

etc. The habitat near Schenectady is repeated in spots northward up to the Lake George area — and farther up?"

Eared Grebe Collected near Olean: Between 1 and 6 A.M. April 24, 1967 a severe storm passed through the Olean area with strong west winds, leaving 2-3 inches of snow. This storm forced many waterfowl to seek shelter on rivers and ponds of western New York. The count of birds taken at 1 P.M. that day on the Allegheny River from Olean Creek a half mile downstream was: 1 Red-necked Grebe, 306 Horned Grebes, 3 American Widgeon, 2 Ring-necked Ducks, 120 Lesser Scaup, 6 Common Goldeneye, 113 Buffleheads, 94 Oldsquaw, 93 White-winged Scoters, 1 Ruddy Duck, 1 Hooded Merganser, 4 Red-breasted Mergansers, and 12 Bonaparte's Gulls. For counts of birds from other areas see *Prothonotary* 33:70-71.

This same storm may have brought the Eared Grebe (*Podiceps caspicus*), with black neck, which Joseph A. Grzybowski observed on April 30, 1967 on the Allegheny River at the Olean Sewage Treatment Plant with 7 Horned Grebes. This was about one mile downstream from where the count was made on April 24. Later in the day the bird was collected by S. W. Eaton with the help of Grzybowski. It was a female, ovary 7.0 mm. $\times$ 20.0 mm.; bill 21.1 mm.; wing 127.1 mm.; tarsus 41.6 mm. The specimen is mostly in 'breeding feather' but still not in 'high plumage'; neck and throat still with small freckling of winter feathers. Rump not as dark nor sides of rump as chestnut as a May male from Colorado; primaries all grayish underneath — NO WHITE — making it agree with descriptions of *P. c. californicus*; bill black; iris scarlet orange with silvery ring around pupil; eyelids orange; tarsi black. Weight 279.5 grams. This specimen appears to be the first collected in New York State, although two specimens have been obtained from the Canadian side of Niagara Falls. It is #1080 in the St. Bonaventure University collection.

Beardslee and Mitchell (1965, *Birds of the Niagara Frontier Region*, p. 85) state that the first sight record for this area was Nov. 14, 1948 at Braddock's Bay. Since that time the species has been reported almost every year, most records being in October and November

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Sparrow Hawk Nest in Martin House: Two years ago we put up a Martin house. Two springs we waited for Martins in vain. This year, on April 16th, with a wave of migrating swallows a pair of Martins came, looked, landed on the house chattering in Martinese. They circled, came back and inspected some more. And then came the Sparrow Hawks and chased the Martins and they were not seen again. A disappointment, but two lively months followed.

Since late March the Sparrow Hawks had been using the Martin house off and on for a perch (so we thought). Now suddenly we became aware that they had more serious intentions and planned to use this as their nesting box. Sure enough, on April 20th, the female started sitting in the left attic hole of the Martin house and from then on there was to be continuous turmoil in our garden for over two months. Turmoil when the male came with shrill ki-ki-ki-ki's when he was bringing food to the female and took over the nest duties for a while. More turmoil when both adults began feeding the hatched young on May 20th, preceding every appearance at the nest with resounding ki-ki-ki's stirring up Robin, Catbird, Tree Swallow, Grackle and sparrows in hot pursuit. During this time, whenever we started to do some chores in the garden, we would immediately hear the familiar ki-ki-ki overhead and the swooshing of wings as the adults dove at us. We could see that there were three young in the attic hole. As they grew, the adults had quite a time getting into the opening with whatever prey they brought in. Most of the time it was a mouse, sometimes a frog, once a bird. Apparently the crowding in the hole became unbearable to one determined young who left his nest on June 11th and moved into the south attic room of the Martin house. And still there were 3 heads visible in the North