

John Elliott proposed a vote of thanks be extended to the Schenectady Bird Club for its hospitality at the 1957 meeting. This was carried unanimously.

Alice E. Ulrich, Buffalo

NOTES

Young Evening Grosbeaks (*Hesperiphona vespertina*) in Franklin County, New York, 1946 — Several notes have described the southward and eastern penetration of the Evening Grosbeak into eastern United States during the winter of 1945-46 (Monroe and Mengel, 1946, Wilson Bull., 58: 116, Stevenson, 1946, Auk 63: 444; Middledauff, 1946, Auk, 63: 444; Lunk, 1946, Auk, 63: 45; Jones, 1947, Auk, 64: 142; Teale, 1947, Auk, 64: 142; Ross, 1947, Auk, 64: 318).

It is interesting to note that during the following summer of 1946 the first record of a young bird for the state of Maine was obtained. Palmer (1949, Maine Birds, 526) and C. E. Hope (1947, Auk, 64: 463-4) reported two nests of this species were found in Algonquin Park, Ontario.

In New York State, F. B. Barrick (1946, Auk, 63: 444-5) feels it is logical to assume that a pair observed in the Adirondacks at Cranberry Lake during late June, 1946, nested there.

During this same summer a group of biologists were doing extensive field work on birds in the Adirondacks in connection with the possible effects of DDT on birds. (See George and Mitchell, 1947, Jour. of Econ. Entom., 40:782-789). In view of this general southward penetration of the bird, it is of interest that we observed a group of four Evening Grosbeaks feeding at Lake Clear Villa on the south shore of Lake Clear at Lake Clear Junction, Franklin County, N. Y. on July 20, 1946. This location is approximately 28 miles northwest of the Cranberry Lake record by Barrick cited above. Of these four birds two were adults, one male, the other female. Apparently this was a mated pair as the remaining two birds were immatures that were being fed by the adults. The immatures were fully grown. The birds had been heard calling for at least three days prior to actual observation and this group was observed daily during the remainder of July. The birds appeared to stay within a quarter mile radius of Lake Clear Villa during this time and were generally observed to be feeding on fruit, especially the fruit of Amelanchier. During this period they were at times joined by additional Evening Grosbeaks ranging in numbers from one to four. This group was regularly observed by R. T. Mitchell, D. L. Kemp and myself, and, on July 25, by A. L. Nelson.

On August 3, 1946 on the Rockefeller Estate five miles west of Paul Smiths, Franklin County, N. Y., a second pair of adult Evening Grosbeaks were observed in an Amelanchier tree with an immature begging to be fed. As at Lake Clear the immature was fully grown. They were under observation only a few minutes before they departed and were not observed actually to feed the young bird. This pair was approximately eight miles northwest of the pair at Lake Clear Junction. Field observations were discontinued in the Adirondacks on August 5.

In general, sporadic movements of this nature are exceptional and have seldom resulted in any permanent extension of a bird's breeding range. Therefore it is of interest that the Evening Grosbeak has apparently successfully nested in new areas during the summer of 1946 following a general southward and eastward penetration during the previous winter. Young Evening Grosbeaks were seen in this same general area, at Saranac Lake about five miles to the east, during the summers of 1947, 1948 and 1949 (Schaub, 1951, Auk, 68: 517-519). Both Algonquin Park and the Adirondacks were afflicted with an outbreak of the spruce budworm (*Archips fumiferana*) so an abundant insect food supply was assured in these areas for the duration of the outbreak. Interestingly enough, the first (and except for one 1937 record, the only) record of young Evening Grosbeaks in Eastern

United States was in 1926 (1926, Auk, 43:549), which was during the last spruce budworm outbreak prior to the outbreak following World War II. These budworm outbreaks are correlated with an overabundance of mature balsam fir (George and Mitchell, 1948, Jour. of Forestry, 46:454-455), which may influence the bird's distribution. If the bird can establish itself as a regular breeding species in these new areas it will prove an exception to the usual means of range extension — gradual centrifugal spread. This latter process seems to have been the mechanism in the eastern extension of the Evening Grosbeak's range during the last forty-five years (Chapman, 1932, Handbook of Birds, 510; Baillie, 1940, Can. Field Nat., 54:15-25).

—John L. George, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie

SPECIAL NOTICE TO ALL FEDERATION MEMBERS:

A directory of the individual members of the Federation of New York State Bird Clubs will be published early in 1958 as part of or a supplement to *The Kingbird*. This listing will include all individual members as of January 1, 1958. In order to insure that this listing is truly representative of New York State ornithology, members are urged to encourage others to join the State organization. Local club officers may wish to circulate list for group membership applications. All applications should be forwarded to Miss Audrey Louise Wrede, 3109 Beverley Road, Brooklyn 26, New York.
