

Canada, May 22; Prothonotary and Blackburnian, May 20; Chestnut-sided, May 12 and May 20, Parula, May 22. On May 25 they identified the Blue-winged, Golden-winged and Brewster's Warblers and they saw Yellow-breasted Chats on May 11. All of these birds were either seen near Watertown or at their camp near Clayton. A Wilson's Warbler was seen May 19 (Gordon) and one was found dead in Watertown. Among the warblers reported by Gordon are: Nashville, May 12; Canada, Magnolia and Bay-breasted, May 19; Parula, May 20; and Black-poll June 3. He mentions that many of these were seen feeding near the ground as were three Cerulean Warblers near Watertown. Cape May Warblers appeared May 15 and stayed until May 27; Canada Warblers arrived May 16 (early). Nashville Warblers stayed until May 21 and Tennessee Warblers until June 1 (late dates, Nichols).

BLACKBIRDS — SPARROWS: Baltimore Orioles were first seen in Carthage May 11 and in Watertown May 13. Redwings were about a month late in reaching Madrid, and Meadowlarks were also late. A Rusty Blackbird was seen May 5 (Gordon). Scarlet Tanagers were first seen May 14. There were many reports of these birds being seen and they were seen in many places. Probably the conditions for seeing them were better than usual as it does not seem possible that there is the increase the number of records might seem to indicate. The number of Evening Grosbeaks coming to feeders began to decrease about the first of May and very few came after May 11 to May 15. However, two males were still coming to the feeder of Louise Blake near Potsdam (June 5). Perhaps their mates have nests near. Pine Siskins were seen near Clayton May 22 and a small flock stayed near Potsdam for two weeks. A heavy flight of White-crowned Sparrows occurred between May 1 and May 21. Juncos were seen from late April to May 23 which is late (Belknap).

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REGION 7 — ADIRONDACK-CHAMPLAIN

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April, the coldest in 32 years, was followed by the coldest May on record. These probably will also be noted as two of the rainiest months. There were only 13 clear days during this period and the rainfall was fantastic. Snow fell on May 4 to a depth of one inch. Again on May 11 it adorned the trees but melted at ground level. Near freezing temperatures held back the development of insects to the point where only the barest minimum were available and our bird friends had to work hard to find even these few. It forced the top level feeding species down to ground level where what little sunshine we did have encouraged some insects to develop. Stream edges were overrun with species normally found in tree tops and at hilly or mountainous elevations. Here the early hatches of aquatic insects provided the bulk of food during this period.

Scarlet Tanagers seemed to be hurt the most and many perished. Possibly other species also died, but the bright red of the Tanager caught the eye and many were brought to me for identification and for mounting. Many of the early birds moving into this area somehow found sufficient food to maintain themselves, but as they tried to move further north they met even colder conditions and returned. This only aggravated the circumstances since the area already was holding more birds which had followed the first wave. We therefore had a tremendous population of birds in an area with inadequate food. It made for a birder's dream come true; their preoccupation in finding food made the shiest species as friendly as the family canary. Tanagers could be approached to within five feet and leaning against a tree

would invite warblers to search your person for food. I feel sure that when all records are in for this year it will disclose some very unusual facts.

LOONS — DUCKS: Common indigenous species started nesting early along the lake marshes. Most species had moved into opening ponds and lakes inland by Apr 18 (Amstutz). Ducklings of Black and Wood Ducks were seen by May 1 in AuSable River.

HAWKS — OWLS: Some Sparrow Hawks remained, migrants returning by Apr 1. Red-tailed and Red-shouldered Hawks were at Willsboro Mountain Apr 10; Cooper's and Sharp-shinned Hawks at Keeseville Apr 9. Killdeer: Keeseville Apr 11, Sunmount Apr 21. Spotted and Solitary Sandpiper at Wickham's Marsh Apr 12. White-rumped and other sandpipers with Lesser Yellowlegs near Rainbow Lake (Amstutz). Herring and Ring-billed Gulls nesting about two weeks late.

SWIFTS — SHRIKES: Chimney Swifts at Keeseville May 20, Hummingbird at Essex May 22, and Whip-poor-will at Keeseville May 3. Nighthawk, a new species over this village last year, returned again this year on May 26. Tree Swallow Apr 6, Barn Swallow Apr 10, both at Keeseville. Cliff Swallow is again unreported. As previously reported it is becoming rare in this region. On the other hand Rough-winged and Bank Swallows fill the air along Lake Champlain, very large populations having built up in the past two years. Winter Wren at Sunmount May 19 (Amstutz). Robins were only casual at Tupper Lake until Apr 18, then solid (Amstutz), first at Keeseville Apr 5. Wood Thrush and Veery at Essex May 23 (Mason), Hermit, Olive-backed, Gray-cheeked Thrushes and Veery at Tupper Lake May 19, 20 (Amstutz). At Keeseville: Olive-backed Apr 17, Gray-cheeked May 18, Wood May 20, Bluebird Apr 30, and Catbird May 18. After a lapse of one year Thrasher returned to Keeseville. Kingbird: Essex May 23, Tupper and Keeseville May 24. Cedar Waxwings were numerous at Essex and Keeseville early in May. Pipits, which were at Tupper Apr 21, were not reported elsewhere.

VIREOS — WARBLERS: Philadelphia Vireos were seen in large numbers May 20 at Tupper Lake (Amstutz). Blue-headed Vireo was at Keeseville May 3. The heavy warbler wave was May 15 to 20. Kentucky Warbler, seldom prone to work this far north, was under observation for a considerable period by Miss Amstutz and Mr. Perron at Tupper. Despite a careful report, these observers raise the question of accuracy themselves. At Essex the warblers appeared somewhat early: Myrtle May 3, Yellow Palm May 9, Blackburnian, Cape May, Yellow-throat on May 11, Black-throated Green May 12, Redstart and White-eyed Vireo May 13, and Black-throated Blue and Canada May 16 (Mason). Mrs. Mason also reports a heavy influx of Canada Warblers. At Keeseville these were everywhere. Worm-eating Warbler May 26 at Wickham's Marsh; Louisiana Water-thrush, Keeseville.

BLACKBIRDS — SPARROWS: Red-wing: Keeseville Apr 7, Tupper Apr 18 Grackle: Tupper Apr 18, Keeseville Apr 19. Baltimore Oriole was at Essex and Keeseville May 13, Tupper May 19. Purple Finches, which had been at Keeseville all Winter, appeared at Tupper Apr 28. Rose-breasted Grosbeak at Essex May 23; Scarlet Tanager, Essex and Keeseville May 22; and Indigo Bunting at Keeseville May 23. Towhees were reported in normal numbers except at Keeseville where they seemed abundant. Tree Sparrow, Keeseville Apr 6, Tupper Apr 28; White-throat, Essex May 9, Tupper May 14, Keeseville May 16; Chipping, Keeseville May 16; White-crown, Essex May 9, Keeseville May 10.

Keeseville, New York.