

**FLYCATCHERS, SWALLOWS** — Seldom do we receive reports even approaching the 100 E. Kingbirds that were estimated at Braddock Bay, Monroe Co. Sept. 5 (JD, et al.). Exceptionally late were single Barn Swallows at Braddock Bay Nov. 6 & 24 (WL). About 10,000 Purple Martins were estimated to be at Grand Island, Erie Co., N.Y. Aug. 25 (HK & WK).

**CHICKADEES, NUTHATCHES** — Black-capped Chickadees appeared to be in normal numbers throughout the Region; however, a count of 250 on Oct. 30 in the Sodus Bay area (TT) seemed to indicate that some southward movement had taken place across L. Ontario, as has occurred on a much larger scale in some past seasons. Early in the season, indications were that Red-breasted Nuthatches would be numerous; however, many observers thought they became scarcer as the season progressed; an unprecedented 200 at Hamlin Beach State Park Oct. 25 (fide, G.O.S.) indicated a major flight, but there was no evidence of this elsewhere in the Region.

**CATBIRD, KINGLETS, WAXWINGS, SHRIKE** — There were more than the usual number of November Catbirds reported from all parts of the Region. Golden-crowned Kinglets staged a major invasion during Oct.; a high percentage of the birds that were killed on the night of Oct. 24-25 at the Elmira tower were this species (WH). Larger-than-normal numbers of Cedar Waxwings occurred during October and November; the maximum count was an extremely high 700 at Rochester Nov. 28 (JD). Very few Northern Shrikes were reported.

**VIREOS, WARBLERS** — A White-eyed Vireo that was banded at Penn Yan, Yates Co., N.Y. Oct. 9 (ML) was the second Keuka L. record, the other being in May 1947 (fide FG). A very late Red-eyed Vireo was found dead at the Elmira tower Nov. 2 (WH). Also unusually late was a Philadelphia Vireo Oct. 26 at Mendon Ponds Park, Monroe Co. (GP). Although usually fragmentary, banding data in the Region frequently clarifies the status of some of the less common warblers. The Orange-crowned Warbler is one of these: single birds were banded Oct. 3, 10, 12 and 14 in the Town of Kiantone, Chautauqua Co., (AR) and another was banded Oct. 16 at Penn Yan (ML). Some of the largest numbers of Cape May Warblers in many years were present from Aug. 29 through the first few days of September; 10 were found dead Aug. 29 at the Colden, N.Y. tower (AC). The peak of the Blackpoll Warbler flight was indicated by the 48 that were found dead Sept. 30 at the Elmira tower (WH). A Connecticut Warbler that was found dead at the Colden tower on the early date of Aug. 29 (AC), was the first of a higher-than-usual number of reports. A Yellow-breasted Chat retrapped Oct. 2 in Kiantone was the individual banded there Sept. 5 and seen Sept. 17 (AR). Unusually late were the following: a Nashville Warbler Oct. 29 in the Rochester area (G.O.S.), several late September Yellow Warblers and one banded Oct. 13 in Kiantone (AR), an Ovenbird Nov. 20-30 at Irondequoit (NM, et al.), and a Wilson's Warbler Nov. 7 at Rochester (G.O.S.).

**FRINGILLIDS** — A Dickcissel was studied at a feeder in Fluvanna, Chautauqua Co. Oct. 12 (GB). House Finches continued to frequent their usual haunts and

feeders in Elmira (WH). The winter finch flight, with Pine Siskins and White-winged Crossbills being the most common, was good; all of the expected species were reported. Evening Grosbeaks were spotty and uncommon; a count of 150 Nov. 20 at Braddock Bay (WL) was indicative of a major movement. There was one Pine Grosbeak report. Similarly, only one flock of 30 Com. Redpolls was noted and that on Nov. 29 at Hamlin Beach State Park (JD). Pine Siskins were abundant in some areas from Oct. 10 on, but except for two flights noted during November a good many of them moved further south; there was a major movement Oct. 10 as indicated by 1000 estimated at Sodus Bay (TT, et al.). A few Red Crossbills occurred in the Rochester area, whereas White-winged Crossbill reports came from widely scattered areas, the maximum count of the latter being 65 at Waterford, Erie Co., Pa. Nov. 28 (JS, et al.). Unusually late was a Grasshopper Sparrow banded Oct. 3 at Presque Isle, Pa. (RL). The always rare Sharp-tailed Sparrow was carefully studied Sept. 21 at Ithaca (MB). There was a very heavy movement of White-throated Sparrows Oct. 2-3 throughout the Region; 103 were banded on those two days at Penn Yan, (ML). Lapland Longspurs were scarce, but one Sept. 25 (DF) and 3-6 Oct. 1-15 (RB) at Presque Isle, Pa. were especially early. Snow Buntings were scarce.

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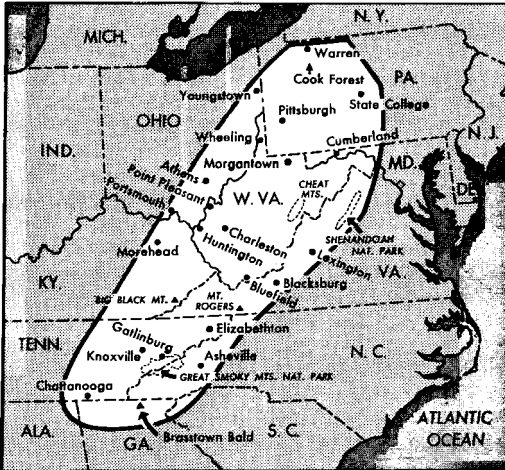
## **APPALACHIAN REGION** / George A. Hall

It was a mild and open fall which produced a drawn out migration of rather low intensity. The birds trickled through steadily during the succession of mild, sunny days and there were few "waves" or other large concentrations. At the Pittsburgh weather station September and October both averaged well above normal in temperature. September was much wetter, but October drier, than normal. The first frosts did not come until after Nov. 1 and in the north the only snow of the period fell about Nov. 21 and Nov. 2t.

The first passerine migration occurred Aug. 22-23. There were minor concentrations of migrants Sept. 10-11; Sept. 24-25; and Oct. 23-26. Perhaps the most spectacular event of the season occurred Nov. 1 when a combination of weather factors caused a major precipitation of waterfowl in w. Pennsylvania. The mild weather produced a long series of very late "last seen"

dates, particularly among the warblers. The number of "half-hardy" birds attempting to winter in the north was also quite large.

As usual in the fall many of the quantitative data come from the two large-scale banding stations in the Region. At the Powdermill Nature Reserve (.N.R.) near Ligonier, Pa. 6734 birds were banded for the period compared with a five year average of only 5513,



but at the Allegheny Front Migration Observatory (A.F.M.O.) in Grant County, W. Va. only 977 birds were banded compared with a six-year average of 2770. Rain and fogged-in mountain tops greatly decreased the catches at that station. Despite the frequent foggy weather only two reports came in of bird kills on high illuminated objects. One of these was Sept. 19-20 at the high stacks of a power plant at Beverly, O. where a sizeable kill had occurred in 1970. The other was on the nights of Sept. 22 & 23 at the lighted windows of a motel at Rockfish Gap, atop the Blue Ridge, Va. where several hundred birds were found (RSS).

**LOONS, GREBES, HERONS** — Common Loons were unaccountably scarce at most places, being completely absent at Morgantown, W.Va. and in low numbers everywhere else. Red-throated Loons were reported from Knox Co., Tenn. Oct. 23 (JB & GB, fide FJA) and in Allegheny County, Pa. Nov. 2 (DBF). Horned Grebes were unusually scarce, but the flight of Pied-billed Grebes was good. Double-crested Cormorants were more widely reported than is normal for this Region, and there were many more than the usual number of reports of migrating Great Blue Herons. Common Egrets were reported only from the Pymatuning L., Pa. area where 4 were seen Aug. 28 and one remained as late as Oct. 31 (SF, fide RFL).

**WATERFOWL** — The mild weather was not conducive to good flights of waterfowl and most places experienced a poor flight, although Pymatuning L., Pittsburgh, and Knoxville areas reported rather good flights. The great concentration of waterfowl grounded in w. Pennsylvania on Nov. 1 produced a large number of interesting records, but this influx was not noted elsewhere, and most of the birds had departed by the next day. The outstanding species in this concentration was the Whistling Swan. The Pennsylvania

Game Commission estimated that there were 30,000 swans on the Allegheny R. between Pittsburgh and East Brady. Flocks of 1000 were seen in several places and many small lakes and reservoirs had sizeable flocks (DBF). Other large groups of swans were reported at the same time from Indiana, Pa. (CDW), Sayers Reservoir, Pa. (MCI, fide PWS); and the Ohio R. near East Liverpool, O. (NL). A very early swan was seen at Pymatuning L. Oct. 2 but the heavy concentration was not observed there (RFL).

Canada Geese passed over Indiana, Pa. in large numbers on Oct. 31 — Nov. 1 (CDW), but at Pittsburgh the fall flight was poor. The peak concentration at Pymatuning L. was about 10,000 in late October (RFL). Two Blue Geese were seen at Pymatuning on the remarkably early date of Aug. 22, and 3 Snow Geese were there Oct. 17 (RFL). Three Snow Geese were also seen near Wellsville, O. Nov. 4 (NL). Black Ducks and Mallards were in good numbers at Pymatuning (RFL), and in Tennessee (LRH, FJA). Blue-winged Teal were also unusually numerous at Pymatuning (RCL) and near Elizabethton, Tenn. (LRH). Green-winged Teal were also unusually numerous at Pymatuning (RFL). A belated nesting report was received of a brood of 5 young Green-winged Teal raised near the Tygart River Reservoir, W. Va. (DM, fide COH), probably the first nesting in the state. The Pennsylvania Game Commission recorded a significant increase in the number of Gadwalls taken by hunters at the controlled shooting area at Pymatuning L. Canvasbacks and Redheads were in small numbers and, oddly, at Morgantown, only one scaup were seen (GAH). There were several unusually large concentrations of Ruddy Ducks reported with a total of 605 at Lock Haven, Pa. Nov. 1 being the largest (PWS). A Greater Scaup (not often reported from our inland lakes) was seen at Beaver Run Reservoir, Pa. Nov. 1 (PDH, fide DBF); Oldsquaws were reported from Lock Haven, 40 on Nov. 1 and 6 Nov. 11 (PWS); 2 from Beaver Run Reservoir, Pa. Nov. 1-6, (PHD) and, remarkably, one was collected near Tallulah Falls, Ga. (JCB). All three scoter species were reported: The Common 4, from Indiana, Pa. Oct. 24 (CDW) and Lock Haven 34 on Oct. 27 and 22 on Nov. 1 (PWS); the Surf 4 from Lock Haven Oct. 27 and 2 on Nov. 1 (PWS), and from near Knoxville, Nov. 19-21, the first county record (PP, fide FJA); and the more regularly reported White-winged from Beaver Run Reservoir, Pa. — 55 seen Nov. 5 (PDH) and from Lock Haven, Nov. 1 (PWS).

**HAWKS** — There was more organized hawk-watching on the ridges than in the past few years. In addition to the longstanding and well organized program of the Tennessee Ornithological Society, which tallied 13,481 Broad-winged Hawks, the fourth highest total in 22 years (TWF), counts were made at Tuscarora Mt., Pa. (about 2500 hawks tallied between Aug. 15 and Nov. 18. (JKG); and several places on the Blue Ridge in Virginia (RSS, DLC). Less organized counts were made at Allegheny Front, W. Va. (WLW), Peters Mt. W. Va. (NG), near Wise, Va. (RHP) and Cumberland Gap Nat'l Park, Ky. (FWS). The high count reported from one station was 1639 Broad-winged at Mendota Fire Tower, Tenn. Sept. 24 (TWF). On Sept.

23 at least 1500 hawks were seen passing over downtown Waynesboro, Va. (MH, fide RSS). It is becoming evident that there is also a good flight of hawks well away from the main ridges. Once again near Charlestown, W. Va. some good flights were observed, with 3-4000 on Sept. 22 being a peak (AS, fide CK). The overall totals were impressive for Broad-winged but as usual it remains uncertain as how to relate these to total populations.

Besides the Broad-winged most other species were listed in good numbers. In Tennessee 27 Ospreys (a record number) were tallied (TWF), and elsewhere good numbers were seen. The Sharp-shinned and the Cooper's Hawks continue to be in low numbers, but Goshawks were reported from Tuscarora Mt. — 2 during the fall (JKG); Mendota Tower, Sept. 24 and Kingsport, Tenn. Sept. 25 (TWF); and Beaver Run Reservoir, Pa. Nov. 6 (DBF). During the season 9 Golden Eagles were counted from Tuscarora Mt. (JKG), the only report of the fall, where two Bald Eagles were also seen. Bald Eagles were also reported from Peters Mt. W. Va. (NG); and L. Arthur, Pa. Sept. 17 (M & JS, fide DBF).

A very early Pigeon Hawk was seen in Allegheny Co. Pa. Aug. 30 (DBF) and another early was seen on the Allegheny Front, W. Va. in mid-August (HOH). Possibly the best news of the season was the total of 12 Peregrines reported from 8 locations, with 3 on Sept. 25 on the Allegheny Front, being a high count (WLW & HOH). Other reports came from Peters Mt. (EM, fide NG) and Charleston (AS); Pymatuning L. (OD & FG, fide RFL); Tuscarora Mt., 2 (RKGz; Mendota Tower, 2 (TWF); Austin Springs, Tenn. (GOW & GE, fide LRH); and Chattanooga (FM, fide FJA).

**CRANE, RAILS, SHOREBIRDS** — As usual the only report of Sandhill Crane came from e. Tennessee where 40 were seen near Dayton Oct. 15 (WC, fide FJA). There was a very heavy migration of Am. Coot in w. Pennsylvania with a peak of 1200 at L. Arthur Oct. 31 (WOR & SR). There was also a good migration of Virginia Rails and Sora at L. Arthur, and a King Rail was seen there Sept. 1 (JAG, fide DBF). A very late Virginia Rail was noted Nov. 25 near East Liverpool, O. (JL & ERC).

The shorebird flight at Sayers Reservoir was poor (PWS) as it was also at the T.V.A. lakes in e. Tennessee (FJA), but at Pymatuning L. (RFL) and L. Arthur, Pa. (DBF) good numbers of the common species were observed. There were a most remarkable number of rarities. A Piping Plover at Knoxville Aug. 21-22 was the first county record (JMC, fide FJA). Rather unusual were 4 reports of Am. Golden Plover: from near Butler, Pa. Aug. 22 (MG), 4 at State College, Pa. Sept. 19 (MW); 3 at Linesville, Pa. Oct. 31 (SF, fide RFL); and a very late one (apparently crippled) at Seneca L. O. Nov. 11-18 (JS). Other rare birds for the Region were: Buff-breasted Sandpiper, 3 in Knox Co. Tenn. Sept. 13 (FJA); White-rumped Sandpiper, L. Arthur Aug. 21 (DBF); Marbled Godwit, Russell, Pa. Oct. 10, the first Warren Co. record (CP, fide JCS); Hudsonian Godwit, 3 at Pymatuning L. Sept. 26-Oct. 4 (RFL); N. Phalarope, Seneca L., (Sept.) (ME, & MCh); Wilson's Phalarope, Dayton, Tenn.

Aug. 16-17 (KD, fide FJA); and Am Avocet, 2 in Fulton Co. Pa. Sept. 15 (JKG). Short-billed Dowitchers were more common than usual, and one of the very few reports of the Long-billed Dowitcher for the Region came from Pymatuning L. Sept. 26 (DS, fide RFL). The species probably occurs regularly, but very few local observers are familiar with its distinctive call note. Six Franklin's Gulls were seen near Lenoir City, Tenn. Oct. 6 (PP).

**DOVES AND OWLS** — Mourning Doves had a fine breeding season and numbers were fairly high for the Region. Apparently this is a Snowy Owl invasion year, and there were five good reports: Butler Co., Pa. Oct. 26 (FL, fide MG); Giles Co., Va. Nov. 1 (JWM); last three weeks of November at Avis, Pa. (PWS); Huntingdon Co., Pa. Nov. 12 (MW); and Warren County, Pa. Nov. 27 (RR, fide JCS). A Saw-whet Owl was banded at State College, Pa. Oct. 27 (MM, fide WSC). A Short-eared Owl, not often reported from West Virginia, was seen at Lewisburg Nov. 15 (COH).

**NIGHTHAWKS, HUMMINGBIRDS AND WOODPECKERS** — The Com. Nighthawk flight was only moderate this year, with large concentrations being reported only from the Pittsburgh area (DBF). An extremely late record came from Fox Chapel, Pa. on Nov. 1 (SR). At P.N.R., 91 hummingbirds were banded from Aug. 17 to Sept. 30 (RCL). Red-headed Woodpeckers continue to do well in the Charleston area (CK), and a new breeding location was discovered this fall in Crawford Co., Pa. (RFL).

**FLYCATCHERS, SWALLOWS, AND CORVIDS** — At P.N.R. 40 Yellow-bellied Flycatchers were banded, compared with a previous average of 57 per year (RCL), but the species was missing completely at A.F.M.O. (GAH). Acadian Flycatchers were also more common than usual at P.N.R. (RCL). Except for the bandings at P.N.R. the Olive-sided Flycatcher is seldom reported in migration, but this year besides the 4 banded at P.N.R. reports came of birds seen at Sayers Reservoir Sept. 5 (MCl, fide PWS); East Liverpool, Sept. 7 (NL); Roan Mt., Tenn. on Sept. 11 (RH, fide LRH); and Guest Mt. near Wise, Va. Sept. 12 (RHP). The Purple Martin concentration at Charleston had dropped off to about 10 per cent of its maximum by Sept. 8 but several hundred birds were still present Sept. 17 (CK). Barn Swallows had all departed from Clarksville, Pa. by Sept. 4 (RKB), but remarkably late records came from Allegheny Co. Pa. on Oct. 6 (DBF) Oct. 27 at P.N.R. (RCL) and a very late Nov. 8 at Chattanooga (LD, fide FJA). There was no major Blue Jay flight at A.F.M.O. (GAH), nor at P.N.R. (RCL), but at Indiana, Pa. (CDW) and Morgantown (GAH) late fall populations were so high as to make them a nuisance at feeding stations. Ravens were common at the Tuscarora Mt. hawk lookout (JKG) and were again seen in Warren Co. Pa. (JCS).

**CHICKADEES, NUTHATCHES, AND CREPERS** — There was a small influx of Black-capped Chickadees south to Charleston (CK) and Morgantown (GAH), but at Clarksville, Pa. none had been seen by the end of the period (RKB). The Red-breasted Nuthatch is in somewhat better numbers this fall than last but it is still scarce in the spruce country of West Virginia (GAH) and Tennessee (FHB). Only one was banded

at A.F.M.O., and there were two very early dates for migrants: Aug. 30 near Ligonier, Pa. (RCL) and Sept. 14 at Clarksville (RKB). Two Brown Creepers at Raccoon Creek State Park, Pa. Aug. 24 (BL, fide DBF) probably represent still another heretofore unknown breeding station. At A.F.M.O. the flight of creepers was poor (GAH), but those observers who reported the species found them in good numbers.

**WRENS AND MIMIC THRUSHES** — There was an unusually heavy migration of House Wrens at Morgantown (GAH), and there were two very late dates, one banded Nov. 11 at Clarksville (RKB), and one seen near Wise, Nov. 20 (RHP). The Carolina Wren was found at Meadville, Pa. (RFL) and at Warren, Pa. (WLH, fide JCA) both locations well beyond its usual northern limits; its population was high again at Pittsburgh (DBF), and it was unusually common at P.N.R. where 41 (a record number) were banded (RCL). A total of 13 Long-billed Marsh Wrens were banded at P.N.R. (yearly average, 3). There were two interesting examples of this species being taken alive far from suitable habitat: one found stunned among the birds killed at the motel on Rockfish Gap, Va. Sept. 23 (RSS) and one netted on a dry hilltop at Morgantown Oct. 5 (GAH). The Mockingbird continues to expand its range northward with reports from Indiana, (CDW); Lock Haven, (PWS); Pittsburgh (DBF) and Warren, Pa. (JCS). The Brown Thrasher migration was poor at P.N.R. (RCL) but many were present at Wise, Va. at the end of the period (RHP) and one was seen at Charleston Nov. 28 (CK).

**THRUSHES AND KINGLETS** — A roost of about 3000 Robins was observed in Fox Chapel, Pa. Oct. 25-Nov. 4 (SR, fide DBF), and a minimum of 20,000 was counted flying over P.N.R. on the evening of Nov. 6 (RCL). Hermit Thrushes were in well-above-average numbers at Morgantown (GAH) and at P.N.R. (RCL) but were in below-average numbers at Wise (RHP). There was a rather early arrival at Dalton, Ga. Sept. 8 (APH). The Swainson's Thrush migration was generally poor. At P.N.R. a total of 154 was banded (an early one Aug. 7) compared with an average of 162 (RCL) while at A.F.M.O., where the 12-year average is 152, only 28 were banded (GAH). At Charleston, where it was felt that the flight was better than average, the ratio of Swainson's to Gray-cheeked banded was 20 to 13 (CK), much lower than is expected. There were two very late dates for Gray-cheeked Thrushes: one banded at State College, Pa. in early November (RWC, fide WSC) and one seen in Blacksburg, Va. Nov. 17 (DW, fide JWM). The flight of both kinglet species was heavy at A.F.M.O., where a record number (56) Golden-crowneds were banded, and at East Liverpool (NL), but at P.N.R. (RCL) and in w. Pennsylvania (DBF) the flight was normal.

**WAXWINGS, PIPITS, AND VIREOS** — As usual the erratic Cedar Waxwings showed a mixed bag of reports varying from almost completely absent at Morgantown (GAH), through "a few seen flying through" at A.F.M.O. to extremely common at Marietta, O. (JS) and Charleston (CK). There were more than the usual number of reports of Water Pipits, with a rather early date of Oct. 2 from the Canaan Valley of West Virginia (GAH, & RKB), and they were reported as far south

as Roan Mt., Tenn. (FWB) and Dalton, Ga. (APH). Most unusual was a **Sprague's Pipit** well studied Oct. 30 near Wise, a first Va. state record (RHP, & DEP). No White-eyed Vireos were netted this fall at P.N.R. (RCL) and other stations did not mention them. A very late Yellow-throated Vireo was seen at Pittsburgh Oct. 25 (BVC). The Red-eyed Vireo flight was on the sub-par side at most places. On the other hand the Philadelphia Vireo, which is often reported only at the big banding stations, was seen at Charleston Oct. 4 (CK); 4 sightings at Wise and vicinity (RHP), and 14 sightings at Pittsburgh (DBF).

**WARBLERS** — The southbound warbler flight was better than the average of the last few years. The earliest report of migration was of a Tennessee Warbler at P.N.R. Aug. 8 (RCL) and a Wilson's Warbler at Wise, Aug. 15 (RHP), but the first real influx came with the season's first (weak) cold front Aug. 22-23. From then on into mid-October warblers were moving through steadily and there did not appear to be any great waves. At some localities, for example East Liverpool O. on Sept. 26 (NL), local weather conditions produced some high concentrations. In the north (Pittsburgh, East Liverpool and A.F.M.O.), the heaviest flight seemed to be Sept. 18-20. The mild weather produced some interesting late dates: N. Waterthrush at P.N.R. Oct. 25 (GAH); Black-throated Green Warbler and Am. Redstart at Pittsburgh, Nov. 2 (BVC) and Black-throated Blue Warbler in Adams Co., Pa. Nov. 21 (CLG). At most places the flight of Myrtle Warblers was very heavy, although they were scarce at Dalton, Ga. (APH). At P.N.R. a total of 563 was banded (RCL) and at Morgantown 304 (GAH), both records for those stations. Many were still present as far north as Morgantown at the end of the period. At P.N.R. record numbers of ten species were captured but at A.F.M.O., owing to the bad weather there, all species were in below-average numbers.

Three species that are usually rare in the fall in the Region, the Orange-crowned, the Mourning, and the Connecticut were reported from more localities than usual, but the only comparative record that can be cited is that of 33 Connecticut Warblers banded at P.N.R. compared with a previous yearly average of 17 (RCL). The feature event of the fall season was the netting and banding of a **Kirtland's Warbler** at P.N.R. (RCL). This is a first state record; details will be published elsewhere.

**BLACKBIRDS** — There were numerous reports of large blackbird concentrations: the flock of 15,000 in the Eastern Panhandle of West Virginia Nov. 1-11, (CM); flocks totaling 40,000 at Hartland, W. Va. Aug. 15 and many still present Nov. 1 (COH); a roost of about 50,000 near Dalton (APH); and a concentration of 250,000 at Fox Chapel Oct. 29-Nov. 3 (SR). Brewer's Blackbirds were reported from Lock Haven Nov. 23 (CH) and at Morgantown Nov. 20, 26, and Dec. 4 (WLH).

**FRINGILLIDS** — By the end of the period it appeared that the winter would produce a modest invasion of "northern finches," better than last year but much less intense than in some years. The earliest report of Evening Grosbeaks came from Warren, Pa. on Oct. 20 (JCS) and by the last week in November they had

been seen in small numbers at nearly every location south to Georgia. Most of these reports were of small isolated flocks and there were no indications of any great concentrations. With the grosbeaks were small numbers of Pine Siskins that came a little earlier (at P.N.R. Sept. 10 — RCL) and were also widely distributed. The fall flight of Purple Finches was generally heavy. The only report of Red Crossbills came from Guest Mt., Va. Sept. 22 (RHP) but scattered reports of White-winged Crossbills came from Cedar Lakes, W. Va. Oct. 17 (NL); from two locations near Charleston Nov. 9 (AS) and Nov. 13 (OE, fide NG); and from Conneautville, Pa. Nov. 15 (CN, fide RFL). A Com. Redpoll was seen at Guest Mt. Nov. 26 (RHP & DEP). House Finches were reported from State College (MW) and from Blacksburg Nov. 25 (WA, fide JWM) and there was a great influx into the Indiana, Pa. area (CDW). These last two stations represent the westernmost penetration of the species in the Region and perhaps in the East.

In the absence of pronounced cold fronts the arrival of juncos and White-throated Sparrows was rather unspectacular, but both built up to impressive numbers. The White-throated Sparrow arrived rather early and in the north many more than usual were present at the end of the period. On the other hand most reporters found the White-crowned Sparrow to be in low numbers. In n. West Virginia the Tree Sparrow was almost completely absent (GAH). The Fox Sparrow was seen more frequently than usual this fall, and Song Sparrow migration was heavy. The only reports of Snow Buntings came from Pymatuning, Nov. 7 (CN) and Nov. 27 (RCL) and from Fox Chapel a flock of 50 Nov. 27 (SR).

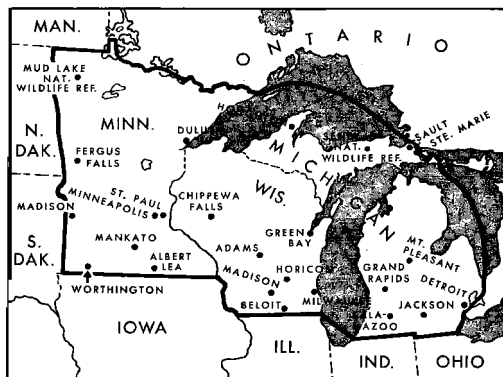
**CORRIGENDUM** — The report of Tennessee Warbler in Lycoming County, Pa. in mid-June should be deleted from the Nesting Season account (*Am. Birds*, 25:859, 1971).

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## WESTERN GREAT LAKES REGION / Thomas K. Soulen

Normally one would expect that a fall as nice as that of 1971 might not provide much in the way of well-defined waves of migrants, and indeed, not many observers raved about concentrations of birds. Yet weather conditions at Duluth produced a number of respectable hawk flights, with season totals of 50,000 Broad-winged, 3800 Sharp-shinned, 1300 Red-taileds,



and 300 Rough-leggeds; and banders at the Cedar Grove Ornithological Station in Sheboygan Co., Wis. (C.G.O.S.) came close to topping their best year, with 530 raptors trapped and banded by Nov. 9. Valentine and Walkinshaw had several very good passerine banding days each in their respective locations in Michigan. The Detroit area also experienced several excellent periods of migration, the first few days of September and again on Sept. 23 and 24 (AHK), and there was considerable nocturnal movement in evidence there Oct. 13 (JAG). Both commented that even though large diurnal movement along the shore of L. Michigan is a regular spring and fall phenomenon in Berrien Co., Mich., this season's flights were "particularly impressive." The information provided by observers is included in the species account following. With little at hand in the way of detailed weather information, however, it is difficult to analyze and correlate what flights or waves were mentioned, especially when reporting is so localized, as may be the factors causing concentrations and/or groundings of migrants.

Weather was balmy everywhere in the region much of the time, and the prolonged Indian Summer induced many species to linger; a number of new record departure dates are noted below. The Detroit October temperatures averaged 70° F. above normal. Several Michigan areas (including some northern ones) reported no significant frost until November; a similar situation prevailed in other areas of the region. Precipitation did not cause comment in Minnesota and Wisconsin, but the summer's pattern in Michigan per-