the best time to look.

**Ferruginous Hawk.** Extremely rare east of the Mississippi River. Fall and winter are your best shots.

**Inca Dove.** Made it to Ontario. Is Pennsylvania next?.

**Burrowing Owl.** Has occurred in Michigan, Ohio, New York, Maryland, and Virginia. It can occur anywhere at any season.

**Vaux's Swift.** Small numbers are seen annually in late fall and winter in Florida and along the Gulf Coast. Any late swift should be thoroughly scrutinized for this species.

**Calliope Hummingbird.** Minnesota just had its first. Being found more frequently, though in very small numbers, in the Southeast during the winter.

**Lewis' Woodpecker.** Extremely rare east of the Mississippi River, but has strayed to Virginia.

**Sulphur-bellied Flycatcher.** Another species that is extremely rare outside of its normal range, but has strayed to New England four times and to Newfoundland once.

**Variagated Flycatcher.** Only four North American records, but three of these are from Maine, Ontario, and Tennessee in the late fall.

**Virginia's Warbler.** Extremely rare east of the Mississippi, but has occurred in the Maritimes and has been trapped twice at Island Beach SP, New Jersey, during their fall banding operation.

**Sage Sparrow.** Extremely rare east of the plains, but there is a record for Nova Scotia in the fall.

**Brewer's Sparrow.** Very few records for the East and may be overlooked because of its plain appearance and secretive manner.

**McCown's Longspur.** One Northeast record.

#### Hall-of-Fame-List

This list contains species that if found will surely put you into the Pennsylvania Birding Hall of Fame.

**Smew.** Strays have been recorded as close as the Niagara River and Rhode Island; ruling out escaped birds may be difficult.

**Eurasian Kestrel.** There are at least three fall records, two from New Jersey. How many of us scrutinize every kestrel-like bird for this species? I know I don't.

**Heermann's Gull.** Records from Michigan and Ohio. Erie is the most likely spot.

**Common Ringed Plover.** Very rare outside its normal range and very similar to the Semipalmated Plover, make this a candidate to skip by unnoticed.

**Mongolian Plover.** Why not, it has wings and has been seen in New Jersey.

**Mountain Plover.** As above, has been found in Massachusetts and Virginia.

**Wood Sandpiper.** Highly migratory Solitary Sandpiper look-alike. Recorded in late fall in New York twice.

**Whiskered Tern.** Twenty years ago who would have dreamed that the White-winged Tern would be annual in Delaware, and that a Whiskered occurred two years in a row. Let's not give up hope yet.

**Redwing.** This European thrush has crossed the Atlantic at least six times, with most records from the Maritimes. Late fall and winter.

**Gray-crowned Rosy Finch.** Has strayed east of the plains to at least Ontario.

#### Reruns-I-Would-Watch-Again List

This list contains birds that have strayed only a very few times into Pennsylvania in the past, but which are likely to show up again.

**Pacific Loon.** One accepted record. More records expected as birders work out ID difficulties and actively search for this species.

**Magnificent Frigatebird.** It has been almost 40 years since the last sighting, can show up anytime. Lesser and Greater Frigatebirds are also possible.

**Anhinga.** Recorded first in 1993 and then again in 1994. Both sightings were in early April. Soaring Double-crested Cormorants must be ruled out.

**Roseate Spoonbill.** Two records, the last in 1968, spring and mid- to late-summer may be the best time to look.

**Black-bellied Whistling Duck.** Two recent records, and possibly expanding its range north. Should occur again.

**Tufted Duck.** Only two records. Occurs annually in the Northeast and Canada during the winter; might be

overlooked.

**Masked Duck.** One record eleven years ago. Lakes, ponds, and wetlands may turn up one again.

**Yellow Rail.** Last record 12 years ago, can occur anywhere in spring and fall.

**Clapper Rail.** Less than 10 records for the state. Very rare away from the Atlantic Coast.

**Snowy Plover.** Two records, 100 years apart. I hope we don't have to wait that long again.

**Wilson's Plover.** Last record 20 years ago.

**American Oystercatcher.** One recent record. Extremely rare away from the coast.

**Black-tailed Godwit.** Only one record for the state, but has made enough appearances in the Northeast to warrant another stop in Pennsylvania. This species should be ruled out in all Hudsonian Godwit sightings.

**Mew Gull.** Two records so far and more are expected. Being found more in the East as ID points continue to be refined and worked out.

**Ross' Gull.** One record. Sightings are increasing in the Northeast as it is actively searched for now.

**Sabine's Gull.** Fewer than ten records. Inland lakes and reservoirs, and Lake Erie are places to search from mid-September through mid-October, especially after stormy weather.

**Gull-billed Tern.** No longer overdue, recently added to the state list. One definite record and one possible record, both in August.

**Royal Tern.** Twenty years since the last one. All records are from the southeast portion of the state.

**Roseate Tern.** The last one was 36 years ago. Extremely rare away from the coast. Look for it among terns at lakes and rivers most likely in late spring and early summer.

**Arctic Tern.** Check out inland lakes in late spring after strong northeast storms. Lake Erie most likely for non-storm related birds.

**Dovekie.** Check out inland lakes after strong northeast storms in late fall and early winter.

**Thick-billed Murre.** Same as above.

**Ancient Murrelet.** One record. Extremely rare vagrant in the Northeast in fall.

**Band-tailed Pigeon.** One record. Extremely rare mostly in fall, east of the Mississippi.

**Common Ground-Dove.** Only three records. Most likely in fall.

**Northern Hawk Owl.** Rare, but

nearly annual visitor to New England and Ontario in winter. Only about six records for the state. Woodlands in the northern part of the state may be our best chance.

**Great Gray Owl.** As above, but rarer.

**Boreal Owl.** Last record nearly 100 years ago; overdue.

**Black-backed Woodpecker.** Thirteen years since the last reported sighting. Unexplored forests in winter may harbor this species.

**Pacific-slope Flycatcher.** Two records probably of the same bird. As with other late "empis", scrutinize carefully.

**Vermilion Flycatcher.** One record so far, but shows up in the fall somewhere in the Northeast, why not Pennsylvania.

**Brown-headed Nuthatch.** Ninety-two years since the last one. Pine Barrens of southern Chester Co. might be the best place to fantasize about this non-migratory species.

**Bewick's Wren.** Extirpated as a breeder, now on a lot of birders "want list." Southwest sections of the state have the better odds.

**Mountain Bluebird.** About five records, late December through March is the best time to search for this species.

**Northern Wheatear.** One definite and two possible records, but more are expected. Fall is the best time to search for this wanderer.

**Black-throated Gray Warbler.** Less than ten records for this western stray. Fall and early winter are our best chances.

**Townsend's Warbler.** The last record was 22 years ago, fifteen minutes from where I live, and I've been looking ever since. Several fall records in neighboring states.

**Kirtland's Warbler.** Six records, with a preponderance for the southwest section of the state. Look during both spring and fall migrations.

**Green-tailed Towhee.** Two records; most likely to occur at a feeder anywhere in the state during the winter months.

**Bachman's Sparrow.** Non-migratory and very rare outside of its breeding range. Southwest portion of the state might be the only chance.

**Seaside Sparrow.** Only three records; very rare away from the Atlantic coast. I think our only hope is for a spring overshoot.

**Golden-crowned Sparrow.** Four records, but shows up almost annually somewhere in the East.

**Brambling.** One record. There

have been several records of this species from the Northeast, usually at feeders in winter.

#### The Uncertain List

This list contains species that were once listed as occurring in Pennsylvania by various authors, but for which documentation no longer exists. Thus, the next record will be the first record.

**Western/Clark's Grebe.** There have been several sight records that could not be relegated to a specific species. Western Grebe occurs occasionally along the East Coast. Large bodies of water should be checked during the fall, winter, and spring.

**Reddish Egret.** One record 42 years ago cannot be verified. This species has occurred twice in Delaware in recent years. Look for it in mid- to late-summer.

**Fulvous Whistling-Duck.** Two possible records, the last 20 years ago. Strays regularly north of its usual range. Spring, summer, and fall would be the best times to look for it.

**Common Eider.** A few historical records that can't be verified. Should be looked for in fall and winter in large bodies of water.

**Spotted Redshank.** One possible record from 35 years ago. Several records from nearby states. Should be looked for among shorebird flocks in fall and possibly in winter.

**Long-billed Curlew.** A possible migrant prior to 1890. Most eastern records are for late summer. Overdue.

**Curlew Sandpiper.** At least four possible records, but none can be verified. Long overdue. Look for it where large flocks of shorebirds gather in spring and late summer.

**Black Guillemot.** Very rare away from the New England coast; one possible record at Lake Ontelaunee, Berks Co., 1957.

**Smooth-billed Ani.** One historical record from 1890 is now thought to be an escape; very rare straggler north of its range.

**Dusky Flycatcher.** One possible record from 26 years ago. All late *empidonax* flycatchers should be well scrutinized.

**Hammond's Flycatcher.** One possible record from 29 years ago. Same as above.

**Fork-tailed Flycatcher.** One possible record 122 years ago. Needless to say, long overdue. Many sightings in neighboring states. Look for it both in spring and fall.

**Sprague's Pipit.** Two possible records. A few records in the northeast.

**Bell's Vireo.** Two possible records, last one was 37 years ago. There are several sightings in the East in the fall. Overdue.

**Boat-tailed Grackle.** Two possible records. Despite nesting within 100 miles of the state, very rare away from the Atlantic coast (saltwater).

**Lesser Goldfinch.** One or two possible records, has strayed to the Northeast in winter only a very few times.

There are some species, e.g., Thayer's Gull, Purple Gallinule, Ross' Goose, Black-headed Grosbeak, Painted Bunting, Swainson's Warbler, Lark Bunting, Say's Phoebe that have been recorded just enough times to be considered casual at best, but still are "strays" to Pennsylvania and should be looked for to recur.

Now that we have our wish list, where do we start to look. Well, there are some birding sites such as Presque Isle SP, Tinicum NWR, the Conejohela Flats, Beltzville Reservoir, etc. that are proven vagrant traps, but many of these strays can occur almost anywhere in the state. The major birding areas have historically hosted the most strays because they are birded heavily in the appropriate seasons, but Pennsylvania is a large state with many untapped birding oases that have yet to be adequately explored. Be a pioneer, investigate new areas. This can be a fun game. Anticipate where the strays might show up and maybe add some new data to the knowledge of Pennsylvania birds. As with any rare sighting, documentation of the event is strongly recommended, as some of these birds are hard to ID and may be confused with similar more common species. But, most of all, have fun. Anybody want to play?

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*Apt 6, 201 Elm Ave.  
Swarthmore 19081*

# Notes on the Extermination of the Wild Pigeon

by Capt. Anthony A. Clay

Introduction by Edward D. Fingerhood

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## INTRODUCTION

In late June 1894, William Baily, an ornithologist from Philadelphia, traveled to north-central Pennsylvania to explore the bird life of this little-known region and visit a certain Captain Anthony A. Clay in Elk County. Clay, evidently, had certain knowledge about the then nearly extinct Passenger Pigeon. Baily found the Civil War veteran, then in his late fifties, apparently in good health and sound mind. Clay would live another 12 years.

Anthony A. Clay's career was distinguished and successful. A native of Philadelphia, he was born in Vienna [1838] during one of his fathers diplomatic missions there. He was educated in the Quaker City. During the Civil War he fought in North and South Carolina and was present for General Lee's surrender at the Appomattox Court House, Virginia. After he was mustered-out of service as a 1st Lieutenant in 1866<sup>1</sup>, he moved to Elk County.

Clay married and raised four daughters. He had charge of large tracts of land in Elk and adjoining counties for the McKean and Elk Land and Improvement Company of Philadelphia, and was engaged in lumbering and farming on his own. He also represented Elk County in the Pennsylvania State Legislature beginning in 1886.

How he came to be interviewed by Baily concerning Passenger Pigeons is obscure. Perhaps on one of Clay's trips to Philadelphia (he spent the bitterest winter months there), somehow they met and arranged the interview. However it happened, Baily's notes of their conversation add one valuable account to our meager store of knowledge of the Pigeons in Pennsylvania.

The following transcript is taken verbatim from the field notebooks of William L. Baily II, now archived in the Library of The

Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia<sup>2</sup>. Minor editorial alterations in spelling and punctuation have been inserted by the editor to coincide with contemporary usage, but in no case has the content or the sense of Baily's transcript of Capt. Clay's account been altered. Editorial comments and manuscript page numbers are in brackets [...] and footnotes.

Edward D. Fingerhood, editor

## Notes of the Extermination of the Wild Pigeon, dictated by Capt. Anthony A. Clay, June 30th, 1894.<sup>3</sup>

"The wild pigeon disappeared from Pennsylvania about 1882 when 100,000 were drowned in the lakes<sup>4</sup>, and has since then only been seen a few at a time in the State. About every four years when there is no spring frost to kill the Beech tree [*Fagus grandifolia*] blossoms, there are extensive blows of beech nuts. In [the] fall every three years when beech nuts are mature, wild pigeons make their appearance in isolated flocks, in October and November flying apparently all over the different counties where they were able to find the most beech mast (or a plentiful of nuts). This is a sure indication of a large nesting the following spring in said counties, which nesting has been known to extend on some of the ridges, streams and valleys for a great many miles.

There was one noted nesting ground about twenty-three years ago (1871) which extended from McKean Co. into Elk, some twenty miles long and from three to five miles broad. Nearly every forest tree except hemlock [Eastern Hemlock, *Tsuga canadensis*] ... had from twelve to fifty nests in each. The nest is made in a loose manner of twigs mostly

dead, on branches in crotches and all over the tree. Seventyfive were counted in one tree. Pigeons probably laid never more than two eggs.

When these facts became known they [Passenger Pigeons] were followed by men, pigeon netters, from all [122] parts of the country, some from Indian Ter[ritory] whence they had tracked the pigeons to Pennsylvania. In the winter the birds were also shot when they migrated to Indian Territory, giving the pigeons no rest.

The other three years the Beech mast would be somewhere else. Sometimes they would feed on acorns. These four counties [Elk, McKean, Forest,<sup>5</sup> Cameron/Potter?] were the only wild ones left for the birds to congregate [in] in Pennsylvania. In the nesting season they would come by countless thousands, flocks three miles long, and one mile wide clearly flying from the West to their nesting grounds. They always came in spring in the early part of April while some snow was on the ground. They would stay till squabs were able to fly then would go and raise a second brood somewhere else because food would give out. They would sometimes fly in the morning 20 miles to feed, and would feed their young on curd and worm [?] food, and finally with beech nuts just as the young were ready to fly. Pigeons would also cover the fields to get seeds probably to help their curd for the young. The young would leave their nests ten days after hatching, flying further and further each day from their nests, and in such close flocks that their wings would touch each other. [123]

The Pigeons would be followed by a large variety of hawks to prey upon them.

They were always in pairs, the females sitting on the nest at night, the males in the daytime. Males were known as Toms and would leave at daylight, returning about ten o'clock, in small and large flocks,

and would get off from the trees with a noise like distant thunder. [124] After the males returned the females would leave their nests, fill their crops with food and the males would sit on the nests during their absence, till the middle of the afternoon. The afternoon flight, so called, was sometimes mixed with hens, but the bulk were males and lasted a couple of hours, all returning at dark.

Extermination. When it became known that the pigeons were in these localities, men termed 'pigeon netters,' would follow the birds to near their nests, in which both males and females participated. While flying in and out for food from the feeding grounds, men would net them on what they called the 'flight netting.' They would build a bough house in a field in the line of flight, carrying with them in canvas covered cages from six to eight decoy pigeons, that had been kept over for stool birds.

The stick on which the birds were placed with their eyes sewed up, was about five feet long, with a round hoop at the end 5 or 6 inches in diameter, this hoop being crisscrossed with thin pieces of leather like a tennis bat, reaching back into the bough house.

This was manipulated so that the stool pigeons were tied with boots attached to their legs and tied to the ring. [When a flock of pigeons would be seen approaching, the men [125] would throw up a pigeon (known as a 'flier'), tied by a string some twenty feet in length to thin limber beech or birch [*Betula sp.*] sticks stuck in the ground near the entrance to the bough house. They then would work the stool pigeons, the net having been previously set with spring poles lying on the ground. The net was about 6 by 20 feet, sometimes two nets spring from opposite directions.

They sprinkle the nets with buckwheat, and also with dead birds after they had caught some of the pigeons that were foolish enough to alight. Then they would go out and kill them by nipping them in the back of their skulls, as the birds

poked their heads through the nets. This manner of catching the unlucky birds was lawful.

The most destruction was netting them on what was known as 'salt beds.' A wet place in the woods within a half mile or a mile from the nesting ground would be selected and be covered with one or two barrels of course salt, of which pigeons were very fond. A bough house being built, the men would wait until a day or so until the pigeons had found the place and would come in large numbers. They [the netters] would then go by dawn with their nets, poles and stool birds, the poles being about twelve feet long, and would wait for the pigeons [126] baited to the salt bed. Great numbers would be an easy prey to these heartless hunters. They would have a series of salt beds, prearranging their nets and continuing their bloody work.

They would then barrel the pigeons, stripping the primaries and tail feathers. First there would be a layer of ice, and then about three layers of pigeons dropped in headfirst, then another layer of ice, until the barrels were full. Fifteen dozen [180] could be put into one sugar barrel. From four stations in Forest and McKean Counties, it was calculated in 1882, that thirty tons of pigeons were shipped over the Penna. and Erie R.R. to Phila., New York and Boston within four weeks, or at least 65,000 birds.

Men would follow these pigeons into different localities during the whole year, hunting them down wherever they appeared. Besides all this there were camps of men and boys shooting and slaughtering pigeons in all conceivable ways, even on their nests, frequently setting woods on fire with their paper gun wads, resulting in burning their nests and innocent young, just before the squabs were ready to fly. Corn planters, Indians from the N.Y. reservation [...] would come in and camp, and would take axes and cut down the trees containing [127] the greatest number of nests, catching the squabs, pulling out their breasts,

salting them down and smoking them for winters use. It oftentimes caused great destruction to the timber."

Capt. Clay says one pair of Passenger Pigeons were seen on his property in 1893, the last flocks having disappeared in 1882. Fire, he says, was the chief cause of driving the last ones away.

Wm. L. Baily

## Footnotes

<sup>1</sup> Helen Hughes of the Elk County Historical Society informs me that it was customary to give ex-officers the honorary rank of "Captain" upon their return home. I am indebted to Ms. Hughes for providing much of the biographical data concerning "Capt." Clay.

<sup>2</sup> Archives, The Academy of Natural Sciences, Collection 14#3. William L. Baily, Notes on Ornithology, Book #1:122-127.P

<sup>3</sup> In the Poole manuscript for Yellow-bellied Sapsucker there is the following: "W.L. Baily, during a visit to northern Elk Co. in the later half of June, 1894, reported..." This suggests that Capt. Clay lived in Elk County where he was interviewed on June 30 by Baily.

<sup>4</sup> This is probably an inland reference to the oft repeated notion that the decline and disappearance of the Passenger Pigeon was a result of massive drownings during migration due to fog and storms at sea. For examples see John C. French, *The Passenger Pigeon in Pennsylvania*, 1919:207,236.

<sup>5</sup> These counties are gleaned from internal evidence in Baily's notes of Capt. Clay's account. Unfortunately, the manuscript does not name the counties in question. ♣

70205 Delaire Landing Rd.  
Philadelphia 19114

# Ornithological Technical Committee Meeting Summary

Penn State University–Hazleton, 19 May 1995

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Attendance: Doug Gross (DG, Chair), Merlin Benner, Frank Haas (FH), Terry Master, Margaret Brittingham (MB), Paul Schwalbe (PS), Dan Brauning (DB), Chuck Yohn, Chris Haney (CH), Laurie Goodrich (LG, Secretary); Absent members: Daniel Klem, Jr., Donald Snyder, Charles Bier.

Chair Announcements: DG welcomed a new member to the OTC, Merlin Benner, Wildlife Biologist with Pennsylvania DCNR, Bureau of Forestry, and thanked our local hosts, Alan and Monica Gregory.

Minutes: LG mailed out minutes to OTC members for prior review. FH motioned and PS seconded to accept the minutes of the fall 1994 meeting. DG thanked LG for her efforts.

Treasurer's Report/Bird Checklist: PS reported on sales of the publication *Annotated List of Birds of Pennsylvania* (Santner et al. 1992, Penn. Biol. Survey Contr. No. 4, OTC), a checklist of Pennsylvania birds written primarily by OTC members. The checklist is now sold out. Discussion followed on how to handle future requests for the document, particularly from classes that might be using it. It was decided that we would request permission from the Pennsylvania Biological Survey to allow ornithology classes to copy it until the new version is available several years from now. Copying privileges will be handled on a case by case basis and interested parties must contact the OTC Chair directly.

Pennsylvania Ornithological Records Committee: DG expressed his appreciation for the hard work of the Records Committee (PORC). Four candidates have applied for the two openings on the committee. Ballots were distributed and returned to DG for compilation. The two newly elected PORC members were Steven Feldstein and Roy Ickes.

Pennsylvania Game Commission Joint Meeting with OTC: DG and DB represented the OTC at the meeting on December 8. The topics discussed included:

◆Aquaculture and heron depredation

issues — Cal DuBrock, Biologist with Pa. Game Commission (PGC) has been working with the state aquaculture committee to develop a policy on the problem of heron depredation at hatcheries. DG thanked Cal for his leadership on this issue and presented copies of TM's recent paper published in *Pa. Birds*, "A summary of ecological and behavioral characteristics of Pennsylvania's piscivorous birds in relation to attraction to aquaculture/hatchery facilities. (Vol.9(1):11-13).

◆National Wildlife Diversity Initiative — This initiative may come before Congress this year. Funding would be modeled after the Pitman-Robertson Act and could generate considerable funds for wildlife in Pennsylvania. People are encouraged to write to manufacturers of bird seed, binoculars, etc. to encourage their support of this federal initiative. (For more information contact: L. Goodrich, Hawk Mt.)

◆Old growth forests — Findings from Dr. Haney's work in old growth were presented to PGC (e.g., greater densities of some species occur in old growth). Issue of set-aside areas was discussed.

◆Exotic species — OTC expressed concerns about the use of exotic plants on public lands and promotion of exotics for use in wildlife planting programs.

◆The PGC brought up the status of the Common Snipe for discussion. (The OTC believes it should be listed as Threatened, and PGC believes it should not be listed, although they are concerned about their population). Little is known about the breeding birds in Pa. PGC personnel suggested that snipe seasons and bag limits set in southern states may be impacting Pa. birds, yet PGC has no control of these factors.

Pennsylvania Breeding Birds of Special Concern List: DB distributed an update on the status if each species currently listed as a Species of Special Concern. New species occurring in the state include: Sandhill Crane (two pairs). Due to actions at the federal level and recovery of state populations, it was suggested that the OTC consider the status of Bald Eagle and Osprey at the

next meeting. The biological status of subspecies was then discussed. The biological authenticity of subspecies is being questioned by AOU and others. There is no official subspecies list for the USA and morphological types do not always correspond with subspecies status.

Listing of non-breeding birds was discussed. DB motioned and LG seconded that the OTC consider the idea of creating a list for winter residents. MB said it makes biological sense as breeding is only one aspect of a bird's life history. Some OTC members said it should be a separate list from the existing breeding list and criteria would need to be different. LG was asked to prepare a proposal to the OTC for such a list.

Biodiversity Subcommittee Report: CH reported on the upcoming publication *Forests: A Global Perspective*, which will contain two chapters on Pennsylvania old growth. Another chapter on old growth in Pennsylvania will be part of an Island Press publication due out in late 1995.

Piscivorous Birds Committee: The committee consists of: Terry Master, Chair; Keith Bildstein; James Parkhurst; Bob Ross; and National Audubon representatives. Two bills recently introduced to the House Agriculture Committee (HB 1078 and HB 1186) allow for the taking of piscivorous birds. The PGC has opposed these bills. TM suggested that the OTC also send a letter of opposition. After discussion it was agreed that TM would draft a letter and prepare copies for the committee.

DB reported on his plan to conduct research on Black-crowned Night-Herons this summer. He hopes to derive a better estimate of population numbers and distribution. If possible, he may conduct some radio-telemetry to study their movements.

Next Meeting: The Next OTC meeting will be held 20 October 1995 at Juniata College Field Station, Raystown Lake. Chuck Yohn will host. ★

Laurie Goodrich, Secretary

## Summary of the Season - July through September 1995

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It was hot. It was dry. Sitting here looking out at four inches of new-fallen snow, it almost seems hard to believe, but a review of *Local Notes* and *Birds of Note* sections give testimony to that recollection. We are never sure as to what impact these extreme conditions have on bird populations, except that they have had to contend with them for millenia and, so far, have managed to survive.

We know what was reported. Take, for example, shorebirds. *Erie* reported its poorest season ever. Green Lane Reservoir (*Montgomery*) bemoaned about too much mud, despite finding 21 species. Actual numbers may have been difficult to count because of the extense of the flats and grasses. *Lancaster* recorded 23 species, with a single day tally of 20 species, perhaps a new state record (at least since *Pa. Birds* was initiated). *Venango's* most productive pond became a "desert" by quarter's end. Even urban *Allegheny* recorded 16 species, thanks to its hotspot, Imperial. *Berks* was not left out of the act, recording 21 species, including two species of phalaropes. Bad weather was the probable explanation of the first county record of **Red-necked Phalarope** in *Potter*. The variety was certainly evident from the lists, underling the fact that having the habitat makes the difference.

Other water-dependent birds made news as well. Both the **Red-throated** and **Common loon** summered in *Somerset* and **Commons** were found summering in *Adams*, *Crawford*, *Erie*, *Huntingdon*, *Lancaster*, and *Sullivan*. A few **Horned Grebe** appeared before a significant incursion to be noted next issue.

Several species of migrant waterfowl were in evidence by early September. **Am. Coot** was confirmed breeding in *Berks*, a county first. Historically in Pennsylvania, **Sabine's Gull** is found in September, and this year was no exception, with one seen in *Lancaster*.

SGL 169 in *Cumberland* turned out to be a long-legged wader hotspot with a **Tri-colored Heron** (which are becoming harder to find in Pa.) and an imm. **White Ibis** (which is becoming a regular species in recent years).

The dark morph **Broad-winged Hawk** (*Delaware*) reported by Jim Waldie may actually be one of the rarest birds to be seen in Pa. ever! Most "rare" birds that show up in the state are actually common elsewhere, but this plumage of Boad-wing is rare everywhere.

Two records of *Selasphorus* hummingbirds were notable, one an adult male **Rufous** in *Chester*, not learned about until too late, and a probable Rufous in *Lehigh*.

Not to be left out were two unusual flycatchers, a **Western Kingbird** in *Lancaster*, and what was described as a **Scissor-tailed Flycatcher** (*Erie*).

Really, really, really rare were a **Violet-green Swallow** (*Carbon*) and a photographed **Northern Wheatear** (*Bucks*). The former would be a first state record, if accepted by PORC, and the latter the first documented state record.

The only **Dickcissel** report was from *Adams*. A **Sharp-tailed Sparrow** in *Erie* was the first there in many years. Once again a **Yellow-headed Blackbird** visited

*Chester*. An extremely early **Pine Grosbeak** was reported from *Bucks* in late September.

All in all, it was quite an interesting quarter. The return of the **Sandhill Cranes** (may their numbers increase) remind us that the Pennsylvania Society for Ornithology (PSO) will be holding their annual meeting in Slippery Rock next May. They have the habitat out there to enable us to enjoy numbers of grassland species. Hope to see you there.

There were 263 species (plus 1 exotic) reported this quarter, up from the 252 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*

# RARE BIRD REPORTS

edited by Nick Pulcinella

## DARK-MORPH BROAD-WINGED HAWK

*Buteo platypterus*

*Delaware County*

The occurrence of a Broad-winged Hawk in Pennsylvania is by no means a rare event, but the sighting of an apparent dark-morph individual should alert us to the fact that these rare individuals do occur within our state.

The following is an account by Jim Waldie of an individual observed in Delaware Co.

Date: 24 September 1995

Time: 11:00 AM

Place: Tyler Arboretum, Media, Pa.

Weather: Mostly cloudy.  
Temp-approx. 60 F. Winds  
10-15 mph NNW.

While birding in the Middle Farm section of Tyler Arboretum, I spotted a distant soaring buteo. My immediate impression of the bird was Broad-winged Hawk. As the bird soared closer I realized that it was dark on the underside. The bird circled once nearly directly overhead so I was able to get a very good look at its plumage.

The entire underside of the body was dark. The underwing coverts were entirely dark. The underside of the flight feathers were light with dark tips - so that the trailing edge of the wing showed a dark outline. The underside of the tail was mostly light except for a prominent dark band towards the end of the tail. I could not tell whether this dark band was terminal or sub-terminal.

The head of the bird was dark. I did not notice mottling or variations in shading on any of the dark areas. The bird soared in a fairly straight line from the NE. I suspect that it may have seen

something in the field nearby because he pulled up (?) and made one slow full circle before it continued on. During this circle I noticed it moving its head as if fixed on something. I was able to view the bird for approx. 2 minutes. I observed the bird with Swift Audubon 10X50 binoculars.

One hour after observing the bird I consulted National Geographic Field Guide to the Birds of North America, Peterson Field Guide to Hawks (Clark & Wheeler) and Hawks in Flight (Dunne, Sibley and Sutton) which helped me make the following determinations.

1. The proportions of the bird did not appear right for Red-tailed Hawk. The wings were shorter and broader than I would expect for Red-tail. There was hint of red color in the tail.

2. The wings were definitely not long enough or pointed enough for Swainson's Hawk.

3. The bird did not seem large enough or long-winged enough for a Rough-legged Hawk. Another point that helped me rule out Swainson's and Rough-legged was the way the bird was soaring on flat wings.

4. The bird did not show the crescent underwing panels typical of Red-shouldered Hawk.

I believe that this bird was a dark-morph Broad-winged Hawk, perhaps an immature bird.

### Distribution of dark-morph Broad-winged Hawk

The distribution of dark-morph Broad-winged Hawk during the breeding season is restricted to the far western portion of the breeding range, breeding only in Alberta (Peterson 1987). A point to remember when discussing the distribution of dark-morph

Broad-wings is that even within its breeding range dark-morph birds are extremely rare. During migration dark-morphs can be encountered anywhere that Broad-winged Hawks migrate. It is estimated that during migration in the East the ratio of dark-morph birds to light-morph Broad-winged Hawks is as few as 1 in 50,000 (Dunne 1988).

### Field marks for dark-morph Broad-winged Hawk

Adult - The entire body and upperwing and underwing coverts are uniform dark brown. Underwing is two-toned, with silvery flight feathers and uniform dark brown coverts. The tail is identical to that of light morph birds, that is, it has broad, equal-width black and white bands.

Immature - Similar to the adult except most birds have rufous and white mottling on the underparts and underwing coverts. A few have solid brown bodies and underwings. Tail is identical to light morph immature, that is, a light tail with a wide dark subterminal band and several narrow dark bands.

### Separation from other dark buteos.

In general dark-morph buteos of other species are larger and have different tail patterns than Broad-winged Hawks, and except for Short-tailed Hawk and Swainson's Hawk they do not have pointed wings.

Dark-morph Swainson's Hawk - has dark gray not silvery flight feathers and light undertail coverts.

Red-shouldered Hawk - shows crescent shaped wing panels in all plumages. Adult has two or more light tail bands of equal width.

Red-tailed Hawk - noticeably larger

and having a reddish tail.

Rough-legged Hawk - much larger with a single broad blackish subterminal tail band.

Part of the intention of this article is to alert birders to be aware of unusual plumages of some of our common birds which in turn may signify an unusual race or subspecies and to encourage birders to document their findings to expand our knowledge of identification and distribution of Pennsylvania's birds.

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- Dunne, P., Sibley, D., Sutton, C. 1988. *Hawks in Flight*. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston MA.
- Clark, W., Wheeler, B. 1987. *Peterson Field Guide to Hawks*. Houghton Mifflin Co. Boston MA.

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## NORTHERN WHEATEAR

### *Oenanthe oenanthe* *Bucks County*

There is an old saying, that if you want get noticed and be famous in life, its not what you know, but who you know that gets you there. This is just what the Northern Wheatear was thinking when he stopped in the backyard of Alan Brady's camera shop in Newtown, Bucks Co. The following is Alan's account of the sighting.

*As I stepped out of the back door of my photography shop in Newtown, Pa., on September 25, 1995, at 6:15 PM, on a dark rainy night, a bird, a small bird, a small bird with a large white rump, sprang up from my feet and disappeared through a fully leafed maple tree. I really knew what it was in my heart, but my brain said "no way here in Newtown". A Northern Wheatear in this tiny back yard? "Of all the gin joints," I mean back yards in this town why pick*

*mine? Son David appeared shortly and we found the bird on top of a chimney next door. I kept an eye on it with my 12X Canon bins as it flew to another chimney then to a telegraph pole on the street in back. By this time the rain was beginning to intensify and the light was rapidly failing. We needed a photo. David emerged from the shop with a camera loaded with 1000 speed film and f:2/8 lens. At 6:45 P.M. Mr. Wheatear flew down to a rain gutter on the porch near the telegraph pole. CZAP CZAP; two photos are made, the record is secured. Still hard to believe.*

Wow! I guess when you've been birding as long as Alan has and willingly share the joys of birding with others as Alan does, the Birding Gods smile on you and spread a little magic your way. Either that, or I'm chanting the wrong mantra. Anyway, this was an exciting if not overdue find for Pennsylvania, and one likely to reoccur.

#### RANGE IN NORTH AMERICA

Northern Wheatears breed in open country throughout most of mainland Alaska and eastward through the northern Yukon Territory, Baffin Island and Labrador.

The birds that nest in eastern Canada and nearby Greenland are from the Greenland race and normally migrate across the North Atlantic to Europe and then south to winter in Africa. Historically, birds that were found in the Northeast, particularly in the Atlantic Provinces and New England were presumed to be vagrants. Since 1990 the number of Northern Wheatears being found in New England and elsewhere in the U.S. especially in the inland states and the south has been unprecedented. There is some speculation in the birding community that N. Wheatear might be increasing as a breeder in Northeast Canada. Northern Wheatear were found nesting commonly along the south part of the Labrador coast in 1994, an area that was an unknown

breeding site previously (MacTavish 1995). There is also some speculation that this species could be establishing a new migratory pathway and possible new wintering areas in the New World (Kaufman 1995).

#### STATUS IN PENNSYLVANIA

Accidental migrant. David Brady's photo is the first documented record for Pennsylvania. There are two other possible records; a specimen collected near Landsdale, Montgomery County, October 6, 1919 (Poole 1964), this specimen is now lost, and a sight record from Centre Co., September 17, 1985 (*Cassinia* 61:84). Most records of Northern Wheatear during the fall occur between early September and early October and, as Kaufman points out (Kaufman 1991) and this record seems to verify, that away from the coast they may turn up in almost any vacant lot, not necessarily in birding hotspots. ♣

#### REFERENCES:

- Cassinia* V 61. published by the Delaware Valley Ornithological Club 1986.
- Kaufman, K., 1991. The Changing Seasons. *American Birds* 45:64.
- 1995. The Changing Seasons. *Audubon Field Notes* 49:10.
- Mactavish, B. 1995. Atlantic Provinces Region. *Audubon Field Notes* 49:14-15.
- Poole, E.L., 1964. *Pennsylvania Birds*. Livingston Publishing, Narberth, PA.

## Birds of Note - July through September 1995

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

Rare and unusual sightings will be reviewed by the Pennsylvania Ornithological Records Committee.

**Red-throated Loon** - *Somerset*: 1 in basic plumage summered at High Point L. along with a Common Loon, also in basic plumage (John Tilley). Most records of summering loons in Pa. are Common, but there are a few records of Red-throateds.

**Horned Grebe** - *Cambria*: 4 on 9/14 and 3 on 9/30 at Prince Gallitzin SP (John Salvetti, Dave Gobert); *Erie*: 1 on 8/10 at Presque Isle SP (Jerry McWilliams); *York*: 1 on 7/21 at Codorus SP (Al Spiese).

**American Bittern** - *Sullivan*: 1 on 8/23 at Shuman's L. (Skip Conant).

**Least Bittern** - *Berks*: 1 to 3 from 7/3 to 8/13 at Glen Morgan L. (Ken Lebo); *Delaware*: 1 on 7/15 at Tincicum (Al Guarente); *Erie*: present part of the period.

**Tri-colored Heron** - *Cumberland*: 1 from 8/21-9/6 at SGL 169 (Don & Robyn Henise); *Montour*: 1 on 8/22 and 9/2 at the Susquehanna River (Christine Smull).

**Cattle Egret** - *Lancaster*: 5 on 9/15 at Bainbridge (Larry Coble).

**Yellow-crowned Night Heron** - *Cumberland*: Present part of the period; *Dauphin*: Present part of the period; *Lancaster*: Present part of the period; *York*: 7/22 to 8/24.

**White Ibis** - *Cumberland*: 1 imm. present from 8/24-9/9 at SGL 169 represents the third record for the county (Don Henise).

**Glossy Ibis** - *Delaware*: 1 on 7/25 at Tincicum (Nick Pulcinella); *Lancaster*: 1 on 8/5 at Washington Boro (Tom Garner, Eric Witmer, Jerry Book); *Philadelphia*: 1 on 7/27 at Tincicum (Al Guarente).

**Tundra Swan** - *York*: 1 from 9/9-23 at Codorus SP (John & Jean Prescott).

**Northern Pintail** - *Beaver*: 1 on 9/6 at New Galilee (Norman Carson); *Berks*: 1 from 9/1-23 at L. Ontelaunee (Ken Lebo, et al.); *Erie*: 5 from 9/1 on, at Presque Isle SP (Jerry McWilliams); *Lawrence*: 3 on 9/24 at Pennsy Marsh (Barb Dean); *Montgomery*: 1 from 9/23 on, at Green Lane Res. (Gary Freed).

**Gadwall** - *Berks*: 1 on 9/3 at L. Ontelaunee (Matt Spence); *Crawford*: 8 on 9/6 (Ed Kwater) and 12 on 9/28 (Ron Leberman) at Pymatuning L.; *Erie*: Present part of the period.

**Canvasback** - *Erie*: 1 on 9/1 at Presque Isle SP (Jerry McWilliams).

**Redhead** - *Erie*: 1 from 7/8 on, at Presque Isle SP (Jerry McWilliams).

**Ring-necked Duck** - *Erie*: 1 on 9/1 at Presque Isle SP (Jerry McWilliams).

**Greater Scaup** - *Erie*: 1 on 9/23 at Presque Isle SP (Jerry McWilliams).

**Lesser Scaup** - *Erie*: Present all quarter.

**Common Goldeneye** - *Erie*: Present part of the period.

**Red-breasted Merganser** - *Erie*: Present part of the period.

**Ruddy Duck** - *Berks*: 1 on 7/8 and 7 on 9/30 at Glen Morgan L. (Ken Lebo); *Bucks*: 1 on 9/27 at Ottsville (Steve Farbotnik); *Crawford*: 1 on 7/9 at Pymatuning L. (Ed Kwater), 1 on 7/28 at Conneaut Marsh (Issac Fields) and 1 on 9/17 at PL (EK).

**Broad-winged Hawk (*dark morph*)** - *Delaware*: 1 on 9/24 at Tyler Arboretum was an extremely rare sighting. See details elsewhere in this issue (Jim Waldie).

**Swainson's Hawk** - 1 on 9/15 at Mt Penn (No details, Eds.) (Doug Wood).

**Rough-legged Hawk** - *Bedford*: 1 on 9/17 at Beldon was very early (no details, Eds.) (Rosie McGinnett).

**Golden Eagle** - *York*: 1 on 9/1 at Rocky Ridge County Park was very early (Jerry Dyer).

**Sandhill Crane** - *Butler*: 4 on 9/16-17 at Slippery Rock Twp. (Bob & Jean Love); *Lawrence*: Present all quarter.

**Piping Plover** - *Erie*: 1 on 7/29 and possibly the same bird on 8/10-11 at Presque Isle SP (Jerry McWilliams).

**American Avocet** - *Allegheny*: 1 on 8/23 at Imperial is the first record for the county (Mike Fialkovich); *Cumberland*: 1 on 8/15 at West Fairview (Dan Ohler); *Erie*: 1 on 8/15 at Presque Isle SP (no details, Eds.) (Paula Teats).

**Willet** - *Erie*: 1 on 8/20 and 1 on 9/3 at Presque Isle SP (Jerry McWilliams); *Lancaster*: 1 on 8/6 at Washington Boro (Dan Heathcote, Eric Witmer, Jerry Book).

**Upland Sandpiper** - *Allegheny*: 1 on 8/13 at Imperial (Walt Shaffer); *Lancaster*: 3 on 8/20 (Lloyd Hassel), 11(high) on 9/1 (Bruce Carl), and 5 on 9/6(late) (Ray & Shirley Bubb), all at the Lancaster Airport.; *Lawrence*: Present up til 7/3 at Amish Area (Barb Dean); *Mercer*: 1 on 8/26 at Leesburg (Randy Stringer); *Venango*: Present up til 7/8.

**Whimbrel** - *Erie*: 1 on 7/21 at Presque Isle SP (Jerry McWilliams).

**Hudsonian Godwit** - *Lancaster*: 1 on 9/2-3 at Washington Boro (Jerry Book, Keith Leidich, et al.).

**Marbled Godwit** - *Erie*: 1 on 7/21 at Presque Isle SP

(Jerry McWilliams).

**Ruddy Turnstone** - *Erie*: 3 on 7/20, 19 on 8/5, and 1 on 8/23 at Presque Isle SP (Jerry McWilliams); *Lancaster*: 2 on 7/26 at Washington Boro (Jerry Book) and 1 on 9/2 at Marietta (Eric Witmer); *Montgomery*: 1 on 8/9-11 at Green Lane Res. (Gary Freed).

**Dunlin** - *Allegheny*: 4 on 9/9 at Imperial (Walt Shaffer); *Erie*: 2 from 9/23 on, at Presque Isle SP (Jerry McWilliams); *Montgomery*: 1 on 9/24 at Green Lane Res. (Gary Freed).

**Buff-breasted Sandpiper** - *Berks*: 1 on 8/26 (Harold & Ken Lebo) and 1 on 8/27 (Matt Spence, Matt Wlasniewski) at L. Ontelaunee; *Lancaster*: 1 on 8/27, 2 from 9/4-10 at Washington Boro (Eric Witmer, et al.); *Mercer*: 1 on 8/26 at Leesburg (Randy Stringer); *Montgomery*: 1 on 8/24 at Green Lane Res. (Bill & Naomi Murphy).

**Long-billed Dowitcher** - *Berks*: 1 on 9/9 at L. Ontelaunee (no details, Eds.) (Deuane Hoffman); *Crawford*: 1 on 7/2 and 7/5 at Pymatuning L. (Robert Leberman) and 1 on 7/15 (Ron Leberman).

**Wilson's Phalarope** - *Berks*: 1 on 8/25-26 at L. Ontelaunee (Jason Horn, Kerry Grim); *Crawford*: 1 on 8/26 (m. obs.) and 8/27 (Issac Fields) at Pymatuning L.; *Montgomery*: 1 on 7/28 at Green Lane Res. (Gary Freed).

**Red-necked Phalarope** - *Berks*: 1 on 8/20 (Matt Spence), 9/11 (Jason Horn, Ken Lebo), and 9/14 (Deuane Hoffman, et al.) at L. Ontelaunee; *Potter*: 1 on 9/20-22 at Greenman Hill (Kirk Newton, et al.).

**Laughing Gull** - *Delaware*: Present all quarter; *Lancaster*: 3 from 8/5-11 and 1 on 8/26 at Washington Boro (Eric Witmer, et al.).

**Bonaparte's Gull** - *Erie*: 2 from 7/29 on, at Presque Isle SP (Jerry McWilliams); *Lancaster*: 1 on 8/26 at Washington Boro (Early Bird Nature Tours, et al.).

**Sabine's Gull** - *Lancaster*: 1 on 9/5 at Washington Boro (Jason Horn).

**Common Tern** - *Bucks*: 1 on 9/14 at Nockamixon SP (Steve Farbotnik); *Erie*: Present all quarter; *Lancaster*: 1 on 8/19 (Eric Witmer, et al.) and 1 on 9/15 (Bird Treks) at Washington Boro; *Perry*: 1 on 9/10 at the Susquehanna R. at New Buffalo (Dick Colyer).

**Least Tern** - *Lancaster*: 1 on 7/26 at Washington Boro (Jerry Book) and 1 on 8/11 at WB (Randy Miller, Jonathan Heller).

**Black Tern** - *Cambria*: 2 on 9/14 at Prince Gallitzin SP (John Salvetti); *Crawford*: 1 on 7/30 at Pymatuning L. (Issac Fields); *Indiana*: 2 on 8/22 at Yellow Creek SP (Carol Guba, Margaret Higbee, Gloria Lamer); *Lancaster*: 1 on 8/5 (Eric Witmer, et al.) and 1 on 9/14 (Jerry Book) at Washington Boro; *Lebanon*: 1 on 9/16 at Memorial L. (Jan Witmer).

**Rufous Hummingbird** - *Chester*: An adult ♂ photographed on 8/25 at Landenberg was not reported until well after it had left (Denis Quinn); *Lehigh*: an imm./female *Selasphorus* (most likely a Rufous) was seen and photographed on 8/14-15 in S. Whitehall Twp. (John & Nancy Boyer).

**Western Kingbird** - *Lancaster*: 1 on 7/15 at Middle Creek WMA (Randy Miller).

**Scissor-tailed Flycatcher** - *Erie*: 1 on 8/5 (Basil Bombera) (no details, no location, Eds.).

**Violet-green Swallow** - *Carbon*: 1 described well on 8/25 at Penn Forest Res. (Jason Horn) could not be relocated an hour later. *If accepted, this would constitute the first state record.*

**Northern Wheatear** - *Bucks*: 1 on 9/25 in Newtown (Alan Brady) was photographed and will constitute the first documented record for the state. See details elsewhere in this issue.

**Northern Shrike** - *Tioga*: 1 on 7/23 at Dagget (Larry Brown) (no details, Eds.). *This is within the migration period of Loggerhead Shrike, but Northern's are being reported all over the Northeast in December. Eds.*

**Loggerhead Shrike** - *Adams*: 7 on 7/3 at the expected locations (Art & Nonie Kennell).

**Brewster's Warbler** - *Clarion*: 1 on 9/3 at Beaver Creek Project (Margaret Buckwalter); *Westmoreland*: 11 banded on 8/31 at Powdermill (Robert Leberman).

**Lawrence's Warbler** - *Dauphin*: 1 on 8/20 at Stoney Valley (Grace Randolph); *Lawrence*: 1 on 9/27 at Volant (Suzanne Butcher, Linda Wagner, Shirley McCarl); *Warren*: 1 on 7/9 and 3 on 7/16 at the Buckaloons Rec. Area (Peter Yoerg & Barbara Henderson).

**Prothonotary Warbler** - *Bedford*: 1 on 8/13 at Bedford Valley (Janet Shaffer); *Lancaster*: Present for part of the period; *York*: Present up to 7/24.

**Dickcissel** - *Adams*: 1 on 7/9 at Littletown Rd. (Peter Robinson).

**Sharp-tailed Sparrow** - *Erie*: 1 banded in September at Presque Isle SP (Ron Leberman) (details to follow); *Lancaster*: 1 on 9/14, 9/26-27 at Bainbridge (Larry Coble).

**Fox Sparrow** - *Berks*: 1 on 9/11 at Hawk Mountain was very early (No details, no observer reported); *Westmoreland*: Present part of the period.

**Yellow-headed Blackbird** - *Chester*: 1 ♀ on 8/17 at Hibernia County Park (Grier Saunders).

**Rusty Blackbird** - *Lycoming*: 1 on 9/2 at Montoursville (Wes Egli); *Philadelphia*: 2 on 9/21 at West Mount Airy (Steve Lawrence).

**Pine Grosbeak** - *Bucks*: 1 on 9/29 at Peace Valley was extremely early, even for this year (Richard Myers).

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## PHOTOGRAPHIC HIGHLIGHTS



Hooded Mergansers, Pymatuning SP, *Crawford*, June 1995.  
Photo by Mike Fialkovich.



Common Mergansers, Bridgewater, *Beaver*, 8/18/95  
Photo by Patrick Bonislausky.



Willet, Presque Isle SP, *Erie*, 8/20/95. Photo by  
Jerry McWilliams.



Western Sandpiper, Conejohela Flats (Washington Boro),  
*Lancaster*, 8/7/95. Photo by Rick Wiltraut.



Red-necked Phalarope, Greenman Hill, *Potter*, 9/20/95. Photo by David Hauber.



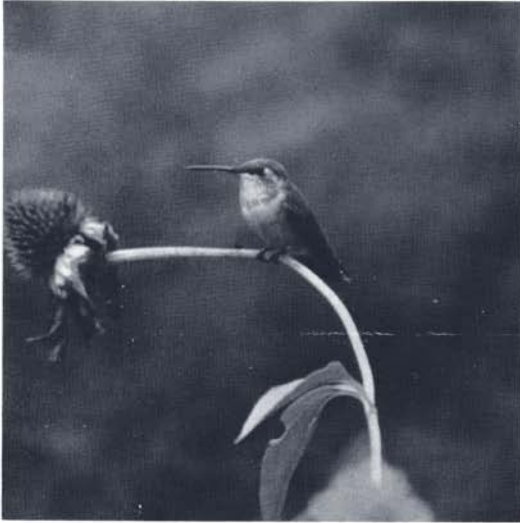
American Avocet, Imperial, *Allegheny*, 8/23/95. Photo by Mike Fialkovich.



Piping Plover, Presque Isle SP, *Erie*, 8/11/95. Photo by Jerry McWilliams



American Golden Plover, Beltzville SP, *Carbon*, 9/13/95, Photo by Rick Wiltraut.



*Selasphorus sp.*, Allentown, *Lehigh*, 8/14/95  
Photo by John Boyce.



Rufous Hummingbird, Landenburg, *Chester*, 8/25/95  
Photo by Denis Quinn.



Blue Grosbeak, Martins Creek, *Northampton*, 7/26/95  
Photo by Rick Wiltraut.



White Ibis, SGL 169, *Cumberland*, 8/29/95.  
Photo by Don Henise.



Northern Wheatear, Newtown, *Bucks*, 9/25/95. Photo by David Brady.

## NOTICE TO PHOTOGRAPHERS

We welcome submission of photographs of birds for publication. As can be seen on these pages, the birds do not have to be rare. When submitting photos, **PLEASE** include **ON THE SLIDE OR PHOTOGRAPH** the species, date, location, county, and photographer. If the photo gets separated from the envelope or accompanying letter, we have no way of knowing who, what, or where.

As stated previously, we will accept slides or negatives (which we will return with additional copies) or prints (which we will not, since you can have more prints made from your negatives).



Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Caernarvon Twp., *Lancaster* 7/8/95. Photo by Debbie Styer.

## Local Notes

### Adams County

A **Dickcissel** was heard singing and seen sitting on a wire atop a telephone pole along a hedgerow across from Kosmos farm house. This is the same area reported last quarter.

### Allegheny County

We recorded 158 spp. this quarter, including 2 *1st Co.* records: **Am. Avocet** on 8/23 (MF) and **Am. Golden-Plover** on 8/26 (WS). These were the 283rd and 284th spp. for *Allegheny* (TF).

One of the juv. **Peregrine Falcon** collided with a power line in N. Braddock on 7/28 and was taken to the National Aviary in PGH and treated for a broken wing. Unfortunately it died several weeks later (MF).

Imperial continued to provide shorebirds with 16 spp. recorded. The dry weather produced mudflats on the shores of the ponds in the strip mine. Highlights: 1 **Upland** 8/13, *2nd Co.* (WS); breeding **Spotted** (v.o.); 1 **Baird's** 8/26 (WS) and 9/12 (MF); 4 **Dunlin** 9/9 (WS); 4 **Am. Golden-Plover** 9/30 (BM); 1 **Stilt** 8/20 (WS); and a fresh road-killed **Am. Woodcock** 9/13 (BM).

An injured juv. **N. Saw-whet Owl** was found in Mt. Oliver 7/20 (CT). It was recently fledged and hit a window. It was treated by a wildlife rehabilitator and released in S. Fayette Twp 8/3 (CT). It's interesting to speculate on its origin. The habitat in the area is urban and within sight of downtown PGH, not suitable habitat. Given the bird's age, we wonder how far it could have traveled.

A large movement of **C. Nighthawk** occurred during the last week of Aug in various locations (v.o.). A high count of 8 **N. Mockingbird** was found at Swissvale 9/8 (MF). The **Blue Grosbeak** found last quarter were feeding young at IMP on 7/16 (WS), providing *1st confirmed breeding* in both *Allegheny* and western Pa.

An **Osprey** was seen carrying a fish along the Ohio R. at PGH 9/11 (EK). **Herring Gull** nested again this year on the Allegheny R. at Lock & Dam #2; 10 birds were seen 7/24, all adult. Nesting attempts were not successful (PB).

A juv. **Purple Martin** was at IMP 7/23 (CEK); uncommon here. **Philadelphia Vireo** were in good number, with 5 at Harrison Hills Park 9/4 (PH,RSG). A group of 3 **Worm-eating Warbler** was at Sewickley Heights Park 7/16 and believed to be a family group (CEK). An **Orchard Oriole** nest was located at IMP with 2 young on 7/23 (CEK). Two very early **Pine Siskin** were at Frick Park 9/16 (EK).

### Armstrong County

We desperately need more reports from birders.

### Beaver County

Photos of a ♀ and 1 fledged young **C. Merganser** on the Beaver R. at Bridgewater were taken 8/18 (PB). This seems abnormally early for migrants, but is significantly south of the normal breeding range.

Fifty **E. Bluebird** nestlings were banded by Joe MacDonald at his farm in Ohioville. The adults were also banded.

### Berks County

Our *1st nesting* of **Am. Coot** was confirmed when Harold Lebo saw an ad. and 5 juv. 7/8 at Glen Morgan L. (GML). Other marsh birds discovered at GML last quarter continued to be seen, including 15 ad. and juv. **Pied-billed Grebe**, 2 **Least Bittern** till 8/13, 2 ad. and 5 juv. **C. Moorhen** till 8/13, and 2 **Virginia Rail** last calling 7/20 (KL). The **Great Blue Heron** colony near Oley had at least 34 large young 7/3, some still on nests, some clambering around the treetops. The mains of 3 additional chicks were on the ground (RK). On 9/16, Spence counted a record high 49 **Great Egret** at L. Ontelaunee (LO).

A **Black Vulture** nest in French Creek SP fledged 2 young, as did a nearby **Turkey Vulture** nest (RB). Another **Sharp-shinned Hawk** nest was found with 2 fledglings, for a total of 3 nests and 6 fledglings found this year (LG,KG). A **Cooper's Hawk** pair fledged 2 young in the City of Reading (JHo). Observers found that many **Broad-winged Hawk** follow the Reading Prong (aka S. Mt.), a low range of hills s. of the Kittatinny Ridge, where 3454 birds were counted 9/15-18 (RK,DW). Reported in one of the Broad-wing flocks was a **Swainson's** 9/15 (DW). Big day at Hawk Mt. was 9/16, with 4118 birds (LG).

The drought exposed miles of mudflats at LO, which attracted 21 spp. of shorebirds, including such goodies as **Black-bellied Plover**; **Am. Golden-Plover** (max 12 on 9/15); **Sanderling**; **Baird's Sandpiper** (max 7 on 8/26); a **Buff-breasted Sandpiper** 8/26,27; a **Wilson's Phalarope** 8/25,26; and a **Red-necked Phalarope** 8/20 and 9/11-14 (JH,HL,KL,MS,MW).

A **Barn Owl** pair in a box near Rehrersburg fledged 6 young out of 7 eggs (RB). A **Blue Grosbeak** stopped briefly at KG's Hamburg birdbath 8/23. These late summer/early fall records are almost annual, but as yet no nest or territorial ♂♂ has been found.

### Bucks County

The SEPT (South Eastern Pennsylvania Trapline) was conducted for the second year on September 14 to 19. Eight of the 12 stations involved were in *Bucks*. A total of 19,503 raptors was reported at the Bucks stations for those 6 days, including 18,323 **Broad-wing Hawk**, 24 **Bald Eagle**, 2 **N. Goshawk**, 15 **Merlin**, and 20 **Peregrine Falcon**.

Other highlights include: the early report of 6 **Snow Geese** at Peace Valley (PV) 9/15 (KR). **Caspian Tern** were at PV: 2 on 8/16 (SF) and 4 on 8/18 (AM). A **Common Tern** was at Nockamixon SP 9/14 (SF). **Philadelphia Vireo** were at PV on 9/3-16 (AM). A **Golden-winged Warbler** was at Silver Lake (SL) on 9/10 (GC). **Worm-eating Warbler** were at PV from 8/26—9/9 (RF). There were numerous reports of **Connecticut Warbler**: at Southampton 7/28 (SF,BS), PV 9/3-16 (AM), Tinicum 9/11 (DF), SL 9/12 (GC). A **Hooded Warbler** was at Solebury 8/14 (GG). A **Pine Grosbeak** was reported at PV 9/29 (†R Meyers).

### Butler County

Max. 55 **Double-crested Cormorant** at Glades 9/9 (DB et al.) and 5 **Great Egret** at L. Arthur (LA) in July (DD)

were noteworthy. Glades' **Bald Eagle** pair and one young remained through the period (NW,m.ob.), 5 **Red-shouldered Hawk** were a welcome quarterly total (v.o.), and a **Merlin** was observed at Slippery Rock Twp (SRT) 9/28 (GW).

An **Am. Coot** at Glades 8/27 (SB,RC) was early. The **Merger Sandhill Crane** pair with 2 young visited SRT 9/16-17 (BL,JL). Best of a rather scant shorebird list was a **Western Sandpiper** at Glades 9/4 (SB,RC). 33 **Ring-billed Gull** were a good summer count at LA 7/21 (PB); they included 2 first-year imm. reaching this area early enough to pose the intriguing question of their origin. 4 **Caspian Tern** at Glades 9/9 (DB et al.), a high count for *Butler*, performed a spectacular diving show.

35+ **Ruby-throated Hummingbird** were an excellent one-day tally at SRT 9/3 (RC), marking the migration's peak. A major **Red-breasted Nuthatch** influx throughout the East was evidenced by *Butler's* impressive total of 43 (v.o.), including 39 listed by GW 9/5-30. Plentiful **Brown Creeper** migrants were led by GW's 21 at SRT 9/25-30.

Truly extraordinary were the county record 25 **Philadelphia Vireo** tallied at SRT 9/20-30 (GW) with more arriving in early Oct; many were still singing, which PH also noticed in n.e. *Allegheny*. 2 **Orange-crowned Warbler** appeared in a good vireo-warbler wave at SRT 9/28 (GW), and **Purple Finch** joined the notable migrant list with GW's total 21 there 9/28-30.

Introduced spp. of interest: 3 **Mute Swan** were present at LA 8/27 (DD). In its third year, the LA **Osprey** reintroduction program hacked 35 more young, including 7 that vanished as probable prey of Great Horned Owls. EK heard a **N. Bobwhite** near Evans City in late Aug., a common species in *Butler* 100 years ago but long since extirpated.

#### *Cambria County*

The unexpected early arrival (9/30) of 3 **Horned Grebe**, with 1 appearing within 10' of the boat, gave Gobert unexpected fishing competition at Prince Gallitzin SP. He also notes his Cucumbertree (*Magnolia acuminata*) turned into a popular feeding station for vireos, which enjoyed the fruit of the tree and were joined by various warblers.

#### *Carbon County*

Low water at the Penn Forest Res., due to a hole in the dam, gave shorebirds some good habitat, something that they usually lack here. Three **Baird's Sandpiper** were there 8/21 (RW); on 8/25 JH and RW had 2 there plus a **White-rumped**, both spp. *Ist Co.* records. A Baird's was at Beltzville SP (BSP) 9/26 (DH, RW). 4 **Am. Golden-Plover** and 2 **Sanderling** were at BSP 9/13 (RW).

Later on 8/25, Horn had a **Violet-green Swallow** flying around with a mixed swallow flock. Unfortunately it left before anyone else could arrive. He wrote up a detailed sighting report and said that he would send me a copy, but so far he has not.

#### *Chester County*

A **Wild Turkey** with young was seen multiple times in the Charlestown Twp area. Initially there were 8 young, but this eventually dwindled to 3. Presumably the parents were released birds.

A ♀ **Yellow-headed Blackbird** was at Hibernia Park 8/17 (GS).

I learned from the Phila Hotline that a ♂ **Rufous Hummingbird** was seen and photographed in Landenburg on 8/25, but was not reported until well after the fact.

#### *Clarion County*

The **Red-shouldered Hawk** pair had fledged 2 young by 8/17. A ♂ "**Brewster's**" **Warbler** was seen on the Morgan property at Beaver Cr. 9/3. Both **Blue-winged** and **Golden-winged warblers** have been seen here this years. Details submitted to PORC.

Walt Fye reports that numbers of **Field Sparrow** have been unusually high this season at his banding station. Fye also reported that unusually low numbers of **N. Oriole** this season in the Wentlings Corners area.

#### *Crawford County*

Another hot and dry period here, with a fairly good flight of shorebirds. Other birds appeared to be in better numbers than the last two years.

CORRIGENDUM. The **Little Blue Heron** reported last quarter was seen by Robert C. Leberman, not reported by Ron F. Leberman.

#### *Cumberland County*

A **White Ibis** was discovered by Don Henise at SGL 169 8/24. From 9/1-6 there were 2, and a single was found 9/9.

#### *Dauphin County*

The Susquehanna R. remained low (2.9-3.0') through much of Aug and Sep, which corresponded to the shorebird migration. **Greater** and **Lesser yellowlegs**, **Least**, **Western**, **Semipalmated**, **Pectoral**, and **Solitary sandpipers** were observed through much of the reporting period. A **Semipalmated Plover** was reported 8/20 (RK, GR) and a **Baird's Sandpiper** 8/29 (RK).

An impressive sighting took place on 9/11 at Haldeman I. (HI) where Bills and Hoke observed 128 **Great Egret** among other shore and wading birds. A **Snowy Egret** was observed 8/22 (MM) and 9/4 (RK). Family groupings of **Double-crested Cormorant** were seen perched on river rock formations (GR).

McConaughy reported good early numbers from the hawk watch, including 1892 **Broad-winged Hawk** (1073 on 9/16); 2 **Merlin**; and 25 **C. Loon** on 9/15. A **Forster's Tern** was seen near HI 8/31 (SB,KH), where 2 **Bald Eagle** were seen 9/1. An over-flight of 74 **C. Nighthawk** was noted 8/29 n. of Harrisburg (RK); and the **Lawrence's Warbler** hybrid was still being observed to 8/20 in Stoney Valley (GR).

#### *Delaware County*

The drought this year had the water at Springton Res. (SR) down to its second lowest level ever. A **Least Bittern** (AG) was found at Tinicum (TN) on 7/14, the only report this period for this species. Also at TN on 7/25 was a **Glossy Ibis** (NP). While birding at the Tyler Arboretum (TA) on 9/24 a "dark-morph" **Broad-winged Hawk** (†JW) was discovered. The low water at SR produced its share of shorebirds. As many as 10 **Western Sandpiper** (NP) were there on 8/23 and 1 remained until 9/4. One **White-rumped Sandpiper** (AG) was at TN on 8/27. **Pectoral Sandpiper** (AG,NP) were present from 7/25 at SR thru 9/30, with a high of 10 reported on 9/17. Also there was a **Stilt Sandpiper** (NP) on 9/9. **Short-billed Dowitcher** (NP) at TN 8/20 and another at SR

(AG) 9/30 were the only two reports received.

**Caspian Tern** were low this year with only two sightings, one on 8/27 (AG) at the Phila Airport and another at TN (NP) on 9/19. **Black-billed Cuckoo** (NP) were hard to come by with only 1 reported at Ridley Creek SP (RCSP) on 9/24. **Yellow-billed Cuckoo** (FH, JL) were present on 7/23 and 9/22. An early date of 9/28 for **N. Saw-whet Owl** (SC) was recorded when one was heard calling in a backyard in Springfield. A **Yellow-bellied Flycatcher** was a nice find at the Darlington Tract on 9/15. On 9/30, at the TA, a **Least Flycatcher** (AG) was present. Warblers of note this season were 2 **Tennessee** (SC) in Springfield and a ♂ **Yellow-throated** (AG,JL) at RCSP on 7/2-4. Also a **Worm-eating** (NP, AG) was present from 7/4-29 at RCSP. **Purple Finch** (AG,NP) arrived early at the TA, 9/4, and their numbers subsequently swelled thru the end on the quarter.

#### *Elk County*

We experienced a hot, dry summer and birds seemed to prosper. The nasty biting gnats (similar to black flies), continued to make outdoor events unpleasant. My neighbors told me they wore smelly fabric softener dryer sheets on their heads while outdoors, and that kept the gnats away!

Weyant saw a **Great Egret** (at a beaver dam n. of Ridgway), a bird rarely seen here. Lucky Wolfe spotted a **Green-winged Teal** 9/10 at the Mill Creek-Red Mill Run Pond Area, ANF. He also encountered **Yellow-bellied Flycatcher** 9/10,17 in the ANF. Sorg found a dead **Ruffed Grouse** which had flown into his garage window in Sep. On 7/31, he observed a **C. Nighthawk** and 2 hatchlings on the roof of a downtown building. **Cedar Waxwing** seemed to be the bird of the season. Very high numbers. On 7/16, DW spotted 3 of the hard-to-find **Mourning Warbler** in the ANF. I watched a ♀ **N. Cardinal** feeding a young cardinal 9/11. Two **Pine Siskin** arrived with a flock of at least 14 **Am. Goldfinch** 9/13,14.

Again this year the ad. **Am. Crow** brought their young to my yard and I enjoyed their antics: the 2 imm. playing with a feather; the thief crow who tried to steal a piece of bread from another crow when it wasn't looking; and the imm. who were afraid of the rabbit and would sidestep around it, looking as if they were doing the two-step!

Also enjoyed watching, on 9/13, an imm. **Sharp-shinned Hawk** being chased by 8 Blue Jay.

**Addendum.** 1 **N. Goshawk**, 4/10, at Cole Run, ANF (LC) was omitted from the Seasonal Occurrence Table last quarter.

#### *Erie County*

Drought conditions prevailed through the period. It is not known if there caused any negative impact on nesting success. One nesting success story of note was the pair of **N. Harrier** that fledged 3 young in Franklin Twp, discovered by Julie Dell. This is the *1st confirmed nesting* of this species in *Erie*.

Due to the lack of storm fronts through Aug and Sep there was no fall-out of migrants. The shorebirding this season was the poorest ever.

I received two rare bird sightings with very few details. Paula Teats (park intern), who was conducting a study on shorebird disturbance by human activities on or around Gull Point, reported an **Am. Avocet** on 8/15. On 8/5 I received a

report from a retired biology teacher, Basil Bombera, of a **Scissor-tailed Flycatcher** that he saw at close range. The long forked-tail was noted and the lack of a black cap ruling out Fork-tailed Flycatcher (*vide* Jean Stull).

#### *Fayette County*

A few forays were made into this relatively seldom-birded county. At Bear Run on 8/2, 2 **Ruby-throated Hummingbird** and 1 **Red-eyed Vireo** were found (MF). A **Hooded Warbler** was at Falling Water 8/2 (MF).

A **Worm-eating Warbler** nest was found in Ohiopyle SP (DD). From Mill Run Res. on 7/30 were: 1 **Great Egret** and 7 **Pectoral Sandpiper** (WS). On 8/30, found there by EK were: 1 **Double-crested Cormorant**; 1 Great Egret; 8 **Green Heron**; 25+ **Canada Geese**; 29 **Killdeer**; 1 **Spotted Sandpiper**; and 5 **Cedar Waxwing**. Shaffer had a **Solitary Sandpiper** at Mill Run 8/5.

#### *Huntingdon County*

Two **C. Loon**, in winter plumage, were on L. Raystown 8/5 (GG). Hawkwatching at Stone Mt. produced 3 imm. **Bald Eagle** 9/10 and 354 **Broad-wings** 9/18. Passerine sightings of note included 5 **Swainson's Thrush** at Alan Seeger Natural Area 9/30 (GG), a **White-eyed Vireo** near Huntingdon 7/19 (DK), and 3 **Lincoln's Sparrow** 9/24 at Water Street and Stone Valley L. (GG,DK). An early ♀ **Purple Finch** visited our feeders 8/30 and there were occasional single Purple Finch of both sexes during Sep.

#### *Indiana County*

Highlights of the season included two sightings of **Merlin**, a calling **Yellow-bellied Flycatcher**, one **Philadelphia Vireo**, all at Yellow Creek SP (YC); two **Connecticut Warbler** reports, both at Blue Spruce CP (BS); and two **Orange-crowned Warbler** in Center Twp. Unusual was the appearance of 2 **Pine Siskin** in Penn Run for several weeks in Aug. By the quarter's end, migrant waterfowl had begun to arrive. Low water levels yielded a nice variety of shorebirds at YC. The warbler migration, though barely noticed at YC, was fantastic at BS, the location of a new SAP. Nice variety combined with more than one of each species made birding good at BS. In addition, many of the warblers were still present at the period's end. Early fall dates were also noted on **Lincoln's**, **White-throated**, and **White-crowned sparrows**.

**ADDENDUM.** The **Whimbrel** reported last quarter should have been also reported as a *1st Co. record* (-eds).

#### *Jefferson County*

On 9/11, at North Forks Dam near Brookville, an **Osprey** was seen by Pat Conway and Nancy Jackson (*vide* Margaret Buckwalter).

#### *Lancaster County*

The quarter was very dry with no major fronts or storms moving through the area. The Susquehanna R. (SR) along with other bodies of water in the co. remained lower than normal due to the drought. The lower water levels produced many more mudflats than normal. **23** spp. of shorebirds were found with highlights being a **Willet** and a **Hudsonian Godwit**. Other shorebird spp. seen more frequently than normal were: **Stilt Sandpiper**, **Ruddy Turnstone**, **Baird's Sandpiper** and **Buff-breasted**

**Sandpiper.** A 4-day period from 9/1-4 produced 21 spp. of shorebirds between the Conejohela Flats and Marietta (m.ob.). An amazing and possibly one-day high count of 20 shorebird spp. was seen along the river on 9/2 (EW).

**Upland Sandpiper** made a nice showing at the Lancaster airport from 8/20—9/6, with a high count of 11 on 9/1 (LH,BC et al.). **Caspian Tern** were seen through the period and in unusually high numbers with ±60 birds on the flats 8/21 (EBNT).

Other highlights include **Least Tern**, **Glossy Ibis**, **Sharp-tailed Sparrow**, **C. Moorhen**, and several sightings of **Sora**, and a **Western Kingbird**. More information about these sightings in the Birds of Note Section.

Exceptional numbers of two swallow spp. were observed near Bainbridge (LC) with estimates of 14,000 Tree on 9/24 and 12,000 Bank on 8/2-5.

A good variety of warblers, with 32 spp. seen, including 2 **Orange-crowned** and 1 **Mourning Canada** were seen in good numbers from mid-Aug. to mid-Sep.

A **Rose-breasted Grosbeak** was observed feeding young at a feeder in Caernarvon Twp. 7/8 (Debbie Styer).

#### *Lawrence County*

Three **Great Egret** were found: 2 were in E. New Castle 8/20 (B&GD) and 1 in Plain Grove from 8/31—9/7 (NR). 77 **Wood Duck** were counted and we are finding them at new breeding locations each year. I hold my breath every fall when the **C. Nighthawk** start moving. Several years ago we had thousands migrating through New Castle. Yes, thousands! This year the movement began on 8/31. By 9/4 it was common to see 15 at a time. Their migration peaked with 141 counted in about an hour on 9/7.

Nancy Rodgers found a **Ruby-throated Hummingbird** nest with two naked young on her property in July. Many birders stopped by to enjoy watching their progress until they fledged. All the "regular" hummers who visited my garden left by 8/30 right before the rain and cooler temperatures. It is not unusual for hummers to be moving through my garden until about 10/10, but this year my last date county-wide was 9/20. A **Lawrence's Warbler** was the most exciting find. One was seen 9/27 while walking in the Volant area along Neshannock Cr. (SB,LW,SM). All got good close looks and this could be our *2nd record*.

The **Sandhill Cranes** continue to surprise and delight us here. On 7/20, 2 ad. with 2 juv. were seen walking across a pasture along the w. side of Plain Grove Rd. Each adult seemed to be in charge of one of the young. On 9/14 all 4 were found at another location along Plain Grove Rd at sunset. These birds were feeding among chickens then flew off. After that date many birders reported seeing the birds in Plain Grove through the end of the quarter.

#### *Lebanon County*

Shorebirds made a poor showing again, even though there was good habitat. A white-phase **Snow Goose** took up residence in Reistville. It appeared to be healthy. Warbler migration was good, with a ♀ **Mourning** on 8/19 and an **Orange-crowned** at eye level on 9/23. Thrushes made a good showing from 8/19+. A thrush studied on 8/19 appeared to be a "Bicknell's." The high count of **Swainson's** was 6 on 9/16 at SGL-145. **Red-breasted Nuthatch** were first found

at Memorial L. 8/26. On 9/16 a **Caspian** and a **Black tern** were at Memorial L.

#### *Lehigh County*

The **Broad-winged Hawk** flight was the best in years. About 2000 were seen at Bake Oven Know 9/16, with ±1400 in 1 hour. Apparently this was a small number compared to the "non-ridge" birds that were seen further south and east.

**Whip-poor-will** is very rarely seen here, so 1 on 9/8 (JH) was noteworthy. A **Rufous** (or to-be-ruled-out **Allen's**) **Hummingbird** was at the Boyer's feeder. Ph. and details attached. A *1st Co.* record **Selasphorus**, whichever it was.

**Red-breasted Nuthatch** was actually found breeding in Allentown. One of the very few county records for this.

#### *Lycoming County*

On 9/1, while attending the final game of the year for the Williamsport Cubs baseball team, I observed a migrant flock of ±65 **C. Nighthawk**; they were feeding on insects while flying back and forth over the field prior to the game. This is the largest number of nighthawks I had ever observed and they provided an excellent pre-game show.

On 9/27, Jim Denton found 3 dead birds in the same vicinity on the campus of Lycoming College. They were reported to and identified by Allen Schweinsberg as **Red-breasted Nuthatch**, **Connecticut Warbler**, and **Lincoln's Sparrow**. It is presumed they collided with windows.

#### *Mercer County*

It was unclear what effect the driest Aug on record had on the birdlife. Only hearty birders, braving the heat, went afield in search of a remaining water hole and the likely activity there. However, the water level of Shenango Res. was kept at summer pool until mid-Sep, resulting in most of the shorebird sightings occurring after 9/15, when the mud flats were finally exposed. The reservoir continues to be an excellent stopover for shorebirds.

**Winter Wren** moved through Hermitage early and in good numbers (1-3 per day, beginning 9/18), and migrating **Swainson's Thrush** were also early and in higher numbers than last year.

The Hermitage Middle School chimney continues to be a major **Chimney Swift** roost late-Aug through late-Sep. The **Upland Sandpiper** 8/26 and **Lincoln's Sparrow** 9/10 (RS) are noteworthy, neither having been recorded in the co. for several years.

The 15 spp. of warbler sighted were mostly reports scattered through Sep, with no peak movement evident.

#### *Mifflin County*

**Great Egret** were farther up the Juniata R. this year, and we were very privileged to have the sighted **Gr. Black Backed Gull** on the river near Mifflintown cross over the Co. line into *Mifflin*. Aden Troyer sighted the species in *Juniata* and also reported the gull near the bridge below Lewistown. I also had the privilege of finding it near Lewistown.

Sep. migration over the new Jack's Mt. hawk watch was great. Early migrants are also streaming over the mountain. **Dark-eyed Junco** were observed in the company of chickadees and **Ruby-crowned Kinglet** both at the hawk watch site and at the Licking Creek Rd above Mattawana all

during Sep. Did Junco's breed in this area this season? **Ruby-throated Hummingbird** were still very active at feeders by the end of the quarter, and numbers were up all over the co. **E. Bluebird** counts were great also, and flocks of 15+ are seen in the valleys and many flocks are active on the mountain tops around the co. I thought they were valley dwellers. We really enjoy them at the hawk watch.

#### Montgomery County

The drought produced extensive mud flats at Green Lane Res (GLR), which yielded 21 spp. of shorebirds, including: **Black-bellied Plover**, **Am. Golden-Plover**, **Ruddy Turnstone**, **Sanderling**, **White-rumped Sandpiper**, **Baird's Sandpiper**, **Stilt Sandpiper**, **Buff-breasted Sandpiper**, and **Wilson's Phalarope**. Also seen in this area: **Little Blue Heron**, **Bald Eagle**, **Sora**, **Great Black-backed Gull**, **Caspian and Forster's terns**, **Bank and Cliff swallows**, **Am. Pipit**, **Lincoln's Sparrow**, and **Bobolink**. Many years we bemoan the fact that there is too little mud; this year there was actually too much!

The Militia Hill hawk watch reported a spectacular **13,000 Broad-winged** and **7 Bald Eagle** on 9/18. At least 150 **C. Nighthawk** were observed over Jenkintown 9/5. A colony of 500 **Chimney Swift** was seen most of the quarter near Mont Clare (NT).

Very healthy flycatcher counts included: **5 Olive-sided** and **4 Yellow-bellied**. The *1st known breeding Co.* record for **Golden-crowned Kinglet** was established 7/10 near GLR, when 3 or 4 juv. were carefully observed in GLF's backyard. They were heard the next day, but not recorded thereafter; there is a substantial spruce grove nearby next to a large White Pine stand. "**Brewster's**" **Warbler** was seen 9/20 at Mont Clare (NT). Generally, the warbler flight was poor. **Grasshopper Sparrow** was a probable nester at GLR in an unexpected area.

#### Montour County

This quarter is noted for the absence of shorebirds. **Killdeer**, **Gr. Yellowlegs**, and **Spotted Sandpiper** — the staples of shorebird fare anywhere in Pa., but not up to the standards of *Montour*. Take last year's 3rd quarter: 11 spp., including none other than Avocet. But this year, not a peep! What went wrong? Many species are highly unpredictable, and maybe that's one reason we enjoy pursuing them. Weather, seasons, and many intangibles influence the occurrence of birds. Or, maybe the Fly Ash Basin wasn't checked as often as last year. That's something that isn't recorded in the quarterly report. But note, **115 Killdeer** were observed 8/11, not a bad count, and during peak shorebird season various other species were reported. Shorebirds were just scarce this year. Post-breeding dispersal of waders (herons) extended far up the Susquehanna R in remarkable numbers and variety, probably in response to exceptionally low river levels. The short stretch of the Susquehanna in *Montour* at Danville is covered well. Notable sightings include the **2nd Tricolored Heron** for the region from 8/22–9/2, well described and documented by Chris Smull. A high count of 14 **Great Egret** was also on the river at Danville 7/23. The regular **Black-crowned Night-Heron**, **Great Blue**, and **Green herons**, made for a diverse wader community. A neck-collared (and early) **Snow Goose** was observed with **Canada Geese** adjacent to Montour Preserve on 8/5. Wes Egli tracked down the collar, and found that the bird had been collared by the Canadian Wildlife Service on Bylot Island, Northwest Territories in August 1994, that's

over 2000 miles due north. Just a reminder of the tremendous migration many birds undertake.

#### Northampton County

Quite unexpected was an **adult C. Loon** seen from a canoe on the Delaware R. (DR) near Easton 7/19 (BH,RW). 3 **Double-crested Cormorant** were on the DR 7/19 (BH,RW) and 2 **N. Pintail** at Martins Cr. (MC) 8/30 were early (RW). **75 Wood Duck** were counted at E. Bangor Dam 9/20 and a ♀ **Red-breasted Merganser** at MC 7/30 was the *1st summer Co. record* (DD,BH,RW). Three broods of **C. Merganser** were seen on the DR 7/19 totaling 34 fledglings (BH,RW).

Boyce did an excellent job with his **Am. Kestrel** study, banding a total of **144 fledglings!** And, 22 **Am. Kestrel** were seen hunting insects at Franklin Hill 9/21 (RW).

A **Black-bellied Plover** was at MC 9/24 (RW). Two **Baird's Sandpiper** at MC 7/29 was a *1st Co. record* (AK,RW). Another Baird's was present 8/25-31 (RW). A **C. Nighthawk** was seen and heard "booming" over the barrens of the Zinc Superfund site above Palmerton 7/17 (RW). Most nighthawks in our area nest on city roofs.

A **Philadelphia Vireo** was closely studied at Nazareth 9/28 (RW). Single **Yellow-breasted Chat** were seen in Williams Twp in Sep (AK) and 1 was in Nazareth 9/18 (RW). A **Connecticut Warbler** was at Jacobsburg SP 9/15 (RW). The highlight of the season was a singing ♂ **Blue Grosbeak** at MC Power Plant 7/20 through the end of Aug (RW et al.). On 7/22, 2 singing ♂♂ were seen and on 8/31, 1 ♂ and 2 ♀♀ were observed, indicating possible nesting (RW). If so, this would be the northernmost nesting location in eastern Pa.

#### Perry County

Found in the Hemlocks Natural Area 8/1 were a family troop of 4 **Golden-crowned Kinglet** and 4 **Winter Wren** singing GR,JR,JW). The former was an excellent find and the latter an excellent total for the Co.

#### Philadelphia County

The overly hot and dry summer kept birders at home in the cool of air conditioning. But, when venturing out, good birds were to be found. **Double-crested Cormorant** overflying inland areas, such as 3 over Germantown (KR) and 1 over Carpenters Woods (CW) 9/6 (SL) were a nice surprise. The dry conditions at Mud I. kept the **Great Egret** from nesting but 7 were noted over Ft. Mifflin 7/25 (EF). Four **Little Blue** were at Tinicum (TN) 7/29 (AG). A **Glossy Ibis**, tough to find nowadays, was at TN 7/27 (AG). Three **Wood Duck** at Shawmont (SH) were a nice surprise (JS) from 7/30–9/24. A count at TN of 68 **Green-winged Teal**, but only 2 **Blue-winged** on 8/26 (early) was made (EF,SS).

**Osprey** noted at TN late Aug/early Sep. (SC, TR). An imm. **Bald Eagle** used TN for a hunting area from 8/5 (SS) to 8/13 (TR). Good finds were **Red-shouldered Hawk** in w. Mt. Airy (WMA) and the Wissahickon Cr. (WIS) 7/3 (SL) and 9/29 (PH). McCabe noticed 15 **Broad-wings** over Roxborough (RX) 8/30 and 10 were still coming by 9/23 in Chestnut Hill (PH). A new nesting site for **Peregrine Falcon** was discovered at the Ben Franklin bridge 8/2 (EF), and apparently at least 1 young survived.

**N. Bobwhite** at RX 9/16 (FR) seems to be the only

area in the city where they can be found. AG heard a **Sora** at TN 7/22. Only 9 spp. of shorebirds reported, no doubt due to conditions. Some 17 **Great Black-backed Gull** were on the river from 8/17–21 between the Betsy Ross and Tacony bridges (EF). Unusual were 3 well-studied **Caspian Tern** 8/26 at the upper WIS inland area of Andorra Nat. Ctr. (MS). Two **Black Tern** at TN 9/9 (SC).

A **Black-billed Cuckoo** 8/26 at TN (TR) was our only report. A nest of **Barn Owl** with at least 6 young was at the Navy Yard 7/12 (EF). The adults may forage as far as the Walt Whitman bridge to find their meals of voles, etc. The **Chimney Swift** flocks at the SH School, RX, peaked 9/10 with 3000 (JS). **C. Nighthawk** flights were good in early Sep., with the best 9/1 when 44 were counted over WMA (SL). Good flights of **Ruby-throated Hummingbird** were in CW, 6 on 9/2 (SL) and 5 on 9/4 (KS).

Excellent was a **Yellow-bellied Flycatcher** at TN 9/9 (SC). **N. Rough-winged Swallow** breed in SH; 6 were there on 7/30 (JS). First **Brown Creeper** report comes also from SH 9/24 (JS). SL notes that **Carolina Wren** at CW still seems to be "less than average" as a result of the killing winter of '93-94. First **Winter Wren** was extraordinarily early in WMA on 9/2 (SL) (*although 1 or 2 "summered" back in 1991 -eds*). **Blue-gray Gnatcatcher** are widespread and doing well; best count was 6 at ANC 8/26 (MS). First fall **Swainson's Thrush** were 3 on 9/4 at ANC (MS). Now, please tell me what to make of a **Hermit Thrush** (well-studied and described by a superb field birder) on 7/3 (SL)! **Wood Thrush** are thriving throughout the area. A good flight of 25 **Cedar Waxwing** in WMA 9/30 (SL) was a considerable jump over previous seasonal low numbers.

The season's first returning **Solitary Vireo** was 8/27 in CW (EB). **Warbling Vireo** continue to breed in low numbers at TN, 7/22 (AG). A **Philadelphia Vireo** on the upper WIS 9/2 (RR) was our only report of this area-scarce bird.

Warblers: 21 spp. reported. Highlights: **Golden-winged** 9/16 at CW (SL), 3 **Tennessee** 9/10 at CW (EB), **15 Chestnut-sided** at CW 9/10 (KS), 18 **Black-throated Blue** in the CW/Livesy Lane area 9/2 (SL), and a **Connecticut** at LL 9/2 (SL). A singing ♂ **Blue Grosbeak** at Mud I. 7/17 rewarded EF's venture into the heat. **Chipping Sparrow** are above-average breeders in the WMA area; 12 were counted 8/6 (SL). First **White-throated Sparrow** report was 9/23 at ANC (MS). Two **Rusty Blackbird** in WMA 9/21 were early (SL). And first **Purple Finch** 9/10 on the upper WIS (RR) hints at a possible winter finch year.

EXOTIC: A pair of **Egyptian Goose**, fooling some into believing they were Black-bellied Whistling Ducks, settled into the Wissahickon at Valley Green 9/21+.

#### *Pike County*

The best find was 2 **Great Blue Heron** nests in a small pond s. of Rt 6, 1.4 miles e. of its intersection with Rt. 402. It is called Spring Brook pond on the U.S. topo maps. My wife, Joan, first noted a nest on 4/26. In mid-July we saw 2 large nestlings in one nest and then noticed the second nest, which had 2 younger birds. This second nest still had 2 birds on 8/6. The nest "tree" was a towering tree skeleton in the middle of the pond. It is probably about 250 feet from the road. It seems to be well known. Often a car can be seen by the eastbound side of the road, with birders looking over the pond with binoculars. L. Shohola had a nesting pair of **Bald Eagle**, and 3 imm. birds were seen enjoying the breeze on

8/6. Several persons reported Bald Eagles at Pecks Pond. I saw 2 singing **Winter Wren** at Decker's hollow. This was a new summer bird for me in Pa. (Frank Hohenleitner).

#### *Potter County*

Our, most likely, 1st Co. record of **Red-necked Phalarope** was discovered on a pond on Greenman Hill 9/20-22 by Kirk Newton. The weather was bad, which probably contributed to this good bird. See Hauber's photo elsewhere. Other observers included Betty and Mary Devling, Larry Mehall, and Jack Mitterer.

#### *Schuylkill County*

We recorded 152 spp. this quarter. High **Double-crested Cormorant** count was 45 at Tri-County Corner banding station 8/13 (SW). Continued good numbers of **Great Blue Heron** are being reported from Landingville Dam, with a high count of 8 on 7/11 (BLJ). An ad. **Bald Eagle** flew over New Ringgold (NR) on 9/17 (DW). **Cooper's Hawk** continue their nesting success at SGL-80, near Rock (JHS). A ♀ **Merlin** was seen over NR 9/22 (DLD). **Ring-necked Pheasant** and **N. Bobwhite** reports continue to be alarmingly low! A prime **Am. Woodcock** staging area was destroyed near Pottsville (PV) due to a housing development, as may soon be the same scenario to a known **Barn Owl** hunting field area in Schuylkill Haven (MK).

**C. Nighthawk** continue to nest in good numbers on downtown PV rooftops (TC). A noted prime **Whip-poor-will** breeding area on the Gordon Mt continues to be one of the few areas in the co. Two ♂ **Ruby-throated Hummingbird** performed courtship display (pendulum flight) almost daily from mid-May until 8/3 at Wayne Twp (SW). Weidensaul reports imm. numbers down from 6-8 in 1994 to 1-2 this year. **Acadian Flycatcher** with fledged young were at Rattling Run 7/4 (KG). A late **Willow Flycatcher** was seen near PV 8/27 (TC). The **Purple Martin** colony at Heisler's Dairy Bar near Tamaqua continues to flourish with the last martin leaving 7/26. Resident **C. Raven** were present at TCC through late Aug and all of Sep (SW).

Extremely heavy movements of **White-breasted** and much higher numbers of **Red-breasted nuthatches** than usual were reported (v.o.), including compiler. This influx could signify an exceptional breeding season to the north, perhaps hinting at a good finch movement this year? **Winter Wren** continue their breeding success since 1992 at SGL-80 (JHS). Exceptional reports of **Connecticut Warbler** were noted from various areas. The North Lookout of Hawk Mt Sanctuary had at least 2 ♂♂ on 9/4,5 (KG), and possibly a third. Only 3 reports have ever been recorded for this location, with the last in 1951! Another ♂ was at SGL-286 on 9/16 (TC) and at least 6 reports were recorded in neighboring **Berks**. **House Finch** number continue to be lower than normal, although there have been noted cases of conjunctivitis observed (TC).

#### *Snyder County*

The following were found at Faylor L: 1 **Double-crested Cormorant** 9/17; 15 **Blue-winged Teal** 8/23; 10 **Am. Coot** 9/17; 3 **Willow Flycatcher** 8/23; and 5 **Magnolia**, 3 **Palm**, and 1 **Connecticut warblers** 9/17. Over at Walker L. on 8/23 were: 2 **Great Egret**; 3 **Gr. Yellowlegs**; and 4 **Semipalmated Sandpiper**. In the Beaver SP area on 8/23 were 4 **Savannah**, 3 **Vesper**, and 2 **Grasshopper**

sparrows, as well as 2 **Bobolink**. A good count of 20 **Am. Kestrel** was made in the Troxlertown area 8/23. Other species noted in the Co. were: **Great Blue Heron**, **Green Heron**, **Canada Goose**, **Mallard**, **Turkey Vulture**, and **Killdeer** (Deuane Hoffman).

#### *Somerset County*

Both **Red-throated** and **Common loons** summered at High Point L. (JT, TM). Tilley related that both were in basic plumage. **Osprey** apparently bred at L. Somerset (JP). An early **Merlin** was at the Garret mud flats 9/1 (SJB). A **Yellow-bellied Flycatcher** was calling on territory for a period of time this summer at Deer Valley YMCA Camp near Mt. Davis (JT). **Pine Siskin** that nested continue at the Paynes' feeders.

#### *Sullivan County*

Drought all period, with m.ob. commenting on the lowest level in area creeks they have seen in memory. Unable to determine any negative effect on birdlife however. If anything, the opposite seemed to be true, example: **Wild Turkey** were in their highest numbers in years (v.o.). A dry spring season may have accounted for higher than normal successful nesting/fledgling. Flocks of 15-40 birds seen regularly.

**Common Loon**, still present from the previous quarter at Hunter's L. (HL), remained all quarter (NK). **Am. Bittern** noted part of last quarter at Shuman's L. reappeared 8/23 (SC). A **Turkey Vulture** roost may have been found near Mildred; 55 were observed coming from a woodlot at 10 a.m. on 9/6. Four **Osprey** overflow near HL 7/15 (SL). Early migrants or just wandering first year birds? More migrants or wanderers were 4 **Osprey** at HL 7/15.

Fall warbler flight considered poor. Warblers seen were nearly all area breeders (v.o.). **E. Phoebe** were in high numbers throughout the co. during the final week of Sep (v.o.).

"Grassland" birds in good numbers in appropriate habitat in n. end of co., especially good numbers and/or regularly seen included **Bobolink**, **Grasshopper Sparrow** and **E. Meadowlark** (v.o.).

ADDENDUM. **Bay-breasted** and **Cape May warblers** noted in Wyoming SF on 5/20 (SC).

#### *Venango County*

Considering the dry weather, the quarter generally was productive. Shorebirds don't have a lot of shore here to begin with, and it was dry enough for our historically most productive pond to become a desert toward the end of Sep. Single **Great Egret** were present 7/15 and 8/8 (KG, JS). A single ♀ **Hooded Merganser** was on small pond near BV on 8/12 (GE, RS, JS). A ♂ and a ♀ **N. Harrier** were at KL 7/4. **Least** and **Solitary sandpiper** and **Ls. Yellowlegs** returned 7/15. Several **Semipalmated Sandpiper** were back by 7/22. At least 3 **Upland Sandpiper** spent the quarter at a reclaimed strip mine along CLR. **Ring-billed Gull** (3) were on the AR at Oil City 7/18. **Least Flycatcher** was conspicuous by its absence. A **C. Raven** announced its presence and then conveniently flew directly over GE, KG, JS, & RS at OCSF on 9/23 calling the whole time. **Carolina Wren** was not seen until the last day of the quarter. **Philadelphia Vireo** was present in greater than usual numbers between 9/3 and 9/23. JF and JM had 15 warbler spp. at OCSF on 7/1. **Orchard Oriole** returned to the same

location as last year and were first seen 7/16. They also reported a **Dark-eyed Junco** nest-building.

#### *Warren County*

A **N. Harrier** was seen n. of Youngsville 7/8 (DW, BW). A **Cooper's Hawk** visited the Neel's feeder at Saybrook a few times in Sep. At least 25 **Red-tailed Hawk** were seen in late afternoon 9/30 between Starbrick and Warren (DW). Forty-two of Don Watt's 49 nest boxes were occupied by **Am. Kestrel** last summer. They fledged 150 young and 136 were banded. **Hooded Merganser** hatched 11 young from one box.

An **Am. Woodcock** walked past Neel's feeder in Saybrook just after dark 9/13 and went to their small artificial pool. There, during the height of the drought, it probed the mist-watered grass for 20 minutes. It pulled at least one earthworm out, and probably more. It flew back in the direction from which it had come. (TG)

An estimated 200 **Chimney Swift** were circling over the P.O. in Warren about 7:15 p.m. on 9/27 and dropping into the large chimney for the night (TG).

A **Lawrence's Warbler** was seen feeding 3 **Blue-winged Warbler** at the Buckaloons Recreation Area (BRA) near Irvine 7/9 (PY, BH). Then on 7/16 they identified 3 different Lawrence's at the BRA!

At least 6 **Grasshopper Sparrow** were found 7/8 on Davey Hill n. of Tidioute (BW, DW).

#### *Westmoreland County*

As observed at Powdermill Nature Reserve, migration was heavy during much of this quarter, when nearly 5000 birds were banded. Highlights included the capture of an ad. **Western Sandpiper** 7/23 (*1st Ligonier Valley record*), and the banding of a "**Brewster's**" **Warbler** 8/31.

#### *York County*

9/21 was a good early date for **Horned Lark** (AS). The Prescotts reported a **Tundra Swan** at Codorus SP (CSP) 9/9-23. A one-day count at Rocky Ridge CP, 9/16, by 6 experienced hawk watchers produced 2751 **Broad-winged Hawk**; our 2nd best day ever. Dyer, the coordinator there, saw a **Golden Eagle** on 9/1. He said that Sep records for Pa. are rare, but that a sighting was made in W. Virginia soon after his.

1-3 **Stilt Sandpiper** were on the mud flats at CSP from 8/29+. An **Olive-sided Flycatcher** was in the Ski-Roundtop area 8/28. Pheasant said that **C. Raven** are present in that same area all year.

The Bluebird Trail at CSP accounted for the fledgling of 283 **Tree Swallow**, 9 **Carolina Chickadee**, 20 **Tufted Titmouse**, 6 **House Wren**, and 181 **E. Bluebird** of which all eggs hatched and fledged. About 50 **Am. Pipit** were at CSP 9/30 (KL, RR). A **Philadelphia Vireo** visited the drip pool at the Downs' 9/4-5. The **Prothonotary Warbler** reported last quarter fledged at least 1 young. The Prescotts saw a juv. on 7/8 and a second sighting was made 7/24 (AS). ♀

# Seasonal Occurrence Tables - July through September 1995

A summary of frequently reported species with arrival/departure dates and high counts

## 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 and Great Horned owl, Belted Kingfisher, Red-bellied, Downy, Hairy, and 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, and 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. Comments on the above species can be found in either the *Summary of the Season* or *Local Notes*.

All other reported species can be found in the *Birds of Note* 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.

**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 Local Notes 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.

## 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.

**5/6-** means the species was first seen on 5/6 and remained the rest of the quarter.

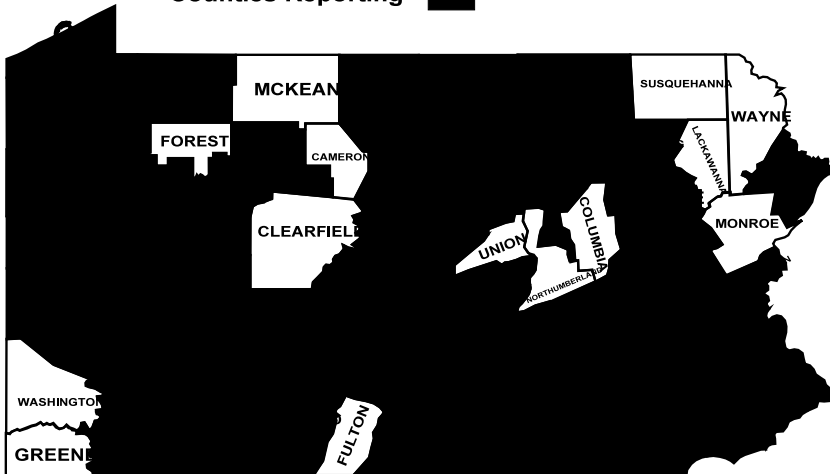
**A-5/6(25)** means the species was present all quarter with a high of 25 on 5/6.

**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 1995

Counties Reporting



SEASONAL OCCURRENCE TABLES - JULY THROUGH SEPTEMBER 1995

	ADAMS	ALLEGHENY	ARMSTRONG	BEAVER	BEDFORD	BERKS	BLAIR	BRADFORD	BUCKS	BUTLER	CAMBRIA	CARBON
LOON, COMMON	7/28/6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9/21--	8/25
GREBE, PIED-BILLED	-	7/24	-	-	9/15(2)	7/2-9/28(78H)-30*	9/29(4)-	-	7/25--	9/30(5)-	9/14(4)-	P
CORMORANT, DOUBLE-CRESTED	-	-	-	-	-	7/2-9/15(42)-30	-	-	A	8/27-9/9(55H)-17	9/7(2)-	P
HERON, GREAT BLUE	-	A-9/21(6)	A-8/19(2)	R	R-9/12(25)	A	R	A	R	A-JUL(6)	A-9/24(8)	P
EGRET, GREAT	8/17(11)	-	-	-	8/24(6)	7/2-9/16(48H)-30*	7/10-8/17	-	A	A-JUL(5H)	-	8/26(3)
HERON, LITTLE BLUE	-	-	-	-	-	7/7-11	-	-	-	-	-	-
GREEN	A	7/23	-8/29(3)-9/21	-9/6(9)-17	8/24(2)	A	A	-8/30	A	9/9(2)	A	P
NIGHT-HERON, BLACK-CROWNED	-	-	-	-	-	A	-8/15	-	A	-	-	-
SWAN, MUTE	-	-	9/15-24(3)	-	-	R-8/5(5)	-	-	R	8/27(3)	-	-
GOOSE, SNOW	-	-	-	-	-	9/29	-	-	R	9/15(6)	-	-
CANADA	R	-	R-9/15(52)	R	R	R-8/23(725)	R	R	R	R	R	R
DUCK, WOOD	-	A-7/21(10)	A-9/27(4)	-9/28(8)	8/11(37)-9/12	A-9/30(100H)	R	A	R	A	A	P
TEAL, GREEN-WINGED	-	9/23(2)	-	-	-	8/25-9/10(200)-30	-	-	R	-	-	P
DUCK, AMERICAN BLACK	-	R-8/8(15)	-	-	-	8/5-	-	-	R	-	8/23(4)	-
MALLARD	R	R	R-9/16(24)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	9/24(8)-	R
TEAL, BLUE-WINGED	-	9/7	9/21--	9/10(20)	-	8/23-25(18)-9/30	-	-	9/3	A-8/27(8)	-	-
SHOVELER, NORTHERN	-	-	-	-	-	9/6-21(12)-30	-	-	-	-	9/27(2)	-
WIGEON, AMERICAN	-	-	-	-	-	9/9-23(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-
MERGANSER, COMMON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	R	-	-	8/25(11)
VULTURE, BLACK	R	-	-	8/18E(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TURKEY	R	A-8/8(6)	A-7/19(4)	A	R-9/22(22)	A	A	A-7/20(80)	R	-	A	-
OSPREY	-	9/11-30	-	-	9/18	7/3-9/16(50)-	-	-	R	9/9-25*	9/2-	P
EAGLE, BALD	-	-	-	-	8/27	7/19-9/10(8)-	-	-	8/21-	R(3)*	7/14-8/14	9/2(3)
HARRIER, NORTHERN	-	A-8/20(3)	-	-	9/30	8/16-9/16(10)-	8/7-9/14	A	9/4	9/28	A	-
HAWK, SHARP-SHINNED	-	R	R	R	7/28(3)	A-9/23(158)	R	R	R	9/28	R	R
COOPER'S	-	R	R	R	-	A-9/30(20)	R	R	R	R	R	R
GOSHAWK, NORTHERN	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	9/18-19	-	-	-
HAWK, RED-SHOULDERED	-	A(2)	R	-	-	8/20-9/29(4)-	R	-	-	A(5)	-	P
BROAD-WINGED	-	7/3-AUG(2)	-	-	-	-9/16(6265)-	A	P	9/14-19(18,323)	P	-	-
RED-TAILED	R	-	R	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KESTREL, AMERICAN	R	R-8/8(3)	R	R	R	R-9/14(68)	R	R	R	R	R	R
MERLIN	-	8/6E	-	-	-	9/6-23(7)-	9/26	-	8/28-9/14-19(15)	9/28	-	-
FALCON, PEREGRINE	-	R	-	-	-	9/3-23(5)-	-	-	9/14-19(20)	-	-	9/2
BOBWHITE, NORTHERN	-	R	R	-	7/9(3)	8/15(5)	A	-	R	8/28--*	-	-
RAIL, VIRGINIA	-	-	-	-	-	7/3-20(2)	-	-7/14	-	-	A	-
SORA	-	-	-	-	-	7/28	-	-	-	-	A	-
MOORHEN, COMMON	-	-	-	-	-	7/2(8)-8/13*	-	7/14(2)-8/11	-	-	-	-
COOT, AMERICAN	-	-	-	-	-	7/2-8(6)-9/28*	-	-	9/25	8/27E	-	-
PLOVER, BLACK-BELLIED	-	-	-	-	-	8/12-16	-	-	-	-	-	-
AMERICAN GOLDEN	-	8/26-9/30(4)	-	-	-	9/11-15(12)-30	-	-	-	-	-	8/25-9/13(4)
SEMPALMATED	-	7/24-9/9	-	-	-	7/30-9/6(20)-28	-	-	-	-	-	8/26(2)
KILLDEER	R	A-9/23(30)	A-8/19(12)	-8/20(35)-9/24	R	R-8/14(137)	A	A	R	A-8/28(50)	A-9/10(30)	-
YELLOW/LEGS, GREATER	-	7/18-8/5(8)-9/23	-	8/27--	9/12(2)	7/27-9/21(11)-30	8/19-9/4	8/19-9/4	9/3	9/4	8/25(3)	P
LESSER	-	7/10-25(3)-	-	9/10	-	7/28-9/20(35)-30	-	8/19-9/4	8/12	8/27(8)	9/30(2)	P
SANDPIPER, SOLITARY	-	7/23(3)-8/12	9/21	8/6-9/10(2)	-	7/27-8/5(4)-9/30	-	8/19	8/12	8/27(5)-9/4	8/10-25	P
SPOTTED	7/27(5)	A-7/23(6)	9/16	-8/6	-	-7/9(4)-9/3	-	-8/19	A	-	-9/17	P
SANDLERLING	-	-	-	-	-	8/20-26(2)-9/29	-	-	-	-	-	9/13(2)
SANDPIPER, SEMIPALMATED	-	7/23-24(6)-9/12	-	-	-	7/2-9/13(50)-30	-	9/4	7/26	-	-	-
WESTERN	-	-	-	-	-	8/5-13(2)-27	-	-	-	9/4	-	8/26(2)
LEAST	-	7/18-8/23(6)-9/9	8/5	8/27(3)	-	7/7-9/1(50)-30	-	8/19	8/26-30(4)	-	9/27	8/25(3)
WHITE-RUMPED	-	-	-	-	-	8/25-9/13(21)-28	-	-	-	-	-	8/25*
BAIRD'S	-	8/26-9/12	-	-	-	8/22-26(7)-9/21	-	-	-	-	-	8/21(3)-9/26*
PECTORAL	-	7/18-8/5(3)	9/21(3)	8/27(2)-9/17	-	7/27-9/26(65)-30	-	-	-	-	9/7-27	-
STILT	-	8/20	-	-	-	8/3-9/17(3)-30	-	-	-	-	-	-
DOWITCHER, SHORT-BILLED	-	7/24(3)	-	-	-	7/28-8/8(2)-9/16	-	-	9/8	-	-	-
SNIFE, COMMON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	9/27(6)	-
WOODCOCK, AMERICAN	-	9/3	-	-	7/14	-	-	A	-	-	A	-

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	ADAMS	ALLEGHENY	ARMSTRONG	BEAVER	BEDFORD	BERKS	BLAIR	BRADFORD	BUCKS	BUTLER	CAMBRIA	CARBON
GULL, RING-BILLED	-			9/8-10(60)-	-	7/4--	-	A	A	A-7/21(33)	7/25(2)	A
HERRING	-	A-7/24(10)	9/24	9/10(5)-	-	8/27-	-	-	A	-	-	-
GREAT BLACK-BACKED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	-	-	-
TERN, CASPIAN	-	-	-	-	-	7/16-8/29(6)-9/15	-	-	8/16-18(4)	9/9(4H)	-	-
CUCKOO, BLACK-BILLED	-	-9/4	-	-8/27	-	-	-	P	-9/9	-	-	P
YELLOW-BILLED	A	-7/5(3)-8/27	-	-8/12(2)	-	-9/24	-	P	-9/16	-	-7/5	P
OWL, BARN	R	-	-	-	R	R*	-	-	R	-	-	-
BARRED	R	-	R	-	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	-
NORTHERN SAW-WHET	-	7/20	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	-
NIGHTHAWK, COMMON	-	A-8/28(5)	-	-8/27(27)	8/28	-8/27(30)-9/19	-9/20(2)	-	-9/9	9/5(59)	A	P
WHIP-POOR-WILL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-8/15	-	-	-	-	P
SWIFT, CHIMNEY	P	A-9/24(100+)	-	A	-	A	-9/28(2)	P	-9/23	-	-	P
HUMMINGBIRD, RUBY-THROATED	A	-9/21	-	-9/28(2)	8/23(15)-9/21	-9/2(14)-25	-	P	-9/23	A	-9/24(20)	P
WOODPECKER, RED-HEADED	R	-	-	-	R	R	R	P	-9/23	7/3	-9/21(2)	P
SAPSUCKER, YELLOW-BELLIED	R	9/29-	-	-	-	9/20-	R	A	9/30	-	9/27	A
FLICKER, NORTHERN	R	R-9/23(15)	R-8/19(4)	-9/27	9/16(5)	A	A	R	R	-	R	R
FLYCATCHER, OLIVE-SIDED	-	-	-	-	9/16(5)	8/13-9/3	-	R	R	-	9/8-21	-
WOOD-PEWEE, EASTERN	A	-8/20(12)-9/2	-8/19(3)-29	-9/15(2)	8/5(2)	-9/10(2)	-9/4	P	A	-9/30	-9/26	A
FLYCATCHER, YELLOW-BELLIED	-	9/27	-	-	-	9/10-21	-	-	-	-	-	-
ACADIAN	-	-7/16(3)-17	-8/19	P	8/26	P	-7/19	-	-	-7/3(12)	-	P
ALDER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P
WILLOW	-	-8/21	-	P	-	P	-	P	-8/5	P	-9/27	P
LEAST	-	-	-	-	-	9/23	-	-	-	9/9	-8/25	P
PHOEBE, EASTERN	A	A-9/29(6)	A-8/19(3)	-9/10(3)	9/3(2)	A	-	-	-	A	A	A
FLYCATCHER, GREAT CRESTED	A	A	-	-	9/17	P	-	P	A	P	-9/8	A
KINGBIRD, EASTERN	P	-8/1	-8/29	P	7/23(2)	-9/2	-9/20	-7/20(4)-8/30	-8/19	-	-8/25(25)-30	A
LARK, HORNED	R	7/23	R	R	-	P	R	-	-8/12	7/3-9/30(10)	R	P
MARTIN, PURPLE	-8/23(50)					-8/16(2)	-	-	-	-7/21(4)-9/4	-	-
SWALLOW, TREE	P	-9/12	-	-	-	A-9/23(300)	-	-9/3	-9/16	P	-9/24(5)	A
NORTHERN ROUGH-WINGED	P	-9/2(12)	-	P	-	A	-	P	-9/23	7/3(4)	-8/18(5)	A
BANK	-8/21(60)	-	-	-	-	-8/21(21)-9/16	-	-8/30(40)	-9/2	7/5(50)	7/5(50)	P
CLIFF	-	-	-	-	-	-9/15	-	-8/30(20)	-7/15	P	-8/3(200)-9/14	A
BARN	A	-7/23(6)-9/7	8/19(12)	-8/27(2)	7/29	A-8/21(338)	-	-9/3(2)	A	P	-9/21	A
CROW, FISH	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	R	-	-	-
RAVEN, COMMON	-	-	-	-	-	8/19-9/2	R	R	-	-	R	-
CHICKADEE, BLACK-CAPPED	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
CAROLINA	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
NUTHATCH, RED-BREASTED	-	8/26-	9/25	-	-	8/20-9/30(16)-	9/25-	P	9/20-	9/5(43H)-	9/27-	P
CREEPER, BROWN	-	9/29-	R	-	-	P	R	R	R	9/25(21H)-	R	R
WREN, HOUSE	P	-9/29	-	A	9/17(2)	A	A	A	-	-9/30	-9/27	P
WINTER	-	9/29(2)-	-	-	-	8/20-	R	R	9/30	-	-	-
MARSH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KINGLET, GOLDEN-CROWNED	-	9/9	-	-	-	9/26-	-	-	-	9/25-	9/8-14	A
RUBY-CROWNED	-	9/29-	-	9/29	9/30(4)	9/21(2)-	8/9(4)-	-	9/4	9/19-	9/30(2)	A
GNATCATCHER, BLUE-GRAY	P	-9/7	-	-	8/5	-9/7	-	-	-9/16	P	-9/27	A
VEERY	A	-9/2	-	-	-	-9/9(2)	-	P	A	7/3(2)	-9/17(8)	A
THRUSH, GRAY-CHEEKED	-	9/17(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-
SWAINSONS	-	9/16-29	-	-	-	9/4(2)-	9/28	-	-	P	9/8-17(2)	P
HERMIT	-	-	R	-	-	A	R	A	A	-	-	-
WOOD	A	-9/23	P	P	-	A	-8/28	P	A	-9/7(7)	A	A
ROBIN, AMERICAN	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	A	R	R
CATBIRD, GRAY	A	A	A-8/19(6)	A	9/4(6)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
THRASHER, BROWN	P	-9/12	-	P	8/26	-9/15	-	P	A	P	A	A
PIPET, AMERICAN	-	9/24	-	-	-	9/30	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIREO, WHITE-EYED	-	8/25(2)-9/3	-	-	-	-7/2(5)-9/24	-	-	-9/16	-9/9(3)-19	-	P
SOLITARY	-	9/16-30(4)-	-	-	-	A	-	P	9/30	9/24-28(4)	A	A
YELLOW-THROATED	-	9/3	-	P	9/12	-9/13	-	P	9/4	-7/3(4)-9/26	-	-

SEASONAL OCCURRENCE TABLES - JULY THROUGH SEPTEMBER 1995

	ADAMS	ALLEGHENY	ARMSTRONG	BEAVER	BEDFORD	BERKS	BLAIR	BRADFORD	BUCKS	BUTLER	CAMBRIA	CARBON
WARBLING	-	9/2	-	-	-	-9/21	-	P	9/3-16	-7/3(7)	-	-
PHILADELPHIA	-	9/4(5)-	-	-	9/4(5)	9/9	-	-	9/3-16	9/19-20-30(25H)	9/6	-
RED-EYED	A	A-8/27(12)	-8/19(8)	-9/7	9/4	A	-8/20	P	A	-9/28(5)	A	A
WARBLER, BLUE-WINGED	A	-8/25(3)-9/9	-	P	-	-9/21	-	P	-9/9	-7/3(14)-9/24	-	P
GOLDEN-WINGED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-8/20	-	9/10	-	-	P
TENNESSEE	-	9/3-23	-	-	-	8/26-9/27	-	-	9/3-16	-	9/3	P
ORANGE-CROWNED	-	9/7	-	-	-	9/19-30	-	-	-	9/28(2)	-	P
NASHVILLE	-	9/2-25	-	-	7/14(6)	8/27-9/25	8/28	P	9/3-16	9/19-28	-	P
PARULA, NORTHERN	-	-	-	-	-	-9/10(4)-16	-	-	A	-	-	P
WARBLER, YELLOW	P	-7/4	-	P	7/15	-8/25	-8/20(2)	P	-9/3	-	P	P
CHESTNUT-SIDED	-	8/24-27(6)-9/17	-7/11(2)	-	-	-9/19	-8/28	P	8/26-9/16	-8/26	-9/21	A
MAGNOLIA	-	8/24-9/4(7)-	8/19(2)	9/9	9/9	8/21-9/10(4)-18	8/28	P	8/26-	9/19(4)-28	-9/27	A
CAPE MAY	-	9/13-29(4)	-	9/30	8/31	9/8-15(3)-28	-	P	-	9/9(3)(028)	9/18(10)	P
BLACK-THROATED BLUE	-	9/2(2)-	-	-	-	8/15-9/10(5)-30	-9/24	P	8/18-	-	7/5-8/25(3)-9/21	A
YELLOW-RUMPED	-	9/30(6+)	-	-	9/9	9/16-30(29)	P	A	8/10-	9/24-28(9)-	9/8(3)	A
BLACK-THROATED GREEN	-	9/2-17(4)-	-	-	8/31	A-8/26(20)	-9/14	P	9/16-	9/9-28(3)	A	A
BLACKBURNIAN	-	8/27-9/16(2)	-	-	7/18	8/13-27(5)-9/27	-9/26	P	8/26-9/16	9/9	9/3-18	A
PINE	P	8/19(2)	7/1	-	-	-9/2	-	-	-	9/28(2)	9/6-27	A
PRAIRIE	-	7/16-9/7	7/1(3)	-7/11(2)	-	-7/2(5)-8/29	-	P	-9/9	-7/3(5)-9/9	-	A
PALM	-	9/2-24(2)	-	-	-	9/11-15	-	-	9/30	-	-	P
BAY-BREASTED	-	9/2-	-	-	-	9/1-13(2)-23	-	-	9/3-16	9/9	-	P
BLACKPOLL	-	8/27-	-	-	-	9/1-27(2)	-	-	9/16	-	9/6	P
CERULEAN	P	-	-	P	7/15	-8/5	-8/8	-	-	-	-	P
BLACK-AND-WHITE	A	8/19(3)-9/16	-9/21	-	8/5	A-8/29(4)	-8/9	P	A	-9/9	-9/8	A
REDSTART, AMERICAN	P	8/24-9/16(3)	-	-	9/4(5)	A-8/29(6)	-8/9	P	A	-9/21	-9/21	A
WARBLER, WORM-EATING	A	8/16(3)	-	-	-	-8/29	-9/10	-	8/26-9/9	-	-	P
OVENBIRD	A	9/2-16	-	P	8/26	A	-9/28	P	A	-9/24	-9/17	A
WATERTHRUSH, NORTHERN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9/3-16	-	-	P
LOUISIANA	P	8/19L	-	-	9/4	-JUL	-8/8	-	-	-	-9/18	P
WARBLER, KENTUCKY	P	-7/16(5)-9/4	-	P	8/5	-	-8/20	-	-	P	-	P
CONNECTICUT	-	-	-	-	-	9/2-21	-	-	7/28-9/16	-	-	-
MOURNING	-	-	-	-	9/28	8/13-27(3)-9/13	8/9	-	-	-	-	-
YELLOWTHROAT, COMMON	P	A	A-9/21(3)	-7/11	9/24	A	A	A	A	-9/28(2)	A	-
WARBLER, HOODED	P	A-7/16(5)	-	P	-	P	-7/13	-	8/14	-9/26	P	A
WILSON'S	-	9/3-17(2)	-	9/7	-	8/19-9/24	8/28	-	9/16	-	8/25	P
CANADA	-	8/19	-	-	-	-8/29(3)-9/10	-9/2(2)	-	8/14-9/3	-	-	A
CHAT, YELLOW-BREASTED	-	-7/8	7/1(2)	P	8/5	-7/2(2)	-8/26(2)	-	-	7/3	7/2(2)	P
TANAGER, SCARLET	A	A	-8/19	-7/11	-	-9/10(6)	-9/10	P	A	-9/24(2)	-9/21(3)	A
GROBEAK, ROSE-BREASTED	-	A	-9/21	P	9/20	-9/10(7)-18	A	P	A	-9/24(2)	-9/3(7)-21	-
BLUE	-	-8/16(4)-9/2	-	-	-	8/23	-	-	-	-	-	-
BUNTING, INDIGO	P	A	P	-7/11(6)	8/8(2)-26	-9/23	-9/10(2)	P	A	-9/24(4)	-9/21(4)	A
TOWHEE, RUFOUS-SIDED	A	A	A-8/19(9)	-9/30(3)	9/29(2)	A	R	A	A	A	A	A
SPARROW, CHIPPING	A	A-9/27(50+)	A-8/19(21)	-9/14(2)	9/30(9)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
FIELD	-	-7/16(2)	-	-7/11(10)	-	A	A	A	R	A	A	A
VESPER	A	A	A	-9/6	-	A	-8/20	P	R	-7/3(8)	P	-
SAVANNAH	A	A	7/9(3)	-	-	A	A	-	-	-	-	-
GRASSHOPPER	A	A	7/9(6)	-	-	P	-8/8	P	-	-	-7/14(23)	P
HENSLOW'S	-	-8/6	7/9(12)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-7/14(15)	-
LINCOLN'S	-	-	-	-	-	9/28	-	-	9/16-	-	9/30(3)	-
SWAMP	-	9/30	R	P	-	A	-	R	R	A	R	A
WHITE-THROATED	-	9/29-	-	-	9/29(5)	9/15-	9/15(2)-	R	9/21-	9/30-	9/27(2)-	-
WHITE-CROWNED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
JUNCO, DARK-EYED	-	9/13-	-	-	9/30	9/11-	R	R	9/26-	-	-	R
BOBOLINK	P	-7/23(6)-8/6	7/9(11)	-	-	-7/23	-	P	A	-7/3(7)-9/28	-7/25(10)	R
BLACKBIRD, RED-WINGED	A	P	-	-	-	A	-	A	R	A	R-9/29(800)	A
MEADOWLARK, EASTERN	A	-9/24(15)	A-7/9(8)	-7/11(5)	9/30	A	A	A	R	A-7/3(30)	A-7/14(23)	A
GRACKLE, COMMON	A	A-9/25(60+)	A	P	-	A	A	A	R	A	R-9/17(8,000)	A

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	ADAMS	ALLEGHENY	ARMSTRONG	BEAVER	BEDFORD	BERKS	BLAIR	BRADFORD	BUCKS	BUTLER	CAMBRIA	CARBON
COWBIRD, BROWN-HEADED	R	P	A	P	-	A	A	A	R	A	R-8/5(60)	R
ORIOLE, ORCHARD	-	-7/22(3)	-7/9	-	7/23	-8/3(3)	P	-	-	-	-	P
NORTHERN FINCH, PURPLE	-	-9/4	-8/19	P	7/26	-9/9	P	-8/13	-9/9	-9/5	-9/6(2)	A
SISKIN, PINE	-	9/16E(2)	R	-	-	8/30-	R	-	R	9/28-30(21H)	R	R
<hr/>												
LOON, COMMON	-	-	-	-	6/21-7/2	9/30(10)	9/15(25)-24	-	-	-JUL(2)	-	8/5(2)
GREBE, PIED-BILLED	9/28(3)	-	-	-	7/9-9/3(3)	9/26	A	-	-	9/1(2)-	-	9/22(3)-
CORMORANT, DOUBLE-CRESTED	P	-	-	-	7/23-9/6(28)	A	A	A	-	P	8/17(2)	8/19-9/18(32)
HERON, GREAT BLUE	A	A	R	R	R-9/8(89)	A	R	R	R	R	R	A
EGRET, GREAT SNOWY	7/31(2)-8/22	-	8/2-13(2)-26	-	8/9-9/9(4)-17	A	A-9/11(128)	A-8/7(35)	8/9	7/20(3)-8/19	-	7/30-
HERON, LITTLE BLUE	-	7/14-8/29	-	-	-	8/15-21(2)-9/14	-	7/15-8/7(15)-	-	-	-	-
GREEN NIGHT-HERON, BLACK-CROWNED	P	-9/17	-8/16(2)-9/2	P	8/11(5)-9/9	A	-9/23	A-9/9(4)	P	-9/15	-	A-8/5(7)
SWAN, MUTE	-	-	-	-	-	A-8/21(33)	-9/23	R-9/23(3)	-	7/21	-	-
GOOSE, SNOW	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	-	8/20-9/13	R	-
CANADA DUCK, WOOD	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R(H)	R	R	R
TEAL, GREEN-WINGED	A	-9/22(5)	A-8/27(8)	R	7/23(16)-9/3	R	A	A-8/7(35)	A	A	A	A
DUCK, AMERICAN BLACK	P	-	-	R	7/15-9/6(10)-28	9/7(2)-	8/31-	8/24-9/17(8)-	9/10	8/19-9/15(150)-	-	-
MALLARD	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
TEAL, BLUE-WINGED	-	-	-	-	7/9-9/17(35)	8/22(2)-	9/6+	8/24(30)	-	8/13(6)-	-	-
SHOVELER, NORTHERN	-	-	-	-	7/29-9/28(15)	9/6	9/6	-	-	9/1-9/8(-)	-	-
WIGEON, AMERICAN	-	-	-	-	9/3-6	-	7/4-	-	-	8/13-	-	-
MERGANSER, HOODED	-	-	-	-	7/23	P	-	-	-	P	-	-
COMMON VULTURE, BLACK	9/17(3)	R	-	R	-	P	A-9/18(6)	R-9/23(4)	-	-	A	R
TURKEY	-	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	R	R
OSPREY	9/10-16(10)	9/19	-	8/8	-	P	8/26-9/16(14)-	7/4-	-	9/23-	-	8/1-
EAGLE, BALD	9/16(2)-26	-	-	-	R-9/17(10)	P	A	9/2	-	7/8-9/24	-	9/10(3)
HARRIER, NORTHERN	-	-	R	9/16	R	R	A-9/23(5)	R	-	P	R	9/8-
HAWK, SHARP-SHINNED	R	A	R	A	R	R	R-9/30(34)	9/4-24(10)-	R	R	R	R
COOPER'S GOSHAWK, NORTHERN	R	8/5-29	R	A	R	R	R-9/30(11)	A-7/1(6)	R	R	R	R
HAWK, RED-SHOULDERED	-	P	-	-	R	R	R	8/20-9/24	R	-	-	R
BROAD-WINGED	-9/15(400)-19	-9/19(100)	-8/20(3)	P	7/9	A	A-9/16(1,073)	8/20-9/10(20)-24	P	P	-	A-9/18(354)
RED-TAILED KESTREL, AMERICAN	R	R	R	R	R	R	R-9/16(31)	R-9/2(12)	R	R	R	R
MERLIN	9/19	-	-	9/4	9/6	P	R-9/23(14)	R-9/24(5)	-	9/24	-	9/23-
FALCON, PEREGRINE	-	-	-	-	-	R	8/12(2)	R	-	9/17	-	9/23-
BOBWHITE, NORTHERN	-	R	-	-	-	R	-	R	R	-	R	-
RAIL, VIRGINIA	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-
SOA	-	-	-	P	-	8/29	-	-	-	P	-	-
MOORHEN, COMMON	-	-	-	P	9/9(23)	8/26-9/1	-	-7/25	-	P	-	-
COOT, AMERICAN	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	SEP-	-	-
PLOVER, BLACK-BELLIED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8/10(3)-	-	-
AMERICAN GOLDEN	-	-	-	-	8/11(3)	9/25(5)-	-	-	-	8/30-9/23(2)	-	-
SEMPALMATED	-	-	-	-	7/23-9/9(7)-17	8/30-9/5	8/20	8/24(3)-9/9	A	9/24	-	-
KILLDEER	A	-9/22(2)	A	R	7/30(30)-9/9(30)	R	R	R-9/4(12)	A	A	R-8/17(95)	-
YELLOWLEGS, GREATER	-	-	-	-	7/15-9/10(8)-28	8/21-	7/25-	7/22-9/7(7)-	-	7/8-	-	-

SEASONAL OCCURRENCE TABLES - JULY THROUGH SEPTEMBER 1995

	CENTRE	CHESTER	CLARION	CLINTON	CRAWFORD	CUMBERLAND	DAUPHIN	DELAWARE	ELK	ERIE	FRANKLIN	HUNTINGDON
LESSER SANDPIPER, SOLITARY SPOTTED	8/2-9/15 P	8/29(4) 8/27-29(8) 8/27-29(2)	-	-	7/9-8/20(15)-9/28 7/5-8/27 8/6-9/3	8/22(3)- 8/15- 7/22-9/14	8/11- 8/31-9/2 -SEP	7/25(15)- 8/7-28(8)- A-9/9(8)	9/17	7/8(8)-SEP P	-	-
SANDLERLING	-	8/27-31 8/29	-	-	7/15-8/20(35)-9/19 8/22(6)-9/23 8/23(10)-9/4	8/22(6)-9/23 8/10-20(5) 8/23(10)-9/4	8/19-22(6)-9/6 8/23(10)-9/4	7/22-8/24(50)-9/17 7/8-21(125)- 7/23-8/5	-	7/8-21(125)- 7/23-8/5	-	-
WESTERN LEAST	-	8/27-29(15)	-	-	7/9-8/13(21)-9/3 9/23	8/22-28(8)-9/23 9/23	8/17-29(10)-9/6 8/29	7/15-8/24(15)- 8/27	-	7/1-8/25 8/5- 7/20-	8/17	-
WHITE-RUMPED BAIKARDS	-	8/27	-	-	7/23-8/22(3)	8/23-9/26(5)- 8/31-	8/22-29(8)-9/16 8/20-9/30	7/25-9/17(10)- 9/9	-	8/5- 7/20-	-	-
PECTORAL STILT	-	8/27-29(6)	-	-	7/15-8/13(10) 7/29-8/9(5)-9/10 7/2-8/13(4)-19	8/23-9/26(5)- 8/31-	8/22-29(8)-9/16 8/20-9/30	7/25-9/17(10)- 9/9	-	7/20-	-	-
DOWNWITCHER, SHORT-BILLED	-	-	-	-	7/9(2)	-	-	7/1-8/17(8)-19	-	7/1-8/17(8)-19	-	-
SEMPALMATED	SEP	-	-	-	7/15-8/27(1,700)-9/9	R	P	8/24-29	P	7/25-	-	9/9(5)
WOODCOCK, AMERICAN	P	-	-	A	R	A	R	A	P	A	-	P
GULL, RING-BILLED	-	-	-	P	9/9(75)	A	A	A	-	A	-	-
HERRING GREAT BLACK-BACKED	-	-	-	-	7/30	A	7/14-8/19(3)- 8/14-	A	-	A	-	-
TERN, CASPIAN	-	-	-	-	7/5	9/2(2)	8/31	8/27-9/19	-	A	-	-
FORSTER'S CUCKOO, BLACK-BILLED	-	-9/3	-	P	7/5	P	8/31	A-7/1(12) -9/24	P(L)	7/18-9/17(22)- P	-	-
YELLOW-BILLED OWL, BARN BARRED	-9/3	-9/29(2)	-7/23(2)-8/20	P	-	P	-SEP -9/22	-9/22	P(L)	P	-	-
NORTHERN SAW-WHET	R	-	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
NIGHTHAWK, COMMON	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	9/28	R	-	-	-
WHIP-POOR-WILL	9/3(120+)-7	-8/27	-	P	-	9/17(17)	8/29(74)-9/5	8/21-9/2(40)-9	P	-9/30(6)	-	-8/25
HUMMINGBIRD, RUBY-THROATED	A	A	A-8/25(300)	P	9/17(25)	A	A	A	P	-	-	-9/10
WOODPECKER, RED-HEADED	-9/17(2)	9/5	-9/19L	P	-	P	-9/28	-9/24	-9/18	-SEP	-	-9/21
SAPSUCKER, YELLOW-BELLIED	9/24-	-	9/29-	A	R	R	P	9/30-	-	R	R	9/10
FLICKER, NORTHERN	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	P	9/21(6)-	-	9/24-
FLYCATCHER, OLIVE-SIDED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	R	R
WOOD-PEWEE, EASTERN	-9/28	-9/3(3)	A-8/20(5)	A	-	P	-9/15	-9/3(4)-24	P	-SEP	-10/17	-9/24
FLYCATCHER, YELLOW-BELLIED	-	-7/20	-7/24(11)-8/7	P	-	P	-AUG	9/15*	9/10(2)-17	-8/23(2)	-	-8/6
ACADIAN ALDER	7/4	-8/5(2)	-	P	-	P	-	-9/3(2)	-	P	-	-
WILLOW LEAST	-	P	9/3	P	-	-8/10	-AUG	-7/25	-	-SEP	-	-
PHOEBE, EASTERN	A	-9/3(2)	A-9/24(6)	P	-	-	-9/13	9/30*	-9/10(6)-17	-SEP	-	-
FLYCATCHER, GREAT CRESTED	-9/14	-9/10	-9/29	A	A-9/16(2)	A	A	A	P	A	-	A
KINGBIRD, EASTERN	-8/12(3)	-7/28	-9/8(6)	P	-	P	-SEP	-9/4	P(L)	-9/1(2)	-	-8/28
LARK, HORNED	R	R	R	P	-9/4	-9/4	-AUG	-8/16(10)-9/4	P	-9/9	-	-8/5
MARTIN, PURPLE	P	-	-	R	R	R	R	-	R	R	R	-
SWALLOW, TREE	-	-9/3(2)	-	P	-	P	P	-8/10	-	-SEP	-	-
NORTHERN ROUGH-WINGED	-	-	-	P	-	P	-SEP	A	P	-9/24(9)	-	-9/23
BANK CLIFF	-9/5	-	-7/20(2)	P	-	P	-AUG	-8/24	P	P	-	-
BARN	-	-9/3(2)	-7/20(24)-8/20	P	-	8/26(2)	-AUG	7/22(50)-9/3	P	-9/3	-	-8/24
CROW, FISH	A	R	-7/20(24)-8/20	A	-	R	A	-9/19	P	-8/19	8/17	-
RAVEN, COMMON	R	-	8/17-21	R	-	R	R	R	R	-	R	9/15
CHICKADEE, BLACK-CAPPED	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	-	R	R
CAROLINA NUTHATCH, RED-BREADED	R	-	R-9/18(11)	-	R	R	R	R	-	-	R	R
CREEPER, BROWN	R	-	R-8/7(6)	R	R	R	R	9/22-	9/10(2)-	9/1(10)-	R	R
WREN, HOUSE	A	-9/3(2)	-	A	A	A	A	7/31-	R	R	R	R
WINTER MARSH	R	-	-7/13(6)-8/7	A	R	A	A	9/28	P(L)	-9/23	-	-9/26
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-9/19	A	9/23-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-

SEASONAL OCCURRENCE TABLES - JULY THROUGH SEPTEMBER 1995

	CENTRE	CHESTER	CLARION	CLINTON	CRAWFORD	CUMBERLAND	DAUPHIN	DELAWARE	ELK	ERIE	FRANKLIN	HUNTINGDON
KINGLET, GOLDEN-CROWNED	R	-	-	A	-	R	-	-	-	-	-	9/30
RUBY-CROWNED	9/23-	-	-8/29(3)	-	-	9/16-	9/14	9/24-30(2)	-	-	-	9/15-
GNATCATCHER, BLUE-GRAY	-9/28(2)	-9/3	-	A	-	-9/10(2)	-9/15	-9/9	P	P	-	-9/15
VEERY	-8/26	-7/20	-7/9(6)	P	-	P	-9/22	-9/18	P	P	-	-
THRUSH, GRAY-CHEEKED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9/21	-	-
SWAINSONS	9/16(5)-	9.24	7/5-8	-	-	-	-	-	-	9/14(2)-	-	9/30(5)
HERMIT	A	A-7/20(8)	-	R	R	R	R	-	A	SEP--	R	R
WOOD	-9/30	A	-7/5(4)-16	P	-	-9/17	-9/22	-9/15	P	P	-	-9/30
ROBIN, AMERICAN	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
CATBIRD, GRAY	A	A	A-9/3(14)	A	A	A	A	A-9/10(50+)	A(H)	A	A	A
THRASHER, BROWN	A	A	-	P	-	P	-SEP	-9/4	A	P	-	-9/24
PIBIT, AMERICAN	-	-	-	-	9/17(6)	-	-	-	-	9/15-	-	-
VIREO, WHITE-EYED	-9/28L	-9/3(6)	9/9	-	-	-9/17	-9/14	-9/24	-	-	-	7/19
SOLITARY	A	-	A-7/24(12)	P	-	A	A	9/18-	P	P	-	A
YELLOW-THROATED	-	P	-	P	-	-9/17	-SEP	-9/18	-	-	-	A
WARBLING	-9/17	P	-	P	-	-9/20	-9/13	-8/24	-	-SEP	-	P
PHILADELPHIA	9/3-28	-	-	-	-	-	-	9/3-18(2)	-	9/3-14	-	-
RED-EYED	-9/28	A	A-7/24(27)	P	-	-	A	A	-	A	-	-9/24
WARBLER, BLUE-WINGED	-9/3(2)	P	-8/27	-	-	-9/16	-AUG	-9/24	-	P	-	P
GOLDEN-WINGED	-9/3(2)	-	-	P	-	P	-AUG	-	-	-	-	P
TENNESSEE	9/1(3)-	-	-	-	-	P	-	9/25(2)-28*	-	8/23(3)-	-	9/24
ORANGE-CROWNED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NASHVILLE	A	9/3	-	-	-	P	8/26-	9/7-30(2)	-	-	-	9/24
PARULA, NORTHERN	A	P	-	-	-	-9/23	-9/20	-9/18(6)-30	-	9/10(2)	-	-9/15
WARBLER, YELLOW	-	P	-	P	-	-9/15	-SEP	-9/20	P	-SEP	-	P
CHESTNUT-SIDED	-9/25(2)	-7/20	7/16(2)	P	-	-9/17	-9/21	-9/24	P	-SEP	-	P
MAGNOLIA	A	-	7/24(3)-9/3	-	-	8/26(3)-	8/20-	8/26-9/10(4)-30	P	8/23(5)-	-	9/15-24
CAPE MAY	9/1(2)-28	9/30	-	-	-	-	9/28	-	-	9/3-SEP	-	9/15-
BLACK-THROATED BLUE	A	-	-9/5(3)-27	P	-	A	8/20-	9/15-24(7)	P	8/20-	-	A
YELLOW-RUMPED	A	-	A	A	-	A	9/19-	9/19-	P	SEP-	-	9/19-
BLACK-THROATED GREEN	A	9/3-24	-7/24(13)-9/29	P	-	A	A	8/26-9/24(5)-	P	P	-	A
BLACKBURNIAN	-9/25	P	-8/29	P	-	P	-9/28	8/26-9/24	P	8/23-SEP	-	1
YELLOW-THROATED	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/2-4*	-	-	-	-
PINE	A	-	-	P	-	P	-9/15	9/3-24	-8/21	SEP(3)	-	-
PAIRIE	8/19	-	-9/4	-	-	P	-SEP	-9/3	-	-	-	-8/1
PALM	9/1-25	9/22(2)	9/24-30	-	-	-	9/30	9/24	-	SEP-	-	-
BAY-BREASTED	9/10-	-	9/30	-	-	9/25(2)	9/6	9/2-10	-	9/1-30	-	9/24
BLACKPOLL	9/3-	-	-	-	-	9/17-	9/28	9/9-27(5)-	-	9/3(2)-30	-	9/15-
CERULEAN	-8/13	-	-	-	-	P	-AUG	-	-	-	-	-
BLACK-AND-WHITE	-9/25(2)	9/24	-8/27	A	-	-9/23(2)	A	8/26-9/3(4)-24	P	8/23	-	-9/24
REDSTART, AMERICAN	-9/25(2)	-	-7/13(2)-8/27	P	-	A	-SEP	A-9/18(6)	P	P	-	-9/24
WARBLER, WORM-EATING	-8/20	-	-	P	-	-9/16(3)	-AUG	7/4-29*	-	-	-	-8/1
OVENBIRD	-9/28	P	-	A	-	A	A	-9/18(3)	A	P	-	-9/30
WATERTHRUSH, NORTHERN	P	9/4-9(2)	-	P	-	9/14	P	8/24-9/17	P	-	-	-
LOUISIANA	-	-	-	P	-	-	-AUG	-7/24	P	-	-	-8/5
WARBLER, KENTUCKY	7/4	-	-	-	-	P	-AUG	-	-	-	-	-
CONNECTICUT	9/17	-	-	-	-	9/17	-	-	-	9/24	-	-
MOURNING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-7/16(3)	P	-	-
YELLOWTHROAT, COMMON	A	A	A-9/8(5)	A	-	-9/24(2)	A	A	A	A	-	A
WARBLER, HOODED	-9/4	-	-9/2	A	-	A	-AUG	-	-	P	-	-8/6
WILSONS	8/20-9/15	-	9/3	-	-	-	-	-	-	9/1-	-	-
CANADA	-9/24	9/3	-	P	-	P	8/20-9/15	8/23-9/3	P	P	-	-9/15
CHAT, YELLOW-BREASTED	7/1	-	-9/8	P	-	P	-SEP	-	-	-	-	-9/24
TANAGER, SCARLET	-9/17(2)	-9/3(2)	-9/3(3)	A	-	A	A	A	P(H)	P	-	-9/26
GROSBEAK, ROSE-BREASTED	-9/28(3)	P	-9/8	P	-	A	-9/15	8/26-9/24	P(H)	P	-	-9/24
BLUE	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
BUNTING, INDIGO	-8/13(5)	A	-9/24	P	-	A	-9/24	A	P(H)	P	-	-9/24

SEASONAL OCCURRENCE TABLES - JULY THROUGH SEPTEMBER 1995

	CENTRE	CHESTER	CLARION	CLINTON	CRAWFORD	CUMBERLAND	DAUPHIN	DELAWARE	ELK	ERIE	FRANKLIN	HUNTINGDON
TOWHEE, RUFOUS-SIDED	A-9/25(250)	A	A-8/27(6)	A	R	R	A	A	A	R	-	A
SPARROW, CHIPPING	A	A	A-9/5(8)	A	-	A	A	A	-9/28(6)	A	-	A
FIELD	A	R	A-7/22(8)-9/3	A	R	R	-SEP	R	P	P	R	R
VESPER	-	-	-	A	R	A	-SEP	-	P	-	-	-
SAVANNAH	-	-	-	A	R	R	A	-	P	-	-	-8/6
GRASSHOPPER	-	-	-	P	-	-	-SEP	-	-	-	-	-8/6
HENSLOW'S	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LINCOLN'S	9/25(2)	-	9/3	-	-	9/24-29(4)	-	-	-	-	-	9/24(3)
SWAMP	A	R	A-9/24(5)	R	R	R	R	R	P	A	R	-
WHITE-THROATED	9/10-	-	9/23-	SEPT-	R	9/24(2)-	9/21-	9/30-	-	9/10-	-	9/20-
WHITE-CROWNED	-	-	-	-	-	-	9/30-	-	-	-	-	9/28-
JUNCO, DARK-EYED	R	-	A-9/5(22)	R	-	9/29(2)-	9/17-	-	-	R	R	R
BOBOLINK	-	-	-8/16	P	-	P	-SEP	8/27-9/10	P	-8/23(8)	-	-
BLACKBIRD, RED-WINGED	A	A	R	R	R	R	A	R	P	A	R	A
MEADOWLARK, EASTERN	-	P	8/20(9)	A	R	A	A	-	P	P	R	-8/6
GRACKLE, COMMON	A	R	-	R	R	R	A	R	A	A	R	P
COWBIRD, BROWN-HEADED	A	R	-	R	R	R	A	R	P	A	R	R
ORIOLE, ORCHARD	-	P	-	P	-	P	P	-	-	-	-	-
NORTHERN	-9/4	-9/3	-	P	-	-9/8	-9/6	-9/9	-9/27(2)	-SEP	-	-8/5
FINCH, PURPLE	9/24(20)	-	R	R	R	-	9/16-	9/4-24(6)-	R	P	-	8/30-
SISKIN, PINE	-	-	-	8/22-	-	-	-	-	9/13(2)-	-	-	-

	INDIANA	JUNIATA	LANCASTER	LAWRENCE	LEBANON	LEHIGH	LUZERNE	LYCOMING	MERCER	MIFFLIN	MONTGOMERY	MONTOUR
LOON, COMMON	9/25-	-	7/1-8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9/20-27	-
GREBE, PIED-BILLED	8/15-9/26(23)-	-	-	-9/3	-	-	9/22-	-	9/3	-	8/27-9/28(2)	7/2,9/23
CORMORANT, DOUBLE-CRESTED	8/29(11)	P	A-8/26(200+)	-	8/26	P	8/20(4)-	-	8/18-9/10(22)-23	-	A-8/9(5)	8/31(2)
HERON, GREAT BLUE	A-9/8(4)	A	-	R	R	R	A	8/19-9/24	R	R-9/28(8)	A-8/19(10)	7/7-9/30
EGRET, GREAT	-	-	A-9/14(44)	8/20(2)-9/7*	P	-	7/15(15)-	8/2-19	9/16	-8/10(7)	7/23-8/7(7)-	7/15-23(14)-9/30
SNOWY	-	-	9/15-29(4)-	-	-	-	8/11-20	-	-	-	-	-
HERON, LITTLE BLUE	-	-	7/15-9/11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/27(2)-9/1	-
GREEN	A-8/22(5)	-	A	-7/2	A	P	-9/12	8/5-9/2	P	A	A	7/3
NIGHT-HERON, BLACK-CROWNED	-	-	A	-	-	-	-8/8(4)-20	-	-	-	7/10(2)-9/10	7/20(3)-9/29
SWAN, MUTE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9/28
GOOSE, SNOW	-	-	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	9/11(4)	8/5
CANADA	R-9/16(272)	R	-	-	R	R	-	R-9/30(125#)	R	R(150+)	R	R-7/2(90)
DUCK, WOOD	A-9/5(42)	A	A	R(77)	A	R	A-8/5(19)	8/5	A	A	A-9/24(40)	7/15
TEAL, GREEN-WINGED	9/5(7)-	-	9/4-	-	-	P	8/20-9/2	-	8/28(5)	-	7/29(2)-	-
DUCK, AMERICAN BLACK	9/26-	-	A	-	R	-	8/5(2)-	-	9/8(4)	-	A-7/26(6)	-
MALLARD	R-9/7(37)	R	R	R	R	R	-	R	R	R	R-7/26(450)	R
TEAL, BLUE-WINGED	8/24-9/19(43)-	-	8/31-9/14(60+)-	-	-	-	8/26(8)-	-	8/28(8)	-	8/22(2)-	9/17-19(14)-28
SHOVELER, NORTHERN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8/27-9/9(4)-	-
WIGEON, AMERICAN	9/18-20(2)-	-	9/1	-	-	-	-	-	9/23	-	-	9/16
MERGANSER, HOODED	-	-	8/31-9/15	-	-	-	-	-	8/26(18)	-	-	-
COMMON	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	R-9/24(27)	-	-	-	8/4
VULTURE, BLACK	-	-	R	-	R	P	-	-	-	A(18+)	R	-
TURKEY	A-9/26(8)	A	R	A	R	A	A	A-9/24(9)	-9/1(5)	R(25+)	R	7/1
OSPREY	9/12-	P	A-9/17(20)	-	8/26-	P	A	9/16(2)	P	A	A	9/16
EAGLE, BALD	-	-	R	-	-	P	8/20-9/18(2)-	-	8/18-9/23	P	7/27-9/18(7)-24	9/8
HARRIER, NORTHERN	8/30-	-	9/1	R*	-	P	9/10-	-	R	A	8/13-9/16(9)-	9/23
HAWK, SHARP-SHINNED	R	R	9/1-	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	8/16-9/16(8)-	-
COOPER'S	R	R	A	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	-
GOSHAWK, NORTHERN	-	R	-	-	-	-	9/17	-	-	-	-	-
HAWK, RED-SHOULDERED	R-9/19(2)	R	R	9/4(2)	A	P	8/6-	-	R	-	R	-

SEASONAL OCCURRENCE TABLES - JULY THROUGH SEPTEMBER 1995

	INDIANA	JUNIATA	LANCASTER	LAWRENCE	LEBANON	LEHIGH	LUZERNE	LYCOMING	MERCER	MIFLIN	MONTGOMERY	MONTOUR
BROAD-WINGED	-9/23	A	-9/2	-	A	A-9/16(2000+)	-9/18(704H)-23	-	-	9/11(329)	-9/18(13000)	-
RED-TAILED KESTREL, AMERICAN	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
MERLIN	9/23-30	R	9/1-16	9/10	R	R	R	R	R	R	9/12	R
FALCON, PEREGRINE	-	-	8/26-	-	9/24	9/30(2)	-	-	-	P	-	-
BOBWHITE, NORTHERN	R	-	R	-	-	-	-	-	7/2	R	-	-
RAIL, VIRGINIA	-	-	9/3-10	-	-	-	7/1	-	-7/2(4)	-	-	-
SORA	9/5-12(2)-26	-	9/1-2(3)-26	-	-	-	9/3	-	-7/2	-	8/26	-
MOORHEN, COMMON	-	-	9/2	-9/24(3)	-	-	9/17-	-	P	-	-	-
COOT, AMERICAN	9/20-26(11)-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-7/2(2)	-	-	-	-
POLOVER, BLACK-BELLIED	8/30-9/13	-	8/26(4)-9/17	-	-	-	8/6-11	9/16-17(3)-23	8/20(3)-9/16	-	8/20(3)-9/16	-
AMERICAN GOLDEN	-	-	8/27-9/20	-	-	-	-	8/26-9/10(4)	8/24-9/16(3)	-	-	-
SEMPALMATED	8/5-9/12(5)-18	-	8/5(15)-9/8	-	-	-	8/5(4)	9/3-17(18)-23	8/3-7(9)	-	-	-
KILLDEER	A-9/12(42)	A	R	-8/7(60+)	R	R	A	A-9/23(120+)	R-8/16(95)	9/7-16(100)	R-8/16(95)	7/2-8/4(115)
YELLOWLEGS, GREATER	8/17-9/9(3)-	-	9/4-	7/9-14(2)	-	P	7/28-	9/3(5)-23	7/26-8/7(2)	-	7/26-8/7(2)	9/2(4)
LESSER	8/10-9/25(3)-	-	8/13-9/8(13)-	-	7/22	P	7/23(4)-	8/26-9/17(20+)	7/10-8/15(15)-	-	8/1-9(3)	-
SANDPIPER, SOLITARY	-	-	9/8	-	7/22	P	7/23-9/4	9/3(2)	-	-	A-7/28(8)	7/15
SPOTTED	A	-	-	-	-	A	A	-9/1(7)-17	A-9/18(3)	-	-	-
SANDERLING	-	-	8/6-9/2(13)-4	-	-	-	-	9/16	9/16	-	-	-
SANDPIPER, SEMIPALMATED	8/22-9/9(11)-12	-	8/13-9/4	-	8/4(4)	P	7/30-	8/26-9/17(15)-23	7/27-8/8(34)	-	-	-
WESTERN	-	-	8/5-9/2(2)	-	-	-	9/4	9/3	8/31(5)-9/3	-	-	-
LEAST	8/20-9/9(5)-25	-	8/13-9/4	-	8/4	P	7/28(4)-9/4	8/26-9/8(9)-17	A-8/8(150)	-	-	-
WHITE-RUMPED	-	-	8/6-9/17	-	-	-	-	-	8/3-7(3)-11	-	-	-
BAIRD'S	-	-	8/20-9/2(9H)-17	-	-	-	-	-	8/27-28(7)-9/2	-	-	-
PECTORAL	8/22-9/25(24)-	-	8/26-9/23(16)	-	8/4	-	7/30-9/23	9/15-23(17)	8/14-9/25(70)	-	-	-
STILT	-	-	7/8-9/23	-	-	-	9/22-30	8/26-9/15	8/9(3)-9/23	-	-	-
DOWITCHER, SHORT-BILLED	-	-	7/2-26(11)-9/1	-	-	-	9/29-30(2)	-	7/6-26(6)	-	-	-
SNIFE, COMMON	8/28-9/25(12)-	-	9/2-	-	-	-	9/23-	9/17	-	-	-	-
WOODCOCK, AMERICAN	A-9/20(2)	-	A	-9/14	A	-	-	7/25-9/15	-	-	-	-
GULL, RING-BILLED	7/2508/9(2)-	A	A	-	A	P	A	A	-	-	9/23-	7/2(20)-9/28
HERRING	-	A	A	-	-	-	9/1	-	-9/2(7)	-	-	-
GREAT BLACK-BACKED TERN, CASPIAN	8/20(3)	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-9/10	-
FORSTER'S	8/24	-	A-8/21(60+H)	-	9/16	-	-	-	-	-	8/21(2)-9/26	8/18
CUCKOO, BLACK-BILLED	-8/25	P	A-8/11(50+)	-	-	-	8/5	-	-	-	7/2	-
YELLOW-BILLED	-8/26	P	P	-7/10(3)-9/10	-8/26	A	-	-	-8/17	-8/10(2)	7/25-8/6	-
BARRED	R	R	R-7/7(3)	-9/20	-9/4	A	-7/30	-	-	-7/20(2)	-7/23	-
NORTHERN SAW-WHET	-	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	-
NIGHTHAWK, COMMON	-9/5(45)-7	A	-	-9/17(141)*	-	-	-8/27(24)-9/5	-9/1(65+)	-8/30(20)	8/9(8)	-9/5(150)	7/18
WHIP-POOR-WILL	-8/24	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-
SWIFT, CHIMNEY	A-9/7(22)	P	A-8/23(750)	A-9/7(1300)	A	A	A-9/17(25)	A	-8/28(150+)-9/22	A-9/15(75)	A-9/18(500)	7/1(2)
HUMMINGBIRD, RUBY-THROATED	-9/29	P	-9/24	-9/20	-9/4	A	-9/18	-9/28	-8/29	A-7/18(16)	-8/26(4)	7/8
WOODPECKER, RED-HEADED	-	R	R	-9/17(4)	-	-	-	-	P	9/2(4)	-	-
SAPSUCKER, YELLOW-BELLIED	9/28-29(5)-	R	9/24-	9/17	9/30-	-	A	-	-	-	9/29-	-
FLICKER, NORTHERN	R	R	R	A	R-9/16(35)	R	R	A-9/24(5)	R-9/29(5)	R-7/12(10)	R	R
FLYCATCHER, OLIVE-SIDED	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	8/18	-	8/27(3)-9/5	-
WOOD-PEWEE, EASTERN	A-8/25(6)	P	-9/24(8)-26	-9/27	9/14	A	-9/25	-	-9/18	A-7/20(7)	-9/27	-
FLYCATCHER, YELLOW-BELLIED	9/12	-	P	-9/17	P	A	P	-8/22	-	7/16(2)	P	-
ACADIAN	-9/24	P	P	9/24	-	-	-8/20	-	9/23	-	-	-
ALDER	-	P	-7/15(15)	-9/24	P	A	-9/23	-	-7/28(2)	-	P	-
WILLOW	-	P	-	-9/24	8/26	P	P	-	-	-	8/29	-
LEAST	-9/16	P	-	-	A	A	-	-9/24(15)	A-9/29(6)	A	A	9/2
PHOEBE, EASTERN	A-9/21(7)	A	A	A	A	A	-8/13	-9/4	-	A-8/8(6)	A	7/3
FLYCATCHER, GREAT CRESTED	-9/23	P	P	-7/23	P	A	-8/20	-8/5	-8/26(24)	A-8/20(5)	A	8/7(2)
KINGBIRD, EASTERN	-8/22(8)-9/5	P	-9/4	-8/27(9H)-9/3	-8/26(3)	A	-	-	-	-	-	-
LARK, HORNED	R	R	R	A-9/27(12)	R	-	R	R-8/6(6)	-	R	-	-

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	INDIANA	JUNIATA	LANCASTER	LAWRENCE	LEBANON	LEHIGH	LUZERNE	LYCOMING	MERCER	MIFFLIN	MONTGOMERY	MONTOUR
MARTIN, PURPLE	-9/26(2)	P	-8/26	-7/30(7)	P	A	-	-	-8/26	7/14(50+)	P	7/2(3)
SWALLOW, TREE	-9/26(10)	P	A-9/24(14000)	-9/27(2)	A	A	-8/27	-	P	8/7(150+)	A	7/2
NORTHERN ROUGH-WINGED	-	-	A-9/23(450)	-	A	A	-8/5(2)	-	P	8/8(6)	P	-
BANK	-	-	A-8/2(12000)	-7/23(6)	P	P	-8/27	-	-8/26(15)	-	7/8(15)-8/22	7/2(20)
CLIFF	-9/5(4)-23	-	A	9/3	A	A	-8/5	-	P	-	8/26(2)	7/3
BARN	A-9/9(24)	P	A	-8/7(150H)	-	A	-8/20	-	-9/17(30+)-23	8/8(100+)	A	7/2
CROW, FISH	R	R	R	-	R	P	A	8/19-9/16	-	R-9/17(20)	R	8/11-9/24
RAVEN, COMMON	R	R	R	-	R	R	R	R	-	R	R	R
CHICKADEE, BLACK-CAPPED	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
CAROLINA	-	-	R	-	R	-	-	-	-	-	R-9/16(81)	-
NUTHATCH, RED-BREASTED	9/15(9)-	R	8/30-	9/10-17(4)	8/26-	A(2)	A	9/11-24(2)-	9/7-18(2)-	-	8/31-	-
CREEPER, BROWN	R	R	9/24	9/24	-	R	R	9/15	9/15	9/25	9/29	-
WREN, HOUSE	A-9/9(2)	A	A	-9/24	-9/24	A	-9/28	-	-9/23(2)	-8/22	A	7/2
WINTER	9/22-29(3)-	R	9/30	9/24-	-	-	9/25	-	9/16-29(4)-*	-	-	-
MARSH	9/26-	R	P	-7/2(7+)	-	-	-	-	-7/2(4)	-	-	-
KINGLET, GOLDEN-CROWNED	A-7/8(5)	R	-	-	-	-	-	R	9/29	R	7/10(3)-11	-
RUBY-CROWNED	9/20-28(3)-	-	-	-	9/16-	-	9/25-	-	-	-	9/24-	-
GNATCATCHER, BLUE-GRAY	-9/7	P	-9/1	-9/17	-8/23	A	-8/20	-8/7	P	-9/3(8)	A	-
VEERY	-9/6	P	-9/9	-	A	A	-9/24(10)	-	9/5	-	P	-
THRUSH, GRAY-CHEEKED	-	-	9/17-	-	8/19	P	9/24(4)	9/17	-	-	9/5(3)-28	-
SWAINSONS	9/6-20(3)-30	-	9/16-	9/10	9/16(6)	P	9/15(2)-24	-	9/9-18(2)-23*	-	9/5(2)-30	-
HERMIT	9/21-	P	9/23-	-	A	A	A-9/24(25)	-	-	-	-	-
WOOD	A-7/11(22)	R	-9/9	P	A	A	-9/24	-	A	7/6(5)	P	7/2
ROBIN, AMERICAN	R-9/21(77)	R	R	R-9/23(110)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
CATBIRD, GRAY	A-8/29(20)	P	A	A	A	A	A	-9/24(8)	A-9/23(6)	A	A	A
THRASHER, BROWN	-9/28	P	A	-7/23	P	A	-7/30	-	P	-7/29(2)	A	7/2(2)
PIPIPIT, AMERICAN	9/26-	P	9/10-	9/27-30(100+)	-	-	-	-	-	-	9/29(8)	-
VIREO, WHITE-EYED	-9/25(2)	P	P	-9/10(4)	-9/4(3)	A	-	-9/24	9/4-30	-	-9/11	-
SOLITARY	A-9/21(4)	A	9/24-	9/17(2)	-9/24	P	A	-9/24	9/16-	-	9/16-	-
YELLOW-THROATED	-9/16	P	P	-7/3	-	-9/30	A	-	-9/9	-	-9/8	-
WARBLING	-	P	-9/10	-9/10	P	A	-8/26	-	-9/15(4)	-	P	-
PHILADELPHIA	9/5	-	9/2	9/10-17(2)	8/27	P	-	-	-	-	-	-
RED-EYED	A-8/24(25)	A	-9/16	-9/10(5)-27	-9/24	A	A	-7/29	-9/19	-8/9(6)	A	7/1
WARBLER, BLUE-WINGED	-9/9(2)	P	-9/2	-8/27(3)-9/7	-9/4	A	P	-	-9/4(4)	-	P	-
GOLDEN-WINGED	-8/31	P	-	-	8/27-9/23	P	P	-	-	P	8/25	-
TENNESSEE	9/5-	-	9/2-16	9/20-27	8/23-9/17	P	9/24	-	-	-	9/2	-
ORANGE-CROWNED	9/19-23	-	8/28-9/23	9/17	8/23	P	-	-	-	-	-	-
NASHVILLE	8/31-9/7(3)-	-	9/2-16	8/27-9/10(6)-20	8/27-9/17	P	9/24-27	-	-	-	9/16(2)	-
PARULA, NORTHERN	-9/22(3)	P	-9/2	-9/27	-9/17	P	-9/24	-	-	-	A	-
WARBLER, YELLOW	-	P	P	P	P	A	-8/26	-	-9/10(2)	-8/1(8)	-9/23	7/6
CHESTNUT-SIDED	-9/6(6)-22	P	-9/24	-9/17(2)	-9/24	A	-9/24	-	-9/4(8)	-	8/11-9/2	-
MAGNOLIA	8/24-9/6(8)-*	-	8/26-9/24	8/27-9/17(12)	-9/24(10)	P	A	9/24	9/24	-	9/1(3)	-
CAPE MAY	8/31-9/21(8)-	-	8/26	9/17(4)	-	P	-	-	9/10(2)	-	9/9	-
BLACK-THROATED BLUE	8/30-9/22(6)-*	P	8/26-9/24	-	8/26-9/24(5)	P	-9/24	-	9/10(2)	-8/28(10)	7/25-9/3	-
YELLOW-RUMPED	9/23-26(24)-	P	SEP-	9/27(8)	-	P	A	R	9/23-	R	9/16-	-
BLACK-THROATED GREEN	A-9/28(10)	P	9/24-	9/10-17(2)	-9/29	P	-9/27	-	9/4(4)-23	-	8/27(2)-	-
BLACKBURNIAN	-9/7(3)-28	P	9/2(3)-24	9/10(3)	8/26-9/24	P	-9/24	-	8/22-9/4	-	9/1	-
YELLOW-THROATED	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PINE	A-9/23(2)	P	P	-	8/27(2)	P	-9/25	-9/24(2)	-	-	-9/30	-
PRAIRIE	-9/19	P	-9/1	-	P	P	-9/2	-9/17	-	-7/28(4)	-9/3	-
PALM	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	9/29(3)	-
BAY-BREASTED	9/6(2)-22	-	9/24	-	8/27-9/24	P	9/24	-	9/4(3)-16	-	9/1(2)	-
BLACKPOLL	9/6-29(4)-	-	9/9	9/17	9/17-29	P	9/3-27	-	9/4(5)-23	-	9/24(3)	-
CERULEAN	-	P	P	-	P	8/14E	-	-	-	-	-	-
BLACK-AND-WHITE	-9/6(4)-28	P	-9/2	-9/20	-9/17(4)	A	-9/24	-8/21	8/31-9/16	-9/6(4)	-9/18	9/3
REDSTART, AMERICAN	A-9/6(7)	P	-9/2	-9/10(2)	-9/24(2)	A	-9/25	-8/12(5)-9/12	8/5-9/4(3)	-8/1(2)	A	-
WARBLER, WORM-EATING	-	P	-8/26	-	-8/26(2)	A	-	-8/1	-	-	P	-

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	INDIANA	JUNIATA	LANCASTER	LAWRENCE	LEBANON	LEHIGH	LUZERNE	LYCOMING	MERCER	MIFLIN	MONTGOMERY	MONTOUR
OVENBIRD	A-7/11(6)	P	A	-9/20	-9/23	A	-7/2	-9/13(3)-15	P	-	P	7/3
WATERTHRUSH, NORTHERN	-	-	9/1-8	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-
LOUISIANA	-	P	-8/26	-9/17	P	-	-	-	-	-	-9/20	-
WARBLER, KENTUCKY	7/11(7)	-	-	-9/24	-9/16	A	-	-	-	-	P	-
CONNECTICUT	8/31-9/16	-	P	-	-	P	9/24	-	-	-	-	-
MOURNING	-	-	8/26	8/27-9/17	8/19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YELLOWTHROAT, COMMON	A-9/9(11)	P	A	-9/20	-9/24	A	A	-9/24(2)	-9/23(3)-25	A	A	7/3
WARBLER, HOODED	A-8/31(4)	P	P	-9/3(2)	P	A	-	-9/12	-8/22(4)	A	-	-
WILSON'S	8/31-9/16(2)	-	9/2(3)	-	8/26-9/17	P	8/20	9/17	9/1-4(3)-10	-	9/2	-
CANADA	8/31-9/6(2)	-	8/13-15(5)-9/16	9/10	-9/17	8/14E	-	-	-	-	8/29	-
CHAT, YELLOW-BREADED	-	P	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	A	7/2(2)	-
TANAGER, SCARLET	A-9/16(8)	P	P	-9/27	A	A	A	-8/13	-9/24	A	A	7/9
GROSBEAK, ROSE-BREADED	A-9/6(4)	P	8/26-9/2(15)	-9/27	A	A	-9/26	-8/14(6)-9/17	-9/26	A-8/21(5)	9/3-	7/2
BLUE	-	-	-7/21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BUNTING, INDIGO	A-7/11(9)	A	-9/17	-9/24	-9/4	A	-9/26	-9/15(5)	-9/15(5)	A	A	7/3
TOWHEE, RUFOUS-SIDED	A-7/11(17)	A	R	A	R	A	A	-9/24(11)	A	A	A	7/2
SPARROW, CHIPPING	A-9/7(30)	A	A	A	P	A	A	-9/24(20)	-9/4	A	A	7/3
FIELD	A-9/26(5)	A	R	R	R	R	A	-9/24	P	R	R	7/2
VESPER	-	P	R	-	R	A	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAVANNAH	7/8(2)	A	R	-9/27	R	-	A	-	P	-	-	7/2
GRASSHOPPER	7/7(10)	P	P	-7/30(6+)	P	P	-7/23	-	P	P	7/7-23	P
HENSLOW'S	9/16E-20	-	-	P	-	-	-	-8/9(20+)	-	-	-	-
LINCOLN'S	R-9/26(4)	-	R	R	-	R	9/25	9/10*	9/10*	-	9/30	-
SWAMP	9/19E-29(7)-	-	R	R	R	R	A	-9/23	-9/23	-	9/23(8)-	-
WHITE-THROATED	9/28E-	-	9/24-	9/24(3)-	9/16(2)-	-	9/25-	9/24(2)-	7/30-	-	9/16(2)-	9/24-26(2)-
WHITE-CROWNED	9/24-29(4)-	R	9/24-	-	-	-	-	R-9/24(6)	8/26	-	-	-
JUNCO, DARK-EYED	-	P	-9/17	P	P	A	-	-	-	9/6-28(7)-	9/27-	-
BOBOLINK	A-9/19(150)	A	R	A	R	R	A	R-9/30(200±)	-8/26(6)	-7/29(3)	A-8/15(200)	-
BLACKBIRD, RED-WINGED	A-9/28(3)	A	R	A	R	R	A	A	A	P	A	7/1
MEADOWLARK, EASTERN	A-9/7(1700)	A	R	A	R	R	-7/1	-9/1(15)-29	-9/1(15)-29	R	A-8/30(9)	7/2
GRACKLE, COMMON	8/15(8)	A	R	A	R	R	A	9/11(1200±)	P	-9/1	A	7/1(3)
COWBIRD, BROWN-HEADED	-	P	P	A-9/17(1600H)	R	R	A	-	P	R	A	7/3
ORIOLE, ORCHARD	-8/31(11)-9/7	P	9/26-	P	P	P	-8/27	-	-8/22(5)-9/1	-7/8(5)	P	7/8
NORTHERN	R-9/26(5)	-	9/26-	A-9/17(11H)	-	-	-	R	A	-	9/3(8)-	-
FINCH, PURPLE	8/12(2)-29	-	-	-	-	-	9/22E	-	-	-	-	-
SISKIN, PINE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	PERRY	PHILADELPHIA	POTTER	SCHUYLKILL	SNYDER	SOMERSET	SULLIVAN	TIOGA	VENANGO	WESTMORELAND	WYOMING	YORK
LOON, COMMON	-	-	-	9/11	-	JUL	A	-	9/3	-	-	-
GREBE, PIED-BILLED	-	-	-	-	-	9/5-	9/19	-	9/11-30(15)	P	-	9/17
CORMORANT, DOUBLE-CRESTED	A	A-8/4(3)	8/13-20	8/13(45)-9/30*	9/17	8/23-9/18(3)	-	9/25(3)	-	9/29	P(3)	A
HERON, GREAT BLUE	A	R	A	A-7/11(8H)	A	8/6-	-	7/3-27(4)-9/29	R	A-8/16(12)	A	R
EGRET, GREAT	A	7/25(7)	8/10-13	8/10(2)	8/23(2)	8/23	-	-	7/15-8/8	7/9-8/1(2)-16	8/22-26(5)-9/21	A
SNOWY	-	7/29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/26-8/27
HERON, LITTLE BLUE	-	7/29(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/27
GREEN	A	7/15-25(3)-9/9	P	A-7/20(3)	A	-	-	7/1-9/13	A	A	-8/12(4)-9/27	A
NIGHT-HERON, BLACK-CROWNED	A	R-9/9(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8/3	-9/9
SWAN, MUTE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A
GOOSE, SNOW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8/15
CANADA	R	R	R	R	R	R-9/18(104)	A-9/28(500)	9/28(102)	-	-	-	R
DUCK, WOOD	A	R	P	R	-	A-9/18(18)	A-9/19(18)	-	A	8/1(12)	A	R
TEAL, GREEN-WINGED	9/27(2)	8/26(68)	-	-	-	9/18(30)-	-	-	P	8/28-9/26(4)-	-	9/2-
DUCK, AMERICAN BLACK	-	R	R	-	-	-	A	R	7/26-8/19	R	-	R

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	PERRY	PHILADELPHIA	POTTER	SCHUYLKILL	SNYDER	SOMERSET	SULLIVAN	TIOGA	VENANGO	WESTMORELAND	WYOMING	YORK
MALLARD	R	8/26(2)	R	R-7/18(129)	R	8/23(15)	R-9/18(82)	A-7/25(15)	R-9/8(5)	R	R	R
TEAL, BLUE-WINGED	9/15(3)					9/11(12)-			8/19-9/16	P	-9/27(4)	8/23-
SHOVELER, NORTHERN						9/18(4)-						
WIGEON, AMERICAN						9/18(9)-						9/30-
MERGANSER, HOODED									8/12			
COMMON											R-8/23(40)	
VULTURE, BLACK												
TURKEY												
OSPREY	R	8/26-9/8	P	A	A	A	A-9/6(55H)	-8/15(12)-9/27	A	A	A-8/23(14)	R
EAGLE, BALD	P		A	7/5-8/20(3)-9/18	-	8/6(2)-	7/15(4)*	9/13	9/9-	A	9/11-13(2)-	R
HARRIER, NORTHERN	R	8/5-13	R	9/17	-	R	8/31	8/1	7/22-9/24	P	9/17	A
HAWK, SHARP-SHINNED	R		R	8/25-9/17	-	R	8/25-27	8/25-9/13	7/4(2)	P		9/16-
COOPER'S	R		R	A*	R	R	R	8/14-9/11	R	R		A
GOSHAWK, NORTHERN	R		R	P	-	SEP	R		R			R
HAWK, RED-SHOULDERED	R	7/3-9/29	A	R-7/19(3)	-		A		A	R	8/4-9/12	R
BROAD-WINGED	A	8/30(15)-9/23	P	-9/17(147)-29	-		A		-9/3	P		-9/16(2751)-23
RED-TAILED	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		R
KESTREL, AMERICAN	R		R	R	R-8/23(20)	R	R	R-8/24(4)	R	R		R
MERLIN	P			9/22-29	-	9/1				9/24		
FALCON, PEREGRINE	P	R-8/2(3)										
BOBWHITE, NORTHERN		9/16		R		R		7/24				
RAIL, VIRGINIA								7/7-9/24		8/12-9/4		8/30
SORA		7/22								8/31-		
COOT, AMERICAN					9/17(10)					P		
PLOVER, BLACK-BELLIED	9/29-											
SEMPALMATED		8/26				8/6		9/28	7/27-9/11	8/24	8/2	7/23-9/29
KILLDEER	R		P	A	A		A	-9/13(6)	A	R	A-8/16(33)	R
YELLOWLEGS, GREATER	8/20-27(4)	7/27-9/13(5)		8/23(3)		7/27(2)	7/19-8/24		8/21-9/3	8/2	7/27-9/1(4)-	7/23-
LESSER	P	7/15-27(3)-29		8/25		9/10			7/15-9/22	8/2(2)	8/14-9/2(5)-6	7/24-
SANDPIPER, SOLITARY	P					8/6	AUG-9/19		7/15-9/3	7/18-18(5)-	7/15-28(6)-9/2	7/23-
SPOTTED	P	7/27(3)	A	P		8/6	JUL-9/5		-8/5	-8/13	-9/19	-9/29
SANDLERLING												9/26
SANDPIPER, SEMIPALMATED		7/22-9/13(21)			8/23(4)				7/22	7/23-		7/23-
WESTERN										8/28-9/1(8)		8/11-17
LEAST		7/27-9/13(11)			8/23	8/6(2)			7/15-9/3	7/23	8/30-9/10	8/11-9/29
PECTORAL		7/29-9/13(7)				9/1(2)			8/1-9/3		8/23-9/1(9)-28	8/11-9/29
STILT											8/12-9/1(4)-4	
DOWITCHER, SHORT-BILLED	9/15	7/27								9/12(2)		8/27(3)-
SNIPE, COMMON												8/10-
WOODCOCK, AMERICAN	A		P	P		8/16			9/30	P	9/6(2)	9/19-
GULL, RING-BILLED	A		P	P*		8/6	8/25-9/9	7/23		A		A
HERRING	A		P			8/6		9/28	7/18-9/3	P		A
GREAT BLACK-BACKED	A	A-8/21(14)						9/28				A
TERN, CASPIAN		8/26(3)				9/18(2)						A
FORSTER'S						8/6				7/16		8/8-27
CUCKOO, BLACK-BILLED	-9/30(2)	8/26	-AUG	-8/6			-JUL			-9/4	-9/4	8/27
YELLOW-BILLED	P		-AUG	-7/4(3)-9/5						P	P	-9/1
OWL, BARN	R	7/12(6)-8/9	R	R	R					R		R
BARRED	R		R	R	R					R		R
NORTHERN SAW-WHET			R	R	R					R		R
NIGHTHAWK, COMMON	9/5(100+)	7/29-9/3(48)-15	8/8	A-8/30(36)*		-9/3		8/12(2)	-8/29			-8/30(25)
WHIP-POOR-WILL	P			P*					-9/3	P		
SWIFT, CHIMNEY	P	-9/10(3000)-30	-8/23	A		-9/13(200+)	-7/6(6)-SEP	-7/10(3)	-9/24	P	A-8/24(15)	A
HUMMINGBIRD, RUBY-THROATED	P	-9/2(6)-17	P	A*		-9/19	-9/22(4)	-8/19(5)-9/17L	-9/24	P	-9/27	-9/23
WOODPECKER, RED-HEADED												R
SAPSUCKER, YELLOW-BELLIED	R		-AUG	A		R	A-9/5(6)	-9/4(3)-20		9/30-	8/12	
FLICKER, NORTHERN	R		P	R	R	-SEP	A	A-8/12(4)	R	R	A	R

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	PERRY	PHILADELPHIA	POTTER	SCHUYLKILL	SNYDER	SOMERSET	SULLIVAN	TIOGA	VENANGO	WESTMORELAND	WYOMING	YORK
FLYCATCHER, OLIVE-SIDED	9/2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8/27	-	8/28
WOOD-PEWEE, EASTERN	P	-8/26	P	-9/26	-	-	-9/9	-	-9/10	A	-9/2	-9/24
FLYCATCHER, YELLOW-BELLIED	9/2	9/9	-	-7/4(4)*	-	-	JUL(10)*	-	-	7/26-9/16(5)-	-8/28	-
ACADIAN	P	-	P	P	-	-	-JUL	-7/23	-8/6	-9/20	-7/14	-7/8
ALDER	-	-	P	P	-	-	-JUL	-7/23	-7/23	P	-	-
WILLOW	P	-	P	8/27L	8/23(3)	-	-	-7/7	-8/4	-	P	-7/22
LEAST	P	-	P	P	-	-	-JUL	-	-	A-8/26(8)	P	A
PHOEBE, EASTERN	A	P	P	A	-	-9/24(10+)	A-9/28(8)	A-7/3(5)	A	A-9/30(19)	A	A
FLYCATCHER, GREAT CRESTED	P	P	P	-9/28	-	-	-8/26	-8/26	-7/30	-9/1	P	-9/16
KINGBIRD, EASTERN	P	-8/2(3)	P	-8/22	-	-9/24(3+)	-8/22(4)	-7/13(4)-8/31	-9/3	P	-8/12(9)-15	-9/4
LARK, HORNED	R	-	A	-	R	R	-	R	-9/9	R	R	-
MARTIN, PURPLE	P	-	-	-8/27(4)	-	-	-	-	-7/19	-7/23	-7/19	-7/18
SWALLOW, TREE	A	-7/30	P	A	-	A	-8/29(2)	-7/4(4)-9/28	-8/3	P	-8/28(150)-9/25	A
NORTHERN ROUGH-WINGED	P	-7/30(6)	P	P	-	A	-8/29(4)	-	-8/12	-7/30	-8/13	A
BANK	P	9/18(3)	P	P	-	A	-	-	-8/12	P	-7/31(10)-9/10	A
CLIFF	P	-	-AUG	P	-	-	-	-	-7/6	P	-9/2(2)	7/2
BARN	A	-8/13	-SEP	A	-	A	-8/29(10)	-8/4(50+)-31	-9/4	8/21(350+)	-8/24(20)-9/15	A
CROW, FISH	R	R	-	R	R	-	-	-	-	-	A	R
RAVEN, COMMON	R	-	R	R-9/23(6H)	R	R	R	R	9/23	R	R	8/8
CHICKADEE, BLACK-CAPPED	R	-	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
CAROLINA	-	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	9/30*	R	-	R
NUTHATCH, RED-BREASTED	R	-	R	7/23-9/27(4)*	R	8/9	R	R	9/24-	8/25-	-	9/16-
CREEPER, BROWN	R	9/24	P	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	7/23-
WREN, HOUSE	A	P	P	A	-	A	-9/23	-8/14(10)-9/19	A	A	-9/2	-9/24
WINTER	R-8/1(4)	9/2E	P	A	R	10/2	-9/25(5)	-	-	R	-	9/30-
MARSH	9/30	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	9/20-	7/15-28	9/24
KINGLET, GOLDEN-CROWNED	R-8/1(4+)	-	-	P	R	R	R	-	-	R	-	9/30-
RUBY-CROWNED	9/29(2)-	-	-	9/25-	-	9/29(2+)	-	-	9/23-	9/15-	-	8/22E-
GNATCATCHER, BLUE-GRAY	-	-8/26(6)-9/4	P	P	-	-	-	8/25-9/12	-9/10	-9/4	-9/2	-9/10
VEERY	P	7/4(6)-9/23	P	-AUG	-	-	-9/5	-	-7/4	9/19-	-9/11(3)	-9/25
THRUSH, GRAY-CHEEKED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9/24	9/19-	9/15-16	-
SWAINSON'S	-	9/4(3)-11	P	-	-	-	9/11-19	-	9/24-	7/26-	9/10-11(2)-19	8/20-9/24
HERMIT	P	7/3E	P	P	-	R	A	-	A	R	-9/27	-9/24
WOOD	P	-9/4(7)-23	P	A	-	-AUG	-AUG	-7/14(3)-9/8	-9/24	A	-9/5	-9/24
ROBIN, AMERICAN	R	R	P	R	-	R	A-9/20(300)	R-8/14(100+)	R	R	R	R
CATBIRD, GRAY	P	P	P	A	-	-9/10(10+)	-	-9/8(14)-27	A	A	A	A
THRASHER, BROWN	P	P	P	A	-	-	-7/3(4)-AUG	-9/12(2)	-9/24	-	P	-9/17
PIPT, AMERICAN	-	-	-	-9/26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9/30(50)
VIREO, WHITE-EYED	P	8/26-9/24	-	P	-	-	-	-	-9/9	P	-	-9/28
SOLITARY	A	8/27-9/25	P	A-9/26(3)	-	-	-9/19	8/4-9/28	A	A-9/29(13)	A	8/7E-9/30
YELLOW-THROATED	P	-	-	P	-	-9/10(2)	-	-	-9/24	P	-9/21	-8/26
WARBLING	P	-7/22	9/3	P	-	-	-	7/4-9/4	-9/10	-9/17	-9/4	-9/26
PHILADELPHIA	9/2	9/2	9/10	-7/4(12)-9/26	-	-	9/15	-	9/3-23	9/6-	8/23E	9/4-5
RED-EYED	A	-8/2(18)-9/4	P	-	-	-	-8/29(4)	-9/27(6)	A	A	-9/2	-9/24
WARBLER, BLUE-WINGED	P	-9/18	P	-7/4(4)-9/17	-	-	-	7/24-9/8	-9/10	-9/21	-	-9/26L
GOLDEN-WINGED	P	9/16	-	P	-	-	-	8/14	-9/16	-	-	-
TENNESSEE	P	9/10(3)	8/13	8/27(3)	-	9/10	-	8/4-8	9/10-23	9/6-	8/23	9/4-23
ORANGE-CROWNED	9/30	-	-	-	-	-	-	8/14	9/29-	9/6-	-	9/18-30
NASHVILLE	P	9/4-17	8/20-SEP	8/27	-	-	-7/19	8/4	9/10	9/3-	-	9/2-30
PARULA, NORTHERN	P	9/8-24(2)	-	-9/27(2)	-	-	-	-	-	A	P	A
WARBLER, YELLOW	A	-7/30(5)	-AUG	-9/14	-	-	-SEP	-8/14(5)-9/8	-8/12	-8/18	-9/2	-8/26
CHESTNUT-SIDED	P	8/27-9/10(15)-23	P	-7/4(4)-9/6	-	P	-9/11	7/4-8/15(4)-9/4	-9/9	-9/27	-9/22	8/9E-9/23
MAGNOLIA	P	9/4-23(5)	P	8/28-9/26	9/17(5)	-9/24(2)	-8/29	9/8	A	A-9/18(30)	-9/22	8/25-9/30
CAPE MAY	P	-	-	9/20	-	9/10(2)	-	9/20	9/10-	8/23-9/20(16)-	8/23	8/20-9/21
BLACK-THROATED BLUE	A	8/24-9/2(18)-27	P	-9/26(2)	-	8/31(2+)	-8/29(2)	-	9/30	A	-8/27	8/27-9/30
YELLOW-RUMPED	P	-	P	8/27-9/28	-	9/10(5)	-9/11(6)	9/8-27(15+)	9/30	9/27-	A	9/24-
BLACK-THROATED GREEN	A	9/23(4)-25	P	-9/26	-	-	-	8/14-9/27	A	A	-9/23	8/21-

SEASONAL OCCURRENCE TABLES - JULY THROUGH SEPTEMBER 1995

	PERRY	PHILADELPHIA	POTTER	SCHUYLKILL	SNYDER	SOMERSET	SULLIVAN	TIOGA	VENANGO	WESTMORELAND	WYOMING	YORK
BLACKBURNIAN	A	9/4-16	P	8/27	-	-	-9/5	-	A	P	-9/11	8/24-9/4
YELLOW-THROATED	P	-	-	-	-	-7/15	-	-	9/10	-7/24	-	-8/22
PINE	P	-	-	8/28-9/23	-	9/19	8/14	-	9/10	-	-9/27	A
PAIRIE	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	8/14-26(4)-9/11	-7/4	P	-	-9/21
PALM	P	9/4	-	9/8-16	9/17(3)	SEP	-	7/24-	7/24-	9/4-	-	9/4
BAY-BREADED	P	-	-	9/10-26	-	9/24	9/1	8/14	9/4-24	9/7-	-	8/28-9/30
BLACKPOLL	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	8/4	9/10-	9/7-	-9/27	8/30-9/30
CERULEAN	P	-	-	P	-	JUL	-	-	-9/4	-8/14	-	-7/26
BLACK-AND-WHITE	A	8/26-9/4(10)-23	P	-9/11	-	-	-9/5	8/4-9/8	-9/12	-9/25	-8/23(2)	-9/24
REDSTART, AMERICAN	P	8/8-9/2(25)-24	P	A	-	P	-AUG	-8/15	-9/12	A	-8/28(2)	-9/30
WARBLER, WORM-EATING	P	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	-9/23
OVENBIRD	P	8/26-9/17(2)	P	A	-	P	-8/29	7/8-9/4	-9/24	A	-9/4	-9/30
WATERTHRUSH, NORTHERN	P	9/2-5	P	9/12	-	P	-	-	-	8/6-	P	9/1
LOUISIANA	P	8/26	P	-9/6	-	P	-	-	-7/4	-8/9	P	-9/18
WARBLER, KENTUCKY	P	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-7/9	-9/5	-	-8/31
CONNECTICUT	-	9/2	-	9/16*	9/17	-	-	-	-	9/2-16(5)-	-	-
MOURNING	-	-	9/23	8/27	-	-	-	-	-7/1	8/13-9/30(2)	-	8/28E
YELLOWTHROAT, COMMON	P	-8/26(8)-9/23	P	A-7/4(10)	-	-9/24(2)	A-9/5(12)	-8/3(7)-9/27	A	A-9/18(30)	-9/4	A
WARBLER, HOODED	P	9/4	P	P	-	9/10(2)	-9/1	8/4-8	A	A-9/6(10)	9/6	-9/20
WILSON'S	-	8/26(2)-9/16	P	-9/10	-	-	9/11	-	-9/3	8/25-9/29	-8/13	8/20-9/23
CANADA	P	-	-	-	-	-	-AUG	-	-7/9	-9/30	-	8/4-8
CHAT, YELLOW-BREADED	P	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	A	-	A
TANAGER, SCARLET	A	-9/9(4)-23	P	-9/14(12)-21	-	-9/10(10+)	-9/11	-98(3)	-	A	-9/2	A
GROSBEEK, ROSE-BREADED	P	9/10-15(5)-18	P	A-7/4(4)	-	-9/10(10+)	-9/19	-8/3(7)-9/27	A	A-9/18(14)	-9/15	A-7/1(6)
BLUE	-	7/17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-9/10
BUNTING, INDIGO	A	7/3	P	-9/23	-	-9/29(30+)	-9/19(2)	-98(5+)-12	A	A	-9/10	A
TOWHEE, RUFOUS-SIDED	R	R	P	A-7/4(9)	-	A	A	A-8/31(8+)	A	R	A	A
SPARROW, CHIPPING	A	-8/6	P	A	-	A	A	-9/20(10+)	A	A	A	-9/17
FIELD	A	R	P	A	-	A	A	A	A	A	A	R
VESPER	P	-	P	8/23(3)	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	9/29
SAVANNAH	P	-	P	8/23(4)	-	A	-AUG	-	-9/10	A	P	A
GRASSHOPPER	P	-	P	8/23(2)	-	-8/1(2)	-	7/22	-8/12	P	-7/14	-7/23
HENSLOW'S	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-8/12	-	-7/28	-
LINCOLN'S	-	-	9/23	-	-	-	-	-	9/24-	9/4-19(5)-	-	9/11-21
SWAMP	R	-	P	-	-	-	A-9/19(6)	-9/28(10)	A	A-9/29(12)	R	R
WHITE-THROATED	9/29(4)-	9/23(2)	-	9/25-	-	9/29	R	9/27(2)	9/23-	9/24(2)-	-	9/16-
WHITE-CROWNED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9/30	-	9/26-	-	-
JUNCO, DARK-EYED	R	-	R	-	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	9/25-
BOBOLINK	P	-	-SEP	8/23(2)	-	-7/3(96)-AUG	-7/24(3)	-7/24(3)	-8/20	8/23(25)	-8/12(10)	-
BLACKBIRD, RED-WINGED	A	-7/17(25)	P	A	-	-AUG	-	-7/3(5)-8/14	A	R	A	R
MEADOWLARK, EASTERN	A	-	P	A	-	-7/19(12)-AUG	-	-8/2(6)-27	A	R-8/1(15)	-9/17(14)	R
GRACKLE, COMMON	A	-9/25(200)	P	A	-	A-9/30(40)	-	-7/23(7)-8/26	A	R	A	R
COWBIRD, BROWN-HEADED	A	R	P	A	-	R-8/31(100)	-	-7/4(6)-25	-8/8	R	A	R
ORIOLE, ORCHARD	P	8/6	-	P	-	9/4	-	-	-7/16	-8/10	-	-9/5
NORTHERN	P	-9/23	P	-8/20(2)	-	-8/24	-	-8/14(4)	-8/18	-9/24	-9/2	-9/24
FINCH, PURPLE	-	9/10	R	A-9/15(3)	-	R	R	R-7/24(4)	R	R	7/16-	8/22E-
SISKIN, PINE	-	-	-	-	-	A	-	-	-	9/13	-	-

# COMPILERS AND OBSERVERS

## NEW COMPILERS

We welcome the following new compilers.

**Columbia:** We welcome H. Scott Killam, RR-3 Box 65A, Shickshinny 18655, as the new compiler. We look forward to regular reports from Columbia County again.

**Schuylkill:** After a hiatus of a couple years, Tom Clauser has returned as compiler. He has also instituted a hotline for Schuylkill County 717-622-6013.

Welcome back, Tom.

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