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## from the Editors...

## New AOU Checklist Changes

The Seventh Edition of The A.O.U. Checklist of North American Birds was finally published after our last issue went to print. We are using the new order and names in this issue.

A brief summary of the changes is as follows.

1. Vultures have been moved to follow the storks. They now appear just before the geese.
2. The order of the waterfowl has been scrambled. Whistling ducks come first, then geese, then swans, then ducks. The order of these individual species within these groups has also changed.
3. Shrikes and vireos have been inserted between the flycatchers and jays.
4. Cardinal, grosbeaks, and buntings have moved from before sparrows to after Snow Bunting.
5. There were some other minor rearrangements such as moving gnatcatchers in front of kinglets, etc.
6. The only major name change involving Pennsylvania is Solitary Vireo is now Blue-headed Vireo.

We now have new field checklists available reflecting these changes. The new checklists also incorporate species added to the state list since the last edition done in March 1996. See the ad
elsewhere in this issue for details and prices.

## New Compilers

Paul and Glenna Schwalbe have moved to Wisconsin and therefore have given their compiling duties for Clinton to Wayne Laubscher.

Paul was a great asset to the birding community in Pennsylvania. Not only did he turn many young people onto birding through his teaching career, but he has been very active in many aspects of Pennsylvania's ornithology - State coordinator for the Breeding Bird Survey, Treasurer of the Ornithological Technical Committee of the Pennsylvania Biological Survey, charter member and Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Ornithological Records Committee, Breeding Bird Atlas coordinator, co-author of the Breeding Bird Atlas, Co-author of the Annotated Checklist of the Birds of Pennsylvania, and more. Both Paul and Glenna will be missed.

Barb Dean is stepping down as compiler for Lawrence and Randy Stringer has agreed to take her place. We thank Barb for her ten years of contributions and hard work.

Our workhorse in Schuylkill, Tom Clauser, has decided to be the compiler for Wayne, Pike, and Lackawanna! Its great to have reports coming in from the northeastern corner of the state again.

## Hotlines, etc.

As a new continuing feature, we will publish relevant phone numbers inside the back cover of each issue. These numbers will include hotlines and other informational numbers relevant to birds. If you have any suggestions to add to the list, please let us know.

Speaking of hotlines, Tom Clauser (there he is again!) has started the Greater Pocono Bird Hotline at 717-622-2342.

## NAMC Report Delayed

Because of tardy submissions by compilers, the Spring NAMC report usually included in this issue, will not be ready until next issue. We hope that compilers will be more timely next year so that it can be included in the proper season's issue. ${ }^{*}$

Frank \& Barb Haas
Chief Editors

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# Status and field identification problems of the Willet subspecies in Pennsylvania 

by Paul Hess

The Willet (Catoptrophorus semipalmatus) is always a welcome find for Pennsylvania birders. Appearing rarely but regularly in spring and fall migrations, it is among the largest shorebirds we can expect to see - and with its black-and-white wing pattern flashing, one of the most spectacular.

Willets occur in the state every year, though in greatly varying numbers. Records in Pennsylvania Birds for the period 1992-1997 averaged five sightings per year, but the annual range was one to nine observations. About $70 \%$ of those reports involved single birds, and the rest ranged from two to six - except for a remarkable 10 at Shenango Reservoir, Mercer, in August 1997 (Pa. Birds 11:148). Even larger numbers occur very rarely, such as 16 at Presque Isle, Erie, in August 1979 (Stull et al. 1985).

During 1992-1997 slightly more observations were in spring than in fall, and nearly $80 \%$ of the reports came in May and August. Historically most Willets also have appeared in those two months, though records extend from early April to late October (Leberman 1988, Santner et al. 1992). Geographically, Presque Isle alone accounted for one-fourth of the 19921997 reports from 16 Pennsylvania counties.

Identifying a Willet to species should not be difficult, with only a Hudsonian Godwit or perhaps a standing Greater Yellowlegs possibly creating confusion for inexperienced observers, but determining an individual's subspecies can be a problem.

The two subspecies of Willet are Eastern (C. s. semipalmatus) and Western (C. s. inornatus). Easterns breed on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts primarily from Long Island, N.Y., southward but with scattered, mostly small, populations north to Nova Scotia. Westerns breed widely across the continent's northern prairies. Contrary to some references (e.g. Rosair and Cottridge 1995), Westerns
winter not only on the Pacific coast but also along with Easterns in the southern Atlantic and Gulf coastal states. Both subspecies' winter range reaches South America.

From our Pennsylvania viewpoint, the two races' winter distribution on the southern Atlantic coast is noteworthy. Almost all Easterns apparently migrate southward and are replaced by Westerns in a zone extending from the regular winter limit in Virginia perhaps through the Carolinas. Both subspecies occur in good numbers in Florida, although their relative abundance and distribution are not well documented (Stevenson and Anderson 1994). Interestingly, Keith A. Arnold (pers. comm.) discovered the same phenomenon of Westerns largely replacing Easterns in winter on the Texas coast, when he analyzed specimen records in the Texas Cooperative Wildlife Collections for this article.

Thus, the Willets appearing in Pennsylvania in fall and spring would most likely be regular Western migrants to and from the Atlantic coast, not merely occasional strays from the Mississippi Valley migration route as Wood (1973) had supposed. Indeed all specimens from Pennsylvania are Westerns (Todd 1940, Santner et al. 1992), as were nearly all the New York specimens taken before Easterns began nesting on Long Island in 1966 (Bull 1964, 1985). Similarly, New Jersey's oceanfront birds outside the breeding season were believed long ago to be Westerns (Stone 1937), and migrant Westerns appear fairly regularly as far north as Nova Scotia after the Eastern breeders depart (Tufts 1986; Ian A. McLaren 1997, ID-Frontiers). In fact, all inland migrants and late-autumn coastal records in eastern North America are probably Westerns (Hayman et al. 1986).

I can find only one Eastern Willet reported in Pennsylvania, a bird seen in April 1939 at Tinicum, Delaware County (Poole 1964). Poole called it a
"positive identification" but did not detail the reasons for that certainty. Easterns' apparent absence is surprising because they breed less than 50 miles away in New Jersey. Though the Eastern is "decidedly a coastwise bird...seldom seen far from the coastal marshes, beaches, and islands" (Bent 1929; also see Iliff 1998), it would be reasonable to expect storms or navigational errors to send them at least a short distance into Pennsylvania occasionally. If this is the case, documenting such occurrence would be worthwhile.

How confidently can the races be separated in the field? They are sometimes listed as recognizable (e.g. Pittaway 1997), most obviously during the nesting season on their distantly separated breeding grounds. Otherwise, caution is always warranted because none of the differences is a diagnostic field mark. All aspects of plumage and size are relative, subjective, open to great individual variation, and overlap between the races. In fact, eminent ornithologist Elliott Coues complained a century ago in his Key to North American Birds that characters ascribed to the Western form did not "appear to be well founded."

Nevertheless, recent studies indicate that some - though not all individuals can be identified to subspecies with a fair degree of confidence. Following is a summary of the problems and possibilities.

Alternate plumage - We would see adults in this "breeding" plumage during the spring migration, particularly late in the season when the pre-alternate molt should be complete (Bent 1929).

While both races are basically gray-brown above and white below, their standard distinctions have been known since Brewster (1887) described the Western race and named it inornatus as "unadorned" or "plain." Typical Easterns are darkly streaked on the head, upperparts and breast, conspicuously barred on the flanks, and with strongly barred central tail-
feathers; Westerns are typically paler, slightly grayer, with relatively indistinct markings, and with weakly barred or unbarred central tailfeathers (Wilds 1983, Hayman et al. 1986, Paulson 1993).

However, those are average differences, and individual variation can leave them unclear (Prater et al. 1977, Hayman et al. 1986, Paulson 1993). For example, Paulson (1993) reported that alternate-plumaged Willets from the West may be as heavily marked as any Atlantic coast birds. He suggested that in such cases "it will be impossible to determine individual birds in the field to subspecies, although sexed specimens might be determined in the hand by measurements."

Even the often-emphasized tail pattern is not always reliable. The Los Angeles County Natural History Museum collection has Willets of both races with tail markings opposite of the conventional expectations: rather strongly barred on some Westerns and more weakly barred on some Easterns (Kimball L. Garrett 1997, IDFrontiers). "At best, tail patterns seem to overlap greatly," Garrett commented.

Based on Paulson's and Garrett's findings, a darkish and well marked individual in spring is not definitely an Eastern. In view of such variability, plumage alone - while often supportive - should not be considered sufficient to identify the subspecies.

Basic and immature plumages -The two subspecies are so look-alike at these stages, which we would see during the autumn migration, that no standard identification guide suggests ways to separate them reliably in the field by plumage.

Basic adults are essentially pale gray with few or no distinctive markings. The juvenal upperparts are grayish-brown with buffy tips and dark subterminal bars on the mantle, coverts, and scapulars. To confuse matters, by their first spring a combination of feather wear and partial molt can leave sub-adult birds plain and pale much like fall-winter adults (Bent 1929, Prater et al. 1977). Thus, even in spring, a decidedly plainlooking Willet in the east is not necessarily a Western; it could be a "first-summer" bird of either race.

Despite the general similarity, however, one careful observer has
noticed slight differences between the two subspecies (Michael O'Brien 1997, ID-Frontiers). These are much more subtle and ambiguous than the average distinctions in alternate plumage, but $I$ found them surprisingly noticeable in a few instances when Willets judged to be both races by other features were seen together during November on the Florida coast.

For basic plumage, O'Brien lists these characters:

* upperpart color - paler and more neutral gray (even tending toward blue-gray on the tertials) on Western; darker and more brownishgray on Eastern (but some birds ambiguous).
* head and underpart shade and pattern - crown, face, neck, and breast paler, less extensively smudged with gray, and less contrasting in Western; darker, more extensively smudged with gray, and more contrasting in Eastern (some overlap). He believes that very pale birds strikingly white on the breast, neck and face, contrasting with the mostly dark bill, are probably always Westerns.

For juvenal plumage, O'Brien describes the wing covert and tertial pattern as paler, more delicate, less extensive markings in Western; darker, coarser, more extensive markings in Eastern (some overlap but extremes are distinctive).

Such variable and subjective differences are probably of value only at their extremes and especially when both subspecies are present for comparison.

Wing pattern - Two features of the wing stripe have been proposed as distinctions between the races, but neither appears to be diagnostic.

1. A Western's outer greater coverts, next to the large black wrist spot, may show a more extensive white area projecting toward the wing's leading edge; an Eastern's coverts may be grayish in this area, making the white stripe look more confined (David Sibley 1997, ID-Frontiers). Sibley tested the difference fairly extensively in the field and on specimens at the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia, and he suggested that it might be helpful when viewing a flock with both subspecies in flight.

Specimens at the Los Angeles County Museum similarly average
much more white on Western outer greater coverts than Eastern (Kimball Garrett, pers. comm.), which should indeed extend the white stripe along the black patch's inner side.

However, Sibley noted that an Eastern's white blends forward slightly into that area and can appear similar to Western. Further, O'Brien (1997, ID-Frontiers) cautioned that because of variation and overlap, either race can show extensively white or mostly gray outer greater coverts. Even more confusing, some of 14 photos by Marshall Iliff of Willets in flight along the mid-Atlantic coast (which I believe he correctly assigned to subspecies), show an opposite effect: Easterns with a prominent triangle of white or very pale gray extending forward across the coverts next to the black patch, and Westerns without this feature.
2. A Western's white stripe typically extends broadly onto the outermost primary at the wing's leading edge, while an Eastern's stripe tapers out abruptly on the outer two or three primaries (Sibley 1997, IDFrontiers). Again O'Brien cautioned that the extremes may be distinctive but variation can create overlap between the subspecies.

No difference strikes my eye in most of Iliff's photos, nor have I been able to discern these these distinctions consistently in the field. A complication is that immature birds of both races tend to have wider white stripes than adults (Paulson 1993). The wing characters deserve further investigation to determine whether age, sex, molt, or wear might be factors in the apparent inconsistency.

Voice - This holds little meaning for someone who has not heard both subspecies, but Western calls tend to be lower pitched, hoarser, and slightly more slurred while Eastern calls tend to be higher, shriller, and more clearly enunciated (O'Brien 1997, ID-Frontiers). Sonagrams of the two races' "pill-willwillet" (Douglas 1998) confirm those differences, as well as showing the Eastern's syllables to be compressed into a significantly shorter duration and thus sound faster.

There is some subtle variation, and the differences may not be apparent in all cases. Sibley (pers. comm.) suggests, "I think a bird giving a rolled or trilled call when flushed, 'krrree-lii-lii,' is almost certainly a

Western, and a non-trilled call more likely represents an Eastern, but I wouldn't rely on that in cases where the bird is out of range (e.g. an Eastern in Pennsylvania)."

Size - In overall length, wing length, and general bulk, Westerns average larger than Easterns. At extremes, the biggest Westerns are $25 \%$ longer, have $20 \%$ longer wings, and weigh nearly twice as much as the smallest Easterns (data from Prater et al. 1977, Hayman et al. 1986, and K. A. Arnold, pers. comm.). But all of those measurements overlap extensively between the races - mainly in small male Westerns and large female Easterns - and many intermediate individuals cannot be identified by size alone. As an example, in body weights for 11 Easterns and 16 Westerns collected on the Texas coast, all but one Eastern were within the lighter portion of the Westerns' weight range (Arnold, unpub. data).

Two particular distinctions frequently cited are the lengths of the bill and the tarsus. At the extremes listed in Prater et al. (1977), the largest Westerns' bill and tarsus are each $35-40 \%$ longer than the smallest Easterns.' Such differences are probably recognizable in the field, but we would not necessarily be seeing individuals at the extremes. As with overall size, many individuals in an intermediate range are unassignable based on these measurements. Even the average lengths reported for males by Ridgway (1919) differ only 5 mm for the bill and 8 mm for the tarsus:

|  | Eastern | Western |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Bill | 54.5 mm | 59.4 mm |
| Tarsus | 56.7 mm | 64.9 mm |

Those differences are only about one-quarter inch on bills 2 to 2.5 inches long and tarsi 2 to 2.75 inches long. Though that might be evident if individuals of both subspecies were standing together, seldom if ever would we enjoy the side-by-side luxury in Pennsylvania. Otherwise, as Dennis Paulson remarks (pers. comm.), "People have to decide if they can detect differences of this magnitude in birds not in comparison."

Bull (1964) summarizes the entire problem of size and plumage: "Although the two subspecies may be
differentiated in the field when side by side, and 'typical' specimens may be picked out readily in a museum series, there is much overlap in size, markings, and color characteristics, both as to sex and age."
"Jizz"—The general impression of a bird's shape, proportions, and physical behavior can sometimes serve as a genuine "field mark," and my personal experience with Willet jizz illustrates the values and the pitfalls.

After growing up with winter Westerns on the Pacific coast, I was immediately struck by how short, ungraceful, even dumpy, my first Easterns along the Atlantic seemed. For some time I was convinced that the two races were easily separable in the field, but now I suspect that I had merely synthesized an impression of average or greater birds without regard to those in the intermediate range. Watching Willets more carefully on the east coast in late summer and early fall, I began to see some whose race appeared obvious but others I could not easily assign to subspecies.

O'Brien (1997, ID-Frontiers) summarized the important differences in jizz, while cautioning how subjective and variable they are:

* bill shape - proportionally thinner and longer on Western, shorter and thicker on Eastern (more variation in length than thickness).
* leg length - longer in Western, shorter in Eastern (but the difference surprisingly variable, at least in juveniles).
* body shape - longer neck, more bulging chest, more attenuated tail end, and more graceful S-curve of the neck and back in Western; chunkier, more evenly egg-shaped body, and shorter neck in Eastern (some overlap).
* head shape - higher, puffier crown in Western; flatter in eastern (much overlap).
* overall jizz - combination of bill shape, leg length, and body shape give Westerns generally more godwitlike proportions than Easterns.

Many of those aspects of size and shape are illustrated in the accompanying photographs. See Figures 1 and 2 for extremes such as O'Brien described, and Figure 3 for a direct comparison of typical individuals of both races.

Some Westerns also have a slightly drooping bill (Iliff, pers.
comm.), an effect shown in a Western's slightly downcurved bill pictured in Paulson (1993: 164). This may represent individual variation in growth of a Westerns' long bill, which short-billed Easterns ordinarily do not show - perhaps analogous to a Greater Yellowlegs' bill, usually slightly upcurved but straight in some individuals (Paulson, pers. comm.).

I would add one feature of behavioral jizz. Because of their longer legs, the tallest Westerns take longer, more stately, stork-like strides; Easterns take shorter, faster, more sandpiper-like steps.

Let's try O'Brien's approach with some photographs of Willets in Pennsylvania. The most recent was a bird at West Fairview, Dauphin, in August 1997 photographed by Don Henise (11:150; geographically incorrect in Hall 1998). Four features suggest strongly that it was a Western: conspicuously long and slim bill; seemingly long S-curved neck even when partially retracted; overall bulk much stockier than typical for Easterns; and very long-looking legs that make the bird appear to stand tall.

Three Willets pictured from Indiana, Erie, and Venango are more dubious (8:96, 9:141, 10:96). They offer Western impressions, but either not enough of the overall jizz is evident or their dimensions seem to be intermediate. This is definitely not easy.

Could I defend even my most confident Western identification, Henise's bird, to the Pennsylvania Ornithological Records Committee (P.O.R.C.)? Perhaps not formally, because the entire judgment rests not on diagnostic field marks but only on subjective features.

Balch (1983) commented that "these features are very difficult to quantify, and there are so many birds of both races which are indistinguishable by their use that they really aren't very good field marks." A photograph with Balch's article proves his point. Two Willets standing together are said to be a Western and an Eastern. Despite much larger bulk, the Western's relative bill, leg, and body proportions look the same as the Eastern's to me.

Dennis Paulson (pers. comm.) is similarly cautious: "As I wrote in my shorebird book, I'm all for the use of


Fig. 1. Eastern Willet, small extreme. Compared to Fig. 2, note relatively short thick bill, short neck, short legs, slim lower breast and belly, rather abrupt transition from hindneck to back, shorter and more slanted forehead to crown. (Assateague Island MD, May 25, 1993; photograph by Marshall Iliff).


Fig. 2. Western Willet, large extreme. Compared to Fig. 1, note relatively long slim bill, long neck, long legs, robust lower breast and belly, graceful transition from hindneck to back, higher and steeper forehead to crown. (Ocracoke Island NC, May 27, 1994; photograph by Marshall Iliff).


Fig. 3. Western Willet (taller bird) and Eastern Willet remarkably in the same pose and at the same distance. Neither bird represents all the extremes of size shown in Figs. 1 and 2, but in direct comparison the Western's longer neck, longer legs, and larger overall size are evident. In this case the relative bill lengths appear to differ only slightly if at all. (Nags Head NC, July 1995; photograph by Michael O'Brien).
jizz to distinguish common species, but I'm a bit more skeptical of its use to identify rare species (or subspecies, in this case)."

Where does all of this leave observers who want to identify a Willet's subspecies?

In my view, based on personal observations plus study of more than 50 photographs by Marshall Iliff, Ed Kwater, and Michael O'Brien, the best that field-birders can offer as formal documentation is a very probable identification based on a combination of relative sizes and proportions - and this only for birds at extremes of size and shape. Plumage may be supportive but not diagnostic.

This view of the extremes is perhaps more optimistic than the position of Feldstein (1998) and the P.O.R.C. that variability within each race is great enough "to prevent field identification of either subspecies." However, reports of the Willet subspecies are categorized as candidates for future re-examination by the P.O.R.C. if new identification techniques are developed. In that light, Feldstein emphasized that the committee strongly encourages observers to continue submitting detailed documentation of Willets in Pennsylvania.

I hope observers will heed the committee's call with descriptions attempting to cover as many as possible of the characters listed in this article and including photographs. Even if the P.O.R.C. does not formally accept field and photographic determination of the races at this time, such reports have several important values: 1 . From the birding viewpoint, not only have subspecies generally become a more popular identification challenge but also -- who knows? -perhaps the two races might unexpectedly be split into species someday (T. Floyd, pers. comm.); indeed an analysis of vocal divergence between the races suggests that they have attained an intermediate stage toward speciation (Douglas 1998). 2. The new bias against collecting means that study of specimens will be limited to skins already in museums, which makes careful and detailed field observation all the more scientifically important (Paulson, pers. comm.). 3. From the distributional viewpoint, an improving base of even "very probable" subspecies records may help to clarify
the identification picture and indicate whether Easterns visit the state more often than we have supposed.

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ID-Frontiers, referenced often in this article's citations, is an internet discussion group devoted to advanced field identification and sponsored by the National Birding Hotline Cooperative. The commentaries cited above are archived on the World Wide Web at:
http://nbhc.com/birdwg01/weeknnw1.htm
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# Short-eared Owls Breed In Pennsylvania In 1997 <br> by John G. Fedak and Dan Brauning 

The summer of 1997 proved to be unprecedented for breeding Short-eared Owls Asio flammeus in Pennsylvania. More confirmed breeding events were documented that year than in all previous years combined. Observations came from a large arc across western Pennsylvania. Probable or confirmed breeding activity was reported in Elk, Jefferson, Clarion, Venango, Lawrence, and Allegheny counties. Most of these sites had not previously supported summering Short-eared Owls.

Along the Elk/Jefferson border near Lanes Mill, an owl was seen hunting and tearing prey into pieces during a Game Commission Grassland Count. Single owls were observed on subsequent occasions by Deuane Hoffman (pers.comm.) and Linda Christianson (pers.comm.). Two young owls were later noted on the site (Fedak 1997). At another site in Jefferson County near Coal Glen, a Game Commission WCO Roger Hartless recovered a recent fledgling (primary feathers still containing the sheath) killed on the roadway and observed four more young owls (Hartless 1997 pers.comm.). A third site in the county near Coal Glen had owls hunting into July with no confirmation of nesting and, at a fourth site near Munderf, an owl was observed at least one time during the summer months. Short-eared Owls were observed during the entire third quarter (July, August, September) in Jefferson County and along the Jefferson/Elk border (Fedak 1997).

In Clarion County, owls were seen at four sites. Owls were observed until July near Curllsville and throughout the summer at a historical nesting site on the "Piney Tract" near Mt. Zion. Local residents reported that the owls were seen feeding young throughout the summer at Mt. Zion. On another site on the "Piney Tract" near Stockdill Road, two downy young were observed and an adult was seen hunting in daylight. At one location near Mt. Airy, Walt Fye and Margaret Buckwalter (1997, pers.comm. 1998) observed owls courting and wing
clapping, catching prey and dropping the prey into the grass at three different places. This was interpreted as feeding young. In Clarion County, Short-eared Owls were observed until 10 July (Buckwalter 1997).

Near Bullion, in Venango County, Gary Edwards (pers.comm.) watched Short-eared Owls throughout the summer (Edwards and States 1997). On 8 June, a single owl was observed performing display flight. On four other occasions prior to 17 June, single birds were also seen. On 17 July, three birds were observed at the same location. At least two birds subsequently were seen on five occasions during July. There was no attempt to locate a nest for fear of undue stress to the owls. Short-eared Owls were being reported in Venango County until 28 August (Edwards and States 1997).

At the Volant Strips in Lawrence County, Suzanne Butcher reported a first confirmed breeding record in the county. She and Nancy Rodgers saw the pair dropping food at the presumed nesting area on 4 June (Dean 1997). They noticed the adults carrying food to the same spot and presumed a nest site. On 8 June, both Suzanne and her husband, Gene Butcher, observed the adults taking food to different spots and observed a young owl near the road (Butcher pers.comm.). Four owls were observed in Lawrence County until 8 August (Dean 1997 and Butcher pers.comm.).

The first confirmed breeding of Short-eared Owls in Allegheny County took place at the Imperial Strips (Fialkovich pers.comm.). Chuck Tague and Andi Stephens photographed one nest containing four downy young in various stages of development (Tague 1998). Up to 27 Short-eared Owls had wintered in this area (Hess pers.comm.) and a pair was seen hunting in the area on 26 March. Ted Floyd reported that the owls exhibited extremely agitated behavior in early May, when the pair must have been incubating.

Another location in the same grassland indicated possible breeding. On 13 June, an adult owl approached and barked at Tague and Stephens. As it flew and circled over their heads another owl rose from the grass nearby. The behavior of the adult owls suggested the presence of another nest, but the nest wasn't searched for because of the risk of disturbance (Tague 1997). Short-eared Owls were reported all third quarter in Allegheny County (Fialkovich 1997).

The majority of sites chosen by the birds were reclaimed surface mines. The sites all appeared to be on hilltop locations and seemed to show a far-off horizon. The types of grasses contained timothy, fescues, clover, bird's foot trefoil, and other herbaceous weeds. In some locations small trees or shrubs including locusts, conifers, autumn olives, aspen, and multi-flora rose are present. Even then, dense grasses covered the majority of the landscape. This grass provided cover and food for a large population of voles. The voles in turn provided the owls with food. Even in October, the vole runs and trails were easily visible in the clumped grasses. Each of these areas also supported sizable populations of grassland birds such as Henslow's Sparrow, Bobolink, Grasshopper Sparrow, Savannah Sparrow, Vesper Sparrow, and in most cases, Upland Sandpiper.

The Annotated List of the Birds of Pennsylvania lists Short-eared Owls as "Casual" (Santner et al. 1992). The only recent confirmed breeding prior to 1997 took place at the Philadelphia International Airport until 1989 and at reclaimed strip mines in Clarion County (Buckwalter 1988, Brauning 1992). Even summer records of the owl in the state are hard to find. Only four counties have recent summer records. During the Pennsylvania Breeding Bird Atlas years (1983-1989), Clarion, Jefferson, and Philadelphia counties had summer Short-eared Owls (Brauning 1992). On 21 June 1993, Paul and Glenna Schwalbe observed an owl in Clearfield County near Keewaydin. (Schwalbe 1993).

Short-eared Owls are classified as endangered in Pennsylvania since suitable nesting habitat is extremely limited and intensive agricultural practices make many potential habitats unsuitable (Feldbaum et al. 1995). However, nesting could be expected on a cyclical basis of about every ten years (Tague 1997).

At least ten pairs were believed to be present during the summer of 1997 and nesting was confirmed at seven sites. The results indicate an "invasion" of Short-eared Owls. However, the causes of this invasion are still speculative. There are possible hypotheses: the areas the owls were seen in had grown into the acceptable breeding vegetation the owls need; more people have been afield and the owls have finally been found (which means that they have bred regularly before); the population of owls is on the increase and they are expanding their breeding range; and/or the population of food species was sufficient to warrant the owls staying on their winter range to breed.

Since the strip mine's vegetation has not changed significantly in the last few years, and since access to most of the areas has remained at the same level, a more likely explanation to the observed breeding during the summer of 1997 was a cyclical invasion by the species. Vole populations were high during the winter of 1996 into 1997, and surface mines reclaimed into grass provide habitat conditions suitable for Short-eared Owls. Wintering populations simply found conditions favorable and remained to breed. Observations during 1998 suggest that the owls may have returned to some areas (e.g., Imperial and Volant), but were not found in most sites documented in 1997 other than wintering and migration (Haas pers.comm. 1998). This further suggests that 1997 breeding was a cyclical event.

Many of the sites in which Short-eared Owls were found are well-known, frequently birded locations. Extensive areas of similar habitat, such as in Clearfield and Somerset counties, probably were not searched adequately for owl nesting activity. The complete number of nesting attempts or pairs present can only be guessed, but most likely
included more than those reported here.

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# Spring Raptor Migration Summary 1998 <br> By Frank Hohenleitner 

Seven watch areas reported for spring 1998. Observers logged a total of 3769 birds during 448+ hours of coverage. This is the most comprehensive spring report for this journal, encompassing most of the breadth of Pa. Four sites are reporting to Pa. Birds for the first time in the spring: Allegheny Front, Lower Providence, Sideling Mt, and Tuscarora Mt. The Lower Providence count is not a fixed point; it provides some unique information on migration in extreme southeastern Pa. There are so many changes and inequalities in this report, that comparisons with previous spring summaries would be meaningless. Most of the data is so fragmented, that it is impossible to conclude any comprehensive picture of raptor migration for spring ' 98.

The warm El Niño winter in Pennsylvania was followed by an early and record-breaking spring for Golden Eagles. Otherwise, most of the compilers felt disappointed. The longawaited flight of Broad-winged Hawks never appeared in sufficient numbers to cheer observers at most of the current spring mountain-top outposts. It is probably safe to say that the vast majority of the Broad-wings passing over Pennsylvania this spring were never counted.

David Brandes published an interesting detailed analysis of spring Golden Eagle flights in the Northeastern states (Brandes, 1998). The majority of the early Golden Eagle flight in Pennsylvania consists of adult birds. They prefer to use the ridges for "updrafts, thermals, or as a visual orientation cue." The current information suggests a route through the westernmost ridges of central Pennsylvania and then northeastward across New York and east of Lake Ontario. Their destination is northern Quebec. Most of the immature and sub-adult birds are recorded later in the spring at other sites in New York. This latter flight coincides with the migration of Broad-wings, which make use of thermal lift. Check out David's own Internet Website: www.cee.psu.edu/tussey/ for site
photos and much more.
Six Peregrine Falcons were reported. That is pretty good for the spring. Most sites along Lake Ontario in New York, northern New Jersey, and Maryland had low Peregrine counts. It was different at Ripley, New York, which is 20 miles east of Erie Pennsylvania, and just a tad east of the Pennsylvania border, where the count was 10 Peregrines as of 4/28/98. They reported 8 last year, compared to 2 for all of Pennsylvania (1 in Erie County). Merlins were noted all across Pennsylvania, while Kestrels were more numerous in the eastern half of the state.

Ron Singer (compiler for Jacks Mt ) spent considerable time away from his area to determine the directional movement of ridge-flying hawks as they come to the Juniata River - a critical juncture during the spring flight. He noted that the prevailing winds there determine to which of the ridges raptors move on their northward journey. These observations have helped him to understand the critical weather patterns that control the flow of hawks at Jacks Mt. He will continue this study next spring.

Looking for something different? Try looking for Short-eared Owls soaring high among migrating buteos. It happened at Fort Smallwood, Maryland (a riverside site just south of Baltimore), on $4 / 18 / 96$ on a prime flight day for Broad-wings and other buteos. A second owl was seen there 2 days later. It is not clear if it also was soaring (Lindsay, 1996). Is this too farfetched for our mountain top hawk watches? Maybe not. Recall the Shorteared Owl seen 2 years ago in midMarch sitting in a tree on Second Mt.

| Black Vulture | 4 |
| :--- | ---: |
| Turkey Vulture | 249 |
| Osprey | 314 |
| Bald Eagle | 29 |
| N. Harrier | 54 |
| Sharp-shinned Hawk | 295 |


| Cooper's Hawk | 74 |
| :--- | ---: |
| N. Goshawk | 11 |
| Red-shouldered Hawk | 91 |
| Broad-winged Hawk | 1,601 |
| Red-tailed Hawk | 629 |
| Golden Eagle | 200 |
| A. Kestrel | 129 |
| Merlin | 11 |
| Peregrine Falcon | 6 |

## Chronology of the Season

The spring count began in February on the $16^{\text {th }}$ on an overcast day in western Pennsylvania as 2 adult Golden Eagles, 15 buteos, and a Cooper's Hawk moved along Sideling Mt. Later, 5 more Golden Eagles and a Bald Eagle were recorded at Tussey Mt. Red-tailed Hawks appear in the counts from the very beginning to the end of the season.

There were seven intervals in March when the Internet was busy with reports of raptor migration in Pennsylvania. Mostly, they could be characterized as alternate periods of moderating weather followed by colder conditions. The warmer trend begun in late February moved 8 adult Golden Eagles at Tussey on $3 / 1$. A more substantial flow of hawks occurred from 3/4-7 all across the state, and was associated with mostly cloudy and breezy weather. The combined eagle count during this time was 78 Golden Eagles and 3 Bald Eagles. The peak day for this interval was characterized by a center of high pressure over eastern Virginia, pumping up southerly winds over most of Pennsylvania. In contrast, gusty WNW winds on $3 / 10$ produced 15 Golden Eagles at Sideling. More moderating weather on $3 / 13$ with light westerly winds yielded a combined count of 15 Golden Eagles at central and western sites. Easterly cold weather on 3/16-17 produced a modest flow of a wider variety of raptors in western Pennsylvania. Mostly stormy weather with strong NW winds brought 21 eagles at Tussey on $3 / 22-23$. Finally, the jet stream and colder weather moved north on the $25^{\text {th }}$, followed by 3 days of activity at Lehigh Furnace
featuring 2 Bald Eagles, and the first Pennsylvania sightings of an Osprey and Broadwings.

There was a long interval of relative inactivity until 8 April, when SE winds supported 20 Osprey, N. Harriers, and the smaller accipiters at Lehigh Furnace. Warmer air at the same site during 4/14-17 produced many Osprey, Broadwings, all accipiters, N. Harriers, Kestrels and 5 Merlin. Jacks Mt. reported a similar flow of hawks on 4/21-22. The period 4/25-29 was marked by strong NW winds, which strangely enough promoted the flow of many hawks, especially Broad-winged Hawks, which peaked to 357 on $4 / 28$ at Lower Providence.

## Rough-legged Hawks

Again this year the Rough-legged Hawk was absent from the spring count. Our Pennsylvania count coincided with mostly low counts of these hawks in adjacent states this past spring. The exception was Derby Hill, New York, located near the southeastern edge of Lake Ontario. A total of 140 Rough-legged Hawks was counted. This was "the lowest ever but that's probably due to few coming this far south during the mild winter." Derby Hill is part of what HMANA* calls the Eastern Great Lakes region. Five New York hawk watches are located along the southern rim of Lakes Erie and Ontario. In Pennsylvania, Erie, most of Crawford, and a bit of Warren Counties are also included in this region. The flow of spring raptor migration there is different from most of Pennsylvania, which is included in the Northern Appalachian Region.

Last year, I presented a discussion on the absence of the Rough-legged Hawk during the spring count in Pennsylvania, and noted that a better picture would emerge when we knew what was happening in surrounding states. The only "hot spot" for wintering Rough-legged Hawks in the northeast was the Dead Creek area in Addison County, Vermont. (Stein, 1997). In early January '97, she noted that the fields "were dripping with Rough-Legs." "I hesitate even to guess at the numbers, but the birds were absolutely everywhere." However, the
entire Eastern Flyway (Massachusetts to Virginia) reported only 5 RoughLegged Hawks during the spring of '97 (Kellog, 1998). That includes a Roughlegged Hawk at Tuscarora Mt, which did not report to Pa. Birds last year. These items suggest that we did not see them in early ' 97 because the largest component of the eastern Rough-leg population probably wintered north of here. So, now we have had at least two successive winter seasons of low level movement into Pennsylvania by this buteo of the low arctic tundra.

Abbreviated seasonal highlights and comments follow.

Allegheny Front The number 1 site for Peregrines. The peak day for Broad-wings was $4 / 14$, whereas Ospreys hit a high point of 9 on $5 / 4$. This is the second spring count at this relocated and most western site.

Jack's Mountain There was no extended count at this central Pennsylvania site. There was staffing on only 7 days for a total of 30 hours (Apr-May). TV 14, OS 22, BE 2, NH 3, SS 16, CH 3, RS 5, BW 137, RT 29, GE $10, \mathrm{AK} 7, \mathrm{ML} 2$, Total $=250$.

Lehigh Furnace An eastern Pa. site just west of the turnpike tunnel of the northeast extension. The peak day for Red-shouldered Hawks was $3 / 7$ with 11 hawks. It was a low count year.
OS 153, BE 6, NH 25, SS 91, CH 31, NG 2, RS 21, BW 441, RT 110, GE 2, AK 84, ML 5, UR 21, Total $=1002$ [Data obtained from Internet reports. May be incomplete for season.]

Lower Providence Our most eastern reporting area. This is an aggregation of sites mostly in lower Montgomery County. They include a cluster of sites in Valley Forge National Park, Trooper, and a "Superfund" hill near the southwestern edge of Evansburg State Park. There were also 2 count days at a satellite site at the Port Royal reservoir, which is a tad over the Montgomery/Philadelphia line. About $44 \%$ of the Broadwings came from this latter site, as well as the Peregrine. All are lowland compared to the other reporting sites, but they are high ground for the region. There are many local Red-tails. Most of the count was taken after the main flow of migrant

Red-tails. This grouping may be too diffuse for repeated reporting.

Sideling Mountain This was a limited count aimed mainly at recording the spring Golden Eagle flight. The next northeastern spring site in geographic sequence is Jacks Mt.

Tuscarora Mountain This count usually runs from the last week of March through April. The overall total was average for this site. There were more Turkey Vultures, but fewer Sharpies, Red-tails and Ospreys. Harriers and Broad-wings increased from last year. The 2 eagles and the lone Peregrine Falcon were average for this site.

Tussey Mountain Last year, Dave Brandes recorded 55 Golden Eagles on Tussey Mt in a tie with Derby Hill, New York for the all-time spring record for eastern hawk watches. This year, he recorded 95 Golden Eagles. The slopes of Tussey were the northbound express lane for Golden Eagles early this season. All but 21 of these birds were noted before the first day of spring. Some of these greater numbers are the result of additional observers.

I gratefully acknowledge the support of the compilers and all who participated in the development of this spring report. It was a pleasure working with everyone.
*HMANA $=$ Hawk Migration Association of North America

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## ALLEGHENY FRONT (BEDFORD) <br> Ruth Sager, Compiler

|  | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Totals |
| :--- | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coverage - days | - | 17 | 16 | 1 | 34 |
| Coverage - hours | - | 90 | 76 | 6 | 172 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Turkey Vulture | - | 23 | - | - | 23 |
| Osprey | - | 1 | 28 | 9 | 38 |
| Bald Eagle | - | - | 4 | - | 4 |
| N. Harrier | - | 2 | 5 | - | 7 |
| Sharp-shinned Hawk | - | 4 | 12 | 4 | 20 |
| Cooper's Hawk | - | 6 | 12 | - | 18 |
| N. Goshawk | - | 2 | - | - | 2 |
| Red-shouldered Hawk | - | 5 | 1 | - | 6 |
| Broad-winged Hawk | - | - | 115 | 8 | 123 |
| Red-tailed Hawk | - | 41 | 31 | - | 72 |
| Golden Eagle | - | 45 | 4 | - | 49 |
| Am. Kestrel | - | 1 | 2 | - | 3 |
| Merlin | - | 1 | 1 | - | 2 |
| Peregrine Falcon | - | 2 | - | 1 | 3 |
| Unidentified | - | 8 | 12 | - | 20 |
| Totals |  |  |  |  |  |
| T |  |  | 227 | 22 | 390 |

## LOWER PROVIDENCE (MONTGOMERY) <br> Scott McConnell, Compiler

|  | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Totals |
| :--- | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coverage - days | - | 6 | 14 | 5 | 26 |
| Coverage - hours | - | 5 | 22 | 2 | 29 |
| Osprey |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bald Eagle | - | 2 | 61 | 1 | 64 |
| N. Harrier | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Sharp-shinned Hawk | - | 1 | 3 | - | 4 |
| Cooper's Hawk | - | 1 | 60 | 1 | 73 |
| Red-shouldered Hawk | - | 8 | 2 | - | 3 |
| Red-tailed Hawk | - | - | 1 | - | 10 |
| Broad-winged Hawk | - | - | 689 | - | 689 |
| Am. Kestrel | - | 1 | 9 | - | 10 |
| Merlin | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Peregrine Falcon | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Unidentified | - | - | 5 | - | 5 |
| Totals |  | 25 | 835 | 4 | 864 |

Tim Kline was also a major participant.

SIDELING MOUNTAIN (FULTON)
Gregory Smith, Compiler

|  | Feb | Mar | Apr May Totals |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coverage - days | 2 | 12 | - | - | 14 |
| Coverage - hours | 10 | 65 | - | - | 75 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bald Eagle | - | 3 | - | - | 3 |
| N. Harrier | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Sharp-shinned Hawk | - | 3 | - | - | 3 |
| Cooper's Hawk | 1 | 5 | - | - | 6 |
| Northern Goshawk | - | 3 | - | - | 3 |
| Red-shouldered Hawk | 2 | 24 | - | - | 26 |
| Red-tailed Hawk | 31 | 187 | - | - | 218 |
| Golden Eagle | 2 | 41 | - | - | 43 |
| Am. Kestrel | - | 3 | - | - | 3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totals | 36 | 270 | - | - | 306 |

TUSCARORA SUMMIT (FULTON)
Herb Taylor, Compiler

|  | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Totals |
| :--- | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coverage - days | - | 6 | 13 | - | 19 |
| Coverage - hours | - | 22 | 50 | - | 72 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Turkey Vulture | - | 26 | 10 | - | 36 |
| Osprey | - | - | 25 | - | 25 |
| Bald Eagle | - | 1 | 1 | - | 2 |
| N. Harrier | - | 5 | - | 5 |  |
| Sharp-shinned Hawk | - | 2 | 15 | - | 17 |
| Broad-winged Hawk | - | 2 | 107 | - | 109 |
| Red-tailed Hawk | - | 5 | 15 | - | 20 |
| Golden Eagle | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Am. Kestrel | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Peregrine Falcon | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Unidentified | - | - | 2 | - | 2 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 219 |

## TUSSEY MT (HUNTINGDON) <br> David Brandes, Compiler

|  | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Totals |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coverage - days | 4 | 20 | 4 | 1 | 29 |
| Coverage - hours | 10 | 77 | 11 | 2 | 100 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Black Vulture | - | 4 | - | - | 4 |
| Turkey Vulture | 7 | 169 | - | - | 176 |
| Osprey | - | - | 8 | 4 | 12 |
| Bald Eagle | 2 | 7 | 1 | - | 10 |
| N. Harrier | - | 8 | 1 | - | 9 |
| Sharp-shinned Hawk | 1 | 48 | 21 | 5 | 75 |
| Cooper's Hawk | - | 8 | 4 | 1 | 13 |
| N. Goshawk | 1 | 3 | - | - | 4 |
| Red-shouldered Hawk | - | 22 | 1 | - | 23 |
| Broad-winged Hawk | - | - | 100 | 2 | 102 |
| Red-tailed Hawk | 15 | 154 | 8 | 2 | 179 |
| Golden Eagle | 6 | 88 | - | 1 | 95 |
| Am. Kestrel | - | 17 | 4 | - | 21 |
| Merlin | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Unidentified | 1 | 12 | 1 | - | 14 |
| Totals |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tol |  | 540 | 150 | 15 | 738 |

## New Longevity Record for a wild Red-tailed Hawk

By Roy F. Frock, Jr.

On October 20,1973 I banded an adult Red-tailed Hawk at Lehigh Furnace Gap, Carbon County, Pa. In May, 1998 it was found dead in a leg hold trap in Benson, VT. This is in the western part of Vermont, about 15 miles from Lake Champlain.

I spoke to the person who reported the bird band. He is a Game Warden in Vermont, and his brother had found the bird on the edge of a hay field. The bird was badly decomposed, but they had spread manure in the field in February and March, and it was not there then. The trap was not marked (as is required by law), and the Warden thought it had probably been set for coyotes.

The previous longevity record for Red-tails was 23 years, 1 month. On August 5, 1998, the Banding Office accepted the Red-tail found in Vermont as a new longevity record of 25 years, 9 months. Of course, we don't have any idea how old the bird was when I banded it - there is no way to age a Red-tail after it has acquired its adult plumage.

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# 1997 Pennsylvania Birdlists <br> by Terry Schiefer 

Sixty-seven reports were submitted to Pennsylvania Birdlists for 1997, eight less than last year. There are now 46 birders whose Pennsylvania lifelists are above 300. Joining this group for the first time are Skip Conant, John Fedak, Robyn Henise, and Richard Timm.

The 300 county lifelist barrier was broken once again, this time by Robert Schutsky in Lancaster County. Only four other birders have reached this goal.

Twelve top county lifelists are now held by Deuane Hoffman, followed by John Fedak and William Reid each with four, and by Gene Wilhelm with three top lists. There are still 17 counties with top lists under 200.

Three 1997 Pa . annual lists submitted by Deuane Hoffman, John Fedak, and Joyce Hoffmann are in the all time top 50. Deuane's list of 298 species is the third best annual list ever reported and is only seven species short of the record. John's list of 290 species is not far behind, ranking sixth overall.

Both Deuane Hoffman and John Fedak submitted county annual lists for 1997 from every county in the state. Deuane had 7471 county year birds (111.5 species per county) and John had 7418 county year birds (110.7 species per county).

County annual lists in the all time top fifty were submitted by Gerald McWilliams (Erie), Ken Lebo (Berks), and Deuane Hoffman (Dauphin, Lancaster, and Cumberland).

Top county annual lists are now held by Deuane Hoffman in fourteen counties plus one tie, followed by John Fedak with nine and one tie, and by Gene Wilhelm with three. There are still 40 counties with top annual lists
under 200, and seven of these are under 100 .

Totals marked with an asterisk (*) are previously submitted totals for which an updated total was not received this year. Totals marked ( $B$ ) were originally published in the Birding list supplement.

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| 52 | 295 | Frank Windfelder $B$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 53 | 294 | David Freeland $B$ |
| 53 | 294 | George Malosh B** |
| 53 | 294 | James Baxter * |
| 56 | 293 | Terence Schiefer |
| 56 | 293 | John Peplinski B * |
| 58 | 290 | Tom Clauser |
| 58 | 290 | Mike Fialkovich |
| 60 | 289 | Roger Higbee B* |
| 61 | 288 | Carl Garner |
| 61 | 288 | Allen Schweinsberg |
| 63 | 287 | Kevin Crilley |
| 64 | 286 | Kenneth Gabler |
| 64 | 286 | William Reid* |
| 66 | 285 | John Salvetti |
| 66 | 285 | Neal Thorpe |
| 66 | 285 | Armas Hill $B$ * |
| 69 | 284 | James Gray B * |
| 70 | 282 | Matt W lasniewski |
| 71 | 280 | Thomas Reeves |
| 71 | 280 | Chuck Tague * |
| 73 | 279 | John Billings B |
| 74 | 278 | Merrill Wood * |
| 74 | 278 | James Baird B * |
| 76 | 277 | Bonnie Baird $B^{*}$ |
| 77 | 274 | Gloria Lamar * |
| 78 | 271 | James Flynn |
| 79 | 269 | David Kyler * |
| 80 | 268 | W alter Shaffer * |
| 81 | 267 | Harry Henderson* |
| 82 | 266 | Joe Meloney * |
| 83 | 263 | Richard Koval * |
| 84 | 262 | Mark McConaughy |
| 84 | 262 | Scott Bills * |
| 86 | 261 | Peter Robinson |
| 87 | 259 | Randi Gerrish |
| 87 | 259 | Linda McW illiams * |
| 89 | 258 | Sarah Gerrish |
| 90 | 257 | Dick Byers * |
| 90 | 257 | Russell Ryan* |
| 90 | 257 | Kerry Grim * |
| 93 | 256 | Ted Grisez * |
| 93 | 256 | Eugene Zielinski * |
| 95 | 248 | Greg Grove |
| 95 | 248 | Dennis Miller |
| 97 | 245 | Scott Bastian |
| 98 | 243 | Aden Troyer * |
| 99 | 242 | W alter Fye |
| 100 | 240 | Jeff Payne |
| 101 | 239 | Bob Machesney |
| 102 | 238 | Roy Ickes * |
| 103 | 237 | Retta Payne |
| 104 | 235 | Gary Edwards * |
| 105 | 232 | Joe Strasser* |
| 105 | 232 | Voni Strasser* |
| 107 | 227 | Robert Frantz |
| 108 | 224 | W ayne Laubscher |
| 109 | 223 | Deborah Grove |
| 109 | 223 | Pamela Woodman * |
| 111 | 221 | Larry Brown |
| 112 | 219 | Neal Troyer |
| 112 | 219 | Ann Pettigrew * |
| 114 | 218 | Nick Kerlin |
| 115 | 216 | Jim McKinney * |
| 116 | 214 | Arlene Brown |
| 116 | 214 | Glenn Czulada* |
| 118 | 210 | Richard Murphy* |
| 119 | 200 | Fred Crowley * |


| County | Lifelists (top 50) |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 309 | Erie | Gerald McW illiams |
| 2 | 308 | Lancaster | Randy Miller |
| 2 | 308 | Lancaster | Eric Witmer |
| 4 | 306 | Lancaster | Tom Garner |
| 5 | 302 | Lancaster | Robert Schutsky |
| 6 | 299 | Lancaster | Jerry Book |
| 7 | 292 | Lancaster | Deuane Hoffman |
| 7 | 292 | Lancaster | Jan Witmer |
| 9 | 291 | Lancaster | Harold Morrin * |
| 9 | 291 | Erie | Sam Stull * |
| 11 | 290 | Philadelphia | John Miller * |
| 12 | 289 | Delaware | John Miller * |
| 13 | 287 | Lancaster | Barbara Haas * |
| 13 | 287 | Lancaster | Jonathan Heller * |
| 15 | 281 | Lancaster | Bruce Carl |
| 16 | 280 | Berks | Ken Lebo |
| 17 | 278 | Erie | Deuane Hoffman |
| 18 | 276 | Luzerne | William Reid * |
| 19 | 275 | Erie | Joyce Hoffmann |
| 20 | 274 | Erie | Ed Kwater * |
| 20 | 274 | Lancaster | Steve Santner * |
| 22 | 272 | Centre | Merrill Wood * |
| 23 | 270 | Berks | Kerry Grim * |
| 24 | 268 | Bucks | Steve Farbotnik |
| 24 | 268 | Erie | James Flynn |
| 24 | 268 | Chester | Larry Lewis * |
| 27 | 267 | Berks | Harold Lebo |
| 27 | 267 | Butler | Gene Wilhelm * |
| 29 | 266 | Franklin | Carl Garner |
| 30 | 264 | Cumberland | Deuane Hoffman |
| 30 | 264 | Franklin | Kenneth Gabler |
| 30 | 264 | Northampton | Rick Wiltraut |
| 30 | 264 | Lehigh | Fritz Brock * |
| 34 | 263 | Lehigh | Bernard Morris |
| 34 | 263 | Centre | Harry Henderson * |
| 36 | 262 | Berks | Matt Wlasniewski |
| 36 | 262 | Berks | Jason Horn * |
| 38 | 261 | Dauphin | Deuane Hoffman |
| 38 | 261 | Delaware | Al Guarente |
| 40 | 259 | Cumberland | Don Henise |
| 40 | 259 | Lehigh | Rick Wiltraut |
| 40 | 259 | Lehigh | Jason Horn * |
| 43 | 257 | Cumberland | Robyn Henise |
| 43 | 257 | Lebanon | Randy Miller |
| 45 | 255 | Montgomery | William Murphy |
| 45 | 255 | Delaware | Barbara Haas * |
| 47 | 253 | Erie | Linda McW illiams * |
| 48 | 252 | Bucks | Devich Farbotnik |
| 48 | 252 | Montgomery | Kevin Crilley |
| 48 | 252 | Chester | Barbara Haas * |
|  | Chester | Phillips Street * |  |

## County Lifelists (by county)

## ADAMS

213 Arthur Kennell *
208 Carl Garner
193 Nonie Kennell *
182 Deuane Hoffman
159 Kenneth Gabler
150 Steve Santner *
144 Russell Ryan *
102 John Fedak
ALLEGHENY
240 David Freeland *
220 Joyce Hoffmann
212 Mike Fialkovich
208 Ed Kwater *
193 Bob Machesney
176 Randi Gerrish
168 Deuane Hoffman
168 George Malosh *
158 Sarah Gerrish
144 Geoff Malosh *
141 Greg Malosh *
140 Margaret Higbee *

138 Roger Higbee *
129 John Fedak
116 Dick Byers
102 Steve Santner *
ARMSTRONG
226 John Fedak
209 Margaret Higbee *
192 Roger Higbee *
188 Scott Bastian
157 Deuane Hoffman
147 Bill Reddinger
100 Steve Santner *
BEAVER
168 Nick Kerlin *
152 George Malosh *
126 Deuane Hoffman
124 John Cruzan *
113 Geoff Malosh *
112 Greg Malosh *
108 John Snarey
102 Steve Santner *
BEDFORD
201 Deuane Hoffman
139 John Fedak
122 Steve Santner *
110 Richard Murphy *
106 Kenneth Gabler
BERKS
280 Ken Lebo
270 Kerry Grim *
267 Harold Lebo
262 Matt W lasniewski
262 Jason Horn *
236 Ernest Schiefer
234 Deuane Hoffman
204 Barbara Haas *
203 Terence Schiefer
194 Bernard Morris
192 Larry Lewis *
174 Steve Santner *
166 Al Guarente
160 Randy Miller
145 Kevin Crilley
139 Scott Bills *
136 Jonathan Heller *
John Fedak
BLAIR
180 David Kyler *
129 Deuane Hoffman
103 Steve Santner *
John Fedak
Don Henise

BRADFORD
221 William Reid *
194 Ronald Young *
168 Frances Biles *
143 Randy Miller
129 Deuane Hoffman
105 Barbara Haas *
102 Steve Santner *
BUCKS
268 Steve Farbotnik
252 Devich Farbotnik
246 William Murphy
227 Jason Horn *
215 Harry Franzen *
202 Stan Glowacki *
172 Bernard Morris
157 Kevin Crilley
153 Deuane Hoffman
128 Barbara Haas *
121 Steve Santner *
110 Al Guarente

```
BUTLER
    267 Gene Wilhelm *
    250 David Freeland *
    198 Dick Byers
    166 Deuane Hoffman
    166 Ed Kwater *
    165 George Malosh *
    Bob Machesney
    Randi Gerrish
    Margaret Higbee *
    John Fedak
    Sarah Gerrish
    Geoff Malosh *
    Roger Higbee *
    Greg Malosh *
    Steve Santner *
CAMBRIA
    214 John Salvetti
    161 Gloria Lamer *
    126 Deuane Hoffman
    115 John Fedak
    103 Steve Santner *
CAMERON
    127 Deuane Hoffman
    105 Steve Santner *
    OO John Fedak
CARBON
    245 Rick W iltraut
    2 1 7 \text { Jason Horn *}
    206 Bernard Morris
    Deuane Hoffman
    Robert Frantz
    115 Steve Santner *
CENTRE
    72 Merrill Wood *
    263 Harry Henderson*
        Terence Schiefer
    44 Rick Wiltraut
    Eugene Zielinski *
    Scott Bills *
    Deuane Hoffman
    Paul Schwalbe
    Greg Grove
    Russ Ruffing *
    Kevin Crilley
    Steve Santner*
    John Fedak
    Barbara Haas *
    Randy Miller
CHESTER
    268 Larry Lewis *
    252 Barbara Haas *
    252 Phillips Street *
    245 John Ginaven
    231 Joe Meloney *
    Deuane Hoffman
    Al Guarente
    Jason Horn*
    Neal Thorpe *
    Steve Santner *
    Randy Miller
    Jonathan Heller *
    111 Terence Schiefer
    102 Theodore Drozdowski
CLARION
    237 John Fedak
    229 W alter Fye
    200 Margaret Buckwalter *
    188 Deuane Hoffman
    181 Gene Wilhelm *
    150 Fred Crowley *
    123 Bill Reddinger
    104 Steve Santner *
```

| CLEARFIELD |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 162 | Deuane Hoffman |
| 155 | John Fedak |
| 117 | Eugene Zielinski * |
| 114 | Paul Schwalbe |
| 100 | Steve Santner * |
| CLINTON |  |
| 246 | Paul Schwalbe |
| 166 | W ayne Laubscher |
| 128 | Deuane Hoffman |
| 120 | Steve Santner * |
| 106 | John Fedak |
| 101 | Barbara Haas * |
| COLUMBIA |  |
| 163 | Deuane Hoffman |
| 112 | John Fedak |
| 100 | Steve Santner * |
| 61 | Randy Miller |
| CRAWFORD |  |
| 233 | Deuane Hoffman |
| 206 | Margaret Higbee * |
| 205 | Ronald Leberman * |
| 203 | John Fedak |
| 201 | Gene Wilhelm * |
| 200 | Roger Higbee * |
| 164 | Ed Kwater* |
| 152 | Geoff Malosh * |
| 150 | Greg Malosh * |
| 138 | Randi Gerrish |
| 138 | Sarah Gerrish |
| 124 | George Malosh * |
| 123 | James Flynn |
| 117 | Randy Miller |
| 112 | Steve Santner * |
| 102 | Terence Schiefer |
| CUMBERLAND |  |
| 264 | Deuane Hoffman |
| 259 | Don Henise |
| 257 | Robyn Henise |
| 244 | Richard Colyer |
| 206 | Carl Garner |
| 197 | Steve Santner * |
| 176 | George W ertz, Jr. * |
| 165 | Mark McConaughy |
| 159 | Kenneth Gabler |
| 148 | John Fedak |
| 111 | Randy Miller |
| 107 | Jonathan Heller * |
| DAUPHIN |  |
| 261 | Deuane Hoffman |
| 236 | Mark McConaughy |
| 235 | Scott Bills * |
| 235 | Grace Randolph * |
| 234 | George W ertz, Jr. * |
| 219 | Steve Santner * |
| 203 | Richard Colyer |
| 151 | Don Henise |
| 141 | John Fedak |
| 127 | Merrill Wood* |
| 123 | Randy Miller |
| 119 | W illiam Reid * |
| 110 | Kenneth Gabler |
| DELAWARE |  |
| 289 | John Miller * |
| 261 | Al Guarente |
| 255 | Barbara Haas * |
| 242 | Thomas Reeves |
| 240 | Skip Conant |
| 226 | Paul Schwalbe |
| 222 | John Ginaven |
| 159 | Deuane Hoffman |
| 151 | Jason Horn * |
| 130 | Steve Santner * |
| 104 | John Fedak |


| ELK |  | 181 | Merrill Wood* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 183 | Linda Christenson | 160 | John Salvetti |
| 127 | Deuane Hoffman | 155 | Eugene Zielinski * |
| 116 | John Fedak | 145 | Deuane Hoffman |
| 105 | Steve Santner * | 106 | John Fedak |
| 79 | Ted Grisez * | 105 | Kenneth Gabler |
|  |  | 104 | Steve Santner * |
| ERIE |  |  |  |
| 309 | Gerald McWilliams | INDIANA |  |
| 291 | Sam Stull * | 243 | Margaret Higbee * |
| 278 | Deuane Hoffman | 233 | Gloria Lamer * |
| 275 | Joyce Hoffmann | 224 | Roger Higbee * |
| 274 | Ed Kwater* | 195 | Anne Hedgpeth * |
| 268 | James Flynn | 161 | Deuane Hoffman |
| 253 | Linda McWilliams * | 158 | Randi Gerrish |
| 249 | Barbara Haas* | 158 | Sarah Gerrish |
| 244 | Mike Fialkovich | 155 | John Fedak |
| 243 | Margaret Higbee * | 118 | Steve Santner * |
| 242 | David Freeland* |  |  |
| 236 | George Malosh * | JEFFERS |  |
| 235 | Roger Higbee * | 198 | John Fedak |
| 233 | Gene Wilhelm * | 167 | Deuane Hoffman |
| 225 | John Fedak | 104 | Steve Santner * |
| 218 | Geoff Malosh * | 97 | Margaret Higbee * |
| 217 | Greg Malosh * | 95 | Scott Bills * |
| 210 | Randy Miller |  |  |
| 208 | Steve Santner* | JUNIATA |  |
| 206 | Richard Colyer | 219 | Aden Troyer * |
| 197 | Terence Schiefer | 201 | Deuane Hoffman |
| 178 | Bernard Morris | 108 | Steve Santner * |
| 177 | Randi Gerrish | 102 | John Fedak |
| 177 | Sarah Gerrish | 95 | Jonathan Heller* |
| 174 | Don Henise |  |  |
| 166 | Ronald Leberman * | LACKAW | NNA |
| 138 | Jonathan Heller* | 182 | Glenn Czulada * |
| 137 | Kenneth Gabler | 145 | Deuane Hoffman |
|  | FAYETTE |  | 137 | Richard Koval * |
|  |  |  | 103 | Steve Santner* |
| 129 | Deuane Hoffman | 81 | John Fedak |
| 119 | Steve Santner * |  |  |
| 111 | Ed Kwater* | LANCAST | R |
| 107 | Randi Gerrish | 308 | Randy Miller |
| 100 | Sarah Gerrish | 308 | Eric Witmer |
|  |  | 306 | Tom Garner |
| FOREST |  | 302 | Robert Schutsky |
| 148 | John Fedak | 299 | Jerry Book |
| 141 | Ted Grisez * | 292 | Deuane Hoffman |
| 134 | Deuane Hoffman | 292 | Jan Witmer |
| 108 | Steve Santner * | 291 | Harold Morrin * |
| 64 | Randy Miller | 287 | Barbara Haas* |
|  | FRANKLIN |  | 287 | Jonathan Heller* |
|  |  |  | 281 | Bruce Carl |
| 266 | Carl Garner | 274 | Steve Santner * |
| 264 | Kenneth Gabler | 251 | Jason Horn * |
| 213 | Jeffrey W alck * | 240 | Larry Lewis * |
| 154 | Deuane Hoffman | 223 | Al Guarente |
| 141 | Don Henise | 209 | Richard Colyer |
| 130 | Steve Santner * | 201 | Ernest Schiefer |
| 114 | John Fedak | 201 | George Wertz, Jr. * |
|  |  | 198 | Pamela Woodman * |
| FULTON |  | 184 | Don Henise |
| 198 | Carl Garner | 184 | Terence Schiefer |
| 194 | Daniel Snell | 172 | Dennis Weaver * |
| 193 | Kenneth Gabler | 160 | Kevin Crilley |
| 152 | Jeffrey W alck * | 153 | John Fedak |
| 130 | Deuane Hoffman | 143 | Bernard Morris |
| 119 | Steve Santner * | 124 | Mark McConaughy |
| 118 | Robert W alker * | 118 | Margaret Higbee * |
|  |  | 108 | Kenneth Gabler |
| Greene |  | 108 | Roger Higbee * |
| 194 | Ralph Bell * |  |  |
| 134 | Roy Ickes* | LAW REN |  |
| 125 | Deuane Hoffman | 210 | Gene Wilhelm * |
| 109 | Steve Santner * | 130 | Deuane Hoffman |
| 107 | John Fedak | 121 | John Fedak |
|  |  | 102 | Steve Santner * |
| HUNTINGDON |  |  |  |
| 229 | Greg Grove | LEBANON |  |
| 229 | David Kyler * | 257 | Randy Miller |
| 204 | Deborah Grove | 236 | Steve Santner * |


| 221 | Deuane Hoffman |
| :---: | :---: |
| 208 | Stephen Mallanson * |
| 181 | Bruce Carl |
| 181 | Jason Horn * |
| 174 | Jonathan Heller * |
| 152 | George Wertz, Jr. * |
| 130 | Don Henise |
| 122 | Barbara Haas * |
| LEHIGH |  |
| 264 | Fritz Brock * |
| 263 | Bernard Morris |
| 259 | Rick Wiltraut |
| 259 | Jason Horn * |
| 159 | Deuane Hoffman |
| 103 | Steve Santner* |
| LUZERNE |  |
| 276 | William Reid* |
| 240 | Richard Koval * |
| 216 | Mark Blauer * |
| 155 | John Fedak |
| 153 | Deuane Hoffman |
| 149 | Kevin Crilley |
| 104 | Steve Santner * |
| LYCOMING |  |
| 229 | Paul Schwalbe |
| 157 | Deuane Hoffman |
| 124 | Steve Santner* |
| 103 | John Fedak |
| 69 | Dick Byers * |
| MCKEAN |  |
| 133 | Deuane Hoffman |
| 103 | Ted Grisez * |
| 103 | Steve Santner* |
| 84 | John Fedak |
| MERCER |  |
| 211 | Gene Wilhelm * |
| 204 | Neal Troyer |
| 203 | Deuane Hoffman |
| 158 | John Fedak |
| 124 | Steve Santner* |
| 103 | Margaret Higbee * |
| MIFFLIN |  |
| 178 | Deuane Hoffman |
| 152 | Greg Grove |
| 110 | John Fedak |
| 108 | Steve Santner * |
| 59 | Randy Miller |
| MONROE |  |
| 222 | Phillips Street * |
| 176 | Jason Horn * |
| 135 | Deuane Hoffman |
| 123 | Bernard Morris |
| 110 | Steve Santner * |
| MONTGOMERY |  |
| 255 | William Murphy |
| 252 | Kevin Crilley |
| 251 | Jason Horn * |
| 241 | Harry Franzen* |
| 224 | Bernard Morris |
| 223 | Neal Thorpe |
| 185 | Deuane Hoffman |
| 137 | Steve Santner * |
| 127 | Al Guarente |
| 126 | John Fedak |
| 107 | Robert Walker * |
| 100 | Barbara Haas * |
| MONTOUR |  |
| 212 | Barbara Haas * |
| 205 | Allen Schweinsberg * |
| 167 | Deuane Hoffman |
| 126 | John Fedak |


| 119 | Steve Santner * | 181 | Allen Schweinsberg |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 104 | Kevin Crilley | 132 | Steve Santner * |
|  |  | 93 | John Fedak |
| NORTHAMPTON |  | 64 | Merrill Wood * |
| 264 | Rick Wiltraut |  |  |
| 241 | Arlene Koch * | SOMERSET |  |
| 229 | Steve Boyce * | 230 | Jeff Payne |
| 228 | Dave DeReamus * | 229 | Scott Bastian |
| 220 | Bernard Morris | 228 | Retta Payne |
| 220 | Brad Silfies * | 175 | Richard Murphy * |
| 214 | Dennis Miller | 151 | Deuane Hoffman |
| 201 | Deuane Hoffman | 135 | John Fedak |
| 201 | Jason Horn* | 126 | Steve Santner * |
| 177 | Michael Schall | 107 | Randi Gerrish |
| 106 | Steve Santner* | 106 | Sarah Gerrish |
| 100 | Randy Miller |  |  |
|  |  | SULLIVAN |  |
| NORTHUMBERLAND |  | 158 | Nick Kerlin |
| 208 | Allen Schweinsberg * | 157 | Skip Conant |
| 178 | Deuane Hoffman | 130 | Thomas Reeves |
| 166 | Barbara Haas * | 119 | Deuane Hoffman |
| 128 | John Fedak | 105 | Randy Miller |
| 112 | Steve Santner * | 104 | Steve Santner * |
| PERRY |  | SUSQUEHANNA |  |
| 232 | Deuane Hoffman | 168 | William Reid* |
| 231 | Richard Colyer | 133 | Deuane Hoffman |
| 157 | Steve Santner * | 105 | Steve Santner * |
| 156 | Don Henise | 103 | John Fedak |
| 141 | W alter Shelly, Jr. * | 93 | Barbara Haas * |
| 139 | Dallas Dowhower* |  |  |
| 125 | John Fedak | TIOGA |  |
| 120 | Randy Miller | 206 | Larry Brown |
| 116 | Jonathan Heller * | 202 | Arlene Brown |
| 112 | Mark McConaughy | 157 | Deuane Hoffman |
|  |  | 153 | Bruce Carl * |
| PHILADELPHIA |  | 120 | Steve Santner * |
| 290 | John Miller * |  |  |
| 245 | Frank Windfelder * | UNION |  |
| 243 | Harry Franzen * | 217 | Allen Schweinsberg |
| 241 | Barbara Haas * | 132 | Barbara Haas * |
| 240 | Al Guarente | 128 | Deuane Hoffman |
| 225 | Skip Conant | 117 | Steve Santner * |
| 219 | John Ginaven | 88 | John Fedak |
| 184 | Thomas Reeves |  |  |
| 184 | Jim McKinney * | VENANG |  |
| 167 | Jason Horn * | 228 | Gary Edwards * |
| 163 | Deuane Hoffman | 175 | Gene Wilhelm * |
| 163 | Stephen Lawrence * | 153 | Deuane Hoffman |
| 154 | Steve Santner * | 153 | Nick Kerlin |
| 120 | Terence Schiefer | 143 | John Fedak |
| 107 | Kevin Crilley | 103 | Steve Santner * |
| 101 | Randy Miller |  |  |
|  |  | WARREN |  |
| PIKE |  | 227 | Ted Grisez * |
| 201 | Joe Strasser * | 227 | Harris Johnson* |
| 201 | Voni Strasser* | 131 | Deuane Hoffman |
| 144 | Phillips Street * | 117 | John Fedak |
| 135 | Deuane Hoffman | 114 | Steve Santner * |
| 101 | Steve Santner * |  |  |
| 100 | Barbara Haas* | WASHINGTON |  |
|  |  | 210 | Margaret Higbee * |
| POTTER |  | 209 | Roger Higbee * |
| 210 | David Hauber * | 197 | Roy Ickes* |
| 126 | Deuane Hoffman | 161 | Russ Ruffing * |
| 104 | Steve Santner* | 141 | George Malosh * |
| 104 | Paul Schwalbe | 127 | Deuane Hoffman |
| 97 | John Fedak | 100 | Steve Santner * |
| SCHUYLKILL |  | WAYnE |  |
| 246 | Tom Clauser | 221 | Joe Strasser* |
| 181 | Deuane Hoffman | 221 | Voni Strasser * |
| 180 | Mike W ard | 139 | Deuane Hoffman |
| 177 | Jason Horn * | 125 | William Reid* |
| 133 | Steve Santner* | 121 | John Fedak |
| 117 | Barbara Haas * | 102 | Steve Santner * |
| 115 | Bernard Morris | WESTMORELAND |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| SNYDER |  | 211 | Dick Byers |
| 193 | Deuane Hoffman | 208 | Linda Christenson* |


| 181 | Randi Gerrish |
| :---: | :---: |
| 178 | Sarah Gerrish |
| 142 | Margaret Higbee * |
| 137 | Steve Santner* |
| 133 | Roger Higbee * |
| 126 | Richard Murphy * |
| 125 | Deuane Hoffman |
| 120 | James Flynn |
| 115 | John Fedak |
| WYOMING |  |
| 242 | William Reid* |
| 169 | Richard Koval * |
| 142 | Skip Conant |
| 130 | Deuane Hoffman |
| 111 | Steve Santner * |
| YORK |  |
| 229 | Russell Ryan * |
| 216 | Deuane Hoffman |
| 194 | Steve Santner * |
| 185 | Ann Pettigrew * |
| 172 | George Wertz, Jr. * |
| 168 | Carl Garner |
| 166 | Jeff Pheasant* |
| 160 | Jason Horn * |
| 153 | Jonathan Heller* |
| 150 | Randy Miller |
| 142 | Kenneth Gabler |
| 138 | Don Henise |
| 111 | Barbara Haas* |

PA Annual Lists 1997

| 298 | Deuane Hoffman |
| :--- | :--- |
| 290 | John Fedak |
| 253 | Joyce Hoffmann |
| 245 | Gerald McWilliams |
| 244 | Ken Lebo |
| 242 | Randy Miller |
| 235 | Mike Fialkovich |
| 234 | Don Henise |
| 230 | Peter Robinson |
| 228 | Mark McConaughy |
| 221 | John Salvetti |
| 219 | Matt Wlasniewski |
| 217 | Tom Clauser |
| 217 | Al Guarente |
| 212 | Skip Conant |
| 212 | Bob Machesney |
| 210 | Carl Garner |
| 208 | Neal Troyer |
| 190 | Kenneth Gabler |
| 190 | Bill Reddinger |
| 184 | Walter Fye |
| 183 | Mike Ward |
| 170 | Ernest Schiefer |
| 168 | Robert Frantz |
| 161 | Michael Schall |
| 160 | Larry Brown |
| 148 | Arlene Brown |
| 143 | James Flynn |
| 124 | Theodore Drozdowski |

PA Annual Lists (top 50)

| 1 | 306 | Robert Schutsky | 1992 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 | 305 | Deuane Hoffman | 1992 |
| 3 | 298 | Deuane Hoffman | 1997 |
| 4 | 293 | Deuane Hoffm an | 1991 |
| 5 | 291 | Deuane Hoffman | 1996 |
| 6 | 290 | John Fedak | 1997 |
| 7 | 288 | Barbara Haas | 1986 |
| 7 | 288 | Franklin Haas | 1986 |
| 9 | 278 | Sam Stull | 1979 |
| 9 | 278 | Gene Wilhelm | 1983 |
| 11 | 273 | Joyce Hoffman | 1991 |
| 12 | 272 | Randy Miller | 1992 |
| 13 | 271 | Jason Horn | 1993 |


| 14269 | Jonathan Heller | 1992 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15268 | Terence Schiefer | 1985 |
| 15268 | Deuane Hoffman | 1986 |
| 15268 | Deuane Hoffman | 1995 |
| 18266 | Randy Miller | 1991 |
| 19265 | John Fedak | 1996 |
| 20263 | Gerald McWilliams | 1983 |
| 21262 | Randy Miller | 1993 |
| 21262 | Ken Lebo | 1995 |
| 23261 | Gerald McWilliams | 1991 |
| 23261 | Jonathan Heller | 1993 |
| 25260 | Jason Horn | 1992 |
| 25260 | Ken Lebo | 1992 |
| 25260 | Gerald McWilliams | 1992 |
| 28259 | Gene W ilhelm | 1982 |
| 29258 | Steve Santner | 1992 |
| 30257 | Jason Horn | 1995 |
| 31256 | Jason Horn | 1994 |
| 32255 | Franklin Haas | 1977 |
| 32255 | Ed Kwater | 1989 |
| 32255 | Jason Horn | 1991 |
| 32255 | Joyce Hoffmann | 1996 |
| 36254 | Barbara Haas | 1977 |
| 36254 | Ed Kwater | 1992 |
| 38253 | Joyce Hoffmann | 1997 |
| 39252 | John Ginaven | 1978 |
| 39252 | Bonnie Baird | 1979 B |
| 39252 | James Baird | 1979 B |
| 39252 | Gerald McWilliams | 1988 |
| 39252 | Ed Kwater | 1991 |
| 44251 | Gerald McWilliams | 1989 |
| 44251 | Steve Santner | 1989 |
| 44251 | Steve Santner | 1991 |
| 47250 | Gerald McWilliams | 1979 |
| 47250 | Ed Kwater | 1990 |
| 49249 | David Freeland | 1984 |
| 49249 | Steve Santner | 1990 |
| 49249 | Jonathan Heller | 1994 |

## County Annual Lists (by county)

| ADAMS |  |
| :---: | :--- |
| 201 | Arthur Kennell |
| 140 | Carl Garner |
| 126 | Carl Garner |
| 126 | Carl Garner |
| 102 | John Fedak |
| 82 | Deuane Hoffman |
| 60 | Kenneth Gabler |

1992
1991
1995
1997
1997
1997
1997
ALLEGHENY

| LLEGHENY |  |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 163 | Bob Machesney | 1996 |
| 159 | Bob Machesney | 1997 |
| 154 | Bob Machesney | 1995 |

$\begin{array}{lll}154 & \text { Bob Machesney } & 1995 \\ 122 & \text { John Fedak } & 1997\end{array}$
113 Deuane Hoffman
ARMSTRONG

| 201 | John Fedak |
| ---: | :--- |
| 177 | Scott Bastian |
| 152 | Margaret Higbee |
| 142 | Bill Reddinger |
| 67 | Deuane Hoffman |

BEAVER
124 John Cruzan 1994

| 110 | George Malosh | 1974 |
| ---: | :--- | :--- |
| 105 | George Malosh | 1975 |
| 71 | John Fedak | 1997 |

52 Deuane Hoffman 1997
BEDFORD
223 Sally Dick 1997
$\begin{array}{lll}221 & \text { Tom Dick } & 1997 \\ 152 & \text { Deuane Hoffm an } & 1996\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lll}152 & \text { Deuane Hoffman } & 1996 \\ 132 & \text { John Fedak } & 1997\end{array}$
132 Deuane Hoffman 1997
65 Kenneth Gabler 1997

| BERKS |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 252 | Ken Lebo | 1995 |
| 236 | Ken Lebo | 1997 |
| 229 | Ken Lebo | 1996 |
| 216 | Matt Wlasniewski | 1997 |
| 153 | Deuane Hoffman | 1997 |
| 133 | Ernest Schiefer | 1997 |
| 117 | John Fedak | 1997 |
| BLAIR |  |  |
| 143 | Beryl Sternagle | 1995 |
| 126 | Beryl Sternagle | 1990 |
| 121 | Beryl Sternagle | 1989 |
| 79 | John Fedak | 1997 |
| 57 | Deuane Hoffman | 1997 |
| BRADFORD |  |  |
| 147 | Ronald Young | 1993 |
| 146 | Ronald Young | 1992 |
| 102 | Deuane Hoffman | 1996 |
| 85 | John Fedak | 1997 |
| 73 | Deuane Hoffman | 1997 |
| BUCKS |  |  |
| 224 | Steve Farbotnik | 1992 |
| 217 | Steve Farbotnik | 1994 |
| 210 | Devich Farbotnik | 1992 |
| 79 | Deuane Hoffman | 1997 |
| 72 | John Fedak | 1997 |
| bUtLER |  |  |
| 245 | Gene W ilhelm | 1983 |
| 229 | Gene Wilhelm | 1985 |
| 225 | Gene Wilhelm | 1982 |
| 121 | John Fedak | 1997 |
| 102 | Deuane Hoffman | 1997 |
| CAMBRIA |  |  |
| 177 | John Salvetti | 1992 |
| 175 | John Salvetti | 1997 |
| 174 | John Salvetti | 1995 |
| 115 | John Fedak | 1997 |
| 77 | Deuane Hoffman | 1997 |
| CAMERON |  |  |
| 92 | Deuane Hoffman | 1996 |
| 90 | John Fedak | 1997 |
| 68 | Deuane Hoffman | 1997 |
| CARBON |  |  |
| 145 | Robert Frantz | 1995 |
| 138 | Robert Frantz | 1997 |
| 132 | Deuane Hoffman | 1996 |
| 109 | Deuane Hoffman | 1997 |
| 54 | John Fedak | 1997 |
| CENTRE |  |  |
| 224 | Terence Schiefer | 1985 |
| 214 | Terence Schiefer | 1986 |
| 211 | Terence Schiefer | 1984 |
| 142 | Deuane Hoffman | 1997 |
| 127 | John Fedak | 1997 |
| CHESTER |  |  |
| 225 | Larry Lewis | 1988 |
| 221 | Larry Lewis | 1983 |
| 219 | Larry Lewis | 1986 |
| 129 | Deuane Hoffman | 1997 |
| 98 | Theodore Drozdowski | 1997 |
| 69 | John Fedak | 1997 |
| CLARION |  |  |
| 219 | John Fedak | 1996 |
| 213 | John Fedak | 1997 |
| 181 | Gene Wilhelm | 1992 |
| 131 | Deuane Hoffman | 1997 |
| CLEARFIELD |  |  |
| 155 | John Fedak | 1997 |
| 102 | Deuane Hoffman | 1997 |

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| 92 | Deuane Hoffman | 1996 | FULTON |  |  |
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|  |  |  | 173 | Daniel Snell | 1997 |
| CLINTO |  |  | 128 | Deuane Hoffman | 1996 |
| 95 | John Fedak | 1997 | 115 | Kenneth Gabler | 1988 |
| 92 | Deuane Hoffman | 1997 | 94 | Kenneth Gabler | 1997 |
| 81 | Deuane Hoffman | 1996 | 93 | Carl Garner | 1997 |
|  |  |  | 81 | John Fedak | 1997 |
| COLUMBIA |  |  | 77 | Deuane Hoffman | 1997 |
| 117 | Deuane Hoffman | 1997 |  |  |  |
| 112 | John Fedak | 1997 | GREEN |  |  |
| 77 | Deuane Hoffman | 1996 | 137 | Ralph Bell | 1985 |
|  |  |  | 134 | Ralph Bell | 1986 |
| CRAWFORD |  |  | 130 | Ralph Bell | 1990 |
| 208 | Ronald Leberman | 1994 | 107 | John Fedak | 1997 |
| 202 | Ronald Leberman | 1989 | 103 | Deuane Hoffman | 1997 |
| 201 | Gene W ilhelm | 1992 |  |  |  |
| 190 | John Fedak | 1997 | HUNTIN | DON |  |
| 149 | Deuane Hoffman | 1997 | 205 | David Kyler | 1996 |
|  |  |  | 194 | Greg Grove | 1994 |
| CUMBERLAND |  |  | 191 | Greg Grove | 1992 |
| 227 | Deuane Hoffman | 1989 | 180 | Greg Grove | 1997 |
| 225 | Deuane Hoffman | 1992 | 106 | John Fedak | 1997 |
| 224 | Deuane Hoffman | 1995 | 72 | Deuane Hoffman | 1997 |
| 224 | Deuane Hoffman | 1997 | 58 | Kenneth Gabler | 1997 |
| 217 | Don Henise | 1997 |  |  |  |
| 148 | Carl Garner | 1997 | INDIANA |  |  |
| 145 | John Fedak | 1997 | 206 | Margaret Higbee | 1993 |
| 111 | Mark McConaughy | 1997 | 203 | Margaret Higbee | 1991 |
| 61 | Kenneth Gabler | 1997 | 194 | Gloria Lamer | 1992 |
|  |  |  | 148 | John Fedak | 1997 |
| DAUPHIN |  |  | 108 | Deuane Hoffman | 1997 |
| 234 | Deuane Hoffman | 1997 |  |  |  |
| 229 | Deuane Hoffman | 1996 | JEFFER | ON |  |
| 215 | Grace Randolph | 1996 | 198 | John Fedak | 1997 |
| 201 | Mark McConaughy | 1997 | 143 | Deuane Hoffman | 1996 |
| 141 | John Fedak | 1997 | 110 | Deuane Hoffman | 1997 |
| DELAWARE |  |  | JUNIATA |  |  |
| 241 | John Miller | 1969 | 188 | Aden Troyer | 1996 |
| 211 | Al Guarente | 1996 | 170 | Deuane Hoffman | 1996 |
| 207 | Al Guarente | 1997 | 169 | Aden Troyer | 1995 |
| 200 | Sheryl Johnson | 1997 | 167 | Deuane Hoffman | 1997 |
| 193 | Skip Conant | 1997 | 102 | John Fedak | 1997 |
| 104 | John Fedak | 1997 |  |  |  |
| 93 | Deuane Hoffman | 1997 | LACKAW | ANNA |  |
|  |  |  | 182 | Glenn Czulada | 1996 |
| ELK |  |  | 161 | Glenn Czulada | 1995 |
| 116 | John Fedak | 1997 | 117 | Richard Koval | 1995 |
| 113 | Deuane Hoffman | 1996 | 112 | Deuane Hoffman | 1997 |
| 71 | Deuane Hoffman | 1997 | 81 | John Fedak | 1997 |
| ERIE |  |  | LANCAS | TER |  |
| 264 | Sam Stull | 1979 | 255 | Robert Schutsky | 1992 |
| 256 | Gerald McW illiams | 1992 | 249 | Jonathan Heller | 1992 |
| 252 | Gerald McW illiams | 1991 | 239 | Jonathan Heller | 1993 |
| 240 | Gerald McWilliams | 1997 | 227 | Deuane Hoffman | 1997 |
| 211 | Deuane Hoffman | 1997 | 198 | Randy Miller | 1997 |
| 206 | John Fedak | 1997 | 148 | John Fedak | 1997 |
| 122 | Neal Troyer | 1997 |  |  |  |
| 89 | Kenneth Gabler | 1997 | LAW RE | CE |  |
|  |  |  | 210 | Gene W ilhelm | 1992 |
| FAYETTE |  |  | 118 | John Fedak | 1997 |
| 77 | John Fedak | 1997 | 110 | Deuane Hoffman | 1996 |
| 67 | Deuane Hoffman | 1996 | 59 | Deuane Hoffman | 1997 |
| 62 | Deuane Hoffman | 1997 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | LEBANO |  |  |
| FOREST |  |  | 215 | Randy Miller | 1993 |
| 144 | April W alters | 1993 | 205 | Randy Miller | 1996 |
| 143 | Richard W alters | 1993 | 200 | Randy Miller | 1997 |
| 132 | John Fedak | 1997 | 124 | Deuane Hoffman | 1997 |
| 81 | Deuane Hoffman | 1997 | 69 | John Fedak | 1997 |
| FRANKLIN |  |  | LEHIGH |  |  |
| 185 | Carl Garner | 1997 | 200 | Bernard Morris | 1984 |
| 180 | Carl Garner | 1993 | 119 | Deuane Hoffman | 1997 |
| 180 | Carl Garner | 1994 | 77 | Deuane Hoffman | 1996 |
| 147 | Kenneth Gabler | 1997 | 74 | John Fedak | 1997 |
| 114 | John Fedak | 1997 |  |  |  |
| 80 | Deuane Hoffman | 1997 | LUZERN |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Richard Koval | 1996 |


| 219 | Richard Koval | 1995 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 206 | Richard Koval | 1994 |
| 140 | John Fedak | 1997 |
| 120 | Deuane Hoffman | 1997 |
| LYCOMING |  |  |
| 112 | Deuane Hoffman | 1997 |
| 90 | John Fedak | 1997 |
| 81 | Deuane Hoffman | 1996 |
| MCKEAN |  |  |
| 119 | Deuane Hoffman | 1996 |
| 92 | Deuane Hoffman | 1997 |
| 84 | John Fedak | 1997 |
| MERCER |  |  |
| 211 | Gene W ilhelm | 1992 |
| 192 | Neal Troyer | 1997 |
| 156 | John Fedak | 1997 |
| 103 | Deuane Hoffman | 1997 |
| MIFFLIN |  |  |
| 126 | Deuane Hoffman | 1997 |
| 113 | Deuane Hoffman | 1996 |
| 110 | John Fedak | 1997 |
| monroe |  |  |
| 88 | Deuane Hoffman | 1996 |
| 82 | Deuane Hoffman | 1997 |
| 74 | Eric Sullivan | 1993 |
| 62 | John Fedak | 1997 |
| MONTGOMERY |  |  |
| 132 | Deuane Hoffman | 1997 |
| 126 | John Fedak | 1997 |
| 93 | Deuane Hoffman | 1996 |
| MONTOUR |  |  |
| 126 | John Fedak | 1997 |
| 115 | Deuane Hoffman | 1997 |
| 107 | Deuane Hoffman | 1996 |
| NORTHAMPTON |  |  |
| 189 | Dave DeReamus | 1990 |
| 168 | Dave DeReamus | 1991 |
| 159 | Dennis Miller | 1996 |
| 159 | Michael Schall | 1997 |
| 155 | Deuane Hoffman | 1997 |
| 148 | Dennis Miller | 1997 |
| 84 | John Fedak | 1997 |
| NORTHUMBERLAND |  |  |
| 144 | Deuane Hoffman | 1997 |
| 128 | John Fedak | 1997 |
| 121 | Deuane Hoffman | 1995 |
| PERRY |  |  |
| 202 | Richard Colyer | 1997 |
| 199 | Deuane Hoffman | 1995 |
| 193 | Deuane Hoffman | 1996 |
| 178 | Deuane Hoffman | 1997 |
| 125 | John Fedak | 1997 |
| PHILADELPHIA |  |  |
| 225 | John Miller | 1965 |
| 208 | Edward Fingerhood | 1996 |
| 162 | AI Guarente | 1992 |
| 136 | Skip Conant | 1997 |
| 80 | John Fedak | 1997 |
| 72 | Deuane Hoffman | 1997 |
| PIKE |  |  |
| 75 | John Fedak | 1997 |
| 75 | Deuane Hoffman | 1997 |
| 55 | Deuane Hoffman | 1996 |
| POTTER |  |  |
| 160 | David Hauber | 1992 |
| 160 | David Hauber | 1995 |
| 157 | David Hauber | 1993 |


| 97 | John Fedak | 1997 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 77 | Deuane Hoffman | 1997 |
| SCHUYLKILL |  |  |
| 209 | Tom Clauser | 1996 |
| 208 | Tom Clauser | 1997 |
| 191 | Tom Clauser | 1987 |
| 174 | Mike W ard | 1997 |
| 137 | Deuane Hoffman | 1997 |
| 55 | John Fedak | 1997 |
| SNYDER |  |  |
| 175 | Deuane Hoffman | 1996 |
| 172 | Deuane Hoffman | 1997 |
| 93 | John Fedak | 1997 |
| SOMERSET |  |  |
| 216 | Jeff Payne | 1996 |
| 216 | Retta Payne | 1996 |
| 208 | Scott Bastian | 1994 |
| 135 | John Fedak | 1997 |
| 102 | Deuane Hoffman | 1997 |
| SULLIVAN |  |  |
| 130 | Nick Kerlin | 1995 |
| 125 | Skip Conant | 1995 |
| 124 | Nick Kerlin | 1997 |
| 122 | Skip Conant | 1997 |
| 87 | Deuane Hoffman | 1997 |
| 82 | John Fedak | 1997 |
| SUSQUEHANNA |  |  |
| 109 | Deuane Hoffman | 1997 |
| 105 | Deuane Hoffman | 1996 |
| 103 | John Fedak | 1997 |
| TIOGA |  |  |
| 167 | Larry Brown | 1992 |
| 160 | Arlene Brown | 1992 |
| 157 | Larry Brown | 1997 |
| 143 | Arlene Brown | 1997 |
| 111 | Deuane Hoffman | 1997 |
| 88 | John Fedak | 1997 |
| UNION |  |  |
| 88 | John Fedak | 1997 |
| 87 | Deuane Hoffman | 1997 |
| 67 | Deuane Hoffman | 1996 |
| VENANGO |  |  |
| 207 | Gary Edwards | 1995 |
| 194 | Gary Edwards | 1991 |
| 192 | Russ States | 1991 |
| 131 | John Fedak | 1997 |
| 55 | Deuane Hoffman | 1997 |
| WARREN |  |  |
| 165 | Ted Grisez | 1992 |
| 152 | Ted Grisez | 1985 |
| 117 | John Fedak | 1997 |
| 98 | Deuane Hoffman | 1997 |
| WASHINGTON |  |  |
| 134 | Russ Ruffing | 1985 |
| 132 | Roy Ickes | 1984 |
| 100 | George Malosh | 1975 |
| 96 | John Fedak | 1997 |
| 85 | Deuane Hoffman | 1997 |
| WAYNE |  |  |
| 127 | Deuane Hoffman | 1997 |
| 121 | John Fedak | 1997 |
| 66 | Deuane Hoffman | 1996 |
| WESTMORELAND |  |  |
| 92 | Deuane Hoffman | 1996 |
| 88 | Deuane Hoffman | 1997 |
| 84 | John Fedak | 1997 |

WYOMING

| 193 | W illiam Reid |  | 1993 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 181 | W illiam Reid |  | 1994 |
| 134 | Richard Koval |  | 1994 |
| 105 | Skip Conant |  | 1997 |
| 81 | Deuane Hoffman |  | 1997 |
| 77 | John Fedak |  | 1997 |
| YORK |  |  |  |
| 196 | Russell Ryan |  | 1992 |
| 178 | Russell Ryan |  | 1991 |
| 153 | Jeff Pheasant |  | 1995 |
| 87 | Carl Garner |  | 1997 |
| 76 | John Fedak |  | 1997 |
| 44 | Kenneth Gabler |  | 1997 |
| County Annual Lists (top 50) |  |  |  |
| 1264 | Erie | Sam Stull | 1979 |
| 2256 | Erie | Gerald McWilliams | 1992 |
| 3255 | Lancaster | Robert Schutsky | 1992 |
| 4252 | Berks | Ken Lebo | 1995 |
| 4252 | Erie | Gerald McWilliams | 1991 |
| 6251 | Erie | Gerald McWilliams | 1983 |
| 6251 | Erie | Gerald McWilliams | 1988 |
| 8249 | Lancaster | Jonathan Heller | 1992 |
| 9248 | Erie | Gerald McWilliams | 1989 |
| 10246 | Erie | Gerald McWilliams | 1993 |
| 11245 | Butler | Gene Wilhelm | 1983 |
| 12244 | Erie | Gerald McW illiams | 1985 |
| 13243 | Erie | Gerald McW illiams | 1979 |
| 13243 | Erie | Gerald McWilliams | 1981 |
| 15242 | Erie | Gerald McWilliams | 1984 |
| 16241 | Delaware | John Miller | 1969 |
| 17240 | Erie | Gerald McWilliams | 1997 |
| 18239 | Erie | Gerald McW illiams | 1994 |
| 18239 | Lancaster | Jonathan Heller | 1993 |
| 20238 | Erie | Gerald McW illiams | 1990 |
| 21237 | Erie | Gerald McWilliams | 1995 |
| 22236 | Berks | Ken Lebo | 1997 |
| 22236 | Lancaster | Randy Miller | 1991 |
| 24234 | Dauphin | Deuane Hoffman | 1997 |
| 24234 | Erie | Gerald McWilliams | 1980 |
| 24234 | Erie | Gerald McWilliams | 1982 |
| 24234 | Erie | Gerald McWilliams | 1987 |
| 24234 | Erie | Ed Kwater | 1989 |
| 24234 | Lancaster | Jonathan Heller | 1991 |
| 24234 | Lancaster | Randy Miller | 1992 |
| 31233 | Erie | James Flynn | 1979 |
| 32232 | Erie | Ed Kwater | 1992 |
| 33231 | Erie | Deuane Hoffman | 1996 |
| 34230 | Erie | Gerald McWilliams | 1986 |
| 34230 | Erie | Deuane Hoffman | 1991 |
| 36229 | Berks | Ken Lebo | 1996 |
| 36229 | Butler | Gene Wilhelm | 1985 |
| 36229 | Dauphin | Deuane Hoffman | 1996 |
| 39228 | Erie | James Flynn | 1978 |
| 40227 | Cumberland | Deuane Hoffman | 1989 |
| 40227 | Erie | Ed Kwater | 1991 |
| 40227 | Lancaster | Deuane Hoffman | 1997 |
| 43226 | Berks | Ken Lebo | 1994 |
| 43226 | Lancaster | Jonathan Heller | 1994 |
| 45225 | Butler | Gene Wilhelm | 1982 |
| 45225 | Chester | Larry Lewis | 1988 |
| 45225 | Cumberland | Deuane Hoffman | 1992 |
| 45225 | Philadelphia | John Miller | 1965 |
| 49224 | Bucks | Steve Farbotnik | 1992 |
| 49224 | Butler | Gene Wilhelm | 1981 |
| 49224 | Centre | Terence Schiefer | 1985 |
| 49224 | Cumberland | Deuane Hoffman | 1995 |
| 49224 | Cumberland | Deuane Hoffman | 1997 |
| 49224 | Lancaster | Randy Miller | 1993 |

> Nesting
> Red-headed Woodpeckers in Sullivan County 1998

by Skip Conant

On May 23, 1998 I observed a Red-headed Woodpecker in Wyoming State Forest on the High Knob Road. In the years I've been coming to Sullivan County this was only the sixth of this species I've seen there. As far as I know the previous five were single individuals.

The area where this bird was found was one of many in Wyoming State Forest where trees are dead as a result of an infestation of Elm span-worms, Gypsy moth caterpillars, and Forest tent caterpillars about four years ago. To the casual observer, these areas look pretty stark, but they have filled in with raspberry, blackberry and red-berry elder and have become meccas for birds. Within two years of the damage, Mourning Warblers had moved in, and this year there were at least eight males singing on territory in the immediate area. Veerys, Chestnut-sided Warblers, Common Yellowthroats, Towhees, Indigo Buntings, Least Flycatchers and Sapsuckers are all extremely abundant.

I continued to see the Red-headed Woodpecker on and off during June, and then near the end of the month I observed a pair. I also found a fresh nesting excavation. On July 14, 1998, Nick Kerlin informed me that he observed an immature bird on a dead snag in the area. Then on July 26th my nephew Rob Megraw and I watched three immatures flying around with adults.

As far as I know, this is the first official nesting record for this species for Sullivan County.

126 Ashwood Rd.
Springfield, PA 19064

## THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL

## BUCKS COUNTY WILDLIFE ART EXHIBITION

DECEMBER 5 \& 61998 NEW HOPE, PENNSYLVANIA

The Bucks County Audubon Society presents the Seventeenth Annual "Bucks County Wildlife Art Exhibition" on Saturday, December 5th from 10:00am - 6:00pm and Sunday, December 6th from 10:00am - 5:00pm at Eagle Hall, Route 202 and Sugar Road in New Hope, Pennsylvania. A preview reception takes place Friday evening December 5th.

The juried show features over fifty regional, national and internationally-known wildlife artists who appear in person to exhibit their award-winning paintings, drawings, etchings, engravings, sculpture, wood carvings, jewelry and nature photography. The weekend event also features environmental displays,- live birds of prey, a natural history gift shop, binoculars and spotting scopes, a silent art auction, raffle, mellow music and a light luncheon menu.

Admission fee is $\$ 5.00 /$ person (free for children under 12). Proceeds benefit conservation projects and education programs of the Bucks County Audubon Society. For more information, call (215)297-5880.

On the Honey Hollow Watershed, a National Historic Landmark

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Confused? } \\
\text { Disoriented? } \\
\text { Befuddled? } \\
\text { Lost? } \\
\text { Candt seem to find anything? } \\
\text { Arendt vultures hawks? } \\
\text { Where did those vireos go? } \\
\text { The grosbeaks were here the last time I } \\
\text { looked! }
\end{gathered}
$$

## No, its not you, it's the new AOU Checklist!

And you can find your way around again by purchasing the new Pennsylvania Birds Field Checklist.

The new checklist incorporates all of the new AOU changes in taxonomic order and names.

It also includes all species accepted by the Pennsylvania Ornithological Records Committee (Plus a few exotics that PORC is split over - such as Barnacle Goose)

The list is in the same format and size as the old ones and will fit the binders that you purchased for keeping checklists (We still have plenty of those binders for sale, too!)

See the subscription form inside the front mailing cover for ordering information and prices.

# Rare Bird Reports <br> Edited by Nick Pulcinella 

## Anhinga <br> Anhinga anhinga

Date: 25 May, 1996
Location: Media, Delaware
Observer: Al Guarente.
On May 25, 1998, I was sitting on my deck in Media, Delaware County, PA relaxing on the couch. It was about 2:45PM and I had been viewing migrating birds for about an hour. When I looked up this time I saw three birds circling overhead with long, straight necks. My immediate thought was Sandhill Cranes, but then I noticed there were no legs extending beyond the tail. So I grabbed the binoculars and got on the birds and could tell instantly that they were Anhingas.

The birds were circling around in buteo fashion, but with long, straight, extended necks. The necks appeared much thinner and longer than a cormorant's neck, The birds were all dark gray or blackish in coloration. I didn't notice any of the birds having a $\tan$ or brownish throat so I assume all were males. The bills were long and thin like a heron's thus adding to the length of the neck and also to the straightness. The birds were making constant but fairly small circles with the birds alternately flapping and than an extended glide. The wings appeared long, thin and pointed. The tailed was long and fanned out, thinner at the base. All these characteristics gave the bird an appearance of a flying cross, even more so then the cross appearance of any loon because of the length of the wings.

The day was windy with clouds most of the morning and at $2: 45 \mathrm{PM}$ the clouds were just starting to break up so I could view the birds against a clear blue sky and also against a backdrop of clouds.

RB Editor - There are two previous accepted records of Anhinga for Pennsylvania, three birds observed soaring over Swarthmore, Delaware, April 18, 1993 and a single bird flushed in Salford Twp., Montgomery,

May 15, 1996. There are also two undocumented records, a single bird flying over Prospect Park, Delaware April 6, 1994 and two birds observed flying over Hibernia Park, Chester, May 6, 1995. There are multiple records of this species from nearby states and most are from the spring period. Anhingas should be looked for to occur again within the state especially in the southeastern and southcentral counties near large bodies of water or in wetland areas. Any suspected Anhinga should be studied carefully to rule out cormorant. Both species can look deceivingly similar especially when soaring at great distances. Observers should concentrate on the shape of the head and neck, bill, tail and wings.

## Arctic Tern <br> Sterna paradisea

Date: 3 May 1998
Location : Glen Morgan Lake, Carr's Recreation Park, New Morgan, Berks Observer: Ken Lebo
Weather : Rain with NE winds of 10-25 mph
Time : noon to 6 pm
Observation : I observed a tern feeding in the middle of the lake, kiting into the wind, flapping occasionally and swooping down to the surface and back up again to about 15 feet above the water. From this distance 100 yards) the bill looked dark, but when he flew close ( 50 yards), I could see the whole bill was dark-dark red. The cap was black, the cheek was white, the mantle was gray, the tail was long, white and deeply forked, and the belly and neck were about the same gray as the mantle, The underwing was white except the first primary feather which was black and the tips of the next five primaries were black so the tip of the wing had a black "V".

## Similar species;

Common Tern - has a
reddish-orange bill with a black tip end all primaries on underwing are dark (does not have the "V').

Forster's Tern - has a orange bill with a black tip, does not have gray neck and belly, and primaries are white.

Roseate Tern - all black bill, has white neck and belly.

Optics : binocs - Bosh \& Lomb Elite 10~42
scope - swift discover (with zoom at 25 x )

Observers : Matt Spence, Rich Bonnett, Harold Lebo, Eric and Jan Witmer, John Fedak, Randy Miller, Jon Heller, Joan and Rob Silagy, Matt Wlasniewski, Frank and Barb Haas

Comments: The bird was seen by others until dark and was gone the next day,

RB Editor - There is one previous documented record for Pennsylvania, two birds found May 16, 1989 at Beltzville Lake Carbon during a driving rainstorm ( Wiltraut 1989), There is also a report from Presque Isle S.P. Erie May 17-18, 1983 (Stull 1985). There are several specimens that were to have been taken near Philadelphia and along the Lehigh River prior to 1890, but these specimens have disappeared (Poole 1964). Arctic Terns migrate well offshore and occasionally may get blown inland during storms containing strong NE winds. Identification of medium-sized white terns can be a bit tricky. With birds on the wing, observers should concentrate their attention on both the upperwing and underwing patterns for shades of gray and white and especially for primary color and pattern. The shape of the bird in flight i.e. the combination of head and bill size and tail length, may also aid in identification. On perched birds leg length, bill size, shape, and color can all be used to help with identification.

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## White-winged dove <br> Zenaida asiatic

Date: 29, June 1998
Location: Schuylkill Haven, Schuylkill
Observer: Scott Weidensaul
Weather: 80 F , winds light northwest, overcast. No rain. Lighting flat, and the bird was observed against the bright overcast, making it more difficult to discern subtle colors.

Viewing conditions: Excellent. Range 55-80 feet, viewed with $10 \times 40$ Zeiss and 400 mm Pentax telephoto lens mounted on Canon EOS 10-S body.

First sighted for 2-3 seconds at 9:30 a.m., flying past my home office window with a mourning dove; I immediately saw the large, symmetrical white wing patches on upper coverts, but I didn't notice tail length or shape, nor was I using binoculars. Attempts to find the bird again failed.

At 12:45 p.m. I heard a four/five note vocalization, obviously a dove but with a different melody and tempo from mourning dove: whoo-00H-00H-oo oo, which I recognized as a white-winged dove. The dove was sitting on a utility line above my garage, and I viewed it for about a minute with $10 \times 40$ binoculars at a range of about 80 feet, then went inside to get a camera. I photographed the bird at both 80 feet, and again at 55 feet, for almost five minutes before it flew a short distance and landed briefly among three mourning doves, all of which then flushed and disappeared.

Description: The bird was clearly a "Zenaida" dove, although a bit bulkier than a mourning dove. Overall length appeared slightly smaller, due to the shorter, rounder tail. The beak was noticeably longer and slightly more downcurved than on the mourning doves, a trait especially noticeable while they briefly perched together. The dark facial marking was longer and thinner than on a mourning dove, extending farther toward the throat. The large area of blue skin around the eye was not observed, perhaps due to the poor light conditions. The distance was too great to note eye color.

The white wing markings were distinct, and ran along the lower edge of the folded wing on the secondaries and tertials, partially obscured by the overhanging scapulars. The tail was rounded, with the lowest one-quarter appearing white on the underside. The upperparts were smooth gray-brown, with no spots on the wing. The underparts were a slightly lighter shade of gray-brown, although there appeared to be some lightening of the tone toward the belly and flanks. The leg color was pinkish, identical to mourning dove.

Previous experience with the species: I've seen many, many white-winged doves on trips to the Southwest, Gulf coast and Mexico.

RB Editor - There is one previous accepted record for Pennsylvania, a single bird observed May 8, 1996 in Fairview Twp., Erie The Schuylkill bird was particularly frustrating for most visiting birders to find. It would spend most of the day roaming the
numerous agricultural fields in the area in the company of Mourning Doves and it really couldn't be counted on to be at one specific location. The White-winged Dove is a common breeding bird in the desert habitats of the southwest U.S. Numbers are less common there during the winter when they move south into Mexico. There is also an introduced breeding population in south Florida and the Keys. This species wanders widely and there are many extralimital records throughout North America.

White-winged Doves were reported from Oregon, Nova Scotia, North Carolina, and Delaware this spring. This bird was probably part of that "incursion."

There are records, some multiple, from nearly all surrounding states and provinces. Because of its tendency to wander, it is likely that this species may occur again in Pennsylvania at any season.

## Summary of the Season - April through June 1998

If you enjoy chasing rareties in Pennsylvania, this is turning out to be a great year.

Last quarter provided geese, gulls, Say's Phoebe, Varied Thrush, Townsend's W arbler, and northern finches. This quarter sported Pacific Loon, Arctic Tern, Whitewinged Dove, 2 Swainson's Warblers, Western Meadowlark, and several other non-chasable species.

The Pacific Loon in York was extraordinary because of the time of year. Most vagrant loon reports come during migration or winter. This was a great opportunity to see this species in breeding plumage.

An Eared Grebe in Chester and 3 American White Pelicans in Erie did not stay around for others to see.

Anhingas continue to be reported from southeastern Pennsylvania (Delaware, Philadelphia). As usual, these were flyovers. It would be nice if one of these birds would stop and spend a while so that others could see it.

Egrets and herons made a nice showing and there were at least three Glossy Ibis reports (Lancaster, Northampton, Philadelphia) and one Plegadis in Delaware. Observers are reminded to study any Plegadis ibis carefully. One of these days a White-faced is going to show up.

A Mississippi Kite in Lackawanna was a first county record. These birds continue to be seen annually in the state.

What may be the rarest sighting of the year was the Yellow Rail discovered by an Amish farmer in Juniata. (See
local notes for details.) These birds probably migrate through the state in small numbers every year, but are so secretive as to elude detection. Maybe we should organize a Yellow Rail harvest expedition one of the years. October is supposed to be the peak migration time. If we could find a cooperative farmer, we could follow his tractor and see what flushes out. Any takers?

A Sandhill Crane in Columbia was noteworthy, while the Mercer/Lawrence/Butler birds returned to breed again.

Shorebird reports included American Avocet, Willet, and 16 Whimbrel in Lancaster.

The Arctic Tern in Berks stayed long enough for a number of observers to see it. This is only the second documented record for the state.

Another second state record, White-winged Dove, proved very uncooperative, although it did hang around for several days. This bird was part of a White-winged Dove incursion, as there were reports from Nova Scotia, North Carolina, and Delaware.

The Say's Phoebe and Varied Thrush reported last quarter remained into this one.

Last quarter's warbler highlight was Townsend's. This quarter's prize was two Swainson's Warblers - one in Dauphin and one in Westmoreland. Both birds were fairly cooperative and many observers added it to their state (or life) lists. It was nice to have one in each end of the state. Why can't other birds be so cooperative?

The Clay-colored Sparrows in Clarion may be nesting. We will have more details in the next issue.

Two Western Meadowlarks were reported. One in Clarion, and one returned to the same site in Juniata as last year.

A Yellow-headed Blackbird was a good find in Potter, and a Brewer's Blackbird was reported from Philadelphia.

Last, but not least, the crossbill invasion lingered into this quarter with reports of Red Crossbills as late as 6/21 and White-winged Crossbills as late as 5/27. Red Crossbills are known to stay and breed after invasions such as this, but none have been found to date.

There were 278 species reported this quarter, slightly down from the 281 reported in the same quarter last year. We received partial or complete reports from 57 counties.

Thanks again to our hardworking county compilers!

Frank \& Barb Haas

## Birds of Note - April through June 1998

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.

Pacific Loon - York: 1 on 6/13-15 at Long Arm Dam (Barb \& Frank Fisher) and then rediscovered at Codorus S.P. on 6/19-25 was a first county record.
Eared Grebe - Chester: 1 on $4 / 2$ at Chambers Lake (Grier Saunders)(no details).
American White Pelican - 3 on $5 / 18$ at Presque Isle S.P. (Deuane Hoffman)(no details).

Great Cormorant - Bucks: Present up to $5 / 16$ at the Delaware River.
Anhinga - Delaware: 3 on $5 / 25$ at Media (Al Guarente) was the third county record since 1993; Philadelphia: 1 on $6 / 14$ at Tinicum (John Damico)(no details).
Snowy Egret - Beaver: 1 in late April on the Beaver River was misreported as March 25 in the last issue; Dauphin: 1 on $4 / 22$ at Wildwood Lake (Ramsay Koury) and 1 on 5/9 in Dauphin (David Solomon); Philadelphia: 1 on $4 / 16$ at Tinicum (Ted Floyd) and 4 on 5/9 (v.obs.); Schuylkill: 1 on 5/9 at Raven Run Res. (Marilyn Gamble).
Little Blue Heron - Bradford: 1 on 6/21 at North Towanda (Ron Young) was a second county record; Delaware: 1 on $5 / 24$ at Darby Creek (Sheryl Johnson, Jim Lockyer); Lancaster: Present from 6/28 at Washington Boro (Peter Robinson).
Tricolored Heron - Berks: 1 on 6/29 at Blue Marsh Lake (Harold \& Joan Silagy); Lancaster: 1 on 5/9 at Washington Boro (Tom Garner, Eric Witmer, Jerry Book).
Cattle Egret - Cumberland: 1 on $5 / 9$ at West Fairview (Ramsay Koury); Dauphin: Present from $5 / 2$ to $5 / 19$ at Haldeman Island (Scott Bills).
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron - Cumberland: Present from 5/9 at West Fairview (Don \& Robyn Henise); Lancaster: Present from May on (Jeff Hoppes); Philadelphia: 1 on $6 / 21$ at Tinicum (Belynda Stewart); Sullivan: 1 on $4 / 26$ at Worlds End S.P. (Nick Kerlin).
Glossy Ibis - Lancaster: 1 on 5/9 (No details); Northampton: 1 on $4 / 1-3$ at Green Pond (Rick Wiltraut); Philadelphia: 1 on 4/30 at Fort Mifflin (John Miller).
Plegadis sp. - Delaware: 1 on $4 / 18$ at Marcus Hook (Nick Pulcinella).

Trumpeter Swan - Bedford: 2 on $5 / 17$ at Dunning Creek (Tom Dick)(no details).
Black Scoter - 1 on $5 / 9$ at Margus Lake (Gloria Lamer, Georgette Syster).
Mississippi Kite - Lackawanna: 1 on 6/19 near Mt. Cobb was a first county record (Bill Reid).
Rough-legged Hawk - Mercer: 1 on 5/9 near I-79 (Randy Stringer); Potter: Present up to 4/2.
Golden Eagle - Berks: 1 on $4 / 28$ at Hawk Mountain (Mark Monroe); Carbon: 1 on 5/27 at Beltsville S.P. (Bob Frantz); Clarion: 1 on $6 / 8$ at Leeper (Lois Callahan); Huntingdon: 1 on $5 / 1$ at Tussey Mt. (Dave Brandes)
Yellow Rail - Juniata: 1 on $5 / 18$ on an Amish farm was the first Pennsylvania record in many years. See the Juniata report in Notes from the Field for details.
Sandhill Crane - Columbia: 1 on 6/19 (Bob \& Tonya Sager); Lawrence: Present all quarter.
Black-bellied Plover - Cumberland: Present from $5 / 1$ to $5 / 26$ with a high of 7 on $5 / 20$ at Mud Level Road (Don Henise); Dauphin: 1 on $5 / 19$ at Haldeman Island (Scott Bills); Erie: Recorded from 5/3-25 at Presque Isle S.P. (Jerry McWilliams); Lancaster: Recorded from 5/9-23 with 4 on the $23^{\text {rd }}$ at Washington Boro (Peter Robinson).
American Avocet - Centre: 1 on $5 / 7$ near Pine Grove Mills (Paul Rodewald).
Willet - 1 on $5 / 15$ at Presque Isle S.P. (Jerry McWilliams).
Whimbrel - 1 on $5 / 25$ at Presque Isle S.P. (Jerry McWilliams); Lancaster: 16 on $5 / 25$ at Washington Boro (Jerry Book, Tom Garner).
Sanderling - 2 on $6 / 7$ at Presque Isle S.P. (Jerry McWilliams).
Western Sandpiper - Huntingdon: 12 on $5 / 15$ at Old Crow Wetland (Greg Grove).
Baird's Sandpiper - Indiana: 13 on 5/31 at Yellow Creek S.P. (Greg Cook).
Short-billed Dowitcher - Butler: 1 on $5 / 9$ at Moraine S.P. (Gene Wilhelm); Erie: Present part of the quarter at Presque Isle S.P. (Jerry McWilliams); Lancaster: 23 on 5/23 at Washington Boro (Peter Robinson).
Wilson's Phalarope - Dauphin: 2 on 5/19 at Haldeman Island (Scott Bills); Northampton: 1 on $6 / 5$ at Green Pond (Joe Zajecek, Rick Wiltraut).
Little Gull - Dauphin: 1 on $4 / 23,4 / 27$, and $5 / 20$ at Harrisburg (Ramsay Koury, Grace Randolph)

Iceland Gull - Bucks: Present up to 5/16 (which was late) at Van Sciver Lake (Gerry Dewaghe).
Lesser Black-backed Gull - Bucks: Present up to $5 / 16$ at Van Sciver Lake (Gerry Dewaghe); Montgomery: Present up to $4 / 7$ at Green Lane Reservoir (Kevin Crilley).
Arctic Tern - Berks: 1 on 5/9 at Glen Morgan Lake was a first county record and only the third state record (Ken Lebo, et al.).
White-winged Dove - Schuylkill: 1 on 6/29-7/3 at Wayne Twp. Was only the second state record (Scott Weidensaul).
Long-eared Owl - Erie: 2 on $4 / 11$ at Presque Isle S.P.(Dave Darney); Juniata: At least 4 present up to $4 / 3$ at Oakland Mills (John Straub); Schuylkill: Present all quarter.
Short-eared Owl-Allegheny: Present all quarter at Imperial; Clarion: Present up to 5/26 at Mt. Zion (Chris Grainer); Erie: Recorded from 4/5-5/14 at Presque Isle S.P.(Jerry McWilliams); Lawrence: Present all quarter - bred.
Say's Phoebe - Cumberland: The bird reported last quarter was last seen on $4 / 10$ (Greg Grove).
Loggerhead Shrike - Adams: Present all quarter with 5 on $6 / 15$ (Deb Siefken).
Sedge Wren - Dauphin: 1 on 5/3-6/19 at Hershey North (Nancy Cladel).
Varied Thrush - Allegheny: The bird in Churchill from the previous quarter was last seen on $4 / 9$ (Dino Ciabattoni).
Swainson's Warbler - Dauphin: 1 on $5 / 7$ to $5 / 24$ at Clark's Valley (m. obs.); Westmoreland: 1 on 5/9 and several weeks thereafter near Loyalhanna Res (Tom Pearson).
Connecticut Warbler - Allegheny: 1 on 5/9 at Fox Chapel (Mary Ann Thomas); Erie: 1 on 5/24 at Presque Isle S.P.(Ramsay Koury); Mercer: 1 on $5 / 25$ at North Liberty (Troyer family).
Summer Tanager-Bucks: 1 on $5 / 16$ at Penn Manor (Gerry Dewaghe); Dauphin: 1 on $5 / 16$ at Blue Mountain (Tom Smith); Delaware: 1 on 5/18 at Media (Doris McGovern): Greene: Present from 5/13 (Ralph Bell); Westmoreland: 1 on $5 / 7$ at Powdermill Nature Preserve was their first in several years (Jim Grumber).
Dickcissel - Adams: 1 on $6 / 13$ on Cunninham Rd and 2 on $6 / 14$ on the grassland bird survey (Peter Robinson); Berks: 1 on $6 / 28$ near Bowers (Catherine Elwell); Clarion: 1 on $6 / 6$ to $6 / 21$ at Mt. Zion (m. obs); Cumberland: 2 on 5/21at Newburg (Deuane Hoffman, et al.); Dauphin: 1 on 6/5-7 at Hershey North (Nancy Cladel, Grace Randolph); Mercer: 1 on 5/4 at North Liberty (Neal Troyer)(no details).
Clay-colored Sparrow - Clarion: 1 from 4/16 at Mt. Zion (John Fedak, Bill Reddinger).
Snow Bunting - Mercer: Up to 4 present from $4 / 29$
to $5 / 5$ at Skunk Run Road (Troyer family).
Western Meadowlark - Clarion: 1 on $6 / 6$ on the Grassland Bird Survey (John Fedak); Juniata: 1 appeared again at Center on $6 / 26$ exactly one year after being first reported last year (Toby Petersheim).
Yellow-headed Blackbird - Potter: 1 on 5/9 at Ole Bull S.P. (Mary Herrold).
Brewer's Blackbird - Philadelphia: 1 on $4 / 17$ at Tinicum (Ted Floyd). \&

## Adams County

A "Brewster's" Warbler was found at SGL-249 (P Robinson). Dickcissel were found on Cunningham Rd (PR), on a $6 / 14$ Grassland Bird Survey (PR), and two along Rte 95 near Littlestown/Bonneauville (PR).

## Allegheny County

There were many unusual birds despite the rather poor spring migration.

A C. Loon was at Verona (VER) on $4 / 17$ (S Kinzey). Double-crested Cormorant numbers were carefully checked during April with a high of 125 seen at a roost on the Allegheny R. (AR) at Highland Park and VER (SK). Uncommon were 3 Ruddy Duck at Imperial (IMP) 4/28-30 (J Hoffmann, SK). A pair of N. Shoveler was present at North Park at the late date of $5 / 23$ (M Fialkovich, JH, MK, SK). An ad. or Surf Scoter was at Duck Hollow on the Monongahela R. 5/15 (C Tague) which was rather late. I received a late report of an injured ơ White-winged Scoter found in Pittsburgh 3/1. It was treated and eventually released at Presque Isle (M Pradines fide CT). A Hooded Merganser with 2 young was observed at IMP 6/20 (MF).

Any tern is rare in the county so 2 Caspian Tern at IMP $4 / 30$ were certainly notable (JH, SK). Eight Bonaparte's Gull on the AR at VER $4 / 10$ were the highest count for a long time (MF, SK).

Shorebird highlights at IMP included 7 Semipalmated Sandpiper 5/25 (CT); 6 Least 5/18 (T Floyd, JS); 6 C. Snipe $4 / 12$ (WS, DS); a Dunlin on 5/9 (MF, J Valimont) and 2 on 5/16 (SK); and a White-rumped Sandpiper $5 / 25$ (CT). Am. Woodcock were heard calling at IMP 4/12 (MF).

A new Herring Gull breeding site was discovered at Dashield Lock and Dam near Edgeworth on the Ohio R. on 6/22 (D Rieger). There were two nests, one with 2 and one with 3 young. Five nests were seen at the "traditional" site at the Highland Park Bridge on the AR (SK, MF).

A Black-crowned Night-Heron was a surprise find at VER 4/16 (SK), the first for many years and extremely rare here. A Great Egret was found in the same area, the same day, also very uncommon here (SK).

Short-eared Owl continue to be seen at IMP. No confirmed nesting this spring, however the land is now off limits to birders, making observations of breeding behavior difficult, however, an individual was observed performing a courtship flight 4/12 (MF). A Whip-poor-will was heard at Kilbuck Twp 5/9 (PB) and one was heard in June at Bradford Woods in the northern part of the county (fide JH). Once again,
raptors were in good variety with a N. Goshawk in a yard in Natrona Heights (NH) 4/2 (PH). Two Merlin were seen at the roost (reported last quarter) in Schenley Park (SHP) up to 4/16. Searches on 4/20-22 did not produce any birds (BH). A Bald Eagle (SK) and an Osprey (MF) were found an 4/19 at VER A late (or nearby breeding) Osprey was seen at Harmar Twp. 6/13 (JV).

Rare bird reports continued with a Red-headed Woodpecker at SHP $5 / 9$ (B Hintze, C Holzner). An Alder Flycatcher was seen and heard at Beechwood Farms $5 / 30$ (MF et al.), the $1^{\text {st }}$ for many years. An Olive-sided Flycatcher was seen at Frick Park (FP) $6 / 5$, the $1^{\text {st }}$ for many years (BH).

The Varied Thrush reported last quarter was last seen $4 / 9$ (DC). An early N. Waterthrush was seen and heard at FP $4 / 23$ (JS, N Hall). A Connecticut Warbler was an excellent find at Fox Chapel 5/9 (MA Thomas). Yellow-throated Warbler were first reported from SEW 4/9 (JH), and Louisiana Waterthrush was first reported on that date at FP (NH) which was early. Cape May Warbler was the only miss for the spring migration.

Two Rusty Blackbird were reported from SHP the first week of April ( BH ), and a late individual was in Pleasant Hills 5/9 (S Sinderson).

A few northern finches passed through, including 30 Evening Grosbeak at NH $4 / 26$ (PH, DH); a Pine Siskin in Kilbuck Twp $5 / 2$ (P Brown); single Whitewinged Crossbill at Harrison Hills Park $4 / 2$ and $4 / 9$ (PH), an individual hit a window in Brentwood $4 / 10$ (SD), and 2 were in a yard in Squirrel Hill 4/14 (JKR). A flock of 16 Red Crossbill were in Sewickley 4/23, and a single bird was seen at FP $5 / 21$ (MF). Sadly, the Blue Grosbeak breeding at IMP could not be located this year.

## Armstrong County

A Red-necked Grebe found by Steve Graff 4/10 was relocated later that day (D Jacobs). An Am. Bittern in a small roadside marsh near Maysville on $5 / 3$ was unexpected (M\&R Higbee).

A ơ N. Harrier observed 6/18 (G Cook, MH) near Elders Ridge suggested possible breeding. Whip-poor-will at two locations: 1 near Dayton on $5 / 2$ (J McIntire) and 2 near Timblin 5/8 (B Copenhaver, B Reddinger) were encouraging for this seldom-reported species. The Purple Martin colony (m.ob.) Near Elderton continues to be the only known colony in the county. Thirty-five White-winged Crossbill visiting a yard near Templeton were videotaped (C Pierce).

## Bedford County

Mike Jackson reports on $4 / 22$, he was able to videotape a Whip-poor-will at night. On $6 / 15$ he observed 2 Wild Turkey hens with 10 poults. Rosie McGinnett reported 123 Goldfinches on her feeder on 4/4. And, Tom Dick of Johnstown reported 2 Trumpeter Swan present at Dunnings Creek Wetlands on $5 / 17$.

## Bradford County

81 spp . were recorded on a BBS in the Wyalusing area on $6 / 1$ (W Reid). Previous high on this survey which began in 1982 was 77 species. Bald Eagle and Mourning Warbler were new for the route.

The Little Blue Heron which was observed by Ron Young at N. Towanda on $6 / 11$ was an adult bird. To my knowledge this is only the $2^{\text {nd }}$ record for the county.

The 2 Green-winged Teal seen at Standing Stone on $6 / 1$ (these were not on the BBS) were at the same pond where Hooded Merganser with young were found in 1997. Unfortunately, no follow-up of the teals was possible.

A flock of about 30 Least Sandpiper at Browning's Pond on Spring Hill on 6/1 (also not on BBS) was late in date and high in number.

It is gratifying to see increasing reports of bald eagles, both adults and immatures.

Ron Young reports: "I had 45 bluebird nests with eggs in the 100 bluebird boxes I maintain with about 38 successful, but will improve these figures with $2^{\text {nd }}$ nestings. Something new happened this year. Bluebird egg incubation was aborted in nine boxes so far by invasions of small brown ants, and I wonder if nests of other birds were similarly affected. I wondered if it was a result of super-abundance, overpopulation, or a change in soil chemistry."

On $6 / 2$ a powerful tornado came through the county. Over 1000 acres of timberland destroyed. I will write something about the effects on bird life, but want to carry observations into the fall.

## Bucks County

Highlights include: A Summer Tanager was reported at Penn Manor on 5/16 (G Dewaghe). A Black-headed Grosbeak was reported at a feeder at Pine Run on $4 / 19$ (M\& H McNaught). The bird was at the feeder several times for only the one day. This is the $1^{\text {st }}$ report for this species in the county.

Nesting highlights: The Great Blue Heron rookery at Quakertown Swamp has grown to 48 nests (A Mirabella). Black Vulture bred successfully for the $3^{\text {rd }}$ year in Solebury (D Fitting). The Osprey that returned to the nest site on the Delaware R. at the lower end of the county had a successful breeding season (H D'Allesandro). Acadian Flycatcher are nesting again for a $2^{\text {nd }}$ year at Peace Valley (PV) (R

French). Bank Swallow were reported nesting at Money Is. (B McNaught). Cerulean Warbler were reported nesting at Buckingharn Mt ( BMc ). A pair of Prothonotary Warbler was reported as probably nesting at Churchville (C Stieber). Two pairs of Grasshopper Sparrow were reported nesting at PV (C Crunkelton). Blue Grosbeak were reported nesting in June at Bedminster (D Nagle, D McClintock).

Other highlights: An Am. Bittern was reported at PV from 4/28-5/7 (RF). Evidence of a Ruffed Grouse was reported at PV on $4 / 22$ (S Taylor). Up to 4 Virginia Rail were reported at QS from 5/2-16 (G \& K Campbell, K Reiker, NAMC). A Sora was reported by two teams on the NAMC. The Red-headed Woodpecker that was at Revere last quarter stayed until 4/28 (S Farbotnik), and another was reported on $5 / 3$ at PV (I Baldoch). A Winter Wren stayed late and was reported singing on 6/20 at Carversville (M Rutbell).

In addition to the nesting family, Blue Grosbeak were reported on $5 / 16$ at Morrisvi11e (GD), on $6 / 18$ at Money Is. (BMc), and on $6 / 21$ at PV (HD). Five Rusty Blackbird were reported on $4 / 6$ at Revere (SF). A Red Crossbill was brought to Silver Lake center on $5 / 8$ (G Carmichael). It had been picked up in a yard in Bensalem on $5 / 7$; it was ok and released. Three Evening Grosbeak were reported on $4 / 29$ at Nockamixon Twp (T Kern).

It was a strange season for the migrating species, 8 species were early in arriving and 17 species stayed late. The warbler migration was generally later than usua1. In addition there were a number of reports of species that are rare in Bucks, which is the northern edge of their range: four reports of Prothonotary Warbler (including 1 nesting); one report of a Summer Tanager; and four reports of Blue Grosbeak (including 1 nesting). Maybe El Nino mixed things up.

## Butler County

Lingering waterfowl at L. Arthur (LA) included 2 C. Loon through the quarter (B Machesney) and Ring-necked Duck, Ls. Scaup, and Ruddy Duck into early June (D Darney, D Yovanovich). 4 Surf Scoter at LA 4/26 (DD, DY) and one still present 5/9 (G Wilhelm) were rare visitors, and a i+ Hooded Merganser with young was found there in late June (DD). A Great Egret at Glades 5/24 (P\&D Hess) was the only report.
Sad news at Glades: A storm $5 / 31$ blew down the Bald Eagle nest in its $9^{\text {th }}$ productive year. The season's single eaglet, 9 weeks old and near fledging, was badly injured when the tree fell. It was taken to a rehabilitator but died 6/8. A happier picture came from L. Arthur's introduced Osprey, with two nesting pairs and 6 other birds on hand (DD). A N.

Goshawk was a good find at Moraine SP 4/10 (R Stringer).

Virginia Rail and Sora were present at Glades and LA (v.o.), and 2 C. Moorhen were found at LA 5/9 (GW). Three Upland Sandpiper pairs at Barkeyville grasslands represented the species' last stronghold in the county (GW). 5 Caspian Tern were a good count at LA 4/26 (DD, DY), and 2 C. Tern were there $4 / 26$ (DD, DY) and 5/9 (GW).

Landbird highlights included an Olive-sided Flycatcher at MSP 5/29 (DD) and up to 7 Alder Flycatcher singing at Glades in late May (PH, DH). Two Brown Creeper nests discovered at Slippery Rock and Wolf Creek Narrows (GW) were the county's $1^{\text {st }}$ confirmed breeding records (contrary to my comment last quarter, there were no Atlas confirmations). 2 Marsh Wren each were present at MSP (GW) and Glades (PH, DH).
Migrant passerine counts were unusually low as most flocks apparently overflew us, but notable warbler reports were a "Brewster's" at Cranberry Woods 5/27 (M Williams), 26 Nashville at MSP 5/9 (GW), an early N. Parula 4/12 at Slippery Rock (GW), and a Mourning at MSP 5/9 (GW). An interesting mini-wave at Slippery Rock 5/28 included Blue-headed and Philadelphia vireos, Swainson's and Gray-cheeked thrushes, and Tennessee, Magnolia, Cape May, Blackburnian, Bay-breasted, Blackpoll and Worm-eating warblers (GW).
A Barkeyville grassland count tallied 109 Savannah, 37 Grasshopper, and 44 Henslow's sparrows, plus 100 Bobolink and 23 E. Meadowlark (GW). 11 Orchard Oriole at MSP 5/9 (GW) were also a fine total. The last "northern finches" were 3 Pine Siskin and 15 Evening Grosbeak 5/9 at Wolf Creek Narrows (GW).

## Cambria County

John Salvetti and Dave Gobert observed a "pinksided" Junco at Dave's feeder in Patton from 4/28$5 / 4$. They both noted the unusually late dates of the Evening Grosbeak on $5 / 7,8$ at St. Lawrence. Salvetti writes, "The pair of Orchard Oriole were my first for Cambria and were located between Prince Gallitzin SP and Dysert at- you guessed it!-an abandoned orchard.

## Chester County

This report does not include totals from the West Chester Bird Club's Spring Count (4/15-5/15) or its Breeding Count (6/7).

An Eared Grebe was reported by Grier Saunders at Chambers L. on $4 / 2$. No details were provided.

Two Olive-sided Flycatcher were observed. One was heard near Big Elk Creek by Phyllis Hurlock
prior to mid-May. The second was seen by Bill Barber while taking part in the West Chester Bird Club Breeding Bird Count on $6 / 7$ ( $\dagger \mathrm{BB}$ ).

Both Prothonotary Warbler were seen in the same location in Valley Forge Park approximately one week apart. The first time a male was seen and the second time a female was seen.

## Clarion County

New Great Blue Heronry established in Cook Forest SP (CF) near Ridge Camp; in two parts, one about $1 / 4$-mile from first and 8 known fledged young. Canada Goose: first goslings seen $4 / 20$ at Beaver Cr. (J Fedak). Very early.
N. Goshawk: first seen 4/27 (D Boden) at CF. Pair seemed to be holding territory during May and June, but nest not located. N. Saw-whet Owl: If the sighting of two juv. is accepted this would be the $1^{\text {st }}$ breeding record for the county.

Cedar Waxwing: If anybody keeps a gruesome list of birds killed by monofilament fishing line, add this species. At CF in the main parking lot a pair of Cedar Waxwings were busy building a nest on 6/13 while a dead waxwing, caught by monofilament line, dangled underneath.

Dickcissel were discovered by JF on a Grassland Breeding Bird Survey near Mt. Zion (MZ) on $6 / 6$. At least $1 \circ^{x}$ and 2 우 were seen in the area until $6 / 21$ when the area was mowed. Clay-colored Sparrow was heard on $4 / 15,16$ at MZ (JF, B Reddinger). Interesting in light of their presence on 7/17 and later.
W. Meadowlark: On the same GBBS on $6 / 6 \mathrm{JF}$ and others heard and saw what was believed to be a W. Meadowlark. The bird had a non-typical Western song (the same notes but softer) but neither did it have an Eastern song or call. It had a paler head than an Eastern and had yellow in the cheek. (I believe JF is to submit documentation).

## Clearfield County

Fifteen warbler spp. were recorded, all of which appear to be summer residents, not migrants. The most interesting report was that of a Cerulean Warbler s. of Ramey (M McCounaghy). Also notable was an Olive-sided Flycatcher observed in the Westover area (D Gobert). Waterfowl records were few, only because I had no chance to visit the DuBois Res.

## Clinton County

One particularly interesting observation during the months of May and June in the Swissdale area at least $2 \mathbf{N}$. Bobwhite were heard and seen in the same general area by several local persons, including myself. Although no one in the area raises bobwhites and no one knew where they came from, the
possibility of these birds being escapes cannot be ignored. To my recollection, it has been at least 30 years since I remember hearing them locally.

## Columbia County

Clearly the highlight of the quarter was the discovery of a very unexpected bird in the wetlands of Bob and Tonya Boston-Sager. On 6/19 Tonya had just returned from a "hard day at the office" and had sought the refuge of their recently-created wetlands in order to wind down. Cresting a dike she observed a large bird wading at the water's edge a short distance away. The evening was in the early stages of dusk but the bird did not appear to be one of the usual Great Blue Herons. Normally they take flight when people appear and in addition this bird was vocalizing like no other great blue that Tonya had ever heard. Bob was back at the house and heard the noise but thought it was the neighbor's kids sounding off. Tonya backed off the dike, alerted Bob and both returned to the house. Tonya collected a field guide and Bob binoculars. Returning carefully to the wetland they located the bird briefly before it took flight. Overhead the silhouette and size led to the unanimous conclusion by two competent birders that an imm. Sandhill Crane had just departed their wetlands for parts that have so far remained unknown! (TBS, RS)

Bank Swallow at the Berwick colony seem to be enjoying a banner year although the cool wet early June may have delayed them. If the several hundred new holes are all populated then the swallow number approximates 2 x several hundred. A bulldozer, however, parked in front of a hole-free area of the four or five hundred foot face of the sand bank may be an ominous sign for the future prospects for this rather unique area (S Killam).
N. Parula Warbler were numerous in the area of the confluence of Huntingdon and Fishing Creeks at Forks. Five singers were noted during a bicycle trip thru that location in early June (SK). A Dark-eyed Junco at my deck feeder until late June was unusual but then so was the Hermit Thrush vocalizing along with Veerys, a Wood Thrush and a robin in a group of hemlocks near my cabin. Up to now I have seen and heard Hermits here only during migration. Blame it on E1 Nino! A Mourning Warbler, only on Memorial Day, and a Nashville Warbler for several weeks in late June also were firsts for my property. The latter avoided exposing himself while offering taunting vocalizations during my intermittent attempts to confirm nesting. SGL-55 had 2, possibly 3, Cerulean Warbler along with ten other species of warblers that find the Mountain Laurel/selectively timbered site very attractive for nesting. Three Whip-poor-will were present also (SK).

## Cumberland County

The Say's Phoebe from last quarter was last noted on $4 / 10$ (G Grove). An ad. Laughing Gull along Mud Level Rd was well-studied (D\&R Henise). The only report of Dickcissel was of 2 birds seen near Newburg (D Hoffman, J Horn, S Kinzey). Where did they go?

## Dauphin County

An unusual. yet cooperative Swainson's Warbler paid a visit in Mav. It was first observed 5/7 (G Randolph) along Rte. 325 in Clarks Valley and remained at the same location through $5 / 24$. Its predictability made it easy for many to add this species to their county or state lists, often without even leaving the roadway. Other interesting visitors to the northern half included a Summer Tanager discovered near the top of Robert's Valley on Blue Mt 5/16 (T Smith, F Blum). A Blue Grosbeak was observed at a feeder near Carsonville 5/3 (J\&J Funck); while a Prothonotary Warbler and a Virginia Rail were counted near Millersburg 5/9 (NAMC). Both of the Blue-winged $X$ Goldenwinged warbler hybrids were found in Stony Creek Valley with the "Brewster's" warbler first discovered $4 / 30$ and the "Lawrence's" $5 / 7$ (TS). This is the $3{ }^{\text {rd }}$ time in the past four years that both hybrids have been reported from this valley.

A Dickcissel was discovered in E. Hanover Twp on $6 / 5$ and ( ph . N Cladel) and a Sedge Wren returned for its second spring to the Cladel property $5 / 3$ and was heard again on $6 / 20$ (NC).

A Little Gull was reported from the Susquehanna on three occasions: $4 / 23,4 / 27$, and 5/20 (R Koury, GR); and 2 Wilson's Phalarope stopped off at Haldeman Is. (HI) on $5 / 19$ (S Bills). Also noteworthy news from HI was the successful Bald Eagle nesting which fledged 2 eaglets, maintaining their yearly average for the decade; and the discovery of two broods of Hooded Merganser on the northern compound $6 / 3$ (SB). HI was also the only location which produced a significant shorebird count: Greater and Lesser yellowlegs, Black-bellied and Semipalmated Plover, Dunlin, Solitary and Least sandpipers, and even 2 White-rumped Sandpiper reported at various times through mid-May (SB). Cattle Egret reports also came from HI during the first half of May (SB) and from W. Fairview 5/9 (RK). A Snowy Egret was observed at Wildwood L. 4/22 (RK) and another was found near Dauphin 5/9 (D Solomon).

The winter crossbill "invasion" even carried into the spring quarter. Red Crossbill were still being seen on HI through $4 / 18$ (SB) and were visiting feeders near Carsonville to 4/24 (J\&JF); also 4 Whitewinged Crossbill were discovered foraging beneath hem lock trees behind Hotel Hershey as late as 4/14 (J

Renninger). A C. Redpoll was reported from HI 4/10 (SB) and Evening Grosbeak passed through Carsonville in mid-April (J\&JF) and on HI as late as 5/6 (SB).

## Delaware County

The second quarter was characterized by warm and wet weather. The early warm temperatures in April resulted $m$ a few early migrants. This early migration was stifled by a ten-day period of rain. Once the weather cleared most migrants took advantage of the good flying conditions and overflew the area. There were few if any fallouts. The extended migration produced several late migrants. Highlights include reports of Anhinga, Summer Tanager, Red Crossbill, and a dark ibis species.

A group of $\underline{3}$ Anhinga were observed soaring over Media $5 / 25$ (A Guarente). This is the $3^{\text {rd }}$ report of Anhinga for the county since 1993. Details of this sighting were sent to P.O.R.C. Least Bittern returned to Tinicum (TN) 4/2 (J Miller) and were seen in areas along Darby Cr (DC) thereafter. An ad. Little Blue Heron 5/24 was an unusual fmd at (DC) (S Johnson, J Lockyer). A distant plegadis species was seen flying along the Delaware R. at Marcus Hook (MH) 4/18 (N Pulcinella). Details have been submitted to P.O.R.C. Late Snow Geese were still being seen in late May at both Willows L (WL) and Tinicum Is. It is likely that these birds were unable to make the flight north. A single N. Pintail at DC 6/25 (AG) was unusual. It seems that the pair of Peregrine Falcon that have nested on the Commodore Barry Bridge spanning the Delaware R. in Chester have abandoned the site, as no bird was found by officials monitoring this species nesting sites.

A Sora was found at DC 5/3 (AG). Shorebirds along DC were in average numbers this year, with the best find being a Dunlin 5/24 (SJ). Taking a cue from birders in nearby Montgomery who have observed large flocks of migrating shorebirds in May, a shorebird watch was done at Rose Tree Park on several evenings in late May. The group was rewarded with a flyby flock of 300+ Ruddy Turnstone 5/30. Other large distant shorebird flocks were seen but the birds could not be specifically identified. By plotting out directions on a map, these areas in Delaware and other nearby counties are in a generally northwesterly direction from the huge shorebird concentrations along the Delaware bay in N.J., so one might expect migrant shorebirds to pass through.

A good find at Ridley Creek SP (RCSP) was a Red-headed Woodpecker 5/23 (J Damico, AG). Olive-sided Flycatcher were seen at both RCSP (AG, NP) and Tyler Arboretum (TY) (D McGovern, T Reeves). The rarest of the migrant empidonax to pass
through the county, Alder Flycatcher, was found at RCSP 5/29 (AG). Warbling Vireo continue to multiply in the county, at least 8 singing birds were found along a small section of DC $5 / 15$ (NP). They are also showing up in other new locations. Cliff Swallow returned to nest at Springton Res. (SR) for the $2^{\text {nd }}$ consecutive year (M Guenther). Remnants of the invasion of Red-breasted Nuthatch that began in July ' 97 were still being seen this spring. Two birds continued to frequent a feeder in Media until 5/30 (S Edwards). The migration of catharus thrushes was later than normal, but numbers were higher than in previous years. Both Swainson's and Graycheeked were still being seen into the last week of May.

Thirty species of warblers were recorded. Prior to the span of rainy weather in early May, a few species were being seen earlier than usual, i.e. Blackpoll, Yellow-throated, Tennessee, but generally most numbers were below average and late. New late dates were established for Tennessee, Black-throated Green Bay-breasted, N. Waterthrush, and Wilson's. No Cerulean Warbler was found at traditional nesting sites despite an intense search. A calling Summer Tanager was heard in Media 5/18 (DM). Though not seen, the bird did respond by singing to a tape of its song. A good find was a Lincoln's Sparrow 5/23 at Haverford College (SJ). To give us a reminder that in years of northern finch invasions some of these birds can linger for a while, Red Crossbill were found in Swarthmore 5/10 (T Floyd) and an Evening Grosbeakvisited a feeder in Media $5 / 11$ (SE). 178 spp . were recorded for the quarter.

## Erie County

Despite the early spring there were few birds arriving ahead of schedule. As every spring there were a few lingering ducks well into June at the north end of Misery Bay on Presque Isle SP. Except for a good warbler movement on $5 / 14$ it was a rather uneventful spring.

The most interesting birds reported for this period were: 3 Am. White Pelican 5/18 (D Hoffman, no details); a freshly killed Barn Owl at PISP 5/17 (J McWilliams);"Brewster's" Warbler on 5/14 (JM); Connecticut Warbler 5/24 (JM); and the first summer record of Pine Siskin.

## Fayette County

A Mute Swan was at Deer L. (DL) 5/2 (M McConaughy). A Bonaparte's Gull was observed at DL 5/22 (MM). This species is rarely reported here.

Shorebird reports were good, including Gr. Yellowlegs, first reported 4/18; and 1 Ls. Yellow legs first reported 4/30; Solitary Sandpiper

## PHOTOGRAPHIC HIGHLIGHTS



Ruddy Turnstone, Beaver Creek, Clarion 5/20/1998 Photo by John Fedak.


Dunlin, Beaver Creek, Clarion, 5/20/1998. Photo by John Fedak.


Wilson's Phalarope, Green Pond, Northampton, $6 / 5 / 1998$. Photo by Rick Wiltraut.


Virginia Rail, SGL 213, Crawford, 4/18/1998.
Photo by John Fedak.


Dickcissel, Callensburg, Clarion, 6/6/1998.
Photo by John Fedak.


Swainson's Warbler, Loyalhanna, Westmoreland. 5/18/1998. Photo by John Fedak.


Evening Grosbeaks, Swissdale, Clinton, 5/9/1998.
Photo by Wayne Laubscher.


Swainson's Warbler, Clark's Valley, Dauphin, $5 / 15 / 1998$. Photo by Mark McConaughy.


White-winged Dove, Wayne Twp., Schuylkill, 6/29/1998. Photo by Scott Weidensaul.


Pacific Loon, Long Arm Dam, York, 6/17/1998. Photo by AI Spiese.


Albino American Robin, Kittaning, Armstrong 6/2/1998. Photo by Scott Bastian.

4/27-5/11; Spotted Sandpiper first seen $4 / 30$; a Semipalmated Plover 5/6; and a high count of 8 Least Sandpiper on $5 / 14$, all at Mill Run Res (E Hynes). An Am. Woodcock was flushed at Ohiopyle SP (OSP) $4 / 5$ and $6 / 14$ (v.o.).

The Cliff and Barn swallow colony at the Rte. 381 bridge at Ohiopyle continues to do well. Four C. Raven were observed soaring, calling, and tumbling through the air at OSP 6/14 (v.o.). A Blue-headed Vireo reported $4 / 1$ at (OSP) was early (EH). Yellow-throated Warbler was first reported at OSP 4/12 (EH). A good count of 13 Prairie Warbler was tallied at OSP 6/14 (v.o.). The only northern finches reported were Evening Grosbeaks visiting a feeder in Farmington (W Shaffer).

## Forest County

A C. Raven nest site was occupied for the $27^{\text {th }}$ consecutive year.

Late report: A Barnacle Goose was a Buzzard Swamp 3/29 (T Grisez, M. Neel). It was with a few Canada Geese, which are always there except in winter.

## Fulton County

A singing "Brewster's" Warbler was noted 5/3 at SGL-49 (D Snell).

## Greene County

Summer Tanager first noted on farm 5/13. Three C. Nighthawk flew over the yard 5/17.
C. Raven are now confirmed breeding. An adult was seen feeding 2 young on the same branch on 5/29. Four ravens are often noted and they roost in the same big trees within $1 / 4$-mile of my house. Four were noted flying over the farm on $6 / 11 / 96$. Two were first noted here on 7/2/84 and have been seen most years since.

## Huntingdon County

This was an eventful quarter with a number of seldom-seen species found and evidence of nesting for some species of uncertain breeding status.

One to 2 Am. Bittern were present at a beaver marsh near Perez L. 4/21-5/9, calling frequently and seen by many local birders. When the water level fell 18 " because of damage to the dam, the bitterns apparently moved on, dashing hopes for possible breeding.

A pair of Red-headed Woodpecker were observed all quarter with activity centered on a cavity in a tree on private land, strongly suggesting breeding activity.

Due mostly to the efforts of field work by Penn State ornithologists Paul Rodewald, Tim O'Connell, and their associates, breeding by Magnolia Warbler (near Alan Seeger Nat Area) and N. Waterthrush
(near Whipple Dam SP) was confirmed by finding nests. Two other species of uncertain status were observed through June in appropriate breeding habitat: a pair of Golden-crowned Kinglet in Norway Spruce near Alan Seeger (G Grove, PR) and Yellow-rumped Warbler at a number of ridge-top locations on Tussey Mt. and elsewhere (GG, PR).

Dave Kyler found an extremely early Goldenwinged Warbler near Huntingdon on $4 / 2$, about the same time other observers reported very early arrivals of other warbler species. Late dates for the various winter finches were: Purple Finch 6/3 (GG); Red Crossbill 4/8 (DK); White-winged Crossbill 5/27 (flock of 12 near Alan Seeger); C. Redpoll 5/6; Pine Siskin and Evening Grosbeak, both 5/9.

Unusual species reported were Black-crowned Night-Heron at Perez L on 5/2 (N Bolgiano, D Wentzel) Mute Swan at L. Raystown 5/2 (G\&L Grove); Virginia Rail at McAlevy's Fort on 5/4 (T O'Connell); Sora in Stone Valley $5 / 2$ (GG) and the newly constructed Old Crow Wetland 5/15 (DK); 12 W. Sandpiper at Old Crow on $5 / 15$ (GG, DK); Whiteeyed Vireo at McAlevy's Fort $5 / 21$ (PR) and Perez L 6/7 (DW); and Orange-crowned Warbler at McAlevy's Fort 5/9 (GG).

## Indiana County

The spring migration, though not extraordinary, held a few nice surprises. A Red-necked Grebe arrived at Yellow Creek SP (YC) 4/7 (L Carnahan, C Guba, M Higbee, G Lamer, L Wagner) and stayed through the following day (B\&J Fetterman, GL). There were two reports of single Black-crowned Night-Heron, a bird seldom seen here: 1 at YC 4/23 (MH, GL) and 1 at Conemaugh Dam 5/6 (Steve Graff, MH, MJ Seipler). Shorebirds made an excellent appearance at YC, partially due to better coverage because of Greg Cook's employment at the park. Flocks of 40 Semipalmated Sandpiper on $6 / 7$ and 13 Baird's Sandpiper on $5 / 21$ (GC) were nothing short of spectacular for YC.

In addition, the NAMC on 5/9 yielded a few interesting species: Red-throated Loon at YC (GL, G Syster), Oldsquaw at Musser's L. (W Betts), a o ${ }^{*}$ Black Scoter at Margus L (GL, GS), Orangecrowned Warbler, a singing $o^{*}$, at Gipsy ( $M H, R$ Higbee), and a flock of 7 Red Crossbill at Indiana (S Gatti). Two White-winged Crossbill flew over Blue Spruce CP 4/29 (MH) calling repeatedly.

## Jefferson County

The warbler migration seemed "scant" this year. Many spring migrants went unnoticed. Waterfowl also seem a bit off. C. Loon did not even show up until the end of April.
However, Whip-poor-will were finally reported. A Forster's Tern made an appeance at Kahle L.

Bonaparte's Gull were more numerous. An early Louisiana Waterthrush arrived early, 4/3, and made itself obvious.
Special thanks to Ian Hartzler and Pat McElhenny for submitting their research data to me. Without their report, many species would have been missed altogether.
Crossbills of both species were still being observed until $5 / 5$; however, no evidence of breeding.

## Juniata County

We had a good quarter.
From Andrew Swarey comes this report of a Yellow Rail on 5/18. "After mowing hay for several hours and only having one more round to go in this field, I spotted a small brown bird running through the uncut strip of hay. Thinking it's just a young Pheasant, I didn't pay much attention. As I was making the last cut this bird flushed and only flew approx. 20' before diving into the mowed area and disappearing under the freshly mowed hay. I noticed the white wing patches and thought Pheasants don't have wing patches, so stopped my team of horses, walked to the spot where the bird dove into, I reached down and caught it. I noticed it was a rail, but I'd never seen this species. I called my wife and son out to check this bird out. After checking the bird for any injuries (it didn't have any visible wounds) we released the bird, which flew only about 30-40' and dove under the hay again. Never to be seen again by any of us on the farm."

Several Red-headed Woodpecker were in the area all quarter. The W. Meadowlark appeared in the Center area exactly 1 year after it was first reported in 1997, on 6/26 (T Petersheim). A ox Purple Finch was coming to a feeder in Oakland Mills area all quarter. Two pair of nesting Barn Owl in the Van Wert area. On 5/18 at SGL-171 near Thompsontown a Blue-winged X Golden-winged Warbler hybrid was noted. It sang the Blue-winged song. It was studied by at least 8 people for 20 minutes, who only assigned the name as "that strange hybrid."

## Lackawanna County

Birding here is very active and progressive. The Lackawanna Audubon Society is conducting SAPs at Lackawanna SP and Promised Land SP. The waterfowl group of the PGC Wildlife Management office is conducting duck banding and other field activities in this Pocono region. The Nature Conservancy at Long Pond is conducting the Pocono Mountain Program, and is involved in encouraging field trips at that location. The "Wings of the Americas" kickoff program for the Poconos was recently held at Long Pond, as Robert Ridgley of the Phila. Academy of Natural Sciences and Panama field guide fame was the featured speaker. SAP studies are
being undertaken at the Long Pond area, which has a variety of habitat, including scrub wetland, forest, field, barren, and bog. A PGC Grassland Survey was conducted in the Newton/ Ransom area of s.w. Lackawanna on 6/1, which produced 2 Vesper Sparrow (uncommon), 2 Grasshopper Sparrow (uncommon), a high number of 69 Bobolink, 30 E. Meadowlark, and an Orchard Oriole (very uncommon) (R Koval).
N. Saw-whet $\mathbf{O w l}$ is becoming a fairly common breeder in this part of the Poconos. A Winter Wren was found at Lackawann SF 4/28 (RK), which had not been found in the county for the last 2 years of 2 nd quarter reports. A Mississippi Kite was seen 6/19 (B Reid) near Mt. Cobb, along Rt. 84, at 10AM. Only about 20 reports have been submitted for this species. The bird is well documented in the Birds of Note section. Please contact the Greater Pocono Hotline 7/7-622-2342 with sightings.

## Lancaster County

Despite a record 13 consecutive rainy days in May, good numbers of warblers passed through in spring. Three records of Cerulean Warbler, the $1^{\text {st }}$ in the county in at least 2 years. Oddly, no Cape May or Golden-winged recorded, although both were found last spring.

A Glossy Ibis was found 5/9 and 16 Whimbrel were found on the Conejohela Flats 5/5-25.

## Lawrence County

Bob Walczak reports that Gene Wilhelm found Least Bittern at Copper Rd wetland on $5 / 11$. This is only the $3^{\text {rd }}$ sighting. G and B Dean found a pair of Great Blue Heron nest building at a new location on $4 / 18$ at River Rd. in New Castle. They completed the nest on $4 / 25$ and the area was hidden from view by nearby trees soon after. We hope to see more nests in fall or early spring ' 99 . This is an excellent area with great potential as a $4^{\text {th }}$ heronry here. On $5 / 9$ (B\&GD, BW) found 68 Wood Duck at a puddle in a farm field in the Enon valley area. All 68 were adult males. The had our best season in a decade for Am. Coot. At just one of the locations we found 44 on $4 / 16$ at Edinburg L. At least two pair of Upland Sandpiper returned to Amish Area and 3 pair to the Vosler Rd. area to breed on $4 / 11$. This is our earliest arrival date since we found them in 1982. L. Wagner and S. Butcher found 1 Upland at the Strips on 5/9.

Barn Owl now can be listed as a breeding bird here thanks to information from Walczak, who has been working with a group called the Moraine Preservation Fund. They have been placing Barn Owl boxes in Lawrence, Butler, and Armstrong. They had placed over 120 boxes by April 1998. Their goal is to have 1000 boxes in place within 10 years. They have also been raising, placing, and releasing Barn Owls.

The Moraine Preservation Fund placed a Barn Owl box at an undisclosed location near Pulaski in April of 1998. Later that month they went back to check the box and found $\underline{3}$ wild Barn Owls there and counted 6 to 8 eggs. Four of these eggs hatched. Bob also reports that a man in the New Castle area put up his own Barn Owl box in another undisclosed location. In April of 1998 two Barn Owls from the wild were found in this box with 11 eggs. These eggs were infertile but Bob reports the birds had a second clutch.

Cerulean Warbler has been declining for about the past four years. Two of our most reliable habitats for them seem fine, but this year I could find not one at the River Rd area in New Castle. We have checked every location we could think of and could only come up with a dozen Cerulean at 3 locations not far from the Mahoning R. in the W. Pittsburgh area of New Castle.

Sandhill Crane were seen the last week of July with 1 young, so successful breeding did occur. Several people who live in the area report that the 2 ad. and 1 juv. Were joined at the end of July with another adult-sized crane.

In order to officially upgrade the Lawrence list, we should list the Louisiana Waterthrush as a breeder. On 5/30, 1 was seen carrying food to a nest (B\&GD). Finally, Bill Hintz reported a new late date for Am. Pipit, with 1 found in Mt. Jackson area on 6/22.

EXOTIC: Two Bar-headed Geese were found at Copper Rd wetland on the NAMC 5/9 and later Walczak said he first saw them there on $4 / 28$. They remained for about a month, In June the Deans were able to report that these birds are definite escapes from a Mr. Patterson of the Hells Hollow area.

## Lebanon County

We had five new late dates and six new early date. Late were: a Horned Grebe in breeding plumage on a pond at Middlecreek WMA (MC) on 5/16 by 20 days. Two Gadwall at Memorial L (ML) on $5 / 2$ by 10 days. Four Bufflehead at ML on $5 / 30$ by 25 days. A or
Hooded Merganser at MC on $5 / 16$ was 44 days late! Two Red-breasted Merganser at ML on $5 / 8$ were 17 days late.

Early: A Barn Swallow at Mt Wilson on $4 / 6$ by 10 days. A Wood Thrush $4 / 3$ at SGL- 145 by 15 days. A Warbling Vireo on $5 / 2$ was 1 day early. By 2 days was a Louisiana Waterthrush. Two Scarlet Tanager in Palmyra on $4 / 22$ by 5 days. And a Baltimore Oriole by 6 days on $4 / 25$.
C. Loon made a good showing with 47 at ML on $4 / 17$ and 28 on $5 / 8$, also on ML. Snow Geese were present all quarter at MC, with 128 on $5 / 9$. Shorebirds made a poor showing because all the rain filled the ponds. The warbler migration seemed a little late.

The best seemed to 5/15-16. Four Red Crossbill were at a feeder in Palmyra on $4 / 22$.

## Luzerne County

This quarter was referred by local birders as the migration that wasn't. We observed brief and dismal waterfowl species as compared to prior years. Redthroated Loon 5/4 at Harveys L. (B Reid) was the only report. 125 C. Loon $4 / 26$ also at HL was respectable (R Koval). A late Horned Grebe was reported during the NAMC 5/9 by Alan Gregory at Black Cr. Twp. A lone Am. Bittern 5/9 surprised Jim Shoemaker and Jim Hoyson at the " muck hole." Anything is possible! An early Great Egret $4 / 6$ at Conyngham (A Gregory) was a welcome visit. Bufflehead 5/9 stayed just long enough at Penn Lake (RK) for the NAMC. Two sightings of Red-breasted Merganser were 4/14 (D Gross) at L. Jean and 5/2 (E Stull) at Plains.

A pair of Black Vulture was seen $6 / 5$ at Hunnington Twp (DG). This species has been reported at this location each spring for the past several years. A new N. Goshawk nest was located in s. Luzerne (AG). The former nest site was not occupied this year although a pair has been reported by John Heughes and Gregory. The Peregrine Falcons at Plains were closely observed daily by Bob Wasilewski. Bob noted that the $\sigma^{r}$ would defend its territory against hawks, vultures, and a Bald Eagle and ignore Double-crested Cormorants and herons.

Shorebirds made brief appearances at Plymouth Flats. Semipalmated Plover, Gr. And Ls. Yellowlegs, Solitary, Least and Pectoral sandpipers were reported $5 / 3$ and $5 / 18$, respectively BR, RK. Caspian Tern $4 / 26$ at HL (RK) has not been reported in a few years. C. Tern $5 / 19$ at Wyoming (BR) and $6 / 21$ at Plains (ES) did not pass by unrecorded this spring.

Early migrants reported at Hobbie by Autumn Pfeiffer were Black-billed Cuckoo 4/15, Brown Thrasher $4 / 7$, Baltimore Oriole $4 / 16$ and a possible nesting N. Saw-whet Owl. I managed to do a Whip-poor-will night survey on $5 / 18$ and heard 51 whips. The following evening produced 10 more whips. These birds preferred scrub oak thickets and power-line cuts. Yellow-bellied Sapsucker was seen carrying food in June by AG near Conyngham. This woodpecker hasn't been reported nesting often in Luzerne. White-eyed Vireo 5/19 at Bear Cr. (BR) has been a rare bird as of late.

Warblers numbers were dismal. Early Louisiana Waterthrush 4/4 (DG) followed by a Nashville 4/26 at KP (JS). Others include one Baybreasted 5/23at? BHR (E Johnson, BR); Mourning 5/28 at Dallas (EJ); a few Wilson's and two new

## Cerulean locations.

Lingering Red Crossbill on $4 / 24$ at Dallas (EJ) and at BCT by (JHe). White-winged Crossbill were last reported on $4 / 21$ at Nescopeck SP (AG, JHe). Pine Siskin at a Shavertown feeder (J Hoyson) and at my feeder 6/3 at Plains. Evening Grosbeak was last seen at KP on 5/2 (JH, JS, RK).

## Lycoming County

Noteworthy sightings included Surf Scoter, which first appeared at Rose Valley L. 4/12 (R Beach). On $5 / 3$ a high count of $\underline{7}$ was made (RB). They were last seen $5 / 13$ (F Stiner).

Also noteworthy were the scattered reports of Whip-poor-will. They were first reported $5 / 13$ in Shrewsbury Twp (A\&D Sheets). Then a report of 1 heard through the first week of June. On $6 / 1$ at least 10 indiv. Were heard near the site of the former Long Ridge fire tower in Plunkett's Cr. Twp (FS). However, nesting was not confirmed anywhere. These reports constitute the most observations of this species since my becoming compiler. It is hoped these observations will continue to be made in coming years and this nocturnal species will be confirmed as a nesting bird in Lycoming.

## McKean County

Waterfowl sightings provided nothing out of the ordinary, but a few reports: Pied-billed Grebe were seen on $4 / 20$ Eldred (S Graff) and at various places in and around Bradford through April and last sighting was $5 / 20$ at Willow Bay. Nine Tundra Swan at Bullis Mills 4/8-18 (SG). Green-winged Teal 16 at BM 4/8, 7 at BM 4/18 (SG); Blue~winged Teal 4 at BM $4 / 8$ and remained through $4 / 18$ (SG). Ringed-necked Duck $4 / 4$ at Derrick City (SG); Bufflehead 6 at BM 4/8-12, and small groups of $0^{\pi} 0^{*}$ and 우 at WB, Gilbert Ln, and Red Bridge through April. Hooded Merganser $4 / 7$ at CC (SG). C. Merganser all quarter with many broods throughout the county. On $4 / 12$ at BM Red-breasted Merganser (SG). Osprey 4/29 along the Tuna in FB and nested in snag at WB swamp in old Great Blue Heron nest, with the GBH's constructing three nests in another snag, less than 20 yds. away; all seemed happy and the Osprey fledged 2 young. I don't know the count or full success rate of the GBH's. Rough-legged Hawk 2, on $4 / 12$ along Rte 446 Eldred (SG). Virginia Rail 4/8 BM, and Am. Coot $4 / 15$ at Zippo warehouse (SG). Gr. Yellowlegs, Spotted Sandpiper (7+ at GL all quarter) and C. Snipe through April in Eldred and WB. Bank Swallow 4/29 at Tuna Cr. along Campus Dr. (SG).

Rusty Blackbird 1, $4 / 7$ at CC and $2,4 / 20$ on SR 1011 Eldred (SG). Pine Siskin throughout April and last seen $5 / 15$ at RB. Evening Grosbeaks last seen $4 / 27$ at GL and a flock of 20 on $4 / 25$ at DC (SG).

White-throated Sparrow $4 / 27$ also in DC, and all quarter in White-throat Swamp. Yellow-rumped Warbler $4 / 7$ at CC (SG), 3 5/16 Eldred BBS. 2 singing $0^{\pi} 0^{*}$ all quarter at GL, but no success in locating any nesting. 4/11 Louisiana Waterthrush along Little Gilbert run. On 4/17 at GL Blackburnian Warbler 9, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher 3, Black-and-white Warbler 11, Cerulean Warbler 10, and Redbellied Woodpecker 2, were all seen together. Black-throated Green Warbler, E. Towhee 4/29 at Marshburg.

First singing in May included Am. Redstart, Rose~breasted Grosbeak, Chestnut-sided and Yellow warblers 5/4 at GL. Black-billed Cuckoo were recorded in higher numbers this year on study sites in the Allegheny NF than in years since 1994. Olive-sided Flycatcher seen and heard in 1985 tornado blow near Lamont. Other sightings would not be first dates nor were there any special species worth a note.

## Mercer County

Although a few platforms were erected last year for Osprey nesting, a pair has chosen a power company steel tower near the Chestnut Run swim beach at Shenango R Res. Three pair of Bald Eagle are nesting: 1 at M.K. Goddard SP; 1 at Big Bend at SRR; and 1 in Worth Twp., where the female, found bleeding in the middle of Rt. 173 from a possible gun shot wound, was taken to a rehab unit.

Mobbing crows weren't scarred a bit by the Barred Owls' terrifying scream, (4/20 at Hermitage) but it certainly stood the hair up on 2 humans and 2 dogs. Yellow-bellied Sapsucker was very early (4/1) at Hermitage. 1 Eared Grebe 4/3; a sitting, 2ndwinter Thayer's Gull $4 / 4$ both at L. Wilhelm; and a singing Sedge Wren $5 / 3$ at Grove City were all reported, but unfortunately without details.

The first Yellow-rumped Warbler went through Hermitage incredibly early, 4/1, but the first real wave wasn't until $4 / 29$. A grand total of 31 warbler spp. was recorded, with the highlights being 1 Golden-winged $5 / 4$ at Skunk Run Rd. (Troyer family) and 1 5/12 at Pennsy Swamp (R Stringer), 1 Orange-crowned $5 / 13$ at Skunk Run Rd. and another there $5 / 24$ (TF), 1 Connecticut $5 / 25$ at Nicklin Ln (TF), and 2 Mourning 5/15 at Skunk Run and 2 found there also on $6 / 21$ (TF). The height of the warbler migration was about 5/9-12.

A few Pine Siskin were hanging around Grove City until 5/13. And last, but certainly not least, a Dickcissel was glimpsed and heard singing at Nicklin Ln 5/4 (N Troyer).

## Mifflin County

Spring birds were plentiful. We had a number of
the "closer to the woods" variety: Red-eyed Vireo, Great Crested Flycatcher, E. Wood-Pewee, N. Waterthrush, and several Wood Thrush. They kept the chorus lively with all the other spp. The absence of Am. Woodcock, C. Snipe, and C. Nighthawk is a mystery. Whip-poor-will were very good. We had reports from the Jack's Mt top, Ferguson Valley, Little Kansas, and the Carlisle Gap area. In the vicinity of Kansas Rd in Ferguson Valley, Cecil Johnson heard 2 Whip-poor-will calling for quite a while one evening. Then he heard a skirmish with a Great Horned Owl nearby and after that he only heard 1 Whip calling. Another note: The Rodewalds of State College found a nesting pair of Whip-poor-will at Coopers Gap area. This is perhaps the $1^{\text {st }}$ confirmed since before the PBBA.

A Bald Eagle flew towards the Juniata R. early one morning in mid-June and on the Newton Hamilton Rd near Mt. Union a Bald Eagle circled over the river for my BBS route.

Gloria Bickel reported an E. Towhee with young and also a Dickcissel on a utility line near Belleville. Amazingly, a flock of Red Crossbill crossed the road near Reeds Gap SP on $6 / 14$ during the Naginey BBS count.

We celebrated Earth Day, 4/22, on Jack's Mt. Blessed with a SE wind, best for spring here, we had our most raptors: 15 Osprey, 3 N. Harrier, 10 Sharp-shinned, 98 Broad-winged, 2 Red-tailed, 7 Am. Kestrel, and 1 Merlin for a 136 total. In addition we watched a pair of Black-capped Chickadee going in and out of a snag preparing a nest. They were active all morning. Other high-lights were 75 Cedar Waxwing and 7 loons. We were also surprised by Becky Lock, a reporter from the County Observer, who stopped by to do an article about our hawk watch.

## Montgomery County

The passerine migration was largely disappointing as twelve consecutive rainy days kept many birders indoors. There were, however some bright spots.

An all-time high of 82 C. Loon were at Walt Rd. Green Lane Res (GLR) on 4/26. Single Red-throated Loon were there on $4 / 26$ and 5/8. (R Grubb, K Crilley, GA Franchois). Three Red-necked Grebe were at Walt Rd on 4/15 (E Abraham, M Kulp). An Am. Bittern was at Church Rd. GLR 5/3 (K Reiker). 15 waterfowl spp. were observed, highlighted by 4 Gr. Scaup on $4 / 4$ (GAF) and 2 Red-breasted Merganser 4/26 (KC, GAF)

Bill Murphy witnessed a nice raptor flight on $4 / 27$ at Fort Washington SP including 252 Broadwinged Hawk, 11 Osprey, and a N. Goshawk. 2 Virginia Rail were at Church Rd. on $4 / 29$ and $5 / 3$ (KR). Am. Coot are expected in spring, but a single
bird up until 6/28 at GLR was a surprise.(GAF).
Due to extremely high water, GLR produced few spring shorebirds. Highlights included 6 Gr. Yellowlegs 4/26, 1 Ls. Yellowlegs 5/3, and 15 Least Sandpiper 5/15 (GAF, KR). Bonaparte's Gull numbers peaked at $404 / 3$ (GAF) and a Ls. Blackbacked was at GLR $4 / 7$ (KC). Yellow-bellied Sapsucker lingered at a Perkiomenville feeder to 4/19 (P\&A Guris).

Ron Grubb's backyard near Upper Perkiomen Park produced the only Olive-sided Flycatcher 5/19 for the period (RG). Least Flycatcher were just as scarce with a single bird 5/23 and 5/24 at Valley Forge Park (S McConnnell). Gray-cheeked Thrush were found only at Fort Washington and Valley Forge parks (BNM, SM).

29 warbler spp. were found, but most in very low numbers. Highlights included Nashville at VFP and North Wales, Yellow-throated at VFP and Unami Creek Valley, Worm-eating and Kentucky at several locations, Hooded at Haverford College and VFP, and Wilson's from Norristown Farm Park and Haverford College. (KC, GAF, S Johnson, SM, A\&J Mirabella).

Grasshopper Sparrow were at VFP beginning $5 / 3$, but were unreported elsewhere (SM). After departing in mid-April as expected, a Dark-eyed Junco visited Gary Freed's yard $6 / 26$ to $6 / 28$ (most unexpected!) (GLF). Blue Grosbeak were at VFP and FWP beginning in early May (SM, BNM). Orchard Oriole also seem to be doing well with reports from throughout the county (v.o.).

Finally, some "winter finches" lingered well into spring. Pine Siskin abandoned our UCV feeders 5/6 and Purple Finch left $5 / 12$ (KC). Up to 10 Red Crossbill were in the UCV $4 / 5$ to $4 / 19$ (GAF, KC, KR). An Evening Grosbeak lingered at VFP until 4/28 (SM).

## Northampton County

A Glossy Ibis was at Green Pond 4/1-3 and a $0^{\pi}$ Green-winged Teal and a orRing-necked Duck lingered there to the end of June (RW et al.). Osprey had a great year. A record $\underline{5}$ nests were reported (B Hardiman, R Wiltraut). Unfortunately, one 3-monthold bird was found shot to death at the time of this report. 2 Black-bellied Plover were at GP on 5/20 and 31 Semipalmated Sandpiper were there on $6 / 3$ (RW). A Wilson's Phalarope was at GP on 6/6 (J Zajecek, ph. RW).

Silfies found a Whip-poor-will nest at Lime Gap in May, the $1^{\text {st }}$ confirmed nesting record for the county. Two calling Olive-sided Flycatcher were videotaped at LG in late May (BS). A singing $0^{*}$ Prothonotary Warbler was seen at the Lehigh River Natural Area for one day only on $6 / 2$ (S Thorpe) and up to 3 singing Yellow-throated Warbler were
present there in June along with N. Parula and Cerulean Warbler ( RW et al.). A color-banded Louisiana Waterthrush was seen along the Bushkill Cr. in Jacobsburg (D Miller).

Observers: Brian Hardiman, Dennis Miller, Brad Silfies, Steve Thorpe, Rick Wiltraut, Joe Zajecek

## Philadelphia County

We recorded an excellent 192 spp. Highlights included several rarities and record late dates for many species of migrant land birds.

An Anhinga was seen over Tinicum (TN) 6/14 (J Damico). Notable waders included: Am. Bittern at TN 4/18 (S Conant); 2 Least Bittern at TN 4/2 (J Miller); Snowy Egret at 2 locations (v.o.); Yellowcrowned Night-Heron at TN 6/21 (B Stewart); and Glossy Ibis at Ft. Mifflin (FM) $4 / 30$ (JM).

A N. Goshawk was seen along the Upper Wissahickon (UW) 5/23 (G Seagraves), and a Merlin was at TN 4/16 (J Fedak). Virginia Rail and Sora were found at TN 4/16 (JF). Shorebirds included: Semipalmated Plover at Fort Mifflin (FM) 5/25 (JM); Semipalmated Sandpiper at FM until 5/25 (T Floyd); Least Sandpiper at FM until 5/23 (TF); and Pectoral Sandpiper at TN $4 / 5$ (JM). C. Tern was at TN 4/30 (JM).

Top C. Nighthawk count was 200 over UW 5/18 (D Cutler). A Yellow-bellied Sapsucker lingered at UW until 5/24 (TF). Good flycatchers included: Olivesided at Carpenters Woods (CW) 5/24 (TF, C Walters); Yellow-bellied at TN 5/26 (JM, R Miller); and Alder at TN 6/6 (D Serriani, G Serriani). Purple Martin was noted near TN 4/30 (JM), and Cliff Swallow was seen over University City (UN) 4/29 (TF). Red-breasted Nuthatch lingered until 5/23 at TN (E Fingerhood et al.), and a late Winter Wren was at W. Fairmount Park (WF) 6/15 (A Ingersoll, K Russell).

Late warblers included: Chestnut-sided near Torresdale (TO) 6/26 (AI, KR); Magnolia in Germantown (GE) 6/14 (KR); Black-throated Green in Center City (CC) 6/17 (M Sharpe); Blackpoll near the Art Museum (AR) 6/15 (AI, KR); N. Waterthrush near AR 6/15 (AI, KR); and Canada at WF 6/13 (AI). Other interesting warblers included: single Cape May at TN 5/22 (JM); Yellow-throated at several locations (v.o.); Pine found breeding at UW 6/27 (S McConnell); Cerulean at several locations (v.o.); Prothonotary at WF 6/13 (AI) and at TN 6/20 (D McGovern); Worm-eating through the end of the quarter at two locations (v.o.); Kentucky at the Schuylkill Center (SC) 5/19-22 (TF, C Hetzel); Mourning at TN 5/20-28 (JM, RM); and Hooded at several locations (v.o.).

Blue Grosbeak returned to traditional breeding
grounds at the Northeast Airport (NA) at TN (TF). At least 20 Savannah Sparrow staged at Spring Lane (SP) 4/17 (TF, M Pratt). The only Lincoln's Sparrow was a single
bird at TN 5/26 (JM, RM). Bobolink were present through
the end of the quarter at SP, and a female was seen carrying food (TF). White-throated Sparrow lingered
until 6/19 at WF (AI), and Slate-colored Junco remained
at Roosevelt Park (RO) until 6/9 (AI). Outstanding finds included a + Brewer's Blackbird at TN 4/17 (TF) and a +
Bullock's Oriole along Verree Rd 5/22 (M Drake). A scattering of winter finches included: Purple Finch at SC 4/21-4/28 (SM); Pine Siskin at UW 4/17 (TF, MD); and Evening Grosbeak at SC 4/28-5/3 (SM).

## Pike County

Bordered by the Delaware R. on the east and north and L. Wallenpaupack on the west, Pike has a great diversity of bird species. The Checklist to the Birds of the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area (DWGNRA) lists 264 spp. The Delaware Valley acts as a corridor for many migrants. C. Merganser are fairly common breeders along the upper river and nesting Bald Eagle have been breeding at L. Shohola (LS) for several years. Three imm. Were at LS 4/5 (F Hohenleitner), and an ad. was there 6/29 (FH). Five colonies of Great Blue Heron have been recorded (fide D Brauning). Four were reported sitting on nests $4 / 5$ at a pond w. of LS (FH). Osprey nest in several areas, including a newly-installed platform near the dam of L. Wallenpaupack. Pied-billed Grebe were discovered at Decker's Pond along Rte 6 on 6/29 (FH). This is the same area where they were found during the BBS.

The Pocono Environ. Educ. Ctr (PEEC) at Dingmans Ferry offers field trips to the DWGNRA, the Shohola Wildlife Management Area, the Delaware R., and the Mongap and Rio reservoirs. Lectures are also scheduled at the PEEC and birding with them is a year-round adventure. A few very uncommon Redbreasted Merganser were seen this quarter along the upper Delaware (PEEC staff). 30 White-winged Crossbill were at PEEC 5/8 (C Muise). Promised Land SP also adds a vast diversity of birdlife, which has been nominated along with Shohola Falls, as Im portant Bird Areas. Please contribute sightings to Greater Pocono Bird Hotline 717-622-2342.

## Potter County

On 5/9 Mary Herrold walked out onto her porch in Ole Bull SP, looked up and watched a Yellowheaded Blackbird singing in a tree in front of the
house ( $\dagger$ to NAMC and PORC).
Waterfowl migration was almost non-existent here.

## Schuylkill County

We recorded 186 spp . (including a $2^{\text {nd }}$ state record bird, a hybrid(s), and an escapee(s). A huge C. Loon fallout occurred $4 / 26$ with a high of 39 at the Still Creek Res. (SCR) (D Kruel). For the second straight year only 1 Red-necked Grebe was reported from the Lebanon Res (LR) 4/15 (T Clauser). 3 Great Egret were at Sweet Arrow L (SAL) 4/21 (B Allerton), and 2 were at that location 5/13 (D Dolinsky). A surprising Snowy Egret was at the Raven Run Res (RRR) 5/9 (NAMC) (M Gamble et al.). An imm. Tundra Swan arrived at the Landingville Dam (LVD) 4/14, and remained all quarter (TC). A pair of Ruddy Duck were at RRR 5/9 (MG). 9 Bonaparte's Gull turned up at SCR 4/15 (DK).

A 2nd state record White-winged Dove was discovered at Schwartz Valley Rd in Wayne Twp 6/29-7/3 (S Weidensaul). Although the dove was more often heard than seen, birders from throughout the state came to see the dove, with a small percentage being successful. This dove was well documented and photographed, and can be reviewed under Summary of the Season of this issue. Two Ringed Turtle-Dove were reported, both obvious escapees: 1 was near the Hidden Valley Golf Course 4/18 (A Liebner), and the other at Forest Hills in Pottsville 5/22 (M Ward). Black-billed Cuckoo seemed relatively uncommon with only 2 at LVD 5/9 (TC), 1 at SGL-227 6/20 (DK).

Red-headed Woodpecker were reported from two locations: 1 at Forest Hills in Pottsville 5/5-9 (MW, TC), and other at Ringtown 5/17 (MG). An Olive-sided Flycatcher was at SGL-11O near Port Clinton $5 / 26$ (DK). The most uncommon empid flycatcher to be found was a Yellow-bellied at SAL 5/27 (BA). A pair of Least Flycatcher was reported from Locust L (LL) 5/9 (DK), and there was another there on $6 / 14$, both a first for that location. The Rabbit Run Res. produced 12 Bank Swallow 5/9 (N Sfara), but only 20 were at the LVD colony this year, and were apparently evicted from that traditional site due to excessive trucking activity. Both Red-breasted Nuthatch and Golden-crowned Kinglet were upgraded to resident status, as breeding for both species has now been observed at various locations for successive years, especially at the Tumbling Run and Owl Creek watersheds. A prime overlap zone of Bluewinged and Golden-winged warblers was discovered at SGL-229, between Tremont and Newtown 6/4 (DK et al.). Resulting Brewster's hybrid were seen there 6/11 (DK, L Ealy), 6/18 (DK, J Plyler), 6/20 (TC). Three different birds were observed, an F1 phenotype, an F2 phenotype, and a juvenile. A ơ Yellow-rumped Warbler was singing
at Bear's Head (perhaps the highest elevation in the county) $6 / 14$ (DK) which if breeding, would be a first for the county. Perhaps as many as 6 Yellowbreasted Chat were first found at SGL-229 5/19 (DK) and were entertaining birders at that location all quarter. A very late Am. Tree Sparrow was discovered at Swatara SP on $4 / 27$ (DK). Red Crossbill continued to be reported into this quarter with 4 at TRD 4/1 (TC), 4 at SGL-106 5/5 (DK), and 1 at Ringtown 5/9 (MG). White-winged Crossbill also continued into this quarter with 12 at SAL $4 / 11$ (BA), and 1 at SAL 4/21 (BA). Evening Grosbeak were reported with 12 at LR 4/26 (J Kosack), and 5 at LVD 4/26 (V Connor).

## Somerset County

Several strong tornadoes (F2, F3) ripped through southern Somerset in late May/early June leaving the nesting birds of the flattened woodlands acting strangely. Birds were singing loudly even in the mid-afternoon and crows flocked (58+) at an unusual time (J Tilley, A Marich). Osprey have successfully bred again at two spots: Somerset L. and Cranberry Glade L. (AM). A N. Goshawk was seen on $4 / 18$ at Brush Creek (J Payne) and another present at Mt Davis in May (JT, D Jeffrey). A flock of 30 Dunlin was at Somerset L. on $4 / 2$ (L Payne). Caspian and Common terns visited the lake in mid-Apr (AM). Received too late for the last quarter, but of special interest was the Blackburnian Warbler found at Mt Davis on 3/31 (JT). Henslow's Sparrow is doing well along the Rte 160 strip mines (JP). Whitewinged Crossbill were still being observed through late June (JT) in the Salisbury area. Perhaps they are breeding there. Evening Grosbeak was last noted on $4 / 24$ at the Payne's home.

## Sullivan County

Despite a mild winter blending into this quarter, no significant earlier than normal arrivals, in fact some species were even slightly late by a few days.

A Yellow-crowned Night-Heron, a rarity for the county, was apparently forced down during a rain shower onto a grass playfield at Worlds End SP on 4/26 (N Kerlin). At the opposite end of the quarter, on $6 / 30$ a N. Bobwhite was heard calling near Eldredsville. Probably a release/escape; checking with local residents could not verify this (P\&S Stott).

A high count of 8 Whip~poor-will was made on $5 / 25$ at Splashdam Pond (S Conant et al.). Rare in the county, this may indicate the start of an increase for this species from this eastern county sector.

A Red-headed Woodpecker, another species rarely seen, arrived $5 / 25$ near High Knob in the Wyoming SF. It was joined by a second bird in early July (SC). The devastation to timbered mountain tops
by the tent caterpillar/elm spanworm outbreak of three years ago may now be bearing fruit for this and other woodpecker species. Mourning Warbler are also taking advantage of the habitat change with several being regularly seen in this same area (SC). A final county rarity, a Blue-winged Warbler, was noted on the NAMC at Dutch Mountain on 5/9 (R Megraw).

## Tioga County

Please refer to the NAMC and PSO annual meeting (5/15-17) reports for additional single-day bird records.

Success at the county's $2^{\text {nd }}$ Bald Eagle nest at Hammond L. is uncertain. An ad. was observed in the nest until foliage made observation difficult. Neither state nor federal biologists attempted to scale nearby trees or overfly the nest to determine status. However Project Chief Richard Koeppel saw a probable $1^{\text {st }}$-year bird recently as well as adult eagles at the Hammond L. site. A total of 5 successful Osprey nests was recorded from US Army Corps lands at the three area lakes (Cowanesque, Hammond, and Tioga).

## Venango County

Overall this would have to be a Silent Spring. While there was a good variety of birds the numbers were very low. Mornings in this quarter seemed very quiet. There was little song.

Hooded Merganser once again bred. A $\circ$ with 5 young was seen at Polk on $5 / 15$ (RS) and a 9 with 3 young was seen on Swamp R. on $5 / 31$ (RS). A pair of Bald Eagle built a nest along Allegheny R, though probably no eggs were laid, as the eagles never spent time sitting on the nest. The pair consisted of an adult and a 4 th year bird. This would be our first confirmed nesting of Bald Eagle.

The Polk Wetlands continues to attract small, but consistent, numbers of shorebirds. Four pairs of Upland Sandpiper were present at the Barkeyville fields (BF), three pairs in Venango and one in Butler. And they were discovered in a new location this year, Clintonville fields (CF), though none was seen after 5/17.

Wondering if we were going to see any more tern species for the spring, G Edwards \& R States pulled into the parking lot at Kahle $L(5 / 17)$ and within 5 minutes 5 Common, 2 Caspian, and 1 Black dropped out of the sky from the east, skimmed the lake and flew upward and continued onward from the west end. Cuckoos were nearly all Black-billed. Very few Yellow-billed. Vireos were mostly later in arriving and in fewer numbers than usual.

The first confirmed (by the compilers) C. Raven nest was discovered by hunters near Pithole. Two young fledged between $5 / 9$ and $5 / 13$. A nest used in 1996 \& 1997 was shown to the compilers by B

Rictner, but appeared to have been abandoned this year; unable to relocate the pair.

A Bank Swallow colony that had been abandoned for several years is in use again. A count on $6 / 24$ revealed 125 nest holes, though probably less than half were in use. The colony that has been near Cooperstown for the last few years was abandoned this year. Swainson's Thrush numbers were way down compared to the last two years.

Thirty-one species of warblers were observed this quarter, most often only 1 or 2 indiv. at a time. Numbers were down. And many species did not arrive until well into May. Yellow Warbler were rare this quarter. To see more than one in a day was an event. A singing Pine Warbler was seen near Van on $5 / 17$ (RS, GE), a week after latest record, but could not be located again later. Prairie was one of the few that seemed to be present in better numbers (though 1 or 2 singing males is usual). All Palm Warbler records are of the 'western' race.

Grasshopper and Henslow's sparrows continued in good numbers at BF and CF.

And the White-winged Crossbill stayed for part of the quarter peaking in numbers (for Apr.-June) at 30 near Van and finally dwindling in numbers at the Franklin Cemetery until none could be located after 5/18 (J Stanley). Breeding could not be confirmed.

## Warren County

There were 6 Great Blue Heron nests in two large willow trees in Akeley Swamp (T Grisez).

Possibly the same Red-tailed Hawk that was seen a few years ago e. of Columbus was reported by locals to Don Watts to have been between Columbus and Bear L this year and last (TG).

Great Horned Owl nested at the Buckaloons Rec. Area again this year, and at Akeley Swamp in one of the Great Blue Heron nests among the other nests occupied by herons (TG).

Two Com Raven nests sites were occupied. Near one of them, a raven pursued a Red-shouldered Hawk within four or five feet until the hawk left the area (TG).

A Kentucky Warbler was seen and heard singing from at least 6/16-28 in the same area where 1 was on territory last year (DW, J King).

ERRATUM: The Kentucky Warbler reported in PB 11(2):101 at the Newbold Estate was on Davey Hill near Tidioute. See PB 11(3):159.
Correction: Warren Co: The Kentucky Warbler reported in 11-~: Char at the Newbold Estate was on Davey Nill near TiJioute.^ Vol 11 (3): 159.

## Wayne County

With a maximum height above sea level at 2000',

Wayne has a very nice diversity of birds. There are quite a few sizable lakes in the county, which hold a variety of waterfowl. The largest lake is L. Wallenpaupack in the east, which is also partly in Pike. Other lakes in the county are Ariel, Harvey, Watawga, Pocono Peak, Whitney, Paupacken, Cadjaw, Keen, and Ladore. The Lackawaxen R. runs through the northern part of the county, and the southern part has the very nice Tobyhanna SP. Wayne was host to many excited birders in 1991, when a N. Hawk Owl was discovered 4 miles west of Lookout in Manchester Twp. The owl remained in the area from $2 / 18$ to $3 / 17$. The county's birds have never been compiled for the Seasonal Occurrence Tables in Pa. Birds.

Once reports begin coming in on a regular basis, a representation of early/late dates will be recorded. Please give reports to the Greater Pocono Bird Hotline at 717-622-2342.

## Westmoreland County

Single Fish Crow were reported by Mark McConaughy at Twin Lakes Park on $5 / 3$ and in a cultivated field near Crabtree on 5/9 for new county records-well w. of the normal Pa. range. Tim Vechter first located a singing (territorial) Yellow-bellied Flycatcher at the Laurel Summit Bog, south of Rector, on 6/18; the first evidence that the species might be nesting here.

A typically plumaged ㅇ Lawrence's Warbler was banded at PNR 5/7 (R Leberman, R Mulvihill, J Gruber) The parulid of the season, however, was a territorial Swainson's Warbler located near Loyalhanna Res. on $5 / 9$ by Tom Pearson, and subsequently listed by at least 50 observers over the next few weeks. A singing Mourning Warbler, apparently on territory, was found at Laurel Summit Bog 6/22 (TV); the first evidence of breeding in Westmoreland in nearly two decades. A record early Hooded Warbler was singing near Ligonier on $\underline{4 / 1}$ (RSM)! A late Wilson's Warbler was banded at PNR on $6 / 11$. Our first Sumner Tanager in several years was at PNR on 5/7 (JG).

## Wyoming County

At least 158 species were recorded this quarter. 117 spp . were found on the migratory bird count on 5/9.

One blue morph Snow Goose was included in the 49 Snow Geese reported from Goeringer's Pond in Tunkhannock Twp on 4/1-2. Few ducks were noted during spring migration on L. Carey and elsewhere in the county.

An unidentified tern (probably Common or Forster's) was seen along the Susquehanna R. about 2 miles up-river from Tunkhannock on 6/11.

Non-breedlng warblers (Tennessee, Bay-
breasted, Cape May, Wilson's, etc.) were in very low numbers.

A devastating tornado which hit L. Carey and other areas of the county on $6 / 2$ destroyed over 1000 acres of timber.

## York County

Three Red-throated Loon at Long Arm Dam on 4/17 (P Robinson). Barb \& Frank Fisher discovered an ad. Pacific Loon at LAD 6/13-15 (m.ob.). Fourteen Black-crowned Night-Heron nests were counted at Kiwanus L. on $4 / 14$. A bumper crop fledged, along with 4 dead (A Spiese). A stray Snow Goose was at Lock 15 on $5 / 27$ (PR). Two Gadwall remained at Menges Mills at least until 5/9 (AS). PR counted $38 \mathbf{L}$. Scaup at Codorus SP on $4 / 8$.

Three Com. Raven fledged at a tower in Pigeon Hills by $5 / 3$ (K Lippy). A well-observed Yellowbellied Flycatcher appeared at Brunner's I. 4/8 (AS). Early Least Flycatcher at Glatco Lodge on 4/26 (PR). The White-eyed Vireo on Gut Rd on $4 / 17$ set a new early date (J\&JP). A Hermit Thrush lingered near Ski Roundtop until 4/29 (JP). Barb Fisher has a nest box containing 2 Tree Swallow and 4 E. Bluebird eggs. Both of of were trying to incubate and both $0^{\pi} 0^{\pi}$ were defending the territory! Jean Cook has been providing meal worms and sunflower hearts for bluebirds, an important aid during wet, cold weather such as we had this spring.

The first Prothonotary Warbler returned 5/15 and were found again at two areas along Gut Rd. One nest hole was found (J\&JP). A Worm-eating Warbler was found at Otter Cr on 4/18 (J\&LD).

A singing White-throated Sparrow was taperecorded on $6 / 28$ in Ski Roundtop (JP); it continued into early July. An Evening Grosbeak was heard calling as it flew over Rocky Ridge CP on 4/25 (PR).

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

## SCOTT F. BASTIAN

CHRISTINE SCIOCCHETTI
JAMES L. STASZ*
WALTER A. THURBER
*Designates Patron (contribution of $\$ 50.00$ or more)

## 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.
$\mathbf{P}=$ Present $\underline{\mathbf{P}}$ art of the quarter. This species was present, but specific dates are not available.
$\mathbf{R}=$ Permanent $\underline{\mathbf{R}}$ esident. This species breeds and is present year round in this county.
$\mathbf{L}=$ Late or Low. An $L$ after a date indicates an unusually late date. An L after a number indicates an unusually low number.
$\mathbf{H}=$ High. An H after a number indicates an unusually high number.
$\mathbf{E}=$ Early. An E after a date indicates an unusually early date.
$\rightarrow=$ 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. No number means only 1-3 individuals or no number was reported.

* = 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) $\rightarrow$ 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.
$\rightarrow \mathbf{1 / 5 , 3 / 1 5} \rightarrow$ means the species was present up to $1 / 5$ then returned on $3 / 15$ and was present through the rest of the quarter.
$5 / 6 \rightarrow$ 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.
$\mathbf{1 / 1 5 - 2 / 2 6 ( 3 0 0 H )} \rightarrow$ 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.
SEASONAL OCCURRENCE TABLES - APRIL THROUGH JUNE 1998

|  | ADAMS | Allegheny | ARMSTRONG | beaver | BEDFORD | berks | BRADFORD | bucks | butler | CAmbria | CARBON |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LOON, RED-THROATED |  | - | - | 5/8 | $\rightarrow 4 / 12$ | 4/26 |  | 5/11 |  |  |  |
| COMMON | 5/9(13)-6/1 | 4/17 | 4/10-30(15)-5/14 | 4/11 | - | 4/4-26(231H) $\rightarrow$ | 4/6-8 | 5/9-30 | A-4/26(41) | $\rightarrow 6 / 12$ | $\rightarrow 6 / 27(3) \mathrm{L}$ |
| GREBE, PIED-BILLED | - | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 22$ | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 12(6)$ | A-6/25(28) | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 25$ | $\rightarrow 5 / 9$ | $\rightarrow 5 / 10(3)$ | $\rightarrow 4 / 9$ |
| HORNED | - | 4/8 | $\rightarrow 4 / 22(5)-30$ | - | 4/12(6) | $\rightarrow 4 / 15(9)-5 / 16$ | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 11$ | $\rightarrow 4 / 7(20)-5 / 9$ | $\rightarrow 4 / 7(11)-24$ | $\rightarrow 4 / 18$ |
| RED-NECKED | - | - | 4/10 | - | - | 4/10(10) | - | 4/10(4) | - | - | - |
| CORMORANT, DOUBLE-CRESTED | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 17(125)-5 / 11$ | 4/22(4)-5/22 | 4/4(25)-5/9 | 5/9 | A-5/13(35) | 4/6 | A | $\rightarrow 5 / 24$ | 4/25-5/8(70)-6/12 | 5/9-6/27 |
| BITTERN, AMERICAN | - |  | 5/3 |  |  | 4/12-5/23 |  | 4/28-5/7 |  | 5/21 |  |
| LEAST | - | - | - | - | 4/18 | 5/13-23(5) $\rightarrow$ | - | - | - | - | - |
| HERON, GREAT BLUE | R | R | A | - | R | R | A | R | A-5/24(14) | A | A |
| EGRET, GREAT | 4/16(4) | 4/16 | - | 4/4(4)-5/6 |  | 4/10-5/22(3) | - | 4/19-5/9 | 5/24 |  |  |
| HERON, GREEN | 5/3(3) $\rightarrow$ | 5/29 $\rightarrow$ | 5/14 $\rightarrow$ | - | 4/19 $\rightarrow$ | 4/17 $\rightarrow$ | P | 4/18 $\rightarrow$ | 4/24-5/24(7) $\rightarrow$ | $4 / 7-6 / 20(5) \rightarrow$ | 5/7 $\rightarrow$ |
| NIGHT-HERON, BLACK-CROWNED | - | 4/16 | - | 4/11 |  | P | - | 6/7 $\rightarrow$ | - |  |  |
| VULTURE, BLACK | R |  | - |  | A | R | - | R | - |  |  |
| TURKEY | R | A | A | A | A | R | A | R | A | A | R |
| GOOSE, SNOW |  |  | - |  |  | $\rightarrow 4 / 5(300)-6 / 30$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| CANADA | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| SWAN, MUTE | - | - | 5/22 | - | 4/12 | R | - | A | 5/9 | - |  |
| TUNDRA | 4/3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| DUCK, WOOD | 5/3 $\rightarrow$ | R | A | A | A-5/10(6) | R-6/28(200) | A | R | A | A-4/7(16) | A-5/29(8) |
| GADWALL | - | 4/12(4) | $\rightarrow 4 / 30(4)$ | 4/4 |  | $\rightarrow 6 / 6 \mathrm{~L}$ | 4/3 | $\rightarrow 4 / 10$ | $\rightarrow 4 / 7(3)$ | $\rightarrow 5 / 8(3)$ |  |
| WIGEON, AMERICAN | - | - | - | - | . | $\rightarrow 5 / 3$ | - | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 10$ | - | . |
| DUCK, AMERICAN BLACK | - | R | - | 5/6 | - | $\rightarrow 6 / 17$ | P | R | 5/9 | - |  |
| MALLARD | R | R | R | - | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| TEAL, BLUE-WINGED | - | 4/5-12(4)-16 | - | 4/20 | 4/19 | 4/18(10)-27 | 4/16 | 5/3L | A | 4/7-18(1)-27 | 4/8(6) |
| SHOVELER, NORTHERN | - | $\rightarrow 5 / 23$ | - | - |  | 4/10-5/13 | - | . | - |  |  |
| PINTAIL, NORTHERN | - | - | - | - | - | 5/3 | - | - | - | - | - |
| TEAL, GREEN-WINGED | - | 4/5(3) | - | - | 5/30 | $\rightarrow 4 / 18(5)-5 / 3$ | $\rightarrow 6 / 1^{*}$ | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 10$ | - | 4/12 |
| CANVASBACK | - | - | - | - | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 4(30)-5 / 23 \mathrm{~L}$ | - | - | - | - | - |
| REDHEAD | - | - | - | - | 5/9 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| DUCK, RING-NECKED | . | - | - | - | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 4(100)-5 / 30$ | $\rightarrow 4 / 19(5)-5 / 3$ | $\rightarrow 5 / 16$ | $\rightarrow$ JUN | $\rightarrow 4 / 22$ | $\rightarrow 5 / 23(18)$ |
| SCAUP, GREATER | - | - | - | - | - | 4/11 | - | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 10(5)$ | - |  |
| LESSER | - | 4/2(4) | 5/22 | 4/20 | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 11(12)-6 / 25 \mathrm{~L}$ | $\rightarrow 4 / 15$ | $\rightarrow 4 / 18$ | $\rightarrow 4 / 10(155)$-JUN | $\rightarrow 4 / 25$ | - |
| SCOTER, SURF | . | 5/15 | - | - | . | - | - | - | 4/26(4)-5/9 | . | . |
| WHITE-WINGED | - | - | - | - | - | 4/10(3) | 4/19 | 4/13 | - | - | - |
| OLDSQUAW | - | - | - | - | - | 4/10 | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 15$ | $\rightarrow 4 / 7$ | - | - |
| BUFFLEHEAD | - | 4/4-16 | $\rightarrow 4 / 7(9)$ | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 12(26)$ | $\rightarrow 4 / 17(20)-5 / 3$ | - | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 10(121)$-18 | $\rightarrow 4 / 12(135)$ | $\rightarrow 4 / 11$ |
| GOLDENEYE, COMMON | - | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 25$ | - |
| MERGANSER, HOODED | 4/3 | A | $\rightarrow 4 / 22$ | - | 4/30 | $\rightarrow 6 / 21 \mathrm{~L}$ | $\rightarrow 5 / 8$ | $\rightarrow 6 / 14$ | A | - | 4/7 |
| RED-BREASTED | - | 4/9-16 | $\rightarrow 4 / 22(39)-30$ | . | 4/12(40) | 5/3-8 | - | $\rightarrow 5 / 16$ | $\rightarrow 4 / 10(300)-5 / 9$ | $\rightarrow 4 / 18(74)-6 / 2$ | 4/9 |
| COMMON | - | - | - | - | 5/9 | $\rightarrow 4 / 16$ | R | R | $\rightarrow$ APR | - | A |
| DUCK, RUDDY | - | 4/28-30 | $\rightarrow 4 / 30$ (10) | - | 4/12(8) | A-4/17(290) | 4/19(6) | $\rightarrow 6 / 13 \mathrm{~L}$ | $\rightarrow 4 / 10(800 \mathrm{H})$-JUN | $\rightarrow 4 / 25(65)-5 / 18$ |  |
| OSPREY | 5/3 | 4/9-6/13 | 4/22-5/14 | 4/4-30 | 4/12 | $\rightarrow 5 / 3(17)-6 / 6$ | $\rightarrow 5 / 9$ | 4/4 $\rightarrow$ | $4 / 7(3) \rightarrow$ | 4/7-5/12 | A |
| EAGLE, BALD | 4/11 | 4/9 | - | - | - | $\rightarrow 5 / 14$ | A | A | R | 4/11-6/26 |  |
| HARRIER, NORTHERN | - | A | 6/18 | - | - | 4/4-20 | A | $\rightarrow 4 / 11$ | 5/9 | 4/5 | A |
| HAWK, SHARP-SHINNED | R | R | R | - | - | R | R | R | A | R | A |
| COOPER'S | - | R | R | - | 4/19 | R | R | R | A | R | A |
| GOSHAWK, NORTHERN | - | 4/2 | - | - | 6/20 | - | - | - | 4/10 | - | - |
| HAWK, RED-SHOULDERED | - | R | - | - | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 11$ | - | R | A | A | - |
| BROAD-WINGED | $5 / 31 \rightarrow$ | $\stackrel{5}{ } \rightarrow$ | P | - | A | 4/7-17(32) $\rightarrow$ | 6/1 $\rightarrow$ | 4/4 $\rightarrow$ | $47 \rightarrow$ | 4/15 $\rightarrow$ | 4/19 $\rightarrow$ |
| RED-TAILED | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| KESTREL, AMERICAN | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| MERLIN | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 16$ | - | - | - | - | 4/3 | 4/8E-5/16L | - | - | - |
| FALCON, PEREGRINE | - | R | - | - | - | - | - | 5/16 | - | - | - |
| BOBWHITE, NORTHERN | - | - | R | - | 5/9 | - | - | R | 6/6 | - | - |
| RAIL, VIRGINIA | - | - | - | - |  | 5/13-23 | 5/3-6 | 5/2-16 | $4 / 24 \rightarrow$ | - | - |
| SORA | - | - | - | - | - | 4/17-25(3)-5/23 | - | 5/16 | 5/9(5) | 4/18 $\rightarrow$ | - |
| MOORHEN, COMMON | . | . | . | - | - | 5/13-23 | - | - | 5/9 | - | - |


SEASONAL OCCURRENCE TABLES - APRIL THROUGH JUNE 1998
allegheny armstrong beaver bedford berks bradford bucks

|  | ADAMS | ALLEGILT | Arnstrong | BLALER | BLJTOR | BLKR | BRADIOR | Bucks | B6TH | Canbra | Cakbon |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BANK |  | - |  |  |  | $4 / 25 \rightarrow$ | 6/1 $\rightarrow$ | 4/29 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\stackrel{\text { 5 }}{ } \rightarrow$ | 5/8 $\rightarrow$ | $6 / 1(5) \rightarrow$ |
| barn | $5 / 31(4) \rightarrow$ | 4/3 $\rightarrow$ | 4/22 $\rightarrow$ | $4 / 20 \rightarrow$ | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | $4 / 4 \rightarrow$ | $\stackrel{4 / 20 \rightarrow}{ }$ | 4/10 $\rightarrow$ |  | 4/11 $\rightarrow$ | 4/8 $\rightarrow$ |
| CLIFF |  |  | - |  | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | 4/10 $\rightarrow$ | P | 5/7 $\rightarrow$ | P | 4/18-5/8(20) $\rightarrow$ | 5/9(3) $\rightarrow$ |
| CHICKADEE, CAROLINA | R | ${ }^{\mathrm{R}}$ | R | ${ }^{R}$ | - | R | R | R | - | - | - |
| BLACK-CAPPED | - | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| NUTHATCH, RED-BREASTED | - | $\rightarrow 5 / 14$ | - | - | 4/20-30 | R | A | $\rightarrow 5 / 30$ | $\rightarrow 5 / 9$ | $\rightarrow 5 / 1$ | A |
| CREEPER, BROWN | R | $\rightarrow 4 / 8(10)-27$ | R | - | - | R | R | R | A | A |  |
| WREN, HOUSE | 4/16-5/1(7) $\rightarrow$ | $4 / 23 \rightarrow$ | 5/3 $\rightarrow$ | 5/2 $\rightarrow$ | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | 4/17 $\rightarrow$ | 5/2-6/1(14) $\rightarrow$ | 4/18 $\rightarrow$ | 4/12 $\rightarrow$ | $5 / 1 \rightarrow$ | 5/2 $\rightarrow$ |
| WINTER | - | $\rightarrow 5 / 6(7)$ | - | - | - | A | A | $\rightarrow 6 / 20 \mathrm{~L}$ | - | - | - |
| MARSH | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5/9-24 | - | - |
| GNATCATCHER, BLUE-GRAY | 4/11-5/1(10) $\rightarrow$ | 4/10 $\rightarrow$ | $4 / 22(7) \rightarrow$ | 4/17 $\rightarrow$ | 4/12(3) $\rightarrow$ | $4 / 11(8) \rightarrow$ | 4/21 $\rightarrow$ | 4/4 $\rightarrow$ | P | 4/18 $\rightarrow$ | 4/18(3) $\rightarrow$ |
| kINGLET, GOLDEN-CROWNED | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 2(20)-23$ | - | - | $\rightarrow 5 / 9$ | R | - | - | P | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 4(3)$ |
| RUBY-CROWNED | 4/16(4) | $\rightarrow 4 / 15(25)-5 / 12$ | 4/22-30 | 4/14 | $\rightarrow 5 / 9$ | $\rightarrow 5 / 9$ | $\rightarrow 5 / 14$ | $\rightarrow 5 / 16$ | 4/5-13 | 4/22-5/9 | $\rightarrow 4 / 4(4)$ |
| VEERY | $5 / 31(11) \rightarrow$ | $4 / 29 \rightarrow$ | $\underset{6 / 19(8) \rightarrow}{ }$ | - | - | 5/3 $\rightarrow$ | P | 4/5E $\rightarrow$ | 5/7 $\rightarrow$ | 5/18-26(6) $\rightarrow$ | 4/10 $\rightarrow$ |
| THRUSH, GRAY-CHEEKED | - | 5/22-24 | - | . | - | - | - | 5/16-27L | 5/28 | - | 4/12 |
| SWAINSON'S | - | 4/26-5/23(6)-26 | - | - | - | 5/44-18(4)-28 | - | 5/9-24L | 5/28(3) |  | 4/11 |
| HERMIT | 5/31 | $\rightarrow 4 / 24(11)-5 / 8$ | - | - | - | A | 4/13 $\rightarrow$ | $\rightarrow 5 / 16$ | 4/10-11 | 4/7-5/14(4) $\rightarrow$ | 4/4 |
| WOOD | 5/1-14(18) $\rightarrow$ | $4 / 24-5 / 4(7) \rightarrow$ | $4 / 30 \rightarrow$ | 4/29 $\rightarrow$ | 4/28 $\rightarrow$ | 4/17 $\rightarrow$ | 5/14-6/1(16) $\rightarrow$ | 4/21E $\rightarrow$ | 4/12E $\rightarrow$ | $4 / 29 \rightarrow$ | 4/10 $\rightarrow$ |
| ROBIN, AMERICAN | R | R | R | R | R | R | A | R | A | R | R |
| CATBIRD, GRAY | 4/30-5/14(20) $\rightarrow$ | 5/5 $\rightarrow$ | 5/4 $\rightarrow$ | 5/6 $\rightarrow$ | $5 / 1 \rightarrow$ | $4 / 30 \rightarrow$ | 5/7 $\rightarrow$ | A | 5/3 $\rightarrow$ | A | 5/2(7) $\rightarrow$ |
| THRASHER, BROWN | $4 / 16(5) \rightarrow$ | 4/2 $\rightarrow$ | 4/2 $\rightarrow$ | $5 / 6 \rightarrow$ | $4 / 7 \rightarrow$ | A | 4/15 $\rightarrow$ | A | 4/12 $\rightarrow$ | $4 / 7 \rightarrow$ | $4 / 9 \rightarrow$ |
| PIPIT, AMERICAN | 5/3 | - | - |  | - | 5/3(4) | - | - | 5/9(4) | - | 4/9 |
| WARBLER, BLUE-WINGED | $5 / 1 \rightarrow$ | 5/7-22(12) $\rightarrow$ | 5/3 $\rightarrow$ | 5/6 $\rightarrow$ | - | $4 / 30 \rightarrow$ | $\stackrel{5}{ } \rightarrow$ | 5/2 $\rightarrow$ | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | - | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ |
| GOLDEN-WINGED | - | 5/9 | 5/22 | - | 5/4 | - | - | - | 5/16 | - |  |
| TENNESSEE | 5/14 | 5/6-18 | - | 5/8-6/4 | 5/5 | 5/4-24 | - | 5/16 | 5/28(4) | - | 5/16 |
| NASHVILLE |  | 4/28-5/8(16)-26 | - | 5/6 | 4/18-5/13L | 5/6(3)-14 | $\stackrel{5}{6} \rightarrow$ | 5/5 | 5/9(26H) | - |  |
| PARULA, NORTHERN | 5/14 | 5/4-14 | 5/22 $\rightarrow$ |  |  | 4/18 $\rightarrow$ | - | 5/2- | 4/12E $\rightarrow$ | - | 5/16 $\rightarrow$ |
| WARBLER, YELLOW | 5/1-3(5) $\rightarrow$ | 4/18 $\rightarrow$ | 4/30 $\rightarrow$ | $5 / 6-9(19) \rightarrow$ | 4/27 $\rightarrow$ | $4 / 27 \rightarrow$ | $5 / 3-6 / 1(46) \rightarrow$ | 4/25 $\rightarrow$ | $5 / 3 \rightarrow$ | 4/29 $\rightarrow$ | 5/9(5) $\rightarrow$ |
| ChESTNUT-SIDED | $5 / 14(4) \rightarrow$ | 5/4-22 | 6/14 $\rightarrow$ | 5/6 | - | 5/7 $\rightarrow$ | 5/14 $\rightarrow$ | $4 / 30 \rightarrow$ | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | 5/7 $\rightarrow$ | 5/16 $\rightarrow$ |
| MAGNOLIA | - | 5/4-27(3)-28 | 5/22 | - | - | 5/6-24(4) | 5/6 | 5/9-24L | 5/9-28 | - | 5/16(3) |
| CAPE MAY | - | - | - | 5/5 | - | - | 5/16 | 5/3-17 | 5/28(3) | - | - |
| BLACK-THROATED BLUE | 5/9-31(4) | 5/4-14(4)-18 | - | 5/8-6/4 | 5/9 | $4 / 30 \rightarrow$ | $5 / 10 \rightarrow$ | 4/29-5/16 | 5/9-14 | 5/18 $\rightarrow$ | - |
| YELLOW-RUMPED | $\rightarrow 5 / 1(10)$ | $\rightarrow 5 / 18$ | $\rightarrow 4 / 2(5)-5 / 22$ | 4/25-5/22 | 4/26(4) | $\rightarrow 6 / 4 \mathrm{~L}$ | 4/28 $\rightarrow$ | $\rightarrow 5 / 24$ | $\rightarrow 5 / 16$ | 4/18(25) $\rightarrow$ | 4/4 $\rightarrow$ |
| BLACK-THROATED GREEN | 5/1-14(3) | 4/16-25(5)-5/24 | 5/3 $\rightarrow$ | 5/9(3) | 4/26-5/9 | 4/28 $\rightarrow$ | $4 / 29 \rightarrow$ | 5/2-24L | 5/7 ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | $5 / 1 \rightarrow$ | $5 / 16 \rightarrow$ |
| BLACKBURNIAN | 5/14 | 4/29-5/25 | P | - |  | 5/6 | 6/1 $\rightarrow$ | 5/9-24 | 5/9-28 | 5/28 | $5 / 16 \rightarrow$ |
| Yellow-Throated | - | $\xrightarrow{4} \rightarrow$ | 4/22 $\rightarrow$ | . | 5/9 | - | - | - | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | - | - |
| PINE | $5 / 31(10) \rightarrow$ | 4/22-5/4 |  | - | 4/26 | 4/1 $\rightarrow$ |  | $\rightarrow 4 / 11$ |  | 4/22 |  |
| PRAIRIE | 5/14 $\rightarrow$ | 4/18 $\rightarrow$ | $4 / 22-5 / 7(13) \rightarrow$ | - | $4 / 26 \rightarrow$ | 5/1 $\rightarrow$ | $\stackrel{5}{ } \rightarrow$ | 5/2- | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | P | 5/2(3) $\rightarrow$ |
| PALM | - | 4/24-5/8 | - | 5/9 | 4/26 | 4/4(4)-10 | - | $\rightarrow 5 / 23$ | - | - | 4/4 |
| BAY-BREASTED |  | 5/8-13(4)-22 | - | 5/6 | - | 5/15-23 | - | 5/16-23L | 5/9-28(6) | - |  |
| BLACKPOLL | 5/14(3) | 5/9-18(12)-30 | - | 5/16 | - | 5/15-31 | - | 5/9-23 | 5/9-28 | - | 5/16 |
| CERULEAN | - | $4 / 30 \rightarrow$ | 4/30-5/22(9) $\rightarrow$ | 5/8 $\rightarrow$ | - | 5/5(3) $\rightarrow$ | - | 5/16 $\rightarrow$ | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | 5/26 $\rightarrow$ | 5/23 $\rightarrow$ |
| BLACK-AND-WHITE | 5/14-31(7) $\rightarrow$ | 4/16 $\rightarrow$ | $4 / 22 \rightarrow$ | 5/6 | $4 / 26 \rightarrow$ | 4/18 $\rightarrow$ | 5/4 $\rightarrow$ | $4 / 29 \rightarrow$ | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | $5 / 1 \rightarrow$ | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ |
| REDSTART, AMERICAN | 5/1-14(10) $\rightarrow$ | $4 / 30-5 / 26(7) \rightarrow$ | $5 / 22(4) \rightarrow$ | 5/6 $\rightarrow$ | $4 / 26 \rightarrow$ | $4 / 30 \rightarrow$ | 5/14 $\rightarrow$ | $5 / 4 \rightarrow$ | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | 5/9-21(9) $\rightarrow$ | 5/2 $\rightarrow$ |
| WARBLER, PROTHONOTARY |  |  |  |  |  |  | - | 5/16 $\rightarrow$ |  |  |  |
| WORM-EATING | 5/31 | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | 5/22(3) $\rightarrow$ | 5/9 | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | $4 / 30 \rightarrow$ | - | 5/9(16) $\rightarrow$ | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | - | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ |
| OVENBIRD | 5/1-31(15) $\rightarrow$ | 4/22 $\rightarrow$ | 4/30 $\rightarrow$ | 5/6 | $4 / 25 \rightarrow$ | $4 / 25 \rightarrow$ | $5 / 3-6 / 1(33) \rightarrow$ | 5/2- | 5/7 $\rightarrow$ | 5/1 $\rightarrow$ | 5/9(4) $\rightarrow$ |
| WATERTHRUSH, NORTHERN | 5/31 | 4/23-5/18 | - | 5/6 | 5/9 | 4/25(3)-5/23 | 6/1 | 5/5-23 |  |  | - |
| LOUISIANA | 4/16 $\rightarrow$ | 4/9 $\rightarrow$ | $4 / 21 \rightarrow$ | 4/4 | $\stackrel{\text { 5 }}{ } \rightarrow$ | A | $\stackrel{\text { 5 }}{ } \rightarrow$ | 4/13 $\rightarrow$ | 4/2 $\rightarrow$ | 5/29 $\rightarrow$ | - |
| WARBLER, KENTUCKY | - | $5 / 4 \rightarrow$ | 5/22 $\rightarrow$ | 5/6 $\rightarrow$ |  | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | - | 5/16 $\rightarrow$ | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | P | - |
| MOURNING | 5/14 | 5/21-28 |  |  | - | 5/23 | 6/1 | 5/17 | 5/9 | - | - |
| YELLOWTHROAT, СОMMON | 5/1-14(30) $\rightarrow$ | $4 / 20 \rightarrow$ | $4 / 30 \rightarrow$ | 5/6 | 5/4- | $4 / 29 \rightarrow$ | 5/3-6/1(29) $\rightarrow$ | 4/18E $\rightarrow$ | 5/8 $\rightarrow$ | 5/1- | 5/3 $\rightarrow$ |
| WARBLER, HOODED | $5 / 31(11) \rightarrow$ | $4 / 30-5 / 7(6) \rightarrow$ | 5/22 $\rightarrow$ | 5/6 | - | $5 / 7 \rightarrow$ | 6/1 | 5/1 ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | $5 / 7 \rightarrow$ | 5/18 $\rightarrow$ | 5/23(3) $\rightarrow$ |
| WILSON'S | - | 5/17-27 | - | 5/15 | 5/23 | 5/9 | - | 5/15-30L | 5/19 | - | - |
| CANADA | 5/31(6) | 5/18-27 | - | 5/15 | - | 5/11 $\rightarrow$ | P | 5/16-24 | 5/14 | 5/20-29(8) $\rightarrow$ | 5/16(3) |
| CHAT, YELLOW-BREASTED | $5 / 3 \rightarrow$ | $5 / 7 \rightarrow$ | 5/7 |  | $\stackrel{5 / 9}{ } \rightarrow$ | 5/17 $\rightarrow$ | - | $\stackrel{6 / 5 \rightarrow}{ }$ | $5 / 16 \rightarrow$ | $5 / 26 \rightarrow$ |  |
| TANAGER, SCARLET | 5/14-31(5) $\rightarrow$ | $5 / 6-7(8) \rightarrow$ | 5/22 $\rightarrow$ | 5/6 $\rightarrow$ | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | 4/29 $\rightarrow$ | 5/6 $\rightarrow$ | 5/2 $\rightarrow$ | $5 / 9 \rightarrow$ | $5 / 8-14(6) \rightarrow$ | 5/7 $\rightarrow$ |


|  | SEASONAL OCCURRENCE TABLES - APRIL THROUGH JUNE 1998 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | CHESTER | CLARION | CLEARFIELD | CLINTON | COLUMBIA | CUMBERLAND | DAUPHIN | DELAWARE | ERIE | FAYETTE | FRANKLIN |
| DUCK, AMERICAN BLACK | - | - | - | A | R | - | R | R | $\rightarrow$ MAY | R |  |
| MALLARD | R | R | - | R | R | R | R | R | A | R | R |
| TEAL, BLUE-WINGED | APR(10) | $\rightarrow 4 / 1(23)-20$ | - | - | - | $\rightarrow 5 / 21$ (3) | $\rightarrow 4 / 28$ | $\rightarrow 5 / 7(4)$ | 4/17(4)-6/7 | 4/10-27 | 4/9-5/9(4) |
| SHOVELER, NORTHERN | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 1$ (4) | - | - | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 4$ | $\rightarrow 5 / 11$ | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 5$ | $\rightarrow 4 / 8$ (3) | - |
| PINTAIL, NORTHERN | - | - | - | - | - | - | $\rightarrow 5 / 2$ | $\rightarrow 4 / 18,6 / 25 \rightarrow$ | $\rightarrow 4 / 5$ | - | - |
| TEAL, GREEN-WINGED | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 1$ | - | - | - | $\rightarrow 5 / 9$ | $\rightarrow 4 / 27$ | $\rightarrow 4 / 18(6)-5 / 2$ | $\rightarrow$ MAY | 4/3 | $\rightarrow 5 / 1(13)$ |
| CANVASBACK | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 1$ | - | - | - | - | $\rightarrow 5 / 2$ | - | $\rightarrow$ MAY | - | - |
| REDHEAD | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 1$ | - | - | - | - | - | - | $\rightarrow$ MAY | - | - |
| DUCK, RING-NECKED | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 4(35)-16$ | - | - | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 12$ | $\rightarrow 5 / 9$ | $\rightarrow 4 / 12$ | AL | 4/22-5/6 | $\rightarrow 5 / 17$ |
| SCAUP, GREATER | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 1(19)-30$ | - | - | - | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 2$ | - | $\rightarrow \mathrm{MAY}$ | - | - |
| LESSER | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 1$ (34)-30 | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 8(12)$ | - | $\rightarrow 5 / 9(9)$ | $\rightarrow 5 / 19$ | - | AL | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 24$ (3) |
| SCOTER, SURF | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4/12 | - | - | - | 4/29-5/4 |
| WHITE-WINGED | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4/2(3) | - | - | - | - |
| OLDSQUAW | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 1$ (3) | - | - | - | - | $\rightarrow 5 / 9$ | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 4$ | - | 4/19 |
| BUFFLEHEAD | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 1(21)-30$ | - | 4/7-9(20) | - | $\rightarrow 5 / 2$ | $\rightarrow 5 / 9(5)$ | $\rightarrow 4 / 12(10)$ | $\rightarrow 6 / 7 \mathrm{~L}$ | 4/3(32) | $\rightarrow 5 / 3$ |
| GOLDENEYE, COMMON | - | - | - | - | - | - | $\rightarrow$ APR | 4/5 | AL | - | - |
| MERGANSER, HOODED | 4/17(3) | $\rightarrow 4 / 1(6)-30$ | - | - | A-6/8(8) | P | A-6/3(13) | - | P | $\rightarrow 5 / 2$ | $\rightarrow 4 / 13$ |
| RED-BREASTED | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 30$ (39) | - | 4/6 | - | 4/4-25 | $\rightarrow 5 / 11$ | - | AL | $\rightarrow 5 / 26$ | - |
| COMMON | - | A | - | R | R | A | $\rightarrow 6 / 7$ | 5/9(8) | $\rightarrow \mathrm{MAY}$ | - | - |
| DUCK, RUDDY | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 20(95)$-30 | - | - | - | 4/27 | $\rightarrow 5 / 9(15)-11$ | $\rightarrow 4 / 17(15)-5 / 6$ | AL | 4/16(7)-5/15 | - |
| OSPREY | 4/16(9)-5/9 | 4/8-20 | 4/25 | P | - | $\rightarrow 5 / 9$ | 4/16-5/9 | $\rightarrow 5 / 3(3)-15$ | $\rightarrow$ MAY | 4/10-5/5 | $\rightarrow 5 / 29$ |
| EAGLE, BALD | 4/23 | - | - | - | 4/10 $\rightarrow$ | - | R-5/11(4) | - | A | - | 5/10 |
| HARRIER, NORTHERN | - | R | - | 4/25 | 4/8 | - | $\rightarrow 5 / 9$ | $\rightarrow 4 / 5$ | P | - | - |
| HAWK, SHARP-SHINNED | A | R | - | R | R | R | R | $\rightarrow 4 / 28$ | R | R | A |
| COOPER'S | A | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | A |
| GOSHAWK, NORTHERN | - | 4/27 $\rightarrow$ | - | R | 5/12 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HAWK, RED-SHOULDERED | - | A | - | P | - | A | R | 5/23 | P | R | - |
| BROAD-WINGED | 4/16(20) $\rightarrow$ | A | 4/8 $\rightarrow$ | 5/19 $\rightarrow$ | 5/29 $\rightarrow$ | $4 / 15 \rightarrow$ | 4/17 $\rightarrow$ | A-4/28(12) | P | - | 4/17 $\rightarrow$ |
| RED-TAILED | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| KESTREL, AMERICAN | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| MERLIN | - | 4/20 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4/10-5/12 | - | - |
| FALCON, PEREGRINE | - | - | - | - | - | - | R | R | - | - | - |
| BOBWHITE, NORTHERN | R | - | - | - | 4/15 | - | 4/17 | A | - | - | R |
| RAIL, VIRGINIA | - | - | - | - | - | 4/27-5/9 | 5/9 | - | $4 / 5 \mathrm{E} \rightarrow$ | - | - |
| SORA | - | 4/1 | - | P | - | 5/9 | - | 5/3 | 4/10E $\rightarrow$ | - | - |
| MOORHEN, COMMON | - | 4/30 | - | - | - | 5/21 | - | - | - | - | - |
| COOT, AMERICAN | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 4(85)-5 / 2$ | - | - | - | 4/27(4)-5/21 | A | $\rightarrow 4 / 7$ | $\rightarrow 5 / 15$ | $\rightarrow 5 / 2$ | $\rightarrow 5 / 24$ |
| PLOVER, SEMIPALMATED | - | - | - | - | - | 5/6-20(14)-21 | 5/9-19(4) | 5/15-24(4) | 5/15-23 | 5/6 | 5/17(4)-26 |
| KILLDEER | R | A | A | A | A | A | A | R | A | 4/17 $\rightarrow$ | A |
| YELLOWLEGS, GREATER | - | - | - | - | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 15(7)-21$ | 4/8-5/19 | $\rightarrow 5 / 2(6)-24$ | 4/30(5)-5/15 | 4/18-5/2(3) | 4/5-5/2 |
| LESSER | - | - | - | - | - | $\rightarrow 5 / 11$ (12)-6/3 | 4/27(16)-5/19 | 4/18-5/2 | P | 4/30-5/2 | $\rightarrow 4 / 20$ (13)-5/9 |
| SANDPIPER, SOLITARY | - | 4/30 $\rightarrow$ | - | - | - | 4/27-5/26 | 4/24-5/19 | 5/2-24 | P | 4/27-5/11 | - |
| SPOTTED | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | $4 / 20 \rightarrow$ | 5/18 $\rightarrow$ | P | $4 / 20 \rightarrow$ | 4/27-6/2 | $4 / 21 \rightarrow$ | 4/26-5/24(6) $\rightarrow$ | 5/3 $\rightarrow$ | $4 / 30 \rightarrow$ | 4/21-5/12(14)-26 |
| UPLAND | - | 4/24-6/8(4) $\rightarrow$ | - | - | - | 4/28-5/2 | - | - | - | - | - |
| TURNSTONE, RUDDY | - | 5/20N | - | - | - | 5/19 | - | 5/30(300) | 5/19-23 | - | - |
| SANDPIPER, SEMIPALMATED | - | - | - | - | - | 5/20-6/4(36)-9 | - | 5/15(5) | 5/17-6/7(25) | - | - |
| LEAST | - | 5/10 | - | - | - | 4/30-5/20(10)-26 | 5/8-19(6) | 5/2-15(56)-24 | 5/14-6/26(6) | 5/6-14(8) | 5/2-24(8) |
| WHITE-RUMPED | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5/19 | - | 5/19 | ( | ( |
| PECTORAL | - | - | - | - | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 18$ (106)-5/20 | 5/3 | - | 5/15 | - | - |
| DUNLIN | - | 4/1(4)-5/20 | - | - | - | - | 4/27-5/19(4) | 5/24-27 | 5/2-6/7(15) | - | - |
| SNIPE, COMMON | 4/19(17) | $\rightarrow 4 / 1$ (3) | - | - | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 18(30)-5 / 9$ | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 5$ | P | - | 4/11(3)-12 |
| WOODCOCK, AMERICAN | - | A | A | A | A | A | A-5/9(7) | A | P | 4/5 $\rightarrow$ | A |
| GULL, LAUGHING | - | - | - | - | - | 5/9-10 | - | A | - | - | - |
| BONAPARTE'S | 4/3-5/4(4) | 4/9(43)-30 | - | 4/13(3) | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 3(87)-5 / 21$ | $\rightarrow 4 / 27(66)-5 / 11$ | 4/20(21) | A | 5/22 | 4/9(9) |
| RING-BILLED | P | A-4/30(200+-) | - | 5/2(48) | A | A-4/3(200) | A | A | A | $\rightarrow 4 / 30$ (7) | - |
| HERRING | - | 4/15 | - | - | - | $\rightarrow 5 / 9$ | A | A | A | - | - |
| GREAT BLACK-BACKED | - | - | - | - | - | A | A | A | A | - | - |

PENNSYLVANIA BIRDS



| A-5/30(25) |
| :--- |
| A |
| $-4 / 28-5 / 16(6) \rightarrow$ |
| $-/ 28-5 / 25$ |
| $4 / 29-5 / 16$ |

$4 / 29-5 / 16$
$4 / 22-5 / 3(6) \rightarrow$
$4 / 25 \rightarrow$
$4 / 415(14) \rightarrow$
4/25-
$4 / 30-5 / 14(5) \rightarrow$
$5 / 15-16(4)-6 / 1$
$5 / 16-5(4)-24$
$5 / 16$
$4 / 27-5 / 3(4)-24$
$\rightarrow 5 / 3(33)-22$









$\approx$.
$5 / 23$
$R$
$\rightarrow 5 / 30$
$-4 / 28$
$\rightarrow / / 28(3)$
$5 / 225-(3)$
$4 / 265(14) \rightarrow$
$5 / 25(5)$
$\qquad$

$4 / 18 \rightarrow$
$\stackrel{4 / 18 \rightarrow}{ }$
$4 / 2 \rightarrow$
$4 / 9(150+-)-5 / 9$
$5 / \rightarrow$
克公。
$5 / 9-14$
$4 / 30 \rightarrow$
$4 / 29 \rightarrow$
$5 / 6 \rightarrow-16$
$5 / 6-16$
$-/ 30-5 / 17$
$\rightarrow 5 / 9$
$4 / 27 \rightarrow$
$5 / 2 \rightarrow$
$4 / 10 \rightarrow$
$\xrightarrow{4 / 10 \rightarrow} \begin{aligned} & 4 / 2977 \rightarrow \\ & 4 / 11-5 / 3 \\ & 5 / 15\end{aligned}$
$\frac{0}{6} \stackrel{N}{\circ}$
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$5 / 1$
$4 / 2 \rightarrow$
$5 / 2 \rightarrow$
5
$5 / 1 \rightarrow$
$4 / 2 \rightarrow$
$\rightarrow 4 / 29(200$
$5 / 2 \rightarrow$
$5 / 30$
$5 / 9$




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$4 / 25 \rightarrow$
$5 / 5 \rightarrow$
$5 / 19$
$5 / 21-6 / 3$
$5 / 1 \rightarrow$
$\stackrel{+}{t}$
$\stackrel{1}{4}$

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|  | FULTON | GREENE | HUNTINGDON | INDIANA | JEFFERSON | JUNIATA | LACKAWANNA | LANCASTER | LAWRENCE | LEBANON | LUZERNE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LOON, RED-THROATED | - | - | - | 5/9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5/4 |
| COMMON | $\rightarrow 4 / 10(9)-5 / 5$ | - | 4/1-5/21 | 4/7-5/5(8)-15 | 4/7-14(9)-27 | 4/29-5/15 | $\rightarrow 6 / 1$ | $\rightarrow 5 / 9(143)-17$ | 4/12-25(5)-5/9 | 4/13-17(47)-5/17 | 4/4-26(125)-5/24 |
| GREBE, PIED-BILLED | 4/8-16 | - | $\rightarrow 5 / 31$ | $\rightarrow 4 / 7(16)-5 / 12$ | $\rightarrow 4 / 27$ | P | A | 5/9 | A | 5/8 | $\rightarrow 5 / 6$ |
| HORNED | $\rightarrow 4 / 9(17)-30$ | - | 4/2-26 | $\rightarrow 4 / 3(30)-5 / 11$ | $\rightarrow 4 / 27(4)$ | - | - | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 3$ | 5/16L | 4/9-5/11 |
| RED-NECKED | - | - | - | 4/7-8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| CORMORANT, DOUBLE-CRESTED | 4/9 | - | 4/29-5/9(44) | 4/13-28(7)-5/19 | 4/9-27 | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | 5/9-6/20 | 5/9(47)-21 | 4/5-28(5H)-5/22 | A | A-5/9(6) |
| BITTERN, AMERICAN | - | - | 4/21-5/9 | - | - | - | 5/9-6/24 | - | - | - | 5/9 |
| LEAST | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5/9 | 5/11* | - | - |
| HERON, GREAT BLUE | A | - | A | A-4/7(15) | A | A | A | R | R | R | R |
| EGRET, GREAT | - | - | - | - | - | P | - | 5/9 | - | - | 4/6E-5/9 |
| HERON, GREEN | - | - | 5/2 $\rightarrow$ | $4 / 25 \rightarrow$ | 6/7 $\rightarrow$ | 4/26 $\rightarrow$ | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | APR $\rightarrow$ | 4/12E $\rightarrow$ | 5/2 $\rightarrow$ | $4 / 30 \rightarrow$ |
| NIGHT-HERON, BLACK-CROWNED | - | - | 5/2 | 4/23-5/6 | - | - | P | A | - | - | - |
| VULTURE, BLACK | R | - | R | - | P | A | P | R | - | R | $6 / 5 \rightarrow$ |
| TURKEY | A | - | R | A | A | A | A | R | A | R | A |
| GOOSE, SNOW | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | $\rightarrow 5 / 9$ | - | $\rightarrow$ 5/9(128) | - |
| CANADA | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| SWAN, MUTE | - | - | 5/2-9 | A | - | - | A | 5/9 | 4/12-5/9 | 5/9 | - |
| DUCK, WOOD | A | - | A | A-4/7(9) | A | A | A | A | R-5/9(68) | A | R |
| GADWALL | - | - | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 7$ | - | - | P | - | 4/11(3)-12 | $\rightarrow 5 / 2 \mathrm{~L}$ | 4/4 |
| WIGEON, AMERICAN | $\rightarrow 4 / 9$ | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 6$ | $\rightarrow 4 / 7(6)-11$ | - | - | P | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 16$ (24) | - | - |
| DUCK, AMERICAN BLACK | $\rightarrow 4 / 9(3)-10$ | - | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 4(5)-7$ | - | R | A | A | - | R | R |
| MALLARD | R | R | R | A-4/7(18) | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| TEAL, BLUE-WINGED | 4/9-16 | - | 4/11-5/2 | 4/7-14(10)-5/5 | 4/3(4) | P | $\rightarrow 5 / 11$ (3) | $\rightarrow 5 / 16$ | A-4/12(42H) | - | 4/24-30 |
| SHOVELER, NORTHERN | - | - | - | $\rightarrow 5 / 31$ | - | - | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 19$ (10) | 4/11 | $\rightarrow 4 / 19$ (10) | - |
| PINTAIL, NORTHERN | - | - | - | - | - | - | P | - | 4/25(19H) | - | - |
| TEAL, GREEN-WINGED | - | - | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 7(13)-14$ | - | - | P | $\rightarrow 4 / 19(10)-5 / 9$ | 4/11-12(38H) | 4/5-19(10) | 4/4(12)-5/3 |
| CANVASBACK | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5/9 | - | - |
| REDHEAD | - | - | - | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 7$ | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| DUCK, RING-NECKED | $\rightarrow 5 / 5$ | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 21$ | $\rightarrow 4 / 7(25)-6 / 2$ | $\rightarrow 4 / 7(45)$-16 | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 5$ | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 25(18)$ | $\rightarrow 4 / 5(6)$ | $\rightarrow 4 / 19(6)$ |
| SCAUP, GREATER | - | - | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 2$ (6) | $\rightarrow 4 / 9(8)$ | - | - | - | - | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 12(5)$ |
| LESSER | - | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 12$ | $\rightarrow 4 / 7(39)-5 / 5$ | $\rightarrow 4 / 7(11)$ | - | - | - | 4/12(26) | - | 4/24 |
| OLDSQUAW | - | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 6$ | 5/9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| BUFFLEHEAD | $\rightarrow 4 / 9(11)-20$ | - | $\rightarrow 5 / 15$ | $\rightarrow 4 / 7(115)-5 / 2$ | $\rightarrow 4 / 17(43)-27$ | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 15$ | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 12(43 \mathrm{H})$ | $\rightarrow 5 / 30 \mathrm{~L}(4)$ | $\rightarrow 5 / 9$ |
| GOLDENEYE, COMMON | - | - | $\rightarrow 5 / 2$ | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 2$ | - | P | - | - | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 9$ |
| MERGANSER, HOODED | - | - | $\rightarrow 5 / 22$ | A-4/7(17) | $\rightarrow 4 / 3(8)$ | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 20$ | - | 5/6 | $\rightarrow 5 / 16 \mathrm{~L}$ | - |
| RED-BREASTED | $\rightarrow 4 / 3(12)-9$ | - | $\rightarrow 5 / 15$ | $6 \rightarrow 4 / 4(65)-5 / 10$ | $\rightarrow 4 / 17$ | - | - | 5/9-21 | - | 5/2-8L | 4/14-5/2 |
| COMMON | $\rightarrow 4 / 9(14)-5 / 5$ | - | - | - | R-4/3(13) | - | P | - | 5/17 | - | R |
| DUCK, RUDDY | 4/8(9)-16 | - | 4/12-5/11(6) | $\rightarrow 4 / 7(51)-5 / 12$ | $\rightarrow 4 / 27$ (39) | - | P | $\rightarrow 5 / 9$ | $\rightarrow 4 / 12(28 \mathrm{H})-6 / 7$ | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 26$ |
| OSPREY | 4/9-23(3) | - | 4/4-5/9 | 4/7-5/24 | 4/3-17 | 4/1 | 4/20-5/10 | P | 4/11-6/19 | 5/9 | A |

SEASONAL OCCURRENCE TABLES - APRIL THROUGH JUNE 1998

|  |  | FULTON | GREENE | HUNTINGDON | INDIANA | JEFFERSON | JUNIATA | LACKAWANNA | LANCASTER | LAWRENCE |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
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|  |  |  | SEASONAL | OCCURREN | TABLES | APR | HROUGH J | NE 1998 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | FULTON | greene | huntingdon | Indiana | Jefferson | Juniata | LACKAWANNA | LANCASTER | LAWRENCE | Lebanon | Luzerne |
| BLACKPOLL | 5/16 |  | 5/16(3) | 5/19-27(4) |  | 5/18 | P | 5/16(20) |  | 5/17(15)-21 | 5/18 |
| CERULEAN | 5/6 $\rightarrow$ | 5/3 $\rightarrow$ | $4 / 26 \rightarrow$ | 5/4-30(50+) $\rightarrow$ | 6/9 $\rightarrow$ | 5/18 $\rightarrow$ | P | 5/7 $\rightarrow$ | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | $5 / 30 \rightarrow$ | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ |
| BLACK-AND-WHITE | 4/13-5/3(5) $\rightarrow$ |  | $4 / 25 \rightarrow$ | 4/29-6/18(4) $\rightarrow$ | 5/5 $\rightarrow$ | 5/8 $\rightarrow$ | 5/1 $\rightarrow$ | $5 / 7 \rightarrow$ | 4/27 $\rightarrow$ | 4/25(8) $\rightarrow$ | 5/2 $\rightarrow$ |
| REDSTART, AMERICAN | 4/24-5/7(8) $\rightarrow$ | 4/29 $\rightarrow$ | 5/2- | 5/5-6/4(12) $\rightarrow$ | 5/5 $\rightarrow$ | $5 / 6 \rightarrow$ | 5/6 $\rightarrow$ | 5/7 $\rightarrow$ | $5 / 9 \rightarrow$ | 5/17 $\rightarrow$ | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ |
| WARBLER, PROTHONOTARY | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ |  | - |  |
| WORM-EATING | 4/29-5/6(10) $\rightarrow$ | 5/2 $\rightarrow$ | 4/18 $\rightarrow$ | 5/6-6/18(4) $\rightarrow$ | - | 5/8 $\rightarrow$ | 5/5 $\rightarrow$ | 5/7 $\rightarrow$ | - | 5/17 $\rightarrow$ | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ |
| OVENBIRD | 4/28-5/3(6) $\rightarrow$ | - | 4/29 $\rightarrow$ | 4/28-5/11(16) $\rightarrow$ | $5 / 5 \rightarrow$ | 5/5 $\rightarrow$ | 5/5 $\rightarrow$ | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | $5 / 6 \rightarrow$ | 5/2 $\rightarrow$ | $4 / 24 \rightarrow$ |
| WATERTHRUSH, NORTHERN |  |  | 5/9 | 5/4-19 |  | 5/9 | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | 5/7-9 |  | 5/16 | $5 / 3 \rightarrow$ |
| LOUISIANA | A | 4/3 $\rightarrow$ | 4/2- | A | $4 / 3 \mathrm{E} \rightarrow$ | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | 4/25 $\rightarrow$ | 4/17 $\rightarrow$ | $5 / 30 \rightarrow$ | 4/4E- | 4/4E $\rightarrow$ |
| WARBLER, KENTUCKY | - | 5/3 $\rightarrow$ | P | 5/11-6/18(4) $\rightarrow$ | - | 5/18 $\rightarrow$ | P | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | 5/17 $\rightarrow$ |  |
| mOURNING | - |  | 5/15 |  | - | - | - | 5/24 |  | - | 5/28 |
| YELLOWTHROAT, COMMON | $4 / 30 \rightarrow$ | 5/2 $\rightarrow$ | 5/2 $\rightarrow$ | 5/1-14(38) $\rightarrow$ | 5/18 $\rightarrow$ | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | 5/1 $\rightarrow$ | 4/17 $\rightarrow$ | 5/2 $\rightarrow$ | 4/18(6) $\rightarrow$ | $4 / 30 \rightarrow$ |
| WARBLER, HOODED | 5/3(3) | 5/3 $\rightarrow$ | 5/2 $\rightarrow$ | 4/17-6/4(11) $\rightarrow$ | 5/18(4) $\rightarrow$ | 5/18 $\rightarrow$ | 5/11 $\rightarrow$ | 5/7 $\rightarrow$ | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | 5/30-6/20(6) $\rightarrow$ | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ |
| WILSON'S |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5/17 |
| CANADA | - | - | 5/8 $\rightarrow$ | 5/14 $\rightarrow$ | $6 / 5 \rightarrow$ | 5/18 $\rightarrow$ | $5 / 11 \rightarrow$ | - | . | $6 / 20(5) \rightarrow$ | 5/13 $\rightarrow$ |
| CHAT, YELLOW-BREASTED | 5/3 $\rightarrow$ | 5/2 $\rightarrow$ | 5/6 $\rightarrow$ | 5/6-6/13(3) $\rightarrow$ |  | $5 / 18 \rightarrow$ | P | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ |  |  | 5/27 $\rightarrow$ |
| TANAGER, SCARLET | 5/3(4) $\rightarrow$ | 5/3 $\rightarrow$ | 5/2 $\rightarrow$ | 5/11-6/13(12) $\rightarrow$ | 5/18(5) $\rightarrow$ | $5 / 8(6) \rightarrow$ | 5/6 $\rightarrow$ | 5/7 $\rightarrow$ | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | 4/22E $\rightarrow$ | 5/6 $\rightarrow$ |
| TOWHEE, EASTERN | $4 / 8 \rightarrow$ | A | A | A-5/11(31) | 5/5 $\rightarrow$ | A | A | A | A | R | 4/14 $\rightarrow$ |
| SPARROW, AMERICAN TREE |  |  | $\rightarrow 4 / 7$ |  |  | $\rightarrow 5 / 6$ | $\rightarrow 4 / 10$ |  |  |  |  |
| CHIPPING | A | - | A | A-6/13(43) | A | A | A | A | A | A | $4 / 3 \rightarrow$ |
| FIELD | A | - | R | A-4/30(25) | 6/7 $\rightarrow$ | A | A | R | A | R | R |
| VESPER | A | - | 4/22 | $5 / 3(4) \rightarrow$ | $6 / 5 \rightarrow$ | $4 / 30 \rightarrow$ | 6/1 $\rightarrow$ | R | 4/5 $\rightarrow$ |  | 4/22 $\rightarrow$ |
| SAVANNAH | $4 / 20 \rightarrow$ | - | 4/19 | 4/16-6/14(7) $\rightarrow$ | 5/5 $\rightarrow$ | 4/10 $\rightarrow$ | 5/9-6/1(28H) $\rightarrow$ | R | 4/2 $\rightarrow$ | R | 4/11 $\rightarrow$ |
| GRASSHOPPER | $4 / 24-5 / 6(15) \rightarrow$ | . | P | $5 / 4 \rightarrow$ | 5/5 $\rightarrow$ | 5/5 $\rightarrow$ | ${ }^{\text {/9 }} \rightarrow$ | 5/9(8) $\rightarrow$ | $4 / 29 \rightarrow$ | 5/8 $\rightarrow$ | 5/9-15(15) $\rightarrow$ |
| HENSLOW'S | - | - | - | $5 / 4 \rightarrow$ | 5/5 $\rightarrow$ | - | - |  | 4/29-5/9(10) $\rightarrow$ |  | 5/9 |
| FOX | - | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 4(4)$ | $\rightarrow 4 / 10$ | - | $\rightarrow 5 / 3$ | P | - | 4/3-12 | - | - |
| LINCOLN'S | . | - |  | 5/6 | - | 5/8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| SWAMP | - | - | $\rightarrow 5 / 9$ | A-4/13(8) | A | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | $\stackrel{\text { /9 }}{ }$ | A | R | R | R |
| WHITE-THROATED | $\rightarrow 5 / 7(3)$ | - | $\rightarrow 5 / 13$ | $\rightarrow 5 / 2(9)-12$ | P | $\rightarrow 5 / 3(4)$ | R | $\rightarrow 5 / 16(6)$ | $\rightarrow 5 / 9(6)$ | $\rightarrow 5 / 2(30)$ | R |
| WHITE-CROWNED | 5/6-12 | . | $\rightarrow 5 / 16$ | 5/2-6(7)-11 | - | $\rightarrow 5 / 22$ | P | $\rightarrow 5 / 9$ | $\rightarrow 5 / 9(4)$ | $\rightarrow 5 / 2(9)$ | 5/9-14 |
| JUNCO, DARK-EYED | P | - | R | $\rightarrow 4 / 44(45)-5 / 2$ | R | $\rightarrow 5 / 10$ | R |  | $\rightarrow$ MAY | R | R |
| GROSBEAK, ROSE-BREASTED | $5 / 4 \rightarrow$ | - | 5/2 $\rightarrow$ | 4/22 $\rightarrow$ | 5/18(7) $\rightarrow$ | 5/8 $\rightarrow$ | 5/1 $\rightarrow$ | 5/7 $\rightarrow$ | $4 / 29 \rightarrow$ | 5/17(5) $\rightarrow$ | $5 / 3 \rightarrow$ |
| BLUE |  | - |  |  |  |  |  | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ |  |  |  |
| BUNTING, INDIGO | $4 / 25 \rightarrow$ | - | 5/2- | 5/3-6/13(24) $\rightarrow$ | 5/19 $\rightarrow$ | 5/7 $\rightarrow$ | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | 5/7 $\rightarrow$ | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | 5/17(15) $\rightarrow$ | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ |
| BOBOLINK | 4/29-5/8 | - | 5/9-11(16) | $5 / 14(13) \rightarrow$ | $6 / 7(21) \rightarrow$ | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | 5/9-6/1(69H) $\rightarrow$ | $5 / 9 \rightarrow$ | 4/25 $\rightarrow$ | $5 / 16(15) \rightarrow$ | $5 / 23 \rightarrow$ |
| BLACKBIRD, RED-WINGED | A | - | A | A-6/13(39) | A | A | A | A | A | R | A |
| MEADOWLARK, EASTERN | R |  | 4/4 $\rightarrow$ | A-5/4(9) | $6 / 7(6) \rightarrow$ | A | 5/9-6/1(30H) $\rightarrow$ | A | A | R | A |
| BLACKBIRD, RUSTY |  | - |  | 4/10-28 | - | $\rightarrow 5 / 10$ | P | 4/5(20) | 4/2(3) |  | 5/3 |
| GRACKLE, COMMON | A | - | A | A-4/10(49) | A | A | A-4/28(35) | , | A | R | A |
| COWBIRD, BROWN-HEADED | A |  | A | A-4/21(21) | 6/7 $\rightarrow$ | A | A | R | A | R | A |
| ORIOLE, ORCHARD | 5/4 $\rightarrow$ | 5/2 $\rightarrow$ | 5/1 $\rightarrow$ | 5/1-12(4) $\rightarrow$ | - | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | 6/1 $\rightarrow$ | 5/7 $\rightarrow$ | 5/21- | 5/8 $\rightarrow$ | 6/24 $\rightarrow$ |
| BALTIMORE | $5 / 1 \rightarrow$ | 5/2 $\rightarrow$ | 4/29 $\rightarrow$ | $5 / 4-14(7) \rightarrow$ | 6/7 $\rightarrow$ | 5/7 $\rightarrow$ | 5/3 $\rightarrow$ | 5/7 $\rightarrow$ | 5/7 $\rightarrow$ | 4/25E- | 4/16E- |
| FINCH, PURPLE |  | 4/10 | $\rightarrow 6 / 3$ | A-4/22(5) | R | A | R | $\rightarrow 5 / 9(19)$ | A | $\rightarrow 4 / 25$ | R |
| CROSSBILL, RED | - | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 8$ | 5/9(7) | $\rightarrow 5 / 5(4)$ | - | - | - |  | $\rightarrow 4 / 22(4)$ | $\rightarrow 4 / 24(8)$ |
| WHITE-WINGED | - | 4/13 | $\rightarrow 5 / 27(12)$ | 4/29 | $\rightarrow 5 / 5$ (12) | $\rightarrow 5 / 9(37)$ | - |  | - | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 21$ |
| REDPOLL, COMMON |  |  | $\rightarrow 5 / 6$ |  | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |
| SISKIN, PINE | $\rightarrow 4 / 2(15)-30$ | 4/26-5/18 | $\rightarrow 5 / 9$ | $\rightarrow 5 / 6$ | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 26$ | P | - | - | - | $\rightarrow 6 / 3$ |
| GROSBEAK, EVENING | - | 4/26-5/7 | $\rightarrow 5 / 9$ | $\rightarrow 4 / 13(8)-5 / 13$ | - | - | - | - | 4/25(5) | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 16(16)-5 / 2$ |


SEASONAL OCCURRENCE TABLES - APRIL THROUGH JUNE 1998

|  | Lrcoming | MERCER | MIFPLIN | MONTGOMERY | montour | PERRY | Philadelpha | PIKE | poter | SChUYLKIL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| YELLOWLEGS, GREATER | - | 4/16-26(3)-5/4 | - | 4/17-26(6)-30 | P |  | $\rightarrow 5 / 25$ | P | 5/3 | P |
| LESSER | . | 5/1-9 | - | 5/3 | - | P | 4/19 | P |  | 5/5-19 |
| SANDPIPER, SOLITARY |  | 4/17-5/25 | - | 5/2(4)-6 | - | P | 5/9-21(3)-23 | 5/1 | 5/9 | 4/22-5/9 |
| SPOTTED | 5/29(3) $\rightarrow$ | 4/21-5/9(5) $\rightarrow$ | 6/18 | 5/2(4)-23 | 5/12 $\rightarrow$ | P | 5/9-23(12) $\rightarrow$ | 5/2 $\rightarrow$ | MAY $\rightarrow$ | 5/15(6) $\rightarrow$ |
| SANDPIPER, SEMIPALMATED | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5/9-25 | P | - | - |
| LEAST | . | 5/1-18(5)-21 | . | 5/3-15(15)-24 | - | - | 5/9-23(4) | P | 5/9 | - |
| PECTORAL | - | 4/26 | - | - | - | - | 4/5 | P | - | - |
| DUNLIN | . | $5 / 7$ | . | . | - | - |  |  | . | - |
| SNIPE, COMMON | . | $\rightarrow 4 / 22(9)-5 / 7$ | . | $\rightarrow 4 / 23$ | . | - | 4/8(20)-5/9 | 4/24(4) | - | - |
| WOODCOCK, AMERICAN | - | A | - | - | - | A | A | A | A | A |
| GULL, LAUGHING | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4/27 $\rightarrow$ |  |  |  |
| BONAPARTE'S | 4/4(6) $\rightarrow$ | 4/4(20)-6/19L | - | 4/3(40)-23 | - | - | - | 5/3 | 4/9-15 | 4/15(9) |
| RING-BILLED | $\rightarrow 5 / 13$ | A-4/2(37) |  | $\rightarrow 5 / 27$ | P | A | A | A | P | A |
| HERRING | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 4$ | 6/18-22(8) $\rightarrow$ | $\rightarrow 4 / 17$ | P | P | A | A | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 29$ |
| GREAT BLACK-BACKED | . | - | - | - | - | P | A | P | - | - |
| TERN, CASPIAN | - | - | - | - | 4/9(6)* | 5/22 | - | - | - | - |
| COMMON | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4/30 | - | - | - |
| FORSTER'S | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | - | - | - |
| CUCKOO, BLACK-BILLED |  | 5/10 $\rightarrow$ | 6/11(3) $\rightarrow$ | - | - | P | 5/21 | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | $5 / 20 \rightarrow$ | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ |
| YELLOW-BILLED | 5/6 $\rightarrow$ | 5/4 $\rightarrow$ | $5 / 9(5) \rightarrow$ | 5/16 $\rightarrow$ | 6/16 $\rightarrow$ | P | 5/16-23 | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | $5 / 20 \rightarrow$ | $\stackrel{\text { 5 }}{ } \rightarrow$ |
| OWL, BARN | R |  |  | - | - | - | R | P | - | R |
| BARRED | R | R* | R | R | - | R | - | R | R | R |
| NORTHERN SAW-WHET | R | - | - | - | - | - | - | R | - | R |
| NIGHTHAWK, COMMON | 5/27 $\rightarrow$ | 5/15 | - | 5/15 $\rightarrow$ | - | - | 5/18-28(62) $\rightarrow$ | P | - | 5/17 $\rightarrow$ |
| WHIP-POOR-WILL | 5/13 $\rightarrow$ |  | 6/21-28(3) $\rightarrow$ | - | - | 4/27 $\rightarrow$ | 4/28 | 6/5 $\rightarrow$ | - | 5/26 $\rightarrow$ |
| SWIFT, CHIMNEY | 4/17E $\rightarrow$ | 4/15(10) $\rightarrow$ | 6/1-11(55) $\rightarrow$ | 4/10 $\rightarrow$ | 4/25 $\rightarrow$ | 4/27 $\rightarrow$ | 4/8 $\rightarrow$ | 5/1 $\rightarrow$ | $4 / 30 \rightarrow$ | 4/15 $\rightarrow$ |
| HUMMINGBIRD, RUBY-THROATED | 5/18 $\rightarrow$ | 5/7 $\rightarrow$ | 5/2-6/28(8) $\rightarrow$ | $4 / 30 \rightarrow$ | 5/7 $\rightarrow$ | $5 / 1 \rightarrow$ | 5/3 $\rightarrow$ | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | - | $5 / 3 \rightarrow$ |
| WOODPECKER, RED-HEADED | - | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | A | - | - | - | - | - | P | 5/5-17 |
| SAPSUCKER, YELLOW-BELLIED | 5/29 $\rightarrow$ | $\rightarrow 4 / 1$ | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 19$ | - | - | $\rightarrow 5 / 24 \mathrm{~L}$ | P | P | $\rightarrow 4 / 22$ |
| FLICKER, NORTHERN | R | R | R-5/9(50) | R | R | R | R | R | P | R |
| FLYCATCHER, OLIVE-SIDED |  | 5/13 | - | 5/19 | - | - | 5/24 | - | - | 5/26 |
| WOOD-PEWEE, EASTERN | 5/24 $\rightarrow$ | 5/13 $\rightarrow$ | 4/10-6/11(16) $\rightarrow$ | 5/15 $\rightarrow$ | - | 5/22(3) $\rightarrow$ | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | 6/5 $\rightarrow$ | 6/2 $\rightarrow$ | 5/15 $\rightarrow$ |
| FLYCATCHER, YELLOW-BELLIED |  | 6/5 | - | - | . | - | 5/26 | - | - | 5/27 |
| ACADIAN | 6/12 $\rightarrow$ | 5/14 $\rightarrow$ | 4/11 $\rightarrow$ | 5/16 $\rightarrow$ | - | 4/27 $\rightarrow$ | $5 / 23 \rightarrow$ | 5/16 $\rightarrow$ | - | $5 / 24 \rightarrow$ |
| Alder |  | 5/19-25 | - | - | - | - | 6/6 | P | $5 / 25 \rightarrow$ | $\stackrel{5 / 30}{ } \rightarrow$ |
| WILLOW | 5/27 ${ }^{\text {c/4 }}$ | $5 / 14 \rightarrow$ | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | ${ }_{5 / 17}+$ | 5/21 $\rightarrow$ | P | 5/23 ${ }^{\text {A }}$ (26 | P | $\stackrel{6 / 4 \rightarrow}{ }$ | $\stackrel{5}{28} \rightarrow$ |
| LEAST | 5/13 $\rightarrow$ | $5 / 4 \rightarrow$ |  | 5/23 |  | 5/1 $\rightarrow$ | 5/21-26 | $5 / 3 \rightarrow$ | $5 / 20 \rightarrow$ | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ |
| PHOEBE, EASTERN | A | A | A-5/9(24) | A | A | A | A | A | A | A |
| FLYCATCHER, GREAT CRESTED | $5 / 30 \rightarrow$ | 5/6 $\rightarrow$ | 4/3-6/11(29) $\rightarrow$ | 5/3 $\rightarrow$ | 5/2 $\rightarrow$ | 4/27 $\rightarrow$ | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | 5/1- | P | 5/1 $\rightarrow$ |
| KINGBIRD, EASTERN | $5 / 13 \rightarrow$ | $5 / 3 \rightarrow$ | $5 / 20 \rightarrow$ | 4/23 $\rightarrow$ | $5 / 16 \rightarrow$ | P | 5/3 $\rightarrow$ | $4 / 26 \rightarrow$ | 5/4 $\rightarrow$ | $4 / 30 \rightarrow$ |
| VIREO, WHITE-EYED | - | 5/14 | 5/9(4) $\rightarrow$ | $4 / 25 \rightarrow$ | - | 4/28 $\rightarrow$ | 4/26 $\rightarrow$ | $5 / 3 \rightarrow$ | - | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ |
| BLUE-HEADED | $4 / 30 \rightarrow$ | $\stackrel{4 / 18-6 / 6}{56}$ | 6/3-5/9(6) $\rightarrow$ | 4/16-5/15 | P | $4 / 27 \rightarrow$ | 4/26-5/9 | $\stackrel{4 / 20 \rightarrow}{ }$ | 4/18 $\rightarrow$ | 4/7-13(10) $\rightarrow$ |
| YELLOW-THROATED |  | 5/6-9(3) $\rightarrow$ |  | 5/2 $\rightarrow$ | - | 4/27 $\rightarrow$ | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | $5 / 3 \rightarrow$ | - | $5 / 3 \rightarrow$ |
| WARBLING | - | $5 / 4-9(8) \rightarrow$ | 5/9(4) $\rightarrow$ | 5/2 $\rightarrow$ | - | 4/27 $\rightarrow$ | 4/18-6/2(16) $\rightarrow$ | $5 / 3 \rightarrow$ | - | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ |
| PHILADELPHIA | - | 5/8 |  | - | - |  |  |  | - |  |
| RED-EYED | 5/29 $\rightarrow$ | $5 / 6-9(6) \rightarrow$ | 5/8-9(44) $\rightarrow$ | $4 / 30 \rightarrow$ | 5/23 $\rightarrow$ | 4/27 $\rightarrow$ | $\stackrel{\text { /9 }}{ }$ - | 4/27 $\rightarrow$ | $5 / 20 \rightarrow$ | 5/1 $\rightarrow$ |
| CROW, FISH | A | - | - | A | A | A | A | A | R | A |
| RAVEN, COMMON | R | - | R | - | - | R | - | R | R | R |
| LARK, HORNED |  | A | R-6/11(8) | - | - | A | - | - | P | P |
| MARTIN, PURPLE | P | 4/8-6/9(5) $\rightarrow$ | 4/20-5/9(203) $\rightarrow$ | 4/3-25(12) $\rightarrow$ | 4/22(3) $\rightarrow$ | A | 4/30 | P | - | 4/9-5/30(37+) $\rightarrow$ |
| SWALLOW, TREE | A | 4/2-10(50) $\rightarrow$ | A-5/11(200+) | A | A | A | A | A | A | A |
| NORTHERN ROUGH-WINGED | 5/2- | 4/10 $\rightarrow$ | 4/10 $\rightarrow$ | A | 4/14 $\rightarrow$ | A | A | A | 4/18 $\rightarrow$ | A |
| BANK | 4/10 $\rightarrow$ | $5 / 9 \rightarrow$ | - | 4/23 | P | - | 4/19 $\rightarrow$ | $4 / 24(3) \rightarrow$ | $5 / 20 \rightarrow$ | 5/9-19(20) |
| baRn | 4/17 $\rightarrow$ | 4/3-10(20) $\rightarrow$ | 4/2-5/9(414) $\rightarrow$ | 4/11(4) $\rightarrow$ | 5/3 $\rightarrow$ | A | 4/8 $\rightarrow$ | 4/24(6) $\rightarrow$ | $4 / 28 \rightarrow$ | $4 / 6 \rightarrow$ |
| CLIFF | P | 5/2 $\rightarrow$ | $6 / 2(7) \rightarrow$ | - | 5/27 $\rightarrow$ | P | 4/29 | 5/3(4) $\rightarrow$ | 4/19 $\rightarrow$ | 4/17 $\rightarrow$ |
| CHICKADEE, CAROLINA |  |  |  | R |  |  | R |  |  |  |
| BLACK-CAPPED | R | R | R | R | R | R | . | R | R | R |

PHILAD
$\rightarrow 5 / 23 \mathrm{~L}$
$4 / 10$
A
$\rightarrow 6 / 15 \mathrm{~L}$

$5 / 2 \rightarrow$ | NUTHATCH, RED-BREASTED | - |
| :--- | :--- |
| CREEPER, BROWN | $R$ |
| WREN, HOUSE | $4 / 24 \rightarrow$ |
| WINTER | $4 / 30$ |
| MARSH | - |
| GNATCATCHER, BLUE-GRAY | $4 / 25 \rightarrow$ |
| KINGLET, GOLDEN-CROWNED | - |
| RUBY-CROWNED | - |
| VEERY | $6 / 1 \rightarrow$ |
| THRUSH, GRAY-CHEEKED | - |
| SWAINSON'S | - |
| HERMIT | $5 / 29 \rightarrow$ |
| WOOD | $5 / 2 \rightarrow$ |
| ROBIN, AMERICAN | $R$ |
| CATBIRD, GRAY | $5 / 2 \rightarrow$ |
| THRASHER, BROWN | $5 / 1 \rightarrow$ |
| PIPIT, AMERICAN | - |
| WARBLER, BLUE-WINGED | - |
| GOLDEN-WINGED | - |
| TENNESSEE | - |
| ORANGE-CROWNED | - |
| NASHVILE |  |

 ALM
BAY-BREASTE
BLACK-AND-WHITE
REDSTART, AMERICAN
WORBM-EATING
OVENBIRD
WARBLER, KENTUCKY
MOURNING
WARBLER, HOODED
WILSON'S
CANADA
CHAT, YELLOW-BREASTED
TANAGER, SCARLET
TOWHEE, EASTERN
SPARROW, AMERICAN TREE
SPARROW, AMERICAN TREE
CHIPPING

## FIELD

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|  | SEASONAL OCCURRENCE TABLES - APRIL THROUGH JUNE 1998 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | LYCOMING | MERCER | MIFFLIN | MONTGOMERY | MONTOUR | PERRY | PHILADELPHIA | PIKE | POTTER | SCHUYLKILL |
| VESPER | - | 4/10 $\rightarrow$ | 5/10 | - | P | 4/27 $\rightarrow$ | - | P | $4 / 8 \rightarrow$ | $6 / 6 \rightarrow$ |
| SAVANNAH | - | A-5/9(13) | 5/2 | - | P | A | 4/17(20)-5/26 | P | $4 / 7 \rightarrow$ | 5/3 |
| GRASSHOPPER | - | - | $5 / 10 \rightarrow$ | $5 / 3 \rightarrow$ | P | 5/22 $\rightarrow$ | - | P | - | 6/6 $\rightarrow$ |
| HENSLOW'S | - | 5/5 $\rightarrow$ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| FOX | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 3$ | - | - | - | - | - | P | 4/11 | - |
| LINCOLN'S | - | 5/9 | - | - | - | - | 5/26 | - | 6/13 | - |
| SWAMP | R | A-5/9(10) | - | A | P | A | A | A | R | A |
| WHITE-THROATED | $\rightarrow 5 / 2$ | $\rightarrow 5 / 9(24)-13$ | $\rightarrow 6 / 10 \mathrm{~L}$ | $\rightarrow 5 / 22$ | $\rightarrow 5 / 7$ | P | $\rightarrow 6 / 17 \mathrm{~L}$ | R | P | $\rightarrow 5 / 16$ |
| WHITE-CROWNED | - | 5/5-19 | - | $\rightarrow 5 / 3$ | $\rightarrow 5 / 7$ | - | 5/4-13 | P | 5/3 | 5/9 |
| JUNCO, DARK-EYED | R | $\rightarrow 4 / 3(20)-29$ | A | $\rightarrow 4 / 22(8)$-6/28L | $\rightarrow 5 / 4$ | A | $\rightarrow 6 / 9 \mathrm{~L}$ | R | R | $\rightarrow 4 / 30$ |
| GROSBEAK, ROSE-BREASTED | 5/4 $\rightarrow$ | 4/29-5/9(17) $\rightarrow$ | 5/10 $\rightarrow$ | 4/12-5/25 | $5 / 3 \rightarrow$ | 4/28 $\rightarrow$ | 4/26-5/24 | $5 / 1 \rightarrow$ | 5/4 $\rightarrow$ | $4 / 30 \rightarrow$ |
| BLUE | - | - | - | $5 / 3 \rightarrow$ | - | - | 5/25 $\rightarrow$ | - | - | - |
| BUNTING, INDIGO | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | $5 / 6-9(3) \rightarrow$ | 5/10-6/11(27) $\rightarrow$ | $5 / 8 \rightarrow$ | 5/15 $\rightarrow$ | 4/27 $\rightarrow$ | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | $5 / 1 \rightarrow$ | 5/7 $\rightarrow$ | $4 / 30 \rightarrow$ |
| BOBOLINK | 5/29 $\rightarrow$ | 5/2-9(9) $\rightarrow$ | A-6/11(6) | $5 / 2 \rightarrow$ | P | P | 5/3(20) | P | 5/7 $\rightarrow$ | $5 / 9 \rightarrow$ |
| BLACKBIRD, RED-WINGED | A | A | A-6/11(48) | A | A | A | A | A | A | A |
| MEADOWLARK, EASTERN | $\stackrel{5}{ } \rightarrow$ | A-5/9(8) | A-6/11(14) | A | A | A | $\rightarrow 5 / 25$ | P | A | A |
| BLACKBIRD, RUSTY | - | $\rightarrow 5 / 3$ | - | - | - | - | 4/8(50)-5/9 | P | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 10$ (6) |
| GRACKLE, COMMON | A | A-5/9(30) | A-6/11(18) | A | A | A | A | A | A | A |
| COWBIRD, BROWN-HEADED | A | A-5/9(18) | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A |
| ORIOLE, ORCHARD | - | 4/29-5/9(8) $\rightarrow$ | - | 5/2 $\rightarrow$ | 5/7 $\rightarrow$ | P | 5/3 $\rightarrow$ | P | - | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ |
| BALTIMORE | 5/1 $\rightarrow$ | 4/30-5/9(15) $\rightarrow$ | 5/9(76) $\rightarrow$ | $4 / 30 \rightarrow$ | P | 4/27 $\rightarrow$ | $5 / 2 \rightarrow$ | $\stackrel{5}{ } \rightarrow$ | 5/4 $\rightarrow$ | $4 / 30 \rightarrow$ |
| FINCH, PURPLE | R | A-5/9(7) | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 5(20)-5 / 12$ | - | P | 4/21-28 | R | R | $\rightarrow 4 / 1$ (18)-5/9 |
| CROSSBILL, RED | - | - | $\rightarrow 6 / 14$ (20+-) | 4/5-6(10)-19 | - | $\rightarrow 5 / 6(4)$ | - | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 26$ (8) | $\rightarrow 5 / 5(4)-9$ |
| WHITE-WINGED | - | - | (20) | (10) | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 11$ | - | 5/8(30)-16 | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 11$ (12)-21 |
| SISKIN, PINE | $\rightarrow 5 / 15$ | $\rightarrow 4 / 23(3)-5 / 13$ | $\rightarrow 5 / 20$ (6) | $\rightarrow 5 / 6$ | - | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 1$ | $\rightarrow 4 / 26$ (3) | P | $\rightarrow 5 / 16$ (6) |
| GROSBEAK, EVENING | $\rightarrow 4 / 9$ | $\rightarrow 5 / 10$ | - | 4/28 | - | - | 4/23-5/3 | $\rightarrow 4 / 26$ (6) | P | $\rightarrow 4 / 26$ (12) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | SOMERSET | SULLIVAN | TIOGA | VENANGO | WARREN | WAYNE | WESTMORELAND | WYOMING |  |  |
| LOON, RED-THROATED | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4/23-28 |  |  |
| COMMON | $\rightarrow 4 / 20$ | 4/6 $\rightarrow$ | 4/4(4)-5/25 | $\rightarrow 5 / 30$ | 4/31-5/4(5)-5 | $\rightarrow 5 / 10$ (3) | 4/6-26(14)-5/28 | 4/7-18(3)-5/11 |  |  |
| GREBE, PIED-BILLED | - | - | 4/4-7(3)-5/19 | $\rightarrow 5 / 2$ | - | P | A | $\rightarrow 4 / 18$ |  |  |
| HORNED | - | 5/9 | 4/4-11 | $\rightarrow 5 / 17$ | - | P | $\rightarrow 4 / 3(4)$ | 4/2-13 |  |  |
| RED-NECKED | - | - | 4/3 | 4/17 | - | - | (4) | - |  |  |
| CORMORANT, DOUBLE-CRESTED | 4/2-5/3 | - | 4/3-5/6(50) $\rightarrow$ | 4/15-5/17 | 5/4-6(75) | P | 4/1-5/9(6)-22 | 4/10-22 | A |  |
| BITTERN, AMERICAN | APR | 5/25 | $5 / 16 \rightarrow$ | - | 4/30-5/3 | - | 4/20-30 | - | - |  |
| HERON, GREAT BLUE | A | A | R-4/22(31) | R | R | A-5/9(12) | R | A | R |  |
| EGRET, GREAT | 5/2 | - | 4/7-6/20 | - | - | - | 5/8-6/6 | - |  |  |
| HERON, GREEN | P | - | $5 / 1 \rightarrow$ | 4/19 $\rightarrow$ | $5 / 1 \rightarrow$ | $5 / 10(8) \rightarrow$ | $4 / 11 \rightarrow$ | $\stackrel{5}{ } \rightarrow$ |  |  |
| NIGHT-HERON, BLACK-CROWNED | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |  |
| VULTURE, BLACK | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | R |  |
| TURKEY | - | A | A-4/4(23) | A | 4/6(7) $\rightarrow$ | A | A-4/2(50+) | A | R |  |
| GOOSE, SNOW | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 1$ (49)-5/23L* |  |  |
| CANADA | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |  |
| SWAN, MUTE | - | - | - | 4/11 | R | A | R | P | R |  |
| TUNDRA | - | - | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 8$ | - | - | - | - |  |  |
| DUCK, WOOD | A | A | - | A | R | A | A | A | R |  |
| GADWALL | - | - | - | $\rightarrow 5 / 9$ | - | - | P | - |  |  |
| WIGEON, AMERICAN | $\rightarrow 4 / 7(9)$ | - | - | $\rightarrow 5 / 3$ | - | P | P | - | - |  |
| DUCK, AMERICAN BLACK | A | - | - | - | - | A | P | - | R |  |
| MALLARD | R | A | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |  |
| TEAL, BLUE-WINGED | 4/19(9)-5/9 | - | 4/12-26 | $\rightarrow 4 / 18(11)-28$ | 4/30(12) | - | $\rightarrow 5 / 3$ | - | $\rightarrow$ |  |
| SHOVELER, NORTHERN | $\rightarrow 4 / 20(4)$ | - | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 2$ | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| PINTAIL, NORTHERN | - | - | - | 4/18 | - | P | - | - | - |  |
| TEAL, GREEN-WINGED | - | 5/9(13) | 4/10(12) | 4/27 | P | A | P | 5/9 | - |  |
| CANVASBACK | $\rightarrow 4 / 5(3)$ | - | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 3$ | - | - | - | - | - |  |

PENNSYLVANIA BIRDS
YORK

$\square$

SEASONAL OCCURRENCE TABLES - APRIL THROUGH JUNE 1998

|  | SOMERSET | SULLIVAN | TIOGA | VENANGO | WARREN | WAYNE | WESTMOREI | WYOMING | YORK |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SWIFT, CHIMNEY | 4/23 $\rightarrow$ | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | 5/5 $\rightarrow$ | 4/21 $\rightarrow$ | 4/28(6) $\rightarrow$ | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | 4/10 $\rightarrow$ | $4 / 29 \rightarrow$ | $4 / 11 \rightarrow$ |
| HUMMINGBIRD, RUBY-THROATED | 5/14 $\rightarrow$ | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | 5/13 $\rightarrow$ | $4 / 21 \rightarrow$ | P | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | $4 / 24 \rightarrow$ | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | $4 / 30 \rightarrow$ |
| WOODPECKER, RED-HEADED | A | $5 / 25 \rightarrow$ | - | - | - | - | 5/7 | - | R |
| SAPSUCKER, YELLOW-BELLIED | A | A | A | A | R | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | P | $4 / 21 \rightarrow$ | $\rightarrow 4 / 6$ |
| FLICKER, NORTHERN | $4 / 2 \rightarrow$ | A | A | R | R | A | R | R | R |
| FLYCATCHER, OLIVE-SIDED | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5/23-24 | - | - |
| WOOD-PEWEE, EASTERN | 5/14 $\rightarrow$ | 5/18 $\rightarrow$ | - | 5/15 $\rightarrow$ | P | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | 5/12 $\rightarrow$ | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | 5/7 $\rightarrow$ |
| FLYCATCHER, YELLOW-BELLIED | - | JUNE(3) $\rightarrow$ | - | - | - | P | 5/17-6/18 | - | 4/8E |
| ACADIAN | 6/9 $\rightarrow$ | $5 / 30 \rightarrow$ | - | 5/13 $\rightarrow$ | $\mathrm{P} \rightarrow$ | $5 / 16 \rightarrow$ | $5 / 11 \rightarrow$ | $6 / 26 \rightarrow$ | $5 / 9 \rightarrow$ |
| ALDER | 5/28 $\rightarrow$ | $5 / 30 \rightarrow$ | 5/25 $\rightarrow$ | 6/4-14 | - | $5 / 16 \rightarrow$ | P | - | - |
| WILLOW | 5/24 $\rightarrow$ | - | 6/8 $\rightarrow$ | 5/15 $\rightarrow$ | - | $5 / 16 \rightarrow$ | 5/14(6) $\rightarrow$ | 5/22 $\rightarrow$ | - |
| LEAST | 5/14 $\rightarrow$ | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | 5/6 $\rightarrow$ | $5 / 3 \rightarrow$ | $\mathrm{P} \rightarrow$ | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | $4 / 27 \rightarrow$ | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | 4/26-5/7 |
| PHOEBE, EASTERN | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A |
| FLYCATCHER, GREAT CRESTED | 5/14 $\rightarrow$ | 5/19 $\rightarrow$ | 5/10 $\rightarrow$ | 5/6 $\rightarrow$ | $\mathrm{P} \rightarrow$ | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | 4/27 $\rightarrow$ | 5/4 $\rightarrow$ | 5/3 $\rightarrow$ |
| KINGBIRD, EASTERN | 6/12 $\rightarrow$ | $5 / 9 \rightarrow$ | $5 / 5 \rightarrow$ | 5/2 $\rightarrow$ | $\mathrm{P} \rightarrow$ | $5 / 1 \rightarrow$ | $4 / 27 \rightarrow$ | $5 / 8 \rightarrow$ | $4 / 24 \rightarrow$ |
| VIREO, WHITE-EYED | - | - | - | 5/7 $\rightarrow$ | - | P | $4 / 20 \rightarrow$ | - | 4/17E $\rightarrow$ |
| BLUE-HEADED | 4/8 $\rightarrow$ | 4/15 $\rightarrow$ | - | 4/15 $\rightarrow$ | $4 / 15 \rightarrow$ | $4 / 25 \rightarrow$ | A | 4/18 $\rightarrow$ | 4/10-5/26 |
| YELLOW-THROATED | MAY $\rightarrow$ | - | - | 5/2 $\rightarrow$ | - | $5 / 1(4) \rightarrow$ | $4 / 29 \rightarrow$ | 5/6-15(5) $\rightarrow$ | 5/2 $\rightarrow$ |
| WARBLING | - | - | 5/6 $\rightarrow$ | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | 5/4 $\rightarrow$ | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | $4 / 27 \rightarrow$ | $5 / 3 \rightarrow$ | $5 / 5 \rightarrow$ |
| PHILADELPHIA | - | - | - | 5/14 | - | - | P | - | - |
| RED-EYED | 5/14 $\rightarrow$ | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | $5 / 8 \rightarrow$ | $5 / 8 \rightarrow$ | A | 4/28 $\rightarrow$ | 5/5 $\rightarrow$ | 5/9-6/19(30) $\rightarrow$ | $5 / 3 \rightarrow$ |
| CROW, FISH | - | - | - | - | - | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | 5/3-9 | A | R |
| RAVEN, COMMON | R | R | R | $\rightarrow 5 / 14(4)$ | R | 5/9 | R | R | R |
| LARK, HORNED | R | - | - | $\rightarrow 5 / 17$ | - | - | $\rightarrow 6 / 2$ | R | - |
| MARTIN, PURPLE | - | - | - | 5/30-6/3 | 4/30(6) $\rightarrow$ | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | $4 / 14 \rightarrow$ | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | 4/4 $\rightarrow$ |
| SWALLOW, TREE | A | 5/9(12) $\rightarrow$ | A | A | $\mathrm{P} \rightarrow$ | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | A | A-5/5(300) | A |
| NORTHERN ROUGH-WINGED | 4/18 $\rightarrow$ | $5 / 9(5) \rightarrow$ | 5/2 $\rightarrow$ | 4/16 $\rightarrow$ | $\mathrm{P} \rightarrow$ | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | $4 / 4 \rightarrow$ | $4 / 21 \rightarrow$ | 4/6 $\rightarrow$ |
| BANK | $5 / 7(20+) \rightarrow$ | - | 4/13 $\rightarrow$ | 5/14 $\rightarrow$ | $\stackrel{\mathrm{P}}{ } \rightarrow$ | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | 4/10 | 5/9-6/19(60) $\rightarrow$ | 4/8-5/15(120) $\rightarrow$ |
| BARN | 4/15 $\rightarrow$ | $5 / 9(80) \rightarrow$ | $4 / 10 \rightarrow$ | 4/10 $\rightarrow$ | $\mathrm{P} \rightarrow$ | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | 4/2 $\rightarrow$ | 4/8E $\rightarrow$ | $4 / 10 \rightarrow$ |
| CLIFF | $4 / 27(19) \rightarrow$ | 5/9 | - | 4/19 $\rightarrow$ | 5/4(100+) $\rightarrow$ | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | 4/17-5/22(10) | $4 / 30 \rightarrow$ | 4/24-5/20(20) $\rightarrow$ |
| CHICKADEE, CAROLINA | - | - | - | - | - | - | R | - | R |
| BLACK-CAPPED | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | 5/13 |
| NUTHATCH, RED-BREASTED | $\rightarrow 4 / 11$ | R | A | $\rightarrow 4 / 5(15)-5 / 11$ | - | R | A | $\rightarrow 4 / 23$ | $\rightarrow 5 / 2$ |
| CREEPER, BROWN | - | R | R | R | A | R | R | R | A |
| WREN, HOUSE | MAY $\rightarrow$ | 5/3 $\rightarrow$ | 4/29 $\rightarrow$ | $4 / 3 \rightarrow$ | $\mathrm{P} \rightarrow$ | $4 / 25 \rightarrow$ | 4/17 $\rightarrow$ | $4 / 30 \rightarrow$ | $4 / 25 \rightarrow$ |
| WINTER | 4/18 | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | $5 / 16 \rightarrow$ | 4/2 $\rightarrow$ | A | $\rightarrow 5 / 25$ | A | - | - |
| MARSH | - | - | A | - | - | P | 5/1-16 | - | - |
| GNATCATCHER, BLUE-GRAY | 4/14 $\rightarrow$ | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | - | 4/13 $\rightarrow$ | $\mathrm{P} \rightarrow$ | $4 / 25(3) \rightarrow$ | A | 4/18 $\rightarrow$ | $4 / 5 \mathrm{E} \rightarrow$ |
| KINGLET, GOLDEN-CROWNED | $\rightarrow 5 / 14$ | R | - | $\rightarrow 5 / 15$ | $\rightarrow \mathrm{P}$ | R | $\rightarrow 5 / 9$ | P | 4/8-11 |
| RUBY-CROWNED | 4/14(10) | 4/26 | - | 4/13-5/13 | P | $\rightarrow 5 / 9$ | 4/3-5/13 | 4/3-29 | 4/5-5/10 |
| VEERY | - | 5/18 $\rightarrow$ | - | $5 / 6 \rightarrow$ | $\mathrm{P} \rightarrow$ | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | P | $5 / 5 \rightarrow$ | $5 / 4 \rightarrow$ |
| THRUSH, GRAY-CHEEKED | - | - | - | - | P | - | $\rightarrow 5 / 26$ | - | 5/27 |
| SWAINSON'S | P | - | - | 5/15-6/8 | P | P | 5/7-6/8 | - | 5/10-24 |
| HERMIT | - | A | 4/12 $\rightarrow$ | $4 / 3 \rightarrow$ | 4/15 | A | A | $4 / 29 \rightarrow$ | 4/11-29 |
| WOOD | 5/14 $\rightarrow$ | 5/14 $\rightarrow$ | $4 / 15 \rightarrow$ | $5 / 2 \rightarrow$ | $4 / 27 \rightarrow$ | $5 / 4(5) \rightarrow$ | 4/23 $\rightarrow$ | 5/4 $\rightarrow$ | $4 / 30 \rightarrow$ |
| ROBIN, AMERICAN | A | A | A | R | R | A | R | R | R |
| CATBIRD, GRAY | 5/14 $\rightarrow$ | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | 5/2(8+) $\rightarrow$ | 5/2 $\rightarrow$ | $\mathrm{P} \rightarrow$ | 5/1 $\rightarrow$ | $4 / 30 \rightarrow$ | $4 / 27 \rightarrow$ | $4 / 26 \rightarrow$ |
| THRASHER, BROWN | 4/4 $\rightarrow$ | 5/6 $\rightarrow$ | $5 / 5 \rightarrow$ | 4/12 $\rightarrow$ | $4 / 30 \rightarrow$ | $5 / 1 \rightarrow$ | A | $5 / 9(3) \rightarrow$ | $4 / 10 \rightarrow$ |
| PIPIT, AMERICAN | 5/3 | - | - | - | - | - | $\rightarrow 4 / 10$ (125)-29 | - | - |
| WARBLER, BLUE-WINGED | 5/28 $\rightarrow$ | 5/9 | - | 5/3 $\rightarrow$ | $\mathrm{P} \rightarrow$ | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | 4/15 $\rightarrow$ | 5/7 $\rightarrow$ | 5/5 $\rightarrow$ |
| GOLDEN-WINGED | - | - | - | 5/14-6/13 | $\mathrm{P} \rightarrow$ | P | 5/4 $\rightarrow$ | - | - |
| TENNESSEE | - | - | - | 5/13-16 | P | P | 5/8-24 | 5/13 | - |
| ORANGE-CROWNED | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4/16-29 | - | - |
| NASHVILLE | 5/14 | 5/9(6) $\rightarrow$ | - | 5/6-14 | 5/4 $\rightarrow$ | P | $4 / 27 \rightarrow$ | 5/1 | 4/30-5/7 |
| PARULA, NORTHERN | 5/14 $\rightarrow$ | - | - | 4/30 $\rightarrow$ | $5 / 4(3) \rightarrow$ | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | $4 / 23 \rightarrow$ | 5/13 $\rightarrow$ | $4 / 19 \rightarrow$ |
| WARBLER, YELLOW | 5/14 $\rightarrow$ | 5/9(9) $\rightarrow$ | $5 / 5(8+) \rightarrow$ | 5/7 $\rightarrow$ | $\mathrm{P} \rightarrow$ | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | $4 / 27 \rightarrow$ | $4 / 29 \rightarrow$ | $4 / 24 \rightarrow$ |
| CHESTNUT-SIDED | 5/14 $\rightarrow$ | $5 / 9(7) \rightarrow$ | $5 / 6 \rightarrow$ | $5 / 5 \rightarrow$ | $\mathrm{P} \rightarrow$ | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | 5/9 $\rightarrow$ | $5 / 5 \rightarrow$ | $5 / 3 \rightarrow$ |

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