

is on Wellesley Island where they can be seen at the State Park. These birds were reared in captivity and are anything but wild. However, it is said that the next generation will be wild.

The following birds were seen at El Dorado, except where another place is given: Semipalmated Plover (Jul 26 to Aug 13), high count 75; Black-bellied Plover (Aug 5 to 13), high 3; Ruddy Turnstone (Jul 25 to Aug 13), high 25, Aug 12-13; Common Snipe, one, Aug 12; Spotted Sandpiper (Jul 19 to Aug 13), high 150, Aug 8; Greater Yellowlegs (Jul 19 to Aug 10), high 50, Aug 10; Lesser Yellowlegs (Jul 26 to Aug 13), high 80, Aug 12; Pectoral Sandpiper (Jul 25 to Aug 13), high 80, Aug 8; White-rumped Sandpiper, one, Aug 13; Baird's Sandpiper, one, Aug 8; Least Sandpiper, high 300, Aug 8; Dunlin (Jul 26 to Aug 9); Short-billed Dowitcher (Jul 29 to Aug 8), high 2; Stilt Sandpiper (Jul 26 to Aug 13), high 4 on Jul 29; Semipalmated Sandpiper (Jul 25 to Aug 13), high 700 on Aug 10; Sanderling (Jul 19 to Aug 13), high 200, Aug 8; Wilson's Phalarope Aug 10 (Gordon, Listman) and Aug 12 (Rusk); Northern Phalarope Aug 10 (Starling, who gave detailed description). Miss Elitharp reported what may have been a Buff-breasted Sandpiper on Jul 25. Upland Plovers nested in suitable habitats in Jefferson and Lewis Counties.

Among other El Dorado birds were Bonaparte's Gull, 80 on Aug 13; Forster's Tern, one on Aug 10; Caspian Tern, Jul 25 to Aug 13; and Black Tern, six on Aug 13. There were large breeding colonies of Black Terns at the Wilson Hill and Perch Lake Game Management areas.

Allen and Belknap estimated the number of shorebirds at El Dorado on Aug 9 to be about 2,500 and so the totals for some species must have been greater than the figures given above. By the middle of August the mudflats along the shore had become dry in many places and there were not so many birds.

A few Black-billed Cuckoos were seen near Watertown. We saw four dead on the road which is more than we saw alive. Yellow-billed Cuckoos were reported in Watertown and at El Dorado, both in August.

Goatsuckers — Sparrows: Allen found several Whip-poor-wills near Edwards, St. Lawrence County. There were several Red-headed Woodpeckers, probably about the same as last year. Two birds nested near the Perch Lake Game Management Area, and one pair was seen feeding two immatures out of the hole on Jul 18. Traill's Flycatchers seemed common at breeding areas on Page Road, Tug Hill, on Aug 3. Olive-sided Flycatchers were seen at regular breeding stations near Michigan Mills, Tug Hill, Jul 12 and Aug 3 and 6.

Gordon and Mayhood found Short-billed Marsh Wrens near Beaver Meadows, south of Watertown, Jul 30 and believe they breed there. Gordon saw a Mockingbird near Watertown Jun 26. Local residents had seen one there several times. There were very few Bluebirds. Some were found feeding young in northern Lewis County. Several, perhaps a family group, were seen near Rices, south of Watertown on Jul 30. Mourning Warblers, seen Jul 12, again nested near Michigan Mills, Tug Hill. The only report of Cardinals came from near Henderson Harbor. Allen found a male and a female Evening Grosbeak near Wanakena Jul 12. Mayhood and Gordon saw Henslow's Sparrows near Watertown July 30. Swamp Sparrows appeared in regular breeding habitat, Page Road, Tug Hill, Aug 3.

Allen spent Jul 3 and 4 near Edwards and found the following birds in that area apparently nesting again this year: Crested Flycatcher, Olive-sided Flycatcher, White-breasted Nuthatch, Red-breasted Nuthatch, Brown Creeper, Wood Thrush, Hermit Thrush, Swainson's Thrush, Veery, Yellow-throated Vireo, Solitary Vireo, Black and White Warbler, Nashville Warbler, Magnolia Warbler, Blackburnian Warbler, Mourning Warbler, Canada Warbler, and White-throated Sparrow. White-throated Sparrows and perhaps Juncos also breed in the Tug Hill section.

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REGION 7 — ADIRONDACK-CHAMPLAIN

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Summer started late if warmth is used as the criterion. Nesting started as usual, but many birds were forced to brood almost continuously due to the prolonged rainy spell. Because of the late warming, insect life was in short supply and competition was keen. Lake Champlain maintained good levels for the first time in many years. Local duck populations were good, but scattered due to the availability of nesting sites with the increased rainfall.