

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE SPRING SEASON

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As usual, the weather played a dominant role in shaping the birding events of the spring season. Over most of the State, the brutal conditions of a prolonged winter continued their hold well into or through March. The cold was less severe or moderated a bit earlier in the southeastern and western Regions, but over most of the State, most ponds and smaller lakes remained ice bound through March and even well into April in the northern Regions. Snowfall and snow cover persisted through much of April in parts of Regions 5, 6, and 7. There was some respite in April, with all Regions reporting above average temperatures and precipitation. This brought rapid snow melt and flooding to Regions 3 and 4, with a bonus in Region 4 of particularly good conditions for ducks and shorebirds in the flooded fields. May began chilled and damp over nearly all the State, with bursts of warmth in the latter half of the month.

Many observations fit with expectations from the above weather patterns. Early migrants, especially waterfowl, were delayed up to about two weeks in arrival. Small breaks in the weather, such as 21-24 Mar, 15 Apr, late April, and 15 May brought bursts of migrants and, in some cases, exciting rarities. Early April arrivals were basically on time. In many Regions, nearly all birds expected between late April and 5 May arrived in a flood of early to record early arrival dates in late April. Check the sea of boldfaced dates in the arrival dates tables. Those species that missed this window tended not to show until after mid May, and many of the late arriving species were a few days later than expected.

There are many ways to try to organize a season's data. I'll begin with observations related to long-term and widespread trends we've been watching and conclude with events that appear more local in space or time. However, readers should remember that most species appear in only 1-5 Regional reports, so that drawing conclusions relative to statewide populations is risky or impossible in many cases. In reporting highlights it is easy to get excited about out of season records, big congregations, and rarities. It is harder to deal with low numbers or unreported birds. There is always the question, at every level of reporting, whether data are missing due to actual scarcity, vagaries of the weather or fieldwork, or whether a bird was so common or typical that reporters did not feel it worth reporting. I (and I assume the Regional editors as well) would welcome your suggestions of ways to deal better with population trends and with missing or totally routine observations.

Arrival Dates Seasonality and Advance

Region	Species Reported	Seasonality (days)	Advance (days)
Region 1	91	-1.2	-1.7
Region 2	92	-1.7	-4.2
Region 3	92	-3.5	-2.6
Region 4	78	-1.3	2.5
Region 5	92	-3.1	-1.5
Region 6	87	-3.8	5.8
Region 7	87	-3.3	7.6
Region 8	86	-3.3	0.4
Region 9	65	-2.4	-2.8
Region 10	74	-1.0	-3.9

Seasonality measures the average difference (in days) between this year's arrival dates and the long term average dates for the *same* Region. *Advance* measures the average difference between this year's arrivals dates in one Region and the arrival dates averaged over all ten Regions. Negative values mean early.

The biggest event of the season is the multitude of record early arrival dates, especially for vireos and warblers. There were a few other record early dates of special note, such as Semipalmated Plover in Region 2, Solitary Sandpiper in Region 6, Osprey in Regions 3 and 7, Black-bellied Plover in Region 2, Least Sandpiper in Region 10, Caspian Tern in Regions 1, 2, 3, and 5, Least Flycatcher in Region 4, Great Crested Flycatcher in Regions 2 and 8, and House Wren in Regions 2 and 3. A few reports, such as an April Willow Flycatcher, and isolated very early Veery, Swainson's Thrush, and Wood Thrush reports, contrast with the rest of the arrival date table and with historical records so much as to demand written details (not alluded to in material in my hands). The wave of early vireo and warbler records finds the five widely reported

Spring Arrivals 1994

Species	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	Average
Black-billed Cuckoo	15 May	22 May	13 May	15 May	14 May	18 May		14 May		14 May	15 May
Common Nighthawk	15 May	24 Apr	3 May	17 May	16 May	22 May	25 May	28 May			15 May
Chimney Swift	22 Apr	30 Apr	21 Apr	27 Apr	24 Apr	30 Apr	4 May	24 Mar	20 Apr	7 Apr	20 Apr
Ruby-thr Hummingbird	2 May	7 May	7 May	30 Apr	6 May	11 May	8 May	28 Apr	18 Apr		3 May
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	7 Apr	24 Mar	10 Apr	6 Apr	3 Apr	12 Apr	9 Apr	2 Apr	17 Apr	8 Apr	6 Apr
Olive-sided Flycatcher	15 May	21 May	15 May		25 May		27 May	13 May	5 May	14 May	16 May
Eastern Wood-Pewee	11 May	4 May	14 May	14 May	10 May	15 May	24 May	19 May		15 May	14 May
Alder Flycatcher	15 May	22 May	13 May	21 May	21 May	22 May	21 May	21 May			19 May
Willow Flycatcher	15 May	14 May	30 Apr	15 May	21 May	22 May		14 May	15 May	15 May	14 May
Least Flycatcher	30 Apr	30 Apr	30 Apr	24 Apr	26 Apr	4 May	6 May	30 Apr	30 Apr	30 Apr	30 Apr
Eastern Phoebe	23 Mar	23 Mar	19 Mar	25 Mar	24 Mar	26 Mar	24 Mar	22 Mar	31 Mar	4 Mar	22 Mar
Gr. Crested Flycatcher	26 Apr	23 Apr	30 Apr	26 Apr	26 Apr	28 Apr	7 May	24 Apr		27 Apr	27 Apr
Eastern Kingbird	25 Apr	25 Apr	26 Apr	26 Apr	26 Apr	28 Apr	30 Apr	26 Apr	17 Apr	27 Apr	25 Apr
Purple Martin	10 Apr	9 Apr	16 Apr		13 Apr	15 Apr	19 Apr	11 May	17 Apr	9 Apr	16 Apr
Tree Swallow	23 Mar	23 Mar	12 Mar	12 Mar	21 Mar	24 Mar	1 Apr	18 Mar	24 Mar	19 Mar	20 Mar
N. Rough-winged Swallow	10 Apr	14 Apr	9 Apr	30 Apr	14 Apr	4 May	23 Apr	12 Apr	15 Apr	27 Mar	15 Apr
Bank Swallow	30 Apr	24 Apr	16 Apr	17 Apr	19 Apr	4 May	8 May	21 Apr	9 Apr	20 Apr	22 Apr
Cliff Swallow	1 May	5 May	16 Apr	13 May	19 Apr	28 Apr	4 May	18 Apr	21 Apr	21 Apr	26 Apr
Barn Swallow	10 Apr	9 Apr	7 Apr	17 Apr	13 Apr	5 Apr	9 Apr	12 Apr	17 Apr	27 Mar	9 Apr
House Wren	19 Apr	9 Apr	9 Apr	20 Apr	18 Apr	27 Apr	5 May	16 Apr	15 Apr	13 Apr	18 Apr
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	2 Apr	13 Apr	9 Apr	4 Apr	10 Apr	16 Apr	12 Apr	3 Apr		5 Apr	8 Apr
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	16 Apr	16 Apr	16 Apr	19 Apr	18 Apr	27 Apr	6 May	17 Apr	3 Apr	3 Apr	17 Apr
Eastern Bluebird		9 Mar		1 Mar	19 Feb	27 Mar	30 Mar				11 Mar
Veery	3 May	23 Apr	2 May	9 May	3 May	3 May	6 May	1 May	27 Apr	28 Apr	1 May
Swainson's Thrush	14 May	24 Apr	13 May	10 May	5 May	17 May	15 May	14 May	7 May	1 May	9 May
Hermit Thrush	10 Apr	9 Apr	4 Apr	14 Apr	9 Apr	26 Apr	15 Apr	2 Apr			11 Apr
Wood Thrush	23 Apr	23 Apr	22 Apr	8 Apr	24 Apr	30 Apr	2 May	27 Apr	22 Apr	28 Apr	23 Apr
Gray Catbird	26 Apr	27 Apr	28 Apr	28 Apr	26 Apr	2 May	30 Apr	24 Apr			27 Apr
Brown Thrasher	10 Apr	16 Apr	7 Apr	19 Apr	10 Apr	27 Apr	1 May	16 Apr		17 Mar	13 Apr
Solitary Vireo	17 Apr	24 Apr	15 Apr	17 Apr	16 Apr	28 Apr	21 Apr	16 Apr	15 Apr	12 Apr	18 Apr
Yellow-throated Vireo	24 Apr	24 Apr	27 Apr	28 Apr	29 Apr	11 May	17 May	1 May	30 Apr	18 Apr	29 Apr
Warbling Vireo	26 Apr	25 Apr	26 Apr	26 Apr	22 Apr	26 Apr	27 Apr	28 Apr	27 Apr	27 Apr	26 Apr
Red-eyed Vireo	26 Apr	27 Apr	29 Apr	19 Apr	26 Apr	10 May	11 May	29 Apr	29 Apr	27 Apr	29 Apr

Species	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	Average
Tennessee Warbler	7 May	10 May	30 Apr	14 May	6 May	10 May	10 May	14 May	5 May	30 Apr	7 May
Nashville Warbler	27 Apr	26 Apr	26 Apr	26 Apr	25 Apr	28 Apr	27 Apr	1 May	28 Apr	24 Apr	26 Apr
Northern Parula	29 Apr	19 Apr	26 Apr	21 May	27 Apr	7 May	16 May	1 May	27 Apr	8 Apr	30 Apr
Yellow Warbler	25 Apr	19 Apr	25 Apr	26 Apr	24 Apr	29 Apr	30 Apr	23 Apr	9 Apr	21 Apr	23 Apr
Chestnut-sided Warbler	28 Apr	25 Apr	26 Apr	1 May	26 Apr	28 Apr	9 May	26 Apr	4 May	28 Apr	29 Apr
Magnolia Warbler	9 May	24 Apr	29 Apr	7 May	29 Apr	4 May	14 May	7 May	30 Apr	29 Apr	3 May
Cape May Warbler	8 May	24 Apr	29 Apr	7 May	28 Apr	12 May	14 May	6 May		28 Apr	4 May
Black-thr. Blue Warbler	29 Apr	27 Apr	17 Apr	30 Apr	26 Apr	28 Apr	2 May	29 Apr	2 May	27 Apr	27 Apr
Black-thr Green Warbler	24 Apr	21 Apr	21 Apr	26 Apr	18 Apr	28 Apr	26 Apr	24 Apr	25 Apr	18 Apr	23 Apr
Blackburnian Warbler	4 May	27 Apr	1 May	2 May	29 Apr	3 May	1 May	30 Apr	28 Apr	30 Apr	30 Apr
Pine Warbler	18 Apr	15 Apr	4 Apr	27 Apr	9 Apr	20 Apr	16 Apr	26 Apr	3 Apr	22 Mar	12 Apr
Palm Warbler	26 Apr	23 Apr	16 Apr	10 Apr	15 Apr	28 Apr	7 May	4 Apr	10 Apr	6 Apr	17 Apr
Bay-breasted Warbler	12 May	12 May	27 Apr	14 May	8 May	14 May	17 May	1 May	8 May	30 Apr	8 May
Blackpoll Warbler	15 May	12 May	1 May	21 May	6 May	18 May	20 May	7 May	9 May	10 May	11 May
Black-and-white Warbler	25 Apr	19 Apr	26 Apr	26 Apr	24 Apr	28 Apr	27 Apr	17 Apr	15 Apr	11 Apr	21 Apr
American Redstart	27 Apr	27 Apr	2 May	28 Apr	30 Apr	4 May	9 May	1 May		18 Apr	29 Apr
Ovenbird	3 May	21 Apr	21 Apr	26 Apr	27 Apr	3 May	2 May	27 Apr	26 Apr	19 Apr	26 Apr
Northern Waterthrush	26 Apr	24 Apr	16 Apr	27 Apr	25 Apr	26 Apr	27 Apr	25 Apr	25 Apr	25 Apr	24 Apr
Mourning Warbler	11 May	16 May	6 May	21 May	14 May	30 May	11 May	19 May			16 May
Common Yellowthroat	11 Apr	23 Apr	26 Apr	30 Apr	26 Apr	4 May	5 May	17 Apr	26 Apr	18 Apr	24 Apr
Wilson's Warbler	15 May	11 May	14 May		11 May	15 May		13 May	11 May	11 May	12 May
Canada Warbler	14 May	11 May	12 May	11 May	9 May	15 May	21 May	14 May	2 May	30 Apr	10 May
Scarlet Tanager	29 Apr	19 Apr	24 Apr	1 May	2 May	10 May	4 May	1 May	27 Apr	26 Apr	29 Apr
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	27 Apr	26 Apr	27 Apr	26 Apr	28 Apr	2 May	27 Apr	24 Apr	26 Apr	27 Apr	27 Apr
Indigo Bunting	1 May	30 Apr	1 May	1 May	9 May	12 May	11 May	1 May	27 Apr	27 Apr	3 May
Rufous-sided Towhee	26 Mar	1 Apr	28 Mar	9 Apr	10 Apr	16 Apr	6 Apr	16 Apr		1 Apr	5 Apr
Chipping Sparrow	7 Apr	9 Apr	6 Apr	6 Apr	4 Apr	12 Apr	3 Apr	9 Mar	1 Apr	2 Apr	2 Apr
Vesper Sparrow	3 Apr	6 Apr	10 Apr	4 Apr	3 Apr	4 Apr	26 Mar	9 Apr			4 Apr
Savannah Sparrow	2 Apr	1 Apr	28 Mar	3 Apr	3 Apr	9 Apr	6 Apr	8 Apr	20 Mar		2 Apr
Lincoln's Sparrow	27 Apr	27 Apr	29 Apr	24 Apr	24 Apr	14 May	30 Apr	29 Apr		10 May	30 Apr
White-crowned Sparrow	26 Apr	24 Apr	29 Apr	17 Apr	26 Apr	14 Apr	28 Apr	30 Apr		1 May	25 Apr
Bobolink	1 May	24 Apr	27 Apr	29 Apr	1 May	28 Apr	4 May	2 May	3 May	1 May	30 Apr
Northern Oriole	26 Apr	26 Apr	27 Apr	26 Apr	26 Apr	28 Apr	4 May	27 Apr	25 Apr	7 Apr	25 Apr
		Bold	Regional Record Early			<i>Italics</i>	Also isolated earlier report(s).				

Waterbird Arrivals

1994

Species	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	Average
American Bittern	10 Apr	1 Apr	10 Apr		10 Apr	12 Apr	22 Apr	13 Apr	3 Apr		10 Apr
Green Heron	10 Apr	26 Apr	17 Apr	1 May	19 Apr	12 May	2 May	15 Apr	25 Apr	14 Apr	23 Apr
Wood Duck	21 Feb	27 Feb	13 Mar	11 Mar	13 Mar	26 Mar	24 Mar	13 Mar	20 Mar	6 Apr	14 Mar
Green-winged Teal	20 Mar	8 Mar	25 Mar	26 Mar	23 Mar	25 Mar	8 Mar	23 Mar			19 Mar
Northern Pintail	13 Feb	21 Feb	6 Mar	26 Mar	10 Mar	19 Mar	26 Mar	6 Mar	26 Mar		10 Mar
Blue-winged Teal	23 Mar	8 Mar	25 Mar	9 Apr	23 Mar	9 Apr	10 Apr	30 Mar	25 Mar	11 Apr	29 Mar
Osprey	1 Apr	1 Apr	24 Mar	4 Apr	2 Apr	2 Apr	24 Mar	6 Apr		13 Mar	29 Mar
Virginia Rail	17 Apr	10 Apr	19 Mar		13 Apr	22 Apr	3 May	10 Apr			13 Apr
Sora	21 Apr	23 Apr	20 Apr		24 Apr	30 Apr	14 May	23 Apr			26 Apr
Common Moorhen	27 Apr	14 Apr	11 May	14 May	23 Apr	29 Apr		5 May			30 Apr
Black-bellied Plover	16 May	19 Apr	1 May		1 May		10 May				3 May
Semipalmated Plover	14 May	27 Mar	30 Apr		14 May		24 May		2 May	1 May	3 May
Killdeer	18 Feb	5 Feb	8 Mar	14 Mar	27 Feb	8 Mar	23 Mar	11 Mar	3 Mar	20 Mar	5 Mar
Greater Yellowlegs	26 Mar	1 Apr	11 Apr	24 Apr	2 Apr	18 Apr	24 Apr	24 Apr	30 Mar		10 Apr
Lesser Yellowlegs	2 Apr	10 Apr	24 Apr	18 May	8 Apr	27 Apr	26 Apr	26 Apr	30 Mar	28 Apr	19 Apr
Solitary Sandpiper	27 Apr	15 Apr	27 Apr	27 Apr	15 Apr	28 Apr	27 Apr	1 May		1 May	25 Apr
Spotted Sandpiper	19 Apr	24 Apr	13 Apr	14 Apr	23 Apr	12 May	30 Apr	16 Apr	23 Apr	17 Apr	22 Apr
Sanderling			15 May								15 May
Semipalmated Sandpiper	11 May	2 May	16 May		15 May		27 May	20 May	7 May	7 May	13 May
Least Sandpiper	1 May	1 May	1 May	19 May	29 Apr	8 May	11 May	14 May	18 Apr	3 Apr	1 May
Pectoral Sandpiper	3 Apr	27 Mar	24 Apr		1 Apr		15 May			9 May	18 Apr
Common Snipe	26 Mar	6 Apr	17 Mar	10 Apr	25 Mar	2 Apr	16 Apr	27 Mar	24 Mar		30 Mar
American Woodcock	20 Mar	22 Mar	22 Mar	12 Mar	23 Mar	23 Mar	5 Apr	24 Mar	5 Mar	13 Mar	20 Mar
Caspian Tern	9 Apr	7 Apr	9 Apr		10 Apr	18 Apr				1 May	14 Apr
Common Tern	10 Apr	10 Apr	1 May		22 Apr	28 Apr	10 May		7 May	26 Apr	25 Apr
Black Tern	1 May	30 Apr	1 May		19 May	2 May	10 May	14 May		7 May	6 May
Marsh Wren	30 Apr	23 Apr	24 Apr		23 Apr	9 May	28 Apr	14 May	25 Apr	1 May	29 Apr

Bold Regional Record Early*Italics* Also isolated earlier report(s).

vireos and at least 25 species of warblers noted as arriving before or on record early dates in some Region, with four species of vireos and 15 species of warblers found on or prior to the record early dates published in J. Bull's *Birds of New York State* (1974). There are so many dates and Regions involved that I can't begin to mention all of them here. Especially notable were Red-eyed Vireo, which matched or beat the record date in seven Regions, and Chestnut-sided Warbler, which did so in six Regions. In view of this, it should come as no great surprise that the arrival date table shows the average arrival date over all Regions to be the earliest since we began keeping these data. Relative to the averages of the past seven springs, one water bird and 22 species of land bird averaged statistically significantly early. Only American Woodcock and Eastern Wood-Pewee averaged significantly late.

Turning to other trends, the Double-crested Cormorant population continued to increase, notably in Region 6. We have been watching downward waterfowl population trends for many years. There is little this season to change that impression. Yet, several of the rarer species are being found more frequently: *Ross' Goose* in Region 5, Greater White-fronted Goose in Regions 1, 3, and 10, and Barrow's Goldeneye in Regions 3, 4, 7, and 8. There were good counts of Snow Goose in the eastern Regions, including 3500 in Region 6, and of Ring-necked Duck, including 1150 in Region 3, as well as the not so welcome continued spread of the Mute Swan. Among the raptors, we find Turkey Vulture increasing across the State, more inland Osprey nests, Bald Eagle numbers continuing to climb with record high counts at both the Braddock Bay and Derby Hill hawk watches, Red-shouldered Hawk continuing in trouble, and falcon reports generally increased, including *Gyrffalcon* in Regions 6 and 7. The decline of the Ring-necked Pheasant and the increase of Wild Turkey, the latter perhaps hurt by the tough winter in some Regions, both continued. *Sandhill Crane* continued its pattern of increasing reports, this spring from Regions 1, 2, and 5. The low numbers of reports and decreasing shorebird totals also continue an alarming trend. Spotted and Upland Sandpipers warrant careful tracking along with many other species. Contrarily, Wilson's Phalarope was spotted in five Regions and probably nested again in Region 7. In some Regions, Iceland and Glaucous Gull reversed a recent trend of decreases relative to the 1970s, while Lesser Black-backed Gull continues to increase, with reports from five Regions. The return of a *White-winged Tern* to Region 6, though only for a day, continued a pattern of sightings in North America. The goatsucker picture continued bleak in most Regions. The increase of Red-headed and Red-bellied Woodpeckers in the northern Regions continued, though it remains to be seen what impact the harsh winter had. Passerines continue to elicit concern, with the preponderance of notes and commentary negatives. For a brighter

start, both Common Raven and Fish Crow, noted in five Regions apiece, continue their spread. There are many indications that the severe winter hurt expanding populations of the Carolina Wren. Birders from Regions 5 and 10 are starting to report a soon to be countable species in the form of reports of "Bicknell's" Gray-cheeked Thrush. A pleasant surprise was the finding of *Loggerhead Shrike* in six Regions, the greatest number in many years, hopefully a sign of better prospects for this species now endangered in our State. Among the warblers, Tennessee and Cape May deserve particular attention after many negative comments in recent years, whereas increases in Yellow-throated Warbler and Prairie Warbler reports, the last noted in six Regions, are positives. Yet another State record for *Swainson's Warbler*, a first for Region 5, was obtained. The grassland sparrows continued scarce, with even fewer reports than usual for Henslow's Sparrow. Finally, we find a few reports related to trends in blackbirds, with Yellow-headed Blackbird in Regions 1, 3, and 5; no Brewer's Blackbird this spring; and a first record for *Boat-tailed Grackle* moving north from New York City, with one in Region 9.

Turning to more local events, the first is the very good counts for Horned and Red-necked Grebes in several Regions following the major grebe exodus from the Great Lakes in the late winter. Someone else will have determine where all these birds came from, because they were not suspected to be so numerous on the Great Lakes in winter. In any case, the peak Horned Grebe count is from Region 10, the peaks for Red-necked Grebe from Regions 1 and 3. Late in the season, very high White-winged Scoter counts came from Regions 1 and 2, including 10,800 from Region 2, though these may be contrasted with a relatively normal high of 40,000 mixed scoters in Region 10 in mid March. The many Little Gull records in Regions 1 and 2, including several immatures in Region 2, are unusual. In Region 10, a beach reconstruction project resulted in a major gull happening in mid March, including the presence of Little, Common Black-headed, Lesser Black-backed, and many Iceland and Glaucous Gulls, topped by the State's second *Ross' Gull* seen off and on for two weeks. Snowy Owl lingered in Region 2. Bohemian Waxwing set a State record late in Region 7, while an astounding count of 1200-1500 was noted a bit earlier in Region 6. American Tree Sparrow also set a record late date in Region 8. All of the winter finches were reported again this season, with Pine Grosbeak lingering into May and only a few reports of each crossbill. Large counts of Common Redpoll were turned in from most Regions, and *Hoary Redpoll* reported in Regions 4, 5, 6, and 7, with the latest present through 11 and 12 April in Regions 7 and 4.

As usual, there are numerous interesting comments and observations in the Regional reports. These range from spring count and hawk watch summaries, appearing in some form in most Regional reports, to short

behavior notes and banding records. To whet your appetites, I found: note of the occurrence of a western subspecies of White-breasted Nuthatch in Region 3; Snow Bunting and Indigo Bunting together at a feeder in Region 4; Common Tern nests again heavily predated by Ruddy Turnstone in Region 5; note on the general lack of effects of the 10 May eclipse of the sun on local birds in Region 7; and the note of caution from Region 10 for those concluding that they've spotted a vagrant soaring Anhinga.

Of course, some of the most exciting events of any spring migration are the findings of rarities. The best of these by Region are: *Tricolored Heron*, Eurasian Wigeon, Ruff, White-eyed Vireo, Connecticut Warbler, Western Meadowlark, Yellow-headed Blackbird, and Orchard Oriole in Region 1; Trumpeter Swan (a bird from the Ontario reintroduction?), *Mississippi Kite*, *Swainson's Hawk*, *King Rail*, Common Raven, *Fish Crow*, and *LeConte's Sparrow* in Region 2; *American White Pelican*, Greater White-fronted Goose, Barrow's Goldeneye, and Yellow-headed Blackbird in Region 3; Kentucky Warbler and *Hoary Redpoll* in Region 4; *Ross' Goose*, *Sandhill Crane*, *Scissor-tailed Flycatcher*, *Yellow-throated Warbler*, *Swainson's Warbler*, Worm-eating warbler, Clay-colored Sparrow, Yellow-headed Blackbird, and *Hoary Redpoll* in Region 5; Barrow's Goldeneye, *Gyr Falcon*, and *White-winged Tern* in Region 6; *Gyr Falcon*, nesting Wilson's Phalarope, Forster's Tern, *Fish Crow*, Blue-winged Warbler, Orange-crowned Warbler, Cerulean Warbler, and *Hoary Redpoll* in Region 7; Glossy Ibis, Barrow's Goldeneye, and Lesser Black-backed Gull in Region 8; [the Region 9 report had not arrived in time for this summary]; and *Mississippi Kite*, *Swallow-tailed Kite*, and *Ross' Gull*, plus the usual large number of regional regulars which would make headlines in most other regions, in Region 10. However, the B.O.T.S. Award goes to the incredibly out of place *Yellow-nosed Albatross* at Crown Point in Region 7 on 8 May.

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