

# Eighth Report of the Pennsylvania Ornithological Records Committee

June 1997

by Nick Pulcinella, Chairman

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

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

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

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

#### Classification of Records

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### ACCEPTED RECORDS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

087-01-1996).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**WHITE-CROWNED (GAMBELL'S)**

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

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

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

**RECORDS NOT ACCEPTED, identification questionable.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

sketchy and lacked sufficient details.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Contributors** - Winfield Bauers, Merlin Benner, Louis Bevier, Basil Bombera, Robin Bowser, Alan Brady, Suzanne Butcher, Dick Byers, Matthew Chimenti, Linda Christensen, Bob Cook, Mike Coulter, Marcy Cunkleman, Sue D'Arment, Robert Davidheiser, Barb Dean, Dave DeReamus, Gary Edwards, Catherine Elwell, Mark Ezzo, Steve Farbotnik, John Fedak, Mike Fialkovich, Paula Ford, James Flynn Jr., Gary Freed, Ron French, John Ginaven, Al Guarente, Frank Haas, Barb Haas, Fred Habegger (FHa), Kevin Hakun, Don Henise, Bill Hoehne (BHo), Jerome Honard, Pierrette Honard, Jason Horn, Art Kennell, Scott Killam, Ken Kitson, Katrina Knight (KKn), Arlene Koch, Ramsay Koury, Ed Kwater, Dave Kyler, Wayne Laubscher, Robert Leberman, Larry Lewis, Bob MacClay, Anthony Marich, Beth Marshall, Ken Marshall, Sara Jane McCandless, Joe McCandless, Mark McConaughy, Jerry McWilliams (JMcW), Dennis Miller, Randy Miller, Wayne Miller, August Mirabella, Bernie Morris, J. L. Muddeman (JLM), Bill Murphy (BMu), Naomi Murphy, Marjorie Neel, Thomas Nicolls, Jeff Payne, Ruth Pfeffer, Jeff Pheasant, Nick Pulcinella, Denis Quinn, Grace Randolph, Steve Rannels, Robert Ridgely, Peg Ridgely, Paul Rodewald (PRo), Bob Schutsky, Glenna Schwalbe, Paul Schwalbe, Sally Senger, Ellen Short, Joan Silagy, Chris Smull, Al Spiese, Jerry Stanley, Joanna Stickler, Jean Stull, Chuck Tague, Robert Taylor, Neal Thorpe, John Tilley, Bill Urich, Jim Waldie, Joe Walko, Dusty Wiedner, Gene Wilhelm, Rick Wiltraut, Eric Witmer, Tom Wurtenberger.

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#### PORC Review List

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

#### Review List A - rarities

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

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

#### Review List B - Extirpated Species

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