

Lapland Longspur: max 13 Oct 12 Nine Mile Point (MSR) and 12 Oct 15-20 Onon L (M. Woolley); numerous single birds also reported, surprising in view of the low numbers of Horned Lark and Snow Bunting (q.v.). Snow Bunting: arr Oct 5, 1 SPI (FGS); flocks of 85-200 in Ilion area Nov 7-15 (VB, K. G. Hanson) but other areas had very low tallies, 6-30 per day; no improvement in numbers in late Nov.

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REGION 6 — ST. LAWRENCE

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Precipitation was deficient in late summer and early fall, but November brought ample amounts of rain and some snow. Temperatures were generally mild into the third week of October. First killing frost occurred on October 23 with ice formation on the 29th. Wintry weather had arrived by Thanksgiving time.

Abbreviations: ED El Dorado; Jeff Co—Jefferson County; L Ont.—Lake Ontario; P Pen—Point Peninsula.

Observers: JB—John Belknap; FC—Frank Clinch; DG—David Gordon; GP—Glenn Perrigo; LC—Lee Chamberlaine; GK—George Kurzrock; TK—Thomas Kurzrock.

LOONS—DUCKS: Common Loon: 2 records Nov 8 and 15, L Ont. (DG) Horned Grebe scarce, a few Nov records along L Ont. Pied-billed Grebe: late record Nov 22 (DG) Canada Goose: large numbers present at Crystal Lake and Henderson Pond, southern Jeff Co, during Oct and Nov (LC). Brant: flock of about 25 Oct 19 at Dexter Marsh (TK). Pintail: 8 Sep 9 ED—early? (C. Leck). Greater Scaup: first noted Oct 6 Dexter Marsh (G&TK). Lesser Scaup: male shot Nov 23 (TK). Common Goldeneye: first date Oct 6 (T&GK). Bufflehead: first Oct 18 (G&TK). Oldsquaw: first date Oct 26. White-winged Scoter: several Oct records L Ont.

HAWKS—OWLS: Turkey Vulture: scattered reports from various parts of region; last noted Oct 30 P Pen. Rough-legged Hawk: first noted Oct 30; present in small numbers during Nov (JB). Cooper's Hawk: 1 Nov 24 near Chaumont (JB) Pigeon Hawk: 1 at ED Sep 14 (Bob & June Walker). Sparrow Hawk: good October flight; a few present during Nov (LC). Common Gallinule: last Oct 25 (DG). Coot: present in large numbers Nov 1 Dexter Marsh.

Golden Plover: 1 imm Sep 9 ED-netted (C. Leck). Knot: 1 Sep 9 ED-netted (C. Leck). Last dates for shorebirds, mostly from ED as follows: Black-bellied Plover: Nov 9 (GP). Killdeer: Nov 24 (JB). Woodcock: Nov 9 (GP). Spotted Sandpiper: Sep 20 (DG). Lesser Yellowlegs: Oct 12 (GP). Knot: Sep 13 (DG). Pectoral Sandpiper: Nov 8 (DG). White-rumped Sandpiper: Nov 8 (DG). Common Snipe: Nov 12 (JB). Dunlin: Nov 8 (DG). Purple Sandpiper: single birds as follows, Nov 8 ED and Stony Point, Nov 28 ED (DG). Great Black-backed Gull: sev Sep 9 ED—early (C. Leck); next noted Oct 25; present in small numbers along L Ont thereafter. Black-legged Kittiwake: 1 Sep 2 ED-unconfirmed (G. A. Smith), *very early even in this "Kittiwake year"* Ed. Caspian Tern: last report Oct 12 (GP).

GOATSUCKERS—STARLING: Ruby-throated Hummingbird: last date Sep 27 (JB). Yellow-bellied Sapsucker: last date Oct 5 (DG). Eastern Kingbird: last date Sep 16 (JB). Eastern Phoebe: last date Oct 13 (DG). Tree Swallow: last date Oct 25 (DG). House Wren: last date Sep 20 (DG). Hermit Thrush: last date Oct 18 (DG). Northern Shrike: 2 reports—November 22 near Henderson (LC), Nov 28 Stony Point (DG). *BOREAL CHICKADEE*: 3 seen Nov 9 Town of Mantague, Lewis County (LC).

VIREOS—WARBLERS: Last dates as follows: Red-eyed Vireo: Oct 1 (JB). Solitary Vireo: Sep 20 (DG). Black-and-white Warbler: Sep 7 (JB). Nashville Warbler: Sep 20 (DG). Myrtle Warbler: Oct 26 (JB). Magnolia Warbler: Sep 20 (DG). Black-throated Blue Warbler: Oct 12 (DG). Black-throated Green Warbler: Sep 28 (JB). Canada Warbler: Sep 12 (FC). Chestnut-sided Warbler: Sep 20 (DG). Palm Warbler: Sep 20 (DG). Redstart: Sep 20 (DG).

BLACKBIRDS—SPARROWS: Scarlet Tanager: last date Oct 11 (DG). Rose-breasted Grosbeak: last date Sep 4 (JB). Evening Grosbeak: appeared in several localities about Nov 1. Common Redpoll: flocks noted early in Nov close to L Ont; many seen during remainder of month; *heaviest fall flight in several years*. Red Crossbill: 3 males on Nov 29 Town of Rodman (DG). Rufous-sided Towhee: last date Oct 18 (DG). Savannah Sparrow: last date Oct 25 (DG). Vesper Sparrow: last date Oct 25 (DG).

OREGON JUNCO (pink-sided race): one appeared Nov 22 at Clinch feeder in the City of Watertown, carefully studied (FC,DG). Tree Sparrow: first noted Oct 25 (DG). Last dates for Chipping and White-crowned Sparrows: Oct 25 (DG). Fox Sparrow: not a common migrant; seen Oct 13 and 25 (DG) and Oct 23 (FC). Snow Bunting: first noted Oct 25; several flocks during November.

DICKCISSEL: 1 present at feeder in Village of Canton for about one month (early Oct-early Nov) (fide Huddleston).
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REGION 7 — ADIRONDACK-CHAMPLAIN

HARRIET L. DELAFIELD

The late summer and early fall cone crop may have accounted for the winter finch (particularly crossbill) invasion of this season, though we all know that the movements of these species are unpredictable to say the least. No spectacular warbler waves were reported.

Late August and all of September were very damp; October brought 5 to 6 inches of snow to the higher elevations on the twenty-second and twenty-third. It was during the snowy period and a day or two thereafter that the largest number and variety of sparrows were seen at feeders in the Saranac Lake area.

November also was extremely damp, "with only three days without measurable precipitation," according to Bob Kampf of the Ray Brook "Hilltop Meteorological Observatory." We think the paucity of records we have for that month rather notable—everyone was "sodden."

The details of the New York State Conservation Department Goose Observation seems worthy of inclusion here: "Migrating geese were observed and voluntarily reported as was done the previous year. Newcomb Area, Saranac Lake Area, Loon Lake Area, Brushton and Saranac Inn were the points of observation. The flights were over a longer period of time and less dramatic than in 1968 due to more favorable weather this fall. October 4, 1969, with 27 flocks, was the day on which most geese moved with the days count at 1276."

Favorable weather for goose migration, we suppose, must have been the only favorable weather we had for humans which was during the first two weeks of October.