

ubiquitous Myrtle Warbler for the second fall in a row. Several record late dates for warblers (and a few vireos) were obtained in 2,3,4,5,6,8, 9,10, especially remarkable in view of the cold, wet fall weather.

Winter finches invaded again with *all* regions indicating heavy flights of Evening Grosbeaks, Pine Siskins and lesser numbers of Pine Grosbeak and Red Crossbills, the last appearing in some areas in late summer. White-winged Crossbills seemed much scarcer and the Common Redpoll was occasional enough this fall to be a frank rarity (3,4,8). House Finch continued to spread (3,4,5,8) but Purple Finch numbers seemed much lower, quite in contrast to most other winter finches. Tree Sparrow numbers were noted as decreased in 3 and this may be true but unconfirmed (until the Christmas count tallies ensue) in other sectors of the state.

Fall migration regularly produces a harvest of rarities, especially those off-beat migratory strays that lure birders into dune-stomping forays, boat trips, and interminable throat-parching spishes to get that "funny warbler — or thrush — or sparrow" out of migrant-cluttered thickets. This fall engendered many rarities but no particular pattern of direction emerged; certainly no great spurt of western waifs was evident and northern species, though present, were not uniform in species spread. Thus, an excellent potpourri of unusual species from literally all points of the compass — Manx Shearwater (10), Gannet (2), Snowy Egret (5), Little Blue Heron (8,9), Barrow's Golden-eye (5), Common Eider (2 — but see Region 10 report also), Buff-breasted Sandpiper (9), American Avocet (10), Black-headed Gull (5), Black-legged Kittiwake (5), Razor bill (3), Monk Parakeet (3,8,9 — soon to be a pest!) Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker (3,6,8 — ? a mini-flight ?), Sage Thrasher (10), Wheatear (5), Yellow-throated Warbler (9), Prairie Warbler (4), Yellow-headed Blackbird (8, 10), and Boat-tailed Grackle (10).

My thanks to Regional Editors 2 thru 10 for the numerical data for this summary. Continued emphasis on actual numbers would be especially valuable in seasonal summations and organized, regularly run surveys, particularly if conducted over a span of years, deserve full, detailed publication, if not in the regional reports because of problems of space, then in articles or field notes in subsequent issues of the *Kingbird*.

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REGION 2 — GENESEE

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The weather remained mild during the first half of the period, with the first killing frost coming in mid-October. The first appreciable snow arrived on the 14th and 15 of November when we received 8.3 inches. The amount of snow, like the rains during the earlier part of the period, has remained above average; but the

intermittent rain has prevented any accumulation. We had eight consecutive week-ends of rain during the months of September and October; most of these were accompanied by southerly winds. The lake level remained high.

Rarities include: Gannet, Common Eider, Peregrine Falcon, Little Gull, Bohemian Waxwing, Oregon Junco.

Abbreviations: BB—Braddock's Bay; HB—Hamlin Beach State Park; MP—Mendon Ponds; SB—Sodus Bay; WLS—West Lake Shore.

Observers: JC—Jerry Czech; RD—Robert Dobson; AK—Allen Kemnitz WCL—Walter C. Listman; WL—Warren Lloyd; RO'H—Richard O'Hara; FP—Frank Phelps; NP—Neil Prosser; GOS—Genesee Ornithological Society; MAS—Mary Ann Sunderlin; D&EV—Dave and Edna Vollmer; TT—Thomas Tetlow.

Corrigenda: *Kingbird* XII:4, October 1972, Region 2 report — p. 170, Clay-colored Sparrow: While no actual nest was found, the bird was observed feeding 2 or 3 young.

LOONS—DUCKS: Common Loon: No large flights noted — max 20 Oct 22 WLS (GOS). Red-throated Loon: max 2 Nov 5 WLS (RD); only two other single reports on Nov 5 and 25 WLS. Horned Grebes were reported in fair numbers. On Oct 7 a single imm GANNET was seen flying east along the lakeshore at SB; approx five minutes later another or the same bird flew directly south overland at an elevation not exceeding 75 ft (TT). Double-crested Cormorant: 2 Sept 29 BB (WCL); there were four reports of single birds in Oct and a max of 3 Oct 8 HB (NP). For the second year in a row Whistling Swans were reported from MP 4 Nov 12 (F Enos fide J Taylor), and 3 were still present on Nov 23 BB (WCL). Canada Goose appeared in good numbers and left abruptly on Oct 7, max 5000 (GOS) HB; counts for this day from several observers and locations totaled over 13,000; flight started well out in lake at approx 11:30 AM and continued well into the evening. Brant: no flights were observed and only 7 birds were reported, 2 reports of 3 birds each Nov 12 WLS (FP, RO'H, D&EV), 1 Nov 16 Nine Mile Point (AK). Ducks as a whole made a poor showing; there were a few exceptions, but even these did not exceed what could be called average numbers. Gadwall: 9 Nov 12 SB (TT); only 8 Redheads and 14 Canvasbacks were reported during the period; the max count was 6 and 9 respectively WLS Oct 22 (GOS). Common Goldeneye: max 1000 Nov 5 WLS (RD), Bufflehead: max 114 Nov 21 HBP (GOS). A COMMON EIDER was present at BB Nov 24 thru 26 (WCL et al). Hooded Merganser: 27 Nov 26 WLS (TT). Red-breasted Merganser: 4450 Nov 5 WLS (NP).

HAWKS—OWLS: 5 Goshawks were reported during this period; 1 Aug 29 Webster (JC), 1 Sept 27 Durand Eastman (Paul Weld), 2 Oct 7 HBP (B. Perrigo), 1 Nov 12 SB (TT). Sharp-shinned Hawk: only two reports of single birds Aug 20 Letchworth State Park (TT), and Nov 5 WLS (NP). A single Cooper's Hawk was reported Nov 14 from Chili (JC). Red-tailed and Sparrow Hawks were in good numbers throughout the period. Three migrant Rough-legged Hawks were seen the week of Oct 18; no reports have been made since. An adult Bald Eagle was still present at Hemlock Lake Sept 16 and an Osprey at the same location Sept 9, the only reports during the period (TT). Two PEREGRINE FALCONS were seen along the lakeshore on Oct 7; an adult at HBP (WCL), and an imm at SB (TT).

High water level is undoubtedly the reason for the poor showing of shore birds. Although all the common species were reported, most reports were of 1–3 birds. Highest count for any one species went to the Dunlin with a max of 65 Nov 5 BB (NP). A late White-rumped Sandpiper was still present at BB Nov 24 (WCL). No Phalaropes were reported during the period.

Glaucous and Iceland Gulls were unreported. Great Black-backed is above aver-

age in numbers with a max 34 Nov 26 WLS (TT). Bonaparte's Gull has been reported in small numbers since mid-Sept; and the first *LITTLE GULLS* (2) were seen at Irondequoit Bay Nov 16-19 (AK et al). A single Snowy Owl was reported from Carlton Oct 28 (WCL) and another was reported in downtown Rochester, (Times-Union fide John Brown).

GOATSUCKERS—STARLINGS: Nighthawks were in low numbers for the second year; no flights were reported and only a single bird was reported during the period. Kingfishers were reported throughout the entire period and the numbers and locations would indicate that the bird prospered well this past year. Pileated Woodpecker is another bird that seems to be doing quite well; reports from new locations seem to be coming more frequently. The high count on Tree Swallows occurred on Oct 1 when 5000 were seen on the Ontario Lakeshore 3000 WLS (NP) and 2000 SB (TT). 9000 Bank Swallows on the WLS Aug 6 (NP) was the high count. Unlike some other years there were no late reports of any Swallows. A Carolina Wren was present throughout Aug in Brighton (Julie Claffey); and another was seen in Webster Oct 18-30 (J & T McNett). A *BOHEMIAN WAXWING* was present Oct 16 and 17 in Gates (E Molyneaux & Mr & Mrs E Reid). Loggerhead Shrike was unreported during the period and the first reports of Northern Shrike came on Oct 1 with single birds being reported from SB (TT) and HBP (WL & MAS).

VIREOS—WARBLERS: No flights were reported; late reports included Nashville Warbler in Leroy Nov 16 (C Adamson), and a Parula on the WLS Oct 26 (K Doris & C Wilton). Yellow Warblers remained low in numbers. Our only early report was a single Myrtle Warbler at Point Breeze Aug 5 (WCL).

BLACKBIRDS—SPARROWS: With the exception of the Redpoll, all winter finches had been reported by the end of the period. Siskin is by far the most common, the first being reported Oct 7 and Pine Grosbeak the least abundant. Evening Grosbeaks first reported on Oct 21; several reports since, most of small groups; the largest flock reported was 200 Nov 6 WLS (J & T McNett). Purple Finch: reports from several areas indicate that this bird had a good year. Pine Grosbeak: a report of 25 Nov 23 HBP (WCL) was the first and only report for the period. Red Crossbill: August 12 was the magic day for this bird; a single bird was seen at BB (WCL) and from the 12 thru 27 a group of from 4 - 40 was seen at Canadice Lake (Connor's - Molyneaux's); the first normal fall report came on Oct 21. The only report of White-winged Crossbill came on Nov 25, when 5 birds were seen in Durand Eastman Park (NP). A Towhee was still present in Irondequoit Nov 29-30 (L & N Moon). A fairly late Savannah Sparrow was seen in Honeoye Falls Nov 5 (J Taylor). A single *OREGON JUNCO* was reported from Webster Oct 30 (J & T McNett). Tree Sparrows seem down in numbers, and were first reported Oct 22.

Two reports of Lapland Longspurs were received, 150 Oct 22 Carlton (J & A Foster & WCL) a good count, and a single bird in Hamlin Nov. 12 (FP & RO'H). Snow Buntings arrived in mid-October and have been reported from several areas in groups of 1-10 max 150 SB Nov 4 (TT).

REGION 3 — FINGER LAKES

W. E. BENNING

The period started out cool but late August was warm and dry. September temperatures were normal and precipitation below average until the last third of the month. It then turned cool and wet. Rainfall in the northern part of the Region