

Tufted Titmouse was reported from several locations such as Ithaca, Delmar, (Mohawk Valley) Bayside (Long Island) and Palmyra (Lake Ontario). A few return records of Brown-capped Chickadee noted along Lake Ontario shore to the end of May.

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher seems to be moving up into New York State to stay as many regions reported the presence of, or nesting of this species. Most regions had a few good Warbler days, but generally the regions reported the waves were not spectacular. The Hudson Valley noted the scarcity of Black poll Warblers as did the Adirondack Region. Worm-eating Warblers were observed in the Elmira area, nesting June 4th, Lake Ontario and Hudson Valley. A new location for Prothonotary Warbler was at Chautauqua Lake (Western New York).

Summer Tanager from April 6-11 at Palisades was a big event (New York). Orchard Oriole is increasing slightly (Long Island) also seen at Ithaca and Ravena (Mohawk Valley). The returning Evening Grosbeaks were observed to leave most of the central and southern part of New York State from May 25-30. Lake Ontario Region reported migrants moving May 6, 11, 18, 24 and 25.

A Western Meadowlark was observed and heard singing from April 25-May 3 about 5 miles south of Rochester (Lake Ontario). White crowned Sparrows were particularly abundant throughout the state and appeared to outnumber White-throats this year. Another Dickcissel reported May 11th (Finger Lakes).

Allan S. Klonick

REGION 1 — WESTERN NEW YORK

Spring arrived in western New York as it should; with balmy weather and plenty of sunshine. During March, the temperature averaged 2.2 degrees above normal, with no storms occurring. On the first day of spring, the temperature reached 51 degrees, 20 degrees higher than last year. The March 31st record was tied with a sizzling 68 degrees. Ice was off Lake Erie and Niagara River unusually early. April was normal, except for a 4.4 degree above average temperature. May too, followed the pattern set by April. While May was about average, the migration was off. There seemed to be about only four good waves. The best one occurred on May 10th. White-crowned Sparrows overflowed everywhere. Little or no rain fell from the last week in May till the middle of June. The first weeks of June were about average. The Spring Duck Census in April turned up many early records, but the Spring Warbler Census in May broke all records for a high species total. A new location for the Prothonotary Warbler was turned up (Anderson) at the eastern end of Chautauqua Lake, where they are nesting. American Brant lingered in Niagara River (Canadian side) until the middle of June.

Loons — Ducks:

Common Loons were down in numbers, although 62 were found in the region on the Duck Census on April 6th. No Red-throated Loons reported. Grebes and herons were about normal, with a record of the American Egret at Lyndonville on April 4 (Smiths). The Whistling Swan migration was widely distributed throughout western New York. Many ponds and lakes entertained them. The maximum, 216, was logged on March 30th, on a **Buffalo Ornithological Society** trip from Buffalo to Oak Orchard Swamp near Medina. Oak Orchard Swamp continued to play host to great flocks of Canada Geese, fifteen thousand being found there on March 23. A Blue Goose spent three weeks at the swamp with the Canadas. A Gadwall by Rog. Sundell and Lenna, was spotted on April 12th, at Chautauqua's Riverside marshes. Blue-winged Teal are holding their own, but the Green-winged Teal is quite an item. Fourteen were found on March 30 at South Dayton (Griffins). European Widgeon showed up at two widely separated ponds. The Harlequin Duck lingered at Niagara Falls until April 6, when it was last spotted. Ruddy Duck are increasing.

Hawks — Owls:

The region witnessed a good hawk flight. Goshawk was reported on two different days in March. 204 Broad-winged Hawks were counted on a **Buffalo Ornithological Society** trip at Portland on April 20. On this same trip, a Golden Eagle was observed.

An early Golden Plover, March 29, was observed near Chautauqua Lake (Sundells et al). The rest of the spring shorebird migration was very good.

White-winged gulls cleared out by April 1st. Bonaparte's Gulls were down in numbers.

Swifts — Shrikes:

New locations continue to crop up for the Red-bellied Woodpecker. McIntyre found 1 at Frewsburg in southwestern New York, in March.

Flycatchers came in slowly, with Wood Pewees being late. The swallow migration was up; Cliff Swallows are increasing in the Conewango Valley, and Purple Martin seems to be higher in numbers. Most of the Brown-capped Chickadees had disappeared early.

Red-breasted Nuthatches were common, with good numbers being found late in May. Carolina Wrens are increasing. The Thrush movement was about average. Four Hermit Thrushes were listed on the Census of May 18th. More Blue-gray Gnatcatchers were noted than ever before, with nests being located. Ruby-crowned Kinglets persisted until late in May. Pipits were down. Cedar Waxwings were slow in coming back. Migrant Shrikes are still widely scattered.

Vireos — Wablers:

Red-eyed Vireos seem to be slightly down, but Warbling Vireos up.

The warbler migration was spotty and slow, but in the end few species were missed. Thirty species and one hybrid (Brewster's) were counted on the May 18th Census. Prothonotaries were not found at Oak Orchard until June 1 (Brockner), with numbers down. Golden-wings and Blue-wings still increase, with an attendant increase in the numbers of Brewster's. Tennessee Warblers were noticeable throughout May. The first Myrtle Warbler, April 12, was found by Rog. Sundell and Lenna at Riverside. Black-poll Warblers were later than usual. An increase in Chats was noted.

Blackbirds — Sparrows:

The blackbird flight was heavy. Orchard Orioles continue to spread in adjacent Ontario.

The sparrow flight was very good. Cardinals are now permanently established throughout the region. Indigo Buntings arrived late. Evening Grosbeaks lingered almost up to June in various spots. Purple Finches were down. During March, Pine Grosbeaks were located in several places. Goldfinches were late in arriving, but came in big numbers when they did. Henslow's Sparrows are on the increase, while Grasshopper Sparrows seem to be down. The White-crown, White-throat migration was unprecedented, the biggest ever. Lincoln's Sparrows were found in good numbers. Thompson found 20 Snow Buntings on March 18, at Castile.

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REGION 2 — SOUTHERN TIER (PART 1)

(With some records from adjacent regions)

The migration in our area this spring was outstanding only in its normality. In spite of the general coolness of the season, all birds appeared promptly on schedule, with no noticeable tendency to lateness.

This is the last regional report the writer will be able to submit. We are fortunate in having a most excellent observer in this region who has agreed to write these reports in the future. All correspondence formerly directed to the writer should now be sent to Mrs. Southgate Hoyt, Etna, New York.

Loons — Ducks:

American Egret—Now regular in spring in small numbers at Montezuma. Our first date this year was April 27 (Gordon).

Black-crowned Night Heron—The colony at Vestal had at least 26 nests, some with young, on May 26 (Rising). This area will be destroyed by the new Harpur College building project.

American Bittern—April 7, an early date, near Johnson City (Bemont).

Glossy Ibis—One seen at Montezuma April 19 (Cook and Layne).

Whistling Swan—Ithaca, March 28 (Chambers and Ficken); Johnson City, April 5 (Rising and Sheffield). Both records of single birds.

Hawks — Owls:

Yellow Rail—Reliable records of this elusive species from inland New York are all too few. One was seen under excellent conditions at Larch Meadows, just south of Ithaca, on April 25 (Connor).