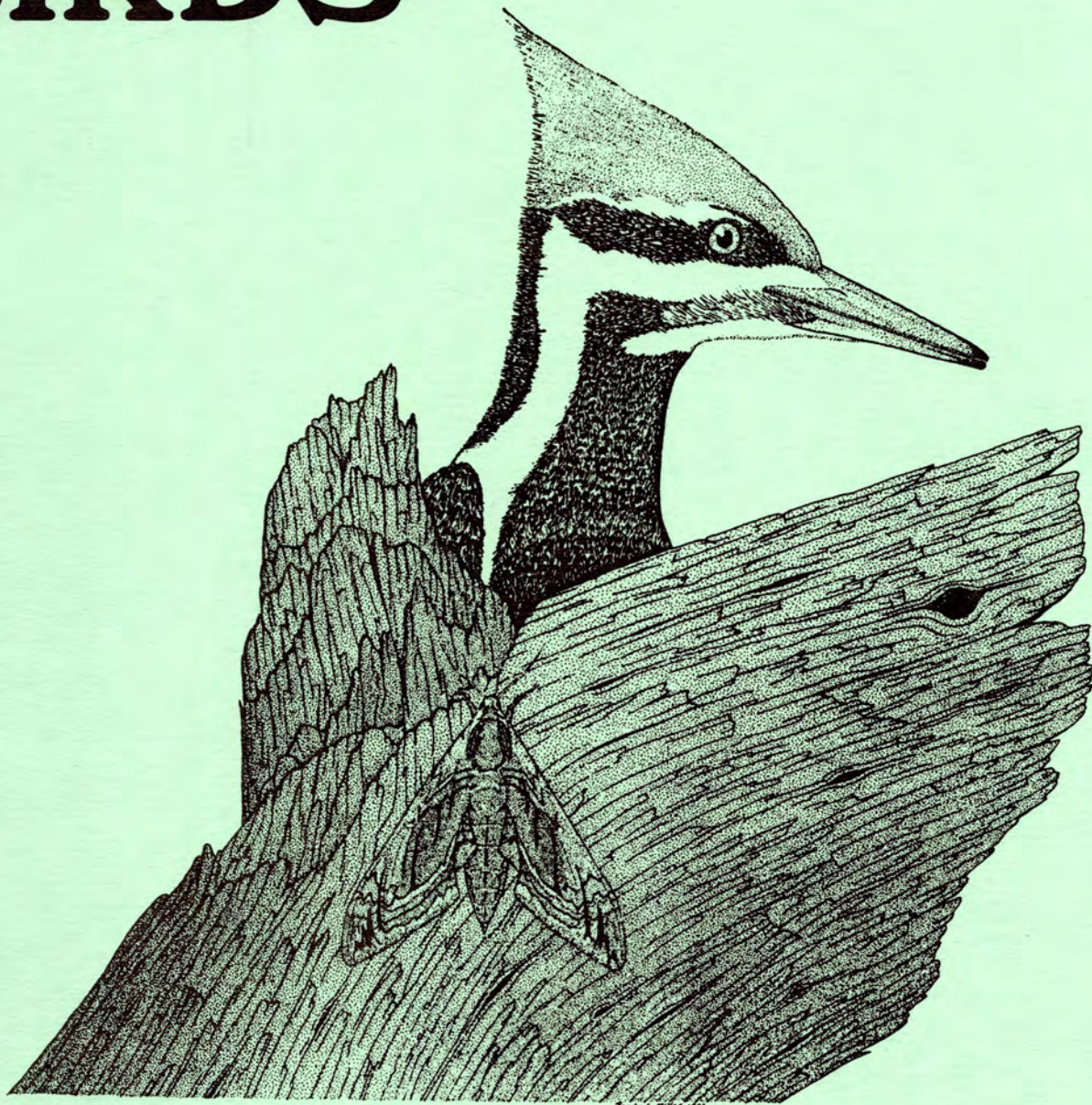


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from the Editors...

COST INCREASES

When we started *Pennsylvania Birds* in 1987, we charged all of \$10.00 and the first year consisted of 144 pages that were basically xeroxed.

The magazine is now averaging 244 pages per year and is printed on better paper, with better photographic reproduction. We last raised the price in 1993. Since then, the cost of printing has risen 30% and the cost of postage has risen 60%!

Postage rates are being raised again in 1998, and we understand that Second Class rates will be raised more substantially than First Class. It has only been through the generous donations of Bird Clubs and individual subscribers that we have been able to keep our head above water.

Therefore, we regret that we must increase our subscription price to \$20.00. That's just one tank of gas if you drive a SUV, one night out to dinner (for one) at a nice restaurant, or five "value meals" at a fast-food place! We think it's a bargain at twice the price.

COST DECREASE

With the new AOU changes due out shortly, we will be producing a new Field Checklist to reflect the changes. However, we still have a substantial inventory of the current checklists (We wish the AOU had waited another year or so!).

Therefore, in order to get rid of the old (and ring in the new), we are offering the current Field Checklists at the bargain price of 100 for \$10.00. We will sell them only in multiples of 100 at this price, as postage would not justify lesser quantities.

So, get your orders in now!

NEW AND RETIRING COMPILERS

Gary Freed is retiring as compiler for *Montgomery*. He has served us well for six years. Kevin Crilly will replace Gary.

Wes Egli, compiler for *Lycoming*, has volunteered to compile for *Northumberland* as well. We have not had many reports from this county in recent years and hope that Wes will generate new interest.

And Cindy Davis is relinquishing one of her two counties, *Snyder*, to Robert Gutheinz, who will take over next quarter.

We welcome all of these new compilers and welcome volunteers for other counties that are compilerless.

CBC REPORTS

We are making our annual plea for submission of CBC reports. Ted Floyd is the new CBC editor and requests that you get your CBC results into him as timely as

possible.

Although we prefer copies of the official CBC report form, we will take summaries as well. Don't assume the local compiler has sent a copy. We would rather have duplicates than no report at all.

Again last year we had at least one missing CBC. Let's see if we can be all-inclusive this year!

REGIONAL CHECKLISTS

A Checklist of the Birds of Westmoreland County is available for \$1.50 each (postpaid) from the Westmoreland County Bird Club. Make check out to WCBC and send to:

Linda Berg
RR 1, Box 154A
Latrobe, PA 15650

A Checklist to the Birds of the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area - New Jersey and Pennsylvania is available free by sending a self-addressed stamped legal size envelope to:

Pocono Environmental
Education Center
RR 2, Box 1010
Dingman's Ferry, PA 18328



Barb & Frank Haas
Chief Editors

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Eighth Report of the Pennsylvania Ornithological Records Committee

June 1997

by Nick Pulcinella, Chairman

This report covers 150 records of 77 species submitted to the Pennsylvania Ornithological Records Committee (hereafter PORC or the Committee). The 96 records accepted, of 56 species, represents an acceptance rate of 64%. The records span the period of 1886-1996, with the majority from 1995-1996. Highlights include first records for Cory's Shearwater, Eurasian Collared-Dove, and White-winged Dove, a new taxa for the state (*apus*), and second records for Pacific Loon, Anhinga, and Gull-billed Tern. A long lost specimen of Roseate Spoonbill was rediscovered and a photograph of this specimen was circulated through the committee for acceptance. The Eurasian Collared-Dove and White-winged Dove were somewhat expected and for the White-winged Dove overdue. The Cory's Shearwater was an unexpected and welcomed gift from Hurricane Fran. Totally unexpected and probably not in the scope of thought of those who like to predict the next state bird was the *apus* swift that appeared briefly over suburban Philadelphia. Though not identified to species, it is truly one of the rarest birds ever found in Pennsylvania. The addition of the four new species brings the state total to 394 species. The passage of Hurricane Fran through western Pennsylvania on 7-8 September 1997, produced many highlights for this report. Besides the Cory's Shearwater, the storm produced records for Black-capped Petrel, Red-necked Phalarope, Parasitic Jaeger, Laughing Gull, Sabine's Gull, Sooty Tern, and Black Skimmer. There are also additional records of Sooty Tern and Red Phalarope that are still in circulation through the committee.

PORC solicits reports of any species on the Review List and any species not previously accepted for Pennsylvania. The committee encourages observers to document their sightings with photographs, videos, or sound recordings when possible. The committee would also reinforce however, that the primary point of any documentation of a rare bird, should be a written description. At times, the committee receives photographs that do not clearly depict the field marks needed to clinch the identification, whereas, supporting written documentation may add the missing information. When the written description is the only means of documentation, the observer should include as much detail as possible, including information regarding behavior and habitat. The committee

would also emphasize the importance of submitting reports of regularly occurring review list species, e.g., Glossy Ibis, Sandhill Crane, Avocet, Dickcissel etc. The committee believes these species fail to get fully documented for two reasons; some birders feel these species are easy to identify thus they do not need a description submitted or that observers do not consider them rare. Reporting all species that require documentation helps both present and future birders to understand changing distribution, abundance, and status patterns. PORC again encourages observers of well-watched multi-observed rarities to submit documentation and not to depend on others to submit a report. It is also encouraged, that whenever possible, details should be written by the finder(s), rather than by someone who saw the bird later. Reports can be submitted to PORC directly by contacting the committee secretary, Frank Haas 2469 Hammertown Road, Narvon, PA 17555 or through the various county compilers for *Pennsylvania Birds*. A list of county compilers can be found in any issue of the journal. For guidelines on preparing rare bird documentation, readers are encouraged to consult Dittman and Lasley (1992), Kwater (1994) and Hanisek and Lehman (1997).

Membership- Members of PORC who participated in decisions listed in this report are: Steven Feldstein, Frank Haas, Secretary, Roy Ickes, Ed Kwater, Jerry McWilliams, Nick Pulcinella, Chairman, and Paul Schwalbe, Treasurer.

Classification of Records

Class I: An accepted record based on an existing identifiable specimen, a diagnostic photograph or a 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.

- (p) photograph submitted
- (r) sound recording
- (s) specimen
- (v) videotape

Format - The records in this report are arranged taxonomically following the AOU Checklist of North American Birds (AOU 1983) as recently supplemented.

The number in parentheses after the species name represents the total number of records accepted by PORC, including this report. Within each species, the records are listed chronologically. Each record includes the locality and county and a full date span when known. Usually, the date span is incorporated from the quarterly reports published in *Pa. Birds*. Enclosed in parenthesis following the date are the initials of observers who submitted documentation. If known, the initials of those who discovered the bird are in boldface but only if the discoverer submitted documentation. There is no attempt to list all observers who saw a particular bird. Following the list of observers, is the Classification of the record and the PORC record number. All photos, video, and sound recordings are currently being held with the Secretary until a permanent location is established. The committee reviewed specimens by circulating one or more photos of the specimen along with the label data when available.

Abbreviations - ANSP= Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia; CP=County Park; Co.=County; GLR=Green Lane Reservoir; MCWMA=Middle Creek Wildlife Management Area; NWR=National Wildlife Refuge; *PB*=Pennsylvania Birds; PGC =Pennsylvania Game Commission; PISP=Presque Isle State Park; PNR=Powdermill Nature Reserve; Res.=Reservoir; Rte=Route; SGL=State Game Lands; SP=State Park; s.w.=southwest; Twp=township.

ACCEPTED RECORDS

PACIFIC LOON (*Gavia pacifica*) (2) One in alternate plumage was at GLR, Montgomery, 29 April 1996 (JHo(p); Class I; 002a-01-1996). Although the photographs were somewhat distant, they showed the smaller size when compared with nearby Common Loons (*G. immer*). The smaller thinner bill, the sharp contrast between a pale gray nape and crown and the rest of the neck and the all dark hind flanks that separate this species from the similar Arctic Loon (*G. arctica*). (Birch and Lee 1997) can be seen. The excellent written description supported these field marks. Photographs were published in *PB* 10:85. This is the second record for Pennsylvania.

EARED GREBE (*Podiceps nigricollis*) (20) A basic plumaged bird at PISP, Erie, 7 October 1995 (EK(p); Class I; 009-02-1995). One in basic plumage at PISP, Erie, 9 November 1995 (JMcW Class III; 009-03-2995). One in basic plumage at John Heinz NWR at Tinicum, Philadelphia, 23-26 March 1996, a first Co. record (AG, NP(p); Class I; 009-03-1996). One in basic plumage at Marsh Creek SP, Chester, 2 April 1996 (JG; Class III; 009-02-1996). One in alternate plumage at Kahle Lake, Venango, 23-24 April 1996, a first Co. record (JS, GE(p); Class I; 009-01-1996). Photograph published in *PB* 10:84. One in basic plumage at PISP, Erie, 2 November 1996 (JMcW; Class III; 009-04-1996).

BLACK-CAPPED PETREL (*Pterodroma hasitata*) (2) One at the Butler County Airport, Butler 11 September 1996 (SD(p); Class I; 019-01-1996) This bird was found dazed and underweight and brought to rehabilitator DeArment in Crawford. This bird was eventually rehabbed and sent to Florida for release. Unfortunately, it had developed problems with the oil gland system on its underside and became completely soaked when placed in the water. The bird eventually succumbed (P. Hess pers. comm.). Photograph published in *PB* 10:159. One at Meyersdale, Somerset Co., 8 September 1996 (WM(p); Class I; 019-01-1996). This bird was one of two Black-capped Petrels brought to veterinarian Miller; this bird died, the other escaped and was not relocated. Photograph published in *PB* 10:159. Both reports were part of the avian fallout following the passage through western Pennsylvania of the remnants of Hurricane Fran, 7 September 1996 (Pulcinella 1996). The finding of these birds close to eye of the storm is similar to previous Black-capped Petrel records for Pennsylvania (States 1989). No doubt, many more undiscovered Black-capped Petrels met their death in the heavily forested mountains of western Pennsylvania during the storm. More were found just north of Pennsylvania along Lakes Erie and Ontario in southern Ontario and New York (Curry 1996). Many birds found in Ontario and New York, like the Pennsylvania birds, were severely underweight and in very poor physical condition owing to the many days of flying within the storm.

CORY'S SHEARWATER (*Calonectris diomedea*) (1) One at Williamsport, Lycoming Co., 9 September 1996. (PS, GS(p); Class I; 032-01-1996). This bird was originally found in the parking lot of the Golden Strip shopping center where it was rescued by an SPCA officer and taken

to the Farragut Animal Rehabilitation Center in Lycoming. The bird died there on 14 September. It was at this time the Schwalbe's heard of a possible Northern Fulmar taken to the Rehabilitation center following the passage of Hurricane Fran on 7 September. The Schwalbe's interested in obtaining the fulmar specimen for documentation, contacted the Rehabilitation center for permission to view the specimen. Much to their surprise and excitement the fulmar was not a fulmar at all, but a Cory's Shearwater. From the extensive photographs and in hand measurements the Schwalbe's could determine that the bird was of the subspecies borealis. This east Atlantic race, which breeds in the Azores, Madeira, Canary and Berlenga islands and is found in the northwest Atlantic in summer and fall (Schwalbe 1996). Photograph published in *PB* 10:160 and *AFN* 51:52. The specimen was sent to the ANSP. This is a first Pennsylvania Record.

AMERICAN WHITE PELICAN (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*) (7) One at Shenango Twp, Lawrence Co., 12 April 1995 (SM, JM(p); Class I; 066-02-1995). Three birds at Montour Preserve, Montour Co., 23-30 September 1996 a first Co. record. (WL(p), PS(p); Class I; 066-01-1996) Photograph published in *PB* 10:158. This species continues to be a nearly annual visitor to Pennsylvania.

GREAT CORMORANT (*Phalacrocorax carbo*) (2) An immature bird was present in a flock of Double-crested Cormorants (*P. auritus*) at Glen Morgan Lake, Berks, 28 April - 19 July 1996, (RM; Class III; 068-01-1996). This was a first county record and eventually seen by many observers.

ANHINGA (*Anhinga anhinga*) (2) A male was flushed from its perch on a beaver dam in White's Mill, Salford Twp, Montgomery 15 May 1996, (AM; Class III; 074-01-1996). This was a first county record and the second for Pennsylvania. Sightings of this species have increased in the northeast during the past several years and vagrants are more likely to occur in spring, from mid-April to mid-May. Observers should be keenly aware of the need to separate this species from similar flying and soaring cormorants. This species still awaits Class I documentation.

TRICOLORED HERON (*Egretta tricolor*) (3) One at SGL #169, Cumberland, 21-29 August 1995. (DH(p); Class I; 087-01-1995). One was at Covert Road, Lawrence, 11-13 May 1996 a first county record. (BD(p); Class III;

087-01-1996).

WHITE IBIS (*Eudocimus albus*) (5) One immature at Avis, Clinton, 21-23 October 1996 a first county record. (HW(p); Class I; 093-01-1996). Photograph published in *PB* 10:216.

GLOSSY IBIS (*Plegadis falcinellus*) (5) A bird in alternate plumage was present at Oakland Mills, Juniata, 15 April 1996 (DW(p); Class I; 095-01-1996). One in basic plumage at Pymatuning - Millers Pond, Crawford, 3-12 November 1996 (MF, WS(p); Class I; 095-02-1996). Photograph published in *PB* 10:216.

PLEGADIS SPECIES (*Plegadis sp.*) (2) One at PISP, Erie, 6 October 1996. (JmcW(p); Class I; 095a-01-1996). A distant dark ibis too far away to make a definitive identification as to specific species. It should not be assumed that all dark ibis found in Pennsylvania are Glossy (*P. falcinellus*). There are several records of White-faced Ibis (*P. chihi*) from the mid-Atlantic states and the northeast and the species is overdue in Pennsylvania. PORC encourages that dark ibis receive careful study and documentation both with photos and written descriptions.

ROSEATE SPOONBILL (*Ajaia ajaja*) (1) One at Conneaut Twp, Erie, 1 May 1968 (JMcW; Class I; 097-01-1968). This bird was originally found in a moribund condition and taken to the Glennwood Zoo in Erie where it lived for a short time. The bird was then placed in the hands of the Pennsylvania Game Commission, was mounted, and placed in the Pymatuning Museum in Crawford. The specimen disappeared and remained missing for several years. In an attempt to find the whereabouts of this specimen, PORC issued a request via *Pa. Birds* for any information regarding its location and/or its condition. Surprisingly, a reader notified PORC member McWilliams that the specimen was on his boss's desk along with several other mounted bird and animal specimens. McWilliams visited the office and found to his delight that it was the spoonbill with the collecting data still attached to the bottom of the stand. It is unclear exactly how the specimen got there, but the owner of the company where the office is found was a former game protector in Crawford Co. for the PGC. With permission, McWilliams photographed the spoonbill along with the collecting data and submitted the record to PORC. PORC would like to thank company owner, Andy Martin, for allowing access to the "lost" specimen

and to McWilliams for his determination in bringing this matter to a close. This species is returned to the Official State List (Pulcinella 1995).

WOOD STORK (*Mycteria americana*) (1) One immature at SGL 146 - Elizabeth Twp, Lancaster-Lebanon, 22 September 1996. (EW, FHa; Class II; 099-01-1996). Much to the disappointment of many birders, this stork stayed for only a very brief period. This is the first twentieth century record for Lancaster Co. and a first record for Lebanon Co.

ROSS' GOOSE (*Chen rossii*) (6) One was present near Limerick, Montgomery, 3-4 March 1996 (MCo, KH, NT; Class II; 112-01-1996). One at Pymatuning Area, Crawford, 14 November 1996. (CT; Class III; 112-02-1996). This species is now an annual winter visitor.

CANADA (RICHARDSON'S) GOOSE (1) (*Branta canadensis hutchinsii*) One at PISP, Erie, 17 December 1995. (JMcW(p); Class I; 116a-01-1995). Photograph published in *PB* 9:201 and *AFN* 50:169.

CINNAMON TEAL (*Anas cyanoptera*) (2) A male at Moraine SP, Butler, 5 November 1996. (JF; Class III; 132-01-1996).

KING EIDER (*Somateria spectabilis*) (3) A female was seen in the company of a flock of Red-breasted Mergansers (*Mergus serrator*) flying past PISP, Erie, 9 November 1995 (JMcW; Class III; 145-01-1995).

HARLEQUIN DUCK (*Histrionicus histrionicus*) (5) Two, a male and female, on the Susquehanna River at West Fairview, Cumberland, 5 April 1997 (MM; Class III; 149-01-1997)

BARROW'S GOLDENEYE (*Bucephala islandica*) (4) One in the company of Common Goldeneyes (*B. clangula*) on the Delaware River near New Hope, Bucks, 11-21 February 1996 (BHo, NP(p), RW(p)). Photographs published *PB* 10:21 and *AFN* 50:151.

SWALLOW-TAILED KITE (*Elanoides forficatus*) (3) One at Warrington Twp, York, 3 September 1996 (JP; Class III; 168-01-1996).

BLACK RAIL (*Laterallus jamaicensis*) (2) One in Lebanon, 30 May-12 June 1994 (SR(r); Class I; 232-01-1994). A very exciting find. The sound recording was interesting in that this bird used a three-four syllable call kikiki-kerr unlike the more typical two-note call. Despite

intensive investigation of the area the presence of a female could not be determined and breeding was not suspected. There was also a brief sighting of the bird as it walked in the grass in response to a short playback of its call.

SNOWY PLOVER (*Charadrius alexandrinus*) (1) One at The Pinnacle, Berks, 29 June 1886 (BR(s); Class I; 257-01-1886). Uhrich photographed this specimen from the collection at the Reading Public Museum and submitted it to PORC for formal acceptance.

BLACK-NECKED STILT (*Himantopus mexicanus*) (5) One at Lake Redman, York, 11 July 1996 (AS; Class III; 268-01-1996). Reports are proving this species to be a nearly annual visitor.

AMERICAN AVOCET (*Recurvirostra americana*) (16) One was at Lake Ontelaunee, Berks, 14-20 October 1995 (BU(p); Class I; 269-02-1995). Photograph published in *PB* 9:202. Four at Brunner's Island, York, 22 July 1996 (AS; Class III; 269-02-1996). Three at Indian Creek Res., Fayette, 9 August 1996 (EK; Class III; 269-01-1996). One at Martin's Creek, Northampton, 26 August 1996 a first county record (RW; Class III; 269-03-1996). Reports are showing this species to be a regular rare migrant throughout the state.

WILLET (*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*) (8) One was at Clintonville, Venango, 28 April 1996 a first county record (GE(p); Class I; 278-01-1996). Photograph published in *PB* 10:84. One at Martin's Creek, Northampton, 23 July 1996 (RW(p); Class I; 278-03-1996). Reports show this species to be an annual migrant.

RED KNOT (*Calidris canutus*) (2) One at Martin's Creek, Northampton, 7 September 1996 a first county record (RW; Class III; 300-01-1996).

PURPLE SANDPIPER (*Calidris maritima*) (1) One at PISP, Erie, 28 November 1996 (FHa(p); Class I; 313-01-1996). Photograph published in *PB* 10:216.

LONG-BILLED DOWITCHER (*Limnodromus scolopaceus*) (10) One in Washington Twp, Lawrence, 8 September 1996, a new county record (MF; Class III; 323-02-1996). This record was probably the result of grounding from the passage of Hurricane Fran. Two to three at Pymatuning-Miller's Pond, Crawford, 21 September-12 November 1996 (EK, Pro, MF; Class II; 323-01-1996, 323-03-1996, 323-04-1996). These three reports are

treated here as one Class II record as reports of the same group of 2-3 birds were submitted independently by the three observers during the bird's stay.

RED-NECKED PHALAROPE (*Phalaropus lobatus*) (7) One at PISP, Erie, 7 September 1996 (EK, JMcW; Class II; 330-02-1996). One at Plain Grove, Lawrence, 7 September 1996 a new county record (BD; Class III; 330-03-1996). Both reports were the result of grounding from the passage of Hurricane Fran.

POMARINE JAEGER (*Stercorarius pomarinus*) (1) One at PISP, Erie, 5 December 1996 (JMcW(p); Class I; 332-02-1996). The photographs readily identify this species, the flight photos show the bird to be nearly identical in size to the Ring-billed Gull (*Larus delawarencis*) that it is harassing. Photos also show the blunt-ended central rectrices that are only slightly projecting from the rest of the tail. The underwing pattern of a prominent white patch at the base of the primaries and a second white patch on the underwing greater primary coverts. The bird at rest appears heavily bodied, barrel-chested with a deep and robust bill. This is the expected jaeger in December in Pennsylvania. Photographs published in *PB* 10:217.

PARASITIC JAEGER (*Stercorarius parasiticus*) (7) Two at PISP, Erie, 8 September 1996 (JMcW; Class III; 333-03-1996). These jaegers were two of a total of five that passed PISP on this date during the passage of Hurricane Fran. The other three birds were too distant for McWilliams to identify to species, but he feels that they were probably also Parasitic. One flying past Sunset Point, PISP, Erie, 19 October 1996. (JMcW; Class III; 333-02-1996).

LAUGHING GULL (*Larus atricilla*) (4). Two juvenile birds at Bald Eagle SP, Centre, 7 September 1996 (PS(p); Class I; 337-02-1996). Another Hurricane Fran grounding. Photograph published in *PB* 10:157 and *AFN* 51:9. One juvenile at Moraine SP, Butler, 8 September 1996 (EK; Class III; 337-01-1996). This was another of the many Hurricane Fran related birds found at Moraine SP on this date.

LITTLE GULL (*Larus minutus*) (8) One was found with a flock of Bonaparte's Gulls (*L. philadelphia*) on the Susquehanna River

at West Fairview, Dauphin, 17 April 1996. (RK, GR; Class III; 339-01-1996). One in alternate plumage at Hibernia CP, Chester, 20 April 1996. (FH(p); Class I; 339-02-1996). Photographed published in *PB* 10:84. One at the Conejohela Flats-Washington Boro, Lancaster, 24 May, 1996, (BS(p); Class I; 339-03-1996) Photograph published in *PB* 10:158. The April dates are typical for spring migrants in Pennsylvania.

THAYER'S GULL (*Larus thayeri*) (14) One adult at PISP, Erie, 28 March 1996. (JMcW(p); Class I; 348-02-1996). This bird was one of 6-7 adult Thayer's Gulls that were present among the thousands of gulls at PISP in late February and March 1996. This species is rare outside Erie.

BLACK-LEGGED KITTIWAKE (*Rissa tridactyla*) (5) One immature at the Conejohela Flats-Washington Boro, Lancaster, 30 November 1996 (EW; Class III; 357-01-1996). According to Witmer, this is the first twentieth century record of this species in Lancaster.

SABINE'S GULL (*Xema sabini*) (7) One immature was found at PISP, Erie, 15 October 1995 amid a large flock c.3000 Bonaparte's Gulls (*Larus philadelphia*) that were migrating past the point following the passage of a strong cold front. (JMcW; Class III; 360-02-1995). One juvenile at Moraine SP, Butler, 7 September 1996 (EK, GW; Class III; 360-01-1996). This was one of 3-4 Sabine's Gulls reported from this location on this date during Hurricane Fran. Unfortunately, PORC received convincing documentation for this bird only.

GULL-BILLED TERN (*Sterna nilotica*) (2) One at the Conejohela Flats-Washington Boro, Lancaster, 2 June 1996 (EW; Class III; 362-01-1996). This represents the second state record for this species. Interestingly, the first state record was found at nearly the same location 11 August 1994 (Pulcinella 1994). This species still awaits Class I documentation.

SOOTY TERN (*Sterna fuscata*) (3) One juvenile flying along the Delaware River near the Philadelphia Airport, Delaware, 7 September 1996 (NP(p); Class III; 375-02-1996). One juvenile along the Delaware River near the Philadelphia Airport, Delaware, 7 September 1996 (AG, NP; Class II; 375-04-1996). An adult and a juvenile along the Susquehanna River at the Conejohela Flats-Washington Boro, Lancaster, 7

September 1996 (BH, FH, BS; Class III; 375-05-1996). These sightings were part of the fallout resulting from Hurricane Fran and the first Sooty Terns reported in Pennsylvania since the passing of Hurricane Connie in 1955 (Potter 1956, Poole 1964, Santner 1992). These birds were found several hundred miles east of the eye of the storm in areas of the so called "feeder bands" that formed the outskirts of the hurricane, a feature that may be helpful to birders when looking for this species in future storms.

BLACK SKIMMER (*Rynchops niger*) (2) One at Bald Eagle SP, Centre, 7-9 September 1996 a first county record (PS, GS(p); Class I; 382-01-1996). Another exciting discovery following the passage of Hurricane Fran. Photographs published in *PB* 10:157 and *AFN* 51:9.

EURASIAN COLLARED-DOVE (*Streptopelia decaocto*) (1) One at Spring Twp, Crawford, 28 July-1 August 1996 (TN(p); Class I; 409a-01-1996). Photograph published in *PB* 10:159. This bird was observed and photographed during its five-day stay as it perched on a light pole and tree and fed on the ground. It was heard to give its diagnostic "coo coo cuk" song which is one feature that separates this species from the similar appearing domestic Ringed-turtle Dove. The Eurasian Collared-Dove arrived in North America in the late 1970s and has been rapidly expanding its range north and west along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts establishing small populations in North Carolina and Texas (Smith 1987, Schiefer 1996). This species was expected in the state for some time. Nevertheless, it was thought that it would first appear in the southeast part of the state which would be the logical location for a species moving northward along the Atlantic seaboard. However, this sighting from the northwest portion of the state should reinforce our awareness that this species could show up in Pennsylvania. This is a first state record.

WHITE-WINGED DOVE (*Zenaida asiatica*) (1) One at a feeder in Fairview Twp, Erie, 8-10 May 1996. (JMcW(p); Class I; 413-01-1996). Reports of vagrant White-winged Doves are nearly annual in northeast and with records from most of the neighboring states, this was a long sought after and overdue first record for Pennsylvania. It is difficult to say whether this bird was a vagrant from the southwest or from populations in Florida. The excellent photograph was published in *PB* 10:88 and *AFN* 50:280.

APUS SPECIES (*Apus sp.*) (1) One at Lafayette Hill, Montgomery, 10 May 1996 (LB, RR, PR; Class III; 472-01-1996). A fascinating and exciting record of an Apus swift seen briefly in flight in a flock of Chimney Swifts (*Chaaetura pelagica*). The three experienced observers felt that the bird was probably a Common Swift (*A. apus*) but because of the brevity of their observation (approximately 10 seconds) and the similarity of this species with other swifts of both *apus* and *pallidus*, the observers decided to take the conservative approach and submit the sighting as Apus species. The bird was described as a "large swift, clearly larger than accompanying Chimney swifts, long sickle-shaped wings . . . fairly long tail that when spread showed a deep fork, a grayish white throat and the flight was described as "languid" when compared with that of the "flickering wings" of a Chimney Swift. Common Swift is the most likely species to occur as a vagrant in eastern North America based on geography, its large population and long distance migration patterns. PORC agrees that swift identification is complex and that erring on the side of caution is best and accept this record as *apus sp* rather than try to record its specific identification. This is the first record for this taxa in Pennsylvania.

RUFIOUS HUMMINGBIRD (*Selasphorus rufus*) (4) An adult male at Trexlertown, Lehigh, 28 September-12 January 1997 (BM(p); Class I; 495-03-1996) This long-staying individual was assisted during its stay, with the help of a feeder kept heated with a spotlight during the cold weather. Reports are proving this species to be an annual fall migrant in Pennsylvania.

SEDGE WREN (*Cistothorus platensis*) (3) Two at West Middlesex, Mercer, 25-26 October 1996, (PPro; Class III; 625-01-1996). This species was know to have bred at this site during the previous summer. Sedge Wren probably occurs annually within Pennsylvania, but because of its secretive habits, few records have been submitted to PORC.

VARIED THRUSH (*Ixoreus naevius*) (9) One adult male Fort Washington SP, Montgomery, 18-19 December 1993 (BMu, NM; Class III; 666-02-1993). This bird was part of a large movement of this western species to the northeast during the winter of 93-94, during which time, five birds were reported to PORC. One adult male at Boyertown, Berks, 12-19 December 1995, a first county record (RD(p); Class I; 666-01-1995).

A female at Lobachsville, Berks, 4 February-28 February 1996 (CE(p) Class I). A photo of this bird taken by JH was published in *PB* 10:20.

BOHEMIAN WAXWING (*Bombycilla garrulus*) (8) One in Saybrook, Warren, 10 November 1995 (MN; Class III; 694-01-1995). One at Fairview, Erie, 24 November 1995 (JMcW; Class III; 694-02-1995). Another was at Peace Valley CP, Bucks, 4-6 December 1995 (AB(p); Class I; 694-03-1995). Photograph published in *PB* 9:204.

BLACK-THROATED GRAY WARBLER (*Dendroica nigrescens*) (1) One at a feeder in Bern Twp, Berks, late November 1996-13 February 1997. (BU, BC(p); Class I; 737-01-1997). This bird was first noticed in late November, but was not reported until 19 January 1997 after which it was seen by many observers. Photograph published in *PB* 10:218.

KIRTLAND'S WARBLER (*Dendroica kirtlandii*) (2) One at Egleman's Park, Berks, 5 September 1996 (KKn; Class III; 746-01-1996). This record falls into the expected period for this species in Pennsylvania and is only the second record for the southeast part of the state. Most records are from the southwestern portion of the state that is more in line with the Kirtland's migration path from Michigan to Bermuda (Clench 1973).

BLACK-HEADED GROSBEAK (*Pheucticus melanocephalus*) (1) A male frequenting a feeder in Wexford, Allegheny, 12 November 1995-7 May 1996, (MF, JMcW(p); Class I; 788-01-1995). This bird went unconfirmed for some time as the homeowner, Regis Schultz, had trouble in trying to convince local birders of his find. It was not until after he presented them with photographs he had taken, that word of the bird spread across the state. The bird was seen by many individuals. A photograph of this bird is published in *PB* 9:204.

BLUE GROSBEAK (*Guiraca caerulea*) (6) One at Frick Park, Allegheny, 9 May 1996 (EK; Class III; 790-01-1996). A juvenile at Martin's Creek, Northampton, 23 July 1996 (RW(p); Class I; 790-02-1996).

PAINTED BUNTING (*Passerina ciris*) (5) A female/immature at Monroeville, Allegheny, 7 October 1995 (JW; Class III; 794-01-1995). One male at a feeder in Point Phillip, Northampton, 27-28 April 1996 (DD(p); Class I; 794-01-1996). Photograph published in *PB* 10:86. One trapped and banded at PNR,

Westmoreland, 5-13 May 1996, (RL(p); Class I; 794-02-1996). This was a second year bird in green plumage, thought to be a male based on measurements. It was originally trapped on 5 May. At that time, it showed no fat and weighed 14 g. It was recaptured several times through 13 May, when it was found to have very large fat deposits and weighed 18 g. This bird was seen by at least fifty observers and is the first confirmed record for s.w. Pennsylvania. Photograph published in *PB* 10:88. The Northampton and Westmoreland birds fit nicely into the vagrancy pattern of mid-spring early summer period (Santner 1992).

DICKCISSEL (*Spiza americana*) (11) One in Hopewell Twp, Cumberland, 4 June 1996 (MM(v); Class I; 795-03-1996). This is one of 3-4 males that were present with 1-2 females in a small colony near Newburg. One at MCWMA, Lancaster, 6 July, 1996 (MB(v); Class I; 795-04-1996). One at Peace Valley CP., Bucks, 10 October-23 November 1996 (KK, AM; Class III; 795-02-1996). This species is regular in small numbers throughout the state.

CLAY-COLORED SPARROW (*Spizella pallida*) (14) One at a feeder in Wexford, Allegheny, 7 April-2 June 1996 (EK; Class III; 814-01-1996). This bird was found in the same yard as the Black-headed Grosbeak, a type of "Wexford table effect" and was even heard to sing a few times. One at Marcus Hook, Delaware, 5 May 1996 (NP; Class III; 814-05-1996). One at PISP, Erie, 15-16 May 1996 (JMcW(p); Class I; 814-02-1996). Photograph published in *PB* 10:87 and *AFN* 50:281. One at Mt. Wilson, Lebanon, 18 October 1996 (RM; Class III; 814-06-1996).

NELSON'S SHARP-TAILED SPARROW (*Ammodramus nelsoni*) (5) One netted and banded at PISP, Erie, 27 September 1995 (RL(p),SS; Class I; 830a-01-1995). Photograph published in *PB* 9:204. The photos, though slightly overexposed, show field marks favoring Nelson's; a sharp cut off between the bright buff breast and the white belly, sparse streaking on the breast and flanks, less pronounced face markings than in Saltmarsh and a relatively short bill. With the recent split of the Sharp-tailed Sparrow complex into Nelson's and Saltmarsh Sharp-tailed Sparrow (*A. caudactus*) careful detailed documentation is needed to separate the two species. There are records for both species in Pennsylvania (Parkes 1992). Readers are referred to Sibley (1996) as a helpful tool in separating the two species.

WHITE-CROWNED (GAMBELL'S)

SPARROW (*Zonotrichia leucophrys gambelli*) (4) One at PISP, Erie, 10-18 May 1996. (JMcW; Class III; 838a-01-1996). McWilliams feels he observed at least four gambelli among the thousands of White-crowned Sparrows that were present at PISP this spring. All four birds shared the same characteristics that separated them from the nominate *Z. leucophrys*; black stripes bordering the white crown that were about the same width as the black eyestripe that met on the forehead. These black stripes did not extend down in front of the eye as in the nominate race; the black eyestripe began at the back of the eye and extended to the back of the head; a white supercillium that continued past the eye to the base of the bill; a bill that was noticeably smaller and paler than the nominate race and there was less of a dusky tip.

HARRIS' SPARROW (*Zonotrichia querula*) (4) One immature at Mt. Union, Huntingdon, 8 March-2 May 1996 (DK(p),MF; Class I; 839-01-1996). This long staying bird molted into a handsome male much to the joy of the local birders. Photograph published in *PB* 10:87. One at SGL 284-Pennsy Swamp, Mercer, 27 October 1996 (SB; Class III; 839-02-1996).

HOARY REDPOLL (*Carduelis horne-manni*) (4) One at Albutis, Berks, 18 February 1996 (JLM; Class III; 887-02-1996). The lengthy and detailed description convincingly eliminates Common Redpoll (*C. flammea*) as a possibility.

RECORDS NOT ACCEPTED, identification questionable.

WESTERN GREBE (*Aechmophorus occidentalis*) One at Beaver Run Res., Westmoreland, 17 December 1995, 010-01-1995. This record circulated through the committee two rounds. There was concern among the committee regarding the observer's description of the bill color. The bill was described only as "yellowish" not pale yellow or yellowish-green as is expected in this species (Eckert 1993). There was also some concern among the committee as to the lack of documentation in separating this species from the similar Clark's Grebe (*A. clarkii*). Though this may have been a Western Grebe, the committee would have preferred a more detailed documentation to accept this as the first state record.

ANHINGA (*Anhinga anhinga*) One at Leesport, Berks, 1 June 1996, 074-02-1996. This record went two rounds and the committee felt the details were too sketchy and did not completely rule out Double-crested Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax auritus*).

MAGNIFICENT FRIGATEBIRD (*Fregata magnificens*) One at Hollidaysburg, Blair, 29 October 1995, 075-01-1995. The description provided did not rule out other similar species.

TRUMPETER SWAN (*Cygnus buccinator*) One at Bald Eagle SP, Centre, 2 November 1996, 105-02-1996. Photograph of the bird shows it to be a Tundra Swan (*C. columbianus*). Identification of Tundra/Trumpeter Swan is probably one of the more under appreciated identification problems in North America. The bird in the photograph shows many features of a Tundra Swan; the curve or arc between the bill base and the eye stops in front of the eye, so that the eye stands out completely and seems to be joined to the bill by a short black "stalk." In Trumpeter, the eye is completely enveloped; the head shape is wrong for a Trumpeter. The photographed bird has a very rounded head for Trumpeter. Trumpeters have a more angular head with a peak on the crown behind the eye; the neck also may be too short for a Trumpeter. See Patten and Heindel (1994) for further identification differences.

SNAIL KITE (*Rostrhamus sociabilis*) One at Yellow Creek SP, Indiana, 8 September 1996, 170-01-1996. The description does not eliminate Northern Harrier (*Circus cyaneus*) or Harris' Hawk (*Parabuteo unicinctus*).

MISSISSIPPI KITE (*Ictinia mississippiensis*) One in West Pikeland Twp, Chester, 9 June 1996, 171-01-1996. This was very likely a Mississippi Kite, but the description provided lacked sufficient details to allow for judgment.

BROAD-WINGED HAWK (*Buteo platypterus*) One dark phase at Tyler Arboretum, Delaware, 24 September 1995, 184-01-1995. This record circulated the committee twice and the general agreement was that the identification of a dark phase bird may be correct, but the description does entirely rule out "Harlan's" Hawk.

SWAINSON'S HAWK (*Buteo swainsoni*) One at Williams Twp, Northampton, 8 October 1995, 186-01-1995. This record circulated the committee twice and

though probably a Swainson's Hawk, the description of the underwing pattern was confusing and did not eliminate the possibility of Broad-winged Hawk (*B. platypterus*). One at Philadelphia, Philadelphia, 15 October 1995, 186-02-1995. The description lacked sufficient details to support the identification of this species and to eliminate similar species. One at the Rte 183 Hawkwatch, Berks, 13 August 1996, 186-02-1996. The details offered no description. One at Peace Valley CP, Bucks, 7 November 1996, 186-01-1996. The description does not eliminate Rough-legged Hawk (*B. legopus*).

GYRFALCON (*Falco rusticolus*) One at the Rte 183 Hawkwatch, Berks, 28 October 1996, 200-01-1996. The details were too brief to allow for judgment.

WILLET (*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*) Six were at Montour Reservoir, Montour, 28 April 1995, 278-03-1995. The identification may be correct, but the description provided was sketchy and a bit confusing. Five birds seen at Kahle Lake, Venango, 4 May 1996, 278-02-1996. These birds were very likely Willets, but the description provided was too brief to allow for an adequate assessment.

RED-NECKED PHALAROPE (*Phalaropus lobatus*) One at Jonestown, Columbia, 20 March 1996, 330-01-1996. This record went two rounds and from the details submitted regarding the birds swimming behavior "short forward bursts, rapid pivoting- maybe 90 degrees or more" it seems that a phalarope was seen. The committee was concerned about the bill size described as "peep-like," which would be more in favor of Red Phalarope (*P. fulicaria*) rather than Red-necked. Also, the date of the sighting and the fact that the bird was seen during a storm of "gale-force winds and heavy rain" seem to favor Red Phalarope, which may winter irregularly in the north Atlantic at this season (Hayman et al. 1986) and be blown inland from the storm.

POMARINE JAEGER (*Stercorarius pomarinus*) Two birds at Moraine SP, Butler, 7-8 September 1996, 332-01-1996. These birds were part of a grounding of several species at Moraine SP as the result of the passage of Hurricane Fran on 7 September 1996. The details submitted did not adequately identify the jaegers to species.

PARASITIC JAEGER (*Stercorarius parasiticus*) One at Moraine SP, Butler, 7-8 September 1996, 333-01-1996. As with the previous record, these birds were the

result of the passing of Hurricane Fran and as with the previous record, the details did not adequately identify the jaeger to species.

MEW GULL (*Larus canus*) One at Nockamixon SP, Bucks, 22 March 1996, 344-01-1996. The description was too brief to allow for an adequate judgment.

THAYER'S GULL (*Larus thayeri*) One at Green Lane Res., Montgomery, 3 April 1996, 348-01-1996. The photos and written description do not entirely rule out a pre-alternate 1 Herring Gull (*L. argentatus*). Two of the photos show what appears to be dark centers of the tertials, typical of a Herring Gull at this date. There was also some question as to the lack of pale edges to the primary tips that should be noticeable on a standing fresh plumaged first year Thayer's. The bill was also thought to have too much pink for a first year Thayer's. Immature Herring/Iceland/Thayer's type birds are often in heavy molt at this time of year and old feathers are faded and severely worn making the identification very difficult.

SABINE'S GULL (*Xema sabini*) One at PISP, Erie, 3 November 1995, 360-03-1995. This bird was probably a Sabine's Gull, but the details were too brief to adequately eliminate the possibility of similar species.

ARCTIC TERN (*Sterna paradisaea*) One at Peace Valley CP, Bucks, 10 May 1996, 369-01-1996. The description did not fully rule out the more expected Forster's or Common Tern.

LEAST TERN (*Sterna antillarum*) One at Green Lane Res., Montgomery, 1 June 1995, 372-01-1995. Most likely a Least Tern, but the documentation lacked several details needed to support the identification.

RUFIOUS HUMMINGBIRD (*Selasphorus rufus*) An adult male in Landenburg, Chester, 25 August 1995, 495-01-1995. Though there is a strong possibility that this bird was a Rufous, of the several photographs submitted, none show a clear view of the bird's back, thus it was difficult to positively eliminate the much rarer Allen's Hummingbird (*S. sasin*). This report would have clearly benefitted from an accompanying written description. Two at Blairs Mills, Huntingdon, 7 September 1996, 495-01-1996. One at Berlin, Somerset, 4 October 1996, 495-02-1996. Another at Mountain Rd., Adams, 15 September 1996,

495-04-1996. The descriptions of the latter three records are of female/immature birds. Probably these birds were Rufous Hummingbirds, but, female/immature Rufous and Allen's Hummingbirds (*S. sasin*) are very difficult if not impossible to separate in the field without in hand measurements (Kaufman 1990, Heidcamp 1997). A small number of Allen's Hummingbirds have been documented in fall and winter in the southeast and gulf states (Stedman 1995, Davis 1996). It is because of these two factors that PORC would rather err on the side of caution and not accept this type of record without in hand documentation.

BLACK-BACKED WOODPECKER (*Picoides arcticus*) One in the East Lawrence cemetery- Lawrence Twp, Tioga, 23 May 1996, 521-01-1996. The description did not eliminate the possibility of a melanistic Hairy Woodpecker (*P. villosus*) or Downy Woodpecker (*P. pubescens*). The date was also considered quite unusual for this species in Pennsylvania.

SCISSOR-TAILED FLYCATCHER (*Tyrannus forficatus*) One at Le Boeuf Twp, Erie, 4 August 1995, 561-02-1995. This record circulated through the committee twice before it was rejected. Some members felt that the description lacked several details to clinch the identification. One at Fairview, Erie, 8 July 1996, 561-01-1996. The description did not adequately support the identification.

BOHEMIAN WAXWING (*Bombycilla garrulus*) One at Valley Forge Historic Park, Montgomery, 30 December 1995, 694-04-1995. This record went two rounds and although this may have been a Bohemian Waxwing, some parts of the description were confusing and did not support the identification.

SUMMER TANAGER (*Piranga rubra*) One at Fort Washington SP, Montgomery, 13 May 1996, 780-01-1996. This bird was probably a female Summer Tanager, but the description submitted did not completely rule out female Scarlet Tanager (*P. olivacea*) or Hepatic Tanager (*P. flava*).

WESTERN TANAGER (*Piranga ludoviciana*) One at Memorial Lake SP, Lebanon, 22 October 1995, 782-01-1995. Details did not completely rule out Scarlet Tanager (*P. olivacea*).

DICKCISSEL (*Spiza americana*) One at the Philadelphia Airport area, Delaware, 22 October 1996, 795-01-1996. Probably a Dickcissel, but the description was

sketchy and lacked sufficient details.

CLAY-COLORED SPARROW (*Spizella pallida*) One at Green Lane Res., Montgomery, 8 October 1995, 814-03-1995. The description does not rule out immature Chipping Sparrow (*S. passerina*) One at Mount Davis, Somerset, 31 October 1995, 814-04-1995. The details given were not sufficient to allow for judgment. One at Peace Valley CP, Bucks, 1 January-28 April 1996, 814-03-1996. This record was originally submitted as a "mystery sparrow." The description submitted and the accompanying photograph provides characteristics of both Chipping and Clay-colored Sparrow. When the bird molted out in spring it showed more characteristics of a Clay-colored but continued to have a gray rump, characteristic of a Chipping Sparrow. The committee felt that the bird was probably a hybrid of the two species. Photograph published *PB* 10:22. See Pyle and Howell (1996) for further discussion of *Spizella* sparrows.

DARK-EYED (OREGON) JUNCO (*Junco hyemalis oregonus*) Four at Cascade Park, Lawrence, 6 October 1985, 840a-01-1985. The descriptions provided did not rule out "Slate-colored Junco" (*J. h. hyemalis*). One at PISP, Erie, 25 November 1995, 840a-01-1995. This record went two rounds and some committee members felt the details did not completely rule out the possibility of female "Slate-colored" Junco. One at Plain Grove, Lawrence, 14 April 1996, 840a-01-1996. The bird described is more likely a first winter female "Slate-colored" Junco.

BREWER'S BLACKBIRD (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*) One at Saltsburg, Indiana, 16 November 1995, 861-04-1995. May have been a Brewer's Blackbird, but the description was lacking details regarding the structure of the bill. One at Hershey, Dauphin, 21 January 1996, 861-01-1996. Probably a Brewer's, but the description was lacking specific details regarding bill and tail shape.

BOAT-TAILED GRACKLE (*Quiscalus major*) One in Williams Twp, Northampton, 16 May 1996, 863-01-1996. The description provided does not rule out the possibility of Great-tailed Grackle (*Q. mexicanus*).

BULLOCK'S ORIOLE (*Icterus bullockii*). One at Bullock's Oriole Williams Twp, Northampton, 12 -13 November 1996, 874a-01-1996. The committee feels that the identification of dull female Bullock's/Baltimore Orioles in late fall and winter is extremely difficult

and under appreciated. The written description does not convincingly rule out a dull female Baltimore Oriole (*I. galbula*) as dull female Baltimore's can show a white belly and grayish back. There was very little in the way of detail regarding the color of the face, which may be helpful in separating the two species. The accompanying photograph does little to support the identification.

PINE GROSBEAK (*Pinicola enucleator*) One at East Franklin Twp, Armstrong, 5 November 1995, 879-02-1995. The documentation was lacking a description of the bill. The possibility of White-winged Crossbill (*Loxia leucoptera*) could not be ruled out.

HOARY REDPOLL (*Carduelis horne-manni*) One at Mattawana, Mifflin, 17 March 1994, 887-05-1994. One at New Castle, Lawrence, 27 December 1995, 887-01-1995. Another at St. Marys, Elk, 28 January 1996, 887-01-1996. All the descriptions do not provide enough detail of plumage convincingly to eliminate Common Redpoll (*C. flammea*). Because of the high degree of variability and overlap in characteristics in plumage among redpolls, we encourage observers to take copious notes regarding all aspects of plumage. Observers are also encouraged to read Czaplak 1995, to help with understanding the differences in field marks of the two species.

RECORDS NOT ACCEPTED, represents an escapee or an introduced bird not yet established in Pennsylvania. Identification accepted.

TRUMPETER SWAN (*Cygnus buccinator*) One at MCWMA, Lancaster, 22 February 1995 (RM; 105-01-1995). One at Siegel Marsh, Erie, 1 April 1995 (MC(p); 105-02-1995). Photograph published *PB* 10:85. A family group of five, two adults and three immature, were on the Conejohela Flats-Washington Boro, Lancaster, 24 April 1996 (BS(p); 105-01-1996). Most committee members felt that sightings of this species are probably from reintroduction programs being conducted from Ontario and nearby Great Lake states.

BARNACLE GOOSE (*Branta leucopsis*) One at MCWMA, Lancaster, 2 March 1996 (MM; 115-01-1996). One at Green Pond Road, Northampton, 20 March 1996 (DM; 115-02-1996). One at Green Lane Res., Montgomery, 26 November-through De

ember 1996 (JH(p); 115-03-1996). Photograph published in *PB* 10:215. This species continues to cause consternation among the committee. Though a widely held bird in captivity, these records as many other submitted to the committee, tend to fit a nice migration pattern similar to that of our native goose species. Proving either way the wildness of each individual is very difficult and it is with this in mind that the committee continues to take a conservative approach toward acceptance.

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PORC Review List

The PORC requests details, including descriptions and photos or sound recordings if possible, of all records of the following species. Please note county exemptions.

Review List A - rarities

Pacific Loon, Eared Grebe, Northern Fulmar, Black-capped Petrel, Cory's Shearwater, Leach's Storm-Petrel, Northern Gannet, American White Pelican, Brown Pelican, Great Cormorant (exempt in Bucks, Delaware, Philadelphia), Anhinga, Magnificent Frigatebird, Tricolored Heron, White Ibis, Glossy Ibis, Roseate Spoonbill, Wood Stork, Black-bellied Whistling-Duck, Ross' Goose, Cinnamon Teal, Eurasian Wigeon (male only exempt in Erie and Lancaster), Tufted Duck, King Eider, Harlequin Duck, Barrow's Goldeneye, Masked Duck, Swallow-tailed Kite, Mississippi Kite, Swainson's Hawk, Gyrfalcon, Yellow Rail, Black Rail, Clapper Rail, King Rail, Spotted Rail, Purple Gallinule, Sandhill Crane, Snowy Plover, Wilson's Plover, Piping Plover, American Oystercatcher, Black-necked Stilt, American Avocet (Erie exempt), Willet (Erie exempt), Whimbrel (Erie exempt), Black-tailed Godwit, Hudsonian Godwit, Marbled Godwit, Surf-bird, Red Knot, Purple Sandpiper (Erie exempt), Ruff, Long-billed Dowitcher, Red-necked Phalarope, Red Phalarope, Parasitic Jaeger, Pomarine Jaeger, Laughing Gull (exempt in Erie and the lower Delaware and Susquehanna rivers), Franklin's Gull (Erie exempt), Little Gull (Erie exempt), Black-headed Gull, Mew Gull, Thayer's Gull, Black-legged Kittiwake, Ross' Gull, Sabine's Gull, Gull-billed Tern, Royal Tern, Roseate Tern, Arctic Tern, Least Tern, Sooty Tern, Black Skimmer,

Dovekie, Thick-billed Murre, Ancient Murrelet, Band-tailed Pigeon, Eurasian Collared-Dove, White-winged Dove, Common Ground-Dove, Northern Hawk Owl, Great Gray Owl, Boreal Owl, Chuck-will's-widow, Rufous Hummingbird, Black-backed Woodpecker, Pacific-slope Flycatcher, Say's Phoebe, Vermilion Flycatcher, Western Kingbird, Scissor-tailed Flycatcher, Violet-green Swallow, Boreal Chickadee, Bewick's Wren, Sedge Wren, Northern Wheatear, Mountain Bluebird, Townsend's Solitaire, Bicknell's Thrush, Varied Thrush, Bohemian Waxwing, Loggerhead Shrike, Black-throated Gray Warbler, Townsend's Warbler, Kirtland's Warbler, Swainson's Warbler, Summer Tanager (exempt in Greene), Western Tanager, Black-headed Grosbeak, Blue Grosbeak (exempt in Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Lancaster, Philadelphia, and York), Lazuli Bunting, Painted Bunting, Dickcissel, Green-tailed Towhee, Spotted Towhee, Clay-colored Sparrow, Lark Sparrow, Lark Bunting, LeConte's Sparrow, Saltmarsh Sharp-tailed Sparrow, Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow, Seaside Sparrow, Golden-crowned Sparrow, Harris' Sparrow, Western Meadowlark, Yellow-headed Blackbird, Brewer's Blackbird, Bullock's Oriole, Brambling, Pine Grosbeak, Hoary Redpoll

Review List B - Extirpated Species

Greater Prairie-Chicken, Eskimo Curlew, Brown-headed Nuthatch, Bachman's Sparrow.

Pennsylvania CBC counts of Sharp-shinned and Cooper's Hawks

by Nicholas C. Bolgiano

Assessment of population trends in Pennsylvania's two most common *Accipiter* hawks, the Sharp-shinned Hawk *Accipiter striatus*, and the Cooper's Hawk *Accipiter cooperii*, has been a topic of debate in the ornithological literature in recent years. Yet, we still do not have a good understanding of their overall population status and some aspects of their migration patterns.

Sharp-shinned and Cooper's Hawks feed primarily upon small birds and thus feed high on the food chain. Northeastern North American populations of both Sharp-shinned Hawks and Cooper's Hawks declined during the 1950s and the 1960s due to DDT-induced reproductive failure (Henny and Wight 1972; Synder et al. 1973). Both species began to recover after DDT was phased out and eventually banned in Canada in 1969 and in the United States in 1972 (Bednarz et al. 1990).

Assessment of raptor populations during the breeding season is difficult because of their low densities and for accipiters, their secretive nature (Fuller and Titus 1990). Counting at fall raptor-migration watch sites has therefore been one of the primary methods for monitoring Sharp-shinned and Cooper's hawk populations. Beginning in the mid-1980s, migration counts of Sharp-shinned Hawks began to decline at coastal sites in eastern North America, such as Cape May Point, N.J., where immature birds predominate during migration. Beginning in the 1990s, smaller declines may have occurred at inland sites, such as Hawk Mountain, Pa. (Viverette et al. 1996), where adult birds comprise slightly more than half of the Sharp-shinned Hawks for which age class is determined.

Cooper's Hawk counts, in contrast, have been increasing at eastern hawk watch sites in recent years (Bednarz et al. 1990; Titus and Fuller 1990). See Figure 1 for fall 1975-1995 counts per hour of Sharp-shinned and Cooper's hawks from Pennsylvania, excluding the Lake Erie shore, southern New York, and northwest New Jersey fall hawk-watch sites (Anon, 1996). For these data, there was significant evidence for a decline in the Sharp-shinned Hawk counts per hour ($p=0.004$) and for an increase in the Cooper's Hawk counts per hour ($p=0.03$) using linear regression. The ratio of Sharp-shinned Hawks to Cooper's Hawks counted at these sites decreased from 32-39:1 in 1975-1978 to 8-10:1 in 1992-1995.

The drop in Sharp-shinned numbers has been a cause for concern, but no compelling evidence has been found for

contaminant-induced reproductive failure being responsible, though it cannot be ruled out (Wood et al. 1996). Scientists have turned to the Christmas Bird Count (CBC) in order to better understand the dynamics of Sharp-shinned Hawk populations.

Examination of recent CBC data from the eastern United States has shown increases in Sharp-shinned Hawk counts per unit effort. Viverette et al. (1996) found significant annual increases in 1979-1989 CBC Sharp-shinned Hawks counts per party hour of 4.0% in Pennsylvania, 10.2% in New Jersey, 11.7% in New York, and 17.8% in Connecticut. Duncan (1996) found five-fold increases in New England CBC Sharp-shinned Hawk counts per hour between 1975 and 1992. Duncan speculated that more Sharp-shinned Hawks may be staying farther north than they previously did in the winter and "short-stopping" at bird feeders. Viverette et al. (1996) postulate whether this "short-stopping" is really a more gradual migration pattern with some birds moving south after December and the CBC period, because banding records show that most winter recoveries of Cape May and Hawk Mountain banded Sharp-shinned Hawks are found in the southeastern United States.

The Pennsylvania CBC data

The purpose of this paper is to present geographical and temporal patterns of Pennsylvania CBC Sharp-shinned Hawk and Cooper's Hawks counts. The Pennsylvania CBC sites were grouped into ornithological regions using cluster analysis (Bolgiano 1997). For this study of accipiters, data from the Northwest region was combined with data from the Western Allegheny region because the total effort in the Northwest region was relatively small and there were no apparent differences in counts per hour for these two species between the two regions. The six regions used in this study contained between 6 and 14 sites in 1995 (Figure 2).

The data included for this study were yearly observations for each region only after the sum of foot, car, and feeder hours first reached 100 hours. (If this effort sum dipped below 100 hours for subsequent years, these data were included.) Prior data were omitted because these species were often not seen when effort was low. The 100 hour level of effort was reached earliest in the Lower Piedmont region, then the Upper Piedmont-Great Valley region, followed by the other regions. Yearly counts of Sharp-

shinned and Cooper's Hawks within each region were adjusted by dividing by the sum of foot, car, and feeder effort (in 100s of hours).

Other analyses of CBC data (Duncan 1996; Viverette et al. 1996) have utilized unchanging groups of sites to avoid possible effects of adding new sites. I found that the effect of adding sites was most apparent when the total effort was low, or approximately the first 15 years of the exhibited data. When the total hours for any region exceeded about 300-400 hours, the effect upon the trend of adding sites was very small. The grouping of similar sites within regions helped to minimize the influence upon trends of adding sites over time.

Temporal patterns in Sharp-shinned Hawk and Cooper's Hawk counts per 100 hours differed across regions. The regions where the largest changes in counts/100 hours occurred were the Lower Piedmont and Upper Piedmont-Great Valley regions, in part because sites in these regions had been sampled before, during, and after the period when DDT was used in North America. Sharp-shinned and Cooper's Hawks counts/100 hours from these regions were higher in the late 1930s and in the 1940s than during the late 1950s and the 1960s. During this early period in the southeastern part of the state, the rate of reported Cooper's Hawks counts tended to be somewhat higher than the number of reported Sharp-Shinned Hawks. In these two regions, counts per 100 hours of both species declined in the 1950s until few were counted in the 1960s. This tendency to count few of these species during the 1960s extended to other regions as well (The relatively high 1963 and 1966 Cooper's Hawk counts/100 hr for the Western Allegheny-Northwest region were largely due to observations at one site, Linesville.) (Figure 3,4). This period of low counts is consistent with the time when bird-eating hawks are known to have been affected by DDT (Synder et al. 1973; Bednarz et al. 1990).

Since about 1970, Sharp-shinned Hawk counts/100 hour from Pennsylvania CBCs have increased, especially in the southeastern regions, to an intermediate level in the Ridge and Valley region, and to a lesser degree in the other regions (Figure 3). Cooper's Hawk counts/100 hours increased since the early 1970s to a lesser degree than did the Sharp-shinned Hawks

counts/100 hours (Figure 4). Linear regression using the 1970-1995 data showed that there was significant evidence for these increases for both species in all regions. Percentage increases between a 1960s baseline and 1995 were calculated using the mean 1960s count/100 hours and the regression model fit for 1995. Yearly percentage increases were calculated as the compounded percentage increase that would be necessary to reach this 1995 level from the baseline one. The yearly or total percentage increases for Sharp-shinned Hawks in the Lower Piedmont, Upper Piedmont-Great Valley, and Ridge and Valley regions (Table 1) are comparable to those reported for New England, New Jersey, and New York (Duncan 1996; Viverette et al. 1996). One reason for the relatively lower percentage increases in the Western Allegheny-Northwest region is that the baseline count/100 hours was higher in that region.

Including feeder hours as part of the effort does not appreciably affect conclusions. Duncan (1996) and Viverette et al. (1996) used party hours, which are essentially hours spent on foot and in cars, but some portion of these birds are being seen by feeder watchers. Including feeder hours, which have mostly been reported beginning in 1978, provides a more conservative estimate of counts/100 hours for those years beginning in 1978. Excluding feeder hours raises the count/100 hours more in the western regions than it does in the eastern regions, as more feeder hours were reported from the western part of the state (Bolgiano 1997). However, including feeder hours does not appreciably change the large differences observed among the regions.

The Northern Goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*), the third member of the genus *Accipiter* to occur in Pennsylvania, was not included in this study because there may be insufficient data to examine trend. Over the period 1970-1995, the mean CBC Northern Goshawk count in Pennsylvania was 2.2 per thousand foot and car hours, or roughly ten times less than Sharp-shinned and Cooper's hawks.

Summary

Several conclusions about trends in Sharp-shinned and Cooper's hawks are suggested by the Pennsylvania CBC data. However, they are predicated upon there being no large systematic misidentification of these species. It can be difficult to identify a smaller accipiter as either a Sharp-shinned Hawk or a Cooper's Hawk. Indeed, 1-6% of the accipiters reported for 1969-1995 were listed as *Accipiter* sp. because they were

not well-identified. As these data were not included in this study, the observed Sharp-shinned Hawk and Cooper's Hawk counts/100 hours from this time period are probably slight underestimates.

One conclusion that is suggested by the data for both species is that the effect of DDT must have been very large as the number of reported birds/100 hours was much smaller during the time of DDT effects than either before or afterwards, at least southeast of the Appalachians. The data also imply that to some extent Sharp-shinned Hawks being present in the southeast regions during the early winter period may be duplicating a historical pattern, as the mean yearly number of reported Sharp-shinned Hawks/100 hour during the 1940s was 4.8 in the Lower Piedmont.

The data also suggests that there are distinct regional patterns to Sharp-shinned Hawk early winter densities. Though there were differences among the regions as to how effort was apportioned into counting by foot, car, or feeder (Bolgiano 1997) which could affect counts/100 hour values if birds and counters come into contact at different rates depending upon the type of effort, I doubt that effort differences could account for the large regional differences. Instead, it appears that these raptors may be responding to densities of prey. There are much higher reported densities of the combined individuals of all bird species southeast of the Appalachians than elsewhere in Pennsylvania during the CBC, with the exception of the Northwest region (Bolgiano 1997). The birds in the Northwest region are dominated by waterfowl and gulls, however, which are not generally prey items for these accipiters. I suspect that when CBC data are examined over a wider area of the eastern United States, that the highest Sharp-shinned Hawk densities will coincide with those areas of high human density, and a corresponding high density of bird feeders, between Boston and Washington, D.C. and including parts of Pennsylvania.

The PA CBC Cooper's Hawk counts/100 hours follow different temporal patterns from the Sharp-shinned Hawk counts/100 hours. The data suggest that Cooper's Hawk may have been at least as abundant as Sharp-shinned Hawks in southeastern Pennsylvania during the 1930s through the 1950s. However, the Cooper's Hawks do not appear to have not bounced back from DDT effects as quickly as did the Sharp-shinneds. Regional differences were not as apparent as for the Sharp-shinned Hawk, though there was a tendency for counts per 100 hours to be highest in the Ridge and Valley region since around 1980.

Until we better understand how changing effort modes affects *Accipiter* counts per time, we should be cautious in placing great reliance upon the CBC data. However, it appears as if the CBC data can help provide some insight into population trends of Sharp-shinned Hawks and Cooper's Hawks. Pennsylvania will continue to be an important area for learning more about the population trends of these species.

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Table 1. PA CBC Sharp-shinned Hawk (SS) and Cooper's Hawk (CH) counts/100 hours.

Region	1960s mean		1995 value (regression fit)		%Increase 1960s to 1995		Annual % Increase	
	SS	CH	SS	CH	SS	CH	SS	CH
L. Piedmont	0.59	0.78	9.47	2.98	1500	280	11.7	5.5
U. Piedmont-Gr.Valley	0.31	0.56	6.66	3.34	2020	500	13.0	7.4
Ridge and Valley	0.46	0.98	5.01	5.80	980	490	10.0	7.4
Northeast Allegheny	0.67	0.59	2.18	2.30	220	290	4.8	5.6
Southwest	0.69	1.57	2.14	4.49	210	190	4.6	4.3
W. Allegheny-Northwest	1.10	3.25	2.43	3.55	120	9	3.2	0.4

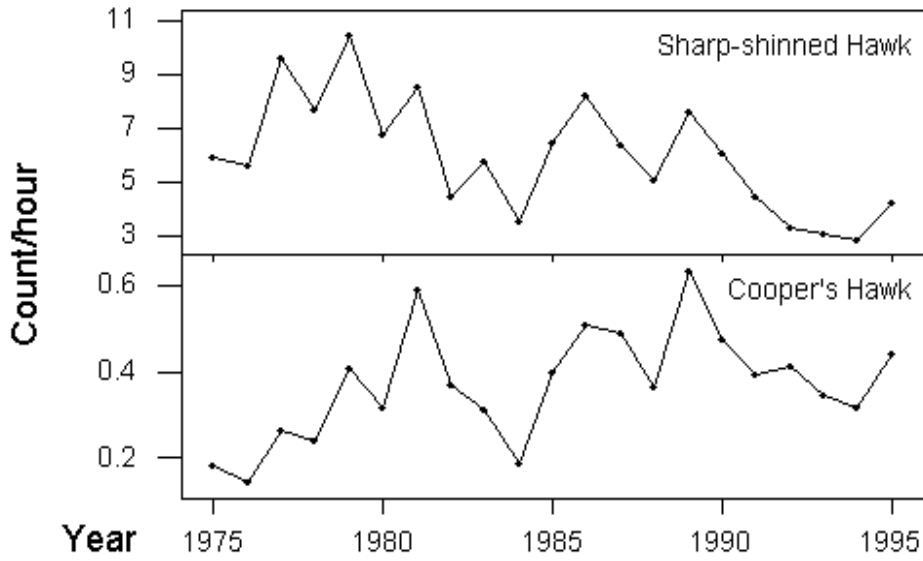


Figure 1. Count/hour of Sharp-shinned Hawks and Cooper's Hawks from fall hawk watch sites in Pennsylvania, excluding the Lake Erie shore, southern New York, and northwest New Jersey.

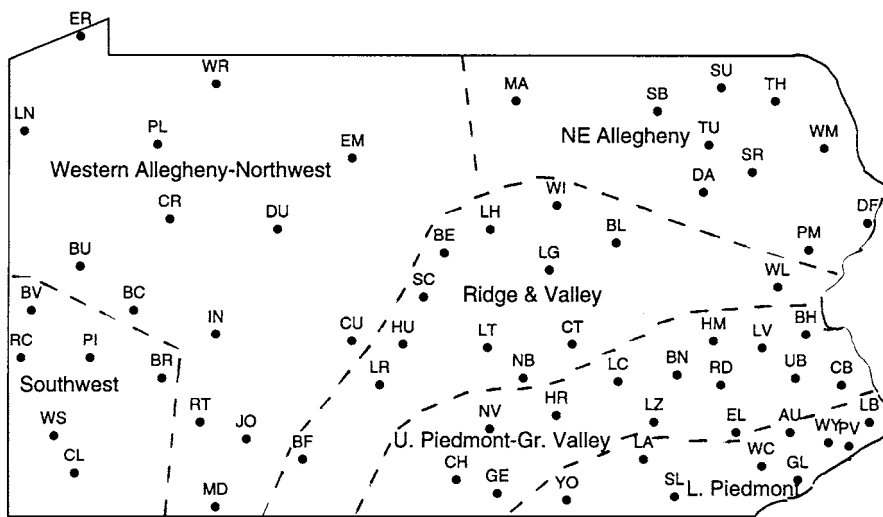


Figure 2. Ornithological regions of Pennsylvania used in the *Accipiter* study, with abbreviations of the 1995 sites using the standard two-letter CBC codes.

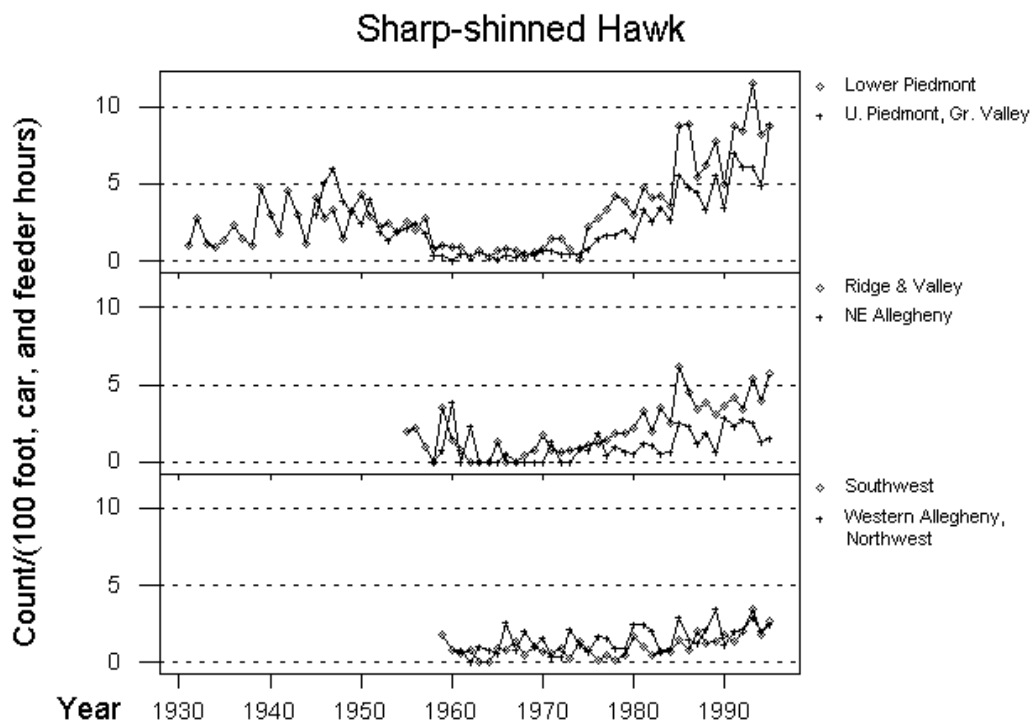


Figure 3. Pennsylvania CBC Sharp-shinned Hawk counts/100 hours from the six ornithological regions.

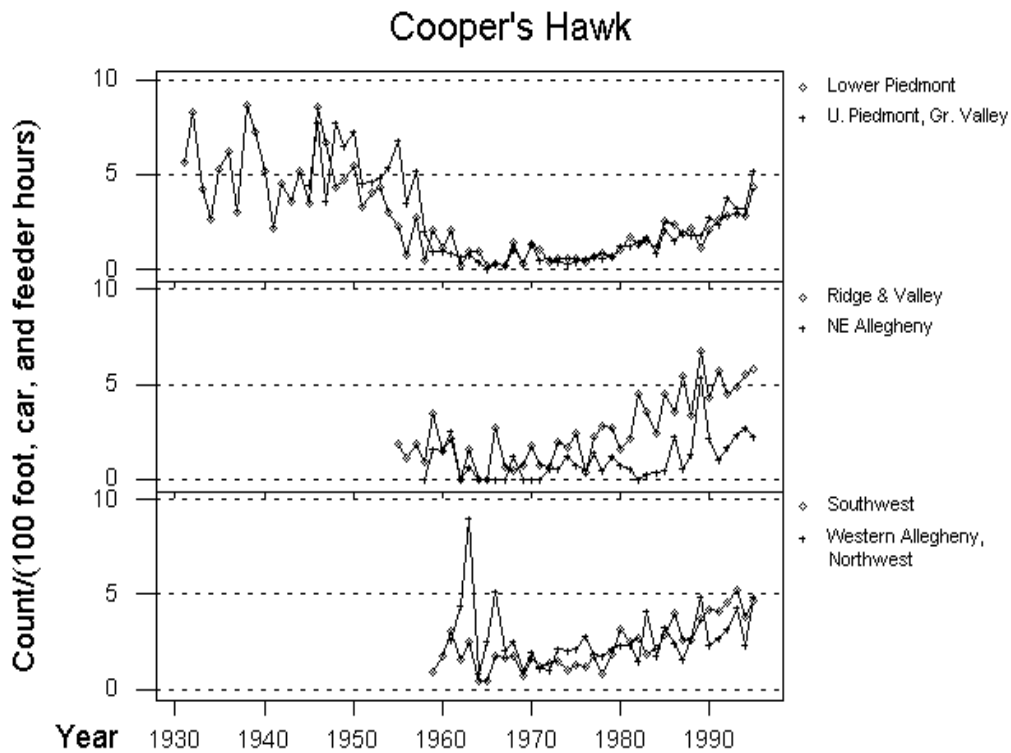


Figure 4. Pennsylvania CBC Cooper's Hawk counts/100 hours from the six ornithological regions.

Breeding Success of American Kestrels Nesting in Boxes in Eastern Pennsylvania, 1987-1994

by James R. Klucsarits, Bob Robertson, and Sue Robertson

Abstract

Hawk Mountain Sanctuary has monitored the reproductive success of American Kestrels *Falco sparverius* breeding in nest boxes near the Sanctuary since 1987. From 1987 through 1994, kestrels used an average of 42% of the available nest boxes and sixty-one percent of breeding kestrels using boxes produced nestlings. There was an average of 3.7 nestlings per successful nesting attempt in 1992-1994. Hatching dates ranged from 2 May to 24 July. In 1994, 21 of 61 adult female kestrels captured at nest boxes had bred at a nest box the previous year. Sex ratios of nestling kestrels approached unity between 1992 and 1994. European Starlings *Sturnus vulgaris* were the main non-target species occupying boxes during the study period.

Since 1953, Hawk Mountain Sanctuary has been collecting data on the use of nest boxes by American Kestrels nesting near the Sanctuary (Nagy 1963; Heintzelman and Nagy 1968). Sanctuary volunteers, interns, graduate students, and staff currently monitor activity at nearly 200 boxes on farmlands in east-central Pennsylvania that surround the Sanctuary. The nest-box program was initiated with the primary goal of increasing kestrel populations locally. Other studies have illustrated how the strategic placement of nest boxes can increase the number of breeding pairs of kestrels in a given area (Hamerstrom et al. 1973; Stahlecker and Griese 1979; Toland and Elder 1987; Smallwood and Collopy 1991, 1993; Varland and Loughin 1993). Today, the nest-box program is monitoring the region's kestrel population in an attempt to provide important baseline information about the population's reproductive success and local distribution.

This paper focuses on the nest-box use, reproductive success, and nest-box fidelity of American Kestrels during the 1992-1994 breeding seasons. The site, or portions thereof,

have been the focus of several studies of nesting kestrels (Nagy 1963; Heintzelman and Nagy 1968; Apanius 1989; Rohrbaugh 1994).

Study Area and Methods

The study area consists of approximately 1500 km² of rolling, partly wooded farmland in east-central Pennsylvania. The area includes portions of northern Berks, northwestern Lehigh, and to a lesser extent southeastern Schuylkill counties, and is centered approximately 30 km north of Reading and 30 km west of Allentown, Pennsylvania.

Nest boxes, most of which have been in place since 1987, are distributed throughout the area's lower elevations. Most nest boxes are in relatively open farmland, often adjacent to meadows. Most of the boxes are mounted on trees. A few are attached to infrequently used sheds and barns. Almost all boxes are along or within 50 m of the nearest road, usually with the hole opening away from the road. All are mounted 3-6 m above the ground, and each is at least 0.5 km from its nearest neighbor.

Nest boxes are constructed of untreated pine or cedar, and measure (internally) 26 cm deep, 24 cm wide, and 33 cm high. Entrance holes are 7.6 cm in diameter, and are centered 26 cm above the floor of the box. Each box is cleaned or replaced (if damaged) in March, and the bottom is covered with wood chips (2.5-5.0 cm).

Nest boxes were checked from May until July at one-to-three week intervals, for occupancy by kestrels. Clutch initiation dates were determined by backdating the number of eggs present in incomplete clutches or by aging young (Griggs and Steenhof 1993). Clutch size was determined by counting the number of eggs or chicks during the routine visits. Brood size was recorded as the number of nestlings in the nest at the time of banding. Nestlings were banded and gender determined at approximately 17 days of age. Breeding adults, mainly females, were

captured and banded at the nest after the incubation period, or were trapped with bal chatri traps (Berger and Mueller 1959).

A nest box was considered occupied if we found eggs in it, and was considered successful if it produced nestlings that survived to banding age. Reproductive success was calculated each year by dividing the number of boxes with banded nestlings by the number of boxes in which eggs had been laid. Productivity describes the mean number of banded nestlings per box in which eggs were laid and per successful nest. The number of boxes at which complete clutches or broods disappeared were recorded. We also recorded the number of boxes at which eggs were laid and remained in the box after nesting activity had ceased.

Results and Discussion

Kestrels occupied between 27% (1994) and 53% (1987,1991) of the nest boxes each year (Table 1). Reproductive success ranged from 44% (1987) to 82% (1993) annually. Other studies of kestrels nesting in boxes have shown occupancy rates of between 27% and 88% (Smith et al. 1972; Hamerstrom et al. 1973; Balgooyen 1976; Craig and Frost 1979; Stahlecker and Griese 1979; Bloom and Hawks 1983; Wilmers 1987; Kellner and Ritchison 1988; Apanius 1989; Highhouse 1989; Wheeler 1992; Varland and Loughin 1993).

Table 2 summarizes hatching dates for kestrels nesting in boxes during the 1992-1994 breeding seasons. Mean hatch date was 30 May for all years, with the earliest hatch date of 2 May 1994, and the latest hatch date of 24 July 1992. There was no significant difference among years in hatching dates between 1992 and 1994 (Tukey's Range Test, $P > 0.05$). During the 1992-1994 seasons, clutch size averaged 4.5 per pair (Table 3). There was no significant difference with respect to average clutch size from 1992 through

1994. Annual productivity ranged from 1.9 to 3.1 nestlings per box in which eggs were laid. Productivity per box producing nestlings averaged 3.7 nestlings (Table 3). Between 1992-1994, the sex ratio of nestling kestrels approached unity (Table 4). During that time, 13 broods (9%) were all male and 14 broods (10%) were all female.

In 1993, 63 adult female kestrels were caught at their nest boxes, 32% of which were known nest-box users from 1992. Six of these females were found nesting in the same nest box as the previous year. Of the 61 adult females captured at nest sites during the 1994 season, 34% were known nest-box nesters in 1993, five of which were found nesting in the same nest box as the previous year.

European Starlings occupied 29% of the boxes in 1992, 25% of the boxes in 1993, and 19% of the boxes in 1994. Five percent of the boxes were used by starlings all three years. Overall, 31% of boxes occupied by starlings had been used by kestrels previously. In two instances, both starlings and kestrels successfully raised clutches in the same box in the same year with the kestrels nesting after the starlings fledged. Gray squirrels *Sciurus carolinensis* occupied 6% of the nest boxes; 4% of which were previously used by kestrels. Other studies have found that red squirrels *Tamiasciurus hudsonicus* may compete with kestrels for nest boxes (Balgooyen 1976; Toland and Elder 1987; Bortolotti 1994).

The number of used boxes where either eggs or nestlings disappeared ranged from 6% in 1994 to 21% in 1992. We assume that raccoons *Procyon lotor* and European Starlings were the major predators of nestlings or eggs respectively, although no direct observation of their activity was observed. Varland and Loughin (1993) suggested that starlings appear to be a factor in the disappearance of eggs and may play a role in predation. In addition, Wilmers (1987), Weitzel (1988), and Varland and Loughin (1993) have suggested that starlings can cause kestrels to abandon a nest box. Boxes where kestrel eggs were left after nesting activity had ceased

ranged from 6% in 1994 to 17% of the boxes in 1992. The possible reasons for the eggs to remain in the nest such as true abandonment, death of the parents, egg infertility, or embryonic mortality were not determined.

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This is a Hawk Mountain Sanctuary contribution.

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Table 1. Kestrel nest-box use and reproductive success, 1987-1994, in east central Pennsylvania.

Year	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	8-Year Mean
Number of boxes available	117	119	118	118	129	184	178	178	143
% boxes in which eggs were laid	53	43	42	31	53	47	42	27	42
% used boxes with nestlings	44	49	53	62	67	52	82	81	61

Table 2. Hatching dates of American Kestrels, 1992-1994, in east central Pennsylvania.

Year	Earliest	Latest	Mean
1992	12 May	24 July	31 May
1993	2 May	22 July	1 June
1994	10 May	18 July	30 May

Table 3. Kestrel productivity and clutch size, 1992-1994, in east central Pennsylvania.

	1992	1993	1994
Number of occupied nests	86	74	48
Average clutch size	4.5 ±0.8	4.7 ±1.0	4.5 ±1.1
Productivity per box that produced eggs	1.9 ^b ±2.0	3.1 ^a ±1.9	3.1 ^a ±1.9
Productivity per box that hatched nestlings	3.6 ±1.2	3.8 ±1.3	3.8 ±1.3

^{a, b} means with the same letter are not significantly different. Duncan's multiple range test (P < 0.05).

Table 4. Sex ratios of banded nestlings from 1992-1994 in east central Pennsylvania.

	1992	1993	1994
Number of males banded	74	119	75
Number of females banded	90	112	74
Male: female ratio	0.8:1.0	1.0:1.0	1.0:1.0

The Summer Atlas of North American Birds — a Pennsylvania Perspective
by **Kenneth C. Parkes**

In a recent issue of the "Linnaean News-Letter" (Parkes 1997), published by the Linnaean Society of New York (a journal probably seen by few readers of *Pennsylvania Birds*) I reviewed "The Summer Atlas of North American Birds" (Price et al. 1995). The heart of that book consists of a series of 450 maps purporting to show the summer (not necessarily breeding) distribution of birds in the "lower 48" of the U.S. and of Canada south of Latitude 50. The data on which the maps were based were taken from the North American Breeding Bird Surveys (BBS) for the years 1985-1991. A standard outline map is overprinted with four shades of dull orange, representing "the average number of individuals detected per route per year." The four categories are < 5, 5-20, 20-50, and > 50. The original intent of the authors was to produce a guide that would assist birders in finding areas where they would be most likely to find their target species. Beyond that, they now hope that the maps will "provide guidance to land managers and conservation organizations about where certain groups of species are found and where they are the most abundant."

In my review I described the various parts of the text, tables and appendices, and will not repeat this material here. Suffice it to say that careful reading of the introductory material reveals all sorts of critical shortcomings of the BBS, and these are reflected in the near-uselessness of the maps. For actual distribution, especially at the perimeters of the ranges, the maps in any state breeding bird atlas are far superior for everything except relative abundance, and the scale of the book's maps is such that one can get little more than a general idea of where the bird species are (or were) most abundant. The worst quality of the maps has to do with presence and absence. In species after species, the maps fail to show the presence of birds well known to inhabit a given state.

In my "Linnaean News-Letter"

review I listed discrepancies between the "Summer Atlas" and New York's breeding bird atlas (Andrle and Carroll 1988) for 36 selected species. For 16 of these, the "Summer Atlas" failed to indicate any presence at all in New York, and for the other 20 the maps failed to show significant areas of the New York distribution.

I propose in this paper to demonstrate the inadequacies of the "Summer Atlas" maps when compared to the maps in the "Atlas of Breeding Birds in Pennsylvania" (Brauning 1992). Similar lists could be compiled by comparison with any of the excellent state breeding bird atlases now available; in a letter dated 5 August 1997, Hugh E. Kingery of the Colorado Atlas Partnership, who had read my review, stated that there were similar problems with Colorado distributions on the "Summer Atlas" maps.

The "Summer Atlas" is not a true breeding bird atlas. In spite of its name ("Breeding Bird Survey"), the BBS merely recorded the *presence* of a species based in 3-minute stops along a 24.5 mile route; criteria for breeding evidence (such as "possible," "probable," and "confirmed" in the Pennsylvania atlas) were not invoked. In listing the Pennsylvania status (below), I have combined the "confirmed" and "probable" figures, as the latter was certainly based on the detected presence of the species and would have been counted in the BBC. First is a list of species shown as *absent* in Pennsylvania in Price et al., beginning with those recorded in more than 20 blocks in the Pennsylvania atlas and continuing in descending order.

Nashville Warbler, 111 blocks.
Red-breasted Nuthatch, 82 blocks.
Marsh Wren, 44 blocks.
Summer Tanager, 40 blocks.
Pied-billed Grebe and **Upland Sandpiper**, each 38 blocks.
Pine Siskin, 35 blocks.
Dickcissel, 29 blocks.
Black Vulture, 22 blocks.
Swainson's Thrush, 21 blocks.

The Blue-winged Teal and Northern Harrier are mapped by

Price et al. as barely extending into Pennsylvania from a population on the New York border; these species were found in 66 and 98 blocks respectively in the Pennsylvania atlas.

In addition, 20 species that were detected as confirmed or probable breeders in from 1 to 18 blocks in the Pennsylvania atlas are shown as absent in Pennsylvania in the "Summer Atlas." Where presence in the state is acknowledged, the "Summer Atlas" frequently under maps Pennsylvania distributions, other than for ubiquitous species such as Mourning Dove and American Robin.

Although the "Summer Atlas" was published as recently as 1995, it must be remembered that it is based on BBS data collected only up to 1991. In the five years since the Pennsylvania atlas was published, there have undoubtedly been many changes in breeding distribution among the state's birds. Two important ones are the breeding of Peregrine Falcons in Pittsburgh (the three confirmed blocks in the atlas were all in the southeasternmost corner of the state), and a new breeding species for Pennsylvania, the Herring Gulls on the Allegheny River in Pittsburgh. Although the authors of the "Summer Atlas" are undoubtedly aware that the dynamics of bird distributions are such that, like check-lists and other regional works, their book was to some extent obsolete the minute it was published, there is no clear statement to that effect.

An additional manifestation of the inadequacy of the "Summer Atlas" is the list of species for which there are *no* maps. Those that breed in Pennsylvania (confirmed only) but have no maps are: Least Bittern, Black-crowned Night-Heron, Hooded Merganser, all three Accipiters, Virginia Rail, Common Moorhen, American Woodcock, Barn Owl, Eastern Screech-Owl, Long-eared, Short-eared and Northern Saw-whet owls, and Henslow's Sparrow. One can understand that cryptic species

like Least Bittern and Henslow's Sparrow might have eluded the surveyors, but it is difficult to imagine that in seven years of surveying, all of the species listed above went completely undetected; for example, with the rest of the herons represented, how was the Black-crowned Night-Heron missed?

Although in the introductory pages the authors present explanations (= excuses) for many of the inadequacies in the "Summer Atlas" based on shortcomings in the methodology of the BBC, these are easily overlooked. Unfortunately some of the maps from this book are being reproduced uncritically elsewhere, such as in the "Birds of North America" series. I can only recommend that distribution maps for the species accounts in this series be compiled from other (i.e., reliable) sources.

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First Nesting Record of Ruddy Duck (*Oxyura jamaicensis*) in Berks County, Pennsylvania by Rudy Keller

While birding Glen Morgan Lake in Carr's Recreation Park on Route 10 about 2 miles north of Morgantown on the morning of 6 September 1997, Ken Lebo discovered two young Ruddy Ducks, apparently about half grown, feeding together on a dense mat of submerged vegetation and floating algae far out on the lake. He quickly called several other local birders, including the author of this report, to confirm his discovery.

In early afternoon, the two ducklings were at the location described, actively feeding by picking at plants and skimming the surface like dabbling ducks. Through a telescope at 30X or 40X, one could pick up the typical Ruddy Duck shape, profile, and head pattern which resembled that of the adult female: dark forehead, crown and hindneck, with a light patch starting below the eye, encompassing the cheek and upper neck, bisected by a dark line from the base of the bill almost to the hindneck. They appeared to be tailless. Occasionally, as the ducklings moved and turned, a yellow tint was visible on the face and at the tail end. The plumage looked downy, but beyond the fluffball stage.

Though nine adult Ruddy Ducks were on the lake, they were grouped too far away from the young for side-by-side comparison; however, the young did seem to be about half or less the size of the adults. The young were clearly on their own: at no time did the adult Ruddies show any interest in the ducklings, or vice versa. This seemed strange at the time, given their young age, but Bellrose (pp.472,473) and Johnsgard (p.372) note that the young are highly precocial and that early brood desertion is characteristic of Ruddy Duck hens. In a 1952 study in Manitoba, 57% of Class II broods (defined below) had been deserted by Ruddy Duck hens. (Bellrose, p.472).

When the ducklings tucked in their heads to rest, they became

featureless flotsam in the telescope. The observers present (Lebo, Keller, and Katrina Knight) thought a closer view documented with photographs was called for, since this was a first county record. Lebo volunteered to return the next day with canoe and camera.

The photographs (from 35 mm slides) show the result. Lebo was able to ease up to within relatively few feet of the ducklings, taking pictures as he approached. When he got too close, they would dive to evade the canoe. Several slides show the birds partly submerged like grebes, alertly eyeing the canoe. The slides also show that the ducklings were almost wholly covered with down colored buff-yellow and dark brown with reddish-brown highlights. The bills were gray. A clear view of the tail of one of the ducklings shows a row of bristles. In a few slides, it appears that small patches of feathers may have been developing on their backs.

It may be possible roughly to age these ducklings, and thus to estimate when nesting began, by using criteria for aging duck broods published (with illustrations) in Bellrose (pp.26,27). Judging by the slides, the ducklings appeared to be at the start of the Class II A stage, when "...first feathers appear, replacing down on sides and tail; 19-27 days of age." (Bellrose, p.27) "The Class II stage usually embraces the period from the start of the fourth week through the sixth week; during this stage the body (contour) feathers gradually replace all of the down plumage." (Bellrose, p.26). If the ducklings were about 19 days old on 6 September, they hatched about 18 August. Bellrose (p.472) and Johnsgard (p.372) give the incubation period for Ruddy Duck to be 23 to 26 days. Given this, incubation would have begun about 23-

26 July. This roughly coincides with the late end of the Ruddy Duck nesting season recorded on the prairies of Iowa and Manitoba, near the center of the breeding range. (Bellrose, p.472) Lebo saw two adult male Ruddies and 1 female at Glen Morgan L. 10-30 June 1997; on 4 July, he saw two males. On 7/13, M. Spence and M. Wlasniewski saw three adults and no young on the lake. These observations reinforce the impression of late July nest initiation. Perhaps a biologist familiar with waterfowl could look at the slides, archived at *Pennsylvania Birds* and more accurately assess the age of the ducklings and hence the start of nesting.

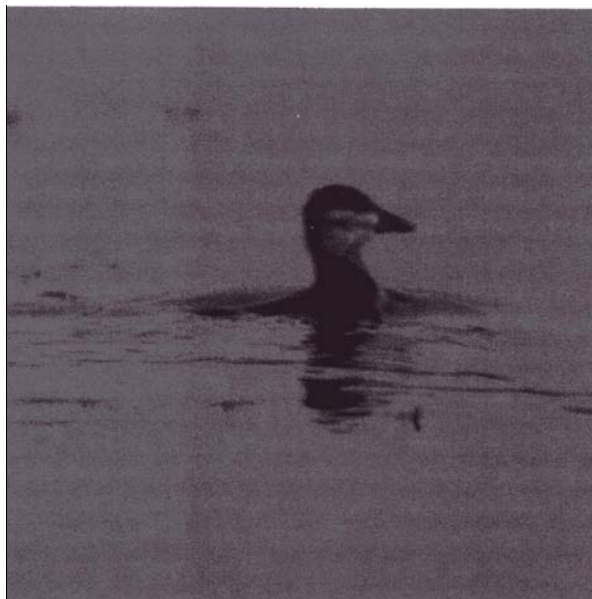
The two ducklings were last seen on the afternoon of 7 September (Frank Haas). The next reported visit by a birder to the lake was 4 October 1997 (FH), when about 50 Ruddies were there, and the young, if present, were indistinguishable from the adults.

This was the first nesting record of Ruddy Duck anywhere in Pennsylvania except Pymatuning Lake in Crawford County, where nesting occurred from 1934-1940 (Brauning, p.430) and in 1969 (Santner, p.17). It has also nested in Ohio, New York and New Jersey. The most recent detailed account of the species in Pennsylvania is by Fingerhood (Brauning, pp.430,431).

Mostly a bird of prairie potholes and marshes, the Ruddy Duck has a tendency to breed outside its range in suitable habitat. This includes shallow freshwater lakes and marshes with thick emergent vegetation to hide the nest, and open water rich in submerged aquatic plants and invertebrates for food. Glen Morgan Lake fulfills all these requirements. Though extensive, the lake is shallow, sloping to a depth of less than ten feet at its deepest part. It is almost surrounded by wide, dense beds of Phragmites, and the open water supports submerged vegetation so luxuriant that canoe paddling can be difficult. The lake was

created as a mine tailings dam, not by damming a creek, so the water is calm and there is no heavy annual sedimentation. The system seems to function more as a marsh than the usual manmade lake. There is also little human disturbance of most of the lakeshore, as neither fishing, hunting, nor boating is permitted on this private property.

Further evidence of the lake's attractiveness to Ruddy Ducks is that the highest counts of this species in a century of Berks County record keeping have been tallied here, including 195 on 12 November 1994; 250 on 27 October 1995 (Uhrich,



**Juvenile Ruddy Duck, Glen Morgan Lake, 9/7/97.
Photo by Ken Lebo.**

p.113) and 500-600 on 9 and 15 November 1997 (FH, RK, KL). The previous high is 80 counted at Lake Ontelaunee on 22 April 1939 by Earl Poole (Uhrich, p.113).

Probably of greater significance than the Ruddy Duck nesting is that Glen Morgan Lake hosts the largest single breeding colony of Pied-billed Grebes in the state (101 adults and young on 27 July 1997-RK), as well as numbers of breeding American Coots. Least Bitterns and Virginia Rails have been heard annually in the breeding season since 1995, but remain unconfirmed as nesters. Records from this productive wetland

will continue to be published in *Pennsylvania Birds*. More birder visits (\$3.00 admission fee) would help ensure more complete documentation.

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A Thrush Migration Pattern over Southwestern Pennsylvania

by Paul Hess and Dennis Lauffer

Judging the magnitude of migration from daytime observations of grounded migrants "is a very risky business" (Able 1973). Studies typically have failed to find a consistent correlation between counts of grounded birds and the numbers passing overhead on preceding and following nights.

Able explained why: "No such correlation exists except in very special circumstances or certain geographic localities. An isolated rain shower can ground a group of nocturnal migrants in a woodlot and give the appearance that a large migration has occurred when this need not be so. Huge flights... can occur, but the near-random dispersal of birds over a large area will make it invisible to the ground observer the next day."

The autumn 1997 passage of Swainson's Thrush (*Catharus ustulatus*) through southwestern Pennsylvania illustrates his point. While many daytime birders were commenting on the species' scarcity, a listener to nocturnal flights was hearing a different story.

Migrating Swainson's are identifiable overhead by their distinctive *peep* flight call. One of the authors (Lauffer) counted these calls over his yard near Slickville, Westmoreland County, during standardized half-hour periods before dawn on 30 dates in September and October.

The results are only a rough index of the fluctuating nightly Swainson's passage, but they do indicate when major movements occurred (Table 1).

As Able had suggested might happen, no Swainson's were evident later in nearby woods even on mornings after the largest pre-dawn counts. But in this case the reason may not have been the widespread, thinly concentrated dispersal Able proposed. The thrushes were invariably flying southeast, so perhaps they were all simply headed straight for Chestnut Ridge about 15 miles farther to begin following the Appalachians southward. There they could have landed on the ridge in large numbers with no birders present to see them.

The Weather Connection

One weather factor known to favor fall migration flights in eastern North America is a cold front preceding a high-pressure system and advancing southward and eastward across the

continent (Bagg 1971). The largest nocturnal flights normally occur after passage of these fronts, when migrants take advantage of dry skies and N or NW tailwinds (Richardson 1972).

Every one of the large Swainson's Thrush movements over Slickville came during such conditions, and the extremely heavy passage on Sept. 24 was a dramatic example. A strong cold front extended across the Great Lakes on the previous evening, advanced to reach Pennsylvania about midnight, then continued southward through the morning. On N and NW winds behind the frontal boundary, the massive thrush flight reached Slickville within six hours after the front had passed.

Judged by the front's successive positions since the day before, we speculate that these migrants arrived in southwestern Pennsylvania after flying all night for at least 250 miles from the breeding grounds in Ontario. That distance and the speed required are typical of travel reported for migrating thrushes and other passerines (Dorst 1962, Terres 1980).

The major flights of 14-15 Sept., 18-19 Sept., and 2 Oct. occurred amid similar post-frontal conditions, though not following the fronts so closely as the 24 Sept. migrants did.

Unsurprisingly on most nights when few or no thrushes passed, the opposite weather pattern prevailed: low-pressure systems bringing warm fronts, heavy clouds, showers, and winds with a southerly component. Sometimes migrants encounter these unfavorable conditions suddenly and are forced down in a big morning fallout delighting daytime observers. Autumn 1997 in this region may have lacked such major passerine groundings because the frontal timing was geographically "wrong."

Though the large nocturnal thrush aggregations apparently were not grounded by bad weather, the birds must have stopped somewhere to rest and feed for the day. Wherever they landed, it was not around Slickville and evidently not where anyone else in southwestern Pennsylvania happened to be watching.

That could have been because only one of the large flights came on a weekend, when most birders are active. But even Powdermill Nature Reserve's daily banding operation in the Ligonier Valley, just beyond Chestnut Ridge, saw no major Swainson's groundings; six

captures on 1 Oct. were the season's highest one-day tally (R. C. Leberman, pers. comm).

If hundreds of thrushes were counted in only half an hour at only one location, the overall movement on those nights must have been immense. But after daybreak, to use Able's apt word, the multitudes were indeed "invisible."

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Table 1. Pre-dawn Swainson's Thrush counts over Slickville, Westmoreland County, in autumn 1997

Sept. 1	0	Oct. 1	3
Sept. 2	29	Oct. 2	150
Sept. 3	3	Oct. 6	2
Sept. 4	9	Oct. 7	2
Sept. 5	28	Oct. 9	8
Sept. 6	1	Oct. 11	10
Sept. 8	70	Oct. 12	0
Sept. 9	84	Oct. 13	0
Sept. 10	1		
Sept. 11	22		
Sept. 12	41		
Sept. 14	310		
Sept. 15	266		
Sept. 16	15		
Sept. 17	76		
Sept. 18	270		
Sept. 19	100		
Sept. 21	50		
Sept. 22	10		
Sept. 24	700		
Sept. 25	75		
Sept. 27	35		

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First Documented Nesting Record for American Bittern (*Botaurus lentiginosus*) for Sullivan County, Pennsylvania

Splashdam Pond, State Game Land #13, Lopez Quadrangle, Block 6
by Skip Conant

On the morning of 29 June 1997 while atlasing the above area for S.A.P. I observed an American Bittern. It was flying toward the far side of the pond. It landed, went into the typical bittern pose then started walking into the reeds, and quickly disappeared.

I returned that evening to see if it were calling. After perhaps a half-hour wait a bittern flew by on the near side of the pond no more than 40 or 50 feet away. It landed about 200 yards to my left and disappeared. No calling was heard on this trip or any other visit.

I immediately reported my sightings to Doug Gross and Dan Brauning. On 5 July Doug Gross visited the location, and observed two bitterns. One was making guttural noises, but not the typical "thunder-pumping."

On the morning of 11 July Nick Kerlin and I revisited the site. Nick is the park manager of Worlds End State Park and the Sullivan County compiler for *Pennsylvania Birds*. After a short wait a bittern flew by, and landed in approximately the same location as the evening of 29 June. We also had an adult Bald Eagle fly over.

The morning of 13 July my nephew Rob Megraw and I decided to visit the site. As we were parking, another car pulled in, and two gentlemen emerged with binoculars. It was Scott Killam and a friend. Scott is the Columbia County compiler for *Pennsylvania Birds*. Doug had informed him of my bittern sighting.

After a short wait a bittern flew by, and landed about 100 yards past the previous landing area. I then spotted a second bittern, and a few minutes later a third and a fourth. As we watched, the two we suspected were

juveniles flapped their wings a number of times. We also suspected they were being fed, but didn't actually observe this. Finally two of the birds flew to the other side of the pond and disappeared. At this point we could still see bitterns 3 and 4 standing side by side with bills pointing up.

I returned that evening (13 July 1997) with my wife Ginny. She had never seen an American Bittern. I finally located one standing in the typical pose. It then started flapping its wings. I also noted that there was no black malar stripe on this bird. Later I learned that juveniles do not acquire this stripe until the first molt the following winter. I made eight additional trips to the location. A single bittern was seen on five of the eight visits.

In May of 1995 my nephew Rob Megraw located and observed a calling bittern at Shuman's Lake, Sullivan County (State Game Land #66). This is only six or seven miles from Splashdam Pond. This individual called until mid-June and stayed until August. We never located a second bird.

I also received a report that Alan Gregory and John Hughes observed an American Bittern at Splashdam Pond in June of 1996.

Other observers were John Ginaven, Nick Kerlin, Rob Megraw, Scott Killam, John Hughes, Doug Gross, and Rich Ring.

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Status of the American Bittern in Pennsylvania

The American Bittern is currently listed in Pennsylvania as Threatened. Only 13 confirmed and probable records were reported during the Atlas. Most of those locations do not regularly support nesting bitterns. The only location in which American Bitterns annually occurred during the 1990s is the extensive wetlands of the Conneaut Lake Outlet, Crawford County. The statewide population is probably less than 20 pairs. Bittern populations declined with the loss of wetland habitat.

Dan Brauning
Pennsylvania Game Commission

BOOK REVIEW

by Gene Wilhelm

Nature Watch: Erie Pennsylvania and Nearby Areas 1985-1995. By Evelyn Anderson and Jean Stull. Foreword by Harry N. Cunningham, Jr. RNS Printing, Erie, PA 16415. ix + 125 pp. 5 x 8 spiral format. 30 pen and ink illustrations by Jean Stull. First edition 1995. \$11.00 single copy, \$7.00 for 5 or more copies. Make check to Presque Isle Audubon Society, c/o Jeanne Kern, 6704 W. Haskell Drive, Fairview, PA 16415.

E. O. Wilson, noted Harvard biologist, has used the term "biophilia" to describe an inherited trait of some humans to identify with nature, to be in touch with its pulses, and to revere its living organisms. I prefer to think that in the soul of every human being the spark of this trait exists. Whether it springs to flame, in many cases, depends upon chance encounters with the right information presented in an easily understood manner.

So states Harry N. Cunningham, Jr. in the Foreword of this gem of a book that should be used as a model by naturalists, both young and old, in all geographical areas of the Commonwealth. The volume presents the right natural history information in an easily understood manner by two of western Pennsylvania's most gifted naturalists.

Evelyn Anderson has been writing for *The Times-News Weekender* newspaper in Erie since 1975. In 1977, *Nature Watch* was placed in the weather column of the newspaper where it has remained to date. The book's notes represent columns from 1985-1995 and are a concise recording of the past week's observations of events in the natural world of Erie County and environs with special emphasis on Presque Isle. Concentrating primarily on birds and plants, the column also covers other aspects of natural history, including meteorological conditions and astronomical events. At the outset, Ms. Anderson tapped the multi-talents of Jean Stull who not only enhances the charm of the book with her 30 beautiful pen and ink illustrations of birds, mammals, and plants but also

collaborates on all aspects of *Nature Watch*.

The book is arranged in such a manner that each month displays several years' entries from similar dates, thus allowing observations from these times to be easily compared. The authors intended the book "to be both a historical recording and an incentive to readers to get a better understanding of nature." It is also a field guide in discovering natural things throughout the calendar year and a rich source of phenological information. Since the listings each week depended entirely upon those individuals who had been observing, records do not imply that a given species had appeared just that week. It could have appeared a week or more earlier. As Anderson states: "In using the book as a field guide, it is advisable to scan a half month's records in order to be there in time to observe the species one hopes to see."

The study of the "timing" of recurring life events, the causes of their timing with regard to biotic and abiotic forces, and the interrelations among phases of the same or different species is called *phenology*. Phenology is an integral part of ecology.

Phenological observations, in their simplest form, may be merely the recording, year after year, of the dates of plant and animal happenings for the first time. For example, the first leaf openings, flowering, ripening of fruits, change of colors, and falling of leaves in the plant world could be recorded. So could the first arrival of bird species, their song, nest building, laying of eggs and rearing of young. This is what Anderson and Stull have done so well, for the important lesson they so vividly convey by word and art work is that anyone can make similar observations anytime, anywhere and in so doing reconnect with nature.

Necessary recording materials are simple and inexpensive: a pen and large notebook or preferably the backside of a large wall calendar and a good light-weight pair of binocular. Phenological studies of any kind are greatly enhanced by the keeping of daily weather observations. Then select a spot to sit and watch either

from the comfort of your own home or preferably outdoors. Be as consistent as possible, choosing particular times each day or week for observations. Place as many categories on the chart or in the notebook as are feasible, but try allowing as much viewing time as possible. Much valuable learning can take place from one such spot, leading after sufficient time to accurate predictions of natural history happenings.

This fact is well illustrated in *Nature Watch* by the voluminous ornithological data collected and collated for Presque Isle. It is apparent after scanning avian observations for certain months year after year what species are bound to occur and when while other species are only casual or erratic in appearance.

In short, *Nature Watch* demonstrates how residents and visitors alike can gain more awareness, sensitivity, understanding and appreciation for a special place within one's ecoregion through onsite contact, personal field experience and the study of phenology. In other words, for Anderson and Stull, ecology begins at home with self, and for the authors, home is Erie, Pennsylvania.

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Summary of the Season - July through September 1997

This was a relatively quiet quarter, no great rarities, no major storms. The rarest birds that did show up were single observer, here-and-gone reports, unfortunately for other birders.

Tricolored Heron used to be a regular in small numbers in the state, especially on the lower Susquehanna River. However, since the Cattle Egret rookery was abandoned several years ago, reports of this species have been harder to come by. Only one was reported this quarter in *Philadelphia*. The aforementioned **Cattle Egret** made an impressive showing in *Chester* with 200 being reported and scattered individuals elsewhere.

Most waterfowl graciously waited for October to show up, but a few early birds made an appearance in July and August — **Ring-necked Duck** in *Berks* and *Butler* and **Greater Scaup** in *Dauphin*. There are always a few summering stragglers such as these, but what were thought initially to be stragglers in *Berks*, turned out to be breeders. These were **Ruddy Ducks**. See the article elsewhere in this issue for details.

A **Mississippi Kite** in *Mercer* and a **Swainson's Hawk** in *Lancaster/Lebanon* were fly-bys. Of possibly more interest however was a **Golden Eagle** on the early date of 8/13 in *Warren*.

The **Sandhill Cranes** continue in the tri-county area in the western part of the state.

Shorebirds put in a decent showing with **American Avocets** in 3 counties, **Willetts** in 4 counties, including a remarkable **10** in *Mercer*, **Whimbrel** in *Erie* (expected) and *Luzerne* (only the 3rd county record!), and **Buff-breasted Sandpiper** in *Erie* and *Dauphin*.

The **Franklin's Gull** in *Indiana* was a good find and the **Black-legged Kittiwake** in *Montour* was the 2nd county record in 5 years.

A **Least Tern** showed off for many observers in *Montgomery* for 10 days!

Probably the most amazing record for the quarter was the **Snowy Owl** that showed up in *Erie*. There is much speculation as to the origin of this bird. Was it a sick bird unable to return from last winter? Was it transported south unwittingly by some person? There are no other summer records for this species for Pennsylvania. Even New York has only one summer record, and that was a bird with a broken wing, suggesting that it could not make it back up north.

A **Townsend's Solitaire** made a brief appearance at the new Rare Bird Capitol of Pennsylvania — Arlene Koch's place in *Northampton*.

Prothonotary Warblers were reported from 4 counties and a **Swainson's Warbler** was found in *Delaware*!

The **Western Meadowlark** that showed up last quarter in *Juniata* remained through this quarter.

And, in a tantalizing preview of the winter to come, **Crossbills** showed up in *Wyoming* (Red) and *Schuylkill/Berks* (White-winged) in September and **Evening Grosbeaks** were in *Jefferson* and *Luzerne*.

As I write this summary, reports of winter finches are pouring in. Let's get out and enjoy this winter finch bonanza and see what else we can find.

There were 266 species reported this quarter, down considerably from the 278 reported in the same quarter last year. We received partial or complete reports from 54 counties.

Thanks again to our hard-working county compilers! ♣

Frank & Barb Haas

Birds of Note - July through September 1997

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

Rare and unusual sightings for which details have been submitted will be reviewed by the Pennsylvania Ornithological Records Committee. "No details" means no description of the bird was submitted.

Tricolored Heron - *Philadelphia*: 1 on 8/5 at Tinicum (Jamie Stewart).

Cattle Egret - *Berks*: 1 on 8/24 at Oley (Rudy Keller); *Chester*: 40 on 8/16 and 200 on 8/31 at Doe Run (Barry Blust, Bill Barber); *Delaware*: 1 on 7/28 at Radnor (Jim Lockyer) and 1 on 8/26 at Darby Creek (John Fedak).

Yellow-crowned Night-Heron - *Cumberland*: Present for part of the quarter; *Dauphin*: present until 8/22 at the Susquehanna River (Grace Randolph); *Lancaster*: Present part of the quarter; *Philadelphia*: 1 on 8/25 at Tinicum (Ted Floyd).

Glossy Ibis - *Dauphin*: 1 on 8/27 at Susquehanna River (Ramsay Koury); *Delaware*: 1 on 8/26 at Darby Creek (John Fedak).

Tundra Swan - *Clinton*: 1 present all quarter at Pine Creek (Paul & Glenna Schwalbe); *Crawford*: 2 on 7/12 at Fish Hatchery (Robert Leberman).

Ring-necked Duck - *Berks*: 1 on 7/12-8/17 at Shartlesville (Matt Wlasniewski); *Butler*: 2 present all quarter at Moraine State Park (Dave Darney).

Greater Scaup - *Dauphin*: 1 on 7/28-8/8 at the Susquehanna River (Grace Randolph, Mark McConaughy).

Lesser Scaup - *Erie*: Present from 9/21 at Presque Isle State Park (Jerry McWilliams).

Surf Scoter - *Wyoming*: 1 on 9/25 at South Eaton (William Reid).

Common Goldeneye - *Erie*: Present all quarter at Presque Isle State Park.

Bufflehead - *Luzerne*: 1 on 9/1 at Nanticoke was early (Rick Koval, Jim Hoyson).

Red-breasted Merganser - *Butler*: 1 on 9/22 at Moraine State Park was early (Margaret Higbee, Linda Wagner); *Cambria*: 1 on 9/15 at Prince Gallitzin State Park was early (John Salvetti); *Delaware*: 1 on 9/19 at Darby Creek (Ed Fingerhood et al.).

Ruddy Duck - *Berks*: Present all quarter, bred, with a high of 11 on 9/7 at Glen Morgan Lake (Ken Lebo). This is the first known breeding of this species in the state since 1969; *Bucks*: 3 on 9/28-30 at Peace Valley Park (August Mirabella); *Westmoreland*: 2 on 9/30 at Keystone State Park (Karen & Merle Jackson); *York*: Present from 9/29.

Mississippi Kite - *Mercer*: 1 on 7/12 at Grove City (Randy Stringer).

Swainson's Hawk - *Lancaster/Lebanon*: 1 on 9/14 in Rapho Twp. was the third county record (Randy Miller).

Rough-legged Hawk - *Dauphin*: 1 on 9/28 at Blue Mountain (Mark McConaughy); *Lebanon*: 1 on 9/30 at SGL 145 (Randy Miller).

Golden Eagle - *Berks*: 1 on 9/28 at Hawk Mountain (Mark Monroe); *Dauphin*: 1 on 8/28 at Blue Mountain (Mark McConaughy); *Warren*: 1 on 8/13 at Kinzua Dam (Ted Grisez).

Sandhill Crane - *Butler/Lawrence/Mercer*: Present all quarter.

American Avocet - *Erie*: 1 on 7/31 (John Fedak) and 15 on 8/9 (Geoff Robinson) at Presque Isle State Park; *Lancaster*: 1 on 9/21 at Washington Boro (Tom Garner); *York*: 1 on 9/2 at Long Arm Dam (Peter Robinson).

Willet - *Centre*: 1 on 8/14 at Bald Eagle State Park (Paul & Glenna Schwalbe); *Crawford*: 1 on 8/16 at Miller's Pond was the 1st county record in at least 10 years (Ed Kwater); *Cumberland/Dauphin*: 1 on 8/16-18 at West Fairview was a 1st county record for Cumberland (Don & Robyn Henise); *Mercer*: **10** on 8/10 at Shenango Res. was the largest number seen in the state in recent years (Ed Kwater)

Whimbrel - *Erie*: 1 on 8/22 at Presque Isle State Park (Don Snyder); *Luzerne*: 1 on 8/23 at Forty Fort was the third county record (Jim Hoyson, Rick Koval).

Ruddy Turnstone - *Erie*: Present from 8/12-9/20 at Presque Isle State Park (Geoff Robinson, Jerry McWilliams); *Mercer*: 1 on 9/13 at Shenango Res. (Randy Stringer); *Mifflin*: 1 on 9/14 at Mifflin (Greg Grove).

Red Knot - *Erie*: Present from 8/28-9/26 at Presque Isle State Park (Geoff Robinson, Jerry McWilliams).

Dunlin - *Delaware*: 2 on 8/26 and 1 on 9/28 at Darby Creek (John Fedak, Ted Floyd); *Erie*: Present from 8/12 (early) at Presque Isle State Park (Geoff Robinson); *Luzerne*: 2 on 8/26 at Forty Fort (Rick Koval); *Philadelphia*: Present from 9/28 at Tinicum (Ted Floyd).

Buff-breasted Sandpiper - *Dauphin*: 1 on 9/22 at Middletown (Deuane Hoffman); *Erie*: 1 on 9/13 at Fairview (Jerry McWilliams).

Long-billed Dowitcher - *Butler*: 1 on 9/11 at Moraine State Park (John Fedak); *Dauphin*: 1 on 8/17 at Susquehanna River (Ramsay Koury).

Wilson's Phalarope - *Berks*: 1 on 8/20-21 at Lake Ontelaunee (Ken Lebo, Ernest Schiefer).

Red-necked Phalarope - *Berks*: 1 on 8/23 at Glen Morgan Lake (Ken Lebo) *Erie*: 1 on 7/31 (John Fedak) and 1 on 8/22 (Don Snyder) at Presque Isle State Park.

Franklin's Gull - *Indiana*: 1 on 9/30 at Yellow Creek State Park (Margaret Higbee, et al.)

Lesser Black-backed Gull - *Dauphin*: 1 on 8/1 at the Susquehanna River (Grace Randolph, Mark McConaughy).

Black-legged Kittiwake - *Montour*: 1 on 9/4-7 at Montour Preserve (John Fedak).

Common Tern - *Clarion*: 2 on 8/14 at Cook Forest State Park (Dale Luthringer); *Crawford*: 3 on 8/19 at Pymatuning Spillway (Robert Leberman); *Erie*: Present until 9/21 at Presque Isle State Park (Jerry McWilliams); *Philadelphia*: 1 on 8/23 at Tinicum (Ted Floyd).

Least Tern - *Montgomery*: 1 on 7/15-25 at Green Lane Res. (John Fedak, Kevin Crilley, Rick Wiltraut).

Snowy Owl - *Erie*: 1 from mid-August to at least 9/22 near the Behrend Campus was the first summer record for the state (Jerry McWilliams).

Long-eared Owl - *Berks*: 1 on 9/18 at Hawk Mountain (Eric Hynes, Mark Monroe).

Western Kingbird - (From previous quarter) *Carbon*: 1 on 6/27 at Beltzville State Park (Jared & Brad Silfies).

Sedge Wren - *Crawford*: 1 on 7/12 south of Conneaut Marsh (Robert Leberman, Ronald Leberman); *Dauphin*: 1 on 8/2-9/5 north of Hershey (Nancy Cladel).

Townsend's Solitaire - *Northampton*: 1 on 7/21 in Williams Twp. (Arlene Koch).

Loggerhead Shrike - *Adams*: Present all quarter with a high of 9 on 8/1 (Art Kennell).

Prothonotary Warbler - *Cumberland*: Present until 7/13 at SGL 169 (Don Henise); *Lancaster*: 1 on Weise Island and 1 at the mouth of the Conestoga River in the first week of July (John McNamara); *Luzerne*: 2 on 7/25 at Hobbie (Autumn Pfeiffer); *York*: Present until 7/27 (Al Speise).

Swainson's Warbler - *Delaware*: 1 on 8/14 at Ridley Creek State Park was a 1st county record (Al Guarente)..

Summer Tanager - *Bucks*: 1 on 8/9 at Peace Valley Park (S. Blank, et al.); *Greene*: Present until 9/14 at Bell Farm (Ralph Bell).

Dickcissel - *Cumberland*: The birds present the previous quarter were unsuccessful at nesting as the field was mowed shortly after the Fourth of July.

Clay-colored Sparrow - *Allegheny*: 1 on 7/8 at Imperial (Margaret Higbee); *Armstrong*: 1 on 9/30 at Keystone State Park (John Fedak).

Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow - *Lancaster*: 7 on 9/28 at Bainbridge and 1 at Washington Boro (Eric Witmer, Tom Garner, Jerry Book).

White-crowned Sparrow - *Jefferson*: Present from 9/28 at Wayne Rd Marsh (John Fedak); *Mercer*: 1 on 9/29 at Williamson Rd (the Troyers); *Montgomery*: 1 on 8/4 at Upper Perkiomen Valley was early (Ron Grubb).

Western Meadowlark - *Juniata*: The bird reported last quarter continued through this quarter at Center (m. Obs.).

Rusty Blackbird - *Erie*: Present from mid-Sept at Presque Isle State Park (Jerry McWilliams); *Lancaster*: Present from 9/28 at Bainbridge (Eric Witmer, et al.); *Montgomery*: 1 on 10/2 at Green Lane Res. (George Franchois).

Brewer's Blackbird - *Elk*: **16** on 9/21 at St. Marys (Linda Christenson).

Red Crossbill - *Wyoming*: 2 on 9/13 at Hellman's Swamp (William Reid).

White-winged Crossbill - *Schuylkill/Berks*: 1 on 9/22 at

Hawk Mountain.

Evening Grosbeak - *Jefferson*: 7 on 9/16 at Clear Creek State Park (John Fedak); *Luzerne*: 2 on 8/31 at Frances Slocum State Park were early (Rick Koval, Jim Shoemaker).

Exotics

European Goldfinch - *Snyder*: 1 at a feeder in Port Treverton on 7/6-12 (Mark McConaughy). ♀

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PHOTOGRAPHIC HIGHLIGHTS



Western Kingbird, Beltzville State Park,
Carbon, 6/27/1997. Photo by Jared Silfies.



Willet, West Fairview, *Dauphin*,
8/16/1997. Photo by Don Henise.



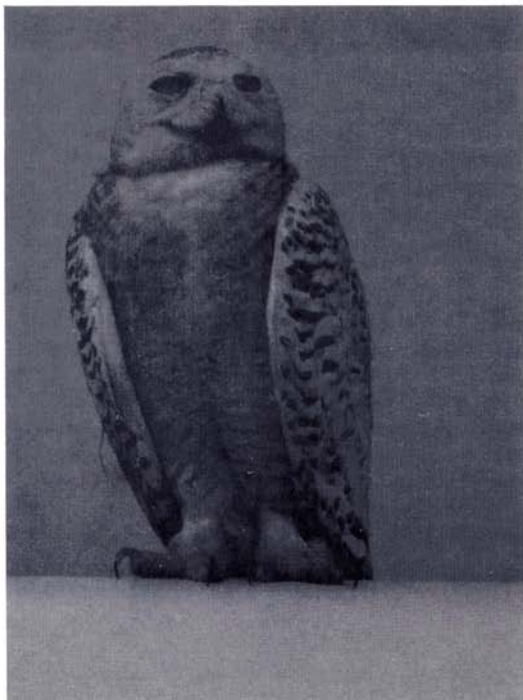
Little Blue Heron, West Fairview, *Dauphin*,
8/16/1997. Photo by Don Henise.



European Goldfinch, Port Trevorton, *Snyder*
7/12/1997. Photo by Mark McConaughy.



Least Tern, Green Lane Reservoir, *Montgomery*,
7/25/1997. Photo by Rick Wiltraut.



Snowy Owl, Erie, *Erie*, 8/10/1997.
Photo by Ed Kwater.



Henslow's Sparrow, West Nicholson, *Wyoming*,
7/6/1997. Photo by Rick Wiltraut.

Local Notes

Adams County

Recovering from pneumonia in early Sept, I had the privilege of sitting at the window overlooking our pond. Nonie and I observed the following warblers from 8/27 until mid-Oct: 11 **Blue-winged**; 9 **Tennessee**; 17 **Nashville**; 4 **N. Parula**; 27 **Chestnut-sided**; 17 **Magnolia**; 26 **Black-throated Blue**; 103 **Black-throated Green**; 27 **Blackburnian**; 9 **Prairie**; 7 **Cerulean**; 19 **Black-and-white**; 17 **Am. Redstart**; 11 **Worm-eating**; 23 **Ovenbird**; 7 **Louisiana Waterthrush**; 3 **Hooded**; 19 **Canada**.

Allegheny County

An **Am. Bittern** was found at Imperial (IMP) 9/30 (C Tague). This species is a real rarity for the county. In addition, 1 was reported last quarter, so two records in one year is unprecedented.

A **White-rumped Sandpiper** and a high of 10 **Solitary Sandpiper** were at IMP on 8/14 (B Machesney), with a high count of 27 **Short-billed Dowitcher** 8/15 (BM) and a high count of 11 **Semipalmated Sandpiper** there 8/2 (BM). Other shorebirds from IMP included: **Semipalmated Plover**, **Least Sandpiper**, and both **yellowlegs**.

An **Osprey** was seen on 8/27 flying along the Ohio R. in Pittsburgh (PGH) near the W. End Bridge (E Kwater), and one was seen 9/29 near where the first was reported in the Crafton area of PGH (CT, T Byers, M Bannon).

The breeding **Short-eared Owl** remained in the IMP area throughout the quarter. A movement of **C. Nighthawk** occurred on 8/26. I counted 110 birds flying over my home in Penn Hills in 15 minutes. A large movement of **Chimney Swift** was observed in the Crafton section of PGH where 200 were present 9/29 (CT, TB, MB).

A **Clay-colored Sparrow** was heard singing at IMP on 7/18 (M Higbee).

Armstrong County

Rumors of two sub-adult **Bald Eagle** attempting to nest in an old Red-tailed Hawk's nest along the Kiskiminetas R. at Kiski Junction (Frank Cook, Charlie ?) remained unconfirmed. (See attached note from Paul Hess.)

Exposed mud at Keystone Res. led to a good assortment of shorebirds including 2 **Sanderling** on 9/12 (M Higbee, F McGuire). More observers are needed in this under-birded county.

Berks County

Details on the first *Berks* and eastern Pa. nesting record of **Ruddy Duck** at Glen Morgan L. (GML) near Morgantown are elsewhere in this issue. A remarkable number of **Pied-Billed Grebe** and **Am. Coot**, first confirmed breeding there in 1995, continue to nest. On 7/27, after scanning the lake for 2 hrs. and making several counts, Rudy Keller found that 101 grebes, both adults and many striped young, were there. Ken Lebo's count 8/16 was 110 grebes. On 7/27, RK watched one pair of Am. Coots pulling up plants from the lake bottom and feeding them to 3 downy chicks, while adults and older young could be seen moving in and out of the Phragmites across the lake. KL counted 89 coots 8/16. **C. Moorhen**, which was seen with chicks in 1995 & 1996, was only a visitor, with 1 ad. present 9/6&7 (RK, KL, K Knight). Presumed but not confirmed nesting were 2 **Least Bittern** last heard calling 7/4 and 2 **Virginia Rail** last heard 6/24 (KL), except for a fall record 9/26 (F Haas).

Summer records of waterfowl that usually leave included 2-6 **Snow Geese** (some of them walking wounded after the spring shooting season), 2 **Green-winged Teal** at Oley 7/26

(RK), 5-8 **Am. Black Duck** at GML till at least 8/2 (KL), and a **Ring-necked Duck** at Shartlesville 7/12-8/17 (M Wlasniewski).

Raptor nest monitor Rich Bonnett noted that 3 **Black Vulture** nests around French Creek SP all fledged young, and a **Barn Owl** pair near Daniel Boone Homestead fledged 4 young. Peak counts of **Broad-winged Hawk** were 1000 in Bern Twp 9/12 (H&J Silagy) and 1260 at Hawk Mt. 9/18 (M Monroe).

Though mudflats were narrow during the main shorebird migration, several uncommon spp. were found at the upstream end of L. Ontelaunee. A **Black-bellied Plover** was there 9/8-10 (H Lebo, KL); an **Am. Golden-Plover** 8/20-21 (KL, Ernie Schiefer); a **Western Sandpiper** 7/24 (KL); a **White-rumped** 7/21 (MS); 11 **Short-billed Dowitcher** 7/23 (KL); and a **Wilson's Phalarope** (no details) 8/20-21 (KL, ES). A **Red-necked Phalarope** at GML 8/23 was briefly described as being "in winter plumage walking on pondgrass near snags," i.e., walking on the lake surface on submerged vegetation (KL). The 4th Co. record **Red Knot** was seen 8/18 (J Horn, I Baldoch, S Farbotnik, HL, KL) and described as a large, plump shorebird with gray back, white underparts, whitish rump, yellow-greenish legs, 2-inch black bill, and having "a small patch of red/pink on low mid-belly" (KL).

A **Long-eared Owl** called 9 times near the Hawk Mt. visitor center on the evening of 9/18 (MM, Eric Hynes). Weekly observation of 2 **Red-headed Woodpecker** pair nesting on an Oley Valley farm showed how late these birds can nest. One bird regularly carried food to a nest hole 7/6-27, with young first seen being fed out of the nest 8/3. On 8/24, 4 or 5 young were seen with 4 adults that engaged in much noisy chasing and challenging behavior. On 8/30, adults were aggressively chasing young off perches. By 9/7, the young had dispersed or migrated, as only 1 or 2 adults were seen after that (RK).

A late or re-nesting pair of **E. Wood-Pewee** was feeding 2 vigorously begging young with yellow gapes 9/21 (RK). **Red-breasted Nuthatch** were coming and going all quarter, building to a high of 25 at HMS 9/16 (MM). **Philadelphia Vireo** were reported on 6 dates 8/30-9/22, all singles except 8 at HMS 9/16 (MM). Two pairs of **Blue-headed Vireo** and 1 of **Black-throated Green Warbler** were confirmed nesting at SGL#110, Shartlesville, both spp. at the SE extreme of their Pa. breeding range (KG). A **Blue Grosbeak** was near Bernville 7/27 (KL). Migrating **Bobolink** peaked at 64 in the Oley Valley 8/30, the last 2 heard 9/21 (RK).

Bradford County

Green Heron: still with young near nest on 9/4 at Spring Hill (E Beebe). An ad. ♂ **Merlin** was observed for 25 minutes perched on a dead snag at the top of a tree at Spring Hill (B Reid).

My first record of **Sanderling**, and probably a 1st Co. record, was seen along the Susquehanna R. shore with other shorebirds on 9/10 (BR). A trilling, flying overhead **Am. Woodcock** was heard at New Era at 2100 h. on 7/22 (T Gerlach).

We note with sorrow the passing of Doreen Gerlach, long-time birder and local artist, in August at the age of 90.

Bucks County

Seven stations were set up from 9/13 to 9/22 in *Bucks* as part of this year's Southeastern Pa. Transect (K Moulton). A total of 9058 **Broad-wing Hawk** was recorded, the lowest for the four-year

program. There is some indication that some Broad-wings were migrating later this year. **Caspian Tern** were at Peace Valley (PV) from 7/19 to 8/29 (C Crunkleman, A Mirabella, K Reiker) and at Nockamixon SP (S Farbotnik). A **Forster's Tern** was at PV 9/15,28 (AM). Three **Red-headed Woodpecker** were at Revere on 9/27 (SF). A nesting pair of **Acadian Flycatcher** was at PV from 7/5 to 8/2 (AM). **Purple Martin** were reported at seven colonies across the county on 7/15. This is down from ten active colonies in the past (D Long). A **Marsh Wren** was reported on 9/18 at PV (AM). A **Golden-winged Warbler** was at PV 8/25 (CC). A **Summer Tanager** was at a PV Saturday bird walk on 8/9 (S Blank, R French, AM).

Other highlights include: A **Horned Grebe** on 9/27 at PV (AM). Three **Green-winged Teal** at PV on 8/6 (AM). **Blue-winged Teal** were at PV on 8/4 (T Burch) and at Nockamixon on 9/11 (SF). A **N. Shoveler** was at PV 9/2 (T Wurtenberger). Fifty-two **Bald Eagle** were reported during the quarter including 45 from the hawk watch. Five **Merlin** were reported from the hawk watch. Seven **Peregrine Falcon** were reported, 1 on 8/11 at Pipersville (J Mertz) and 6 from the hawk watch.

Four **Barn Owl** fledged at Richland (SF) and 1 was at PV on 9/13 (RF). A **Least Flycatcher** was at PV on 9/8 (B Murphy). A **Gray-cheeked Thrush** was at PV on 9/20 (AM). A **Philadelphia Vireo** was at Peace Valley on 9/7 (AM). A summer rarity was a **White-throated Sparrow** reported at PV on 7/12 (CC) and 1 at Revere on 8/4 (SF).

Butler County

Good waders and waterfowl at L. Arthur were an **Am. Bittern** 9/27 (D Darney), 1-2 **Great Egret** (v.o.), a record **85 Wood Duck** 9/27 (E Kwater, M Williams), 2 summering **Ring-necked Duck** (DD), and an early **Red-breasted Merganser** 9/22 (M Higbee, L Wagner). Meanwhile, abundant frogs attracted an unusual max. of **20 Green Heron** to Glades (S Butcher, R Crawford).

Besides Glades' **Bald Eagle** family, a near-adult was at L. Arthur 9/28 (DD). A **Merlin** at Zelenople 9/27 (EK) and a **Virginia Rail** with 1 young at Glades 7/27 (SB, RC) were notable. The area's 4 **Sandhill Crane** visited n.w. *Butler* occasionally (GW et al.). Best shorebirds were a **White-rumped Sandpiper** 8/14 (RS) and 3 **dowitchers** listed as 2 Short-billed and a Long-billed 9/11 (J Fedak), all at L. Arthur.

Slippery Rock area had a surprising **Yellow-billed Cuckoo** invasion (G Wilhelm). A previously unreported **Purple Martin** colony of 10 birds was found at Moraine SP (M Fialkovich et al.), where two **Cliff Swallow** colonies grew to a remarkable **511** nests (GW).

A **C. Raven** at Slippery Rock 8/23 (GW) was the *1st county record*, closing a conspicuous gap in the list. Five young hatched 7/4 at the Moraine **Winter Wren** nest reported in June (DD) (*1st Co. breeding record*), and an **Olive-sided Flycatcher** was a nice find at Moraine 8/14 (R Stringer). It was good to learn from Pat Bartolo that **Worm-eating Warbler** is still being found (2 singing ♂♂) at the traditional Buffalo Twp breeding location.

Cambria County

Dr. Andrew Choby reported on the bluebird nest box trail at Prince Gallitzin SP. Boxes available **62**; boxes used (by bluebirds) **20**; total bluebird eggs laid **79**; total bluebirds fledged **68**.

Carbon County

A **Sanderling** on the beach at Beltzville SP on 9/13 was the first record in the past 7 years (D Hawk).

A singing **Blue Grosbeak** found along the Appalachian Trail on Blue Mt. on 7/14 was a *1st Co. record* (R Wiltraut).

From last quarter: a **Western Kingbird** studied and photographed at Beltzville L. on 6/27 was a *1st Co. record* (J & B

Silfies).

Clarion County

A **C. Loon** at Kahle L. on 9/30 was not in breeding plumage (M Buckwalter). The imm. **Black-crowned Night-Heron** seen 7/24,26,27 was probably the same indiv. (W Fye, J Fedak, MB).

Higher than normal numbers of **Rose-breasted Grosbeak**, and **Hairy and Downy woodpeckers** were noted (WF).

Columbia County

Although the quarter was dry, growing conditions apparently were more than suitable for such berry crops as the shrub dogwoods and honeysuckles, wild grape and cherry.

The **Bank Swallow** colony near Berwick gave up its last two or three families on 8/5. Seemed like a long season for them. They started "digging" very early in June.

A night trip into SGL-55 on 8/8 yielded 2 widely separated, calling **Whip-poor-will**. A single daytime bird had been reported there in May during the warbler migration. A single evening bird was heard at the same location earlier in Aug by Karen Hiller.

An ad **Bald Eagle** roosting low in a tall hemlock along the edge of my lake on 9/15 was an unexpected early morning sight but a welcome addition to my property list.

Periodically through 7/3 **C. Raven** competed with **crows** and **Turkey Vultures** at a road kill dump site on SGL-55.

Crawford County

PGC employee Jerry Bish reported banding a record number of **N. Pintail** at Pymatuning in Aug and Sept, although no exact number given. Shorebird numbers were down due to higher than usual water levels. Miller Pond was good early in the period and Woodcock L. good later as water levels dropped in mid-Sept. Most unusual were a **Willet** and **Ls. Black-backed Gull** (†E Kwater). Kwater also saw 2 imm. **Black Tern** at the hatchery 7/20 mauling a young **Bald Eagle** roosting on a island stump.

A **Sedge Wren** was heard singing s. of Conneaut Marsh 7/12 (B Leberman, R Leberman). A ♂ **Yellow-rumped Warbler** was singing on territory 7/3 at the eastern end of Tamarack L. in a pine plantation at the edge of the lake (BL).

Cumberland County

The most exciting find was on 8/16 with the finding of a **Willet** at W. Fairview. The bird stayed 3 days total, last seen on 8/18. Kudos to Don & Robyn Henise for finding this *1st Co. record*.

At the opposite end of the Co. the **Dickcissel** pair reported from last quarter nested didn't have the chance to fledge young. The field was mowed shortly after 7/4.

Dauphin County

With water levels low on the Susquehanna for much of the period shorebird observations were numerous. A **Willet** was discovered and photographed from the W. Fairview boat launch on 8/16 (R&D Henise) and remained through 8/18. **Greater and Lesser yellowlegs, Solitary, Semipalmated, and Least sandpipers** all arrived before the end of July; while the first two weeks of Aug ushered in **Pectoral, Western, and Baird's sandpipers, Black-bellied and Semipalmated plovers, and Short-billed and Long-billed dowitchers** to join the others on the exposed rocks and mud flats in the Susquehanna near the confluence of the Conodoquinet Cr or in the shallow ponds on Haldeman Island. Nearly all of the above continued to be observed through mid-Sept. A **Buff-breasted**

Sandpiper was discovered at the Middletown sod farm on 9/22 (D Hoffman).

Snowy Egret on 8/3 (R Koury) and 9/11 (G Randolph) and a **Little Blue Heron** 8/14-18 (GR, M McConaughy, RK) also paid brief visits to the river. A **Sora** was discovered on the islands near the W. Fairview boat launch 9/26 and the following day a **Glossy Ibis** paid a visit to the same location (RK).

Some early waterfowl reports included **Am. Wigeon** 7/6-8/1 (GR,MM), **Gr. Scaup** 7/27-8/8 (GR,MM), **N. Pintail** 8/17-9/5 (S Bills,MM) while **Horned Grebe** 9/13 and **N. Shoveler** 9/26 (S Bills) arrived before the end of the quarter. A **Ls. Black-backed Gull** was on the river 8/1 (GR,MM) and **Caspian** and **Forster's terns** were seen through Aug, however only 1 **Black Tern** reported 9/13 (SB) and was observed from Haldeman Island.

The Blue Mt. hawk watch reported the following high counts through the end of Sept (MM): 145 **Broad-winged** 9/15; 22 **Red-tailed** 9/17; 14 **Am. Kestrel** 9/17; 7 **Cooper's** 9/28; 17 **Osprey** 9/17; 31 **Sharp-shinned** 9/17; 1 **Merlin** 9/17; 1 **Rough-legged** 9/28. An early **Golden Eagle** was tallied 8/28.

The **Sedge Wren** heard vocalizing last spring on a farmette north of Hershey was heard on 8/2 and again on 9/5 in the same vicinity (N Cladel); and a **Connecticut Warbler** paid a visit in time 9/12-17 to be tallied on the NAFMC. A **Winter Wren** was discovered in Stoney Creek Valley 7/11 (RK); and a **Marsh Wren** was at Redwood L. 9/1, while 3 were found on the river islands 9/26 (RK).

Other interesting sightings include a **Blue Grosbeak** 7/26; a **Yellow-throated Vireo** 8/31; and a **Gray-cheeked Thrush** 9/27 n. of Hershey; **Am. Pipit** on Haldeman I. 9/6 (SB); and a **Philadelphia Vireo** observed near Linglestown 9/2 1 (J Barnette).

Wild Turkey have become daily "yard birds" near Carsonville, with 31 counted on 8/25 (J&J Funck) and they were fortunate to hear the call of a **Whip-poor-will** 9/16, which seems to be becoming a rare occurrence here. Flights of **C. Nighthawk** were observed first near Linglestown when 40+ were observed 8/26 (RK) and later along the Susquehanna when 27 were counted 8/28 (MM).

Red-headed Woodpecker continues to be reported from various locations, but the discovery of an imm. 8/4 (GR) along Gates Rd. s. of Hershey is noteworthy. This is the same location this species was reported last summer.

Delaware County

This quarter was characterized by above average temperatures and below normal rainfall. 176 spp. were recorded, including a few unusual species, **Glossy Ibis**, **Am. Golden-Plover** and **Baird's Sandpiper**, and a major rarity, **Swainson's Warbler**. A **Least Bittern** was found along Darby Creek (DC) 7/5 (A Guarente). This species nests in the nearby *Philadelphia* portion of John Heinz NWR at Tincum and are rarely found away from their nesting area. Post-breeding egrets and herons found at DC during the quarter were **Snowy Egret**, **Little Blue Heron**, and **Cattle Egret**. A **Glossy Ibis** was there 8/26 (J Fedak). This species is annual now at DC. Away from the marshes, a **Cattle Egret** flying in Radnor 7/28 was a good find (J Lockyer).

The injured **Snow Goose** that had taken up residence on Tincum I. (TI) in the Delaware R. was last seen 7/4 (AG). The first southbound Snow Geese were beginning to pass through the area by the end of the quarter as a flock of 50 were seen flying over Ridley Creek SP (RC) 9/25 (AG). An unusual midsummer find was a **Red-breasted Merganser** at DC on 9/19 (E Fingerhood, B Stewart, A Zaid). It was not known if this bird was injured and had been using the cover of the marshes for survival. Single **Bald Eagle** were noted over Media 8/26 and 9/25 and a pair was observed flying over Rose Tree Park (RTP) 9/13 (N Pulcinella). The peak **Broad-winged Hawk** flight was

noted 9/15 when 524 passed RTP (NP). A **Merlin** at the Phila. Airport (PHL) 8/3 was a new early date (JL).

Single or the same **Virginia Rail** were found at DC 8/23 (S Johnson) and 8/26 (JF). The lack of rainfall produced extensive mudflats at Springton Res (SR) and Darby Creek. This feature along with the construction of a new tidal wetland area at the John Heinz NWR at Tincum attracted large numbers of southbound shorebirds. Nineteen spp. of shorebirds were recorded. Some of the more unusual finds at DC were **Black-bellied Plover** 9/13 (NP), **Am. Golden Plover** 8/24 (JL) and 9/21 (AG), **Baird's Sandpiper** 8/16-8/27 (v.o.) and **Stilt Sandpiper** 8/26-9/28 (v.o.). Other sightings of note were: 3 **Upland Sandpiper** at PHL 8/10 (AG,NP), **Dunlin** at DC 8/26 (JF) and 9/28 (TF). **Semipalmated Sandpiper** peaked at DC 7/26 when 1490 were counted (T Floyd). Other peaks counts include 23 **Semipalmated Plover** 9/7 (AG), 5 **Western Sandpiper** 8/30 (SJ,JL), 350 **Least Sandpiper** 7/27 (AG), 13 **White-rumped Sandpiper** 8/30 (TF), 33 **Pectoral Sandpiper** 9/13 (NP), 18 **Stilt Sandpiper** 9/13 (NP), and 15 **Short-billed Dowitcher** 8/23 (TF).

A high count of 180 **Forster's Tern** at DC 9/28 (TF) was a good post-breeding concentration. **C. Nighthawk** numbers were slightly better than in recent years with a high count of 182 over Haverford College (HC) 8/29 (SJ). A southbound **Olive-sided Flycatcher** was found at RC 8/21 (AG). The **Purple Martin** colony at Glen Mills School continues to produce large numbers of young This year 275 were banded during July (J Miller). **Cliff Swallow** that were found nesting at SR last quarter, fledged at least ten birds and it is hoped this will be the beginnings of a permanent colony. **Red-breasted Nuthatch** appeared in the county 8/30 (NP) and seen almost daily thereafter.

A **Philadelphia Vireo** was noted at RC 9/21 (AG,M Gunther). Thirty-three species of warblers were recorded: The best flight period for migrants was 9/26-28. Some of the better finds were **Golden-winged Warbler** at RC 8/27 and 8/30, **Tennessee** 9/6 HC (SJ), 9/27 Tyler Arboretum (TY) (JL), **Cape May** 9/27 at TY (JL), **Yellow-throated** at Chadds Ford (CF), 9/20 (NP), **Mourning** at RC 9/27 (SJ,AG) and **Hooded** at HC 9/6 (SJ). The best find was a **Swainson's Warbler** seen briefly in thick undergrowth at RC 8/14 to the complete surprise and delight of AG. The elusive bird was searched for throughout the day and again 8/15 without being relocated. If accepted by PORC this would be the 1st Co. record. There is one other hypothetical report from 5/14/83 at the Swarthmore College campus.

A **Blue Grosbeak** was present at CF 7/7 (NP). Two **Lincoln's Sparrow** were found at the Darlington Tract (DT) 9/28-29 (NP,AG). **White-throated Sparrow** began to arrive on 9/24 and a **Dark-eyed Junco** at TY 9/27 (SJ) was a lithe early. The peak **Bobolink** count was at CF 9/6 when 106 birds were noted (NP).

Erie County

There were few birds reported or people did not bother reporting their sightings to me, especially during passerine migration. All the reports I did receive said the same thing; there was very little warbler activity and no apparent fallouts.

Though a diversity of shorebirds can still be found at Gull Point, numbers continue to fall. The period between the last two weeks of July and the first two weeks of Aug seems to be the best time for shorebirding at Gull Point, mostly during the passage of cold fronts. The last two weeks of July are best for adults and rarities.

The most remarkable sighting was the **Snowy Owl** that appeared around mid-Aug near Behrend College and remained in

this vicinity until at least 9/21.

Fayette County

A few shorebirds were found at Mill Run Res. on 8/5: 8 **Killdeer**; 7 **Least Sandpiper**; 4 **Semipalmated Plover**; 2 **Gr. Yellowlegs**; and 1 **Short-billed Dowitcher** (J Fedak).

Also present were **Tree, Barn, N. Rough-winged**, and **Bank swallows**, a **Great Blue Heron**, **Cedar Waxwings**, and a **Savannah Sparrow** (JF).

Franklin County

Several **Canada Warbler** were found along Milesburn Rd in Michaux SF in early July. One pair was seen along the section that passes through *Franklin* about ½ mi n. of Ridge Rd on 7/5,7. Canada Warblers were not recorded there during the breeding bird atlas project. This pair most likely represents the 1st Co. breeding record.

Fulton County

123 spp. were reported. Tuscarora Mt. highlights: 1468 Broad-winged Hawk 9/19 (m.ob.), 492 **Blue Jay** 9/28 (J Fedak), 3 **Bald Eagle** 9/13 (m. obs.), 2 **Peregrine Falcon** 9/27 (C Garner). Good flights for raptors, swallows, and robins.

The recently paved mountainous entry road to Meadow Grounds L. will be maintained for winter weather (finally!!!) With extensive conifer stands surrounding the county's largest lake, Meadow Grounds should create exciting and accessible winter birding opportunities.

Huntingdon County

The best **Broad-winged Hawk** days at Stone Mt. were 231 on 9/14 and 219 on 9/15. On 9/21 we had 15 **Osprey**, 6 **Bald Eagle**, and 4 **Peregrine Falcon**.

Good passerine finds were **Olive-sided Flycatcher** at L. Raystown on 9/2 (D Kyler), **Orange-crowned Warbler** at Whipple Dam on 9/24 (D Hoffman), **Connecticut** and **Mourning warblers** on Stone Mt. 9/24 (R Harrison), and **Pine Siskin** at Shavers Creek during Sept (D Wentzal). First winter sightings included **Yellow-bellied Sapsucker** on Stone Mt. 9/24 (RH) and **White-throated Sparrow** there 9/21 (G Grove).

Indiana County

The two main highlights were gulls that occurred at Yellow Creek SP (YC) on 9/30. The first was a 1st-winter **Franklin's Gull** that flew around in front of the observatory on the morning's outing (M Higbee, G Lamer, L Wagner). That evening at 1900 h., in an attempt to relocate the Franklin's Gull, Lamer revisited the park and found instead an ad. **Laughing Gull** standing on the beach.

The breeding season brought interesting finds. The presence of an **Osprey** (v.o.) throughout the summer suggested possible future breeding. **Red-headed Woodpecker** were confirmed near Homer City, with at least two pairs holding adjacent territories (L Carnahan); one nest hole was located and 2 downy young seen with the four adults thereafter. The presence of a juvenile **Mourning Warbler** near Jacksonville on 7/15 (MH, L Chambers, S Winterberger) suggested previously undocumented breeding.

The drought brought low water levels and a nice array of shorebirds, including **Sanderling** and **Short-billed Dowitcher**, species not found here every year. There were four **Philadelphia Vireo** reports, and several nice flocks of migrant warblers were found. One highlight of the warbler migration included a "**Lawrence's**" at Blue Spruce CP on 9/11 (C Guba, MH).

Jefferson County

22 spp. of warblers were found, 14 of these are breeders. A 1st Co. record of **Orange-crowned Warbler** was found by Deuane Hoffman at Kyle L. on 9/23. Ian Hartzler helped to boost the list by doing a research project in an Important Bird Area, Callen Rn.

Pat Conway saw a **Black Vulture** near Sigel on the NAFMC; this was a 1st Co. record; 3 others were seen later in the week. A **N. Mockingbird** was near Sigel 9/16.

Sparrows such as **Lincoln's, White-throated**, and **White-crowned** started to appear late in the quarter. Wayne Rd. Marsh produced the only **Marsh Wren** recorded. Look forward to winter finches (I hope) as some **Evening Grosbeak** were in Clear Creek SP on 9/16.

Lancaster County

"Shorebirding on the Conejohela Flats has been slow this period. Water levels this past season have been high and shorebird numbers are way down" writes Eric Witmer. Highlights for the quarter include: 1 **Am. Avocet** on the flats 9/21 (T Garner). A dark-phase **Swainson's Hawk** (also reported in *Lebanon*) flew over (R Miller). Seven **Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow** were on the river islands near Bainbridge 9/28 (EW, TG, J Book) and 1 at the flats the same day (JB).

Lawrence County

Our only wild **Mute Swan** was shot and killed during hunting season (N Rodgers). We have always had high numbers of **Wood Duck** that breed and migrate through here. Last year I noticed more pairs at new locations throughout the county. This quarter Linda Wagner counted 60 at SGL 284 on 9/18. B Dean had 53 at New Castle on 8/15 and another 66 on Nashua Rd. New Castle on 8/24. At Beaver Borough Wetland 87 Wood Duck were counted on 7/26 and on 9/20 there were 102 there. Along with other records we can account for 340 Wood Duck this quarter.

Our pair of **Sandhill Crane** had 1 young this year, and G Wilhelm reports they were first seen 7/20. A third adult-sized crane was seen 6/27-29 last quarter on Rodgers rd. We think this is a young bird from a previous year (BD). Our trio joined up with this bird about 8/22 at Plain Grove (GW). Others report sightings of the 4 birds together through Oct. (LW, S Butcher, NR, J Fedak).

We only average 1-2 **Am. Golden-Plover** per year but this quarter we had 1 on 9/4 at George Washington Rd (GW, D Clark), 1 on 9/6 at Rodgers Rd (BD), and 3 at Amish fields 9/15-20 (LW, SB, BD) and more to report next quarter. George Dean and I noticed **Upland Sandpiper** at Amish areas since 1982. Four were there on 8/16, which is our latest date ever.

Finally, **Yellow-throated Warbler** has been breeding at River Rd, New Castle since the late 1980s, but in the last two years numbers have declined. We have gone from 8 to 10 pair and this year we could only find 2 birds and could not confirm breeding.

Lebanon County

Eleven imm. white **Snow Geese** and 1 ad. blue spent the quarter at Middlecreek WMA. They all appeared healthy. Next breeding species for the state?

532 **Broad-wing Hawk** flew by Gov. Dick Tower on 9/14. Also on 9/14 a dark-phase **Swainson's Hawk** flew past into *Lancaster*. The winds were out of the N at 15-20 mph. A **Rough-legged Hawk** was at SGL 145 on 9/30 in a kettle of **Turkey Vultures**.

A **Virginia Rail** was flushed on 9/14 on a power line cut on the *Lancaster/Lebanon* for one of a few county records.

An **Olive-sided Flycatcher** was on the same perch for 3 hours on 8/16 at SGL 145. It caught and ate a *Promethea* Moth, wings

and all! **Yellow-bellied Flycatcher** were seen 8/23 and 9/27 at SGL 145. A **Connecticut Warbler** was seen well on 9/27 at SGL 145. As I was watching a wave of warblers and vireos on 9/14 an ad. **Sharp-shinned Hawk** flew out of the trees and grabbed a **Cedar Waxwing** in flight.

Luzerne County

161 spp. reported, up from the 154 reported in the same quarter last year.

Pied-billed Grebe present in June at Nescopeck SP might have nested (A Gregory). Three **Little Blue Heron** at Wyoming made a very brief appearance 7/30 (J Shoemaker). Fall shorebird migration was not as concentrated as in previous years. Drought conditions left reliable hot spots such as Plains flats bone dry. Scattered sightings occurred along the shorelines of the Susquehanna R. Highlights were 2 **Dunlin** at Forty Fort (FF) 8/27 (R Koval), and flying in company with 14 **C. Nighthawk** was a **Whimbrel** there 8/23 (RK, J Hoyson). The latter was only the 3rd Co. record.

High numbers of **C. Nighthawk** and **Chimney Swift** were observed migrating down the river. Over 500 swifts passed by Bill Reid in a 10-minute span. I counted 555 **C. Nighthawk** in one hour on 8/26 at FF.

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher at Lee Swamp (JH, RK) was a good find, as was a late **Acadian** at Kirby Park on 9/5 (BR, E Johnson). **Marsh Wren** at Francis Slocum SP found by Hoyson offered fantastic looks.

Reports of migrating thrushes were minimal. **Swainson's** at Harding 8/24 was early (JS). **Gray-cheeked** was a good sighting at Kirby Park 9/21 (D Hoffman, J Fedak). Warblers on the other hand were well represented, with 26 spp. and 1 hybrid reported. "**Brewster's**" and **Kentucky** were found on 8/31 at FSSP (JS,RK). A late **Blue-winged** at Council Cup on 9/21 (JH, B Launius, RK). Two **Prothonotary** at Hobbie 7/25 (A Pfeiffer) were early migrants or nearby breeders? **Connecticut** at Pat Boyle's 9/12 (RK) and **Mourning** at Kirby Park 9/5 (BR) are also rare finds.

One report of **Lincoln's Sparrow** came on 9/27 at Lee Swamp (RK). Early **Evening Grosbeaks** were at FSSP on 8/31 (JS,RK).

Mercer County

Sad and bad news concerning the Brucker **Great Blue Heron** Sanctuary: only 20 nests this year, with vandalism as a strong suspect for the failure. This used to be the largest colony in the state. There are 8 **Osprey** nesting platforms, including 3 new ones at Shenango R. Res., with sightings of **Osprey** at all locations all summer.

Ten Willet were found 8/10 at SRR mud flats (†E Kwater). Depending upon which was at the top of your "most wanted" list, the best bird was either the **Barn Owl** heard at Pennsey Swamp 8/8 (R Stringer), or the **Mississippi Kite** seen at Grove City 7/12 (†RSt). The **Barn Owl** is probably a 1st Co. record.

E. Wood-Pewee left Hermitage on the same date as **Red-eyed Vireo**, 9/16. One **Yellow-bellied Flycatcher** was seen 9/12 at Nicklin Lane (N Troyer), and 2 **Alder** were at Limber Rd 7/31 (RSt). Hundreds of staging swallows were seen at an impoundment just s. of the *Crawford* line on KO Rd: 500+ **Tree**, 250 **Barn**, and 100+ **Bank**, all on 7/25 (H Troyer, J Troyer, NT). Also 250+ **Purple Martin** were at Williamson Rd. 8/8 (HT, JT, NT). The rarely reported **Philadelphia Vireo** showed up on Skunk Run Rd: 1 on 9/11 and 3 on 9/14 (NT).

The bulk of the warblers (26 spp., but few of each) went through 9/9-18, with 1 **Prairie** 9/12 and 1 **Mourning** 9/11, both on Skunk Run Rd (NT) being the highlights.

House Finch continue to drink at a hummingbird feeder at Grove City (as reported last quarter), and 1 with a totally white head stopped at a sunflower feeder at Hermitage 9/23.

Mifflin County

The **Orchard Oriole** built just 25' from our backdoor this season, fledged 3 young, and then left in mid-July as secretly as they came. It is a real mystery how that pair built the nest and weren't discovered until we put the rehabilitated kestrel into the dog box for flying exercise that got their attention very quickly. Needless to say we removed the kestrel immediately and enjoyed the secrecy of the oriole pair slipping into the nest to feed their young. During the previous 4 years they built in the top of a pine about 50' away from the porch and we never knew they were there until we heard the young, mostly just days before they left the nest. They are so interesting.

As of 9/20, **E. Phoebe** was still calling from back orchard. On 7/7, Tommy Thompson loafed down river from McVeytown and reported 20+ sets of hatches of **Wood Duck** and **Canada Geese**. On 7/12, Ron, Jenny and Martha Singer observed 5 juv. **Great Blue Heron** near their campsite at Newton Hamilton, I had observed 7 juv. darting at each other just at the McVeytown bridge the day before.

On July 19, Ken and Craig McMullen of near Center Union observed 2 **Bald Eagle** fly over. On the same day, just a little later in the day, I saw 2 **Bald Eagles** fly over our area. I called Elaine and Rebecca to enjoy this lovely sight so near home.

Jack's Mt. Hawk Watch had some very interesting sightings. Monarch Butterflies: 1410 in 4 hours on 9/5-6, 208 in 2 h. The first record of a **Yellow-bellied Flycatcher** over Jack Mt. (G Bickel). 9/14 was a great day on the Hawk watch. Gideon Renno and two sons visited and enjoyed identifying many spp. of warblers, **Scarlet Tanager**, **Red-eyed Vireo**, **both nuthatches**, **Least and Great Crested flycatchers**, **Pileated Woodpecker**, **Cedar Waxwing**, **Blue Jay**, 3 **Double-crested Cormorant**, **Am. Robin**, **Indigo Bunting**, **Chimney Swift**, **E. Towhee**, **Black-capped Chickadee**, **Am. Goldfinch**, **Mourning Dove**. **Tree Swallow** were last observed 9/22 and the last of the 20 **Ruby-throated Hummingbirds** flew over on 9/15. Total **Bald Eagles** = 33, and **Broad-Wing Hawk** as of 9/30 = 1127. A **Bald Eagle** was observed being harassed by a **N. Harrier** all the way over the Hawkwatch area. On 9/14 Greg Grove reported a **Ruddy Turnstone**. Bickel enjoyed sharing a **Peregrine Falcon** and a **Bald Eagle** sighting with three families of home school children from the Belleville area.

Monroe County

An **Am. Bittern** was seen at Goose Pond on 7/26, indicating possible breed and a **C. Raven** was seen at Tobyhanna on 8/12 (J Serrao).

Montgomery County

Green Lane Res. continues to be our hotspot. Highlights include: **Little Blue Heron**, **Black-crowned Night-Heron**, **C. Merganser**, **Bald Eagle**, **Merlin**, **Peregrine Falcon**. And 18 spp. of shorebirds, the best of which were: **Black-bellied Plover**, **Am. Golden-Plover**, **Sanderling**, **Baird's Sandpiper**, **Stilt Sandpiper**, **Red-necked Phalarope**. Also seen were **Caspian**, **Forster's**, **Least**, and **Black terns**, **Am. Pipit**, **Lincoln's Sparrow**.

The best Ft. Washington SP birds were: **Snow Goose**, **Least Flycatcher**, **Philadelphia Vireo**, **Cerulean Warbler**. From the Upper Perkiomen Valley Park areas were: **Olive-sided Flycatcher** and 32 **Blue-winged Teal**. Upper Merion Twp hosted **Swainson's Thrush** and our only reported **Connecticut Warbler**.

Northampton County

Two singing ♂ **Blue Grosbeak** were found along a powerline on the Blue Mt. at Litle Gap on 7/14. One of these birds flew north across the county line for a 1st record for *Carbon* (R Wiltraut). Another Blue Grosbeak was singing at the Martins Creek flyash ponds on 7/16 (RW).

Perry County

County listing in July, North Carolina pelagic trips, and a 3-week trip to Mexico that extended into mid-Sept. equaled little birding time in *Perry*.

A few outings to the Lamb's and Miller's gap areas did produce a few noteworthy sightings. We had 15 spp. of warblers on 9/15, including 1 **Connecticut**. Also on 9/15 at Miller's Gap were 2 **Swainson's Thrush** and 4 **Lincoln's Sparrow**.

A circuit hike on 9/28 at Miller's Gap produced a nice flock of migrants: 2 **Yellow-throated Vireo**, 1 **Blue-headed Vireo**, 1 **N. Parula**, 1 **Pine**, 4 **Black-throated Green**, and 2 **Black-and-white warblers**. Also on 9/28 an **Orange-crowned Warbler** was found near the Darlington Shelter near Miller's Gap.

Philadelphia County

We recorded an excellent 187 spp. Best waders, all at Tinicum (TI), were: **Am. Bittern** (TF), **Least Bittern** (v.o.), **Snowy Egret** (v.o.), **Little Blue Heron** (v.o.), **Tricolored Heron** (J Solomon), and **Yellow-crowned Night-Heron** (T Floyd). Early waterfowl included: **Green-winged Teal** 7/12 (TF et al.), **N. Pintail** 9/13 (TF), **Blue-winged Teal** 7/30 (TF), **N. Shoveler** 8/28 (TF), **Gadwall** 9/29 (TF), **Am. Wigeon** 9/28 (TF), **Hooded Merganser** 9/13 (E Fingerhood et al.), and **C. Merganser** 7/26 (TF,EF). At least 12 **Bald Eagle** migrated over Roxborough (RX) 9/3-9/21 (M Klouder et al.), and single **Merlin** were noted at 2 locations (TF et al.).

Noteworthy among 20 spp. of shorebirds, all at or near TI, were: **Black-bellied Plover** (TF), **Am. Golden-Plover** (J Miller), **Upland Sandpiper** (TF), **W. Sandpiper** (v.o.), **White-rumped Sandpiper** (TF et al.), **Baird's Sandpiper** (TF), **Dunlin** (TF), and **Stilt Sandpiper** (v.o.). Single **Caspian Tern** (TF,EF) and **Common Tern** (TF) accompanied a larger flock of **Forster's Tern** at TI. A **Barred Owl** along the upper Wissahickon (UW) 7/19 (S McConnell) was unusual. At least 2000 **Chimney Swift** staged at a RX chimney in September (v.o.).

Good flycatchers at or near Carpenter's Woods (CW) included **Olive-sided** 8/12 and **Yellow-bellied** 9/12 (S Lawrence). Notables at the Northeast Philadelphia Airport (NPA) included a **Horned Lark** 7/20 (TF et al.) and a **Black-capped Chickadee** 9/13 (TF, Wi Moody). A **Philadelphia Vireo** was at CW 9/1 (TF,EF). Best warbler finds were: **Golden-winged** at CW (EF et al.), a very early **Orange-crowned** at TI 9/7 (TF,KS), an impressive 20+ **N. Parula** at CW 9/27 (SL), an early **N. Waterthrush** at TI 7/19 (TF, M Kease), **Connecticut** at TI (TF), and **Mourning** at CW (E Brendel). A **Blue Grosbeak**, 2 **Savannah Sparrow**, and 1 **Grasshopper Sparrow** were singing at NPA 7/20 (TF et al.). Top **Bobolink** count was 86 near TI 9/13 (TF), and 6 **E. Meadowlark** were at NPA 7/20 (TF et al.).

Potter County

Several spp. Of birds, including **Rose-breasted Grosbeak**, **Baltimore Oriole**, and **Scarlet Tanager** seemed to leave, at least the mountainous regions of *Potter*, just as soon as the young fledged. A few were seen into Sept., but nowhere near normal numbers. The only variable I could think of is that the berries normally ripe when these birds fledge were delayed because of the wt, cold spring having an effect on timing of germination.

Schuylkill County

177 spp. were recorded. The Landingville Marsh (LVM) has become one of the areas finest birding hotspots, attracting numerous marsh and shorebird species, as well as many species of waterfowl. A **Great Egret** was at LVM 7/25 (D Krue, T Clauser), as well as another seen at New Ringgold (NR) 9/6 (D Dolinsky). **Great Blue Heron** now reside at LVM all year. At least 2 **Osprey** have been seen fishing at LVM and the Landingville Dam (LVD) throughout the summer, and a hacking platform pole will be constructed at that site this year. Two other poles will be constructed in the county, one at SGL-106 near Dreherstown, and the other also in that area, near the railroad. A 2nd-year **Bald Eagle** was seen fishing at LVM 7/26 (TC). **Black Vulture** continue to become more commonly seen, with 1 at Tumbling Run Dam (TRD) 9/4 (TC) and another at Pottsville (PTV) 9/19 (TC). Although **N. Bobwhite** is listed as a resident species for the county, the general consensus is that the greater majority are an introduced southern strain which cannot tolerate our northern winters. There may be very few of the true "Northern" Bobwhite remaining here, if any at all. The county's **Ring-necked Pheasant** population is probably at only 10% of what it once was. These birds are now being seen on less than two-thirds of all birding excursions.

The LVM and LVD areas produced 10 spp. of shorebirds, including 5 **Short-billed Dowitcher** 7/23 (DK), and another 1 on 8/1 (TC). 2 **Caspian Tern** were at LVD 8/29 (TC). Although the caterpillar outbreak was low this year, cuckoos were still quite noticeable, with **Yellow-billed Cuckoo** being reported in higher than usual numbers. While **Barn Owl** is listed as a resident species, alarmingly there was none reported. Another resident owl species, **Long-eared**, is not often seen or heard due to its elusive habits, however one was heard near the Hawk Mt. Sanctuary (HMS) headquarters in *Berks* 9/18 (M Monroe, E Hynes). The majority of HMS is in *Berks*, but it should be noted that the *Schuylkill* line includes at least two-thirds of the North Lookout. We therefore usually include birds seen from the HMS North Lookout as *Schuylkill* birds. The only **Olive-sided Flycatcher** seen were 2 from the N. Lookout 8/23 ((EH,DK) and 9/13 (D Wood). We had only 1 **Yellow-bellied Flycatcher**, which was seen and heard at TRD 9/17-18 (TC). Both **Acadian** and **Willow flycatchers** were reported in good numbers, and an **Alder** was at the N. Lookout 9/4 (DW).

Bank Swallow established a new colony in the soft silt banks near LVD and were observed there 7/1-24 (TC et al.) A pair of **C. Raven** were seen and heard near the mountain top of the TRD watershed area 9/3 (DK), and may have nested at that location. Both nuthatch species apparently had a very good breeding season, and **Red-breasted** was reported in record numbers. **Gray-cheeked Thrush**, which are somewhat rare for *Schuylkill* in the fall, were found at the TRD watershed, with 2 being seen there 9/23 (TC). An unusually high number of **Philadelphia Vireo** was reported from the HMS North Lookout, with 1 seen 9/5, 4 more there 9/13, and another at that location 9/22 (DW). The only **Golden-winged Warbler** was at North Lookout 9/16 (LG). There were 2 **Orange-crowned Warbler** at the North Lookout 9/13 (DW et al.). A pair of **Yellow-rumped Warbler** was seen at SGL-308 in n. *Schuylkill* 7/13 (DK), and may possibly be the county's first known breeding pair. A "**Brewster's Warbler**" was at TRD 8/10 (DK). The only **Connecticut Warbler** was a ♀ seen closely at TRD 9/16 (TC). A very late **Mourning Warbler** was closely observed and identified at SGL-106 near Dreherstown 9/28 (TC). This is a record late date for this species by 14 days. A **Lincoln's Sparrow** was observed at close range at SGL-286 near Schuylkill Haven 9/26 (DK), and a **Swamp Sparrow** was heard at Sweet Arrow Lake 7/15 (TC), raising the possibility of this species as breeding. The rarest find of the quarter was the

White-winged Crossbill seen at the North Lookout 9/22 (HMS staff, DK et al.).

Snyder County

On 7/7 Marian Maneri noticed an unusually striking bird at her feeders. Unable to find it in her abbreviated photo reference book for feeder birds, she went to the bookstore looking for a book that would identify it for her. Unfortunately it was not listed in the National Audubon Field Guide (an ominous sign) but she found it in another guide listed as an **European Goldfinch**. She then proceeded to her local post office to find out who she should tell about this, eventually having the word spread beyond her intent (via the internet).

The goldfinch was very cooperative, feeding nearly constantly for the first few days at her feeder (aggressively displacing other birds), and returning regularly for months thereafter. Birders and other curious

visitors from around the area were able to observe the visitor by just availing themselves of Marian's hospitality and waiting in her living room for it to come for its evening meal at the front feeder. One birder from Washington, D.C. area made two trips to get a look at the goldfinch and it was thoroughly documented by a researcher from the Cornell Ornithology Laboratory. It was last seen by Marion 10/10.

Some discussion occurred over the origin of the bird. Although initially obviously famished, it adjusted rapidly to a mostly wild lifestyle, and engaged regularly in territorial displays. Marian reports that the Cornell researcher told her of two other European Goldfinches also residing in North America this summer (at widely divergent locations). Although the official word on this bird remains that it was a probable escape, I wouldn't be too surprised if sometime in the future it's determined that some of them truly are wild intercontinental guests.

Bewick's Wren. On 8/25 I observed a unusual bird among a mixed flock of **House** and **Carolina wrens**. I was on the newly established Lewisburg River Walk trail (south side of town along the Susquehanna River). Many large trees had recently been blown down in the area by a storm and most had been piled just off the trail in large brush piles. These were very attractive to various birds this quarter.

On the day in mention, while attempting to count wrens, I noticed a "Carolina" that didn't look quite right. It was within 4 feet of me, conveniently hopping around between other House and Carolina wrens. At first I thought it was an immature Carolina as it was slightly smaller than these birds (and significantly larger than the House Wrens). It was also less colorful and browner overall than the Carolina wrens. It did have a similar long white eyebrow stripe, however.

Then the bird in question flared out its tail (still scolding furiously), revealing white outer tail feathers regularly barred with black lines. This struck me as an extremely unlikely immature pattern, so I reached for my field guide, first rechecking that, yes, the bird was a wren (decurved, thin bill; chunky brownish body with whitish throat and belly; erect tail—definitely not a gnatcatcher or woodpecker). I quickly determined it must be a Bewick's Wren (a species I had never previously observed) and was surprised I'd never noticed one before as the identification was fairly obvious once the tail was clearly seen (I had not yet consulted a distribution map, however). Unfortunately I didn't realize this was a reportable species (in need of confirmation) until much later that night (after working second shift). The next day I attempted to observe the bird again with other birders, to no avail. I've seen no sign of it since.

C. Raven were observed regularly in the w. part of the county by v.o. The European Goldfinch in the Port Treverton area was enjoyed throughout the quarter by v.o. (see exotic report).

Pat and Dick Williams also observed their first **Fish Crow** for this county near Troxelville.

Robert Gutheinz will take over *Snyder* next quarter. P.O. Box 73, New Berlin 17855.

Somerset County

The **Little Blue Heron** found at Quemahoning Res. in mid-Sept by the Watkos was a 1st Co. record.

Two **Mute Swan** were at Somerset L. (S Bastian, J Bastian, A Marich). A brood count at Somerset L. on 8/10 turned up 89 **Wood Duck** (AM).

Am. Golden-Plover was at Somerset L. 9/29-30 (B Leberman) and a **Sanderling** was in the Berlin area 8/14 (J&L Payne). A **Western Sandpiper** was found in the Berlin area for the 3rd consecutive fall (JP). A **Black Tern** touched down at Somerset L. on 8/19 (BL).

The **Connecticut Warbler** at the Payne's home on 9/11 was a lifer for Lauretta. The Paynes also noticed **Pine Siskin** all quarter.

ERRATUM: The first Great Blue Heron colony reported last quarter was actually found by Jill Bastian, not Dick Byers.

Sullivan County

Some good finds early in the quarter, then rather uneventful after that. A very dry season. Drought all quarter until late Aug. with most storms passing to the north or south of the county. Stream levels still below normal by end of period.

Apparent **breeding** of **Am. Bittern** at Splashdam Pond, with 4 individuals sighted on 7/12, two of which appeared to be fledged young. A probable family group of **Green-winged Teal** were also present at Splashdam Pond on 7/18 (S Conant). A single **Black Tern** was at Kettle Creek Bog on 7/9, but not found thereafter (N Kerlin). The **Mute Swan** from last quarter was last seen in early July (v.o.). An ad. **Bald Eagle** put in an appearance on 7/18 at Splashdam Pond (NK,SC).

Tioga County

A **N. Bobwhite** pair produced 3 young at Lawrenceville this summer in a poorly-cut hayfield (J Stickler). An ad. **Bald Eagle** was observed frequently this summer (C Dillon) in upper Pine Creek, w. of Ansonia, suggesting that a new territory may be forming n.w. of the Pa. Grand Canyon. It often was seen chasing an **Osprey**, which also remained in this segment of Pine Creek most of summer.

Union County

The fall warbler migration has been prolonged (perhaps by mild weather). In tallying sightings for the report, I was struck by the absence of **Yellow Warbler** reports (still plenty of **Yellow-rumped** around, however). We also have had a weak shorebird showing in our area, which seems to vary regularly, dependent on water levels. Joe Southerton's sighting of a **Peregrine Falcon** was a nice way to end the quarter, however.

Venango County

Waterfowl highlights include a pair of apparent non-breeding **Double-crested Cormorant** seen several times on the Allegheny R. during July (D Edwards). An **Am. Black Duck** and 3 chicks were at Polk Wetlands (PW) on 7/16 (J Stanley); an early **Green-winged Teal** (7/27) and an early **N. Pintail** (9/14) also at PW.

Broad-winged Hawk sightings were few and far between. Virtually no rain for the first six weeks of the quarter translated into

good shorebird sightings, especially at the PW. Nothing exceptional was recorded, but the numbers of **Least**, **Semipalmated**, **Solitary**, and **Pectoral sandpipers**, **Greater** and **Lesser yellowlegs** were high compared to other years. **Upland Plover** again successfully nested at County Line Rd; a high of 5 individuals was recorded on 7/2.

Kahle L. produced a **Black Tern** (8/13). The **Short-eared Owl** remained in the Bullion area until 8/28.

Olive-sided Flycatcher sightings are becoming more regular, especially at Buttermilk Hill 7/2 (JS, K Goodblood) and the 1st Co. record for **Yellow-bellied Flycatcher** was also recorded at Buttermilk Hill 9/13 and 9/20 (JS).

Our first **Purple Martin** of the year was seen at The Swamp on 7/27. Only 1 **Carolina Wren** was recorded all quarter on 7/6. The numbers for this species have been down for several years and do not seem to be rebounding. On the other hand, **Yellow-throated Warbler** sightings have increased each of the last three years and the number of locations where seen has also increased. A nice **Brewster's Warbler** posed for several minutes along Waitz Rd on 9/6 (JS, G Edwards); and an **Orchard Oriole** was at Buttermilk Hill on 7/11 (JS,KG).

Warren County

Five **Green Heron** were at Akeley Swamp 7/16 (B Hill). There were 2 **Mute Swan**, an **Osprey**, and an imm. **Bald Eagle** along the Allegheny R. between Irvine and Tidioute (TI) 9/1 (T, N&S Grisez). An ad. **Golden Eagle** circled over the tailwaters of Kinzua Dam, dipped down to the water, then flew up the reservoir 8/13 (TG).

Forty-one of the 52 **Am. Kestrel** nest boxes tended by Don Watts were occupied by kestrels. The number of eggs laid (188), eggs hatched (136), and young fledged (132) were very close to the last 5-year averages. A kestrel banded by DW 6/24/91 as a nestling female was found dead 40 mi s. at Venus, Pa. 9/5/97.

An albino **Mourning Dove** visited a feeder with other mourning doves 7/28 on Cobham Park Rd. near Warren (WA) (P Vennard). A Mourning Dove was sitting on its nest along Conewango Cr. near WA 8/31 (M Neel), and another on nest at Buckaloons Recreation Area 9/1 (SG).

A **Great Horned Owl** with a **Belted Kingfisher** was killed on a road near TI 8/4 (JK). Over 200 **C. Nighthawk** were seen at Garland 9/1 (DW, B Highhouse). The last **Ruby-throated Hummingbird** record was 9/23 at WA (TG). A **Carolina Wren** was along Hatch Run Rd. from 7/17 through July (J Palmer).

The **Kentucky Warbler** recorded 6/4 n. of Ti was seen and heard singing again 7/3 and 7/5 (J King, DW, M Grishaver, B Anderson, T Ashbaugh). This is just the 2nd Co. record and it seems almost certain to have nested.

Washington County

66 spp. were found on 8/31, with the highlight a **Merlin** just w. of Bishop (J Fedak).

Westmoreland County

An **Am. Bittern** at Powdermill Nature Reserve was seen by m.ob. 9/11-13. Ken Byerly saw an early **Snow Goose** at Delmont 9/26. A highlight of the quarter was the 2nd consecutive heavy fall flight of the **Ruby-throated Hummingbird**; 235 were caught and banded at PNR during the period (peak daily catch was 21 on 8/30).

A rather late **Golden-winged Warbler** was banded at PNR 9/14. A **Yellow-throated Warbler** was still at Youngwood Swamp on 9/16 (D Smeltzer). Thirteen **Connecticut Warbler** were banded at PNR between 9/13 and the end of the month.

Wyoming County

Fall migration was not too exciting. Poor numbers of ducks and warblers; shorebirds fair.

A ♂ **Surf Scoter** was seen flying down river near S. Eaton on 9/25 (B Reid).

A very close look at an ad. **Kentucky Warbler** at L. Carey on 9/2 was the first one here in several years. (BR). It was seen a day after another bird was seen in *Luzerne*.

At least 7 **Henslow's Sparrow** were heard singing in a field near W. Nicholson on 7/6 (R Wiltraut). Two **Red Crossbill** were flying over Hellman's Swamp on 9/13 giving typical call, *jip-jup jip-jip*. An excellent area for breeding, but they have not been relocated.

York County

Pied-billed Grebe 7/15 and **Horned Grebe** 8/23 at Long Arm Dam were good summer records (A Spiese). The Prescotts reported 28-39 **Great Egret** at Gifford Pinchot SP from 7/20 to 8/3. On 8/5 a new early record for **Little Blue Heron**; this one in ad. plumage (AS).

A **C. Moorhen** was at Menges Mills 7/12 (P Robinson). A **Black-bellied Plover** in summer plumage was at LAD 8/23 (AS). An **Am. Avocet** was at LAD 9/2 (PR). **Short-billed Dowitcher** at Brunners I. 7/26; 8/7 along Gut Rd; 9/19 at LAD. All similarly identified in flight and call (AS).

A **Yellow-bellied Sapsucker** at Rocky Ridge CP 7/25 is more than an unusual date (AS).

The Prescotts noted a **Prothonotary Warbler** feeding 2 young on the rather late date 7/24 along Gut Rd. A final count located **Blue Grosbeak** in at least 6 sites. **Savannah Sparrow** were still not reported this quarter.

EXOTIC: A **Ruddy Shelduck** was at Sheppard Myers Dam 9/19 (AS). ♀

We wish to acknowledge the following individuals and organizations for supporting **PENNSYLVANIA BIRDS** through additional gifts.

EDWARD L. ALTEMUS
ALLAN R. KEITH
EVELYN S. KRITCHEVSKY
THOMAS A. REEVES
PAUL AND GLENNA SCHWALBE*
MATT AND TONI WLASNIEWSKI

*Designates Patron (contribution of \$50.00 or more)

Seasonal Occurrence Tables - July through September 1997

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 owls, 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.

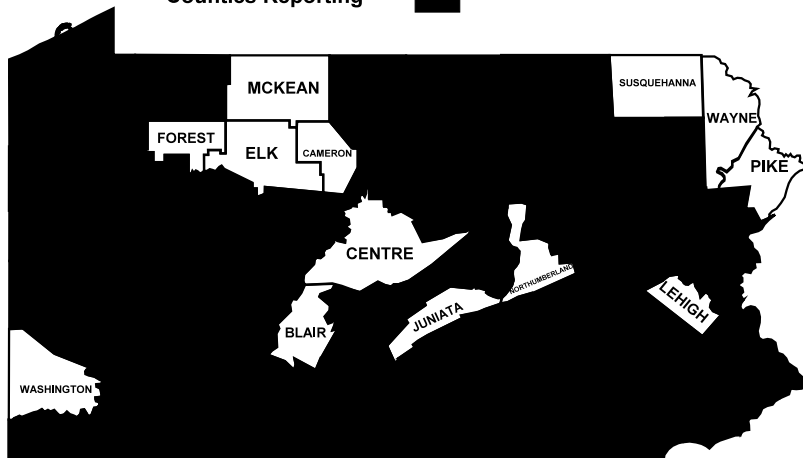
A-5/6(25) means the species was present all quarter with a high of 25 on 5/6.

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 1997

Counties Reporting



SEASONAL OCCURRENCE TABLES - JULY THROUGH SEPTEMBER 1997

	ADAMS	ALLEGHENY	ARMSTRONG	BEAVER	BEDFORD	BERKS	BRADFORD	BUCKS	BUTLER	CAMBRIA	CARBON	CHESTER	CLARION
LOON, COMMON	-	-	-	-	-	9/27	-	A	-	9/21→	-	-	9/30
GREBE, PIED-BILLED	-	9/7→	-	9/14	-	A-8/16(110)	-	8/21	9/11-27(12)→	9/26→	-	9/30	9/18-30(5)
HORNED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9/27	-	-	-	-	-
CORMORANT, DOUBLE-CRESTED	-	-	9/16	9/21	8/19	A-9/21(468)	-	A	9/11(6)-22	8/15(6)→	-	9/25(3)	-
BITTERN, AMERICAN	-	9/30	-	-	-	-	-	-	9/27	-	-	-	-
LEAST	-	-	-	-	-	→7/4	-	-	-	-	-	AUG	-
HERON, GREAT BLUE	R	R	A	-	A	R	A	R	A	A-9/24(7)	A	A	A-7/28(9)
EGRET, GREAT	8/27(72)	-	8/8-9	-	9/17	7/4-27(12)→	9/6	7/23→	7/6-9/11	-	-	9/11-17	-
SNOWY	-	-	-	-	-	8/29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HERON, LITTLE BLUE	-	-	-	-	-	8/3-26	-	-	-	-	-	8/17(2)→	→9/4
HERON, GREEN	P	→9/13	A-8/6(8)	→9/20	→9/4	→9/7	→9/10	A	→8/10(20)-9/14	→9/3(3)-18	A	→8/7	-
NIGHT-HERON, BLACK-CROWNED	P	-	-	-	-	A	-	A	-	-	-	9/25→	7/24-27
MUTE	P	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	→8/28	-	-	-
GOOSE, SNOW	-	-	-	-	-	A-8/6(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CANADA	R	R	R-8/9(109)	-	R-8/27(223)	R	R	R	R-9/14(120)	R	R	R	R
DUCK, WOOD	A	R	A-8/22(7)	→9/21	→9/7(12)	A-9/7(200)	A	R	A-9/27(85H)	A-9/12(32)	-	A	A
TEAL, GREEN-WINGED	-	-	-	-	-	7/26E→	-	8/6(3)	8/14→	-	-	-	-
DUCK, AMERICAN BLACK	R	R	9/8→	9/21	-	7/19(8)-8/26	8/22→	R	-	-	-	-	-
MALLARD	R	R	R-9/7(14)	-	R	R	R-8/22(30)	R	R-9/14(90)	R	R	R	R
PINTAIL, NORTHERN	-	-	-	-	-	9/28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TEAL, BLUE-WINGED	-	-	9/12(6)→	-	-	9/14-30(80)	9/8(34)-10	8/4	A-9/14(9)	-	-	9/30→	-
SHOVELER, NORTHERN	-	-	-	-	-	8/24-9/28	-	9/2	8/14-9/11(7)-21	-	-	-	-
GADWALL	-	-	-	-	-	9/14→	-	7/22	-	-	-	-	-
WIGEON, AMERICAN	-	-	-	-	-	9/6(10)→	-	-	9/22→	-	-	-	-
MERGANSER, COMMON	-	-	-	-	-	R-8/31(14)	R-9/8(12)	-	-	-	A	-	A
VULTURE, BLACK	R	-	-	-	-	R-8/31(80)	A	R	-	-	A	R	-
TURKEY	R	P	A	→9/21	R	7/12-9/17(65)→	A	R	A	8/21-9/5	A	R	A
OSPREY	9/7	8/27-9/29	9/16	-	→8/31	7/29-9/28	8/24	A	P	8/21-9/26	-	-	9/27
EAGLE, BALD	-	A	7/15	-	8/15	8/18-9/17(7)	-	9/13→	R	-	-	-	-
HARRIER, NORTHERN	-	A	-	-	9/28	-	-	-	9/9	-	-	-	R
HAWK, SHARP-SHINNED	A	R	R	-	→9/28	R-9/26(131)	A	R	A	R	A	A	R
COOPER'S	8/29	R	R	-	→9/26	R-9/21(24)	A	R	A	R	A	A	R
GOSHAWK, NORTHERN	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A
HAWK, RED-SHOULDERED	A	R	R	-	-	8/18-9/27	-	8/27-9/10	→9/22	→9/15	-	-	→9/11
BROAD-WINGED	P	R	P	→9/14	-	A-9/18(1260)	-	→9/27	P	-	-	P	P
RED-TAILED	R	R	R	R	R	-	-	-	R	R	R	R	R
KESTREL, AMERICAN	R	R	R	R	R-7/24(5)	R	R	R	R	R-7/29(11)	R	R	R
MERLIN	-	-	-	-	-	8/18-9/13(7)-30	9/8	-	9/27	-	-	-	-
FALCON, PEREGRINE	-	R	-	-	-	9/19-30(6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BOBWHITE, NORTHERN	-	-	-	-	-	7/21-8/21	-	8/11-SEP	-	-	-	R	-
RAIL, VIRGINIA	-	-	-	-	9/28	→9/26	-	-	7/27	-	-	-	-
SORA	-	-	-	-	9/28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOORHEN, COMMON	-	-	-	-	-	9/6-7	8/27	-	-	-	-	-	9/9
COOT, AMERICAN	-	-	-	-	-	A-8/16(89)	-	9/28→	9/21-27(120)→	-	-	-	9/24(3)
PLOVER, BLACK-BELLIED	-	-	-	-	-	9/8-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	9/24(14)
AMERICAN GOLDEN	9/27(3)	-	-	-	-	8/20-21	-	-	-	-	-	-	9/9
SEMPALMATED	-	9/7	8/5-9/18	8/31	-	8/14-20	-	-	-	-	-	-	A-9/24(26)
KILLDEER	R	A-9/17(19)	A-9/15(32)	9/20(13)	R-8/19(17)	R-8/16(77)	A-9/10(15)	R	A-8/29(95H)	A	A	R	7/8-9/30
YELLOW/LEGS, GREATER	9/14(3)	8/3→	8/5→	8/31-9/20	9/28	8/7(6)-9/29	8/27-9/10	8/31-9/7(3)	8/17-9/11	-	-	7/8	-
LESSER	9/17	7/26-9/7(5)→	8/5→	8/31	9/28	7/13-9/30(10)	9/8-10(4)	7/22→	8/10-9/11	-	-	7/27	-
SANDPIPER, SOLITARY	-	8/3(4)	8/6-9/19	7/14-8/31	-	7/19-9/30(10)	-	9/3	8/3(7)-10	7/23(3)-29	-	-	7/27
SPOTTED	P	→8/14(10)	A-8/6(4)	-	→8/19	→9/4	→9/10	→7/19	→7/20(6)	A	-	-	7/15-8/14
UPLAND	→8/1(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	→7/11
SANDLERLING	-	-	9/12	-	-	-	9/10	-	-	-	9/13	-	9/9
SANDPIPER, SEMIPALMATED	-	8/2(11)-31	8/6(3)	8/31	-	7/23-8/20(30)-9/4	-	-	-	-	-	7/8	9/9
WESTERN	-	-	-	-	-	7/24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LEAST	-	7/12-8/3(11)-31	8/6(5)→	-	-	7/13-23(60)→	-	9/6-13	7/27-8/17(8)	-	-	7/8	7/15

SEASONAL OCCURRENCE TABLES - JULY THROUGH SEPTEMBER 1997

	ADAMS	ALLEGHENY	ARMSTRONG	BEAVER	BEDFORD	BERKS	BRADFORD	BUCKS	BUTLER	CAMBRIA	CARBON	CHESTER	CLARION
WHITE-RUMPED	-	8/14	-	-	-	7/21	-	-	8/14	-	-	-	-
BAIRDS	-	-	-	-	9/28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PECTORAL	-	8/2(5)-9/7	8/5→	9/20(6)	-	8/9-19(10)→	-	-	8/14(3)-9/6	-	-	7/8	-
DOWITCHER, SHORT-BILLED	-	7/18-8/15(27)	-	-	-	7/23(11)-24	-	-	9/11	-	-	-	-
SNIPE, COMMON	-	-	-	9/20	-	9/7-21	-	-	8/29(3)-9/14	-	-	7/8	-
WOODCOCK, AMERICAN	→9/3	-	-	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GULL, BONAPARTE'S	-	-	-	-	9/28	-	-	-	-	8/21→	-	-	-
RING-BILLED	-	-	8/9→	9/20	-	7/6→	-	A	A	A	-	-	-
HERRING	-	R	-	9/21	-	9/21→	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TERN, CASPIAN	-	-	-	-	8/19(3)	9/9	-	7/16-9/14(3)	-	-	-	-	-
FORSTER'S	-	-	9/12(3)	-	-	-	-	9/15	-	8/21	-	-	-
BLACK	-	-	-	-	9/28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CUCKOO, BLACK-BILLED	→8/9	→8/14	→7/4	→7/13	→8/8	→8/14	-	-	P	-	-	-	-
YELLOW-BILLED	A	→8/7	P	→8/10	-	→9/13	-	-	P(H)	→9/18	-	P	-
OWL, BARN	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
BARRED	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
SHORT-EARED	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	→7/10
NORTHERN SAW-WHET	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/3
NIGHTHAWK, COMMON	-	A-8/26(110)	-	→9/12	-	→9/1(102)-25	-	→9/20	→8/27(170H)	-	-	-	→8/30(12)-9/10
WHIP-POOR-WILL	→7/11(3)	-	-	-	→8/31	→8/20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SWIFT, CHIMNEY	P	A-9/29(200)	A-9/14(74)	-	-	A-9/20(214)	P	A	A-9/22(180)	-	-	→SEP	→8/10
HUMMINGBIRD, RUBY-THROATED	P	→9/22	→7/21(7)-8/23	→9/15	→9/25	→9/5(15)-26	→9/4	→9/20	→9/19	→9/12	→9/21	P	→9/27
WOODPECKER, RED-HEADED	R	-	-	-	→7/28	R	-	R	-	-	-	-	-
SAPSUCKER, YELLOW-BELLIED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9/24→	-	9/26	9/21	-	-
FLICKER, NORTHERN	R	R	R	→9/21	R	R	A	-	A	9/3	R	R	R-9/1(12)
FLYCATCHER, OLIVE-SIDED	-	-	-	-	-	8/21-9/13	-	-	8/14	9/3	-	-	-
WOOD-PEWEE, EASTERN	A	→9/13	→9/12	-	-	→9/21	P	→9/20	→9/22	→9/21	-	→SEP	A
FLYCATCHER, YELLOW-BELLIED	-	-	-	-	-	8/29-9/13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ACADIAN	P	P	P	-	→7/3	→8/23	-	→8/2	→8/14(10)	-	-	P	→7/20
ALDER	-	-	-	-	-	9/7-8	-	-	P	-	-	-	-
WILLOW	P	P	P	-	-	→8/30	-	-	→7/26	→7/31	-	P	→8/30
LEAST	-	-	→8/20	-	→8/3	9/7-16	-	9/8	P	-	-	-	9/7
PHOEBE, EASTERN	A	A	-	-	-	A	A	-	A-9/22(7)	A-9/30(10)	-	A	A
FLYCATCHER, GREAT CRESTED	A	→9/4	P	-	→8/2	→8/31	-	→9/13	P	→7/7	-	P	→9/12
KINGBIRD, EASTERN	P	→8/3	P	-	→8/5	→9/1	-	→9/6	→7/20(5)	→9/3	-	P	→8/26(9)
LARK, HORNEED	-	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R
MARTIN, PURPLE	→8/11(27)	-	→8/9(5)	-	-	→8/26(6)	-	→8/13	→7/27(10)	-	-	P	-
SWALLOW, TREE	P	A-9/7(200+)	P	-	-	A-9/29(1461)	-	→8/20(150)-9/10	A	→9/12(10)	-	A	→7/27
NORTHERN ROUGH-WINGED	P	-	P	-	→8/5	→9/14	-	-	A	-	-	-	-
BANK	-	-	-	-	-	→8/10(100)-9/21	-	-	P	9/12(5)	-	-	-
CLIFF	-	-	-	-	-	→9/4(50)	-	→8/23	P	→9/12(5)	-	-	→7/24
BARN	P	→9/7(200+)-14	→8/9(44)-9/28	→8/10	→8/5	A	-	→8/20(100)-9/10	P	→9/12(175)	-	-	→8/25L
CROW, FISH	-	-	-	-	-	R	R	R	-	R	R	P	-
RAVEN, COMMON	-	-	-	R	-	9/13-29(5)	R	-	8/23N	R	-	-	-
CHICKADEE, BLACK-CAPPED	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
CAROLINA	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
NUTHATCH, RED-BREASTED	-	8/30→	-	-	8/8-9/25	7/1-9/16(25)→	-	9/7→	8/20→	9/5	9/21	9/14-24	A-8/10(7)
CREEPER, BROWN	-	9/22-25	R	-	-	9/5-27	R	R	-	R	-	-	R
WREN, HOUSE	A	A	→9/12	→8/10	→9/10	A	A	9/27	A	6→9/26	-	→7/26	→9/21
WINTER	A	9/24→	-	-	-	A-9/27(6)→	A	9/27	JUL(7)	9/26→	-	-	→8/10
MARSH	-	-	-	-	→9/28	-	-	9/18	-	9/24	-	-	-
KINGLET, GOLDEN-CROWNED	-	9/27→	-	-	-	9/27→	-	9/28	-	-	-	9/25	-
RUBY-CROWNED	-	9/7→	-	-	-	9/18→	-	-	9/27→	9/29	9/21	-	9/27
GNATCATCHER, BLUE-GRAY	A	→9/7	-	-	→8/19	→9/13	-	→9/13	P	→9/12	-	P	-
VEEY	A	→9/14	-	-	-	→9/1	-	→9/13	→9/21	→9/15(3)	-	P	→7/16
THRUSH, GRAY-CHEEKED	-	-	-	-	-	9/17-19	→9/7	9/20	9/21	-	-	-	-
SWAINSONS	-	9/14-25	-	-	-	9/17-28(7)→	-	9/20	9/21-27(3)	→9/18	-	-	9/27

SEASONAL OCCURRENCE TABLES - JULY THROUGH SEPTEMBER 1997

	ADAMS	ALLEGHENY	ARMSTRONG	BEAVER	BEDFORD	BERKS	BRADFORD	BUCKS	BUTLER	CAMBRIA	CARBON	CHESTER	CLARION
HERMIT	-	-	-	-	-	A	-7/22	-	-	-	-	-	-
WOOD	A	-9/22	-9/26	-	-	A	P	A	P	A	-	-9/22	A
ROBIN, AMERICAN	R	A-9/25(500)	R	-	R	R	A	R	A=SEP(400)	R	R	R	-7/27
CATBIRD, GRAY	A	A	A	-	-9/27	A	-	A	A	A	R	-9/20	A
THRASHER, BROWN	A	6-9/22	-	-	-	-JUL	-	-9/20	-9/19	6-9/24	-	-	6-9/7
VIREO, WHITE-EYED	P	-9/21	-	-	-7/3	-8/31	-	A	-9/27	-9/12	-	P	-
BLUE-HEADED	P	9/15	-9/8	-	-	A	-	-	A	-9/29	-	-SEP	A
YELLOW-THROATED	-9/14	-	-	-	-	-9/16	-	-	P	-	-	P	-7/16
WARBLING	-	-9/11	-	-	-	-9/14	-	A	-9/22	-	-	P	-
PHILADELPHIA	8/17(2)	9/14-25	-	-	-	8/30-9/16(8H)-22	-	9/7	9/22	9/24	-	9/24	9/27
RED-EYED	A	-9/27(6+)	-9/26	-	-8/19	A	-8/15	-	A	-9/26	-	-9/14	A-7/20(35)
WARBLER, BLUE-WINGED	A	-9/24	-	-	-	-9/20	-	-9/20	P	-	-	P	-9/21
GOLDEN-WINGED	-	9/18	-	-	-8/10	9/13-16	-	8/25	7/5	-	-	-	-
TENNESSEE	8/31(5)	9/3-24	-	-	-	8/25-9/15(8)-28	-	-	-	9/15	-	P	-
NASHVILLE	8/17-27(3)	9/13	-	-	8/3	8/17-9/13(8)-27	-	9/6	9/22	9/15-24	-	-	9/27
PARULA, NORTHERN	8/17	-8/17	-	-	-	-9/23	-	A	P	-	-	P	-8/10
WARBLER, YELLOW	-	-9/17	-	-	-9/4	-8/3	-	A	P	-9/3	-	P	-7/28
CHESTNUT-SIDED	-9/17(7)	9/13	-	-	-8/12	-9/25	-	A	-9/22	-9/12(7)	-	-9/29	-9/11
MAGNOLIA	9/14-23(4)	9/3-13(4)	-	9/13	-	8/31-9/16(21)-27	-	8/21-9/7	9/14-27	9/12(5)-29	-	9/29	-9/24
CAPE MAY	-	9/18-23	9/26	-	-	9/2-16(9)-20	-	9/19	9/22(8)-27	9/26	-	-	9/1
BLACK-THROATED BLUE	8/21-9/22(3)	9/13	-	-	9/9	8/30-9/13(17)-27	-	8/31	9/27	9/26	-	-	-9/27
YELLOW-RUMPED	-	9/13	9/26	9/17	-	9/14	A	9/28	9/22	9/24	-8/22	9/30	-9/11(4)
BLACK-THROATED GREEN	9/24(32)	9/6	-	-	7/3-9/12	-9/13(79)-27	-	8/20	-9/27	-9/29	-	-	-9/21
BLACKBURNIAN	9/1-16(5)-24	8/20-9/24	-	-	-	7/20E-9/16(30)	-	8/22	9/14-22	-	-	-	-7/2
YELLOW-THROATED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-8/14	-	-	-	7/24
PINE	-	-	-	-	-	-8/25	-	-	-	-	-	P	-
PRAIRIE	-9/17(4)	-8/14	-	-	-	-9/16	-	-9/6	P	7/7	-8/15	P	-
PALM	-	9/14(3)	9/26	-	-	9/14(30)-16	-	A	9/21(3)	9/26	8/15	-	9/27
BAY-BREASTED	-	9/13	-	-	-	9/5(6)-27	-	9/13	9/22	9/24	-	-	-
BLACKPOLL	-	9/14-22	-	-	-	-	-	9/15	9/22(6)-27	-	-	-	9/27
GERULEAN	-8/17	-	-	-	-	-9/1	-	-	P	-	-	-	7/4
BLACK-AND-WHITE	P	-8/25	-	-	-8/19	-9/13	-	A	-9/14	-7/7	-	-9/14	-9/21
REDSTART, AMERICAN	-8/6	A	-	-	-8/9	-9/26	-	A	-9/14	-9/21	-8/15	-SEP	-9/27
WARBLER, WORM-EATING	P	-	-	-	-8/30	-8/28	-	-9/7	P	-	-	6-JUL	-
OVENBIRD	A	-8/24	-	-	-8/7	-9/21	-	A	P	-	-8/15	P	-7/20
WATERTHRUSH, NORTHERN	-	-	-	-	7/14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LOUISIANA	-9/7	-	-	-	-	-8/9	-	-7/30	P	-8/15	-	P	-
WARBLER, KENTUCKY	-9/17	-	-	-	-8/16	-9/7	-	-	P	-	-	-JUL	-
CONNECTICUT	-	-	-	-	-	9/6-16	-	9/4	-	-	-	-	-
MOURNING	-	-	-	-	-	8/25-9/5	-	9/5	-	-	-	-	-9/27
YELLOWTHROAT, COMMON	P	A	A	-	-8/19	A	-8/27	A	A-7/20(14)	-9/29	-	P	-9/27(6)
WARBLER, HOODED	P	-9/26	9/26	-	-	-9/21	-	-8/19	-9/27	-9/21	-	-	-9/7
WILSON'S	-	9/1-24	-	-	-	8/25-9/15	-	8/29-9/5	-	9/12	-	-	8/30-9/6
CANADA	P	-	-	-	-	-9/18	-	8/16-9/5	-	9/12	-	-	-
CHAT, YELLOW-BREASTED	-8/11	-8/14	-	-	-	-7/19	-	-7/19	P	-	-	-	-
TANAGER, SCARLET	P	A	-9/19	-9/27	-7/8	A-9/13(37)	-	A	-9/22(9)-27	-9/30	-	P	-8/10
GROSBEAK, ROSE-BREASTED	P	A-9/15(4)	P	-9/13	-	A-9/15(25)	-8/23	A	-9/27	-9/29	-	-	-9/6
BLUE	-	-8/3	-	-	-	7/27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BUNTING, INDIGO	P	-9/27	-8/20	-	-9/1	-9/15	-8/15	-	-9/20	-8/21	-	P	A
TOWHEE, EASTERN	P	-9/13	R	-	-9/26	A	A	A	A	A	-9/13	A	A
CHIPPING	A	A	A-9/26(14)	-9/21	-	A	A	A	A	A	A	-SEP	A
FIELD	A	A	A	-	-8/14(5)	A	A	R	A	A	A	R	A
VESPER	P	A	-	-	-	-7/27(10)	-	-	P	-7/29(4)	-	-	P
SAVANNAH	-	-8/3	-7/23	-	-	-7/27	-8/15	9/24	P	-7/29(21)	-	9/30	A
GRASSHOPPER	P	-9/7	-7/23	-	-7/14	-7/27	-	-	P	-7/29(18)	-	P	7/18(6)
HENSLOW'S	-	-8/3	-7/23(20)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-7/29(17)	-	-	-
LINCOLN'S	-	-	-	-	-	9/21	-	9/16	-	-	-	9/30	-

SEASONAL OCCURRENCE TABLES - JULY THROUGH SEPTEMBER 1997

	ADAMS	ALLEGHENY	ARMSTRONG	BEAVER	BEDFORD	BERKS	BUTLER	CAMBRIA	CARBON	CHESTER	CLARION
SWAMP	-	-	R	-	-	A	-	R-7/31(14)	A	R	A
WHITE-THROATED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9/30→	9/27→
JUNCO, DARK-EYED	-	-	-	-	-	-	9/27→	-	-	9/30→	R
BOBOLINK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9/29→	-	P	7/8
BLACKBIRD, RED-WINGED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	A
MEADOWLARK, EASTERN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	A
BLACKBIRD, RED-WINGED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	A
MEADOWLARK, EASTERN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	A
GRACKLE, COMMON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	A-7/30(20)
COWBIRD, BROWN-HEADED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	A
ORIOLE, ORCHARD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	A
BALTIMORE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	A
FINCH, PURPLE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	A
SISKIN, PINE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	A
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LOON, COMMON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HORNED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CORMORANT, DOUBLE-CRESTED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BITTERN, LEAST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HERON, GREAT BLUE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EGRET, GREAT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SNOWY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HERON, LITTLE BLUE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HERON, GREEN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NIGHT-HERON, BLACK-CROWNED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUTE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GOOSE, SNOW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CANADA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DUCK, WOOD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TEAL, GREEN-WINGED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DUCK, AMERICAN BLACK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MALLARD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PINTAIL, NORTHERN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TEAL, BLUE-WINGED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHOVELLER, NORTHERN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GADWALL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WIGEON, AMERICAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MERGANSER, HOODED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COMMON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VULTURE, BLACK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TURKEY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSPREY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EAGLE, BALD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HARRIER, NORTHERN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HAWK, SHARP-SHINNED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COOPER'S	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GOSHAWK, NORTHERN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HAWK, RED-SHOULDERED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BROAD-WINGED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RED-TAILED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KESTREL, AMERICAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MERLIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FALCON, PEREGRINE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BOBWHITE, NORTHERN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RAIL, VIRGINIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SORA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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CLEARFIELD	CLINTON	COLUMBIA	CRAWFORD	CUMBERLAND	DAUPHIN	DELAWARE	ERIE	FRANKLIN	FULTON	GREENE	HUNTINGDON
-	-	-	-	-	9/21	-	9/20→	-	-	-	9/24(4)→
-	-	-	-	9/16(3)→	-	8/23-9/12(7)→	A	9/11→	9/11→	-	9/28→
-	-	-	-	9/30(7)	-	-	9/27→	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	A-9/21(24)	-	A-9/15(40)	A	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	9/7	-	7/5	→9/5	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	A	R	R	R	A	A	A	A
-	-	-	-	A	A	A-7/27(27)	8/18	→9/7	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	8/22-24	8/3,9/11	7/30-8/26(4)-9/13	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	8/16-18	8/14-18	7/27-8/3(5)-9/13	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	A	→9/13	A	A	→9/14	→9/11	-	A
-	-	-	-	→8/30	→9/13	A	7/31-9/10	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	7/4-9/25(50)	9/5	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	R	R	R	R	R	R	R-7/31(35+)	R
-	-	-	-	A-8/10(35)	A	A-9/20(225)	A	A	A	A	A
-	-	-	-	A	9/5→	7/5-9/6(65)→	P	9/11→	-	-	9/12
-	-	-	-	R-7/27(50)	R	R	8/28→	R	-	-	R
-	-	-	-	R-8/31(600)	R	R	R	R	-	-	R
-	-	-	-	9/14→	8/17-9/5	-	-	9/12→	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	A	8/14(3)→	8/23→	8/28(6)→	9/12→	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	8/31-9/26(7)	9/26→	-	-	9/8(3)-27	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	7/6-8/1	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	→8/23	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	A	A	R-9/26(9)	-	-	A-9/26(5)	-	A
-	-	-	-	A	A	R	-	-	A	A	A
-	-	-	-	P	8/17-9/17(15)→	A-9/13(17)	8/26-SEP	9/1→	8/28-9/13(11)→	A	8/29-9/21(15)→
-	-	-	-	9/21	R-8/16(6)	8/26-9/25	A	9/1-14	7/15-9/13(3)→	-	9/2-21(6)→
-	-	-	-	P	R-9/26(3)	9/6→	7/30→	-	9/6→	-	9/12-15(6)→
-	-	-	-	R	R	9/4-13(30)→	R	A	R-9/19(32)	R	R-9/21(37)
-	-	-	-	R	R-9/28(7)	R-9/26(6)	-	-	-	-	R-9/21(10)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R
-	-	-	-	R	9/13-27(3)→	9/13-27(3)→	-	-	-	-	R
-	-	-	-	P	A-9/15(145)	A-9/15(524)	P	-	A-9/19(1468H)	-	→9/14(231)
-	-	-	-	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
-	-	-	-	R	R-9/17(14)	R	R	R	R	R	R-9/21(13)
-	-	-	-	P	9/17	8/3E-9/26	9/21	-	9/24	-	9/12-26(3)→
-	-	-	-	R	R	R	9/14	-	9/27→	-	9/20-21(4)→
-	-	-	-	-	P	A	-	-	8/6	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	8/23-26	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	9/26	-	-	-	-	-	-
7/9	P	-	-	-	→9/7	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	→9/7	-	-	-	-	-	-

SEASONAL OCCURRENCE TABLES - JULY THROUGH SEPTEMBER 1997

	CLEARFIELD	CLINTON	COLUMBIA	CRAWFORD	CUMBERLAND	DAUPHIN	DELAWARE	ERIE	FRANKLIN	FULTON	GREENE	HUNTINGDON
MOORHEN, COMMON	-	-	-	-9/12(8)	-	-	A	P	-	-	-	-
COOT, AMERICAN	-	-	-	7/27→	-	-	-	7/17	-	-	-	-
POLOV, BLACK-BELLIED	-	-	-	-	-	8/21-29	8/1-9/13	8/11-9/20	-	-	-	-
AMERICAN GOLDEN	-	-	-	-	9/22(22)→	-	8/24(7)-9/21	8/9-9/21	-	-	-	-
SEMPALMATED	-	-	-	8/10-9/14(3)	8/16-9/6	8/8-9/13	7/5-9/7(23)-28	7/21→	9/1-11	-	-	-
KILLDEER	-	A	A	A	A	A	R	A	A	A	A	A
YELLOWLEGS, GREATER	-	-	-	7/7→	8/25-30	7/24-9/13	7/16-9/13(17)→	7/31→	8/22-9/1	-	-	-
LESSER	-	-	-	7/7→	7/14(3)→	7/20-9/6(29)-26	7/6-9/13(39)→	8/9-9/20	8/23-9/18	-	-	-
SANDPIPER, SOLITARY	-	-	-	7/20-8/10	7/14-8/30	7/19-9/13	7/18-8/7(6)-9/21	7/31	8/6-9/19	-	-	7/31-9/8
SPOTTED	-9/16	P	A	-7/20	7/17-30(10)-8/22	-SEP	A	-9/20	8/23(3)-9/19	A	-	-
UPLAND	-	-	-	-	-7/3(8)-21	-	8/10(3)	7/31	-	-	-	-
SANDLERLING	-	-	-	9/14	-	-	-	8/2(4)→	-	-	-	-
SANDPIPER, SEMIPALMATED	-	-	-	7/6-8/3(3)→	7/17-9/6	7/26-9/26	7/6-26(1490)-9/27	8/10-9/20(10)	-	-	-	-
WESTERN	-	-	-	-	-	8/10	7/19-8/30(5)-9/28	7/31-9/20	-	-	-	-
LEAST	-	-	-	7/6(12)→	7/14-9/3	7/14-8/8(10)-9/26	7/4-27(350)-9/28	7/4-9/20	8/6-9(4)-9/11	-	-	9/23
WHITE-RUMPED	-	-	-	8/16	-	-	7/19-8/30(13)-9/13	-	-	-	-	-
BAIRDS	-	-	-	8/31	-	8/14	8/16-27	7/31-9/7	-	-	-	-
PECTORAL	-	-	-	7/6→	8/16-9/16	8/1-9/6(14)-26	7/6-9/13(33)→	7/31-9/21	8/9	-	-	-
SANDPIPER, STILT	-	-	-	7/20(3)-9/7	-	-	8/26-9/13(18)-28	7/31-8/22	-	-	-	-
DOWITCHER, SHORT-BILLED	-	-	-	7/8-8/19(5)→	-	8/15-9/26	7/19-8/23(15)-9/21	7/31-8/18	8/24-26	-	-	-
SNIPE, COMMON	-	-	-	7/20→	-	-	8/23	8/30	9/1→	-	-	-
WOODCOCK, AMERICAN	-	P	-	-	A	-	-	P	-	-	-	-
GULL, LAUGHING	-	-	-	-	-	-	A-8/5(30)	9/17	-	-	-	-
BONAPARTE'S	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	-	-	-	-
RING-BILLED	-	A	A	7/12-9/7(1823)	A	A	A	A	-	7/15	-	-
HERRING	-	-	-	7/27(60)→	A	A	A	A	-	-	-	-
GREAT BLACK-BACKED	-	-	-	-	A	A	A	A	-	-	-	-
TERN, CASPIAN	-	-	-	7/20-8/3	9/3	8/4-9/1	7/4-8/30(6)→	7/4-8/31	-	-	-	-
FORSTER'S	-	-	-	8/3	-	8/21-23(6)-30	7/24-9/28(180)→	7/4-9/21(13)→	-	-	-	-
BLACK	-	-	-	7/2(5)-8/16	9/15	9/13	-	7/31-8/30	-	-	-	-
CUCKOO, BLACK-BILLED	-	P	-8/29	-	-	-	-7/26	-	-	-8/26	-	-8/11
YELLOW-BILLED	-	P	-8/14	-	-9/1	-	-8/31	-	-	-8/26	-	-8/28
OWL, BARN	-	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
NIGHTHAWK, COMMON	-	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
WHIP-POOR-WILL	-	P	-8/8	-	-	-	-	-7/9	-	-9/7	-	-
SWIFT, CHIMNEY	-	P	-	-8/24(35)-29	A	A-9/21(133)	A	-9/21	A	-9/28	A	A
HUMMINGBIRD, RUBY-THROATED	-	P	-9/9	-	-9/21	-	A	-9/30	-	-9/28	-	A
WOODPECKER, RED-HEADED	-	-	-	R	R	A	-	R	R	9/6-27	-	A
SAPSUCKER, YELLOW-BELLIED	-	R	-	R	R	-	-	9/27(4)→	-	-	9/28E	9/24→
FLICKER, NORTHERN	P	R	R	-	9/27→	R	R	R	R	A	R	R
FLYCATCHER, OLIVE-SIDED	-	-	-	-	9/1	-	8/21	-	-	8/26	-	9/2
WOOD-PEWEE, EASTERN	7/18	P	-8/8	-8/10	-9/27	-SEP	-7/26(10)-9/21	P	-	-9/19	-	-9/7
FLYCATCHER, YELLOW-BELLIED	-	-	-	-	9/14	-	-	P	-	-	-	-
ACADIAN	-	P	-	-7/4	-	-	-9/27	P	-	-7/30	-	-
ALDER	-	P	-	-7/20(3)	7/31	-	-	P	-	-	-	-
WILLOW	-	P	-	-	-8/15	-	-7/27(6)-30	P	-	P	-	-
LEAST	7/9	P	-	-	P	P	9/6	-	-	-	-	-
PHOEBE, EASTERN	A	A	A	A	A	A	A-9/27(5)	P	-	A	A	A
FLYCATCHER, GREAT CRESTED	7/9	P	-9/12	-8/10	-9/1	-SEP	-8/25	P	-	-8/4	-	-9/12
KINGBIRD, EASTERN	-8/28	P	-	-8/16	-9/4	-SEP	-9/12	P	-	-8/6	-	-8/16
LARK, HORNED	-	P	R	A	A	P	-	P	-	R	-	-
MARTIN, PURPLE	-	P	P	-	-8/14	P	-	P	-	-8/13	-	-8/16(3) 9/7-9
SWALLOW, TREE	-	-	-	-	-8/3(600)	A	A-7/30(200)	P	-	-7/10(11)-9/28	-	-9/14
NORTHERN ROUGH-WINGED	7/9	P	-8/14	-7/20(6)	-7/24	-SEP	-7/16(25)-9/21	P	-	-8/24(251)	-	-
BANK	-	P	-7/20(12)-8/5	-9/21	7/21-24	-	7/4-30(25)-8/31	P	-	-8/4	-	-9/3
CLIFF	7/9(30+)	-	P	8/16(5)	8/30-9/5	-	-7/27	P	-	9/1(37)-16	-	-8/22

SEASONAL OCCURRENCE TABLES - JULY THROUGH SEPTEMBER 1997

	CLEARFIELD	CLINTON	COLUMBIA	CRAWFORD	CUMBERLAND	DAUPHIN	DELAWARE	ERIE	FRANKLIN	FULTON	GREENE	HUNTINGDON
BARN	-	P	P	-9/21(5)	-9/6	-SEP	-8/27(50)-9/13	P	-9/12(11)	-9/11	-8/14(60+)-9/6	-9/22
CROW, FISH	-	A	R	-	A	R	R	-	A	7/14	-	-
RAVEN, COMMON	R	R	R	R	R	R	-	R	R	R	P	R
CHICKADEE, BLACK-CAPPED	R	R	R	R	R	R	-	R	R	R	R	R
CAROLINA	-	-	-	-	R	R	R	-	R	-	R	-
NUTHATCH, RED-BREASTED	9/16	P	9/12→	-	R	9/28→	8/30-9/27(15)→	SEP→	A	9/7→	9/18	R
CREEPER, BROWN	A	P	R	-8/3	R	-9/17	-9/25	P	A	-7/6	-	R
WREN, HOUSE	A	P	A	-7/20(3)	A	7/11	-	P	-	-9/11	-	-9/17
WINTER	7/21	P	-	-7/12(16)	-	9/12→	-7/27(10)-9/6	P	-	-	-	R
MARSH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KINGLET, GOLDEN-CROWNED	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	9/21→	-	-	-	-
RUBY-CROWNED	-	-	-	-	9/27→	9/28→	9/24(6)→	P	-	9/28→	-	9/27→
GNATCATCHER, BLUE-GRAY	-8/28	P	P	-7/20	-9/6	-SEP	-8/10(15)-9/6	-8/30	-	-9/7	-	-9/1
VEERY	A	P	P	-7/20(3)	-7/19	-SEP	-9/13	P	-	7/6	-	A
THRUSH, GRAY-CHEEKED	-	-	-	-	-	9/27	-	P	-	-	-	-
SWAINSONS	-	-	-	-	9/27	-	9/24	P	-	9/27	-	-
HERMIT	A	A	-7/10	-7/6	A	A	-	SEP→	-	-	-	R
WOOD	7/9	P	P	-9/20	-9/20	-SEP	-9/28	P	-	-9/27	-9/25	-9/12
ROBIN, AMERICAN	-	A	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
CATBIRD, GRAY	-9/16(4)	P	A	-	A	A	A	A	-	-9/26	-	A
THRASHER, BROWN	-	P	-	-7/23	-8/15(3)	-9/13	-9/24	A	-	-7/28	-	-9/12
PIBIT, AMERICAN	-	-	-	9/27(12)→	9/30(20)	9/6	-	SEP→	9/26(5)	-	-	-
VIREO, WHITE-EYED	-	P	-	-	A	-SEP	-9/16	-	-	-	-	-
BLUE-HEADED	A	P	A	-7/6	A	P	-	P	-	7/16-9/28→	-	A
YELLOW-THROATED	-	P	-	-7/27	P	8/31	-9/6	-	-	-9/26	-	P
WARBLING	-	P	-	-7/27	-7/13	6→9/16	-9/14	P	-	-	-	P
PHILADELPHIA	-	-	-	-	-	9/21	9/21	-	-	9/11	-	-
RED-EYED	A	P	P	-7/6	A	A	-9/24(8)-28	P	-	-9/28	-	A
WARBLER, BLUE-WINGED	7/9	-	-8/31	-7/13	P	-9/1	-8/7(4)-9/24	P	-	-	-	P
GOLDEN-WINGED	-	P	-	-	P	-8/15	8/27-30	-	-	-	-	P
TENNESSEE	9/16	-	-	9/27(3)	9/27(3)	-	9/6-27	P	-	9/28	-	-
ORANGE-CROWNED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9/21	-	-	-	9/23
NASHVILLE	9/16	P	-	-	P	9/27→	9/13-27	P	-	9/16-28	-	-
PARULA, NORTHERN	-	P	-	-	-	-SEP	-9/24(5)-27	P	-	-	-	P
WARBLER, YELLOW	A	P	P	-7/27	-8/6	-SEP	-7/27(25)-8/26	P	-	-9/11	-	6→9/7
CHESTNUT-SIDED	A	P	A	-7/6	9/1	-9/23	-9/27(5)	P	-	9/11	-	P
MAGNOLIA	A	P	A	9/20-27(8)	P	8/31→	8/31-9/24(8)-28	8/30→	-	9/16	-	-
CAPE MAY	9/16	-	-	-	-	-	9/22	P	-	9/28→	-	-
BLACK-THROATED BLUE	7/9	P	P	7/3→	-9/6	AUG-9/17	8/14-9/24(6)-27	SEP→	-	9/7→	-	A
YELLOW-RUMPED	A	A	A	7/6-13	A	A	9/4-27(8)→	P	-	-7/6,9/7→	-	A
BLACK-THROATED GREEN	A	P	A	-	-9/27(4)	-	8/26-9/27	P	-	9/6-28	-	P
BLACKBURNIAN	A	P	-	-	9/1-27(6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YELLOW-THROATED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-9/20	-	-	-	-	-
PINE	-	P	-	9/14	-9/27	P	-	8/30	-	9/27→	-	P
PRAIRIE	7/9	P	P	-	-9/1	-SEP	-9/27(3)	-	-	-7/30	-	P
PALM	-	-	-	-	9/14	7/6	9/27→	9/6→	-	-	-	9/24(8)
BAY-BREASTED	9/16	-	-	-	9/27(10)	-	9/6-27	P	-	9/7-28	-	-
BLACKPOLL	-	-	-	-	9/16(3)	9/13	9/13-27	P	-	-	-	-
CERULEAN	-	P	P	-	P	-8/15	-AUG	-8/18	-	-	-	P
BLACK-AND-WHITE	A	P	P	-	-9/27	-9/17	-9/27	8/30→	-	-9/7	-	P
REDSTART, AMERICAN	A	P	A-8/12(9)	-7/20	-9/13	A	-8/15(6)-9/28	A	-	-9/7	-	-9/4
WARBLER, WORM-EATING	-	P	P	-	-7/19	-AUG	-8/15	-	-	P	-	P
OVENBIRD	7/9	P	-8/9	-	-9/6	A	-9/22	P	-	-9/28	-	A
WATER THRUSH, NORTHERN	-	P	-	-	-	-AUG	8/17-9/5	P	-	-	-	-
LOUISIANA	7/18	P	-	-	-7/6	-9/5	-8/16	P	-	-7/6	-8/25	P
WARBLER, KENTUCKY	-	P	-	-	P	-SEP	-8/14	-	-	-	-	P
CONNECTICUT	-	-	-	-	-	9/12-17	-	9/27	-	-	-	9/23

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	CLEARFIELD	CLINTON	COLUMBIA	CRAWFORD	CUMBERLAND	DAUPHIN	DELAWARE	ERIE	FRANKLIN	FULTON	GREENE	HUNTINGDON
MOURNING	-	P	-	-	-	-	9/27	P	-	-	-	9/23
YELLOWTHROAT, COMMON	A	P	P	-	A	A	A-9/4(14)	A	-	A	-	-9/23
WARBLER, HOODED	-	P	-8/31	-7/20	-8/9	-9/7	6-9/6	P	-	-7/9	-	P
WILSON'S	-	-	-	-	P	9/5	8/23-9/12	8/18-SEP	-	-	-	-
CANADA	A	P	P	-	P	8/31	8/21-9/27(5)	P	7/5-7	9/7	-	P
CHAT, YELLOW-BREASTED	-	P	-	-7/26	P	-SEP	-9/7	-	-	P	-	P
TANAGER, SCARLET	A	P	P	-9/27(3)	-	6-9/13	-9/27	P	-	-9/7	-	A
GROSBREAK, ROSE-BREASTED	A	P	A	-9/1	-	-SEP	A-9/24(4)	P	-	-9/19	A	P
BLUE	-	-	-	-	-	7/26	7/7	-	-	-	-	-8/24
BUNTING, INDIGO	7/21	P	A	-	A	-9/19	-7/26(8)-9/28	P	-	-9/26	-	A
TOWHEE, EASTERN	A	A	R	-	A	A	R	R	-	A-9/28(22)	A	A
CHIPPING	A	A-9/11(40+)	A	-	A	A	A	A	-	A	P	A
FIELD	7/18	A	A	R	A	A	R	A	A	R	P	A
VESPER	7/9	P	-	R	-7/30	-SEP	-	A	-	7/9	-	P
SAVANNAH	7/9	P	-8/14	R	A	A	7/26-9/20	A	-	-	P	P
GRASSHOPPER	7/9	P	-	-	-8/10	-SEP	-	-	-	-8/4(10)	-9/26	P
HENSLOW'S	7/9	-	-7/6	-7/12	-	-	-	P	-	8/8(10)-11	-	-
LINCOLN'S	-	-	-	-	9/15	-	9/28-29	P	-	-	-	-
SWAMP	A	R	A	-	-	A	R	SEP	-	-	-	-
WHITE-THROATED	-	-	-	R	9/27	9/28	9/24	-	-	-	9/25E	9/21
JUNCO, DARK-EYED	A	R	R	7/7	9/27	9/18	9/27	R	-	9/28	-	R
BOBOLINK	7/9	P	P	-8/10(50)-9/14	P	-SEP	7/27-9/6(106)	P	-	-	-	-
BLACKBIRD, RED-WINGED	-	A	A	R	A	A	R	A	A	A	A	A
MEADOWLARK, EASTERN	7/9	P	A	R	A	A	A	P	A	R	A	A
GRACKLE, COMMON	7/21	A	-9/14	R	A	A	R	A	A	A-9/27(200)	A	A
COMBIRD, BROWN-HEADED	-	A	R	R	A	R	R	A	A	A	A	A
ORIOLE, ORCHARD	-	P	-	-	-9/1(3)	P	-7/13	-	-	-7/8	-	-8/20
BALTIMORE	-	R	-8/31	-	9/27(8)	-SEP	-8/25	P	-	9/28	-	-9/3
FINCH, PURPLE	-	R	R	-	-	-	9/8	P	-	-	-	-
SISKIN, PINE	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SEP

	INDIANA	JEFFERSON	LACKAWANNA	LANCASTER	LAWRENCE	LEBANON	LUZERNE	LYCOMING	MERCER	MIFFLIN	MONTGOMERY	MONTOUR
LOON, COMMON	-	-	-	9/28	-	-	9/7	-	-	-	-	-
GREBE, PIED-BILLED	8/24-9/30(38)	-	-	9/14(3)	A-7/26(4)	-	P	-	9/30(8)	-	9/29-30(14)	9/19(3)
CORMORANT, DOUBLE-CRESTED	8/11	-	-	P	8/24	-	7/20	-	9/7(4)	9/14(3)	A-8/20(25)	A
BITTERN, AMERICAN	-	-	-9/20	-	-	-	-7/16	-	7/17	-	-	8/21
HERON, GREAT BLUE	A	A	A	A	R	R	R	A	R-9/13(27)	A-7/12(5)	A	A
EGRET, GREAT	9/9	-	8/17	8/10(50)	-	-	7/30(4)	-	9/7-13(8)	-	A	7/26-9/26
SNOWY	-	-	-	7/12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HERON, LITTLE BLUE	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/30	-	-	-	9/6	-
HERON, GREEN	-9/2(3)-27	A	-8/20	A	-7/19(6)-9/2	A	-9/15	P	-7/13(3)-25	-8/10	A-9/9(5)	A
NIGHT-HERON, BLACK-CROWNED	-	-	-	A	-	-	-9/29	-	-	-	8/12-9/24(3)	-8/16
MUTE	9/13	-	A	-	-9/13	-	R	-	-	9/14	-	-7/7
GOOSE, SNOW	-	-	-	A(12)	-	-	-	-	-	-	9/24	-
CANADA	R-9/1(218)	A-9/16(39)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R-7/8(124)	R	R-9/30(150)
DUCK, WOOD	A-9/23(52)	A	-8/15	A	R-9/20(102H)	A	R	A	A	R-7/7(20+)	A-8/31(26)	A
TEAL, GREEN-WINGED	9/2-23(6)	-	8/15	8/31(3+)	9/15(8)	-	9/5(3)	-	8/30	-	9/8(10)	-
DUCK, AMERICAN BLACK	-	-	-	-	7/26	R	8/17	-	9/27(4)	-	-	A
MALLARD	A-9/27(14)	A	R	R	R	-	R	R	R	R-7/7(30)	R	-
PINTAIL, NORTHERN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9/13	-	-	-
TEAL, BLUE-WINGED	9/13(14)	-	-9/20	8/31	A-9/15(13)	-	8/17-9/13(18)	-	-	-	9/8	-
SHOVELER, NORTHERN	-	-	-	-	9/18-26	-	-	-	-	-	9/8-28(10)	-
GADWALL	-	-	-9/20	-	9/20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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	INDIANA	JEFFERSON	LACKAWANNA	LANCASTER	LAWRENCE	LEBANON	LUZERNE	LYCOMING	MERCER	MIFFLIN	MONTGOMERY	MONTOUR
WIGEON, AMERICAN	9/23(4)→	-	-	9/14(20)→	9/20(13)	-	-	-	-	-	9/8(4)	-
MERGANSER, HOODED	-	-	-	-	9/20(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COMMON	-	A	-	-	-	-	R	→9/24(8)	-	-	9/28E	R
VULTURE, BLACK	-	9/13N-16(3)	-	-	-	R	8/29	-	-	A-8/14(7)	R	-
TURKEY	A-9/30(12)	A-9/16(7)	A	R	A-8/24(21H)	R	A	A	A-9/27(13)	R-8/14(21)	R	A
OSPREY	A	-	-	A	9/20	P	A	-	9/7-28	8/1-9/17(15)	7/25	-
EAGLE, BALD	-	9/16	-	R	9/20	A	A	-	8/22-9/27	8/1-9/12(6)	8/11-9/25(3)	-
HARRIER, NORTHERN	8/29→	A	-	-	R	P	JUL→	-	7/26	8/1-23(7)	8/13	-
HAWK, SHARP-SHINNED	R	A	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R-9/17(20)	A	-
COOPER'S	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R-9/14(3)	R	A
GOSHAWK, NORTHERN	-	A	-	-	-	R	R	-	-	9/14	-	-
HAWK, RED-SHOULDERED	R	A	A	-	7/5	R	R	-	R	9/14-15(4)	R	9/13
BROAD-WINGED	→9/21	→7/5	P	→9/14(532)	P	A-9/14(532)	→9/14(596)	P	→8/25	→9/19(422)	-	P
RED-TAILED	R-9/21(10)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
KESTREL, AMERICAN	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R-9/15(7)	R	R
MERLIN	-	-	-	8/20→	-	P	9/13-21(6)	-	9/28	9/18	9/4	-
FALCON, PEREGRINE	-	-	-	-	-	P	9/23	-	-	-	9/27	-
BOBWHITE, NORTHERN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	-
RAIL, VIRGINIA	-	-	P	9/14-28	→JUL	9/14	→9/5	-	-	-	-	-
SORA	-	-	P	9/7-28	→7/20	-	→9/13	-	-	-	-	-
MOORHEN, COMMON	-	-	P	-	→7/20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COOT, AMERICAN	9/23-30(91)→	-	-	-	→7/20	-	9/1→	-	9/28	-	9/30	-
POLOER, BLACK-BELLIED	-	-	-	9/20→	9/20	-	-	-	-	-	8/11(8)	-
AMERICAN GOLDEN	-	-	-	8/31-9/21(20)→	9/4-20(3)	-	-	-	-	-	8/18-9/12	-
SEMPALMATED	7/30-8/11(3)	-	-	8/3(6)	9/25(6)	-	-	-	9/7-13	-	8/11-18(6)	8/14
KILLDEER	A-9/18(79)	A	A	R	A	R	A	A	A-9/30(30)	R-9/24(11)	A-8/11(106)	A
YELLOWLEGS, GREATER	-	-	-	P	7/19-26(6)→	-	8/24-9/13	-	9/7-28	-	8/11(15)	8/28
LESSER	7/20-9/8	-	-	7/12	7/25-8/8(4)-9/18	-	8/3→	-	9/7(11)	-	7/24-8/19(50)-9/10	-
SANDPIPER, SOLITARY	7/20-9/25(3)→	-	8/10-16	-	8/16→	8/13	7/27-8/23	7/19	7/25-9/7	-	8/11(8)	7/20
SPOTTED	→8/14	-	→9/20	→9/28	→8/19	-	A	7/19	→8/22(6)-29	→7/10	→7/22(8)	→8/20
UPLAND	-	-	-	-	→8/16(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SANDERLING	9/13-18	-	-	9/7-20	-	-	-	-	-	-	8/12(4)-18	-
SANDPIPER, SEMIPALMATED	7/13	-	-	-	7/20-8/8(27H)	-	-	-	9/7(3)	-	7/8(7)	-
WESTERN	-	-	-	9/20	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/24	-
LEAST	7/8-13(18)-8/11	-	8/10-15	-	7/17-8/8(22H)-9/20	8/13	7/12(12)-9/5	7/19	9/7(5)	-	8/17(175)	-
WHITE-RUMPED	-	-	-	9/20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BAIRD'S	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/19-20	-
PECTORAL	7/13-8/15	-	-	7/12	8/16(8)-9/20	-	-	-	9/7(4)	-	8/11-9/28(12)	8/15
SANDPIPER, STILT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9/7	-	8/18-9/27	-
DOWITCHER, SHORT-BILLED	9/9-16(3)-19	-	-	-	7/25-8/24	-	-	-	9/7	-	7/22-25	-
SNIPE, COMMON	9/9-27(5)→	-	-	-	→9/20	-	-	-	9/7	-	9/9	-
WOODCOCK, AMERICAN	A	A	P	A	-	A	7/25→	→8/6	A	7/6	-	→8/10
GULL, LAUGHING	9/30	-	-	9/20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BONAPARTE'S	9/30→	-	-	9/7(6)→	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RING-BILLED	7/8-22(12)→	-	-	P	A	P	A	-	A	-	8/11	A
HERRING	-	-	-	P	9/20	-	9/5→	-	-	9/15(3)	-	8/1(10)
GREAT BLACK-BACKED	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TERN, CASPIAN	7/15	-	-	7/12(4)	8/6(5)-9/13	-	-	-	9/13	-	8/11-9/9(17)	8/18(7)
FORSTER'S	-	-	-	8/10(100)	-	-	-	-	-	-	8/9(3)-21	-
BLACK	-	8/26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8/21	-
CUCKOO, BLACK-BILLED	→7/22	A	→9/20	-	→9/18	-	→8/17	-	→8/9	→8/6	-	-
YELLOW-BILLED	→9/15	-	-	→8/30	→8/9	→9/28(3)	-	-	→7/16	→8/14	→8/7	-
OWL, BARN	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	R	8/6	-	-	-
BARRED	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	-
SHORT-EARED	-	A(4)	-	-	→8/8(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORTHERN SAW-WHET	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	-
NIGHTHAWK, COMMON	→8/26(35)-9/2	→7/9(5)	→8/31	P	→9/13(21)	-	→8/26(55)-9/13	→8/26(5+)	→8/27(4)	→8/4(3)	→8/21(14)-9/6	→8/21

SEASONAL OCCURRENCE TABLES - JULY THROUGH SEPTEMBER 1997

	INDIANA	JEFFERSON	LACKAWANNA	LANCASTER	LAWRENCE	LEBANON	LUZERNE	LYCOMING	MERCER	MIFFLIN	MONTGOMERY	MONTOUR
WHIP-POOR-WILL	-9/6	-	P	-	-	-	-7/26	-	-	-7/8(3)	-	-
SWIFT, CHIMNEY	A-9/15(100+)	A	-9/4	A	A-9/13(250+)	A	A-8/23(1000+)	P	-9/24	A-9/30(11)	A	A
HUMMINGBIRD, RUBY-THROATED	-9/22	-8/16	-9/1	A	-9/24	-9/6	-9/14	-	-9/22	A-8/6(22)	-9/13	P
WOODPECKER, RED-HEADED	-8/31	-	-	R	-8/1	9/6	-	-	-9/9	A	-	A
SAPSUCKER, YELLOW-BELLIED	-	A-7/18(5)	-	-	-	9/27	9/21	-	9/26-28	R	-	R
FLICKER, NORTHERN	R	A	-9/27	R	A	R	R	A	R	R	R	R
FLYCATCHER, OLIVE-SIDED	-	-	-	9/1	-	8/16E	-	-	8/18	-	8/4	-
WOOD-PEWEE, EASTERN	A-9/12(9)	-9/16	-8/27	P	-9/13	-9/14(4)	A	P	-9/16	A-7/18(8)	A	P
FLYCATCHER, YELLOW-BELLIED	-	-	-	8/30	-	8/23E-9/14	9/7	-	9/12	9/5	-	-
ACADIAN	-9/15	7/10-8/5	P	P	-AUG	-7/19	-9/5	P	-8/31	-	-8/17	-
ALDER	-7/22	P	P	-	-8/1	-	-8/16	-	-7/31	-	-	-
WILLOW	-7/22	P	P	P	-SEP	-7/13(6)-19	-7/26	-	-7/23(5)-25	-	-	-
LEAST	-	-7/28	P	-	-AUG	-	-8/31	-	P	9/14	9/5	9/19
PHOEBE, EASTERN	A-9/27(5)	A	-9/27	A	A	A	A	A	A	A-9/14(5)	A	A
FLYCATCHER, GREAT CRESTED	-9/12	A	P	P	-9/5	-9/14	A	-	-9/14	A-9/2(6)	-9/2	-9/1
KINGBIRD, EASTERN	-9/2(9)-19	A	-8/27	P	P	-8/24	-9/1	P	-8/29	-8/20	-8/29	-9/24
LARK, HORNED	-	A	-	P	R-8/30(12+)	R	-	-	7/20(20)	R-8/16(8)	-	A
MARTIN, PURPLE	-	-	-	P	-8/6(50+)	-8/9	-7/19	-	-8/8(250+)-9/7	-7/22(50+)	-7/25	P
SWALLOW, TREE	-9/22	A	-8/27	A	-SEP	A	A	A	-7/25(600+)-9/7	A-8/14(180+)	A	-9/28
NORTHERN ROUGH-WINGED	-7/22	A	P	P	-AUG	-8/16	-9/13	-	-9/7(3)	-	-7/25	P
BANK	-	A	P	P	-8/13(4)	-8/10	-8/10	-	8/11-9/7(45+)	-7/19(30)-8/24	-	P
CLIFF	-	A	P	P	8/9(3)	-8/16	-8/2	P	8/11-9/7(45+)	-7/25	-	P
BARN	-8/9(34)-9/19	A	-8/19	P	A-8/15(125+)	-9/14L	-9/139(14)	A	-7/25(250+)-9/7	-8/12(150)	-7/25	P
CROW, FISH	-	-	8/15	R	-	R	R	-	-	-	A	R
RAVEN, COMMON	R	R	R	R	-	R	R	R	-	R-8/6(8)	-	R
CHICKADEE, BLACK-CAPPED	R-9/23(28)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R-7/5(10)	-	R
CAROLINA	-	-	-	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NUTHATCH, RED-BREASTED	R	-	R	9/6	9/5	9/14	R	8/28	8/24-9/27(3)	-	9/5(5)	-
CREEPER, BROWN	R	A	R	R	-	R	R	P	9/21	9/29	-	-
WREN, HOUSE	-9/27	A	P	P	P	-9/6	-	A	-8/22(5)	-8/7(7)-9/18	A	-9/24
WINTER	9/25	A	-8/31	-	-	R	R	-	9/14	-	-	-
MARSH	9/28	-	-	9/7-28(5)	-	-	A	-	-7/17(5)	-	-	9/28
KINGLET, GOLDEN-CROWNED	A	9/16	R	-	-	R	R	-	9/27	-	-	-
RUBY-CROWNED	9/15	9/16	9/30	P	-	9/6E	-	-	9/27	-	-	-
GNATCATCHER, BLUE-GRAY	-9/19	A	P	P	P	-8/23(6)	A	-	9/27	-	-	-
VEERY	-	-7/14(14)-28	P	P	-7/19	A	-	P	-8/31	-8/6(7)-9/1	-9/6	P
THRUSH GRAY-CHEEKED	9/25	-	-	-	-	-	9/21	-	9/16	-	-	-
SWAINSONS	9/15-25(3)	-	-	9/27(3)	-	9/27(3)	8/24E	-	9/19-29	-	9/14-26	-
HERMIT	-	A	A	-	-	R	A	-	-	-	-	-
WOOD	-9/25	A	P	P	-9/14	A	-9/13	P	A	-7/28(6)	A	P
ROBIN, AMERICAN	R-9/2(86)	A	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
CATBIRD, GRAY	A-9/16(16)	A	-7,20	A	-9/29	A	A	P	A	A-8/9(5)	A	A
THRASHER, BROWN	-9/25	A	P	A	P	-8/23	A	-	A	A	A	P
PIPIT, AMERICAN	9/16-25	-	-	9/14	9/18(4)	-	-	-	9/23(3)	-	9/12-22(5)	-
VIREO, WHITE-EYED	-7/22	-	-	P	-SEP	-9/27L	A	P	9/19	-	-	-
BLUE-HEADED	A-9/8(4)	-8/16	A	P	-7/20	A	A	P	-9/12	-	-	-
YELLOW-THROATED	A	-	A	P	-7/20	-	-9/20	P	-9/12	-	-	-
WARBLING	-	-	P	P	-9/15	-7/13	-9/13	P	-9/27	-7/6	P	-
PHILADELPHIA	9/12-25	-	-	9/20	-	9/14	9/7-21	-	9/11-14(3)	-	9/13-26	-
RED-EYED	A-7/22(915)	A-8/16(12)	-9/20	A	-9/18	A	A	P	-9/16	-9/18	A	P
WARBLER, BLUE-WINGED	-9/25	P	P	P	-9/15	-8/23	-9/21L	-	-9/9(3)	-9/14	P	-
GOLDEN-WINGED	-7/22	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/8	-	-
TENNESSEE	9/12-25(4)	9/16	-	9/6	-	9/6(16)-9/14	9/13	-	9/21	9/14	-	-
ORANGE-CROWNED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NASHVILLE	9/8	8/26	P	P	9/6-18	8/16-9/14	-9/28	-	8/27-9/11	-	-	-
PARULA, NORTHERN	-9/23	P	P	-9/20	-	-9/14	-9/19	-	-	-	P	-
WARBLER, YELLOW	-7/8(7)-8/23	-	P	P	-7/19(7)	-8/24	-8/10	-8/2	-7/25	P	P	P

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	INDIANA	JEFFERSON	LACKAWANNA	LANCASTER	LAWRENCE	LEBANON	LUZERNE	LYCOMING	MERCER	MIFFLIN	MONTGOMERY	MONTOUR
CHESTNUT-SIDED	-9/23	-8/26	P	A	-9/8	-9/14	-9/19	P	-9/7	-9/14	-9/14	-
MAGNOLIA	9/14(5)→	-8/26	-9/30	8/30-9/20	9/6-20	-9/27	A	-	8/21-9/9(4)	9/14	8/30	9/25
CAPE MAY	9/6-14(12)→	9/16(3)	-	P	-	9/6	9/19→	-	9/5-22(5)	-	-	-
BLACK-THROATED BLUE	A	-8/26	-9/30	9/1-6	-	-9/14	-9/20	-9/9	9/2	SEP	9/21	-
YELLOW-RUMPED	A-9/30(43)	8/26→	A	P	9/8→	-	A	-	9/17(3)→	A-8/6(16)	-	-
BLACK-THROATED GREEN	A-9/23(6)	-9/23	-9/30	9/6-20(15)	-	-9/14(25)	A	P	9/7-15	-SEP	8/30	9/25
BLACKBURNIAN	-9/6	-9/16	P	8/30	-	9/7-14	A	P	9/12	-	-	-
YELLOW-THROATED	-	-	-	-	-7/20	-	-	7/19	-	-	-	-
PINE	-9/9(3)	8/26-9/16	-	-	-7/20	-	-9/25	-	9/9-11(10)	-SEP	-	-
PRAIRIE	-9/6(4)-21	-	P	-	-7/20	-	-9/5	-	-9/12	-	P	-
PALM	9/14→	9/28(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	9/9	9/14	-	-
BAY-BREADED	9/12-14(4)-25	-	-	P	-	9/14	9/5→	-	9/11-12	9/14	-	-
BLACKPOLL	9/9-25(4)→	9/16(3)	9/23	P	-	-	9/5→	-	9/13-14	-	-	-
CERULEAN	-	-7/16(3)	P	P	-	-	-	-8/3	-	-	-8/3	-
BLACK-AND-WHITE	-9/15	-7/22	-9/20	P	-7/19	-9/14	-9/16	-8/24	-9/14	-9/14	-9/21	-
REDSTART, AMERICAN	-9/11(6)-26	-9/16	P	P	-9/11	-9/14	A	-9/13	-7/31	-	P	-
WARBLER, WORM-EATING	-7/15(4)	-	P	P	-9/1	-9/14	-	8/3	-	-SEP	P	-
OVENBIRD	-9/11(5)-25	-8/26	-9/19	P	-7/19	-9/6(3)	-9/16	-9/15	P	-7/10	P	-
WATERTHRUSH, NORTHERN	-	P	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LOUISIANA	-	P	-8/17	P	-	-	-	-	-7/20	-	P	-
WARBLER, KENTUCKY	-7/15	P	-	P	-	-7/15(4)	-8/31	-	-8/9	-	P	-
CONNECTICUT	9/15	-	-	-	-	9/27	9/12	-	-	-	-	9/28
MOURNING	7/15-9/11	-	-	-	-	-	9/5	-	9/11	-	-	-
YELLOW-THROAT, COMMON	A-9/23(14)	-8/26	-9/20	A	-9/18	A	A	P	-9/15	A-7/18(5)	A	-9/25
WARBLER, HOODED	-9/11(5)-27	-8/19	P	-	-9/8	-7/19	-	-9/14	-7/13(3)	-	-	-
WILSON'S	9/11-23	-	P	P	-	-	8/31-9/16	-	9/12	-	-	9/24
CANADA	9/12-13	P	P	P	-	-9/6	-9/13	-	9/12	-	-	-
CHAT, YELLOW-BREADED	-	-	P	P	-8/9	-	-	-	-	-8/1	-7/25	-
TANAGER, SCARLET	-9/11(8)-30	-8/19(4)	-9/20	A	P	-9/7(4)	A	-	-8/24	-9/24(8)	A	-9/25
GROSBEAK, ROSE-BREADED	-9/12(8)-25	-7/28	-9/20	P	P	-9/14	-9/19	-8/23	-9/24	A	7/6	-
BLUE	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BUNTING, INDIGO	-9/15(5)-26	P	-9/20	P	-9/8	A	A	P	-7/13	A	P	-8/7
TOWHEE, EASTERN	A-9/23(17)	-9/16	-9/17	R	A	R	A	P	A	A	A	A
CHIPPING	A-8/23(19)	-9/16(27)	A	P	A	A	A	P	-7/13(4)	A-8/10(11)	A	A
FIELD	A-9/19(38)	A	-9/27	R	A	R	R	P	A	R	A	A
VESPER	-	A	-	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P
SAVANNAH	-9/13	A	P	R	-7/17(15)-9/18	R	A	-	-7/13	-	-	-
GRASSHOPPER	-7/22(5)	A	-	-	-8/9	-7/13	A	-	-7/26(10)	-8/10	-	P
HENSLOW'S	-7/15(6)	P	-	-	-8/9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LINCOLN'S	-	9/28(3)	-	9/27→	-	-	9/27	-	9/28	-	9/14-27	-
SWAMP	A-7/8(4)	-8/26	P	-	R	R	R	R	-9/9	-	A	-
WHITE-THROATED	9/25→	9/28→	P	9/25→	-	9/27(3)→	R	9/20→	9/20→	9/18→	-	-
JUNCO, DARK-EYED	-	R	R	-	-	R	R	R	9/26→	9/3(5)→	-	-
BOBOLINK	-	P	P	-7/12	-	-7/13	-8/9(6)	-	-8/30(50)-9/16	-8/10(4)	P	-
BLACKBIRD, RED-WINGED	A-9/9(50)	-8/26	A	R	-	R	R	-	A	-8/20	A	A
MEADOWLARK, EASTERN	A	A	P	R	A	R	A	-	A	R-8/10(8)	A	-
GRACKLE, COMMON	A-9/18(450)	A	P	R	A	R	A	P	A	A-9/30(100+)	A	A
COWBIRD, BROWN-HEADED	A	A	P	R	A-9/13(180H)	R	A	P	A	A-8/10(50+)	A	A
ORIOLE, ORCHARD	-7/23	-	-	-9/23	-7/19	-8/23	-	-	-8/9	-7/8	P	-
BALTIMORE	-9/2	P	-9/20	P	-SEP	-8/24	-9/1	-	-8/30	-9/16	P	P
FINCH, PURPLE	R	R	R	-	-	9/14→	R	R	9/15	-	-	9/26→

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	PHILADELPHIA	POTTER	SCHUYLKILL	SNYDER	SOMERSET	SULLIVAN	TIOGA	UNION	VENANGO	WESTMORELAND	WYOMING	YORK
LOON, COMMON	-	-	9/13	-	-	-	-	-	7/30	-	-	-
GREBE, PIED-BILLED	9/29(4)→	-	8/29-9/28(5)-30	-	9/28-30(40)	9/2	→7/12	-	8/8-9/21	8/19→	-	7/10→
HORNED	-	9/14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8/23
CORMORANT, DOUBLE-CRESTED	A-9/13(176)	-	8/23-9/24(200+)→30	-	8/19-8/17(3)	-	9/5-19(28)→24	-	7/11-8/18	-	-	A
BITTERN, AMERICAN	8/23	-	-	-	-	→7/12(4)-18	7/18	-	-	9/11-13	-	-
LEAST	→8/2(5)-17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HERON, GREAT BLUE	A-8/23(60)	A	A-7/27(6)	A	A	A	A	A	R	R	A-9/13(14)	R
EGRET, GREAT	A-8/25(66)	-	7/25-9/6	8/14-18(4)	9/21	-	-	-	-	9/1	8/22(5)-9/23	A
SNOWY	A-9/13(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8/19
HERON, LITTLE BLUE	7/26-8/5(2)	-	-	-	9/12-20	-	-	-	-	-	-	8/5-9/26
HERON, GREEN	A-8/23(12)	A	A-7/15(4)	8/18	A	-	→8/12(3)	→8/15	→9/22	A-7/19(4)	A-9/9(6)	A
NIGHT-HERON, BLACK-CROWNED	→7/30(16)-9/29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9/7	→8/2
MUTE	R	-	R	-	9/14	P	-	-	-	A	-	A
GOOSE, SNOW	-	-	-	-	-	-	9/7(7)	-	-	9/16	-	-
CANADA	R-9/13(774)	A	-	R	R	A	R-9/26(240+)→	R	-	R	-	-
DUCK, WOOD	A-9/28(95)	A	R-9/25(50+)→	A	A-8/10(89)	A	A-9/24(25)	A-9/22(15)	A	A	A-8/12(47)	R
TEAL, GREEN-WINGED	7/12E-9/28(323)→	-	9/25-26	-	9/2-30(45)	7/18(4)	-	7/27-8/18	-	9/29→	8/25-9/23(11)→	8/19(3)→
DUCK, AMERICAN BLACK	A-8/5(6)	A	9/30	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	-	R
MALLARD	R-9/13(354)	R	R	R	R	A	A-9/24(10)	R	R	R	R-9/15(59)	R
PINTAIL, NORTHERN	9/13-28(142)→	-	-	-	-	-	9/24(6)	-	9/14-15	-	-	-
TEAL, BLUE-WINGED	7/30-9/14(35)→	-	9/7(6)	-	8/22-9/6(3)	-	-	8/13-9/7	-	P	-	9/29
SHOVELER, NORTHERN	8/28-9/28(60)→	-	-	-	9/28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GADWALL	9/29→	-	9/13(6)-26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WIGEON, AMERICAN	9/28(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9/22	-	9/13→	9/25→
MERGANSER, HOODED	9/13E	A	-	-	-	7/8(8)	-	-	→9/1	-	-	-
COMMON	7/26E	A	-	-	-	8/13(8)	-	-	R	-	R-8/14(12)	-
VULTURE, BLACK	9/19(4)	-	9/4-19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R
TURKEY	A-8/23(13)	A	A-8/23(13)	A	A	A	A-9/6(20+)→	A	A	A	A-8/21(7)	R
OSPREY	→9/13(3)	P	→9/25	A	A	9/2	A	8/3-9/25	-	→9/29	9/14→	A
EAGLE, BALD	9/3-12(4)-21	P	7/26-9/4(3)	-	7/8	7/8	A-7/1(4)	-	7/24-9/18	7/19	A	R
HARRIER, NORTHERN	8/20	A	9/3→	-	R	7/17	A	→9/1	-	R	9/13	8/27→
HAWK, SHARP-SHINNED	R	A	A	-	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	8/14→
COOPER'S	R	A	A	-	R	A	A	R	R	R	A	-
GOSHAWK, NORTHERN	-	-	9/21→	-	R	-	7/12	-	-	-	-	-
HAWK, RED-SHOULDERED	8/21-9/13	A	8/4→	8/18	-	9/22	7/3-9/15	-	7/19	A	7/6	R
BROAD-WINGED	→9/13	A	A	8/18-9/14	→9/24	A	→7/19	→8/1	→9/8	P	→9/18	→9/24
RED-TAILED	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
KESTREL, AMERICAN	R-9/139(10)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
MERLIN	8/23-9/13	-	9/3-13(6)→	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9/15	SEP
FALCON, PEREGRINE	R	-	9/19→	-	-	-	-	9/30	-	-	-	9/4-22
BOBWHITE, NORTHERN	-	-	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9/17	R
RAIL, VIRGINIA	8/25	-	-	-	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	-
SORA	8/5	-	-	-	-	-	→7/18	-	-	P	-	7/12(2)-14
MOORHEN, COMMON	A-8/16(15)	-	-	-	-	-	7/18	-	-	-	-	7/12-13
COOT, AMERICAN	7/30E-9/28(14)→	-	9/30	-	9/28→	-	9/30	-	-	9/30→	-	8/17→
PLOVER, BLACK-BELLIED	7/30-9/13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8/23
AMERICAN GOLDEN	9/4(4)	-	-	-	9/29-30(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SEMPALMATED	8/23-9/28(10)→	-	8/5-29	-	8/10	-	-	7/9-8/13(3)	-	-	7/24	9/1-29
KILLDEER	A-7/4(17)	A	A-8/2(11)	A	→9/29(50)	A	→9/15	A	A	R-9/12(40)	A-8/1(79)	R
YELLOWLEGS, GREATER	7/19-9/13(13)→	-	7/26-30(3)-9/14	-	9/28-29(12)	-	7/12	-	7/23-8/30(3)-9/21	-	7/21→	8/5→
LESSER	7/12-9/13(78)→	-	7/26-9/3	-	8/10-9/29(6)	-	-	-	7/19-8/16(12)→	-	7/30-8/29	7/15→
SANDPIPER, SOLITARY	7/20-9/8(3)	-	7/20(4)-9/25	8/18(8)	8/2(5)-9/30	-	-	7/19-8/19(15+)→9/17	7/19	7/19	7/28-8/21	7/12-9/17
SPOTTED	7/20-26(4)-9/4	-	→9/14	→8/18	→8/2	-	-	→8/2(5)-25	-	P	A-7/28(11)	→9/25
UPLAND	8/2	-	-	-	→7/11	-	-	7/1-2(5H)-21	-	P	-	-
SANDLERLING	-	-	-	-	8/14	-	-	-	-	-	-	9/2
SANDPIPER, SEMIPALMATED	7/8-8/3(50)-9/28	-	7/30(10)-9/3	-	8/10(3)	-	-	7/23-8/24	-	7/10	7/24-8/14	7/11-9/24
WESTERN	7/12E(4)→	-	7/30(3)-8/29	-	8/2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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	PHILADELPHIA	POTTER	SCHUYLKILL	SNYDER	SOMERSET	SULLIVAN	TOGA	UNION	VENANGO	WESTMORELAND	WYOMING	YORK
GNATCATCHER, BLUE-GRAY	-8/23(6)-9/13	-9/18	-8/27	-8/18	-	-	-	-8/14	-9/12	-8/31	-9/13	-9/27
VEERY	-7/9(5)-9/13	A	-9/16	-8/18	-	-	-	-7/14	-9/22	-9/18	-9/5(20)-13	-7/2
THRUSH, GRAY-CHEEKED	-	9/21	9/23	-	-	-	-	-	9/30	9/17→	9/13(4)	9/26
SWAINSON'S	8/23E-9/20(4)	-9/28	9/14-27	-	9/11	-	-	-	9/19	8/2→	9/5-13(6)	8/25-9/27
HERMIT	-	A	A	7/11	-	A	A	-7/14	-9/19	A	-9/13	-
WOOD	-	A	A	-8/18	-	-	-	-8/18	-9/19	6-9/22	-9/13	A
ROBIN, AMERICAN	R-9/4(175)	A	R	R	A	A	R	R	R	R	R	R
CATBIRD, GRAY	A-9/13(83)	A	A	-8/18	-	A	A	-	A	A	A-9/13(31)	A
THRASHER, BROWN	-9/22	-9/14	-9/25	-8/18	-	-	-	6-7/14	-9/5	A	-	-9/19
PIPIT, AMERICAN	9/30→	-	-	-	9/29	-	-	-	-	-	94E→	9/10
VIREO, WHITE-EYED	-9/13(6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-7/21	-9/27	-	-9/18
BLUE-HEADED	9/27(4)→	A	A	-7/11	9/10	A	A	8/14	A	A	A	9/6→
YELLOW-THROATED	-9/14	-	-9/16	-	-	-	-	-	-9/22	-9/27	-7/27	-9/21
WARBLING	-7/20(6)-9/13	-	-9/23	-	-	-	-7/19	-8/1	-9/6	P	-7/24	-9/11
PHILADELPHIA	9/1	9/14	9/5-16(8H)-22	-	9/19	-	-	-	9/6-20	9/5-23	8/28	9/13
RED-EYED	-9/13(8)-27	-9/27	A	-8/18	-	-	-	-9/15	-9/19	A-9/14(13)	-9/24	A
WARBLER, BLUE-WINGED	-9/7	-9/14	-9/4	-	-	-	-8/16	-	-9/16	-9/21	-	-9/18
GOLDEN-WINGED	9/13-22	-	9/16	-	9/20	-	-	-	-9/14	-9/14	-	9/2
TENNESSEE	9/4-22	7/26-9/7	9/7-15(8H)-28	9/14	9/19	-	-	-	9/5→	9/7→	8/31	9/18
ORANGE-CROWNED	9/7E	-	9/13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NASHVILLE	9/13	8/6-9/21	9/4-13(8H)-27	9/14	-	-	-	A	9/18-20	9/2→	-8/31	9/7-24
PARULA, NORTHERN	-9/27(20+H)	-	-9/23	9/14	-	-	-	-	-9/19	-9/16	-	A
WARBLER, YELLOW	-7/30(20)-9/29L	-8/8	-8/28	-	-7/19	-	-7/14(10)-9/1	-8/1	-8/24	-8/30(3)	-8/15	-8/7
CHESTNUT-SIDED	-9/7(5)-13	-9/18	-9/16(6H)-25	-9/14	-9/14	-	-8/11	A	-9/20	-8/31(4)	-	9/2-18
MAGNOLIA	9/6-27(8)-28	A	A-9/16(21H)	9/14	9/25	-	-	-	-9/29	A-9/14(18)	-	8/24→
CAPE MAY	-	9/18→	9/2-16(9H)-17	-	9/2-19(10+)	-	-	-	9/19→	9/11→	-	9/12→
BLACK-THROATED BLUE	9/7→	A	A-9/13(13H)	-	-	-	-	-	A	A	-	9/2→
YELLOW-RUMPED	9/28(9)→	A	7/13→	A	9/24	A	-	A	-	8/25→	A-9/30(6)	9/21→
BLACK-THROATED GREEN	8/28-9/27(25)→	A	A-9/13(79H)	-9/14	7/28-9/11(8+)	-	-9/15(6)	A	A	A	-8/31(4)-9/24	9/6→
BLACKBURNIAN	9/6-22	P	A-9/16(30H)	-7/11	8/21	-	-7/19	-7/14	A	A	-	8/15→
YELLOW-THROATED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-8/2	-9/17	-	-7/6
PINE	-	8/6	-8/27	-	8/25	-	-	-	-	8/23(2)	-7/6	A
PRAIRIE	9/6	-	-9/19	-	-	-	9/2	-7/14	-7/20	A	-	-9/21
PALM	9/15→	9/25→	-	-	-	-	-	-	9/10	9/14-21(6)→	9/13→	9/11→
BAY-BREASTED	9/1-27	-	9/14-16	9/14	8/25	-	-	-	9/8→	9/13-24	-	9/17-21
BLACKPOLL	9/7	9/14	9/5(6)-7	9/14	9/19	-	-	-	9/5→	9/6→	-	9/17-28
CERULEAN	-	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-8/30	-8/14	-	-8/16
BLACK-AND-WHITE	8/23-9/13(9)-22	-9/18	A	-7/11	8/28	-	-8/1	-8/26	-9/18	-9/23	-8/12	-9/12
REDSTART, AMERICAN	-9/13(18)-22	-9/14	-9/13	-	7/4(3)	-	-8/16	-8/1	-9/20	A	-7/10(10)-9/24	A
WARBLER, WORM-EATING	-	-	-9/16	-	9/11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-9/21
OVENBIRD	-9/13	A	A	-9/14	7/4	-	-8/16	-SEP	-9/20	A	-8/12	-9/26
WATERTHRUSH, NORTHERN	7/19E-8/17(4)-9/14	9/14	-7/2	-	-	-	-	-	-	8/14	-	-
LOUISIANA	-7/9(4)	9/27	-9/18	-	-	-	-	-	-8/2	-8/14	-	-8/28
WARBLER, KENTUCKY	9/6	-	P	-	7/4	-	-	-	-7/25	-9/8	9/2*	-7/9
CONNECTICUT	9/13	9/14	9/16	-	9/11	-	-	9/22	-	9/13(3)→	-	-
MOURNING	9/19	-9/21	9/28L	-	-	-	-	-	-8/6	8/14→	-	-
YELLOWTHROAT, COMMON	A-9/13(17)	-9/28	A	A	A	A	A	-9/28	A	A	A-9/13(10)	A
WARBLER, HOODED	-	-9/28	-	-	7/4	-	-	-8/14	-	A-9/13(9)	-	-8/28
WILSON'S	9/7	9/7-14	9/1-18	-	8/29	-	8/12-9/2(3)	9/28	8/25-9/15	8/30→	-	9/17
CANADA	8/30-9/6(10H)-22	-7/19	-9/21	8/18-9/14	8/1	-	-	8/25	-8/14	-9/14(3)	-7/8	8/17-9/23
CHAT, YELLOW-BREASTED	-7/30	-	-9/4	-7/9	-	-	-	-	-	-7/10	-	-7/19
TANAGER, SCARLET	-9/18	-9/27L	A-9/13(37H)	-9/14	-9/25	-	-7/13	-8/1	A	A	-7/27	-9/14
GROSBEAK, ROSE-BREASTED	9/13-15	-9/21L	A-9/15(25H)	-	-	-	-8/21(10)-SEP	-SEP	A	A	-9/13	8/8-9/30
BLUE	-7/20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-8/26
BUNTING, INDIGO	A-8/23(3)	-9/21L	A	-8/18	A	-	-9/15	-9/23	A	A	-8/15	A
TOWHEE, EASTERN	A	A	A	A	-	A	A	-8/18	A	R	A	R
CHIPPING	A	A	A	-8/18	-	A	A	-8/14	-9/19	A	A-9/13(59)	A

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	PHILADELPHIA	POTTER	SCHUYLKILL	SNYDER	SOMERSET	SULLIVAN	TIOGA	UNION	VENANGO	WESTMORELAND	WYOMING	YORK
FIELD	A	A	A	A	-	-	A	A	A	A	A	R
VESPER	-	A	P	-	-	-	-7/19	-8/1	7/21-8/2	P	-	-9/17
SAVANNAH	7/20	A	P	-8/18	-	-	-7/19	-	A	-9/26	A-9/13(6)	-
GRASSHOPPER	7/20-8/23	-	P	-	-	-	-	-8/1	-8/2	P	-7/4	-7/20
HENSLOW'S	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-8/5	-	-7/4(4)-28	-
LINCOLN'S	9/15→	-	9/26	-	-	-	-	-	9/30	9/8-22(5)→	-	9/18-30
SWAMP	A-7/26(5)	A	A	8/18	-	-	A	A	A	R	A	R
WHITE-THROATED	9/29→	9/28→	9/25-30(12)→	-	-	R	-	-	9/30→	9/24→	-	-
JUNCO, DARK-EYED	9/29→	-	9/27→	R	-	R	R	-	-	-	R	-
BOBOLINK	8/23-9/13(66)	P	P	-	9/2(4)	-	-8/3	-	A	P	-	-8/12(15)-9/13
BLACKBIRD, RED-WINGED	R-8/23(56)	A	A	A	R	-	A	A	A	R	A-8/14(300)	R
MEADOWLARK, EASTERN	7/20(6)	A	A	-8/18	R	-	-8/4	-8/1	-9/7	R	A-9/13(5)	R
GRACKLE, COMMON	R-8/25(60)	A	A	A	-	A	-8/3(40+)-9/22	A	A	A	A-8/25(300)	R
COWBIRD, BROWN-HEADED	R-9/13(27)	A	A	A	-	-	-8/4	A-8/1(40)	A	A	A-9/5(37)	R
ORIOLE, ORCHARD	-8/23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-7/11	P	-	-7/29
BALTIMORE	-8/23(9)-9/13	AL	-9/7	-	-9/11	-	-8/16	-8/18	-9/20	-8/22(5)	-9/13	-8/23
FINCH, PURPLE	9/13	R	9/9-16(17)→	-	8/5	R	R	-	R	R	A	9/15→
SISKIN, PINE	-	-	-	-	7/26-8/23	-	7/6-7(6)-9/1	-	-	-	-	-

A Note on Cuckoos in Butler County - by Gene Wilhelm

Biggest birding news for the July-August-September 1997 quarter was the emergence of Yellow-billed Cuckoos (*Coccyzus americanus*) that had to come from the south. I first noticed a few singing males on 1 July in Slippery Rock Borough and Slippery Rock Township. Their numbers continued to increase rapidly through July with the outbreak of millions of web worms throughout Butler County. Five singing males established territories, attracted females and apparently nested successfully in quick order in Poplar Forest - Poplar Manor (Slippery Rock Borough), a one-square-block forested area, in July. Fledged young were observed in mid-August at the peak of web worm activity and numbers. By 7 September not a single Yellow-billed Cuckoo could be found anywhere.

As far as I could discern, the Black-billed Cuckoo (*C. erythrophthalmus*) population remained within the normal range of breeding numbers and did not increase with the emergence of web worms.

Both cuckoo species were unrecorded in the Slippery Rock Borough area in May, with breeding Black-billed Cuckoos returning to their favorite haunts in mid-June, a later than average arrival period.

It is probable that both cuckoo species were following the web worm emergence time-frame from south to north, since West Virginia and southern Ohio also experienced a heavy early summer web worm infestation. Uncommon in the Slippery Rock area, the Yellow-billed Cuckoo is usually outnumbered by its Black-billed cousin by five to one. The last cuckoo population explosion occurred ten years ago with the appearance of the gypsy moth infestation.

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