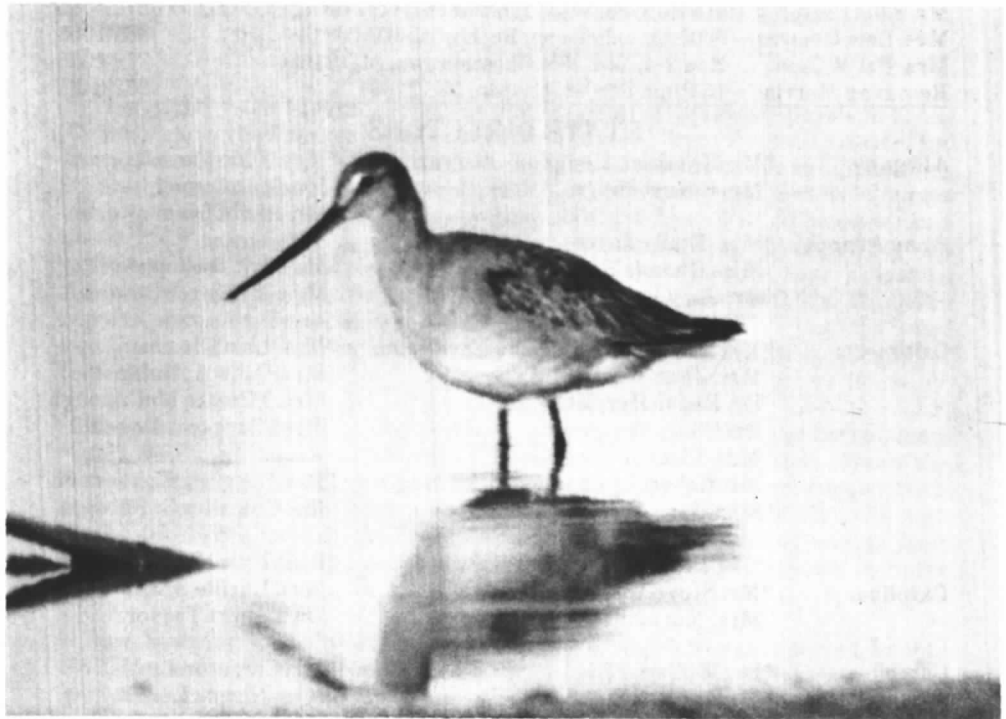


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# MARYLAND BIRDLIFE

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# MARYLAND ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.

Cylburn Mansion, 4915 Greenspring Ave., Baltimore, Maryland 21209

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Cover: Hudsonian Godwit,

Masonville, Baltimore, October 20, 1979. Photo by Robert Ringler



## WHOOPER SWANS RELEASED IN MARYLAND

JUDITH C. JOHNSON and WILLIAM J.L. SLADEN

There have been several reports in recent years of Whooper Swans (*Cygnus Cygnus*) along the Patuxent River near Davidsonville, Anne Arundel County, and in other parts of Southern Maryland. As these birds are not native to our country, it was thought that people were probably seeing Tundra Swans (*Cygnus columbianus*) with unusually large yellow lore patches. Wild Whoopers have never been reported west of Greenland or east of Alaska, although they are extremely rare in the Aleutian Islands and one pair was seen near Kotzebue, Alaska, when Sladen was banding Whistling Swans there in 1971. The Maryland reports persisted, however, and when the description was given that the basal two-thirds of the bill of one was canary yellow, an intensive search was begun for these birds.

They had vanished from the Patuxent by mid-June of 1973 and there was a report that they might be at Allen's Fresh in Southern Maryland, where the Bowling Family had two uninvited swans adopt their pond. These particular birds proved to be two female Tundra Swans; we banded them on July 17, 1973, with black neck collars bearing the codes F87 and F88 in white lettering so that their movements can be followed and it can be seen if they remain in Maryland in future summers.

Now, however, we believe the mystery of the Whooper Swans is solved. In May 1967, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Harting, Sr., purchased a pair of Whooper Swans from a game farm in Ohio and placed them on their ponds at Jones Station and Maga Vista Roads in Arnold, Anne Arundel County. In May 1970, they had four eggs, all of which hatched, but the cygnets were killed by predators. They had a second brood of cygnets, one of which had a crooked neck and was killed by the parents. Although the original pair was pinioned, the cygnets have never had their wings clipped and have flown freely, sometimes staying away for several days or weeks. The cob has since died, as has Mr. Harting, whose hobby was owning a collection of different waterfowl. Mr. Frank Tull is the caretaker of the farm for Mrs. Harting and he feeds and looks after the swans.

With the building of College Parkway, which borders the Harting property, and with the countryside becoming dotted with houses, Mrs. Harting believes the birds should be free to fly where they wish with the thought that they may be happier if they settle in a more rural area. One cob that hatched in 1970 was observed swimming beside his mother in the summer of 1973, while the other two 1970 birds, a male and a female, were paired in another of the ponds. The young

pair tried to build a nest on the farm in 1973, but this nest was destroyed by neighboring dogs or some other animal; this pair then flew off for the better part of a month during May and June, presumably, Mrs. Harting and Mr. Tull thought, to establish a nest elsewhere.

It seems very probable that these are the Whoopers that have been observed along the Patuxent River near Davidsonville, and apparently their nesting efforts were unsuccessful. The birds were banded by us on July 22, 1973, and the three young birds were given black neck collars with the internationally approved code for Whoopers—1R12, 1R13 and 1R14. They were also given white tarsus bands with the code in black, and the mother was given a tarsus band only, 1R11. It will be interesting to observe Maryland's Whoopers and see if they leave their present home and establish a colony elsewhere, and if they feel the call of the North some spring when the Tundra Swans start their migration. We shall appreciate reports of any sightings being sent to Dr. W.J.L. Sladen at the North Wolfe Street address below.

616 Piccadilly Road, Towson, Md. 21204 and  
Johns Hopkins University, 615 N. Wolfe St.,  
Baltimore, Md. 21205

## WHEN THE MARTINS RETURN TO FREDERICK

DAVID H. WALLACE

On February 10, 1859, Jacob Engelbrecht, a tailor in Frederick, Maryland, noted in his diary an unusual natural event:<sup>1</sup>

"Martins— My old friend and neighbor John Schreiner told me this morning... that yesterday he saw about half a dozen martins (birds) at John Lipps's martin boxes singing in high-glee— but this morning they have disappeared (quite cold this morning). This is considered an extraordinary circumstance, being fully a month & more earlier than their usual time, which he says is about the 17th of March & depart about the 21 of Sept'r."

According to another Frederick diarist, Allen G. Quynn, the thermometer stood at 40°F at sunrise on the 9th and at 36° on the 10th of February, 1859. "This month," Quynn further noted on February 28, "has been unusually mild and may perhaps be regarded as the close of a winter more open and mild than any for a number of years preceding."<sup>2</sup>

Though not so unwaveringly punctual as the legendary swallows of Capistrano, purple martins were apparently eagerly awaited harbingers of spring in nineteenth century Maryland. Thanks to these two diaries, we have a partial record of martin arrivals in downtown Frederick that spans almost a century, from 1827 to 1920. About half the time the martins' arrival was overlooked, but there are entries for forty-eight of those spring arrivals. Here, for the sake of the record, are all the martin reports in the Engelbrecht and Quynn diaries:

1827, March 30 (Engelbrecht): "The Martins (Birds) arrived home from the warm climates within the last few days."

1835, March 27 (Engelbrecht): "Martins (Birds) made their appearance this day— at the boxes of our neighbors Mr. Trapnell."

- 1836, March 30 (Casper Quynn): "Martins heard."  
April 2 (Casper Quynn): "Martins seen."  
1841, April 2 (Casper Quynn): "Martins arrived."  
1843, April 9 (Casper Quynn): "Martins arrived."  
1844, April 3 (Casper Quynn): "Martins arrived."  
1845, March 28 (Casper Quynn): "Martins heard."  
March 31 (Casper Quynn): "Martins seen."  
1846, March 26 (Casper Quynn): "Martins heard."  
March 27 (Casper Quynn): "Martins seen."  
1847, March 28 (Casper Quynn): "Martins came."  
1859, February 9 (Engelbrecht): half a dozen martins seen. see entry quoted in full above.  
1861, March 25 (Allen G. Quynn): "Martins ret'd."  
1862, April 2 (Allen G. Quynn): "Martins ret'd on first April."  
1863, April 1 (Allen G. Quynn): "Martins ret'd."  
1864, April 8 (Allen G. Quynn): "Martins ret'd."  
1872, March 31 (Allen G. Quynn): "Martins come."  
1873, March 23 (Allen G. Quynn): "Martins heard."  
1874, April 10 (Allen G. Quynn): "Martins seen."  
August 1 (Allen G. Quynn): "Martins disappeared."  
1875, April 1 (Allen G. Quynn): "Martins seen."  
1876, April 6 (Allen G. Quynn): "Martins seen."  
1877, March 24 (Allen G. Quynn): "Martins come."  
1878, April 15 (Allen G. Quynn): "Martins arrived."  
1879, March 23 (Allen G. Quynn): "Martins arrived."  
1880, March 23 (Allen G. Quynn): "Martins."  
March 31 (Allen G. Quynn): "Martins arrived at Store Box."  
1881, April 19 (Allen G. Quynn): "Martins arrived."  
1882, April 5 (Allen G. Quynn): "Martins arrived."  
1883, April 6 (Allen G. Quynn): "Martins arrived."  
1884, March 31 (Allen G. Quynn): "Martins arrived."  
1885, April 1 (Allen G. Quynn): "Martins arrived."  
1886, April 12 (Allen G. Quynn): "Martins arrived."  
1887, April 12 (Allen G. Quynn): "Martins arrived."  
1888, April 4 (Allen G. Quynn): "Martins arrived."  
1889, April 11 (Allen G. Quynn): "Martins arrived."  
1890, April 13 (Allen G. Quynn): "Martins arrived."  
1892, April 2 (Allen G. Quynn): "Martins arrived."  
1893, April 9 (Allen G. Quynn): "Martins arrived."  
1895, April 19 (Allen G. Quynn): "Martins arrived."  
1896, April 13 (Allen G. Quynn): "Martins arrived."  
1899, April 13 (Allen G. Quynn): "Martins arrived."  
1900, April 9 (Allen G. Quynn): "Martins arrived."  
1903, April 30 (Allen G. Quynn): "Martins arrived."  
1904, March 27 (Allen G. Quynn): "Martins arrived."  
1905, March 26 (Allen G. Quynn): "Martins arrived."  
1914, April 6 (Allen G. Quynn): "Martins came."  
1915, April 9 (Allen G. Quynn): "Martins come today."  
1916, April 6 (Allen G. Quynn): "Martins seen today."  
1917, March 31 (Allen G. Quynn): "Martins seen today."  
1918, April 20 (Allen G. Quynn): "Martins seen today."  
1920, April 3 (Allen G. Quynn): "Martins seen today by Chas. B. Staley."

To bring the record up to the present, I can report that the martins are still returning to downtown Frederick, to a martin house on the grounds of the Evangelical Lutheran church on East Church Street. I saw my first of 1983 on March 22.

There are a few other incidental references to birds in both the Engelbrecht and Quynn diaries. On August 7, 1833, Jacob Engelbrecht noted: "Messrs. Edw. Mantz & Brothers have got two Bald-eagles - from Brien's Antietam Iron-works yesterday." And on October 5, 1835, he recorded that a boy had fallen from the eaves of the unfinished Catholic church in Frederick while "after Pigeons' nests" [today's Rock Dove?].

The Quynn diaries record the arrival of "chimney swallows" [Chimney Swifts] on April 8, 1842, and of otherwise unidentified swallows on April 8, 1874. On October 3, 1874, Allen G. Quynn went "Pigeon shooting" at Taney Town; could this be one of the last flocks of Passenger Pigeons in the area? Allen Quynn saw bluebirds on February 21, 1878. A few months later, on May 28, 1878, he reported that a "Hawk struck the old rooster and gave him the french walk around" and on September 23, 1878, there is this tantalizing entry: "Charley shot a Peculiar Bird at Monocacy, measured 4 feet from tip to tip, 2½ ft. High." On February 26, 1930, a later Quynn noted that "Wild geese started north, but changed their mind & flew south, colder weather." Finally, on March 4, 1934, the Quynn diary records that "Wild geese flew north today."

Our thanks are due these observant diarists who have given us a glimpse, however fragmentary, of Maryland bird life of the past century.

<sup>1</sup>Jacob Engelbrecht, *Diary*, published in 1976 by the Historical Society of Frederick County, Maryland, from the original manuscript (1818-1878) in the Society's collection.

<sup>2</sup>The Quynn diaries, commenced in 1836 by Casper Quynn (died 1847) and continued to 1936 by his descendants, including Allen G. Quynn, are owned by the C. Burr Artz Library, Frederick, Maryland.  
9 West 3rd Street, Frederick, Maryland 21701

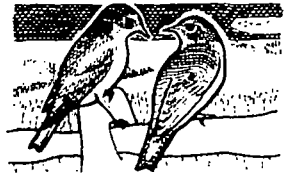
## NEW JOURNAL-THE LIVING BIRD QUARTERLY

Cornell University's famous Laboratory of Ornithology launched *The Living Bird Quarterly* in the summer of 1982. This will replace the more technical *Living Bird* annual, in order to present articles of more general interest to the vast majority of their members. Superb color photography graces the covers and most of the feature articles. Authors of the first issues include laboratory staff, Cornell graduates, and others who are involved in exciting ornithological projects, including Stephen Kress, George Miksch Sutton, Charles Smith, Raymond O'Connor of the British Trust for Ornithology, and Brian Harrington of Manomet Bird Observatory. Watch in 1983 for an article on bluebirds by Larry Zeleny with photos by Michael Smith. Sections on Research & Review and News & Notes are designed to keep amateurs informed of cooperative research projects and results of recent studies. Included with \$25 annual membership (Laboratory of Ornithology, 159 Sapsucker Woods Road, Ithaca, N.Y. 14850).

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## THE SEASON

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### FALL MIGRATION, Aug. 1-Nov. 30, 1982

ROBERT F. RINGLER

The autumn of 1982 was one of the driest on record. It was also remarkable for its early cool weather, producing many early arrivals (check the median dates in Table 1, especially the warblers), as well as its later balmy weather, which produced a few lingering individuals among the songbirds.

August opened with a strong Pacific high pressure system moving eastward across the continent, bringing in its wake the first of three major invasions of polar air, two of which, on August 21-22 and 28-29, brought frost to many parts of the country from the Upper Midwest to New England. This probably induced large numbers of migratory landbirds to depart their summer homes earlier and flee southward. The result in Maryland was that the biggest waves of birds occurred before most observers were in the field looking for them. The 29th was a particularly good day everywhere as the State was covered with cold air. The temperature that morning was 32° in Oakland and in the 30's and 40's elsewhere. For the month the temperatures averaged 2-2½° below normal and rainfall was 2-¼ in. below normal.

September had no consistent pattern. Temperatures moderated slightly but were still ½-1° below normal while precipitation was ½-¾ in. below normal. Thus the fallout of birds was not spectacular this month; many birds that would normally be here in September had already passed through.

In October, temperatures averaged ½° below normal and precipitation was ¾-1 in. below normal. During the last week of the month the thermometer was hitting the 80's again. In November the temperatures were 2½-3° above normal and precipitation had picked up also to ¾-1 in. above normal. Reservoirs were still quite low at this time. Only traces of snow had fallen by the end of the period.

The anticipated major flight of waterfowl in early to mid-November was much reduced in volume and duck numbers were remarkably low everywhere.

With the exception of Purple Finches, which made a very impressive showing this fall, northern finches were conspicuously absent. No redpolls or crossbills were reported. Evening Grosbeaks and Pine Siskins were spread very thin and arrived later than usual. Meanwhile, the House Finch has established itself in urban areas throughout the State and was the dominant species at most bird feeders. Red-breasted Nuthatches were also late and few in number.

## OBSERVERS

- Garrett—Fran Pope, Connie Skipper, Sallie Thayer.  
 Allegany—Chris Ludwig.  
 Washington—Dan Boone, Barbara Dowell, Leontine and Truman Doyle, Bob Keedy, Alice Mallonee.  
 Frederick—David Wallace.  
 Baltimore—Mike Baker, John and Peg Barber, Warren Bielenberg, Rick Blom, Gladys Cole, Hank Kaestner, Barbara Ross, Joe Schreiber, Joy Wheeler, Jim Wilkinson.  
 Harford—Barbara Billsborough, Dennis and Jean Kirkwood.  
 Cecil—Sean McCandless.  
 Howard—John Bazuin, Jon E. and Jon K. Boone, Russell Chandler, Martha Chestem, Helen Clark, Fred Cowden, Chuck Dupree, Jane Farrell, Alice Grant, David Holmes, Mike Leumas, Grazina and Mike McClure, Rosamond Munro, Bea Newkirk, David and Elaine Pardoe, Bob Patterson, Patricia Rouse, Jay Sheppard, Jo Solem, Mark Wallace, Anne Walsh, Paul Zucker.  
 Montgomery—Larry Bonham, Margaret Donald, Harvey and Marion Mudd, Lola Oberman, Paul O'Brien, Robert W. Warfield, Erika Wilson, Ben Yokel.  
 District of Columbia—David Czaplak, Byron Swift.  
 Prince Georges—Danny Bystrak, Ric Conn, John Gregoire, Paul Leifer, Chan Robbins.  
 Anne Arundel—Alex and Helene Hammer, Emily Joyce, Wayne Klockner, Pat Vanorny, Hal Wierenga.  
 Charles—Paul Nistico.  
 Calvert—Walter Kraus.  
 St. Marys—Ernie Willoughby.  
 Kent—Jim Gruber, Dorothy Mendinhall, Floyd Parks.  
 Caroline—Ethel Engle, Jerry and Roberta Fletcher, Inez Glime, Marvin Hewitt, Alicia Knotts, Mariana Nuttle, Steve Westre.  
 Talbot—Jeff Effinger.  
 Dorchester—Henry Armistead, Lester Coble.  
 Somerset—Debbie Mignogno, Jim Stasz.  
 Wicomico—Sam Dyke, Charles Vaughn.  
 Worcester—Glen Bennett, Bill Fintel, Bill and Floyd Hayes, Eddie Slaughter.

In the migration tables the following notations are used: in the Garrett and Washington County columns an "a" following the date indicates the record came from adjacent Allegany County where insufficient records were received to create a separate column. Similarly, a "c" in the Frederick or Baltimore County column indicates a record from Carroll County, a "c" in the Harford County column indicates a record from Cecil County, a "d" in the Montgomery or Prince Georges County columns indicates a record from the District of Columbia, an "s" in the Charles or Calvert County columns indicates a record from St. Marys County, a "q" in the Kent, Caroline, or Talbot County columns indicates a record from Queen Annes County, and a "w" in the Somerset or Worcester County column indicates a record from Wicomico County. Other notations used in the text are WMA for Wildlife Management Area, PWRC for Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, and an asterisk (\*) following a record means that a detailed description of the bird has been received by the MOS Records Committee.



*Loons, Grebes.* A Common Loon in Talbot County on Aug. 15 (Effinger) may have summered locally. One flying over PWRC on Sept. 18 (Bystrak) was an exceptionally early migrant. A major flight of Common Loons occurred on Oct. 16 and 17 when Wierenga estimated 100 + flying past Fort Smallwood. On the former date 4 passed over the hawk watch at Monument Knob (Ringler +). There were 50 Common Loons at Romancoke on Nov. 6 (Slaughter). The only Red-throated Loons reported were at Ocean City on Oct. 26 (Stasz) and on the Potomac River in DC on Nov. 28 (Czaplak). The only Red-necked Grebe report came from Ocean City on Nov. 16 (Slaughter). An Eared Grebe at Piney Run on Sept. 27 (Ringler \*) is the first fall record for the State and also the first in the Piedmont.

*Pelagics.* Seen from a boat off Ocean City on Sept. 11 were a Greater Shearwater and 200 Wilson's Storm-Petrels (Naveen +). Northern Gannets occasionally move closer inshore where they can be spotted from the beaches. Stasz noted hundreds in sight throughout the day at Ocean City and Assateague on Nov. 11 and Bonham reported approximately 220 from Ocean City on Nov. 27.

*Cormorants.* Single Great Cormorants were found at familiar locations: an immature at Ocean City on Oct. 23 (Bonham) and at Point Lookout on Oct. 29 (Nistico). Reports of Double-crested Cormorants included 35 in DC on Sept. 6 (Czaplak), 300 at Hooper Island on Oct. 10 (Armistead), 10 at Bivalve in Wicomico County on Oct. 12 (Ringler), and 7 on the Patuxent River west of Stoakley, Calvert County on Oct. 23 (Ringler, Mudds).

*Hérons, Ibis.* Late Green-backed-Hérons were at Irish Grove on Nov. 10 (Stasz) and Chesapeake Beach on Nov. 11 (Kraus). The high count of Little Blue Herons was 20 at Blackwater on Aug. 16 (Armistead) and there were 4 late birds in the Elliott Island marshes on Nov. 9 (Wilson). The summertime wanderings of Cattle Egrets are always interesting. This year we had 4 at Massey, Kent County on Aug. 16 (Wilkinson), 43 flying over Memorial Stadium in Baltimore on Aug. 28 (Kaestner), young birds hatching in nests off South Point on Aug. 30 (Mignogno), 100 + at Wittman on Sept. 12 (Coble +), 23 along Rt. 235 in Saint Marys County on Sept. 14 (Wilson), 30 in Kent County on Sept. 15 (Parks), 300 at Elkton on Sept. 16 (McCandless), and a late bird in DC on Nov. 24 (Czaplak). The high count of Snowy Egrets was 171 at Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge on Sept. 4 (Armistead), while a late straggler was at Jug Bay on Nov. 13 (Gregoire). A Tricolored Heron at North Beach, Calvert County on Aug. 7 (Blom, Ringler) was unusual there, and the high was only 4 at Blackwater on Aug. 16 (Armistead). An immature Yellow-crowned Night-Heron in DC on Sept. 20 (Czaplak) had probably wandered from one of the Potomac River breeding sites and a very late one was at Irish Grove on Nov. 5 (Stasz). The only American Bitterns reported were one at DC Village on Oct. 16 (Swift) and one in a rain puddle along US 113 near Pocomoke City on Nov. 22 (Stasz). The last Glossy Ibis noted were 8 at Irish Grove on Nov. 3 (Stasz).

*Swans, Geese.* There were 16 Mute Swans at Hooper Island on Oct. 10 (Armistead). Perhaps these birds are trying to colonize a new area as this is farther south in the bay than they are known to nest. Another was out of place at Denton on Nov. 14 (Westre). A Tundra Swan at Eastern Neck on Sept. 26 (Ringler) may have summered there. Major flights of migrating swans were noted on Nov. 9 when 4 flocks went over Woodstock (Wilkinson) and Nov. 15 when 490 flew over Silver Spring (Warfield). There were 26 Canada Geese at Piney Run on Aug. 1

(Blom, Ringler) probably a result of successful local breeding. The major flight of Canada Geese occurred on Sept. 29 when Bielenberg noted 1,162 in 11 flocks flying over Fort McHenry and Wierenga estimated 1,200 in 30 flocks over Fort Smallwood with some duplication probable in these two counts because of their proximity. The first Brant of the season were 5 at Ocean City on Oct. 24 (Bonham). Brant also appeared at Sandy Point on Nov. 5-26, with a high of 20 on the former date (Klockner). The Greater White-fronted Goose returned to Blackwater again and was seen on Oct. 31 with 3 hybrid young (Swift). Wierenga reported a single "Blue" Goose at Sandy Point on Sept. 29 and Nov. 20.

*Ducks.* Armistead's duck counts at Blackwater were 75 Green-winged Teal, 190 Blue-winged Teal, and 5 early Northern Shovelers on Aug. 16 and 450 Mallards, 60 American Black Ducks, 2 Gadwalls, 550 Northern Pintails, 675 Green-winged Teal, 75 Blue-winged Teal, and 150 American Wigeon on Oct. 9. There were 180 American Black Ducks on a farm pond on Old Court Road in western Baltimore County on Nov. 20 (Ringler). There were 400 Northern Pintails at Remington Farms on Sept. 26 (Ringler) and 150 at Jug Bay on Oct. 23 (Mudds, +). Late Blue-winged Teal were one at Piney Run on Nov. 11 (Ringler, Conn) and 2 at Piscataway on Nov. 14 (Nistico, Gregoire). A drake Eurasian Wigeon was at Deal Island WMA from Sept. 17 through Oct. 27 (Mignogno). Eight Wood Ducks at Mountain Lake Park on Nov. 14 (Ringler, Hammers) were very late for the mountains. The high counts of Ring-necked Ducks were 160 in DC on Nov. 5 (Czaplak) and 57 at Piney Run on Nov. 11 (Ringler). A White-winged Scoter and a Surf Scoter in Talbot County on Aug. 20 (Effinger) may have been early migrants or wandering non-breeders. Similarly, there was one Surf Scoter and one Black Scoter at Matapeake on Aug. 29 (Ringler), and around Assateague there were up to 32 Black Scoters, Aug. 15-21 (Wierenga +).

*Diurnal Raptors.* Hawk counts from 3 areas are enumerated in Tables 3, 4 and 5. On Nov. 23, near the north end of Triadelphia Reservoir, Wierenga observed a Turkey Vulture which was paler than normal below and almost entirely white above (neck, upper wings and tail, and back). He noted that it was "very gaudy as it circled lazily with about 5 normal ones." The only notable count of Black Vultures was 30 near St. Marys City on Nov. 18 (Wilson). The only reports of Northern Goshawks away from Monument Knob were singles over Elkton on Oct. 17 and 27 (McCandless) and one at Loch Raven on Nov. 11 (Wheeler\*). At Turkey Point in Cecil County on Oct. 3 there were 77 Sharp-shinned Hawks and 12 American Kestrels migrating, most heading west toward Aberdeen Proving Ground (Ringler). Some modest counts of Broad-winged Hawks were 45 at Summit Hall on Sept. 12 (Gary Nelson), 42 at Bel Air on Sept. 18 (Kirkwood +), and 150 at Sycamore Landing on Sept. 18 (Gus Daniels). The largest movement reported occurred on Sept. 23 when a good flight was noted over Baltimore by several observers and Leifer saw 500-600 over Mitchellville in the afternoon, no doubt part of the same flight. The last large flock of the season was seen at Loch Raven on Sept. 25 by Lester and Libby Simon, 200 birds. Among the Rough-legged Hawks reported this year were one at Elkton on Oct. 17 (McCandless), 2 at Monie Bay on Nov. 14 (Dyke), and one in DC on Nov. 22 (Czaplak). Wierenga noted immature Golden Eagles at Sandy Point on Oct. 18 and Nov. 24. Others were an immature at Blackwater on Oct. 23 (Bonham) and an adult there on Nov. 14 (Coble, Kleen), and one at Elkton on Oct. 24 (McCandless). Aberdeen Proving Ground is becoming as great a haven for Bald Eagles as Blackwater. The high count there this summer

was 24 on Aug. 7 (Joe Ondek). Others of note were singles over Murray Hill, Baltimore on Aug. 13 (Mrs. Leo Vollmer), at Preston, Aug. 22-29 (Engle), at Summit Hall on Aug. 22 (Lola Oberman) and Sept. 4 (Yokel), 2 at Denton on Oct. 19 (Hewitt), and singles at Loch Raven, Nov. 14-16 (Paul Noell), and at Tanyard on Nov. 19 (Engle). Early and late Ospreys for the Piedmont were at Piney Run on Aug. 1 and Oct. 16 (Ringler). Other late Ospreys were at Kent Point on Nov. 6 (Ringler), in DC on Nov. 13 (Czaplak), and at Tanyard on Nov. 19 (Engle). Scott Ward and his group of banders captured 121 Peregrine Falcons on Assateague this autumn. Others of note were an early one at Hooper Island on Aug. 29 (Mudds), one over Pilot in Cecil County on Sept. 24 (Klockner), an immature at Blackwater Oct. 9-11 (Armistead +), one at Sandy Point on Oct. 12 (Wierenga) that apparently stayed for the winter, and one feeding on the beach at Assateague on Nov. 14 (Slaughter). Among the Merlins sighted were singles at Elkton on Sept. 6 and 8, and 3 on Oct. 17 (McCandless), singles at Deal Island WMA on Sept. 13 and Oct. 12 (Wierenga), in DC on Sept. 14 and over Georgetown Reservoir on Oct. 1 (Czaplak), at Lilypons on Oct. 11 (D. Wallace), at Blackwater on Oct. 11 (Stasz +), on Assateague on Nov. 16 (Slaughter), and at Bethlehem in Caroline County on Nov. 29 (Engle).

*Pheasant, Crane, Rails.* Armistead found one Ring-necked Pheasant at Hooper Island on Oct. 17. The Rollefsons observed and photographed a Sandhill Crane at Tilghman Estates in Talbot County on Nov. 27 (\*). A Sora was at Lilypons on Aug. 21 (Yokel). Wilkinson found 5 Common Moorhens at the Halethorpe Ponds area of Patapsco Valley State Park on Aug. 8 and Czaplak found an immature at Goose Island in DC on Aug. 14 indicating that they are breeding in those locations. Early American Coots were at sewage ponds in Funkstown on Sept. 3 (Ringler) and Piscataway on Sept. 5 (Nistico). High counts of coots from western Maryland were 150 at Rocky Gap on Nov. 13 and 450 at Deep Creek Lake on Nov. 14 (Ringler, Hammers).

*Shorebirds.* An American Avocet was photographed at Herrington Manor in Garrett County on Aug. 9 (John McNamara + \*). A late Semipalmated Plover was at Piscataway on Oct. 24 (Nistico). Armistead's count of shorebirds at Blackwater Refuge on Aug. 16 included seasonal highs of 20 Semipalmated Plovers, 30 Greater Yellowlegs, 105 Short-billed Dowitchers, and 65 Semipalmated Sandpipers. Lesser Golden-Plovers were widespread but not numerous. Reports were received of 2 near Lilypons on Aug. 21 (Wallace +), 8 at Summit Hall Turf Farm on Aug. 22 (Lola Oberman), 4 near Hagerstown on Aug. 23-24 (Keedy), 2 on Assateague on Sept. 12 (Hayes', Bennett), 1 flying over Rockville on Sept. 14 (Wierenga), 3 at Piney Run on Sept. 18 (Ringler), 1 at Sandy Point on Sept. 22 (Wierenga), 1 at Chesapeake Beach on Oct. 11 (Kraus), and 17 at Anacostia NAS on Oct. 17 (Czaplak). Single Black-bellied Plovers were seen along the western shore on Sept. 6 at Hart-Miller Island in Baltimore County (Blom, Ringler), on Sept. 18 at Sandy Point (Hammer), and at Chesapeake Beach on Oct. 1-11 (Kraus). Single Hudsonian Godwits were found on Assateague on Aug. 21-22 (Hayes, Bennett), at Remington Farms on Sept. 26 (Ringler \*), and at Kent Narrows on Oct. 20 (Mignogno). The only Marbled Godwit was on Assateague on Sept. 12 (Hayes', Bennett). Two Whimbrels were seen on Assateague on Aug. 21 (Wierenga, Mignogno) and 1 on Sept. 12 (Hayes', Bennett). Wierenga found another at Sandy Point on Sept. 16. High counts of Upland Sandpipers were 16 in southern Frederick County during August (D. Wallace), 15 at Easton on Aug. 17 (Wierenga), and 6 at Greensboro on Sept. 13 (Nuttle). Others of note were 2 in DC on Aug. 11 and 1 on Sept. 6 (Swift

Table 1. Fall Arrival Dates, 1982

Species	Medians																		
	10-yr	1982	Garr	Wash	Fred	Balt	Harf	Howd	Mont	PrGc	AnAr	Char	Calv	Kent	Caro	Talb	Dorc	Somr	Worc
Common Loon	10/7	10/18	11/13a	10/16	0	—	10/31c	11/14	—	9/18	10/16	10/30	—	11/6q	0	10/3	10/5	10/20	10/10
Pied-billed Grebe	9/23	9/29	—	10/16	9/26	10/16c	0	9/23	—	—	—	10/3	0	—	—	—	—	—	9/25
Horned Grebe	11/6	11/15	11/15	0	0	10/20c	0	0	—	0	—	11/18s	11/12	—	0	—	—	—	11/16
Double-crested Cormorant	9/2	8/20	0	0	0	9/3	0	0	9/6d	—	9/26	9/11	8/7s	7/10q	—	0	7/9	—	7/11
Great Egret	7/31	7/31	0	0	7/24	7/6	0	7/29	—	8/7	7/31	8/7s	8/7	7/31q	—	0	—	—	—
Snowy Egret	7/29	8/7	0	0	7/25	7/31c	9/6	0	0	0	—	8/7s	8/7	8/29q	—	—	—	—	—
Cattle Egret	8/12	8/17	0	0	0	8/28	8/19	0	0	0	0	—	8/16	0	—	—	8/11	—	—
Tundra Swan	11/10	11/10	11/14	0	0	0	0	11/8	11/14	11/9	11/7	11/17	11/11	11/14	11/3	11/14	11/9	11/10	—
Snow Goose	10/12	10/2	0	0	0	0	0	11/22	0	0	9/29	0	0	10/9	10/28	10/2	9/30	0	10/1
Canada Goose	9/22	9/28	9/18a	—	9/28c	9/29	9/28	9/24	9/30	9	9/17	9/28	10/17	9/11	9/24	9/6	—	9/29	9/28
Green-winged Teal	9/26	9/23	11/14	9/18a	9/12	10/2	10/30	8/27	9/5d	10/15	10/2	10/3	0	8/29	10/7	9/12	8/16	9/5	9/28
Northern Pintail	10/2	10/2	11/14	0	11/28	10/20c	10/30	9/28	9/22d	10/24	10/2	0	0	8/28	0	0	9/30	0	9/28
Blue-winged Teal	8/28	8/22	9/3a	0	8/7	9/23c	8/28	8/10	8/21	—	0	0	0	8/24	8/15	9/12	8/16	—	—
Northern Shoveler	10/13	9/17	0	0	0	9/23c	0	10/3	0	0	0	0	0	9/11	0	9/12	8/16	—	11/4
Gadwall	10/7	10/16	—	10/16	10/24c	10/2	0	10/26	—	10/15	—	0	0	9/11	10/26	0	9/30	0	9/28
American Wigeon	9/29	9/28	11/14	0	9/23c	10/2	9/26	9/10	10/2d	9/19	—	0	0	9/26	11/12q	—	10/1	0	0
Canvasback	11/5	11/4	11/14	0	0	10/31	0	10/26	10/22d	11/14	—	0	—	11/14	0	—	—	—	11/4
Redhead	11/15	—	0	0	0	11/25c	0	12/4	11/5d	0	0	0	0	0	0	12/18	0	0	0
Ring-necked Duck	10/26	10/24	11/13a	10/16	0	10/20c	0	9/21	10/2d	10/24	0	0	11/13	0	10/26	—	—	—	11/4
Greater Scaup	11/12	11/5	0	0	10/24	—	0	0	10/22d	0	11/20	0	11/11	—	0	0	—	—	11/5
Lesser Scaup	10/22	10/24	—	10/16	10/24c	10/31	0	10/18	10/22d	10/15	—	10/30	11/11	—	11/6	—	11/10	—	—
Oldsquaw	11/8	11/14	11/14	0	0	0	0	11/6	11/18d	0	11/27	11/18s	11/11	11/14	0	—	—	—	11/11
Black Scoter	10/20	9/5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	11/12	8/29q	0	9/12	0	0	8/15
Surf Scoter	10/19	11/12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	11/18s	11/12	8/29q	0	8/20	0	0	0	11/16
White-winged Scoter	10/21	11/12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	11/18s	11/12	11/14	0	8/20	0	0	9/28
Common Goldeneye	11/8	11/14	11/13	0	0	—	0	11/14	11/25d	11/11	11/20	11/18s	11/11	11/14	0	—	—	—	11/30
Bufflehead	11/3	11/6	11/14	0	11/2c	11/5	0	10/18	11/3d	10/24	11/7	11/18s	10/23	11/14	0	—	—	—	11/7
Hooded Merganser	11/12	11/14	11/13	0	0	11/9	0	10/21	11/14	11/14	11/14	0	11/21	11/14	0	—	0	11/6w	0
Common Merganser	11/19	11/18	11/14	0	0	12/18	—	11/16	11/13d	11/26	—	11/26	11/21	0	0	0	0	0	11/11
Red-breasted Merganser	11/9	11/19	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	11/14	11/20	11/18s	11/21	—	0	—	—	—	—
Ruddy Duck	10/14	10/16	—	0	10/16c	10/8	10/30	9/23	10/15d	11/7	—	0	10/23	9/25	10/26	—	—	0	—
Broad-winged Hawk	9/6	8/24	9/4a	8/24	—	—	8/15c	—	8/26	—	—	—	—	8/29q	—	8/13	8/15	—	—
Rough-legged Hawk	11/22	11/6	12/3a	10/26	—	—	10/17c	0	11/22d	0	11/20	0	12/5	10/22	—	10/16	—	11/6	—
Osprey	8/30	8/18	0	—	7/20	8/1c	0	9/10	9/5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern Harrier	9/12	9/11	9/19a	8/18	9/5	—	9/20	9/4	9/4	9/11	9/23	9/11	10/11	10/8	9/28	8/28	8/25	—	9/28
Golden Eagle	—	10/20	0	10/16	0	0	10/24c	0	0	0	10/18	0	0	0	0	0	10/23	0	0
American Kestrel	8/30	8/17	—	8/29	—	—	9/8c	—	8/20	0	9/17	—	7/4	8/14q	—	7/3	—	7/5	—
Merlin	9/22	9/23	0	0	10/11	0	9/6c	0	9/14d	0	—	0	0	9/23	0	—	10/11	9/13	9/28
Peregrine Falcon	9/18	9/23	0	10/8	0	0	9/24c	0	0	0	9/23	0	0	0	0	0	8/29	0	—
American Coot	10/17	10/15	—	9/3	10/9	—	10/15	9/21	—	9/5	—	0	11/11	—	11/10	—	11/9	—	11/4

## Medians

Species	10-yr	1982	Garr	Wash	Fred	Balt	Harf	Howd	Mont	PrGe	AnAr	Char	Calv	Kent	Caro	Talb	Dorc	Somr	Worc
Black-bellied Plover	8/29	8/28	0	0	0	9/6	0	0	0	0	9/18	0	—	0	0	8/19	0	0	8/16
Lesser Golden-Plover	9/17	9/12	0	8/23	8/21	9/18c	0	0	8/22	9/15d	9/22	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	9/12
Semipalmated Plover	8/1	8/4	0	0	8/17	—	0	—	—	—	0	8/7s	—	7/31q	0	8/	8/15	—	7/22
Greater Yellowlegs	7/28	7/27	—	0	8/7	7/20	0	—	8/12d	—	0	0	0	7/15	—	8/3	8/15	7/11	7/9
Lesser Yellowlegs	7/25	7/29	0	0	7/20	7/18	0	7/29	—	—	0	0	8/29	8/15	8/3	8/15	7/11	7/17	7/17
Solitary Sandpiper	7/26	7/18	0	—	7/18	7/4	—	—	8/1	—	0	—	0	0	8/3	7/9	0	0	0
Spotted Sandpiper	7/23	7/23	—	—	7/20	7/25c	8/10	8/4	—	8/7	—	7/20	8/7	—	7/11	8/3	7/22	7/11	7/9
Sanderling	8/1	—	0	0	0	9/6	0	9/17	0	0	10/2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7/19
Semipalmated Sandpiper	7/25	7/30	0	0	7/29	7/20	0	9/8	0	—	0	0	0	7/15	7/31q	8/6	8/15	—	7/6
Least Sandpiper	7/19	7/15	0	0	7/18	7/4	—	8/1	8/1	—	0	0	0	7/12	7/31q	—	—	7/11	—
Pectoral Sandpiper	8/2	8/3	—	0	7/18	8/8	—	—	8/3	8/7	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	7/11	0
Dunlin	10/7	9/30	0	0	10/9	10/2	0	9/29	0	11/21	11/11	0	8/23	9/16q	0	8/21	10/17	—	9/28
Short-billed Dowitcher	7/31	7/16	0	0	7/18	0	0	0	7/14	0	0	0	0	0	0	9/4	8/16	7/4	6/29
Common Snipe	9/16	9/17	0	0	8/27	—	0	11/5	10/7d	10/30	—	—	—	8/29	10/19	8/6	—	8/5	—
Bonaparte's Gull	11/9	11/13	11/14	11/13a	0	10/31	0	0	11/13d	0	—	0	9/12	—	0	10/3	—	—	11/17
Caspian Tern	8/10	8/17	0	0	8/7	—	8/28	0	8/28d	—	8/17	0	8/7	—	0	—	0	0	—
Common Tern	8/22	8/18	—	0	0	0	0	0	8/29	8/18d	0	0	8/7	0	0	8/21	8/15	0	—
Forster's Tern	7/26	8/7	0	0	0	8/7	—	0	0	—	—	8/7s	8/7	—	0	8/21	8/15	—	—
Short-eared Owl	—	—	0	0	0	11/7	0	0	11/28d	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	11/6	—
Saw-whet Owl	11/3	11/6	0	11/24	0	0	0	0	10/28	10/30	11/14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Common Nighthawk	8/22	8/22	—	—	8/22	8/19	8/21c	8/24	8/23	—	—	8/27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Red-headed Woodpecker	9/22	9/24	9/18a	—	—	10/2	10/11c	10/11	—	9/19	9/24	9/18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yellow-bell Sapsucker	9/29	9/29	—	9/19a	10/5	9/26	10/9	9/28	9/27d	10/5	9/30	10/30	10/11	9/25	—	—	—	9/17	—
Olive-sided Flycatcher	8/28	8/25	0	0	0	0	8/19c	0	8/22	0	—	0	0	0	0	8/29	8/29	8/25	0
Yellow-bell Flycatcher	8/29	8/16	—	—	0	8/18	8/20	—	8/16	8/13	8/15	0	9/4	—	0	8/13	0	—	0
Trail's Flycatcher	8/29	8/10	—	—	—	8/10	—	—	8/17	8/11	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	7/16	0
Least Flycatcher	8/28	8/17	8/24	0	0	8/21	0	0	—	8/14	8/14	0	9/4	0	0	8/2	0	8/17	0
Tree Swallow	8/7	8/2	—	0	—	—	8/18	—	8/22	—	—	0	8/1	—	7/24	7/10	8/2	—	8/21
Bank Swallow	7/24	7/20	0	0	7/20	7/18	—	—	—	0	0	0	8/7	0	0	7/3	0	8/15	0
Red-breasted Nuthatch	9/12	10/3	0	10/10a	10/14	10/30	0	10/17	10/12d	10/2	10/17	10/3	0	10/3	10/2q	9/12	9/15	9/29	9/17w
Brown Creeper	10/2	10/1	10/3a	9/20	10/3	10/10	10/23	9/30	10/5	9/17	9/30	—	—	9/25	—	—	—	—	—
Winter Wren	10/4	10/3	0	9/20	10/29	10/3	10/6	11/24	10/9d	9/25	9/30	0	0	10/3	0	9/20	0	0	10/16
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	9/24	9/18	9/4	9/20	9/26	8/29	9/21	9/5	9/19	9/6	9/18	10/3	9/11	10/2	9/24	—	—	9/19	—
Golden-crowned Kinglet	10/5	10/3	—	10/10	10/3	9/29	10/3c	10/3	10/18	10/2	10/3	10/30	10/11	10/2	10/3	—	—	10/12	—
Veery	9/3	8/26	8/14	9/3a	9/3	8/22	8/31	—	8/24	9/3	8/23	0	—	8/29	—	8/12	—	9/6	8/20
Gray-checked Thrust	9/22	9/19	9/17	9/20	9/19	9/25	9/13	9/23	9/15	9/18	9/23	0	0	10/2	0	9/6	0	—	0
Swainson's Thrush	9/7	9/1	8/29	9/5a	—	9/6	9/5c	9/7	8/30	8/28	9/4	0	0	—	0	8/29	0	—	8/29w
Hermit Thrush	10/9	10/12	10/12	10/9	—	9/29	11/1	10/30	10/3	10/2	10/23	11/7	—	10/9	11/10	—	—	11/10	10/12w
Water Pipit	10/20	10/30	11/14	0	10/29	11/25c	10/30	10/28	9/25	11/11	9/16	0	0	0	11/23	11/18	11/14	10/23	10/16
Cedar Waxwing	9/4	8/29	9/4	9/4a	8/13	—	9/6	8/29	8/22	—	—	—	9/11	—	—	8/21	8/2	—	—
Loggerhead Shrike	9/20	10/9	0	0	11/21	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	9/27	—	9/9	0	10/21	0

## Medians

Species	10-yr	1982	Garr	Wash	Fred	Balt	Harf	Howd	Mont	PrGe	AnAr	Char	Calv	Kent	Caro	Talb	Dorc	Somr	Worc
Solitary Vireo	9/28	9/28	9/8	9/19a	9/26	9/17	9/13c	10/9	10/1	10/2	10/3	0	10/1	9/26	10/2	—	0	0	0
Philadelphia Vireo	9/16	9/10	9/21	9/5a	9/18	9/14	9/6c	9/5	9/7	9/10	9/12	0	0	0	9/29	9/7	0	0	0
Blue-winged Warbler	8/26	8/19	—	—	8/22	8/8	8/24c	8/19	9/2	8/21	8/25	0	—	8/14q	8/15	8/7	0	8/15	0
Golden-winged Warbler	8/29	8/26	8/17	—	0	9/4	8/26c	0	9/3	0	0	0	0	0	0	8/15	0	0	0
Tennessee Warbler	9/2	8/29	8/31	8/28	8/29	8/20	9/5c	8/29	8/18	8/22	8/22	9/18	9/4	8/29a	0	8/22	9/15	8/31	0
Orange-crowned Warbler	10/4	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	10/3	10/22d	0	0	0	10/31	0	0	0	0	0
Nashville Warbler	9/6	9/1	9/3	9/3a	8/19	8/28	8/24c	—	8/29	9/1	—	0	0	9/11	9/15	8/29	9/15	0	—
Chestnut-sided Warbler	8/31	8/22	8/13	8/29	8/24	8/22	8/15c	8/19	8/22	8/19	8/14	9/5	—	8/29	8/29q	8/15	—	0	0
Magnolia Warbler	9/3	8/29	9/2	8/30	8/29	8/24	8/28	9/5	8/29	8/19	8/22	9/6	9/5	9/11	8/29q	8/14	—	8/15	—
Cape May Warbler	9/7	8/28	8/31	8/28	8/27	8/21	9/5c	8/23	9/5	8/29	8/21	0	8/22	8/29	8/29q	8/28	—	—	—
Black-thr. Blue Warbler	9/8	8/29	9/4a	—	9/9	8/29	8/24c	8/29	9/4	8/24	8/28	—	0	8/29	—	8/29	9/15	—	0
Yellow-rumped Warbler	9/27	9/28	—	10/6	10/3	9/25	9/24c	9/29	9/19	9/27	9/28	10/3	—	9/26	10/3	—	9/30	9/29	9/28
Black-thr. Green Warbler	9/10	8/29	8/27	8/30	8/29	—	9/5c	8/19	8/29	9/5	8/26	9/18	0	8/29	8/29q	8/22	—	—	0
Blackburnian Warbler	9/1	8/22	8/27	8/28a	8/29	8/28	8/17	8/22	8/22	8/18	8/22	0	8/22	8/29	8/15	8/15	—	0	0
Palm Warbler	9/26	9/19	0	0	0	9/29	0	—	9/19	10/1	9/17	0	9/6	—	9/19	9/12	0	9/12	9/28
Bay-breasted Warbler	9/5	9/3	9/4a	8/28	8/29	8/29	9/3c	9/9	9/5	9/1	8/28	—	9/11	8/29	8/29q	9/12	9/15	9/16	0
Blackpoll Warbler	9/12	9/13	9/19	9/19	9/11	—	—	9/11	—	9/13	9/18	—	—	—	0	9/12	0	0	0
Black-&-white Warbler	8/23	8/19	8/12	9/3	8/22	8/25	8/19	8/1	8/15	8/19	8/22	9/6	8/7	8/29	8/19	8/7	8/30	8/15	—
American Redstart	8/21	8/14	9/4	8/28	8/22	8/8	8/19	8/11	8/7	8/7	8/6	9/5	8/7	8/29	7/29	8/14	8/30	8/15	—
Ovenbird	8/30	8/15	8/13	8/29	—	8/26	8/16	8/26	8/17	8/7	—	—	—	8/14q	9/14	8/15	8/15	8/15	—
Northern Waterthrush	8/31	8/14	—	0	0	8/6	8/17c	8/24	8/14d	8/11	8/14	—	8/7	0	0	8/15	0	8/15	8/7
Connecticut Warbler	9/12	9/6	9/6	0	0	—	9/15c	9/7	9/6	9/4	8/26	0	9/18	—	0	9/6	0	9/17	0
Mourning Warbler	9/5	8/28	0	0	0	8/28	9/6c	9/11	8/15	8/19	—	0	9/11	0	0	0	0	8/15	0
Wilson's Warbler	9/9	8/29	9/2a	—	9/19	8/29	8/24c	0	8/29	8/21	0	0	0	8/29	8/29q	8/14	0	—	0
Canada Warbler	8/21	8/19	8/13	8/28	8/19	8/15	8/19	8/19	8/14d	8/14	8/21	9/5	8/22	8/29	8/29q	8/14	0	—	0
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	9/11	9/5	9/4a	9/3	9/11	8/28	9/5	8/29	9/7	8/21	8/22	9/6	0	9/11	0	9/6	—	9/8	0
American Tree Sparrow	11/19	11/25	—	11/26	11/15	11/25c	0	0	0	12/1	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Savannah Sparrow	9/23	9/25	—	0	10/9	9/23	0	—	0	10/17	0	0	0	10/9q	9/7	9/20	—	9/18	9/28
Fox Sparrow	10/28	10/29	11/9	10/30	10/29	10/27	10/24	11/10	10/16	10/18d	10/30	0	0	11/7	10/29	10/17	0	11/13	0
Lincoln's Sparrow	9/27	9/18	9/18a	0	0	9/17	9/13	0	10/2	9/19	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swamp Sparrow	10/4	10/2	9/20	10/14a	10/9	9/29	9/30	10/11	10/2	9/26	10/3	—	—	10/9	—	—	9/25	10/8	—
White-throated Sparrow	9/29	9/29	9/29	10/2a	10/3	9/26	9/28	9/30	9/26	10/1	9/19	10/3	—	9/25	9/30	—	9/25	10/3	9/28
White-crowned Sparrow	10/14	10/16	0	—	10/9	10/11	10/12	10/30	0	10/15	0	10/30	—	10/17	0	10/17	0	0	0
Dark-eyed Junco	10/5	10/2	9/30	10/10	10/9	9/18	10/3c	10/3	10/1	10/2	10/4	—	—	9/26	10/4	9/9	9/30	10/17	9/28
Snow Bunting	11/19	11/6	0	0	—	—	0	11/20	0	10/30	11/14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10/26
Bobolink	8/25	8/23	—	0	7/25	0	8/28	0	8/24	8/13	0	0	9/4	8/29	8/29q	8/15	—	8/7	8/22
Rusty Blackbird	10/17	10/17	0	0	10/17	—	10/27	9/29	0	10/15	10/23	10/3	11/13	0	0	0	10/11	0	10/27
Purple Finch	10/4	10/12	10/12	9/20	—	—	—	9/17	10/18d	10/20	10/23	—	10/23	—	—	9/6	—	10/11	—
Pine Siskin	10/23	11/7	—	0	0	11/8	0	11/26	11/14	11/11	0	—	0	—	11/27	—	0	—	11/20w
Evening Grosbeak	11/2	11/23	11/20	11/26	0	—	0	10/21	—	0	0	0	0	11/6q	0	10/20	0	10/28	0

Table 2. Fall Departure Dates, 1982

Species	Medians																			
	10-yr	1982	Garr	Wash	Fred	Balt	Harf	Howd	Mont	PrGc	AnAr	Char	Calv	Kent	Caro	Talb	Dorc	Sumr	Worc	
Double-crested Cormorant	10/20	10/17	0	0	0	10/2	0	0	11/9d	10/17	10/2	11/18s	10/23	—	10/3	—	10/17	10/12w	—	
Great Egret	10/9	10/16	0	0	10/7	10/31	0	—	10/16	9/18	0	10/4	12/19	10/5	0	12/31	11/6	9/28	—	
Snowy Egret	10/13	10/5	0	0	—	10/17	—	0	0	11/13	0	9/26	9/25	9/26q	10/12	10/25	—	9/28	—	
Little Blue Heron	9/23	9/12	0	0	8/21	0	0	0	8/14d	0	0	0	9/12	0	0	0	11/9	—	9/28	—
Cattle Egret	10/12	9/16	0	0	0	—	9/16c	0	11/24d	0	0	9/14s	9/6	9/15	0	9/12	9/25	12/22w	11/4	
Green-backed Heron	10/4	9/30	9/19a	—	9/12	10/2	9/25	10/14	9/19	10/30	10/19	9/14s	11/11	9/26	10/9q	—	9/30	11/10	9/28	—
Wood Duck	11/4	10/31	11/14	—	1/2	—	10/8	—	10/31	10/5	10/23	10/30	—	12/19	11/6	—	—	—	—	—
Blue-winged Teal	10/9	10/12	9/3a	0	10/17	11/11c	10/30	10/14	—	11/14	10/23	0	0	10/2	10/7	9/12	10/9	—	9/28	—
Osprey	10/15	10/25	0	10/26	10/24	10/16c	10/3c	11/7	9/28	11/13d	10/22	9/18	11/3s	11/6q	11/19	11/14	10/20	—	—	—
Broad-winged Hawk	10/4	10/1	—	10/13	9/19	9/25	10/17c	10/28	9/25	10/5	10/16	9/18	0	10/1	0	0	9/25	0	0	—
Lesser Golden-Plover	10/3	9/22	0	8/24	9/18c	0	0	0	10/3	10/17d	9/22	0	10/11	0	0	0	0	0	9/12	—
Semipalmated Plover	9/26	10/2	0	0	9/19c	10/2	0	9/20	9/14	10/24	0	0	10/11	10/12q	0	9/12	9/13	10/12	10/12w	—
Greater Yellowlegs	11/3	11/6	11/23	0	11/5	10/31	0	11/8	—	10/30	0	0	0	10/23	11/30	—	12/5	11/6	9/28	—
Lesser Yellowlegs	10/13	10/11	0	0	11/5	10/3	0	10/8	9/11	10/16	10/30	0	0	10/11	10/11	—	—	—	9/28	—
Solitary Sandpiper	9/23	9/17	0	10/16	9/12	9/3c	9/25	9/17	8/29	10/16	0	10/3	0	0	0	9/13	—	0	0	—
Spotted Sandpiper	9/28	9/26	9/19a	—	9/28c	9/26	—	10/17	—	9/5	—	0	0	9/26	10/12	9/12	—	—	8/31	—
Upland Sandpiper	8/24	8/25	—	0	8/23	0	0	7/20	8/30	9/6d	0	0	0	9/13	8/27	0	8/16	5/21	—	—
Semipalmated Sandpiper	10/3	9/28	0	0	8/27	10/2	0	10/5	0	10/24	0	0	0	9/25q	0	9/13	—	—	9/28	—
Western Sandpiper	10/6	10/12	0	0	0	9/6	0	0	0	0	11/11	0	0	10/12q	0	10/12	11/14	10/12	—	—
Least Sandpiper	9/28	10/9	9/3a	0	10/17	1/1	—	10/9	—	9/5	0	0	0	9/25q	10/11	9/12	—	—	12/30	—
Pectoral Sandpiper	10/16	10/28	11/14	0	11/5	11/2c	—	10/24	10/3	10/31	0	0	0	—	10/11	—	10/24	—	0	—
Laughing Gull	11/10	11/14	0	0	0	11/27	10/3	0	11/28d	—	11/27	10/20s	11/7	12/19	10/26	10/24	11/14	11/14	12/29	—
Caspian Tern	10/9	10/10	0	0	—	10/2	10/3	0	10/17d	10/16	9/18	9/14s	10/16	10/23	10/9q	9/12	10/24	0	10/10	—
Royal Tern	10/26	11/7	0	0	0	10/2	0	0	0	0	11/24	11/18s	11/1	10/23	11/6q	11/14	10/24	11/7	11/17	—
Common Tern	9/30	11/1	11/14	0	0	0	0	0	8/29	0	0	11/18s	11/1	0	0	—	9/10	0	—	—
Forster's Tern	11/8	11/14	0	0	0	9/26	10/3	0	11/23d	9/19	11/7	11/18s	11/17	10/23	0	11/13	11/14	11/29	12/22	—
Black Tern	8/30	—	0	0	0	9/6	0	0	8/11d	0	0	9/12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
Black-billed Cuckoo	9/27	9/14	—	—	9/19	—	9/14c	—	9/14	10/15	0	0	—	9/10	0	0	0	0	0	—
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	9/29	9/28	—	—	9/19	—	—	10/12	10/12	10/5	9/30	9/18	—	9/28	9/18	—	9/20	10/6	—	—
Common Nighthawk	9/22	9/14	—	—	9/14	9/16	9/11	9/24	9/9	9/25	—	9/14	—	9/10	9/12	—	9/10	10/11w	—	—
Whip-poor-will	9/15	9/17	—	—	—	—	—	9/17	10/28	8/26	—	—	—	9/16	—	—	9/24	—	—	—
Chimney Swift	10/10	10/4	—	10/16	10/17	10/19	10/3	10/28	10/3	10/16	—	10/3	10/1	10/3	10/3	—	10/5	—	—	—
Ruby-thrt'd Hummingbird	9/28	9/28	—	9/19q	9/29	—	9/18	9/30	9/30	9/26	—	9/18	10/11	9/25	10/14	—	9/30	9/18	—	—
Olive-sided Flycatcher	9/7	9/8	0	0	0	0	9/8c	0	9/11	0	9/28	0	0	0	0	8/29	8/29	—	0	—
Eastern Wood-Pewee	10/2	9/30	9/23	—	—	10/1	10/3c	10/3	9/22	9/25	9/28	10/3	—	10/2	9/22	—	9/30	9/23	10/12w	—

## Medians

Species	10-yr	1982	Garr	Wash	Fred	Balt	Harf	Howd	Mont	PrGe	AnAr	Char	Calv	Kent	Caro	Talb	Dorc	Somr	Worc
Yellow-belly Flycatcher	9/20	9/20	9/29	9/24	0	9/7	—	9/20	10/12	9/19	9/14	0	9/6	10/2	0	—	0	9/18	0
Acadian Flycatcher	9/18	9/14	—	—	9/26	—	9/13c	—	9/18	9/15	9/22	9/11s	9/11	9/11	—	—	9/13	9/16	—
Trail's Flycatcher	9/14	9/12	—	—	—	—	—	—	9/12	9/18	9/12	—	—	9/11	0	0	9/13	9/16	0
Least Flycatcher	9/24	9/19	9/29	0	0	9/22	0	0	9/18	9/19	10/17	0	—	0	0	—	0	—	0
Eastern Phoebe	10/27	10/25	10/10a	10/10	11/15	10/25	10/29	10/20	11/6	11/21	11/7	—	—	10/24	11/14	10/24	10/18	10/17	—
Eastern Kingbird	9/15	9/12	—	—	9/12	—	—	10/1	9/11	9/6	—	9/6	9/14s	9/29	9/7	—	9/8	10/7	—
Great Crested Flycatcher	9/16	9/16	—	—	9/19	9/19	9/10c	9/23	9/11	9/19	9/5	—	9/14s	9/18	9/19	—	—	—	—
Purple Martin	9/7	9/6	—	—	8/19	—	8/28	10/13	—	9/10	—	—	9/6	9/11	8/17	—	9/10	8/15w	—
Tree Swallow	10/17	10/18	—	0	10/17	10/24c	10/17	10/18	10/3	10/6	10/17	0	—	10/23	11/6	—	10/18	11/6	—
Rough-winged Swallow	9/23	9/19	—	9/3	10/31	10/16c	—	—	9/19	—	9/18	0	0	9/6	0	0	0	0	—
Bank Swallow	9/13	9/12	0	0	9/19	—	9/16c	—	9/5	—	—	—	9/6	—	—	9/12	—	—	—
Cliff Swallow	9/6	9/13	—	9/20	9/26	—	—	9/4	—	—	0	9/4	9/6	0	0	9/26	0	0	0
Barn Swallow	9/22	10/1	—	9/3	10/17	10/24c	10/15	9/11	9/4	10/31	—	10/3	9/6	9/26	—	10/12	10/2	9/13	9/28
House Wren	10/12	10/8	—	—	10/14	10/11	10/3c	10/6	10/8	10/15	9/28	—	11/13	—	—	—	—	10/6	—
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	9/19	9/6	9/5a	9/3	9/12	9/19	9/6	9/26	9/5	9/6	9/5	9/11	9/6	9/11	—	—	—	9/19	—
Verry	9/27	9/23	9/21	0	9/18	9/17	9/15	10/15	10/5	10/3	10/9	0	9/11	10/9	9/24	—	9/13	—	—
Gray-cheeked Thrush	10/10	10/9	10/12	—	10/3	9/30	10/5	9/23	10/13	10/15	10/18	0	0	10/17	0	—	0	10/10	0
Swainson's Thrush	10/15	10/14	10/12	9/26a	10/3	10/17	10/11	10/9	10/23	10/16	10/24	0	0	10/29	0	10/22	0	10/10	0
Hermit Thrush	11/6	11/1	—	—	—	11/1	11/1	10/30	10/31	11/21	—	—	—	10/23	11/10	—	11/14	11/10	—
Wood Thrush	10/11	10/4	9/21	—	10/3	10/3	10/9	10/4	10/17	10/17	10/12	—	—	10/16	9/25	—	9/20	—	—
Gray Catbird	10/22	10/23	10/12	11/4	10/17	10/17	11/12	—	10/26	11/17	10/3	10/3	—	10/30	—	—	10/20	11/11	—
Brown Thrasher	10/20	10/19	10/10a	—	10/31c	10/2	10/30	—	10/27	10/27	9/30	10/3	—	10/3	—	—	11/10	—	—
White-eyed Vireo	9/29	10/2	9/30a	—	—	10/10	—	10/2	10/3	10/5	9/30	—	—	9/25	10/6	—	—	9/30	—
Solitary Vireo	10/14	10/16	10/12	10/10	10/9	10/11	10/20	10/24	10/23d	10/31	11/7	0	—	10/16	—	—	0	10/12w	0
Yellow-throated Vireo	9/14	9/15	—	9/5a	—	—	9/8c	9/24	9/11	9/27	9/18	9/18	9/11	9/18	—	9/1	—	—	—
Warbling Vireo	9/15	9/6	—	9/3a	9/12	—	—	—	9/6	0	0	9/6	0	9/12	0	—	0	—	0
Philadelphia Vireo	9/26	9/28	9/29	9/16a	10/3	—	—	—	—	9/18	9/26	0	0	0	9/29	—	0	0	0
Red-eyed Vireo	10/3	10/3	9/21	10/10	10/3	9/20	10/6	10/3	10/25	10/11	10/12	10/3	10/1	10/9	9/20	—	9/15	11/6	—
Blue-winged Warbler	9/15	9/9	9/16	9/4a	—	9/6	9/6c	—	9/21	9/5	—	0	9/11	9/11	—	—	0	—	0
Tennessee Warbler	10/9	10/4	10/4	10/9	—	10/12	10/3c	10/11	10/10	10/5	10/3	10/3	—	10/29	0	—	10/2	—	0
Nashville Warbler	10/7	10/11	9/19	10/9	9/26	11/7	10/11c	11/6	10/5	10/15	10/23	0	0	11/7	10/29	—	10/25	0	10/11
Northern Parula	10/5	10/2	9/25a	9/20	10/3	9/28	—	9/28	11/7d	10/6	10/3	10/3	—	9/25	10/29	—	9/25	10/12	—
Yellow Warbler	9/18	9/15	—	—	—	10/1	8/24c	9/11	—	9/19	—	—	9/5	9/25	9/14	—	9/15	9/15	9/13w
Chestnut-sided Warbler	9/25	9/25	9/29	10/10	9/11	—	9/9c	9/28	10/11	10/3	9/30	9/5	9/11	9/11	9/15	—	9/25	0	0
Magnolia Warbler	10/7	10/11	10/4	9/21a	10/9	10/17	10/11c	10/7	10/12	10/16	10/14	10/3	10/31	11/7	9/24	—	—	9/28	10/12w



## Medians

Species	10-yr	1982	Garr	Wash	Fred	Balt	Harf	Howd	Mont	PrGe	AnAr	Char	Calv	Kent	Caro	Talb	Dore	Somr	Worc
Cape May Warbler	10/7	9/26	9/26a	10/10	9/19	10/20	—	—	—	—	10/23	0	—	9/25	—	—	—	9/19	—
Black-thr. Blue Warbler	10/9	10/9	10/7	10/9	10/3	10/7	10/9	10/17	10/11	10/16	10/17	10/3	0	10/17	10/6	10/29	10/7	10/12	0
Black-thr. Green Warbler	10/10	10/10	9/29	10/10	10/16	10/30	10/11	10/14	10/10	10/15	10/17	10/3	0	10/9	9/14	10/29	9/20	10/6	0
Blackburnian Warbler	9/24	9/25	9/26a	10/9	9/11	—	9/18c	9/25	9/4	9/26	9/30	0	9/11	9/25	—	9/12	9/25	0	0
Yellow-throated Warbler	—	9/5	0	—	—	—	8/26c	—	9/12	—	—	9/18	—	8/29	0	—	—	—	—
Pine Warbler	10/2	9/30	0	10/10	0	0	—	9/13	0	9/19	9/30	10/3	10/11	9/25	9/15	10/2q	—	—	—
Prairie Warbler	9/19	9/15	9/3a	—	—	10/2	—	9/15	—	9/13	9/18	—	—	9/11	—	9/12	9/15	9/20	—
Palm Warbler	10/21	11/1	10/14a	0	10/20c	11/9	0	12/2	—	11/1	11/20	0	—	10/31	—	—	0	9/29	—
Bay-breasted Warbler	9/30	9/30	9/24	10/9	10/3	—	—	—	—	9/25	9/30	—	—	10/9	0	—	9/25	—	0
Blackpoll Warbler	10/9	10/8	10/3a	10/10	—	0	10/3c	—	10/24	10/6	11/11	10/30	10/1	10/2	0	—	0	0	10/12w
Black-&-white Warbler	10/8	10/8	9/25	—	10/3	—	10/11c	10/8	10/8	10/11	10/17	—	10/1	10/9	9/24	10/29	—	10/12	—
American Redstart	10/5	10/5	9/21a	9/20	10/3	10/3	10/11	10/8	10/9	10/5	10/12	9/18	—	10/9	—	—	9/20	10/15	—
Prothonotary Warbler	8/30	8/24	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	9/11	8/26	—	—	8/21	8/15	—	—	—	—
Worm-eating Warbler	9/8	9/4	9/11	—	—	—	8/28	9/1	9/4	9/17	8/28	—	—	9/20	—	—	—	—	—
Ovenbird	10/6	10/9	10/7	10/6	9/18	10/10	9/15c	10/28	10/16	10/16	10/16	—	—	10/23	10/7	—	—	9/24	—
Northern Waterthrush	9/25	9/25	—	0	0	—	9/30	—	9/26	9/25	9/25	9/18	—	0	0	9/12	0	9/26	9/13w
Louisiana Waterthrush	8/22	8/25	—	—	9/3c	—	9/5c	—	—	8/14	—	—	—	—	8/14q	—	—	8/15	9/14
Kentucky Warbler	9/3	9/11	8/31	—	—	—	9/13	9/27	9/12	9/15	9/1	9/4	9/11	—	—	—	—	8/17	—
Connecticut Warbler	9/29	9/29	10/1	0	0	9/24	9/17	9/26	10/13	10/19	9/25	0	10/1	10/3	0	—	0	9/17	0
Mourning Warbler	9/24	9/15	0	0	0	9/14	9/13	9/28	9/25	9/11	9/19	0	9/11	0	0	0	0	9/15	0
Common Yellowthroat	10/19	10/22	—	—	10/20c	10/31	10/11	10/11	10/19	11/7	10/23	10/3	—	10/23	—	—	—	11/6	—
Hooded Warbler	9/18	9/19	10/1	9/25a	—	—	9/5	—	9/27	9/15	9/19	—	9/11	0	0	0	0	0	—
Wilson's Warbler	9/24	9/20	9/25a	9/20	9/26	9/20	9/8c	0	9/18	10/5	0	0	0	—	0	—	0	9/18	0
Canada Warbler	9/23	9/20	9/19	9/20	9/11	10/22	9/17	9/30	9/25	9/26	9/17	9/6	—	9/26	0	—	0	9/12	0
Yellow-breasted Chat	9/29	9/16	9/12a	—	—	—	9/14c	9/12	—	10/7	—	—	—	10/3	—	—	—	9/17	—
Summer Tanager	9/21	9/13	0	9/3	0	0	0	0	0	9/19	—	9/6	9/11	—	10/18	9/12	—	9/23	9/13w
Scarlet Tanager	10/6	10/2	—	10/10	10/11	10/2	10/9	10/14	9/22	10/16	9/30	9/18	9/11	10/10	9/28	—	9/20	—	—
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	10/5	10/2	10/2a	9/20	10/3	9/28	10/2	10/14	10/14	10/16	10/3	9/18	0	10/3	0	—	9/25	9/29	0
Blue Grosbeak	9/20	9/15	0	—	8/29	—	10/12	—	9/11d	9/8	9/18	—	—	9/11	10/2	9/19	9/15	9/16	9/13w
Indigo Bunting	10/5	10/6	9/30a	—	9/26	10/11	10/11	10/11	10/11	10/16	10/16	9/18	9/6	10/23	9/22	9/19	—	9/30	—
Chipping Sparrow	11/2	10/30	—	10/10	10/16	11/11	10/30	10/24	11/14	10/19	11/5	10/16	10/23	11/6	11/5	—	—	11/3	—
Lincoln's Sparrow	10/17	10/18	10/18	10/14a	0	10/5	10/11	0	10/19	11/5d	0	10/30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bobolink	9/25	9/17	9/5a	0	9/5	9/3c	9/17c	0	—	9/19	0	0	9/11	9/18	9/25	10/2q	9/13	10/4	—
Orchard Oriole	8/14	8/31	0	—	—	—	—	9/2	8/14d	—	8/8	—	9/5	9/18	—	8/29	9/1	8/24	—
Northern Oriole	9/24	9/14	9/4a	—	9/15	9/14	9/6	—	9/6	10/30	—	9/18	9/5	9/26	—	10/6	0	9/11	0

Table 3. Migrant Raptors at Monument Knob, Washington Monument State Park

Species	Total	First	Last	Best Days
Osprey	84	9/24	10/26	9/24, 9/25
Bald Eagle	1	9/10		
Northern Harrier	78	8/18	11/14	9/25, 10/19
Sharp-shinned Hawk	1,657	9/3	11/13	9/25, 10/5, 10/19
Cooper's Hawk	106	9/10	11/5	10/16, 10/17
Northern Goshawk	16	9/29	11/2	
Red-shouldered Hawk	73	9/17	11/15	10/16, 10/24
Broad-winged Hawk	1,470	8/24	10/13	9/19, 9/23, 9/25
Red-tailed Hawk	1,087	9/3	11/29	11/13, 11/15
Rough-legged Hawk	1	10/26		
Golden Eagle	2	10/16	11/9	
American Kestrel	50	8/29	10/21	9/27, 10/16
Peregrine Falcon	2	10/8	10/14	
Unidentified	133			
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,759</b>	<b>8/18</b>	<b>11/29</b>	

Data supplied by Truman Doyle. Other observers not listed.

Table 4. Migrant Raptors at Fort Smallwood Park, Anne Arundel County

Species	Total	First	Last	Best Days
Turkey Vulture	67	9/17	10/22	42 on 10/17, 11 on 10/16
Osprey	45	9/17	10/22	20 on 9/23, 10 on 9/28
Northern Harrier	55	9/23	10/22	22 on 10/17, 12 on 9/23
Sharp-shinned Hawk	767	9/17	10/22	359 on 9/23, 135 on 10/17, 130 on 10/16
Cooper's Hawk	12	9/23	10/17	5 on 9/28
Red-shouldered Hawk	5	9/23	10/17	
Broad-winged Hawk	16	9/23	10/16	13 on 9/28
Red-tailed Hawk	24	9/17	10/22	10 on 10/17, 7 on 10/16
American Kestrel	222	9/17	10/21	159 on 9/28
Merlin	3	10/14	10/17	2 on 10/17
Peregrine Falcon	1	9/23		
Unidentified	19			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,236</b>	<b>9/17</b>	<b>10/22</b>	

Coverage on 12 days for a total of 43 hours. 3.6 hours of coverage per day, 29 hawks per hour. Data supplied by Hal Wierenga. Other observers: Larry Bonham, Luther Goldman, and Leonard Lutwack for one or two days each.

Table 5. Migrant Raptors on the Eastern Shore

Coverage occurred at either Rigby's Folly near Bellevue, Talbot County or Hooper's Island in Dorchester County as indicated in the table.

Date:	10/2	3	10	10	15	16	17	23	24	11/14	27
Place:	RF	RF	RF	HI	RF	RF	HI	RF	HI	RF	RF
Species											
Black Vulture			2		2	2		3			9
Turkey Vulture	20	20	9	35	10	25	65	27	15	10	20
Osprey	4	4	7	2	4	6	4	1		1	
Bald Eagle		1	1	2		2	4		3		
Northern Harrier	1		1				5		8		
Sharp-shinned Hawk	25	11	21	20	6	18	222	5	83	2	2
Cooper's Hawk	1	2	2	2	2		1		2		
Red-shouldered Hawk							2		6	1	
Red-tailed Hawk	2	1		1	2	2	2	2	21	2	5
Rough-legged Hawk						1					
American Kestrel	4	4	8	8	2	6	24	1	16	2	
Merlin						1					
Total	57	43	51	70	28	63	329	39	154	18	27
											879

All data by Henry Armistead.

and Czaplak, respectively), 2 at Princess Anne on Aug. 16 (Mignogno), and 1 on Assateague on Aug. 21 (Wierenga, Mignogno). A late Greater Yellowlegs was at Broadford Reservoir in Garrett County on Nov. 23 (Skipper). There were 65 Lesser Yellowlegs at Deal Island WMA on Aug. 14 (Wierenga). Late Solitary Sandpipers were at Piscataway on Oct. 15 (Nistico) and at Greenbrier State Park in Washington County on Oct. 16 (Ringler). Wilson's Phalaropes were found at Blue Plains sewage plant in DC on Aug. 14-16 (Czaplak +), on Assateague on Aug. 21 (Wierenga, Mignogno), at Lilypons on Aug. 22 (Ringler), and at Denton on Oct. 11 (Mudds +). A Northern Phalarope was at Sandy Point on Sept. 22 (Wierenga). Four Red Phalaropes were seen off Ocean City on Sept. 11 (Naveen +) and 2 were at Lake Kittamaquidi in Columbia, Oct. 1-3, with one remaining through the 12th (Stephen D. Eccles +\*). Early Common Snipe were at Irish Grove Sanctuary on Aug. 5 (Stasz), Lilypons on Aug. 27 (D. Wallace), and Remington Farms on Aug. 29 (Ringler). Armistead found 115 Long-billed Dowitchers at Blackwater on Oct. 9, and no Short-bills. Other reports of Long-billed Dowitchers were 2 at Kent Narrows on Oct. 12 (Ringler) and 2 at Deal Island WMA the same day (Wierenga), and 1 at Anacostia NAS on Nov. 1 (Swift). In all instances birds were identified by call. There were 10 Red Knots on Assateague on Aug. 21 (Wierenga, Mignogno), 1 at Hart-Miller on Sept. 6 (Kaestner, Blom, Ringler), and 6 at Ocean City on Oct. 23 (Bonham). There were 10 Sanderlings at Hart-Miller on Sept. 6 (Kaestner, Blom, Ringler) and 1-2 at Triadelphia Reservoir in Howard County on Sept. 17-24 (M. Wallace +). The only Baird's Sandpiper of the season was at Triadelphia Sept. 12-24 (Mudds +\*). On Oct. 25 there were 6 moderately early Purple Sandpipers at Ocean City (Wierenga). Among the many Dunlin reports this fall were 1 at Kent Narrows on Sept. 16 (Mignogno) with 5 there on Oct. 12 (Ringler), 9 at Hart-Miller on Oct. 2 (Kaestner +), 1 at Lilypons on Oct. 9 and Nov. 6 (D. Wallace), 750 at Hooper Island on Oct. 17 (Armistead, Perry), 6 at Patuxent River Park on Nov. 11 (Gregoire), and 2 at Piscataway on Nov. 21 (Nistico). There were 2 Stilt Sandpipers at Blackwater on Sept. 13 (Ringler), 1 at Piney Run on Sept. 28 (Wilkinson), and 2 at Kent Narrows on Oct. 9 and 3 there on the 12th (Ringler). The only Buff-breasted Sandpipers this year were 2 on Assateague on Sept. 12 (Hayes', Bennett) and 1 at Summit Hall, Sept. 21-28 (O'Brien +).

*Jaegers, Gulls.* With strong southerly winds blowing on Nov. 4 Stasz observed from shore at Ocean City a Pomarine Jaeger adult and at least one Parasitic Jaeger chasing gulls. There were approximately 100 Great Black-backed Gulls at Havre de Grace on Aug. 28, building to 255 on Oct. 3 (Ringler). The only other count of Great Black-backs was 72 at Point Lookout on Oct. 20 (Wilson). Lesser Black-backed Gulls continue to increase in this region and are certainly summering with flocks of other gulls. Birds in sub-adult plumage at Assateague on Aug. 21 (Wierenga, Mignogno) and at Blackwalnut point in Talbot County on Sept. 12 (Ringler +) certainly fit this pattern. At Blackwalnut on Sept. 27 Effinger found the sub-adult bird plus an adult. Meanwhile familiar birds returned to familiar locations with adults at Hains Point in DC on Sept. 22 (Czaplak), Fort McHenry in Baltimore on Sept. 24 (Bielenberg), and Eastern Neck on Nov. 14 (Philip A. DuMont +). Other individual Lesser Black-backs to be noted were an adult at Druid Lake in Baltimore on Sept. 27 and Oct. 1 (Ringler), an adult on Assateague on Oct. 11 (Fintel), and 2 adults at the Millersville landfill on Nov. 27 (Wierenga, Mignogno). The 80 Laughing Gulls at Greensboro on Oct. 26 (Hewitt) was a good inland count for late in the season. Single Bonaparte's Gulls were in western Maryland at Rocky Gap on Nov. 13, and in Garrett County at Little Meadows Lake and Deep Creek Lake on Nov. 14 (Ringler, Hammers).



**Red Phalarope at Lake Kittamagundi, Columbia, Md. Photo by David Holmes**

*Terns, Skimmers.* Single Gull-billed Terns were seen at Blackwater on Aug. 16 (Armistead) and Blackwalnut Point on Aug. 21 (Effinger). Concentrations of Forster's Terns in the bay were 30 at Havre de Grace and 100 at Bush Point in Harford County on Aug. 28 (Ringler), 55 at Sandy Point on Sept. 22 (Wierenga), 250 at Hooper Island on Oct. 17 (Armistead, Perry), and 90 at Point Lookout on Nov. 18 (Wilson). Single late birds were in DC on Nov. 23 (Czaplak) and at Irish Grove on Nov. 29 (Stasz). The high count of Common Terns was 192 at Point Lookout on Sept. 14 (Wilson) and a very late individual was at Deep Creek Lake on Nov. 14 (Ringler, Hammers). Royal Terns seem to be increasing in the Bay, including a late-season profusion of them. Observations included 3 at Blackwalnut Point on Sept. 12 (Ringler +), 2 at Kent Narrows on Sept. 26 and Oct. 12 (Ringler), 4 at Hart-Miller on Oct. 2 (Kaestner +), 26 at Bivalve on Oct. 12 (Ringler), 2 at Fort Smallwood on Oct. 16 (Wierenga), 100 at Hooper Island on Oct. 17 (Armistead, Perry), 3 at Matapeake on Nov. 6 (Ringler), and 103 at Sandy Point on Nov. 7 (Wierenga). Czaplak found 2 Sandwich Terns at Ocean City on Aug. 8. One was seen on Assateague on Aug. 21 and Sept. 12 (Hayes', Bennett and the Mudds observed a very late one at Ocean City on Sept. 19. Two Caspian Terns at Lilypons on Aug. 7 (D. Wallace) were rare inland. Other counts of this species were 50 in DC on Aug. 28 (Czaplak), a record 350 at Hart-Miller on Sept. 6 (Ringler, Blom, Kaestner), and 67 at Blackwater on Oct. 10 (Armistead). The following Black Terns were reported: 2 in DC on Aug. 4 (Czaplak) with one there on the 11th (Swift), 2 flying over the Belfast Valley of northern Baltimore County on Sept. 3 and 2 at Northeast Creek on Sept. 6 (Kaestner), and 5 at Fishing Creek Marsh in Calvert County on Sept. 12 (Kraus). A Black Skimmer was at Irish Grove on Aug. 9 (Stasz) and another in Talbot County on Aug. 18 (Effinger). At Ocean City numbers dwindled from 75 on Oct. 23 (Bonham) to 22 on Nov. 11 (Stasz) to 12 on Nov. 17 (Slaughter).

*Doves, Cuckoos.* The Ringed Turtle-Doves at Fort McHenry hatched 2 young on Oct. 1 (Bielenberg). A Yellow-billed Cuckoo was seen carrying food at Remington Farms on Aug. 29 (Ringler) indicating a late nesting. A very late Black-billed Cuckoo was banded at PWRC on Oct. 15 (Bystrak).

*Owls, Caprimulgids, Hummingbirds.* A Common Barn-Owl was on a nest with 6 eggs at Edgemere, Baltimore County on Oct. 17 (Ringler). The only Long-eared Owl reported was in DC on Nov. 15 (Czaplak). The first Short-eared Owls were 1 at Irish Grove on Nov. 6 (Stasz), 2 in Baltimore on Nov. 7 (Wilkinson), and 1 at Hains Point on Nov. 28 (Czaplak). Nancy and Stuart MacClintock banded a Northern Saw-whet Owl at Sandy Spring on Oct. 28 and a very late Whip-poor-will there the same day. Other Saw-whets were banded at Laurel on Oct. 30 (Robbins), PWRC on Nov. 11 (Bystrak), and Annapolis on Nov. 14 (Vanorny). Another Saw-whet was found injured at Hagerstown on Nov. 24 and taken to a veterinarian for treatment. High counts of Common Nighthawks this year were 200 at Frederick in August (D. Wallace) and 615 in 6 flocks of 15-350 birds near Laytonsville on Sept. 9 (Wierenga). A late nighthawk was in Salisbury on Oct. 11 (Stasz). Effinger noted the peak migration of Ruby-throated Hummingbirds when he counted 26 at Blackwalnut Point on Aug. 21. The latest hummer was in Denton on Oct. 14 (Nuttle).

*Flycatchers.* Effinger estimated 75 Eastern Kingbirds at Blackwalnut Point on Aug. 22. Another was seen begging for food at Kent Point on Aug. 29 (Ringler) and a very late bird was never Westover in Somerset County on Oct. 7 (Stasz). The only Western Kingbird reported was at Eastern Neck on Nov. 11 (Richard Danka). A Yellow-bellied Flycatcher was picked up when it flew into a window in Kensington on the late date of Oct. 12 (Alice Holland). Schreiber banded a "Traill's" Flycatcher in Parkville on Aug. 10 and Bystrak banded one at PWRC the next day. Armistead saw a Least Flycatcher near Bellevue on Aug. 2 and one was banded at Annapolis on Oct. 17 (Vanorny). An Eastern Wood-Pewee was attending a nest in an elm tree in Washington County on the rather late date of Aug. 26 (Doyle). Olive-sided Flycatchers appeared quite numerous this fall with the following reports of single birds: at Elkton on Aug. 19, Sept. 5 and 8 (McCandless), Sycamore Landing on Aug. 22 (Oberman), Irish Grove on Aug. 25 (Stasz), Blackwalnut Point on Aug. 29 (Effinger), Hooper Island on Aug. 29 (Mudds), Summit Hall on Sept. 11 (Gary Nelson), DC in Mid-September (Czaplak), and Crofton on Sept. 28 (Joyce\*).

*Swallows.* The high counts of Tree Swallows this year were 300 at Harford Glen on Aug. 28 (Ringler), 2,000 at Elkton on Sept. 16 (McCandless), 1,000 in Kent County on Sept. 25 (Parks), and 500+ on Oct. 29 at Denton (J. Fletcher), where only 2 late birds remained on Nov. 6 (Ringler). Late Northern Rough-winged Swallows in the Piedmont were 1 at Piney Run on Oct. 16 (Ringler) and 3 at Noland's Ferry on Oct. 31 (D. Wallace). Two Barn Swallows at Piney Run on Oct. 24 (Ringler) were very late for the Piedmont and were exceeded only by the one at Piscataway on Oct. 31 (Nistico). Unusual in Charles County was a Cliff Swallow on Sept. 4 (Nistico); late individuals were at Williamsport on Sept. 20 (Mallonee), Talbot County on Sept. 26 (Effinger), and Lilypons on Sept. 26 (D. Wallace). Vaughn estimated that the Purple Martin roost in Salisbury peaked at 15,000 on July 16. The latest martin reported for the State this year was in Howard County on Oct. 13 (M. Wallace).

*Corvids, Creepers, Wrens.* On Green Ridge in Allegany County 108 Blue Jays were counted in less than 3 hours as they migrated on Sept. 19 (Ringler +). Hundreds of jays had massed at Eastern Neck in Kent County on Sept. 26 (Ringler). In Baltimore, Bielenberg counted jays passing over Fort McHenry; his peak day was Sept. 29 with 350, and his total for the season was 705. Armistead counted 710 Fish Crows flying to roost as they went over his property near Bellevue on Nov. 27. A Brown Creeper banded near Oakland on Aug. 27 (Thayer) and one seen at Battle Creek Cypress Swamp on Sept. 11 (Ringler) were probably from local nest sites. Another creeper netted at Damsite on Oct. 17 (Mendinhall) had been banded on Nov. 4, 1981 by Barbara Bilsborough at Aberdeen, about 15 miles to the north and on the other side of the bay. An early Winter Wren was at Indian Springs WMA on Sept. 20 (Boone). Marsh Wrens that appeared in unexpected places were one in DC on Aug. 14 (Czaplak) and one at Lake Kittamaundi in Columbia on Oct. 11 (Bazuin).

*Gnatcatchers, Kinglets.* Effinger estimated 100+ Blue-gray Gnatcatchers at Blackwalnut Point on Aug. 14. A late gnatcatcher was at Hains Point, D.C. on Nov. 26 (Swift). Ruby-crowned Kinglets arrived surprisingly early this year throughout the State and this is borne out by the dates in Table 1 compared to the 10-year median. Among the earliest were one at Back River on Aug. 29 (Bob Dixon, Alex Hammer\*) and one banded at PWRC on Sept. 6 (Bystrak).

*Pipit, Waxwings.* An exceptionally early Water Pipit was at Sandy Point on Sept. 16 (Wierenga). Approximately 250 Cedar Waxwings were milling around Dan's Rock on Sept. 4 (Jim Paulus, Ringler). At Blackwalnut Point 2 juvenal waxwings were being fed by adults on Sept. 12 (Coble +).

*Thrushes, Mockingbirds.* The high count of American Robins was 1,460 at Hooper Island on Oct. 24 (Armistead). Before dawn on Sept. 4 Armistead estimated hearing approximately 100 Veeries flying over the Bellevue area. Similarly, before dawn on Sept. 5 hundreds of Swainson's Thrushes were heard over Federal Hill in Allegany County (Ringler). A late Veery was banded at Annapolis on Oct. 9 (Vanorny). Wierenga noted 15 Northern Mockingbirds coming across the Patapsco River to Fort Smallwood on Sept. 24, apparently migrating.

*Shrikes, Vireos.* Loggerhead Shrikes normally migrate in August and September through Maryland. This year most went undetected until later in the season. These are all the reports received: near Wittman on Sept. 9 (Effinger), in Kent County on Sept. 27 (Parks), near Princess Anne on Oct. 21 (Stasz), at Lilypons on Nov. 21 (D. Wallace), along Louisville Road in Carroll County on Nov. 27 (Conn), in DC on Nov. 27 (Czaplak), and at Four Corners east of Emmitsburg on Nov. 28 (D. Wallace). All were individual birds. The earliest Solitary Vireo was banded near Oakland on Sept. 8 (Thayer) and the latest was seen at Sandy Point on Nov. 7 (Hammer). A late Red-eyed Vireo was a window casualty in Bethesda on Oct. 25 (Susan Strange) and an even later one was seen at Irish Grove on Nov. 6 (Coble). Early Philadelphia Vireos were seen on Sept. on Green Ridge (Ringler +) and at Triadelphia (M. Wallace).

*Warblers, Tanagers.* Among the early warblers this year were a Nashville Warbler at Elkton on Aug. 24 (McCandless), a Cape May Warbler at Sunnybrook in Baltimore County on Aug. 21 (Ringler, Hammer), a Black-throated Green Warbler banded at PWRC on Aug. 24 (Bystrak), a Yellow-rumped Warbler at Seneca on

Sept. 19 (Wilson), a Northern Waterthrush at Calvert Cliffs State Park on Aug. 7 (Ringler, Blom) and another seen the same day by a boat party off Ocean City (Czaplak +), a Connecticut Warbler at Gibson Island on Aug. 26 (Slaughter), a Mourning Warbler seen near Princess Anne on Aug. 15 (Ringler) and one banded the same day at Adventure Sanctuary (Donnald), and a Wilson's Warbler banded at PWRC on Aug. 21 (Bystrak). In addition to those banded, Golden-winged Warblers were seen near Copperville in Talbot County on Aug. 15 (Ringler) and at Elkton on Aug. 26 (McCandless). A Brewster's Hybrid was banded at Adventure on Aug. 22 (Donnald) and another was banded at PWRC on Aug. 30 (Bystrak). The only Orange-crowned Warblers noted were one at Sycamore Landing on Oct. 3 (Bonham), in DC on Oct. 22 (Czaplak), and banded at Damsite on Oct. 31 (Mendinhall). Sallie Thayer banded a total of 9 Connecticut Warblers for the season at her station near Oakland. Among the very late warblers this fall were a Blue-winged Warbler near Oakland on Sept. 16 (Skipper) and one banded at Adventure on Sept. 21 (Donnald), Nashville Warblers banded on Nov. 7 near Stevenson (Ross) and at Damsite (Mendinhall), a Northern Parula on Roosevelt Island on Nov. 7 (Swift), a Magnolia Warbler banded at Damsite on Nov. 7 (Mendinhall), a Black-throated Blue Warbler seen in Howard County on Oct. 17 (Walsh) and another banded at Annapolis on the same day (Vanorny), a Black-throated Green Warbler banded at Towson on Oct. 30 (Cole), a Chestnut-sided Warbler at Indian Springs WMA on Oct. 10 (Boone), a Blackpoll Warbler seen at Sandy Point on Nov. 7 and 11 (Klockner), a Prairie Warbler at Todd Point, Baltimore County on Oct. 2 (Kaestner +), a Palm Warbler at Sandy Point on Nov. 20 (Wierenga +), an Ovenbird in Howard County on Oct. 28 (Newkirk), a Louisiana Waterthrush at Nassawango on Sept. 14 (Stasz), and a Connecticut Warbler banded at PWRC on Oct. 19 (Bystrak). A very late Summer Tanager was at Denton on Oct. 18 (Knotts).

*Grosbeaks, Dickcissels, Sparrows.* An early Rose-breasted Grosbeak was at Stony Run, Anne Arundel County on Aug. 22 (Wilkinson). A Blue Grosbeak was feeding young in a nest in a hickory tree in Denton on Sept. 6 (R. Fletcher). The only Dickcissels reported were one at Oxon Hill on Oct. 11 and one in DC on Oct. 22 (Czaplak, Swift). A late Grasshopper Sparrow was at Newark Farms in Harford County on Sept. 20 (Kirkwood). Stasz found one Snow Bunting at Ocean City and another at Assateague on Oct. 26. One was at Piscataway on Oct. 30 (Nistico). The high count at Sandy Point was 8 on Nov. 16 (Wierenga). Snow Buntings also appeared at Triadelphia Reservoir from Nov. 20 through Dec. 6 (M. Wallace).

*Icterids, Cardueline Finches.* The only counts of Bobolinks reported were 300 at Kent Point on Aug. 29 (Ringler) and 200 at Elkton on Sept. 14 (McCandless). A late Bobolink was at Matapeake on Oct. 2 (Hammers). Effinger estimated 200 Northern Orioles at Blackwalnut Point on Aug. 21. Early Rusty Blackbirds were at Lake Elkhorn in Columbia on Sept. 29 (Bazuin) and at Blackwater on Oct. 11 (Ringler +). The only flock reported was 50 at Jug Bay on Oct. 23 (Ringler +). The 300 House Finches at Elkton on Sept. 10 (McCandless) were an impressive early season count.

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## BOOK REVIEWS

The A.O.U. Check-list of North American Birds, 6th edition American Ornithologists' Union. 1983. xxix 877, 3 maps, index. ISBN: 0-943610-32-X [Washington, D.C.] \$35.00

Although most birders have never seen an A.O.U. Check-list, it has had an important impact on their lives. It is far more than a list of North American birds. It is the recognized authority on classification and nomenclature, a handy reference to the original description of each species, and a source of information on the breeding and winter ranges of each species and for accidental records outside the normal range.

After the original printing appeared in 1886, subsequent editions have been published at ever increasing intervals of time as the task of revision continued to grow. The 6th edition is by no means the final word, but merely marks a milestone in the quest for knowledge regarding taxonomic relationships.

With each new edition of the A.O.U. Check-list (the 5th was published in 1957), other publications must be updated to show not only newly accepted names but changes in sequence to conform to new ideas about relationships among species and families. Most writers are unconcerned over the hierarchy of names that trace relationships from the class Aves down through the subclass, superorder, order, suborder, superfamily, family, subfamily, tribe, genus, superspecies, species, and subspecies. In general, we are content to use only the family, genus and species, plus sometimes the order or subspecies. Perhaps, now that so many former families have been sunk to subfamily status (ending in -inae instead of -idae) we shall deal more with subfamilies than we have in the past.

Changes in the 6th edition have been monumental. Most striking are the following. The geographic area (formerly only Greenland, Canada, the United States, and Baja California) has been expanded to include all of the West Indies, Mexico, Central America, and the Hawaiian chain; Greenland was dropped. Subspecies have been dropped, possibly to appear later in a separate volume. Habitat, for the first time, is included for each species. For many species there are special notes including reference to other taxonomic opinions, superspecies comments, or widely used alternate names. One new order is recognized: Phoenicopteriformes (Flamingos), formerly included with the herons. Many large and familiar families have been lowered to subfamily status and combined in 'new' families; other families have been split. Changes in sequence of families are many, and changes in the familiar sequence of individual species are staggering.

With this volume of *Maryland Birdlife* we are changing to the new sequence — which will be followed for an unknown number of years until additional changes are announced by the American Ornithologists' Union. There are also changes in both English and Latin names of quite a few species, although many of the English names in the A.O.U.'s 6th edition had already been adopted in 1975 by the A.B.A. Checklist and by *Maryland Birdlife* in an effort to standardize usage world wide. To explain the reasons for individual changes would be beyond the scope of this review. I should point out, however, that the sequence of the original 20 orders remains unchanged, so that if you are in the habit of flipping right to the correct page in a field guide or state bird book you will be only a few pages from the species you are seeking. I shall briefly review the changes in family sequence, which are quite drastic in the songbirds. As for the sequence of species within a family, you may as well forget anything you ever knew, except for the sequences within the owls and the chickadees, which remain the same.

The family shifts are as follows. The Gannets (Sulidae) now precede the Pelicans (Pelecanidae), and the Ibises (Threskiornithidae) have been moved ahead of the Storks (Ciconiidae). In the Hawks, the Osprey has been lowered to Subfamily status (Pandioninae), preceding the Accipitrinae under the family Accipitridae. The Order Galliformes has been extensively reorganized. Three of the four former families are now merged into one family (Phasianidae), with the following four subfamilies: Pheasants and Partridges (Phasianinae), Grouse (Tetraoninae), Turkeys (Meleagridinae), and Quail (Odontophorinae). In the order Gruiformes, the Rails, Gallinules, and Coots (Rallidae) were moved ahead of the Limpkins (Aramidae), and the Cranes (Gruidae) now appear last instead of first. In the large order Charadriiformes, the Plovers (Charadriidae) were moved ahead of the Oystercatchers

(Haematopodidae), the Stilts and Avocets (Recurvirostridae) were moved ahead of the Sandpipers (Scolopacidae), under which the Phalaropes (Phalaropodinae) now appear only as a subfamily instead of a family; and former families of Jaegers (Stercorariinae) and Skimmers (Rynchopinae) are given subfamily status under the gulls (Laridae).

In the perching birds (Passeriformes), the familiar families of Thrushes, Kinglets, Warblers, Tanagers, and Orioles are no more. The Kinglets and Gnatcatchers (Sylviinae) and Thrushes and allies (Turdinae) are now subfamilies under an Old World family, Muscicapidae, followed rather than preceded by the Mockingbirds and Thrashers (Mimidae). The Wood-Warblers (Parulinae), Tanagers (Thraupinae), Cardinals, New World Grosbeaks, and allies (Cardinalinae), Blackbirds and Orioles (Icterinae), and Sparrows (Emberizinae) are now part of the huge family Emberizidae. These are followed by the old familiar Fringillidae, which now contains only the Cardueline Finches (Carduelinae) and some other Old World and Hawaiian subfamilies. This leaves the House Sparrow in the family Passeridae (moved from the Ploceidae) to end the North American list; we are asked to accept this species as deserving the highest position in the evolutionary tree!—ED.

#### THE ILLUSTRATED BIRDWATCHER'S DICTIONARY

Donald Heintzelman, 1980 Winchester Press, Inc., 1421 South Sheridan, Tulsa, Oklahoma 74101, 164 pages, illus., \$11.95.

This slim volume is attractively put together to keep on the shelf as a handy reference when selected finer points of ornithology need to be settled quickly. It explains many nature terms and gives regional and idiomatic names for birds. Brief thumb nail sketches of ornithologists are included. The price, \$11.95, seems more inflated than necessary for the amount of information covered in this hard backed edition, in spite of its 1100 entries, 100 photographs, maps and drawings. Heintzelman's photographs of hawks are always good to see and they are liberally scattered throughout the book.

JOY WHEELER

#### A NATURALIST ON A TROPICAL FARM

Alexander Skutch, 1980, University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles, California, 405 pages, \$16.95.

The naturalist and the farmer, both through the choice of their professions surrounded by Nature's living plants and animals, may often be in opposition to each other in their perceptions of Nature, the farmer manipulating Nature to get it to yield crops to be sold at profit, the naturalist studying Nature as it appears in the wild, gaining profit, if any, from photographing and writing about his observations. Alexander Skutch, well known naturalist of Central America, successfully combined these two contrasting points of view when he established a 250-acre farm along the bank of Rio Penas Blancas, 2500 ft. up into the mountains of Costa Rica. He has lived there for almost 30 years, every day finding beauty in the life histories of the plants and animals from which he gets his food as well as records of scientific observations for publishing. Los Cosingos, as he named his farm, is the local name of the Fiery-billed Aracari, a bird that continues to persist in spite of the many changes in the area. Skutch, a Maryland-born, Hopkins-educated naturalist with botany and ornithology his specialities, is a master at nest watching, having published some of the first studies on nesting behavior of tropical birds. The reader begins to understand the patience of the author, who admits there are birds which after 40 years still continue to elude his observations while they are maintaining their nests. The story of Skutch's developing friendship with Jimmy, the Bi-colored Antbird, is an interesting contrast with his account of the lives of his own domestic chickens. These two sides of his interests...the wildlife found in his forest and the farm animals and plants dependent on his care...have presented problems, easy

answers to which he has not found. The chapter "Which Should I Protect?" shows the depth of his thinking and offers the reader some principles for answering questions of wildlife management.

I like this about Skutch, that he injects his philosophy of life into his account of natural history. My own reason for studying about bird life is not to compile a list of 700, but to find out more about Life itself. The last chapter of the book, "Photosynthesis and Predation" is a thought-provoking idea, new to me: photosynthesis, the "basic good of the living world" and predation, the "basic evil." I'm waiting to hear from anyone who reads this new addition to Cylburn's MOS library to talk it over. The author expresses his idea clearly enough, but it does demand some discussion, I believe. Mr. Skutch made it plain in a letter in response to his last book I reviewed, "The Imperative Call," that he has no immediate plans to return to Maryland where we might call on him to enlarge on these statements.

The book contains 50 black and white illustrations by Dana Gardner of such true character that one does not miss the intense colorations of the tropical life they depict. An index is included and a few footnotes.

JOY WHEELER

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 1979 MID-ATLANTIC NATURAL HISTORY SYMPOSIUM:  
*BIRD POPULATIONS—A LITMUS TEST OF THE ENVIRONMENT*

James F. Lynch, Ed. 1980. *Atlantic Naturalist* 33:1-48. Audubon Naturalist Society \$4.00

This annual publication of the *Atlantic Naturalist* contains a collection of the papers presented at the Mid-Atlantic Natural History Symposium, Nov. 16, 1979. Reading through the Table of Contents recalls the high level of stimulation I felt that day attending the Symposium and I am grateful that the publication has arrived for more careful review and study. It was an exciting day, honoring Chandler S. Robbins "whose work in the field of bird populations has shed so much light on this important subject" and Louis J. Halle "who has done so much to raise our consciousness of man's relation to nature." Twelve presentations were made and they are all included here, some slightly shortened, and all without the accompanying slides that so enlivened the day. There are enough black and white photographs, line drawings, charts and maps, however, to give this slim booklet more interest than if it were a collection of only the papers. The scope of the papers ranges from what is happening to the bird populations in the Cylburn neighborhood and Baltimore County to how do our warblers fare when they arrive in the changing tropics of South America after their long taxing flight. References are listed by most presenters. James Lynch, moderator of the Symposium, said: "If this symposium has a take-home message, it is that an urgent need exists for continuing and expanding present efforts to gather reliable quantitative information on bird populations throughout the hemisphere, and the large-scale participation of enthusiastic and qualified amateurs will be invaluable in this effort." I'm delighted to have a "take-home" copy of the Proceedings to help me recall the wealth of information presented that day.

JOY WHEELER

TAXONOMY AND GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE FURNARIIDAE

(*Aves, Passeriformes*), Charles Vaurie. 1980. American Museum of Natural History, New York. \$24.70.

The *Furnariidae* (ovenbirds) are a large family of Neotropical birds, many of the members of which are quite similar in plumage and frequently are also exasperatingly difficult to see well. Included in the family are such birds as miners, earthreepers, cinclodes, horneros, spintails, canasteros, foliage-gleaners, and leafscrapers. In this review of the family Vaurie recognizes 214 species and 34 genera (many previously recognized genera are synonymized). Ten color plates illustrate 107 species in 33 genera. A general account of each genus is provided, along with comments on phylogeny, as well as a key to the species in each genus

where relevant. There is a detailed morphological description of each species, with an account of range in so far as known; useful range maps are also provided. Much material on habitat, nest construction, and behavior is also included. Some data on vocalizations are also presented. For some species one would ideally like a recording of the song, as the response to song playback constitutes the only reasonable hope for seeing some of these birds well.

Unfortunately there is no list of English names (which it seems to me could easily have been added to Appendix 1, a checklist of species), and the species are referred to by their scientific names throughout the book. Therefore, a separate text, such as R. Meyer de Schauensee's *A Guide to the Birds of South America*, is needed as a source for English names. The book was largely completed by the time of Vaurie's death in 1975; it was edited by Francois Vuilleumier, who added a number of footnotes of his own. The book can be considered a complete review of information available on the family up to about 1973. Although this is not a field guide, it contains a vast amount of information on an extremely difficult family, and I strongly recommend it to anyone with an interest in Neotropical birds.

FRANK G. WITEBSKY

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