

in the last report. The bird was killed when it flew into a car through an open window. This happened near Ogdensburg in St. Lawrence County. The dead owl was discarded near Deferiet where it was found about four days later.

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REGION 7 — ADIRONDACK - CHAMPLAIN

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With spring temperatures below normal and continued wet weather there was an almost imperceptible blending of the season from spring to summer. There were no waves of migrants as the term applies, at least in the Champlain area. It was a general slow infiltration, and due to the coolness and the rain the individual birds did not in their usual way cooperate with song which always makes it easy to discover them. Later as the season progressed and the birds paired off to mate and raise their young the usual species to be found became more evident by their song and individual feeding habits.

Those who applied themselves, even for a few minutes each day during the peak of the migration, were rewarded by the discovery of two new species for our area, the Mockingbird and Red-headed Woodpecker. This brings the total of new species discovered in our area the last three years to five. One of these, the Clay-colored Sparrow, is a typical western species, while the other four are usually considered southern. The incursion of the new and generally southern species could therefore denote a warming trend, which certainly was not characterized by the climate we had this spring. However, the general trend is toward a dryer and warmer climate. It is not too far fetched to predict that should the trend continue more of the southern species shall eventually be found and recorded in this area.

I wish especially to thank Miss Agnes Amstutz of Tupper Lake for the thorough and complete report she submitted to me. All arrival dates and observations listed below are hers, excepted where indicated. My own observations parallel hers very closely.

Loons — Shrikes: Bitterns were seen in late April, but they were generally scarce throughout the period. Geese were quite common this year, and Snow Geese were seen the week of Apr 12. By Apr 12 Hooded Mergansers, Common Mergansers, Ring-necked Ducks, Black Ducks, and Common Goldeneyes had appeared on the lakes, although most of the water was still frozen. The Spotted Sandpiper and Solitary Sandpiper were seen the week of May 17.

A Red-headed Woodpecker, a new area record, was seen near Saranac Lake the last week of May by Mr. Greenleaf Chase, District Game Manager for the N. Y. S. Conservation Department. Olive-sided Flycatchers were noted on several occasions in late May. Canada Jays were noted the week of Apr 12. Red-breasted Nuthatches were common throughout the period, but Bluebirds and all thrushes seemed scarce, especially the Hermit. The Mockingbird was observed near Plattsburg by Dr. Reese Nevin, head of the Biology Department at Plattsburg State Teachers College.

Vireos — Sparrows: An excellent warbler wave was noted on May 10. Especially common were the Black-throated Green, Black-throated Blue, Chestnut-sided, Yellow-throat, and Waterthrushes. There were few Myrtles and Parulas. The Bay-breasted Warbler was recorded.

Purple Finches were relatively scarce. Evening Grosbeaks were noted throughout the period. Juncos were quite common, both in April and May. Fox Sparrows and Savannah Sparrows had arrived by Apr 1, and Fox Sparrows were last seen Apr 19. On May 11, a cold and rainy morning, many White-crowned Sparrows were noted, and their obvious presence was even commented on by non-birders. The birds were present for some time thereafter.

Keeseville