

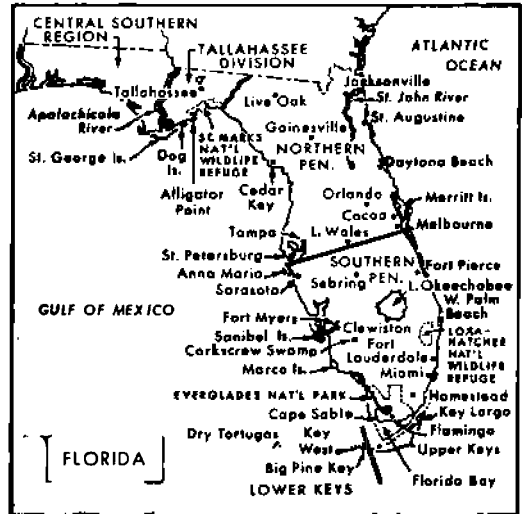
Finches left the Region in late March and early April, but at Winston-Salem 2 birds lingered until May 16 (CRH). A transient Vesper Sparrow was found unusually late at Roanoke Rapids airport, May 29 (JML), and a Clay-colored Sparrow was a rare visitor at Raleigh, May 9 (HL).

**Acknowledgment**—Invaluable assistance in compiling and drafting this summary was given by Harry E. LeGrand, Jr., graduate student in the Department of Zoology, N.C. State University, Raleigh.

**OBSERVERS AND CONTRIBUTORS**—Edna Appleberry, Frank Aycock, Don Backe, Charles H. Blake, Omer Bowen, Ted Beckett, Charles Bennett, Grace Boddiford, Mike Browne, Larry Calvert, Jay Carter, Jack N. Carusos, Ernest Corley, Robert L. Crawford, Eugene Cypert, Evelyn Dabbs, James Deaton, Mike Einhorn, Peggy Einhorn, Louis Fink, Frank Fish, Dennis Forsythe, Tom French, Charles Frost, John Fussell, Dot Garrett, Gilbert Grant, Robert Germany, Leonard Gray, Robert J. Hader, (JHa) Jewett Hall, Ruth Hill, John Holt, (JH) Joel Hornstein, Linda Hornstein, C. Royce Hough, J. Russell Hoverman, Eileen Hutcheson, Lee Jones, Joseph King, (JKn) Jane Knight, Gerald Knighton, Stan Langston, Joshua A. Lee, Edmund LeGrand, Harry LeGrand, Paul Lehman, Janice Levitt, Mike Lilly, J. Merrill Lynch, Florence Lynn, Robert Manns, Cecily Masters, Polly Mebane, James Miller, Sue Moore, Caroline Newhall, John Paget, Richard Parks, James F. Parnell, Mrs. Paul S. Payne, Byron Perry, Eugene Pond, Eloise F. Potter, Jack M. Potter, Frederick Probst, Renee Probst, James O. Pullman, Hollis Rogers, Marjorie Rogers, Bob Simpson, Sam Sinderson, Wendell P. Smith, Peggy Spencer, David Sonneborn, Elizabeth Teulings, Larry Thompson, L. A. Wells, Gail Whitehurst, Ida Lee Winkler, Mary Wintyen, John Wright, Ed Yaw.—**ROBERT P. TEULINGS, Route 2, Box 154, Chapel Hill, N.C. 27514.**

## FLORIDA REGION / Herbert W. Kale II

This spring migration will be remembered as the year migrants—especially warblers—inundated Florida. Reports from throughout the peninsula ranged from “good migration” (a superlative in normal years) to “best migration in years”. John Edscom captured the feelings of many in his report “The show at Mullet Key (April 10) was fantastic. Birds of all kinds and colors . . . like a carpet of jewels . . . a glimpse of the primordial garden! Birds of deep woodlands were feeding with finches on the lawns—grosbeaks, buntings, orioles, bobolinks, and warblers—Prothonotary, Hooded, Kentucky, Cerulean, and many others.” A total of 22 species of warblers was sighted in the Tampa Bay area alone, and the Cruickshanks



reported 12 to 17 species daily at Rockledge during the last half of April. The reason for all this, of course, was the weather. Whereas cold fronts rarely penetrate far down the Florida peninsula in the spring, this year 7 of 12 swept the length of the state. Fronts with cold northerly winds piled the migrants up, and fronts with rain often forced them down violently. Spring kills are almost unprecedented in the peninsula. The slow-moving front of late April caused mortality throughout the region. Approximately 2500 birds of 42 species were downed by the giant lunar vehicle assembly building (V.A.B.) at the Kennedy Space Center on Merritt I. Apr. 21-May 2 (LEE & RB). Almost 300 birds of 20 species were felled Apr. 26-27 when they struck a 400-ft. crane tower at the construction site of Florida Power & Light Company's (F.P.L.) nuclear energy plant on Hutchinson I., 10 miles south of Ft. Pierce (HWK). Another dozen hit the WTVX tower north of Ft. Pierce the same night (HWK). At the WCTV tower north of Tallahassee 203 birds were killed during the period—198 of these May 1 (WWB). Only 104 birds (57 on May 1) struck the WDBO tower near Orlando this spring, (WKT) the site of several large kills last fall (AB, 25:45). Table 1 lists the birds found at these four sites on the dates indicated. On May 1, 160 warblers were found stunned or dead on the east aspect of the Royal Palm Shopping Center in Boca Raton (ER), and there were reports of several other kills—at a TV tower in Palm Beach County, a hotel in St. Petersburg, and a tower in Jacksonville, but details of these were lacking.

The great spring migration was one bright spot in an otherwise dismal environmental picture. South Florida was in the grip of one of the worst droughts in recent years. Total rainfall for January-May at Royal Palm in E.N.P. was 3.94 in. (average is 14.68 in.—JCO). On Apr. 30 Edscom reported the water level in the Tamiami

**TABLE 1**  
**Avian mortality at four sites in Florida, Spring 1971**

Species	Tallahassee <i>WCTV</i> May 1	Orlando <i>WDBO</i> May 1	Cape Kennedy <i>V.A.B.</i> Apr. 22-May 2	Ft. Pierce <i>F.P.L. &amp; WTVX</i> April 27
Least Bittern			2	
King Rail			6	1
Clapper Rail			2	
Virginia Rail			2	1
Sora Rail			1	
Black Rail			3	
Purple Gallinule			1	
Common Gallinule	1			
Chuck-will's-widow			1	
Yel.-billed Cuckoo			11	1
E. Phoebe			1	
E. Wood Pewee			2	
L.-b.-Marsh Wren			3	
Mockingbird	1			
Catbird	5	2	56	1
Brown Thrasher			1	
Swainson's Thrush	10			
Gray-ch. Thrush	25			
Veery	32		2	
Starling			2	
White-eyed Vireo			3	
Blk.-whiskered Vireo				1
Red-eyed Vireo	16			
Black-and-white W.		3	223	27
Prothonotary W.	1		1	
Swainson's W.			12	
Worm-eating W.		1	43	2
Tennessee W.			1	
Parula W.		1	54	9
Yellow W.	2			
Magnolia W.			4	
Cape May W.	1	2	149	22
Blk.-thr. Blue W.		3	138	48
Myrtle W.			1	
Yellow-thr. W.			1	
Blackpoll W.	64	25	372	89
Prairie W.			14	2
Palm W.	2	1		3
Ovenbird	1	11	682	45
N. Waterthrush	2		47	
Kentucky W.			1	
Yellowthroat		5	202	20
Hooded W.	1		1	
Am. Redstart		1	36	8
Bobolink	28	2	36	4
Summer Tanager	1			
Cardinal	1			
Rose-br. Grosbeak	1			
Blue Grosbeak	1			
Indigo Bunting	2		12	1
Painted Bunting			23	1
Savannah Sparrow			2	1
Grasshopper Sparrow			48	
Lincoln's Sparrow				1
Swamp Sparrow			15	1
Totals	198	57	2195	289

Canal was down far below the Everglade floor. Voluntary water use controls were instituted in several municipalities. Fires destroyed tens of thousands of acres of forest and everglades habitat throughout central and south Florida. Fortunately there were no serious wildfires in E.N.P., although one large fire on the east boundary burned 50,000 acres along Tamiami Trail in April. Three factors made this drought worse and more prolonged than droughts in the past (see also W. B. Robertson's comments in AB, 25:44): (1) Numerous drainage projects; (2) consumption of water by large scale agricultural operations, and (3) the large and ever-growing human population along the s.e. coast of Florida. As incredible as it may seem, there are many more miles of drainage projects still being planned in this region by governmental agencies such as the soil Conservation Service, Corps of Engineers, etc.

Cold weather—a consequence of the frequent cold fronts—penetrated the n. and interior portions of the state well into May. John Edscorn reported the coldest spring weather in 25 years at Lakeland with heavy frosts Mar. 31 and Apr. 8. He noted record lows of 40° F. May 4 and 55° May 31. It was no wonder that several winter species were reported later than usual in the region. The Tallahassee spring count on Apr. 17 recorded its 2nd best day—192 species (HMS); Edscorn reported a tremendous one-party (JBE, JKE & PJF) record of 171 species for a big day count on Apr. 10 in Polk, Hillsborough and Pinellas Counties. Unfortunately, no reports for this period were received from s.w. Florida or the lower keys, with the exception of the Dry Tortugas.

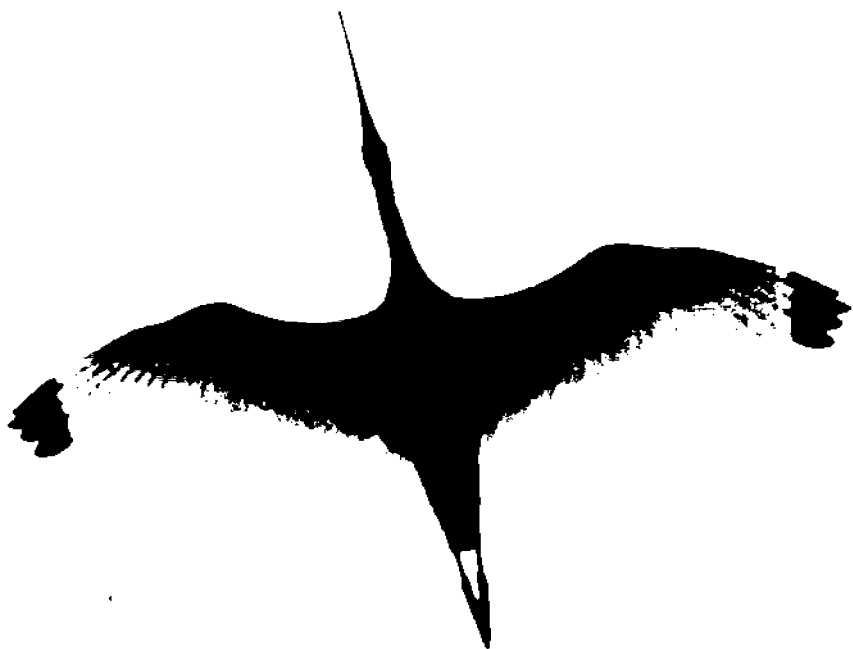
LOONS, PETRELS, SHEARWATERS—A remarkable 93 Com. Loons, singly and in small groups, were observed for over an hour after sunrise flying n.e. over Alligator Pt., Franklin Co. Apr. 17 (JBE, PJF & WPJ). A Com. Loon in Highlands Co. May 18 must have been migrating because the species is rarely seen so far inland and the date is the latest for the s. peninsula (fide GEW). An early Wilson's Petrel was sighted 5-20 miles east of Cocoa Beach May 3 (JBJ). Two dark shearwaters, possibly Sooty, were seen ca. 10 miles east of Marathon Apr. 4 (TCM).

PELICANS, BOOBIES, GANNETS—White Pelicans were observed in migration again at St. Marks Nat'l Wildlife Refuge Apr. 6, 25, & May 10 (CSG). They were again common throughout the period on McKay Bay in Tampa, where 85 were counted Apr. 6 (HWK), 99 May 9 (JBE & PJF), and 35 May 26 (HWK). The first record of this species on the Loxahatchee Nat'l Wildlife Refuge occurred Apr. 20 when 140 arrived (PWS). This number increased to 275 May 12 just prior to their departure (RSB & TWM). A lone bird on Merritt I. Nat'l Wildlife Refuge May 29 is the latest spring record for the n. peninsula (PWS). All nesting colonies of the Brown Pelican, now officially on the endangered species list, were well

occupied this spring—its status remains as in 1970. A total of 17 Blue-faced Boobies, mostly adult or near-adult, were seen by many observers at the Dry Tortugas Apr. 29 (GEW, WBR, TCM, HHJ). This is by far the largest number of recent record. Smaller numbers were reported on other late April dates, and 11 Blue-faced and 9 Brown Boobies were seen near the Tortugas May 1-2 (JBE, CSO & WPJ). Three Gannets about 5 miles s.e. of Marathon May 10 were very late (TCM). Early nesting of the Anhinga in the Tallahassee area was indicated by the presence of a fully-grown young bird on L. Talquin, Leon Co. May 11 (HMS). Two Magnificent Frigatebirds, rare in spring, were observed at Alligator Pt. May 15 (DD). Over 200 were on Tarpon Key, Pinellas Co. by the end of May (RWS).

WADING BIRDS—A Great White Heron was seen along the St. Johns R. at Mandarin May 15 & 17, the same place where one spent the summer last year (FKP). The drought forced numerous herons to concentrate along the deeper watercourses. On May 25, 33 Great White Herons were counted on or near Tamiami Trail along the n. E.N.P. boundary (JCO). Again, Wood Ibis in E.N.P. deserted their nests, except for a small colony at Cuthbert I. which produced 50-75 young (JCO). Last year I wrote that because of vast nearby drainage operations it was doubtful that National Audubon's Corkscrew Swamp colony would ever produce more than a few birds. This year, with drought conditions already severe in the area, approximately 2000 pairs began nesting in December. As water levels dropped lower and lower during the next few months and fires raged in the area tragedy was just a matter of when, not if. Despite all this it now appears that at least 2000 young will be fledged this year. The reasons for this success in the face of such odds is an intriguing subject—one which hopefully Audubon's research staff is analyzing in detail. Around 150 adults were counted on May 14 in the St. Johns Drainage District reservoir south of S.R. 60 in Indian River Co., where they nested in 1970, but nesting success this year was not confirmed (PWS). The nesting colony on Pelican I. Nat'l Wildlife Refuge again fledged 150-200 young (HWK). An estimated 3000 storks were present in the s. portion of Conservation Area 2A, Broward Co. near Andytown Apr. 20 (PWS). Very few nested in the Lakeland area this year (JBE), but "500-1000 with 50+ nests" were reported southwest of Bartow Apr. 3 (WWC). Numerous Glossy Ibis were present throughout the period at St. Marks Refuge (CSG), possibly a result of the drought farther south. A single bird seen by many observers was present on the Dry Tortugas April 27-28 (WBR). Ten years after their "introduction" as eggs, there is still one pure scarlet-colored Scarlet Ibis and several Scarlet X White Ibis hybrids at Miami's Greynalds Park colony (May 16—JBE & JKE).

GEESE, DUCKS—Canada Geese, formerly held



MOLLY ADAMS is the lady's name, she lives in New Jersey and her photographs have been published far and wide; a bird photographer she is, and artist with the camera. She keeps no record of the number of species she has captured on film; only during the last three of her 15-year professional career has she concentrated on birds, and even now gardens, conservation, and nature in general inspire her, and provide the major source of income. But she has traveled widely in Eastern United States—with one venture into far off Seychelles Islands. Her cameras are the Nikon F and the Hasselblad (for garden photography.) The Nikon is often hooked up to a Nikkor 35 mm, 50 mm, 105, or 300 mm lens, or a Tamron 200 mm. Orange filters are often used, and the film preferred is Tri-X. Molly does her own processing.

The bird is a White Ibis, photographed at Cedar Key, Florida, April, 1968. The Nikon with Tamron lens was used, with an orange filter. Exposure, with available light, was 1/1000 second, at f: 11.



FREDERICK KENT TRUSLOW is a name eminent in the field of wildlife photography. Readers of *National Geographic* magazine (in which he has been author and illustrator of 13 articles) *AUDUBON*, *The Living Bird*, and other publications, are familiar with his fine work. For the last fifteen years of a long career in photography he has been a "professional," but photography was an important part of his life for 53 years. All his work has been done on the North American continent writer in Florida now in North Carolina. Subjects of special interest are reptiles, mammals, and birds. And although his bird list is not long—"several dozen"—Fred Truslow is more interested in the in depth study than running up a list. He proudly notes that he has never photographed any subject that was not entirely free and in the wild. Equipment used includes Nikon cameras, with 200, 400 and occasionally 600 mm lenses, strobe lights, motor drive, and blinds. Working exclusively in color, his films are Kodachrome II and Kodachrome X.

The Black Skimmer was taken at Everglades National Park, January 16, 1969, with the Nikon F. 200 mm lens, on Kodachrome II. Exposure was 1/500 second at f:5.6.



ALLAN D. CRUICKSHANK needs no introduction to our readers, or to anyone remotely familiar with bird photography. Our Christmas Bird Count editor has been photographing birds for 47 years, the last 35 of them as a staff member of the National Audubon Society. Although he has photographed 512 species of birds (a record?) in North America, he considers himself a photographer of all nature. His photographs have graced the cover of this journal since its inception; they have been published in 175 books and countless magazines. He is, in addition, the author of half a dozen books, one of the most sought after lecturers on the Audubon film circuit, and his credits, awards, and honors are simply too much.

Formerly Allan used Graflex and Speed Graphic press cameras for all his photography; today he prefers a Nikon F with a variety of short and long lenses to 600 mm. In recent years he has used only Kodachrome II.

The Snowy Egret in display was shot from a camouflaged blind deep in the Everglades National Park, using an 8-inch lens mounted on a Graflex 4 x 5 camera. It was exposed on Kodak Tri-X film, with a K-2 filter, using available light at 1/350 second at f:11.

captive, but now said to be free to leave, are summering and breeding on the Southwood Plantation near Tallahassee. One bird was seen apparently incubating on a nest built on some structure in the middle of a large pond May 22 (HMS). Some of the Brant that wintered in Florida this year remained long into the spring with 10 at Flamingo Apr. 24, 2 Apr. 29 (JH), and 1 still there May 20 (WBR). Five Fulvous Tree Ducks, some courting, were seen on a Naples pond the week of Apr. 11 (EJR). An unusual and late concentration of 80 ducks was present at the s. end of Loxahatchee Refuge Apr. 20 (PWS). Two Black Ducks, uncommon in s. Florida, were present on the Hauss Ranch w. of U.S. 441, Okeechobee Co. Apr. 7 (GSm, PWS & LHW). A very late one was seen on St. George I. Franklin Co. May 20 (HMS & BB). An estimated 1000 Mottled Ducks, most of which appeared to be paired, were counted along a 35-mile stretch of Levee L-67 in the e. part of Conservation Area 3A Apr. 19 (PWS); undoubtedly, this concentration was caused by the drought. A Gadwall near Lakeland Apr. 25 is the latest for the n. peninsula (JBE, CAS & PJF). Two Pintails were still present on West L., E.N.P. Apr. 19 (JCO). Over 500 Shovelers were at McKay Bay Apr. 5—most appeared to be paired (HWK). On May 1, 15 were seen near Gainesville (ARS). Three Redheads and a ♂ Ring-necked Duck at St. Marks Refuge May 31 (CSG) is the latest record for both species in the Tallahassee Division, if we exclude a July 15 Redhead as a summering bird. "Thousands" of Lesser Scaup were present off Tampa's Bayshore as late as Apr. 25 (WPI). A Com. Goldeneye at Alligator Pt. Apr. 8 (HMS & NOW) was late. A Bufflehead off the St. George I. causeway May 22 (JMS) and a Hooded Merganser on L. Jackson May 8 (HMS) represent the latest spring records for both species in the Tallahassee Division. A late Canvasback was seen on West L., E.N.P. Apr. 17 (TCM & JC). A Red-breasted Merganser at Paynes Prairie near Gainesville was unusual so far inland May 1 (ARS).

**KITES, HAWKS**—The first bird to strike the WCTV tower this period was a Black Vulture Apr. 13 (WWB). No Swallow-tailed Kites were seen where several were reported last year in Polk and Lake Cos., and few were present in w. E.N.P. where they are usually common (JBE). Nine kites in one flock at St. Teresa, Franklin Co. Apr. 3 was the highest local count recorded (HMS & NOW), and one on St. George I. May 14 apparently was a late migrant because it does not breed on this sparsely wooded island (JW). Individuals were seen at Rockledge Apr. 21 (ADC), Sarasota Co. Apr. 8 (PL), Highland Hammock State Park Apr. 25 (SWS), Sanibel I. Apr. 26 (2-SWS), and on the St. Johns R. near Cocoa May 23 (JBE). Mississippi Kites at Gulf Hammock, Levy Co.—4 adults May 6 and 2 May 8—were south of the lower Suwanee R., the recognized breeding limit (JCO & WBR). Three birds were observed soaring just over the

treetops in the swampland along the Waccasassa R. near U.S. 19, Levy Co. May 7 (PWS). These observations may represent a southward extension of the breeding range. Because of the drought, Everglade Kites dispersed widely over the state. Several kites were reported along Tamiami Trail throughout February and March (JBE) and were seen there Apr. 28 (SWS) and 30 (JBE & WPI). A count of 31 kites at L. Okeechobee, Glades Co. May 31 is the largest number recorded on the lake in many years (PWS & RC). No evidence of nesting by this species was found this year (PWS). Adult Broad-winged Hawks migrating north over Merritt I. Apr. 6 were the earliest of record in spring migration (some winter in the area) for the n. peninsula (LEE). A single Broad-wing with unusual plumage—adult, except for immature tail pattern—at Garden Key, Dry Tortugas May 19 was the latest for the lower keys (JCO). Several Marsh Hawks remained later than usual—4 along Tamiami Trail Apr. 18 (TCM & CSO), and 1 each at Ochopee Apr. 30 (JBE), Rockledge May 5 ("latest for Brevard County"—ADC), Bartow May 9 (JBE & PJF), and near the E.N.P. entrance May 12 (WBR, SC & JCO) and May 26 (JCO). This last bird was brown-plumaged and dangled one foot (seen on both dates) and establishes the latest date by several weeks for the s. peninsula. No contributor reported any Caracara observations, and, unless someone can come up with evidence to the contrary, I fear this bird is rapidly and silently disappearing from the Florida scene. An intensive search for Caracaras and Sandhill Cranes on Apr. 23 between Sebring and Clewiston on Routes 98, 721, 70, 721 through the Brighten Reservation, and 78 was negative (SWS). For the same reason given by Bill Robertson (AB, 25:46), no location details of Peregrine records will be given in the AMERICAN BIRDS reports that I write. Spring observations of Peregrines are always scarce—only one was reported—that being Apr. 19 (PWS). A Pigeon Hawk was noted at Ochopee Apr. 10 (CSO) and several were seen migrating north on Merritt I. Apr. 10 & 22 (LEE). A Pigeon Hawk in Tallahassee May 7 & 8 is the latest for that division (MZ). The population of breeding Sparrow Hawks continues to decline with none being seen in former nesting areas in the Lakeland area (JBE). One migrant was still on the Dry Tortugas May 1-2 (JBE, m. ob.).

**CRANES, LIMPKINS, RAILS**—The drought left many nests of Sandhill Cranes high and dry this year, a situation which probably resulted in high predation (PWS). Several Limpkins were reported on River Styx near Cross Creek during April and May, a location where they have not been reported in recent years (JJD & RWM). The permanent water in the St. Johns Drainage District reservoir has encouraged several Limpkins to breed there, with several pairs present throughout April and May (HWK). Other birds were seen at St. Marks Refuge Apr. 29 (FZ) and May 4 (CSG). Seven birds and 2 nests at L. Talquin May 11 may mark the n.w.

limits of the breeding range for this species. One nest contained 5 eggs May 28 (HMS). Four species of rails flew into the V.A.B. Apr. 23-25—King, Clapper, Virginia, and Sora—and 3 specimens of a fifth species, the rare Black Rail, were picked up on Apr. 30 & May 1 (LEE & RB). A Black Rail was head calling at dusk on the St. Johns R. marsh west of Port St. John May 12 (PWS). Unusual so late in spring were 150 Am. Coots on various ponds in the Flamingo area May 31 (WBR).

**SHOREBIRDS**—Several Am. Oystercatchers appeared to be breeding near Honeymoon I., Pinellas Co. this spring (CEC). Two Snowy Plovers with 2 downy young were seen on St. George I. May 20 (HMS & BB). An Am. Golden Plover on St. George I. May 1 (HMS) was a rarity, but still more unusual were 2 at Paynes Prairie on the same date (ARS, RG, RWM, & JJD), the latest in spring for the n. peninsula. Ten Com. Snipe at Paynes Prairie May 1 (ARS et al.) and 1 there May 23 (ARS) were quite late. A Long-billed Curlew remained to mid-April on Old Tampa Bay (EJR). An Upland Plover on L. Jackson, Leon Co. April 6 (HMS) and two at St. Marks on Apr. 14 (DD) were unusual, and one at Virginia Key sewage plant on Apr. 14 was the first one seen in spring in the Miami area (CSO). Over 5,000 sandpeeps, mostly Westerns and Least, were estimated feeding on exposed mudflats of McKay Bay Apr. 5 (HWK). A Pectoral Sandpiper on L. Lafayette near Tallahassee May 22 was ten days later than the previous latest date for that division (HMS). White-rumped Sandpipers were reported at several localities: 1 several miles e. of Port Canaveral May 3 (second off-shore record in 16 years—JBJ); 24 at 3 Leon Co. locations between May 6-22 (HMS); 1 at Lakeland May 10 (JBE), several at Miami May 24 (CSO), and an estimated 75 at L. Okeechobee May 31 (PWS). A very rare Baird's Sandpiper was observed closely for 20 minutes on the beach at the s. end of Lower Matecumbe Key May 13 (WBR, AS & SC). Over 1000 Short-billed Dowitchers were on Merritt I. Refuge on Apr. 16 (ADC & HGC), and 5 Long-billed Dowitchers near Gainesville May 1, comprise the first record for Alachua Co. (ARS, JRG, RWM & JJD). Stilt Sandpipers again wintered at Lakeland, with 3 or 4 remaining at least until Apr. 11 (JBE). Three birds were seen on Apr. 24 at Norris Cut, Miami (CSO), 5 at West L., E.N.P. on Apr. 30 (SWS), 10 at the same place May 3 (JCO), and 3 at Virginia Key May 23 (CSO). The most publicized bird in Florida since its arrival last October at the Port Canaveral turnbasin—the Bar-tailed Godwit (See Robertson, AB, 25:47), disappeared during the latter half of March, returned Apr. 8, and was last seen by W. Foster White Apr. 28, at which time it had begun to acquire the reddish wash on the breast (ADC). Although there have been several sightings of **Ruffs** in late summer and fall in recent years, the first spring record for peninsular Florida (there is a March record in the n.w. Fla. division) occurred

at the Lakeland Sewage Pits where a single bird was present Apr. 10 & 11 (GJH, HBH, JBF & HNA). The first Lakeland observation of a Sanderling, rarely seen so far inland, was also made there Apr. 10 (JBE). The status of the Am. Avocet in Florida in recent years has changed from that of "rare" or "casual", as described in the Fifth Edition of the A.O.U. Check-list (1957). Not only is it present in some places all year round, but it is being seen in greater numbers. Over 200 were present at McKay Bay throughout March and April—most of these were in breeding plumage (HWK, JBE, CAS & PJF), and 25 were still present there May 25 (JBE & HBH) and June 7 (HWK). At West L., E.N.P. 80 avocets were seen May 31 (WBR). Few records exist for this species in the keys, hence 14 birds on Upper Key Largo on May 21 (TCM) are noteworthy. Black-necked Stilts were scarce this year in the Lakeland area (JBE). A pair was seen east of Lake Wales May 26 (HWK), and several were reported at Paynes Prairie, 2-3 throughout April and 12 May 16 (JRG). Two Red Phalaropes, 10-30 mi. east of Port Canaveral Apr. 27, are the latest off the n. peninsula.

**JAEGERs, GULLs, TERNS**—As rare as some pelagic species are considered to be in Florida, it seems that all one needs to do to pick up several life species is to hop on a boat that sails just a few miles offshore. A trip 7 mi. east of Marathon Apr. 4 produced 14 Sooty Terns and 2 (possibly 20) Bridled Terns, the earliest dates for both species in the s. peninsula (TCM). A second trip found 2 Bridled Terns off Marathon May 10 (TCM), and a third trip about 5 mi. east of Islamorada May 31 resulted in the following: Parasitic Jaeger—1 (latest date for the s. peninsula), Sooty Tern—1, Bridled—5, and Noddy Tern—4 (TCM). Johnnie Johnson spent considerable time at sea off Port Canaveral and recorded a Bridled Tern Apr. 21, 2 Sooty Terns Apr. 27, and 8 Roseate Terns May 3 (JBJ & MCB). Bridled Terns were also seen near Dry Tortugas May 2 (JBE & CSO). A Pomarine Jaeger was seen n.w. of the Marquesas Keys Apr. 18 (JRG). A convincing detailed description of an adult Lesser Black-backed Gull observed for 20 minutes under excellent light conditions, and with a nearby Laughing Gull, between the toll barrier and bridge crossing from the mainland to Marco I. May 9 (WCV) mark this the second record for Florida this year—the first being a bird collected in Tampa Bay this past winter (See Stevenson, AB, 25:569). Six imm. Com. Terns, seldom common in Florida, were observed closely at McKay Bay, May 9 (JBE & PJF). A Royal Tern at L. Jackson Apr. 6 was the first record for Leon Co. (HMS). A species being seen with more regularity in recent years at the Dry Tortugas is the Black Noddy. One was seen and photographed by numerous observers on the old coaling dock at Ft. Jefferson on May 1-2 (JBE).



DOVES, CUCKOOS—White-crowned Pigeons appeared to be more numerous in the n. part of their range this spring, possibly because of a poor crop of poisonwood berries. A bird at a feeder a mile north of Homestead Apr. 9 (JCO) had been visiting this feeder for several weeks (GEA). One was seen at Nine-mile Pond, E.N.P. Apr. 29 (SWS), and 5 birds at Cape Florida May 16, represent only the second or third record for Miami (CSO & JBE). A White-winged Dove, very rare in spring, was seen at Alligator Pt. Apr. 27 (CW & GF). Somewhat less unusual was 1 at Flamingo May 3 (BH). Mangrove Cuckoos may have returned later than usual this year as none were found on May 4 despite an intensive search in the same locale (Saddlebunch Keys) where Guy McCaskie et al. found 15 last year (SWS). They were unusually abundant at John Pennekamp State Park on Key Largo during the latter part of May however (RR). Yellow-billed Cuckoos were reported scarce in the interior and lower Gulf coast (JBE), but, not on the east coast where 11 struck the V.A.B. in late Apr. (LEE & RB), 1 hit the WTVX tower at Ft. Pierce (HWK), 5 were seen off Port Canaveral Apr. 27 (JBJ), and 2 were seen off Islamorada May 31 (TCM). A bird at Metcalf Pt., Franklin Co. Apr. 3 (HMS & NOW) was one day short of tying the earliest date for the Tallahassee division.

GOATSUCKERS—An Antillean Nighthawk was seen and heard calling with a Com. Nighthawk over the Key West airport on Apr. 30 (JBE, JKE & WPJ). A nighthawk (species unconfirmed) was observed flying south several miles east of Port Canaveral on Apr. 27 (JBJ & MCB). Two Chuck-will's-widows landed aboard ships to rest, 1 Apr. 20, the other, May 1 (JBJ).

FLYCATCHERS, SWALLOWS—Rare in spring, 2 W. Kingbirds were unusual at Mullet Key Apr. 27 (JBE). Less than a half dozen records exist for Wied's Crested Flycatcher in Florida. One of these southwestern birds was mist-netted Apr. 17 near Homestead and carefully examined in the hand (EJF & WBR)—the latest spring occurrence for the state and the s. peninsula. Two Scissor-tailed Flycatchers were recorded this spring—1 west of Homestead Apr. 18 (JCO) and 1 at Gainesville May 13-14 (RWM). This bird was unusual for being so far inland, and extended the latest spring date in the n. peninsula by almost a month. Although records in May exist farther south, an E. Phoebe killed at the V.A.B. Apr. 24 (LEE & RB) marks the latest spring date in the n. peninsula. An Empidonax (presumed to be an Acadian, although it did not call) on the Dry Tortugas Apr. 28 (WBR, GEW, TCM & HHJ) was the latest for this genus in the lower keys. A Least Flycatcher was seen and heard at Camp Owaisa Bauer near Homestead Apr. 9 (TCM). Seven adult Barn Swallows were on their 1970 breeding grounds at Cash Bayou, Franklin Co., May 20 (HMS & BB). Three Barn and 2 Rough-winged Swallows were seen several miles east of

Port Canaveral Apr. 27 (JBJ). A Tree, 5 Banks, and 3 Rough-winged Swallows were flying over Ft. Jefferson May 1-2 (JBE). Two Barn Swallows near Myakka Head, May 25 were late (JBE & HBH), but later still were numerous Barn Swallows migrating from s.e. to n.w. all day on May 31, about 5 miles east of Islamorada (TCM).

WRENS, MIMIDS, THRUSHES—A House Wren Apr. 25, and a Catbird May 9, both at Bartow, were latest local dates for these species (JBE & PJF). A total of 56 Catbirds struck the V.A.B. Apr. 22-May 1 (LEE & RB) and several landed on Johnson's boat Apr. 21 & 28 (JBJ). A Mockingbird at the Dry Tortugas May 2 arrived during the previous night, none had been seen on the 1st (JBE). One wonders from whence it came and where it was going, and why? Ten Robins at L. Jackson were considered a high count for Apr. 6 (HMS) even though there is a breeding population in the region. A third breeding site for Tallahassee was confirmed May 22-23 when an adult was seen feeding a fully grown fledgling (MZ) and May 27 an imm. bird was seen in the same locale (HMS). A Robin singing near Lakeland May 23 (GJH) is the latest spring record for the n. peninsula. In contrast to last year, many thrushes were seen during migration. Wood Thrushes were present at Sarasota Apr. 4 (CPP), at St. Petersburg (1 singing) Apr. 10 (JBE, JKE & PJF), at Flamingo Apr. 12 (REW). The WCTV tower n. of Tallahassee killed 10 Swainson's Thrushes, 25 Gray-cheeked Thrushes, and 32 Veeries May 1 (WWB). The only thrushes killed elsewhere in Florida were 2 Veeries at the V.A.B. Apr. 28 & May 2 (LEE & RB). Swainson's were seen at Tierra Verde, Pinellas Co. Apr. 9 (JBE & VM), and in the Sarasota area up until May 1 (ESL & OWL). Gray-cheeked Thrushes were also reported from St. Petersburg Apr. 24 (JBE), Tallahassee, Apr. 28 (HMS), Alachua Co. May 1 (ARS & JRG), and Miami Apr. 26-May 9 (CSO). A distinct flight of thrushes was detected at the Dry Tortugas on May 19-20 when 1 Swainson's, 15 Grey-cheeked, and 7 Veeries were counted on Garden Key (JCO). A "heavy migration" of Veeries in the Tampa Bay area was evident Apr. 24-27 where they were considered "common" (JBE). Two were seen in Sarasota Apr. 24 (CPP), 1 at Daytona Beach the same day (GC), 2 (1 singing) along the Ochlock R., Leon Co. Apr. 29 (HMS), 1 at Miami Apr. 30, and 1 at the Dry Tortugas May 1-2 (CSO).

KINGLETS, PIPITS, WAXWINGS, VIREOS—Ruby-crowned Kinglets remained later than usual in central Florida; many were singing by the time they left Winter Haven Apr. 28 (PJF), an uncommon song to hear in Florida. Late Water Pipits were seen at Lakeland Apr. 11 (JBE & GJH) and in Alachua Co. May 1 (JJD). The effect of the invasion into s. Florida of unprecedented numbers of Cedar Waxwings from December through April was still evident well into May by the presence of small groups—mere

shadows of the 100-250 bird flocks that were here earlier. Late birds were seen at Hypoluxo I. Palm Beach Co. Apr. 24 (164-HPL & PWS), at Homestead May 9 (65—TCM), Winter Haven May 16 (PJF), and at Vero Beach May 22 (11—HWK). One of the most abundant species on Mullet Key Apr. 4 was the White-eyed Vireo where 35 were observed feeding on grassy roadsides (FEL). Black-whiskered Vireos appeared to be unusually scarce along the w. coast of E.N.P., where John Edscorn did not hear one in three days (May 29-31) during a 200-mile exploration by boat through typical habitat. They returned to their usual habitats near Vero Beach by Apr. 14 (HWK), and 1 was killed at the F.P.L. site s. of Ft. Pierce Apr. 27 (HWK, \*—U.S.F.). A close, detailed study of a Warbling Vireo at St. Marks Refuge Apr. 16 (JBE & JKE) established the first spring record for the Tallahassee Division.

**WARBLERS**—Insufficient space precludes adequate coverage of the massive grounding of warblers this spring. Allan Cruickshank's comment "the best spring flight in 19 years" sums it up. The timing of the weather fronts over the southeast during April and early May probably permitted northward flights of relatively short duration only. Mortality at sea must have been horrendous from the numbers of exhausted birds landing aboard ships. Many warblers were seen flying in off the ocean in Palm Beach Co. on Apr. 24 (HPL & PWS), and during the morning of May 1, when the Day Grismores observed them coming in by twos and threes at Boca Raton. Detailed studies of this season's migration might reveal that Hooded Warblers migrate north along the Gulf coast (where they were as common as House Sparrows), but not along the Atlantic coast (where they were very scarce), or that the reverse may be true for the Blackpoll which was far more numerous along the e. coast than it was on the Gulf side. Late Black-and-white Warblers were seen in Miami May 16 (CSO & JBE). Prothonotary Warblers stayed around Anhinga Trail, E.N.P., from mid-March to Apr. 10 (WBR) and were recorded at several localities: Ft. Lauderdale Apr. 27 (RSP & WC), WCTV tower May 1 (WWB), Mullet Key throughout April (FEL, JBE), Alligator Pt. May 3 (HMS). From the number of Swainson's Warblers reported throughout the region it is difficult to believe that this species is considered to be one of the rarest in North America. Several were seen in St. Petersburg Apr. 8-10 (VM), including 1 walking around on a golf course green! (WB) in the Sarasota area Apr. 5-10 (GS, CPP, ESL, OWL & PL); Boynton Beach, Apr. 8 (GSm & PWS); Miami Apr. 8, 16, 17 (CSO); Flamingo Apr. 11 (CSO); and at Merritt I. where 12 struck the V.A.B. Apr. 22-30 (LEE & RB). The Swainson's on Apr. 30 marked the latest date in the n. peninsula. One landed aboard ship east of Port Canaveral Apr. 19 (JBJ). Worm-eating Warblers were singing at St. Petersburg Apr. 9 (JBE & VM); were seen at Boynton Beach,

Apr. 8 (GSm & PWS); on the Dry Tortugas May 1-2 (CSO & JBE); and were killed at the V.A.B., 43 Apr. 22—May 1 (LEE & RB), and at Ft. Pierce, 2 Apr. 26-27 (HWK). A rare Golden-winged was seen at St. Petersburg Apr. 9 (JBE & VM) and on Loggerhead Key, Dry Tortugas Apr. 29 (GEW, HHJ & TCM). The equally rare Blue-winged was at Tallahassee Apr. 3 (DWM) and Tierra Verde Apr. 10 (PJF, JBE & VM). Tennessees were seen at widely scattered areas—the Dry Tortugas Apr. 28—May 1 (GEW, WBR et al.), Mullet Key Apr. 25 (JBE, CAS & PJF), Rockledge Apr. 24 (ADC), and 1 struck the V.A.B. Apr. 30 (LEE & RB). An Orange-crowned found freshly dead at Sarasota on May 9 (OWL) is the latest for the s. peninsula. Yellow Warblers were scarce: 1 at St. Petersburg Apr. 9 (JBE), 2 hit the WCTV tower May 1 (WWB), and 2 were on the Dry Tortugas May 2 (CSO & JBE). Several ♂♂ of the resident race were singing on territory on Sugarloaf Key Apr. 29 (JBE). Magnolia Warblers were unusually numerous between Apr. 25 and May 16 at Alligator Pt. (CW), Mullet Key and Dry Tortugas (JBE), Miami (CSO) and Merritt I. (LEE & RB). Cape Mays and Black-throated Blues were abundant throughout the state and in kills from mid-April to mid-May. A Myrtle Warbler on Merritt I. May 8 (ADC & JBJ) is the latest record for Brevard Co. and, with 1 at Winter Haven on the same date (PJF), shares the latest record for the n. peninsula. Other late Myrtles were 2 in Alachua Co. May 1 (ARS et al.) and 1 singing at L. Talquin May 11 (HMS)—the latest for the Tallahassee Division except for a crippled bird seen one day later several years ago. Several warbler species were notably scarce: only 1 Black-throated Green was reported—that a bird at Royal Palm, E.N.P. Apr. 17, where 1 had been seen in February and March (TCM); 2 Ceruleans, 1 at St. Petersburg Apr. 7 (VM), and 1 on Mullet Key Apr. 10 (JBE & PJF); 2 Blackburnians, 1 at Mullet Key Apr. 25 & 27 (JBE, CAS & PJF), and 1 collected (\*-F.S.U.) at Alligator Pt. Apr. 30 (HMS, CW & GF); a Chestnut-sided on Mullet Key May 1 (PJF), 2 at the Dry Tortugas May 1-2 (CSO, JBE & WPJ), and a late 1 there May 19 (JCO). Rare Bay-breasted were seen at Alligator Pt. Apr. 27 (CW & GF), at St. Petersburg during the first week in May (VM), and on the Dry Tortugas May 19 (JCO). Blackpolls were probably the most numerous warbler, next to Ovenbirds, in migration along the east coast in late April, with 372 striking the V.A.B., 89 at the F.P.L. site near Ft. Pierce, and 25 at the WDBO tower near Orlando. Edscorn felt they were not so numerous in the central and Gulf areas, although 64 hit the WCTV tower on May 1. Palm Warblers remained later than usual. A flock of 50+ were seen feeding in an old field near Vero Beach Apr. 23 (HWK), several were still on the Dry Tortugas May 2 (JBE, CSO & WPJ), and 1 on Merritt I. May 15 (JBE and JKE). Ovenbird was the most numerous warbler killed at the V.A.B. with almost 700 specimens, 212 of these May 1 (LEE & RB).

Several N. Waterthrushes were singing near Bartow May 9 (JBE, PJF & HNA). Louisiana Waterthrushes were reported at Daytona Beach Apr. 6 & 17 (GC). Kentucky Warblers, never common in Florida, were seen Apr. 10 at Sarasota (ESL), St. Petersburg, and Mullet Key (feeding on lawns—JBE & PJF). A Connecticut near Bartow May 8 was the first local record (PJF), a pair on a Miami causeway May 22 (TCM) was the prelude to a high count of 9 there May 23 (CSO). A late Yellow-breasted Chat was seen in Miami May 9 (CSO). The most common bird at St. Petersburg's Maggiore Lake Park and on Mullet Key Apr. 8-15 was the Hooded Warbler. It was seen feeding on lawns and roadsides "by the hundreds" (JBE & VM). Many were also present in Sarasota (ESL, OWL & DHM) and at Winter Haven (JBE & PJF) Apr. 6. An Am. Redstart was singing near Bartow May 9 & 16 (PJF), a pair remained in Tallahassee for more than a week until May 17 (MZ), and several were still in Miami May 16 (JBE).

**BLACKBIRDS, TANAGERS**—Bobolinks were reported common throughout the region with flocks up to 200 or more near Lakeland, Apr. 30-May 4 (JBE) and at Sarasota May 22 (GS). A small flock of very late migrants was seen at St. Augustine May 30 (SAG). The rare Yellow-headed Blackbird was reported in the Bartow area for 2 weeks in mid-April (fide JBE) and (the same bird?) at Winter Haven in late April (fide PJF). The previous latest date for this species in the n. peninsula was Apr. 2. Orchard Orioles were again abundant on Mullet Key throughout April. A flock of 15 ♂♂ (2 sub-ad) were observed feeding in a small roadside patch of Sour Clover (*Melilotus indicus*) Apr. 10 (FEL). Lohrer's observations of this species on April 4, 10, & 17 on Mullet Key indicate that only ♂♂ are migrating through at this time, and that most sightings are made on roadsides associated with sour clover and overhead power lines. Other oriole records include 4 Baltimores in Alachua Co. May 1 (ARS); 1 in Jacksonville May 3 (SAG), a ♂ Bullock's with 3 ♂♂ Baltimores at Rockledge Apr. 19 (ADC); a Spotted-breasted at the Loxahatchee Refuge May 13, a first for the refuge (RSB, DET & JMW), and 1 along US 441, 8 m. west of Boca Raton May 22 (PWS), both of which were the westernmost observations of the species in Palm Beach Co. Late blackbirds include a Rusty at Jacksonville Apr. 3 (SAG) and at L. Maggiore Apr. 10 (JBE); and 3 ♂♂ Brown-headed Cowbirds at Stainhatchee, Taylor Co. May 22 (ARS). Tanagers were generally scarce this spring. A rare Western appeared at Rockledge Apr. 2 (ADC). Scarlet Tanagers at Gainesville Apr. 25 (JJD) and at Miami May 16 (JBE) were rather late. A Summer Tanager was back on territory near Vero Beach during May and June (HWK), but it appeared unusually scarce in the interior (JBE).

**FINCHES**—Rose-breasted Grosbeaks at Tallahassee May 14 (HMS) and Alligator Pt. May 15

(DD) were very late. Blue Grosbeaks were possibly nesting near Bartow with birds on territory there as late as June 20 (JBE). Indigo Buntings, absent last year, were singing on territory within 2 m. of the 1968 nest site near Lakeland May 16 (PJF) and 22 (JBE). Painted Buntings were numerous this spring, especially in the interior (JBE). The V.A.B. claimed 24 birds near the end of April, including an unheard-of possible Indigo X Painted hybrid (LEE & RB, \*-RB). Dickcissels were also widespread with the following records: a singing bird at Winter Haven from March until Apr. 15 (fide JBE), 3 at Mullet Key Apr. 25 (JBE, CAS & PJF); 2 at Alligator Point Apr. 25 (VSP), one ♂ at the Dry Tortugas Apr. 26-May 2 (WBR et al.); and 3 were picked up at a Jacksonville TV tower Apr. 30 (NOW). Late Goldfinches included 1 near Bartow Apr. 25 (PJF, JBE & CAS) and 1 at Homestead May 2 (JCO), the latest for the s. peninsula. Late Savannah Sparrows were seen along Tamiami Trail Apr. 30 (JBE & WPJ), and were picked up in kills at Ft. Pierce, Apr. 27 (HWK) and at the V.A.B. Apr. 29 (LEE & RB). Grasshopper Sparrows struck the V.A.B. Apr. 22-May 1 (48 birds—LEE & RB), and the Jacksonville tower May 1 (4 birds—NOW). Sharp-tailed Sparrows were seen at Mullet Key Apr. 10, but none were there Apr. 25 (JBE & PJF). Among 4 freshly killed birds found in a Short-tailed Hawk nest near Royal Palm, E.N.P., May 15 were 2 Seaside Sparrows—one tentatively identified as *Ammospiza m. maritima*, the north Atlantic race (JCO). A color-banded Cape Sable Sparrow was observed in the dry Spartina marsh south of Ochopee Apr. 18. Two additional birds were heard (CSO & TCM). Two singing ♂♂ were seen there Apr. 30 (JBE, JKE & WPJ). Less than a dozen Dusky Seaside Sparrows remain on the Merritt I. Refuge, although Spartina habitat is now returning in the managed areas and the situation should improve over the next few years. The St. Johns R. marsh populations appear stable. Construction of the Beeline Expressway extension across the St. Johns, delayed for over 2 years by this obscure and unique sparrow, will probably begin this year through the area of greatest population density (in 1968). Whether the project modifications designed to minimize impact on the marsh will do an adequate job remains to be seen. Lark Sparrows appeared at several localities: 1 at Mullet Key Apr. 10 (JBE), 2 at Alligator Pt. on Apr. 16 (JBE, JKE & WPJ), and 1 at Winter Haven Apr. 28, a first record for the area (PJF). Late Chipping Sparrows were seen at Winter Haven Apr. 28 (PJF) and in Alachua Co. (ARS) and St. George I. (HMS, CW & GF) May 1. Two White-crowned Sparrows wintered near Passagrille, Pinellas Co. until Apr. 10 (VM), others were seen at Homestead Apr. 15 (EJF), Winter Haven Apr. 24 (PJF), and Jacksonville May 1 (RM). A Lincoln's Sparrow at the Dry Tortugas Apr. 26-May 1 was seen by numerous observers (WBR), 1 was killed at the F.P.L. site south of Ft. Pierce, Apr. 26-27 (HWK, \*-U.S.F.), tying

the previous late date for the s. peninsula.

**OBSERVERS** (area editors in bold face)—H. N. Agey, G. E. Allen, W. W. Baker, W. Biggs, R. S. Bolt, M. C. Bowman, B. Brigham, R. Bush, G. Carleton, J. Carusos, R. Chandler, W. W. Chapman, C. E. Collum, W. Conway, S. Cramp, A. D. Cruickshank, H. G. Cruickshank, T. Dickel, J. J. Dinsmore, D. Dodd, **J. B. Edscorn**, J. K. Edscorn, L. E. Ellis, P. J. Fellers, E. J. Fisk, G. Frank, J. B. Funderberg, C. S. Gidden, J. R. Gilliland, **S. A. Grimes**, Mr. & Mrs. D. Grismore, B. Hawkins, H. B. Herbert, G. J. Horel, J. Hudick, H. H. Jetter, J. B. Johnson, W. P. Johnson, P. Labbee, H. P. Langridge, E. S. Letson, O. W. Letson, F. E. Lohrer, T. W. Martin, T. C. Maxwell, R. W. McFarlane, R. McLain, D. W. Merserve, V. Morrison, J. C. Ogden, C. S. Olson, V. S. Pantelidis, R. S. Pittell, Mrs. F. K. Powell, C. P. Preston, M. W. Provost, E. J. Reimann, R. Roberts, **W. B. Robertson, Jr.**, E. Robinson, C. A. Saffell, R. W. Schreiber, G. Simberg, S. W. Sanderson, Jr., (GSm) G. Smart, A. Sprunt IV, J. M. Stevenson, **H. M. Stevenson**, A. R. Stickley, P. W. Sykes, Jr., W. K. Taylor, D. E. Temple, W. C. Vaughn, L. H. Walkinshaw, N. O. Wamer, C. Watt, Jr., J. Weise, J. M. Williams, G. E. Woolfenden, Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Wilson, M. Zerbe, F. Zontek. Abbreviations—E.N.P., Everglades Nat'l Park; F.P.L. Florida Power & Light Co.; F.S.U., Florida State University; U.S.F., University of South Florida; V.A.B., Vehicle Assembly Building; \*, specimen.—**HERBERT W. KALE II**, Entomological Research Center, P.O. Box 520, Vero Beach, Fla. 32960.

## ONTARIO—WESTERN NEW YORK REGION

/ Clive E. Goodwin and Richard C. Rosche

**ONTARIO**—The cold winter was succeeded by a cold spring. Over the past few years the Province has experienced a series of cold springs: this one was better than most, but its impact on bird migration seemed even more formidable than its predecessors.

In e. Ontario the late winter blizzards left huge snow drifts, and it was well into April—two weeks later than any spring in the last 30 years—before the last remainders were gone. Ice was equally late leaving, and waterfowl returned to ice-clogged lakes and streams. April was more reminiscent of March, and it was well into the month before much in the way of spring migration developed.

It was very dry, and the pleasant sunny weather this implies does little for the observer, although it is usually viewed as good for the birds. This year the pattern of "thin" migration, with small numbers and late arrivals during May, may have been an accurate reflection of events. Observers remarked that the birds seemed to have arrived on the breeding grounds either very early or very late, so the impression of reduced migration may



have been correct. Some of the heaviest movements of species such as House Wrens and Baltimore Orioles were recorded in s. Ontario May 31, and May 29 on Toronto Is. numbers of Veeries and Swainson's Thrushes were one to two weeks past their usual peak passage (CEG). May saw most of the weather activity taking place south of Ontario, with cold fronts extending deep into the south, and possibly this inhibited movement.

Composition of the later waves, however, suggested that many species had "trickled" through. Warblers tell the story best: Myrtle Warblers, traditionally the earliest species, were reported in good early numbers by some areas. The other earlier warblers, such as Yellow Warblers and Waterthrushes, seemed on the whole to have a poor showing. The later flocks provided a rich mixture, but most abundant were often birds such as Bay-breasted Warblers and Wilson's Warblers, and in fact it was a vintage year for these later species. In the Abitibi area the first influx east of Matheson was not until May 27 (AJE).

Periods of generally good observation were between April 13 and 20, and after May 19, with the end of May being surprisingly productive. In Toronto good movements occurred June 3-4 (EN, FB) and passage was still continuing to the middle of the month at least. The usual correlations with frontal weather movements were possible on most of the dates of major observations, but without any particularly pronounced phenomena.

Prince Edward Point—Reference was made in the issue of Fall 1969 (AFN 24:39) to the recognition of Prince Edward Point, the s.e. tip of Prince Edward Co. in e. Ontario, as a concentration point for migratory birds. This year the area has received its first systematic coverage, by teams of observers from Kingston who worked the Point each morning from early April to May 31. Although it does not compare with Point Pelee as a concentration point (few places in North