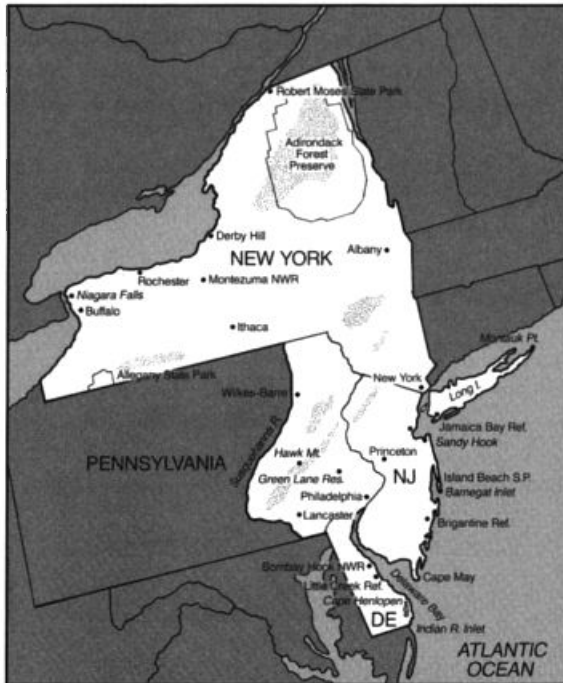


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This Region baked and steamed in summer 2002. A prolongation of May's cool, wet weather into mid-June provided the only relief. July was the second hottest in 47 years at Rochester and the eighth driest on record in New York City. Drought-stressed vegetation produced little fruit or seeds (with the exception of Mountain Ash) and "a tough winter" was predicted (RPY).

The main exceptions to a largely successful nesting season were some nest mortality in northerly Peregrines attributed to May's snowfall, nest-box deaths in the 14-16 Jun cold spell, and a northeaster on 24 Jul that coincided with the full moon spring tide and devastated beach-nesting colonial birds in New Jersey.

Fieldwork remained intense for the second edition of the New York breeding bird atlas, some of whose results appear below. It was not a survey year for most colonial waterbirds.

Forster's Tern, Summer Tanager, Clay-colored Sparrow, Blue Grosbeak, and Dickcissel gave signs of expanding toward the north and east. Pennsylvania got its first fully documented Curlew Sandpiper, but otherwise rarities were few.

Observers and contributors in eastern Pennsylvania will note that records for that subregion will in future issues be included with records from the rest of that state, edited by Bob Leberman, alongside records from West Virginia and Ohio. Please send Pennsylvania records from August through November 2002 and later to Bob at <rleberm@charterpa.net>.

Abbreviations: Bombay Hook (Bombay Hook N.W.R., near Smyrna, *Kent*, DE); Brig (Brigantine Unit, Edward P. Forsythe N.W.R., *Atlantic*, NJ); Conejohela Flats (Susquehanna R. at Washington Boro, *Lancaster*, PA); D.N.R.E.C. (Delaware Dept. of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation); The Four Brothers (islands in L. Champlain, off Willsboro, *Essex*, NY); Jamaica Bay (Jamaica Bay Wildlife Refuge, New York City); Lakehurst (Lakehurst Naval

Air Engineering Station, *Ocean*, NJ); L. I (Long Island, NY); N.J.D.F.G.W. (New Jersey Dept. of Fish, Game & Wildlife); N.Y.D.E.C (New York Dept. of Environmental Conservation); Penn-Warner Tract (spoil basin along Delaware R., Falls Twp., *Bucks*, PA). Place names in *italics* are counties.

GREBES THROUGH CORMORANTS

State-endangered Pied-billed Grebes had young at three Delaware locations again, two of which (Hangman's Gut near Odessa, and Port Mahon, both *Newcastle*) were not among last year's three. Their main remaining nesting area in e. Pennsylvania, Glen Morgan L., *Berks*, contained only two pairs 30 Jun. The water level is dropping at this site, which is slated for development and closed to visitors (Ken Lebo). The only rarity found among offshore tubenoses was an unidentified **albatross** that circled Jack Passie's fishing boat 37 km. se. of Montauk Pt., L.I. 14 Jun. All w. North Atlantic albatross records have been of Black-browed and Yellow-nosed.

Brown Pelicans have wandered into this Region every summer since 1982, a phenomenon linked to the return of Menhaden (*Brevoortia tyrannus*). Once again, they made a few scrapes and nests on Barnegat Bay (JBU), though their numbers were well below last summer's. An apparently wild imm Brown Pelican went far astray on L. Ontario. It was first seen 6 Jun at Hamlin Beach, *Monroe* (WS, m. ob.). What is presumed the same bird reappeared 19-25 Jul about 64 km e. at Sodus Pt., *Wayne* (M. Menuhin, KF et al.), and again 26 Jul a further 48 km. e. at Sandy Pond, *Oswego* (Bernie Carr, Don Coogan). While this was the Rochester area's first (one there in Sep 1982 escaped from a private collection), Brown Pelicans are not entirely unprecedented on L. Ontario. Earlier records come from *Oswego* in Dec 1920 and *Niagara* in Jun 1950 and Jun 1992. New York State authorities oiled Double-crested Cormorant eggs on Little Galloo I., in e. L. Ontario, for the 4th year in a five-year program. Nests were down to about 4780 (Jim Farquhar, N. Y. D. E. C.). They increased in New York harbor (PK) and remained at about 2500 pairs in the Region's next largest colony on the Four Brothers (JMCP).

HERONS THROUGH WATERFOWL

The great Pea Patch I. herony in Delaware Bay has dwindled to 1854 pairs, the lowest since censusing began and far below the 12,000 pairs of 1994. The worst natural threat is thought to be nematode infestations of the chicks of Snowy Egrets and other species, one



A Eurasian Collared-Dove at Hamlin Beach, Monroe County, New York 8 June—29 July 2002 constituted the first New York record away from Long Island. Photograph by Willie D'Anna.

of the costs of colonial densities. A growing form of human disturbance is kayakers, many of whom approach with long lenses. One wonders, too, about the agricultural and industrial pollution so visible along Delaware Bay. Finally, such a colony generates its own natural succession, as bird droppings kill off essential vegetation. The Highbush Blueberry in which Cattle Egrets, Glossy Ibis, and Black-crowned Night Herons once nested died out by 1999, and the *Phragmites* may have become too thick for them, while the taller Pin Oaks and Black Gums preferred by Great Blue Herons and Great Egrets remain (Rob Line, D. N. R. E. C.).

Great Blue Herons do not nest on this Region's coastal plain except in Delaware, where they are a major component at Pea Patch. Delaware conservation authorities are also following four smaller colonies. Great Blue Herons are expanding into populated areas of se. Pennsylvania, including a new colony in *Montgomery*, under pressure from development, and two in *Bucks* (Van Sciver L. and L. Nockamixon), making a total of 18 colonies ranging from singles to 95 nests in e. Pennsylvania (DB). Great Egrets expanded this Region's northernmost colony on Motor I in the Niagara R. at Buffalo to 9 ads. and 20 young 17 Jun (WW). A pair was rearranging sticks in a Great Blue Heron colony in n. *Wayne*, NY (RGS, Susan Spahn), but nesting could not be confirmed. One confident Great Egret ate goldfish from a tiny backyard pond in Brooklyn, New York City in late Jul (Ron Ellard). No Tricolored Herons nested on Pea

SA Only about 20 pairs of Cattle Egrets used Pea Patch I. this summer, compared with about 4000 in 1994. After the abrupt and unexplained disappearance in 1989 of the great colony on the Susquehanna R. at Washington Boro, *Lancaster*, Cattle Egrets appear not to nest in Pennsylvania at all. The picture is not entirely negative; the 2001 New Jersey colonial waterbird census found 110 pairs in two colonies, up from 29 pairs in four colonies in 1995 (DJ). In New York, about three pairs continued at Jamaica Bay (DR), and 5 chicks were banded on the Four Brothers in L. Champlain (JMCP). But the days are long gone when Cattle Egrets were rapidly colonizing the Northeast.

Patch, although 6 nested once again in a gull colony in Delaware Shores S. P. (HN); the Long Island population is presumed stable at about a dozen pairs.

It was a banner summer for ibis. An ad. White Ibis, quite rare here, was at Bombay Hook 2 Jun (MG, FR), while a juv. was at Cape May 30 Jul (PL et al.). Five White Ibis (2 first-summer "calico" and 3 juvs.) remained several days after 2 Jul at Gordon Pond, Cape Henlopen S. P., DE (MH et al.). An imm. at Hangman's Run, Odessa, DE 26 Jul (Bruce Peterjohn) was a new record for *New Castle*. White-faced Ibis were discovered in all three coastal states, possibly more through closer scrutiny than changed status. One or 2 were at Bombay Hook 2 Jun+ (MG,

APE), and 3 were regular at Brig from 26 Jun+ (CK). White-faced Ibis are nearly annual in these states, but less so in New York, where 2 were exceptional: Cow Meadow, Freeport, *Nassau* 4 Jul to midmonth (AG, m ob.) and Jamaica Bay after 5 Jul (Angus Wilson, m. ob.). Though this species recently expanded its breeding range e. along the Gulf coast to Alabama, breeding is not suggested in this Region.

Growing numbers of Ruddy Ducks are summering, such as 290 at Batavia Waste Water Treatment Plant, *Genesee*, NY (MM), 9 at Green Lane Res., *Montgomery*, PA 27 Jun (George Franchois), and 6 at the Penn-Warner Tract 22-29 Jun (DF), but we had no evidence of breeding anywhere.

RAPTORS THROUGH CRANES

Osprey data were incomplete, but on e. Long Island, where productivity has been low perhaps because of insufficient prey, preliminary results of about 290 ads. and 370 young were the best in some areas since 1992 (Mike Scheibel, N.Y.D.E.C.). New Jersey productivity was estimated at 1.4 fledged young per nest statewide, but once again nests were unsuccessful for unexplained reasons in *Cape May* (KCI).

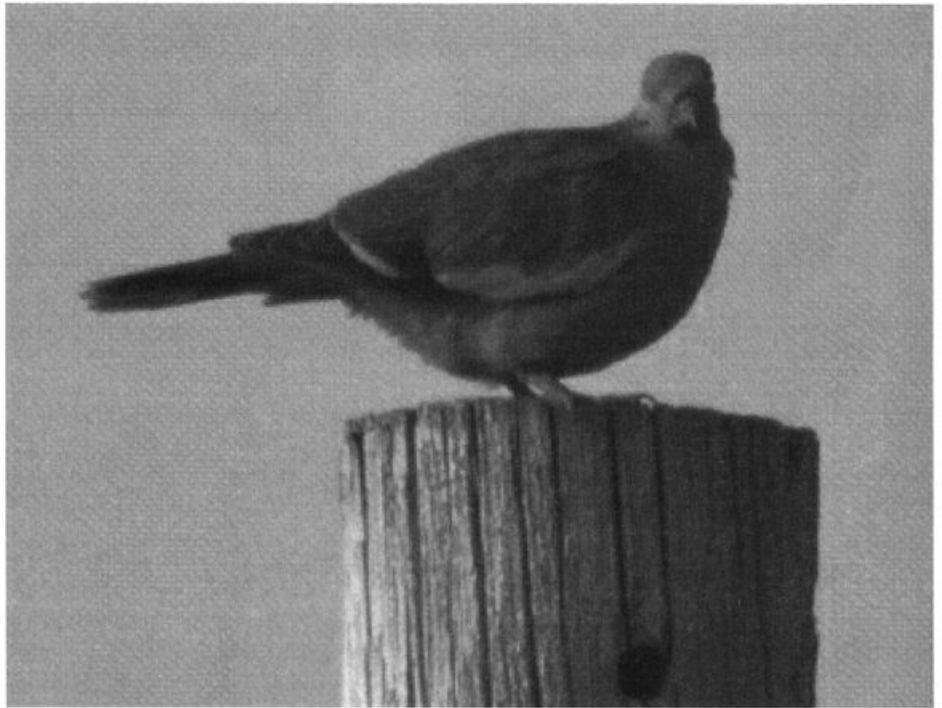
Following multiple spring reports, 4 Mississippi Kites were still at Cape May 6 Jun (Michael O'Brien); singles were seen thereafter until a final 2 on 6 Jul (Bill Boyle). There is still no evidence of breeding closer than n. Virginia. One over Palmyra 8 Jun was the 2nd *Burlington*, NJ record (TBa). Southeastern Pennsylvania also continues to be visited in early summer by Mississippi Kites. One described as an ad. was at Peace Valley Park, *Bucks*, PA 2 Jun (Ian Baldock), while a subad frequented Easton, *Northampton* and neighboring *Bucks* Apr—26 Jun (AK).

New York's breeding Bald Eagle population grew again, to 72 active pairs (62 last summer) that fledged 92 young (83 last summer, P. Nye, N.Y.D.E.C.). A joint project of the New York City Parks Dept. and British Petroleum hacked 4 Wisconsin eaglets in Inwood Park, Manhattan. The first was airborne 26 Jul. New Jersey is up to 34 pairs, of which 21 successfully fledged young (KCI), and e. Pennsylvania up to 29 (DB). Delaware had 12 successful pairs in 2002, up from three (unsuccessful) nests in the 1960s and seven four years ago.

Northern Goshawks nested as far s. as West Pt., *Orange*, NY and Rockaway Twp., *Morris*, NJ, where three broods took a toll on local grouse and turkey poults (RR). Red-tailed Hawks were on the move early; 364 imms

moved along the s. shore of L. Ontario past the Braddock Bay Hawk Watch, *Monroe*, 21-31 Jul (Dave Tetlow). New York City's Red-tailed Hawks have spread from the original Fifth Avenue site (unsuccessful this year) to seven other city park locations. A pair tried unsuccessfully to nest on Philadelphia City Hall.

Since the first New York Merlin nest was discovered in 1992, Merlins now breed in 36 atlas blocks in six Adirondack counties. Peregrines slipped slightly to 45 territorial pairs in New York (48, a record, last year), 33 of which produced 78 young (96 last year). Snowfall in May probably caused the setback. About 17 of these pairs use natural sites (Barbara Loucks, N.Y.D.E.C.). Proud New York City officials called the city's 12 pairs with their 23 young (one more was hit by Brooklyn Bridge traffic on its maiden flight) "the largest concentration [of Peregrines] in the world" (*New York Times*, 25 June 2002, p. F3). In New Jersey, 17 active pairs, all on man-made structures, produced 25 chicks (KCI). Two pairs have become established on their own on Wilkes-Barre area, PA bridges (WR).



This White-winged Dove remained at Hamlin Beach, Monroe County, New York 8-18 June 2002. The species has become an almost annual visitor to New York since the early 1990s. *Photograph by Willie D'Anna.*

SA There were still 29,000 shorebirds—mostly Sanderlings, Ruddy Turnstones, Red Knots and Semipalmated Sandpipers—at the great Delaware Bay staging ground when the last aerial survey was taken 5 Jun. The peak of 157,000 28 May was about 25% below normal. Semipalmated Sandpipers were particularly reduced, peaking at 50,000 compared to 190,000 last year. Maximum counts of Red Knot (31,700) and Ruddy Turnstone (64,700) were also down. Red Knots are particularly significant because about 80% of the East Coast population stops here in spring; the relatively low weight of banded Red Knots this spring added concern. Only Sanderlings held up: their peak of 14,000 23 May was average. Careful water analysis shows that Horseshoe Crab eggs, the main resource for these shorebirds on route to the Arctic, have become fewer and more patchily distributed, forcing the birds to concentrate on a few beaches. Overharvesting Horseshoe Crabs is clearly damaging this globally significant shorebird staging area (KCI). The same is clearly true in our sister Region to the south, around Chesapeake Bay and the coastal barrier islands.

A pair of Sandhill Cranes near Savannah, n. of Montezuma N.W.R. through Jun and another at Taylor Marsh n. of Honeoye, *Ontario*, into Jun (Mona Rymerson) suggested that New York breeding is only a matter of time (RGS). The species nested in Maine for the first time this summer.

SHOREBIRDS

Drought affected southbound shorebird migration variously. Basically, the birds went where the water level was right. Some celebrated coastal shorebird sites such as the Bombay Hook pools had become "a desert" by late Jul (APE). Delaware shorebirds congregated instead on tidal flats at Taylor's Gut, Woodland Beach W.A. On the other hand, unexpected mudflats created the "show of the period" (AM) at some inland Pennsylvania locations such as the Penn-Warner Tract, which supported hundreds of shorebirds of 10 species in Jul (DF).

Up to 3 Black-necked Stilts were at Brig 10 Jun—11 Jul (m. ob.). The Long Island Piping Plover population has increased from 182 pairs in 1992 to 309 in 2001, with the aid of volunteers who posted nesting areas and constructed predator exclosures. The 2002 breeding season seemed generally productive (Michelle Gibbons, N.Y.D.E.C.). Protection has helped raise Piping Plovers in New Jersey from a low

of 93 nesting pairs in 1998 to 138 this year, though storm tides killed many young (DJ, Todd Pover). Delaware's Piping Plovers have been nursed back from the brink of extirpation. The low point was one chick in 1993. Seven pairs bred in 2002: three at Cape Henlopen, two at nearby Gordon's Pond, and two at Delaware Shores S. P., the first there in 12 years. Seven young were produced (HN). The public accepted beach restrictions fairly well, though barriers and exclosures were broken and four Piping Plover eggs were taken at Gilgo Beach, *Suffolk*, L.I. during the night of 22-23 Jun.

The southernmost substantial Upland Sandpiper breeding site seems to be Lakehurst, where 25 were counted 16 Jun (FV). One across Rte 9 from Dover Air Force Base 9 Jun suggests breeding (APE), but increased security regulations made further observation impossible. Delaware has only three confirmed breeding records.

White-rumped Sandpipers are notoriously late spring migrants, but since they are primarily Great Plains migrants in spring, we see few here. Outstanding among many late spring reports were 9 at Bombay Hook 8 Jun (MI); 9 at the Conejohela Flats 18 Jun (Bob Schutsky); and 87 at Sagaponack, Mecox and Georgica Ponds, *Suffolk*, L.I. 16 Jun (HMcG). We know about the plumage of only the Long

Island birds; they were in basic plumage and probably were non-breeders.

A Curlew Sandpiper in alternate plumage videotaped at the Penn-Warner Tract 25 Jul (Dave Wilton, vt. DE, †Nick Pulcinella) was the first fully documented for Pennsylvania, although there have been four earlier sight records, the most recent in 1982. A similar bird at Brig the next day (Pete Dunne et al.) was likely not the same bird. Surprisingly, this was the only coastal record; they are scarcer now than in the 1970s. The only Ruffs were a chestnut male at Brig 5 Jul and again 25 Jul (CK et al.), and a golden and black male at Broadkill Beach, DE, also 5 Jul (Ed Sigda). Unusual inland was a Reeve at the Walker Ave. wetland, Wayne, *Morris*, NJ early Jul+ (Ivan and Jennifer Kossak, m. ob.). The same site attracted a Ruff last year.

Wilson's Phalaropes nested again on L. Champlain at the Chazy River outlets, *Clinton*, NY (BK, CM), site of the Region's first breeding record in 1993. Elsewhere the best count was only 5 at Bombay Hook 30 Jun (MG); they are far scarcer than a decade ago. A Red-necked Phalarope in basic plumage was unexpected 4 Jul at Westhampton Dunes, L.I. (HMcG).

SKUAS THROUGH TERNS

The only South Polar Skua was 32 km s. of Montauk Pt., L.I. 20 Jul (JPa). A Black-headed Gull in full alternate plumage at Bombay Hook 21 Jul (FR et al.), gradually fading over the summer, provided the 2nd Delaware summer record. As Lesser Black-backed Gulls summer ever more regularly, they seem commoner inland than coastally. They were present throughout the period at the Penn-Warner Tract (DF) and summered for the 2nd time at Peace Valley Park, *Bucks*, PA (AM), where 13 were present 27 Jul (Cameron Rutt). They arrived at L. Nockamixon by the 2nd week of Jul (AM). On the coast, singles were at Port Mahon, DE in mid-Jun and Sagaponack, L.I. 20 Jul (HmcG).

As in many summers since 1984, two pairs of Caspian Terns tried to nest on Tow Island, *Ocean*, NJ but were unsuccessful (JBU). A few Sandwich Terns are seen around Cape May Pt. each summer. This summer, 7-10 Sandwich Terns at Cape Henlopen in late Jun and early Jul (MG, FR, MH, Hank Hallowell) were the most ever recorded in Delaware (APE). They now breed n. to Maryland.

Roseate Tern nests were stable at 1783 among the 9000 pairs of Common Terns in the mega-colony on Great Gull I., off e. Long Island (Helen Hays). Most of the smaller Long

Island colonies have disappeared, however (Trish Pelkowski, Marilyn England), increasing this species's vulnerability to disease or accident. A new colony of 150 nests on Cartwright I., in Gardiner's Bay, was a hopeful sign. Volunteers tried to encourage it by building shelters of cloth and wood to simulate this species's preferred concealed nesting sites (Matthew Male). South of the Long Island breeding areas, the only straggler was a banded bird (number unreadable) 28 Jun—21 Jul at Henlopen, where they are unusual (EB, MG). A one-year-old Arctic Tern was at Cape May 7 Jun, a rare local record (ph. KK).

Forster's Terns are expanding at their ne. limit. Although the colony established in Jamaica Bay in 1992 remains at about 50-70 pairs (DR), the Forster's Terns that have nested in the marshes of the Great South Bay in Hempstead, *Nassau*, L.I. in small numbers since 1981 have increased to 238 pairs (JZ). Two very young juvs. in Moriches Bay 27 Jul (Art Cooley) suggested possible breeding e. into *Suffolk*. The Long Island Black Skimmer population remains concentrated in two large colonies: Breezy Point, in Gateway National Seashore (520 ads.) and adjacent private land (Sue Gilmore), and Nassau Beach (400 ads.) (JZ).

DOVES THROUGH RAVEN

The Eurasian Collared-Dove colony at Selbyville, DE, near the Maryland line, continues with 5-6 birds. A Eurasian Collared-Dove flew over the Cape May hawk watch 31 Jul (RC). Another at Hamlin Beach, *Monroe* 8 Jun—29 Jul was the first New York record away from Long Island and the first photographed (B. Ewald, ph. KCG, †KF). Ewald found it while looking for a White-winged Dove located earlier that day (Mike Davids, m. ob., ph. KCG, †KF). The latter remained until 18 Jun. White-winged Doves have become nearly annual in New York since the 1990s.

Most Common Nighthawks are now found in natural settings, such as 29 at Lakehurst 16 Jul (FV). The abundant urban rooftop nesting of 20 years ago has nearly vanished, likely a victim of the urban crow explosion. This summer the last holdouts abandoned Wilkes-Barre, PA (WR). A Chuck-will's-widow called in Bristol, *Bucks*, PA for the 4th consecutive summer (DF).

Ruby-throated Hummingbirds had another prodigious summer. Yunick captured 136 May through Aug (96 new bands and 40 returns, including one aged seven years and two months), another record, at Jenny L., *Saratoga*, NY. One bird was recaptured 13

times. Snow in mid-May did not seem to faze them, as long as the sugar water supply held up (a record 600g per day). A yard in Blairstown, *Warren*, NJ, had "more Ruby-throated Hummingbirds than I've ever seen anywhere in the northeast" (AK). Its two feeders took 217 hits in a half hour.

Continuing the recent upward trend of patchily distributed Red-headed Woodpeckers, a pair nested in Hamptonburg Twp., *Orange*, NY for the first time in over 25 years (John Tramontano). Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers at Jenny L., *Saratoga*, NY spent a lot of time defending their holes in birch trees from the Ruby-throated Hummingbirds.

Following the astonishing Common Raven at Sandy Hook last spring, further coastal observations came from Jamaica Bay 8 Jun (AG) and Jones Beach S. P., L.I. 24 Jul (AW). One was at Tenafly, *Bergen*, NJ, on the w. slope of the Hudson Palisades, 1 Jul (BMo)

WARBLERS THROUGH FINCHES

SA Golden-winged Warblers are "on the road to extinction" in New Jersey, according to Dennis Miranda, who has been surveying the state for the Golden-winged Warbler atlas project conducted by Cornell with the support of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (see <<http://www.birds.cornell.edu/gowap>>). Miranda estimates that only 50-60 pairs remain, mostly in powerline cuts n. and w. of West Milford, *Passaic*, where they are exposed to Blue-winged Warblers. Most of their songs are already atypical. Golden-winged Warblers have vanished from most traditional alder swamp sites surrounded by forest for some other unknown reason, as Blue-winged Warblers are absent there. The season's 5 Lawrence's and 2 Brewster's Warbler reports were all well n. and w. in New York in what is now the zone of hybridization (WW, JF, Dan Watkins et al.). Around Buffalo, as many Lawrence's Warblers were reported as Golden-winged (2).

A Northern Parula nest in *Dutchess*, NY 24 Jun (Barbara Butler et al.), a first for the county, was located in the curious empty space between this species's n. and s. ranges. The New Jersey Bird Records Committee is studying the report of a possible **Sutton's Warbler** (Northern Parula x Yellow-throated Warbler) at Sandyston, late May—early Jun

SA The Cerulean Warbler atlas, based on 1997-2000 field work, has now been completed (see <<http://www.birds.cornell.edu/cewap>>). New York is a major state for this declining and vulnerable species, with 1086 singing males censused in a curiously discontinuous and fragmented range encompassing two quite different types of mature forest: the traditional bottomlands, and apparently more recently colonized ridge tops. The biggest concentrations are in the Montezuma (500) and Iroquois-Oak Orchard-Tonawanda (150) bottomlands and the ridgetops of Allegany S. P. (165), plus smaller populations at Salmon Creek, near Ithaca, the Genesee R. gorge at Letchworth S. P., and down the Hudson at Bear Mt. S. P. A tiny outlier population inhabits e. Long Island. New Jersey Ceruleans are heavily concentrated in the nw. highlands and the Delaware Water Gap, along with adjacent Pennsylvania, plus a small outlier at Bull's I., *Hunterdon*. They are limited in Delaware to White Clay Creek in Newark along with adjacent riparian habitat upstream into Pennsylvania (*vide* Ken Rosenberg).

(Tom Sudol). Preliminary review indicates a hybrid, one of whose parents was clearly a parula; but there is some possibility that the other parent was a Magnolia Warbler.

Summer Tanagers feeding young at a nest in Brookhaven, *Suffolk*, L.I. in early Jul (Jim Clinton et al., ph. Mike Cooper) helped clinch this species as a New York state breeder. They almost certainly bred near the same location in 1990. No breeding pairs could be discovered in the Pine Barrens of *Burlington*, NJ, however, where Summer Tanagers were expanding in the 1980s and 1990s (TBa). Clay-colored Sparrows are spreading eastward toward L. Champlain from the areas colonized in w. New York since 1971. In addition to several in Yorkshire, *Cattaraugus* 1 & 6 Jun (Dave Harris, Brendan Klick), and in a familiar area in Andover, *Allegany*, through Jun (EBr), up to 3 singing males were at Cumberland Head (BK) and another at Churubusco (Judy and Roger Heinz), both *Clinton*, and a pair bred for the 2nd year near Cherry Valley, *Otsego* (HK). Grasshopper Sparrows could be abundant in just the right kind of old-field succession, as shown by a count of 192 at Lakehurst 16 Jul (FV). No

Henslow's Sparrows could be found in ne. Pennsylvania (WR), but one site at Lancaster, *Erie*, NY (MM, Mark Kandel) contained 15 birds, the most since 1967. This concentration may result from development of nearby areas, however. Single singing Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrows at Rye, *Westchester*, NY 5 Jun (TWB) and at Savannah, *Wayne*, NY 7 Jun (KF) were normal late migrants, while a singing bird 30 Jul—1 Aug on L. Champlain at the Chazy R. mouths, *Clinton*, NY (ph. BK, CM, Nancy Olsen) was suggestive of attempted breeding, as this recently split species's nearest known nesting areas are not very far away on the St. Lawrence R. (JMCP).

Two confirmed breeding pairs of Blue Grosbeaks plus two probable pairs and another individual were unprecedented numbers on e. Long Island (JF, Bob McGrath et al.), but they do not seem to be expanding in e. Pennsylvania (AM). Dickcissels keep trying to breed here. Up to 5 at Middle Creek W.M.A., *Lancaster/Lebanon*, PA were almost certainly nesting, and a nest was found in *Northumberland*. A singing male was a one-day wonder at Cape May 4 Jun (RC). They occupied two sites in Delaware: near Primehook N.W.R., *Sussex*, and s. of Harrington, *Kent*. A female was seen carrying food at the latter site in mid-Jul, but both fields were mowed.

EXOTICS

A **Ruddy Shelduck** at Bombay Hook 8 Jun (MI) and up to 7 at Cape May at the end of Jul were almost certainly escapees, though a decades-long pattern of summer appearances bears watching. A European Greenfinch at Bombay Hook 17-18 Jun (Ray Wilson et al.) was almost certainly assisted or escaped. The same applies to a Common Myna at Cape Henlopen 14 Jun, seen a little farther n. the next day.

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