

common (80 in 2 miles of wood road) in the dry open pine-oak woods of the Sand Plains. Louisiana Water Thrush — 2 new breeding locales; 1 near Munnsville, Madison County (H.P.N.) — at a spot where 2 years ago, he found Winter Wrens with young; and 1 near Stokes Corner (north of Rome and Delta Lake) (Mrs. H. A.). Mourning — 1 male singing on territory (6/10 — Clay Swamp, Onon. Co.) behind a rifle range! (Dave Ackley). Hooded — 3 new breeding stations; 1 on 6/9, Drumlins, southeast edge of Syracuse (W.S.) is a recent invader, as this species was not present in that area 5 years previously.

ICTERIDS — FRINGILLIDS: Western Meadowlark — a bird repeatedly singing the song of this species was carefully watched for 20 min. in a cow pasture, corner of Rts. 104B and 3 near Selkirk; observer had opportunity to compare several times visually (no noteworthy difference except a faintly sandier back) and frequently compared audibly with nearby E. Meadowlarks (F.S.) Yellow-headed Blackbird — 1 well-verified report of a male at Lee Center, Oneida County on 6/7 (Mr. Max Olney fide Mrs. F. W. May); also an at-present unconfirmed but probably reliable report of a pair of this species at North Bay, Oneida Lake on 6/27 (Mrs. J. H. Peters).

Cardinals — since early August, a pair regularly present at Oneida (H.P.N.). Vesper Sparrow — common in the Rome Sand Plains, but only where bare sandy areas meet grassy swales; if the bare areas were absent, these sparrows were also absent. Grasshopper and Henslow's Sparrows — Grasshopper ceased singing on 7/23, but the Henslow's persisted until 8/23 (a late date), when song observations were terminated (W.R.S.). White-throats — 3 singing birds present in a high altitude swamp (6/19) near Cazenovia; also present in numbers in the heavy brush areas of the Rome Sand Plains; with such differences in plants and topography between these two areas, the habitat resiliency of this bird becomes obvious.

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REGION 6 — ST. LAWRENCE

FRANK A. CLINCH

As in most places the weather for June and July was hot and dry. In Watertown it was the hottest July since 1921 with an average temperature 75.72 or more than five degrees above normal. The rainfall for June-July was only 2.33 inches which is 4.28 inches below normal. However, vegetation, in general, fared much better than might be expected and wildlife did not seem to suffer greatly. The first of frequent and heavy rains came August 7.

LOONS — DUCKS: What looked at first like a good year for the Double-crested Cormorants seems to have resulted in very few young being reared. Reports differ, but indicate interference by man. No reports of American Egrets. Another attempt was made to get Canada Geese to breed at Perch River Refuge, but most of them were young birds and not mated. There were two nests and three young, but the means used to keep the breeding birds there was not given. It was a very good breeding season for ducks in all parts of this region (J. Wilson). In late July about 15 Mergansers were seen in the river below Cranberry Lake. They were mostly young birds and probably American Mergansers.

HAWKS — OWLS: Virginia Rails were seen at Beaver Meadows and near Madrid. Three immature Upland Plovers were noted in the Town of Orleans in July. Yellowlegs and Least Sandpipers were seen on July 7 (J.B.B.). Solitary Sandpipers were reported July 12, and near Madrid July 29. An Adult Bald Eagle passed over Potsdam on June 15 and a young bird was seen at Perch River. Ruffed Grouse are very scarce (J. A. Blake).

WOODPECKERS — SPARROWS: Nests of Red-headed Woodpeckers were located near Gouverneur and Perch River Refuge (J.B.B.). Evening Grosbeaks stayed in Watertown to about the first of June, built a nest, but were driven away by Grackles. This is the first known recent record of an Evening Grosbeak nest in or near Jefferson County.

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