

We later learned that this bird had been found independently about three hours earlier, in the same area, by Marie Longyear.

There are five other records of Townsend's Warbler from New York State:

1. Prospect Park, King Co., 8-10 May 1947. A male found by Malcom A. Jacobson and subsequently seen by Walter Sedwitz, Geoffrey Carleton, Irwin Alperin, *et al* (Jacobsen, *Auk* 65: 459, 1948).
2. Central Park, New York Co., 4 May 1963. A singing male found by Irving Cantor and seen later the same day by Benjamin Gilbert and Betty Loeb (Cantor, *Linn. Newsletter* vol 18, No. 2, April 1964).
3. Hewlett Harbor, Nassau Co., 10 November 1963. A male in almost full breeding plumage found by Geoffrey Glassberg and later identified by Richard A. Sloss and confirmed by Dr. Ben Berliner (Sloss, *Linn. Newsletter* vol. 18, No. 2, April 1964).
4. Bronx Botanical Garden, Bronx Co., 9 May 1964. An adult male seen by Charles F. Young, Si Stepinoff, *et al* (Carleton, *Aud. Field Notes* 18: 439, 1964).
5. Thompson's Pond, Pine Plains, Dutchess Co., 24 April 1965. An adult male seen by Eleanor Pink, Marion Van Wagner, *et al* (Pink, *Kingbird* 15: 223, 1965).

Elsewhere east of the Mississippi River there are two two sight records from Ontario: Point Pelee, 1 May 1966 (*Aud. Field Notes* 20: 504, 1966) and Bradley's Marsh, 15 May 1966 (*Aud. Field Notes* 20: 504, 1966); a specimen collected on 17 September 1939 at Gulfport, Mississippi (Bent, *U.S. National Mus. Bull.* No. 203, p. 291, 1953), and an adult male seen at Oxford, Mississippi on 3 May 1967 (*Aud. Field Notes* 21: 516, 1967). There is also an old sight record from Massachusetts (Naushon Island, 26 November 1927) which was relegated to the Massachusetts hypothetical list by Griscom and Snyder (*The Birds of Massachusetts*, Peabody Mus., Salem, 1955).

According to Carleton (personal communication) both the Prospect and Central Park birds were identified as sub-adults because of the mottled edges of the black throat, and an incompletely black crown. Although the Jamaica Bay individual had a solid black throat the crown feathers were edged with greenish-yellow, which may or may not be remnants of immature plumage.

Note the preponderance of spring records of this species in contrast to the fall occurrence of most western strays.

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HIGHLIGHTS OF THE SPRING SEASON

April 1 – May 31

E. M. REILLY, JR.

For the first time in more than six years the weather conditions during the spring months were normal or near-normal particularly in the month of May in all regions reporting. The fine weather certainly resulted in more observers taking to the field and happily reporting good waves

of migrants. This does not necessarily mean that bird populations were up to what was considered normal in the decade of the 30's — we really don't have enough accurate data to know just what "normal" is. Since migrants change their routes from year to year guided mostly by weather factors, do not adhere to strict time schedules, and may often escape observation, which is as variable as the birds activities, a compilation of migration data over just one state or local area are not sufficient to base forecasts of a silent spring.

Our regional reports do indicate that the population trend in most waterfowl is downward especially loons, grebes, and diving ducks. Canada Geese were plentiful and good-sized flocks were reported from all regions. Indications are that the resident populations of "parkway" geese from the southeastern counties are increasing and spreading their breeding range.

Breeding data are much more meaningful than migration gleanings. The fun of spring census day might be considered as leading into the more rewarding pleasures of a breeding bird census.

House Finches were recorded in several areas, indication of a possible range expansion which should be watched carefully by FNYSBC members and clubs. Red Crossbills and Evening Grosbeaks remained later than usual in some regions. It is tragic to note that Peregrine Falcons and Pigeon Hawks are limned as rarities — are loons and grebes soon to be so noted? Flycatchers, especially the smaller species as the Least, are noted as below usual numbers in several regions — we hope this is local and temporary but must watch carefully.

Unfortunately the reports of the spring season from Regions 1 and 4 had not arrived in time to be included in this summary. We are grateful for the reports which did arrive and urge each of you to read the summaries included at the start of each listing — they are, in many ways more important than the mere listing of a name.

N.Y.S. Museum, Albany, N.Y. 12224

REGION 1 — NIAGARA FRONTIER

ROBERT A. SUNDELL

Report for period August 16–November 30.

While August was nearly three degrees warmer than average and slightly more than one half inch deficient in rainfall, northwesterly winds from the 20th to the 22nd cooled the area slightly. September was nearly one degree above normal and slightly more than an inch below average in precipitation. Both temperature and precipitation were nearly normal during October. Temperatures were normal in November while precipitation ranged from one half inch above normal in the Buffalo area to several inches above average in Franklinville, Cattaraugus County, where two blizzards at mid-month resulted in a snow depth reading of seventeen inches on the 21st.