

Rockingham, NH 9 Jun (A. Delorey, v.o., *fide* WT). A singing **Swainson's Warbler** originally discovered in May remained at Naushon I., *Dukes*, MA until 3 Jun (S. Storer, *fide* B.O.). Always among the earliest fall warbler migrants, a Northern Waterthrush at Boston, *Suffolk*, MA 27 Jul (G. Tepke *fide* B.O.) was right on schedule. Louisiana Waterthrushes feeding young at Manchester 24 Jun (RH) confirmed a new, and only the 2nd known, breeding locality in *Essex*, MA. A Yellow-breasted Chat at Truro, *Barnstable*, MA 6 Jun (MF) was assumed to be a late migrant.

Out-of-place sparrows included Clay-colored Sparrow at Lancaster, *Worcester*, MA 12 Jun–6 Jul (RL), a Lark Sparrow at Tuckernuck I, MA 25 Jul (RV), and a Dark-eyed Junco at Melrose, *Middlesex*, MA 27 Jun (D. & I. Jewell, *fide* B.O.). In the absence of comprehensive grassland sparrow survey data this season, the most notable reports were 100 Vesper Sparrows at Columbia Falls, *Washington*, ME 26 Jun (N. Famous, *fide* JD) and 46 Grasshopper Sparrows at Lancaster, *Worcester*, MA 6 Jul (RL). A **Painted Bunting** at New Castle, *Rockingham*,

NH 11-13 Jun (v.o., *fide* WT) was one of very few records for the Granite State. Dickcissels in Connecticut at Hampden, *Middlesex* 4–5 Jun (J. Zipp, *fide* GH) and Litchfield, *Litchfield* 9 Jun (MS) appeared to be migrants or wandering birds.

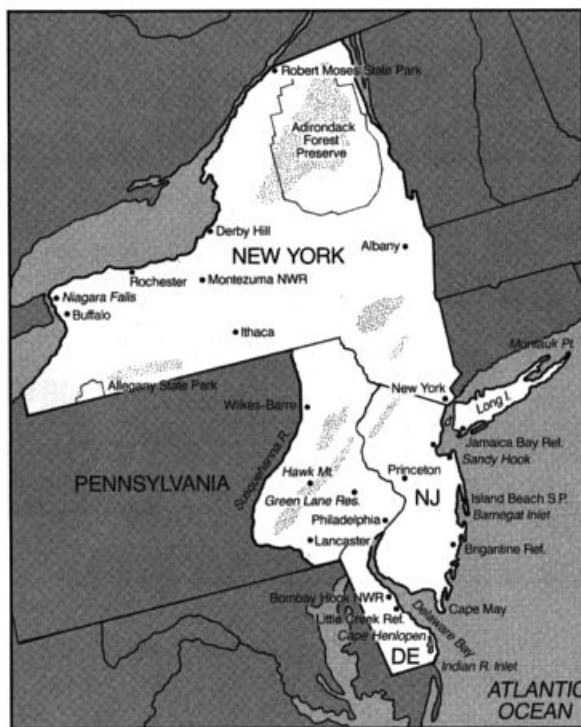
A **Western Meadowlark** discovered in May was still present at Norridgewock, *Somerset*, ME 14 Jun (WSL. Bevier, v.o., *fide* JD). Curiously, this species has notably declined as a vagrant to New England since the 1960s and 1970s, when it was significantly more regular. Yellow-headed Blackbirds were represented by singles at E. Kingston, *Rockingham*, NH 4 Jun (ph. SM) and Milford Point, *New Haven*, CT 5 Jun (F. McBride, *fide* GH). At the species's only breeding station in New England, a pair of Boat-tailed Grackles raised 3 young at Stratford, *Fairfield*, CT (D. Varza, *fide* GH). In Massachusetts, Orchard Orioles bred in Cheshire for the first confirmed nesting in *Berkshire* since 1948 (C. Quinlan), and a pair at Portland, *Cumberland*, nested at the species's only know breeding locality in the Pine Tree State (KG, *fide* JD). Seasonally extralimital

were pairs of Evening Grosbeaks at Barkhamsted, *Litchfield*, CT 22 Jun (D. Pelletier, *fide* GH), Carlisle, *Middlesex*, MA 20 Jun (D. Brownrigg, *fide* B.O.), and Mattapoissett, *Plymouth*, MA 7 Jul (M. LaBossier, *fide* B.O.).

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After a wet late May, summer was dry, especially in the north. June had hot, humid periods, exceeding 90 degrees Fahrenheit in the Adirondacks, whereas July was more comfortable—a generally favorable breeding season weatherwise. Pelagic birding was exciting off Long Island and New Jersey 23–24 June, from shore as well as at sea, apparently coinciding with the presence of a plume of warmer water. In a relatively uneventful summer otherwise, rarities included Brown Boobies, the Region's second Little Egret, and a White-winged Dove.

Amidst relentless habitat degradation in the Region, we can celebrate a few victories. In the Port of Wilmington, state and local officials are restoring 190 acres of wetland as the Russell W. Peterson Urban Wildlife Refuge

This downtown wetland with its skyscraper backdrop could rival New York's Jamaica Bay and Philadelphia's John W. Heinz Refuge (Tincum). Piping Plovers rallied under stringent protection measures, and herons nested in New York harbor in numbers unimaginable 30 years ago. New York state's birders are producing a second atlas, twenty years after their first. This represents the first such follow-up effort, and some early results this summer proved of interest.

Abbreviations: Bombay Hook (Bombay Hook N.W.R., near Smyrna, DE); Brig (Brigantine Unit, Edward P. Forsythe N.W.R., *Atlantic*, NJ); Conejohela Flats (Susquehanna R. at Washington Boro, *Lancaster*, PA); Fort Drum (Fort Drum Military Installation, Watertown, *Jefferson*, NY); The Four Brothers (islands in L. Champlain, off Willsboro, *Essex*, NY); Jamaica Bay (Jamaica Bay Wildlife Refuge, New York City); Lakehurst (Lakehurst Naval Air Engineering Station, *Ocean*, NJ); L. I. (Long Island, NY); N.Y.D.E.C. (New York Department of Environmental Conservation).

LOONS THROUGH CORMORANTS

A survey of 130 upstate New York lakes and ponds 21 Jul by 200 volunteers for the new Adirondack Cooperative Loon Program found 306 adults, 59 chicks, and 6 imm. Common Loons (JO, N. Schoch). These figures start a new baseline, as earlier surveys were less thorough. Pied-billed Grebes, recently rated Endangered in Delaware, bred in three places in the n. of the state: Brandywine Town Center, the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Natural Area, and Bombay Hook. The best place for them in e. Pennsylvania was Glen Morgan L., *Berks*, where 11 ads. and 15 chicks were observed 2 Jun (K. Lebo). Another fine population was 14 at Fort Drum (JBo). For the 2nd Jul in a row and 3rd time since 1997, a post-breeding Eared Grebe appeared 14 Jul and lingered at the Batavia W.T.P., *Genesee*, NY (BK, WW). The same individual(s) may be involved.

Tubenoses were abundant close to Long Island and the New Jersey shore 23–24 Jun but relatively scarce off Delaware. It was exceptional to see about 60 shearwaters, mostly Greater, near the surf line off Democrat Pt., *Suffolk*, L. I. (PLI, SM), as well as a few Greaters inside adjacent Jones Inlet 23 Jun (RJK). Another floated past astonished swimmers at Monmouth Beach, *Monmouth*, NJ 24 Jun (D. Sutherland). Out of Barnegat, NJ toward Wilmington Canyon, also 24 Jun, a count of 400–500 Greater Shearwaters was high (B. Johnson). The only Manx Shearwaters reported were 2 ca. 20 mi s. of Montauk Pt., L.I. 12 Jul (S. Biasetti). Many

Wilson's Storm-Petrels came within a half-mile of Montauk 24 Jun (D. Heglund), and the same day, in bad weather, 37 were in the surf line near Cape Henlopen, DE (A. Dudley). One or 2 Leach's Storm-Petrels 9 Jun out of Lewes, DE constituted the 3rd Jun observation in a row; there are very few state records (APE, FONT).

Two **Brown Boobies** were convincingly described off Long Beach I., *Ocean*, NJ 8 Jun (D. & M. Burk), a 6th state record approved by the state's records committee. A few imm. Northern Gannets always summer offshore, but 65 passing Cape Henlopen in three hours in bad weather 23 Jun (A. Dudley) made for a Delaware summer high count. Although Brown Pelicans were scarce elsewhere, numbers took up residence in Barnegat Bay in mid-Jul. On 31 Jul, 420 were there, two-thirds of them ads. One partial nest was observed here, as in 1992 and 1994 (JBr, M. Gochfeld, FL). For the 3rd summer, the N.Y.D.E.C. oiled 5044 Double-crested Cormorant nests on Little Galloo I., in e. L. Ontario. Only 50 pairs fledged young, but since cormorant populations on the Canadian shore are uncontrolled, this program has uncertain effects (BL). Elsewhere, cormorant growth may be levelling off by natural processes and human disturbance. The New York harbor rookeries decreased slightly to 1178 nests (1312 last year), partly because the owners of Hoffman I. cut some trees (PK). A new footpath reduced the Stony Brook, L. I. colony from 75+ to three nests (D. Futuyama). On the other hand, the Four Brothers colony in L. Champlain vaulted from 1346 nests last year to 2437 (JMCP). Details of an **Anhinga** soaring over Hartshorne Woods Park, *Monmouth*, NJ 4 Jun (SB, LM) have been submitted to the New Jersey Bird Records Committee. Eight prior records have been accepted, mostly of birds in spring, and records have been increasing since 1990.

HERONS THROUGH WATERFOWL

The New York City Audubon Society's Harbor Herons Project, in its 18th year, censused 1,655 nests of nine species on 13 islands (PK). This is remarkable success for an area empty of heronries before the Clean Waters Act began to take effect in the 1970s. Overall figures were roughly stable though slightly below the 1995 peak of nearly 2000 nests. The commonest species was Black-crowned Night Heron (63% of the total), followed by Snowy Egret (14%), Great Egret (13%), and Glossy Ibis (8%). A remarkable 34 American and 3 Least Bitterns were at Fort Drum (JBo), a density probably unmatchable elsewhere in the Region. A stealthy kayaker confirmed the first Least Bittern fledgling in *Chester*, PA at Marsh Creek S.P. 19 Jun (J. McNamara). Up to 5 at Bombay Hook and 3

calling at Prime Hook N.W.R. 2 Jun (APE, FR) were good Delaware summer records.

The season's prize find was a **Little Egret** in breeding plumage, photographed at Bombay Hook 8–9 Jun (B. Cooper, J. Halpins) but undetectable afterwards among hundreds of other white waders. This was the 2nd regional record, following another in Delaware in Apr–Aug 1999. Cattle Egret populations have collapsed Regionwide. New York harbor nests have declined from over 100 in the early 1990s to three this summer (PK). Seven ads. were all the more remarkable at the Four Brothers 9 Jun (JMCP), where 20 bred in 1994. New York harbor is probably the n. breeding limit for Yellow-crowned Night Herons (two nests, down from 14 in 1995). Surprisingly, a pair fledged 4 young inland at Allendale, *Bergen*, NJ (S. Thomas, R. Fanning), far from their usual fiddler crab diet.

This summer's White Ibis, an imm., was near Mt. Gretna, *Lebanon*, PA 8–14 Jul (ph D. Wheeler). When all the figures are in, Glossy Ibis will probably show major declines Regionwide, hopefully only part of a cyclical pattern. The New York harbor population was down from 271 nests in 1995 to 125+ this summer. One was a very good find at the Four Brothers 9 Jun (JMCP), where a pair bred in 1999, and a *Plegadis*, probably this species, was rare, though not unprecedented, at Buffalo 21 Jun (BK). Single White-faced Ibis at Brig through 24 Jun, Cape May on 29 Jun, and Bombay Hook were about par. First identified in the Region in 1977, they are now annual.

A Northern Shoveler, the Region's least common breeding puddle duck, had ducklings at Batavia W.T.P., *Genesee*, NY 8 Jul (G. Seamans). Among many summering nonbreeding diving ducks, a King Eider was noteworthy at Cape Henlopen, DE in late Jul (DH et al.). Common Eiders apparently nested again on Fisher's I, off e. Long Island, where New York's first breeding was recorded last summer; these would be the southernmost breeders anywhere.

RAPTORS THROUGH GROUSE

Five species of raptor (Osprey, Red-tailed and Cooper's Hawks, Peregrine Falcon, and American Kestrel) and three species of owl (Barn, Eastern Screech-, and Great Horned) were confirmed breeding within New York City (RDeC). Osprey had variable success. They "really exploded" in Delaware, with 95 nests, 87 of them in *Sussex*. A pair nested successfully in Wilmington, and seven pairs fledged 13 young in New York City. On e. Long Island, however, productivity was poor (M. Scheibel), perhaps suggesting a food shortage.

The usual Mississippi Kites lingered sporadically into summer at Cape May, a subad. and an



Though South Polar Skua is well known as a late May through June migrant and summering species between North Carolina and New England, it is little known off states with less pelagic coverage. This individual was noted 9 June 2001 about 45 miles east of Fenwick Island, Delaware, a third state record. Photograph by Andrew P. Ednie.

ad., the latter last sighted 2 Jul (RC). Other late spring wanderers were at Hartshorne Woods Park, *Monmouth*, NJ 4 Jun (LM) and at Blue Mt. Lake, *Berks*, PA 2 Jun (H. & J. Silagy), the 2nd spring observation in a row for that county. Unusually late and farther afield were a subad. at Braddock Bay, *Monroe*, NY 30 Jun (DT), for the 2nd summer in a row, and another near Hellertown, *Northampton* 30 Jul (AK).

SA The New York breeding population of Bald Eagles has approximately doubled every five years since 1991; this summer, 56 breeding pairs (43 last year) produced 83 young (71 last year, reduced by heavy rains; P. Nye, N.Y.D.E.C.). We even began to hear grumbling about eagle depredation on young loons. Pennsylvania's 13 nests east of the Susquehanna R. included five in *Lancaster* alone. Some of these aeries were in farmland far from large bodies of water, a sign of increasing adaptation to human presence (D. Brauning, Pennsylvania Game Commission). Delaware's 17 active nests, one more than last year, fledged at least 20 young.

Cooper's Hawks continue to colonize suburbia. We learned of at least five such cases in e. Pennsylvania. A pair bred in the Bronx, New York City for the first time since 1955 (RDeC), and a nest at the John W. Heinz Refuge, *Philadelphia* (Tinicum) was the first in 50 years of observation (JM). Peregrine Falcons set more records in New York, with 45 breeding pairs (40 last year) producing 97 young (75 last year, when summer rains damaged productivity,

especially in the Adirondacks). Several new Adirondack sites, all natural, were especially welcome (B. Loucks, N.Y.D.E.C.).

Spruce Grouse were upgraded in New York State in Dec 1999 from Threatened to Endangered. A survey conducted in 2000–2001 of 24 historically occupied locations found half no longer occupied. These sites, estimated to contain 175–315 individuals in 1985–1987, now hold only about 88–158 individuals. Spruce Grouse are now limited to the nw. quadrant of Adirondack Park, mostly in *Hamilton* (JO).

SHOREBIRDS

SA Piping Plovers recovered where they had some protection from predators and beach-buggies. New Jersey's breeding population reached about 121 pairs, the 3rd consecutive small increase, but productivity fell to 1.39 fledged chicks per pair, a little below recent years. The most productive area, North Brigantine Natural Area, *Ocean* achieved a remarkable productivity of 2.17 by closing some areas to off-road vehicles and by controlling predators with electric fences and nest enclosures (DJ). In Delaware, aided by a fox-trapping program, six Piping Plover nests fledged 9 young at Cape Henlopen. This was the best crop in years, but Delaware has no other breeding area (A. Doolittle).

In contrast to some recent years, all American Avocets had left Bombay Hook by mid-May. The first post-breeding returnees appeared 17

Jun and peaked at a modest 168 on 8 Jul (FR). Away from this stronghold, a wanderer ranged between Jones Beach and Jamaica Bay in Jul. Much more remarkably, 2 were at the Conejohela Flats on the Susquehanna R. 10 Jul (BS), and 2—possibly the same—were at Sweet Arrow L., near Pine Grove, *Schuylkill*, PA 25–28 Jul (T. Clauser et al.). A Willet, surely *inornatus*, visited the Conejohela Flats 3 Jul (BS, J. Book, E. Witmer, T. Garner). Another appeared the same day at Ocean City, *Cape May*, NJ (RC). One at Westhampton, L.I. 22 Jul (SM, PLi) was at the same place and nearly the same date as one last year.

It was even harder than usual to tell when spring shorebird migration ended and the first post-breeding birds returned. Surely a few non-breeders never leave. Likely examples this season would include a Black-bellied Plover 16 Jun at the Chazy Riverlands, *Clinton*, NY, on L. Champlain (B. Krueger, C. Mitchell) and 40 of the same at Stone Harbor Pt., *Cape May*, NJ 12 Jun (M. Fritz); single Hudsonian Godwits at Primehook N.W.R., DE 13 Jun (MG, BGP, SD) and at Westhampton Beach, L. I. 27 Jun; a Ruddy Turnstone at Myers Pt., *Oswego*, NY 11 Jun (D. Russell); and small parties of White-rumped Sandpipers in all three states 11–13 Jun; the latter were likely late spring migrants. Observers should note the plumage of these mid-Jun holdovers.

Despite unconfirmed reports of chicks in Delaware, the Region's southernmost Upland Sandpiper breeding site appears to be Lakehurst, NJ, which hosted about seven pairs this summer (J. Joyce, P. Bacinski, SB). They also bred on Long Island at Gabriskie airport, Westhampton, and at John F. Kennedy airport. Even in the extensive grasslands of the St. Lawrence R. basin, only 9 were atlased at Fort Drum (JBo). Only 2 Curlew Sandpipers were found, well below the peaks of the 1970s. One at Bombay Hook in early Jun (CC, E. Short, SD et al.) held over from spring, while the other, at Stone Harbor Pt., *Cape May*, NJ 25 Jul+ (K. Karlson et al.), was presumed to be south-bound. Delaware was again best for Ruffs: a black male appeared at Bombay Hook 18 Jun and departed early 4 Jul; the same afternoon, a chestnut male showed up and remained through the month. A Reeve was at Jamaica Bay after 29 Jul (TWB et al.). A female Wilson's Phalarope at Bombay Hook after 15 Jun (MG, BGP) was probably an early post-breeding wanderer; this species has nested in this Region only on L. Champlain, NY.

JAEGERS THROUGH TERNS

A South Polar Skua was remarkable inshore, among the tubenoses, off Democrat Pt., *Suffolk*,

L. I. 23 Jun (PLI, SM); the species frequents flocks of larger shearwaters in most summers off North Carolina (where it is occasionally seen from shore, mostly in Jun) and should be looked for in the Region at this time, particularly when shearwaters are present in numbers. If confirmed, this would be approximately the 9th New York observation since the skuas were split in 1977. Another was off New Jersey toward Wilmington Canyon the next day (B. Johnson). The FONT trip out of Lewes 9 Jun found another, the 3rd Delaware record, all in the past three summers. A Pomarine Jaeger was unusual off Robert Moses S. P., L. I. 24 Jun, and a light-morph Pomarine at Point au Roche, Clinton, NY on L. Champlain 15 Jul was a very early migrant or summer wanderer (D. Hoag).

The Laughing Gull colony near Kennedy Airport continues at about 3000 pairs; airport authorities still shoot birds on the runways, but less frequently, as fewer birds collide with aircraft than did in the past (DR). Errant Laughing Gulls in early June on L. Ontario at Hamlin Beach S. P., Monroe, NY (WS, DT, M. Davids) and at Myers Pt., Oswego (BF) were fairly typical, but 7 ads. were very unusual at Lock 7 on the Mohawk R. near Schenectady 25 Jul (RPY). Fewer Herring and Great Black-backed Gulls nested in New York harbor, partly because the islands are revegetating (PK). Summer records of Lesser Black-backed Gulls are increasing, but a third-year bird circling the boat 45 mi off Fenwick I. 9 Jun (APE, FONT) constituted a first summer pelagic record for Delaware.

Two Caspian Tern nests were found in Barnegat Bay, Ocean, NJ (JBr, FL), where only occasional single nests were found previously. The Roseate Tern count at Great Gull Island, off e. Long Island, was 1700, a little below last year but about the same as in 1999. The absence of any other important Long Island colony since the destruction by foxes of the Cedar Beach colony still causes concern (H. Hays). One Roseate loafed in a Barnegat Bay ternery sporadically through Jun (JBr, FL), but breeding remains unproven in New Jersey.

The Forster's Tern colony at Jamaica Bay, established in 1992, has increased to 80 pairs (DR). Farther e. on the s. shore bays of Hempstead, L.I., at their n. limit, Forster's Terns have increased to about 150 pairs (JZ).

Least Terns, always volatile in their nest-site selection and nesting success, responded to opportunity with a few huge colonies such as 195 pairs at Breakwater Beach, Mattituck, Suffolk (B. Prentice) and 625 pairs at Nassau Beach (JZ), both on Long Island. Smaller colonies had trouble fending off gulls and other predators, or were crowded out by Common Terns. The total New Jersey population was estimated at about 1500

ads., close to last year's census but well below the 2133 ads. estimated in 1991 (DJ). They are barely hanging on in Delaware; Delaware Shore S.P., where 200 pairs nested in the 1970s, had 12 nests this summer. The state's only other potential breeding area was Big Stone Beach, Kent, where a couple of grown young were seen 31 Jul (APE). Black Skimmers nearly held their own in New Jersey, with an estimated 2410 ads. These occupied only eight sites, however, compared to 14 in the mid-1990s, making them more vulnerable (DJ).

SA Black Terns are in serious trouble at the southeastern edge of their range. A N.Y.D.E.C. survey found only 132 pairs in New York State, down from 235 when surveys began in 1989. Jefferson led with 71, followed by 27 in Tonawanda W.M.A. and 17 in St. Lawrence. Monroe, which had supported 34 pairs in 1989, had only two in 2001. Only 13 sites were occupied, compared with 21 in 1994. One reason for the decline is increased vegetation density, due to invasive plants like purple loosestrife, and to the ending of water fluctuation by the operation of the St. Lawrence Seaway (I. Mazzocchi). Though s. lingerers have been noted in midsummer since 1921 (Witmer Stone, *Bird Studies at Old Cape May* [1937, repr. 1965], p. 594), they were more widespread this summer. Singles visited Northwest Harbor, L. I. 9 Jun (BMcG) and Island Beach S. P., Ocean, NJ 6 Jun (G. Wenzelburger), and 3 were at Bombay Hook 2 Jun, one of which remained to mid-Jun (FR). The latest was at Port Penn Interpretive Center, DE 2 Jul (Philadelphia Birdline), while one at Island Beach S. P., Ocean 8 Jul (A. Tongas) was probably returning.

DOVES THROUGH WOODPECKERS

A White-winged Dove appeared briefly in Flanders, Suffolk, L. I. 10 Jun (A. Baldelli). Northern Saw-whet Owls "may be more common than we think" (BP). Fledglings were found in or near the yards of four experienced birders in the Oneida L. Basin of n.-cen. New York (NG, J. Brin, E. Hahn, G. Alfano), as well as at Alfred, Allegany, NY (ph. EBr), the 2nd county record, as well as in the Adirondacks at Furnace Brook, s. Clinton, NY (E. Fitts). Common Nighthawks bred in a few rural sites, such as 26 at Fort Drum, including four nests (JBo), and three nests in Wharton State Forest, in the Pine Barrens of sw. New Jersey (C. Krilowicz). Almost none

remain in cities.

Although Whip-poor-wills have long vanished from interior lowlands, they are still "fairly common" on ridgetops in nw. Morris, Passaic, and Bergen, NJ, where about 35 were calling in the Ramapo, Copperas, and Green Pond Mountains 12-13 Jun (RR). At remote Fort Drum, 36 Whip-poor-wills were at Fort Drum (JBo). Another stronghold for them is coastal scrub. This summer "dozens" were calling 9 Jun near Hampton Bays, L.I. (BMcG), while 4 were calling 2 Jun at Milford Neck W.A., Kent, DE (GL), an area known to birders as "goatsucker heaven." Several observers thought Ruby-throated Hummingbirds had a good season. Yunick was in a position to know: he banded a record 119 at Jenny L., Saratoga, NY (including 33 returns, 2 of them at least six years old). Their daily sugar water intake rose to 500 g at the end of Jul, when the young fledged.

Red-headed Woodpeckers appeared to extend their patchy distribution slightly in the lowlands. In New York, two nests were in Fort Drum (JBo), a pair was present at Como Park, near Buffalo (MM), and singles scouted in Chemung (C. & J Wood) and in Tompkins (S. Podulka). Several sites near Cape May, NJ continue to be occupied. In e. Pennsylvania, we know of two locations in Berks (S. Fordyce, P. Saenger, M. Spence) and one in Bucks (AM). In Sussex, DE, a new site near Bridgeville (GL) has been added to the traditional two in Redding State Forest (APE, J. Swertinska) and at Assawoman W. A. (SD).

FLYCATCHERS THROUGH TANAGERS

We received two reports from n. New York of vanishing Loggerhead Shrikes, 2 at Long Lake, Hamilton 21 Jul (J. Collins), and one 24 Jun at Genesee (J. Kimball). There were no indications of breeding.

Common Ravens are spreading out of the Allegany highlands into Wyoming and Erie, NY (fide MM) and now nest regularly in Morris and Passaic, NJ (RR, T. Vogel, B. Gallagher). Cliff Swallows have recently become established along the Niagara R. near Buffalo (BK, K. Fox). In Delaware, at the s. extremity of their e. coast range, they bred for the first time in five years, using two bridges over Appoquinimunk Creek near Odessa, New Castle. Sedge Wrens were not reported s. of Dutchess, NY (B. Kane); in addition to the usual upstate locations, a singing male was rare in the Adirondacks at Bloomingdale Bog, Essex 2 Jun-18 Jul (W. Lee, B. McAllister).

A census for Golden-winged Warblers in Luzerne and Wyoming, PA turned up only Blue-winged. Farther n., at Fort Drum, Blue-winged Warblers gained ground; 15 pairs were at Fort Drum against 33 Golden-winged Warblers (JBo). One place where Golden-winged Warblers have coexisted with Blue-winged for a century is Sterling

Forest, *Orange*, NY, where 19 were atled in power line cuts in summer 2001 compared to 3 Blue-winged. The two practice habitat segregation, the Golden-winged Warblers preferring wetlands (J. Confer, S. Pascoe). Six Brewster's Warblers and 2 Lawrence's Warblers were reported in New York, and 2 of each were noted in e. Pennsylvania. Northern Parula fledglings at Hither Hills S.P. (E. Salzman, J. Giunta) confirmed the first breeding in 50 years on e. Long Island, following last summer's nesting on w. Long Island. Several observers commented on the abundance of Yellow Warblers in the Piedmont of Delaware and in se. Pennsylvania. At the John W. Heinz Refuge, 75–100 pairs have moved into new edge habitat created by cleaning an oil spill (JM).

Atlasing reveals a pattern of northward expansion of New York warbler ranges. Pine Warblers, formerly not found n. of Allegany S.P., now occur along the L. Ontario shoreline in *Niagara* (WW). Prairie Warblers were found in *Erie* for the first time (W. D'Anna, B. Potter), and a fledgling at Otisco, *Onandaga* 9 Jul (NG) was a first confirmation in the Oneida L. basin (BP). A remarkable 24 singing males are worth mentioning at L. Nockamixon, *Bucks*, PA in late Jun (Philadelphia Birdline). A Prothonotary Warbler feeding young in w. Monroe Twp., *Oswego*, NY 14 Jul (BP, J. Moore) was the first breeding record in the Oneida L. Basin since 1984. Hooded Warblers are turning up more often on the L. Ontario plain.

Among warblers in trouble, Ceruleans could be found in only one of 10 sites in n. *Morris* and s. *Sussex*, NJ, where they nested in 1991 (RR), and they were also missing at a traditional site in *Onandaga*, NY (BP). Otherwise, we had scattered reports from *Rockland* (RJK), *Oswego* (BF, M. Sarver, M. Williams), and *Tompkins* (K. Edelstein), all in New York. An impressive eight pairs of declining Yellow-breasted Chats were at L. Nockamixon, *Bucks*, their stronghold in e. Pennsylvania (B. Etter).

SPARROWS THROUGH FINCHES

Clay-colored Sparrows, apparently moving in from Ontario, are now solidly established in n. New York. One nest near Andover, *Allegany*, NY 30 Jun (EBr) was near the state's first breeding site of 1971. Among many remarkable records tendered were the 16 in the St. Lawrence basin of n. New York, including a pair feeding young in Parishville Twp., a first confirmed breeding for *St. Lawrence* (BL); 13, including fledglings, in a Christmas tree plantation at Yorkshire, *Cattaraugus* (BK); and 3 at Lodi, *Seneca* (P. Hosner, C. Smith). A Lark Sparrow at Gabriskie airport, Westhampton, L. I. 19 Jul (B. May, T. Klauber) was a very rare mid-summer occurrence in New York. Henslow's Sparrows returned to their traditional site at W. Nicholson,

Wyoming, PA but apparently did not stay to breed (WR). More were found in New Jersey than in recent summers: Willowood Arboretum, Chester Twp., *Morris* (T. Halliwell, B&NM); Solberg Airport, *Hunterdon* (RR, W. Wander); Lakehurst; and the Alpha fields, *Warren*. For real numbers, however, one had to go to n. New York, where 14 were atled in Fort Drum (JBo). Dickcissels tried again in the Region, though only in Delaware this time. Four or 5 males sang between Harrington and Milford, *Kent*, though breeding remained unconfirmed. This was not the same site as last summer.

Orchard Orioles bred in Central Park, New York City for the first time since 1908. It was a big summer for Pine Siskins in upstate New York. Outside the Adirondacks, they were present sporadically into Jul at Hamlin Beach on the L. Ontario shore in *Monroe* (WS) and at Amity L., *Allegany*, NY (VP). They bred at Woodhull L., *Oneida* (BP) and at Burdett, *Schuylers* (J. & S. Gregoire). At Jenny L., *Saratoga*, Yunick banded a record 131, including many fledglings; all had disappeared by 15 Jul (RPY).

EXOTICS

A Ringed Turtle-Dove, a feral form frequently kept in captivity, was photographed near Smyrna, DE 31 Jul (CC), a reminder that it is imperative to scrutinize *Streptopelia* doves carefully. Two, perhaps 3 **Eurasian Collared-Doves** were near Selbyville, *Sussex*, DE this summer, just north of the Maryland border (M. J. Iliff et al.).

ADDENDA & CORRIGENDA

The following items apply to the 2001 spring migration report. The observer of the Eared Grebe at Lansing, NY was K. McGowan. A single White Ibis was observed at Cape May, NJ 9 May (J. Pilgrim, A. Crutchley et al.). The ad. White-faced Ibis at Reed's Beach was found by R. Crossley and remained until at least 19 May, while the imm. was present 12–27 May (K. Lukens et al.), though apparently they were never seen together. The imm. White-faced Ibis at Bivalve preceded the ad. and was seen only 10 May (S. Rottenborn et al.). And the Brig White-faced Ibis was present 16 May–24 Jun (K. McLean et al.). Tom Bailey's Ross's Goose photograph was taken on 9 Mar, not 9 May. The Black Brant at Brig 8 Apr was reported only by G. Armistead (†). The Black Rail at Jake's Landing, NJ was noted by M. O'Brien. Tom Bailey's photograph of the Ruff was taken on 9 May, not 27 May. Dates for the Mew Gull were 5, 10 Mar rather than May. The Black-tailed Gull reported last season is potentially New York's 3rd, not 2nd, record.

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