

REGION 5 — ONEIDA LAKE BASIN

FRITZ SCHEIDER

"April is the cruellest month" — T. S. Eliot.

April bungled spring badly and May did little better at it. April was cool (3.1° daily below normal), cloudy (less than 50% of the average hours of sunshine), and wet; the only advantage of the last was that it was well spaced and caused little flooding. A lack of SW winds precluded any hawk flights, and the month was sorely deficient in same. However, extreme wet weather to the west produced abundant flooding on the Seneca River lowlands around Weedsport, Port Byron, and Montezuma and created superb waterfowl conditions and, later, excellent shorebird habitat. May continued cool (2.2° daily below normal), very cloudy and windy, but with only normal precipitation. A low of 39° on May 30 equalled the all-time local record for that date.

April notables included 1) a fine Canada Goose flight with excellent numbers of some dabblers (Pintail, teal, Shoveler), 2) two splendid landbird flights — Apr 15-16 (Sapsucker, kinglets, "meadow" sparrows) and Apr 22-26 (swallows, Creeper, kinglets, early warblers, q. v.) In late April the paucity of hawk flights, the scarcity of certain ducks (American Widgeon, Ruddy Duck) and the over-all tardiness of migrants shed an aura of ornithological gloom over the region.

May had no major landbird movements until the 6th and 7th, which days were followed by a six-day nearly warblerless period. May 16-18 produced excellent warbling plus scads of Empidonax Anonymous (so difficult to identify they drive you to drink). The remainder of May progressed with irritating quietude until May 27-29 when a superb flycatcher-thrush-vireo-warbler flight hit Selkirk Shore State Park and the Sandy Pond dunes (q.v. Warblers). A wonderful but brief shorebird flight at Sandy Pond May 27-30 climaxed an otherwise passive month of migration.

May negatives included 1) general tardiness of almost all resident goatsuckers, flycatchers, and thrushes, 2) a very poor early warbler flight, both in dates or arrival and in numbers, and 3) an outstanding scarcity of normally very common migrants (Water Pipit, Palm Warbler, White-crowned Sparrow, q. v.).

Rarities for the spring included Glossy Ibis, Barrow's Goldeneye (see December-March regional report), Purple Sandpiper, Worm-eating Warbler, Western Meadowlark, and Lark Sparrow.

In the following summary these abbreviations are used for place names: TRGMA — Three Rivers Game Management Area near Baldwinsville; SSP — Selkirk Shores State Park near Pulaski; SP and SPI — Sandy Pond and Sandy Pond inlet; HIGMA — Howland's Island Game Management Area near Port Byron.

Loons — Ducks: A sparse flight of both loons with maxima of 60 Common and two Red-throated Loons Apr 24 between Texas and Port Ontario (McIlroy). Horned Grebe: many migrants thru early April; peak of 165 on Apr 30 at Oneida Lake and Lake Ontario; present to May 17.

Glossy Ibis: four adults noted Apr 29 (Peakall) to May 7 (many observers) on the flooded Seneca River flats southwest of HIGMA. Common Egret: first noted Apr 15 (early) at HIGMA (Evans).

Whistling Swan: The only April report is an immature Apr 14-29 at Cedar Bay Widewaters near Fayetteville (Gould). Canada Goose: a superb but late goose exodus occurred Apr 28-29; breeding Canada Geese noted at TRGMA and Steven's Pond near Phoenix. A few Blue Geese and Snow Geese were noted Apr 23-24 with the Canadas at Beaver Lake; no Snows or Blues noted at Oneida Lake or along eastern Lake Ontario. Brant: flocks of 8-50 first observed May 21 at Sandy Pond (Richardson, Rusk); still present at end of period.

Gadwall: numbers up slightly with 20-40/day Apr 11-26 in the ponds of HIGMA and the flooded areas nearby (Bauer). Pintail: a superb late (Apr 23-29) flight with flocks of 2000+ from the Seneca River flats and flooded areas along Chittenango Creek at Bridgeport and Chittenango (Scheider). As with the geese, a very rapid fall in numbers the last three days in April, and only a few dozen were present in these areas as of May 6. Green-winged Teal: max. of 160 on Apr 16 north of Phoenix; smaller numbers on the Seneca River flats and a wide scattering of May birds at TRGMA and HIGMA (Bauer, Seaman). American Widgeon: very scarce thru the entire season; no count above 70 for the entire

region in marked contrast to the abundant Pintail. Shoveler: groups of 3-8 reported from the flooded Chittenango Creek bottomlands thru April and 18-44/day on the Seneca River flats to Apr 26; also reported from Oneida Lake Apr 23 and from Mexico Apr 22 (McIlroy, Rusk, Scheider).

Redhead: peak of 150 on Apr 9 at Oneida Lake; this, like most of the diving ducks, had a very rapid decline in the second week of April. Ring-necked Duck: numbers up considerably with a peak of 600 on Apr 9, Oneida Lake and HIGMA; counts held up well to late April, and over 25 were still present May 6-7 at HIGMA (Seaman). Canvasback: top tally for April is 200 Apr 1-5 at Bridgeport, a sad commentary on a formerly very common species (Scheider). The Oneida Lake flight of Scaup was extremely poor with combined max. of 2500 on Apr 11; whether this decline is due to local or to range-wide conditions is unknown, but both Scaup seemed widely scattered in small numbers (Tully, Mexico, Oneida, Baldwinsville) until Apr 28-29, the date of the exodus of the majority of Scaup. Common Goldeneye: 1000+ present at Hitchcock Point, Oneida Lake, Apr 8-11; a very rapid decline (to 300 Apr 14) in the next week, but a few birds were still present to May 17. Barrow's Goldeneye: an adult drake and probable female present to Apr 5 at Fischer's Bay, Oneida Lake (numerous observers). Bufflehead: peak of 120 on Apr 11, Oneida Lake; strangely deficient along Lake Ontario and only scattered pairs were present in the Salmon River, which usually holds in mid-April (? disturbance from early motorboats). Ruddy Duck: extremely scarce, with a ridiculous peak of **three** at Oneida Lake on Apr 5.

Hooded Merganser: six-40/day in the first two weeks of April; females present Apr 26 at Mexico and May 16-17 at Camillus; an adult male May 27 at Sandy Pond is hard to place but may represent a male fleeing the domesticity of a local nesting.

Hawks-Owls: A lack of SW winds and an abundance of weekend rain eliminated most hawk flights in April. A small flight Apr 15 netted eight species and 350+ hawks, the majority (226) Red-tailed (Estoff, Propst). On Apr 27, a beautiful flight day, the hawk lookout near Texas was unwatched as all local birders were at their respective salt mines. Peak counts, therefore, came on a single flight day, May 6, with 165 Sharp-shinned, 500+ Broad-winged, and 22 Osprey. No appreciable movements of Marsh Hawks were detected throughout April. Bald Eagle: wandering adult birds noted May 6 at Texas (Seaman), May 17 at Camillus (Thurber), and May 21 at Sandy Pond; no local breeding known. A singleton female Pigeon Hawk and an immature Goshawk were notables of the May 6 lakeshore flight at Texas.

Most rails were late — Virginia (Apr 29 - Scheider) and Sora (May 6 - Propst) — and unobtrusive. A King Rail, rare locally, was heard May 17 at Clay Swamp. Common Gallinule: first noted Apr 19 and soon present in every damp area of Oswego (Phoenix, Pennellville, Sandy Pond), Oneida (Bolivar, Chittenango, Oneida), and Onondaga Counties; as many as 18 birds in sight at once May 7 at Clay Swamp.

Early shorebirding seemed frankly desultory with only small number of Yellowlegs and Snipe. Late April produced a pleasant rise in Yellowlegs counts, but it was not until May 6-7 that a variety of shorebirds appeared. May 27-30 at Sandy Pond saw a very fine shorebird movement with impressive counts, probably because of a combination of strong W winds, cold weather, a recent "mooneye" kill, and a paucity of people.

Piping Plover: a pair present May 17-29 at Sandy Pond Inlet; it is to be hoped they bring off young before the airplane-dog-beer-can-bather season set in. Semipalmated Plover: first noted May 7 on a drained pond at HIGMA; a spring peak of 105 on May 29 at Sandy Pond. Ruddy Turnstone: the two May 21 at SPI were but prelude to the 65 there May 27 and the 135 (record count) on May 29. Black-bellied Plover: first noted May 14 at Toad Harbor, Oneida Lake (Felle) and on May 16 on the Seneca River flats, but also reported May 21 near HIGMA; the peak count of 22 did not occur until Jun 4 at SPI.

Whimbrel (Hudsonian Curlew): one-two present May 27-29 at SPI where it is quite rare in spring (Rusk). Solitary Sandpiper: one Apr 16 near Phoenix is very early though not a record arrival date (Scheider). Greater and Lesser Yellowlegs: peak counts of 30 Apr 29 and ten May 3 respectively on the Seneca River flats (late for the Greater, low for the Lesser). Knot: one-six/day from May 27 with

max. of eight May 29 at SPI. Pectoral Sandpiper: very scarce this spring with peak tally of three Apr 25 near HIGMA (McIlroy). White-rumped Sandpiper: one-three/day noted May 21 on the Seneca River flats, May 27-29 at SPI. Normally this bird is found only in the shorebird concentrations at SPI in spring.

Purple Sandpiper: an adult passing into spring plumage May 27 at SPI is an extreme rarity and the first regional spring record (Scheider). Dunlin (Red-backed Sandpiper): late but very widespread flight this spring commencing May 16 with peak count 120 May 21 on the Seneca River flats; 65-95/day present May 17-30 at SPI. Dowitcher: two May 7 (Scheider) on the Seneca River flats are very early and rare spring migrants; three noted May 21 at SPI (Rusk et al) are slightly more seasonable but equally notable. Semipalmated Sandpiper: present from May 17 with peak of 80 on May 28 at SPI. Western Sandpiper: a fine spring adult noted May 27 and 29 at SPI (Scheider); such birds annually noted at SPI which by all field criteria are Western Sandpipers should be collected to prove that the species is a rare but regular spring transient in this sector. Sanderling: 35-60 present May 27-29 in the shorebird concentrations at SP and SPI.

Aside from a plethora of Ring-billed Gulls (5000+ on Apr 25) and a paucity of Bonaparte's Gulls, gull watching was persistently dull thru the season. Both Ring-billed Gull and Herring Gull appear to be nesting on the Oneida Lake Islands of Long and Wantry.

Aside from an early Common Tern Apr 2 at Oneida Lake, terns were tardy (Caspian — Apr 23, Black — Apr 24) and low in numbers (Caspian — 7, May 17; Black — 200, May 6). Both Common and Black Terns have large and active colonies at Sandy Pond; the location of the Common Tern colony on a rocky shoal on the pond may help local breeding success; the beach colonies there have been as successful as a stuttering salesman with bronchitis.

Both cuckoos arrived late — Yellow-billed on May 8, Black-billed on May 6 — and to the present seem somewhat scarce.

Barn Owl: nine young removed May 21 from a dismantled silo near Kirkville were referred on to Cornell University (Burtt). Snowy Owl: one-seven/day noted from Apr 1 to general departure date of Apr 14 from Bridgeport to Brewerton along the south shore of Oneida Lake; the influx of migrants Apr 15-16 marked the exodus of the Snowies, as four were noted in the space of an hour the evening of Apr 14 and only one the next day; departure date is May 5, two, Syracuse (Peterson). Barred Owl: vigorously hooting birds noted May 14 (Rusk) at Labrador Pond, a site long thought to be abandoned by them. Short-eared Owl: last noted Apr 1 at Onondaga Lake (Bart, Rusk). Saw-whet Owl: an adult trapped in a mist net May 10 at Solvay (Thomases) is late.

Goatsuckers — Shrikes: Whip-poor-will was not noted until May 6, SSSP, and Nighthawk not until May 20, Syracuse, both very late.

Chimney Swift: peak tally of 1000+ noted passing the Hawk Lookout near Texas May 6. Flicker: no major April flight noted but 25-70/day reported Apr 19-May 6 with max. of 300 on May 6 at Hawk Lookout and SSSP. Sapsucker: unreported until Apr 15 when numbers (six-fifteen) were reported at Solvay, Baldwinsville, Syracuse, and Oneida (Ackley, Evans, Rusk).

The majority of flycatchers were late in arrival with Kingbird May 6, Crested May 1, Least May 5, Traill's May 8, and Wood Pewee May 9. Yellow-bellied Flycatcher not noted until May 28 (very late), and no migrant Olive-sided Flycatchers were reported this season (very unusual). Wood Pewee: 240+ noted on May 27 in the Sandy Pond dune woods gives some hint of the magnitude of the landbird flight on that day.

The late April swallow flights were almost unbelievable. Creek margins, marshes, and ponds were misted over with swallows, a situation found a few days later at HIGMA and environs — Tree-12,000 on Apr 26 and May 6; Bank-8,000 on May 6 and 6,000 on May 7; Barn-5,000 on Apr 25, 7,000 on Apr 26, 6,000 on May 6, 5,000 on May 7. This boom in swallows was not shared by the Purple Martins, and the peak count for this species was a mere 60 on Apr 25.

Red-breasted Nuthatch: **no migrants** noted this season; birds excavating nesting holes noted May 13 at SSSP (Peterson, Rusk) and at Rome Sand Plains (Ackley et al). Brown Creeper: a great wave of Creepers swept thru SSSP Apr 22 with 60 seen there in three hours along with hundreds of Golden-crowned and Ruby-crowned Kinglets and a scattering of Winter Wrens; Creepers appear to be nesting at Camillus and at Short Point Bay, Oneida Lake.

Carolina Wren: a singleton reported vigorously singing at Camillus May 7-28; also a pair reported May 13 at Clark's Reservation near Jamesville (Minor) and one noted nest-building near Pulaski in mid-May (Evans). Short-billed Marsh Wren: three vigorously singing males noted May 17-29 at SP, the first occupancy of the grassy marshes noted there in three years.

Mockingbird: intermittently reported at Jamesville, DeWitt, and Skaneateles in the first three weeks of April; one Apr 24 at the Hawk Lookout near Texas (McIlroy, Scheider) is undoubtedly a wandering bird as it was not seen thereafter despite frequent checks of the area. Catbird: peak of 100+ on May 27 on the Sandy Pond dunes feeding in all sorts of ways — wading to flycatching inclusive (Scheider).

Robin: notably abundant this spring (80-200/day) in striking contrast to the very scarce Bluebird; some 900 Robins in four hours time were observed Apr 9 passing the Hawk Lookout near Texas. Hermit Thrush: rather tardy, first noted Apr 9 with peak count of 25, May 6 (quite late) at SSSP. Swainson's Thrushes trickled thru the region from May 13 on with small waves (25-35+) May 16 and May 27. Gray-cheeked Thrushes were unreported until the last great land-bird wave of May 27-29.

Bluebird: the total number reported by all observers this spring is less than 25, the majority in early and mid-April, total breeding population as far as known for the entire region — one pair near Pulaski! an amazing population debacle, for in less than five years this species has become more scarce than the now advancing Carolina Wren.

Water Pipit: unreported except for singletons to Apr 25; a tally of 150 May 6 over the Hawk Lookout at Texas and SSSP is the peak for the season and only small groups (three-four/day) were noted thereafter to May 17.

Northern Shrike: an adult Apr 10 near Pennellville is extremely late. Loggerhead Shrike: an adult May 27 near Churchville, Oneida County (Ackley et al) and a pair the last week of May near Skaneateles (Seaman) point to possible adjacent breeding.

Vireos — Warblers: Vireos were late (Solitary — Apr 26, Warbling — Apr 29, Yellow-throated — May 6, Red-eyed — May 14) but plentiful when they finally came (e.g. five Solitary on May 9 at Syracuse and 300+ Red-eyed Vireo May 27 on the Sandy Pond dunes). Philadelphia Vireo: singles noted May 16 at Camillus and May 27 at Sandy Pond; otherwise unreported.

Early warbler watching proved frustrating with only a late April trickle of the expected migrants (Myrtle, Northern Waterthrush, Black-throated Green), and a major wave was not noted until May 6-7; the next weekend continued dull and warblerless with a small wave on May 14 and a superb wave on May 16-18. The Sandy Pond dunes where minimal cover and restricted food supply made conspicuous last wave of the season, May 27-29, was a spectacular with best counts from the abundant but usually unobtrusive migrants.

The early migrating warblers tended to tardiness (Black & White — Apr 28, Myrtle — Apr 22, Black-throated Green — May 2, Palm — May 6, Pine — Apr 22, Northern Waterthrush — Apr 29) with a slow build-up to rather low peak numbers (e.g. Black and White — 8, May 17; Nashville — 28; May 16 and 20; Black-throated Green — 14, May 17; Myrtle — 60, May 7). Later Warblers arrived about on time (Tennessee — May 14, Magnolia — May 6, Cerulean — May 7, Chestnut-sided — May 7, Bay-breasted — May 14, Blackpoll — May 16, Mourning Warbler — May 14, Wilson's Warbler — May 14) with very high numbers in a few to ten days. The spectacular wave of warblers at Sandy Pond May 27-29 produced numerous high tallies for these middle and late species—22 Magnolia, 45 Black-throated Blue, 75 Bay-breasted, 55 Blackpoll, 30 Canada, 100+ Redstart—and for overshadowed the two earlier May waves.

Notable concentrations of migrants also include 35 Tennessee May 16 and 20, 500 Yellow May 21 at HIGMA, 25 Magnolia May 16, 25 Blackburnian May 20, and 22 Ovenbird May 17. Mourning Warblers were reported with greater frequency and four-five/day were noted intermittently May 17-31. Particularly scarce this spring were Parula (max. of four, May 27, with only a dozen reports for the entire month), Cape May (peak of six - very low - May 17 at Solvay), Palm (noted only in the wave of May 6-7 with none thereafter!), and Wilson's (never more than three/day during the period).

Tardiness in departure matched the lateness of arriving warblers and migrant Black & White, Tennessee, Nashville, Blackburnian, Black-throated Green, Mourning, Wilson's, and Canada were all present into early June. More unusual warblers included three singing male Prothonotary May 17-31 at Short Point Bay and another singing male May 21 at HIGMA, a new locale for this species (Scheider); a single Worm-eating Warbler May 16-20 at Camillus Valley (Scheider et al); two Blue-winged Warblers May 14-16 at Camillus Valley (Seaman); and single Orange-crowned Warblers on May 17 and 22 and two each on May 19, Solvay, and May 27, SP dunes.

Breeding warblers proved interesting on three accounts. At least five localities for breeding Yellow-breasted Chats have been located in and around Syracuse, Camillus, and Marcellus (Estoff, Propst, Rusk, and Spofford) involving at least seven singing males. Singing Hooded Warblers were located in late May at two new spots near Camillus and at one new location at SSSP. Some 25-30 Cerulean Warblers were regularly tallied after May 10 in Camillus Valley (Scheider), a distinct increase from two years ago.

Blackbirds — Sparrows: The general lateness of warblers spilled over to Bobolink (May 6 arrival date) and Baltimore Oriole (Apr 29); however, in mid-May both were quite abundant, and counts of 60+ and 100+/day respectively were obtained. Common Grackle: a stream of 100,000+ of this species plus 30,000+ Cowbirds and 80,000+ Red-winged Blackbirds went over the Texas Hawk Lookout Apr 9. All black icterids continue locally in annoying abundance. Western Meadowlark: a single bird noted Apr 26 near Steven's Pond, Phoenix, was still present at the end of the period (Scheider); this is the third local record in twenty years.

Rose-breasted Grosbeak: not reported until May 7 (late) with max. of 22 on May 21 (late peak date). A mild, late flight of Evening Grosbeaks Apr 22-May 6 passed through SSSP but seemed non-existent away from this migrational trap (Evans, Scheider). The winter inundation of Pine Siskins persisted thru April and early May with the higher counts of migrating flocks from observational points along Lake Ontario (300+ Apr 9, 65 on Apr 24, 40 on May 6 near Texas and at SSSP); they were present at SSSP and at the Rome Sand Plains (Ackley, Carter, Rusk) until May 27.

The Red Crossbill incursion of 1960-1961 continued thru April with 40-70/day at around Oneida (Nodecker) with 20 still there as of May 21; lesser numbers (six-12/day) at Syracuse, Pulaski, and Baldwinsville. The much more scarce White-winged Crossbill was not noted after Apr 15.

Meadow sparrows arrived late with Savannah on Apr 8, Grasshopper on May 16 (very late), Henslow's on May 6 (very late), Vesper on Apr 2, and Field Sparrow on Apr 8; numbers of all (however, appeared definitely increased, especially Savannah, Grasshopper, and Vesper Sparrows, near Baldwinsville and Phoenix. Slate-colored Junco: a wave (350+ Apr 22-25 at SSSP — late for such numbers) surged thru the area and local Syracuse hedgerows oozed Juncos for the next week; an equally rapid exodus occurred in the first week in May; last migrant noted May 19 at Syracuse (Estoff, Propst, Rusk). The lateness of this departure is in keeping with the departure dates of the even more northern Tree Sparrow (May 6, Cicero) and Snow Bunting (Apr 9, Texas). The same migrant wave Apr 22-24 that produced the flood of Juncos ushered in a lesser but impressive wave of Chipping and Savannah Sparrows; a second wave of the former (160+) moved thru SSSP May 6.

Lark Sparrow: an adult first noted by M. and N. Thomas May 14 near Camillus, later photographed by Spofford, is the first local record of this central New York rarity; it was not seen subsequently [Ed—see field notes section]. White-crowned Sparrow: late in arriving (May 6), low in numbers (max. of 20, May 9, Syracuse), and very early departure (May 20, Solvay). Quite in contrast to this scant movement was the influx of White-throated Sparrows with arrival date Apr 17, a veritable flood of birds Apr 27 — May 10 with 250+/day, and departure date May 27, SSSP. Fox Sparrow: small numbers (one-six/day) Apr 1 to departure date of Apr 27; no build-up in the Apr 15-16 or Apr 22-24 waves.

N.B.: With this summary my tour of duty as Editor for Region 5 must end; a tour of duty in the U. S. Army demands that I relinquish this present task which has been stimulating, informative, occasionally time-consuming, but always enjoyable. I would like to thank simply but sincerely the many contributors and report-

ers that have made these summaries possible. Despite the possibility of distant assignments in the military, be assured that my birding interest, enthusiasm, and almost filial affections will remain in the hills and habitats of central New York. My one wish is that the enthusiasm and cooperation that the contributors have evinced will continue unabated.

The Editorship passes to Dr. David B. Peakall and Miss Margaret S. Rusk (Mailing address — Dr. D. B. Peakall, College of Medicine, Upstate Medical Center, 766 Irving Avenue, Syracuse 10, New York). My best wishes to them.

Good bye and good birding.

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REGION 6—ST. LAWRENCE

FRANK A. CLINCH

The weather in April and May was generally wet and cool. A few birds arrived early, but most species came on time or somewhat later than usual. Most persons had little of interest to report.

Loons — Ducks: Double-crested Cormorants were seen on Lake Ontario May 25. About 50 nests of Black-crowned Night Herons were noted the same day on Galloo Island. Brant visited Pleasant Lake near Watertown the middle of May, and at least 50 of them were near Galloo Island May 25. A few ducks stayed late: Common Goldeneye, May 13, and Greater Scaup and Oldsquaw, May 25.

Hawks — Owls: The only report of a Turkey Vulture was that of one near East Hounsfield Apr 20. The last date for Rough-legged Hawks was Apr 19 when there were two on Point Peninsula. On May 25 a Bald Eagle was seen at El Dorado. The first Osprey appeared Apr 23. Semipalmated Plovers, Killdeer, Black-bellied Plovers, Ruddy Turnstones, and Spotted and Least Sandpipers were observed at El Dorado May 25. Sanderlings were at El Dorado May 29.

Allen and Belknap estimated the number of Ring-billed Gull nests on Little Galloo Island to be about 60,000. It would appear that the Ring-billed Gulls are increasing at a faster rate than are the Herring Gulls.

Few cuckoos were seen, but a Black-billed Cuckoo was found dead on the road south of Watertown May 30. She would have started laying eggs in another day. The last Snowy Owls were near Chaumont Apr 19.

Goatsuckers — Sparrows: Red-headed Woodpeckers have returned to three areas in Jefferson County where they nested other years. Tree Swallows were first seen Apr 19, which is late. There were several reports of Swainson's Thrush during the latter part of May, and on May 27 a Gray-cheeked Thrush appeared north of Watertown. One Bluebird was seen north of Watertown Apr 2, but most people have not seen any. We do not know of any nests near Watertown, but there are a few in Lewis County. There were no spectacular warbler waves, except, perhaps, May 27 and 28, when species that usually migrate earlier were seen going through with the Bay-breasted and Blackpoll Warblers. Some of the first seen were: Black White, Apr 29; Magnolia Warbler, May 7; Black-throated Blue, May 7; and Black-throated Green, May 6. Gordon noted a Louisiana Waterthrush which was seen under ideal conditions along Felts Mills Creek Apr 29.

Evening Grosbeaks came late and left early. The last date for Jefferson County was about Apr 19, but they were present in St. Lawrence County a month later. Gordon saw two Pine Siskins in Lewis County May 20. Tree Sparrows were last seen Apr 24. White-crowned Sparrows passed through Watertown between May 7 and May 23.

173 Haley Street, Watertown

REGION 7 — ADIRONDACK—CHAMPLAIN

THOMAS A. LESPERANCE

Over most of the region snow, heavy rains, and unseasonable cold prevailed during the reporting period. The minimum May temperature in our area was 27° on May 1, and the maximum of 80° was recorded on May 28. Very late May snow flurries in some areas seemed to emphasize the general coolness. Saranac Lake experienced freezing temperatures and ice and snow mixed with rain over Memorial Day.