



**THE AUTUMN  
BIRDS  
OF  
POINT PELEE  
NATIONAL  
PARK**












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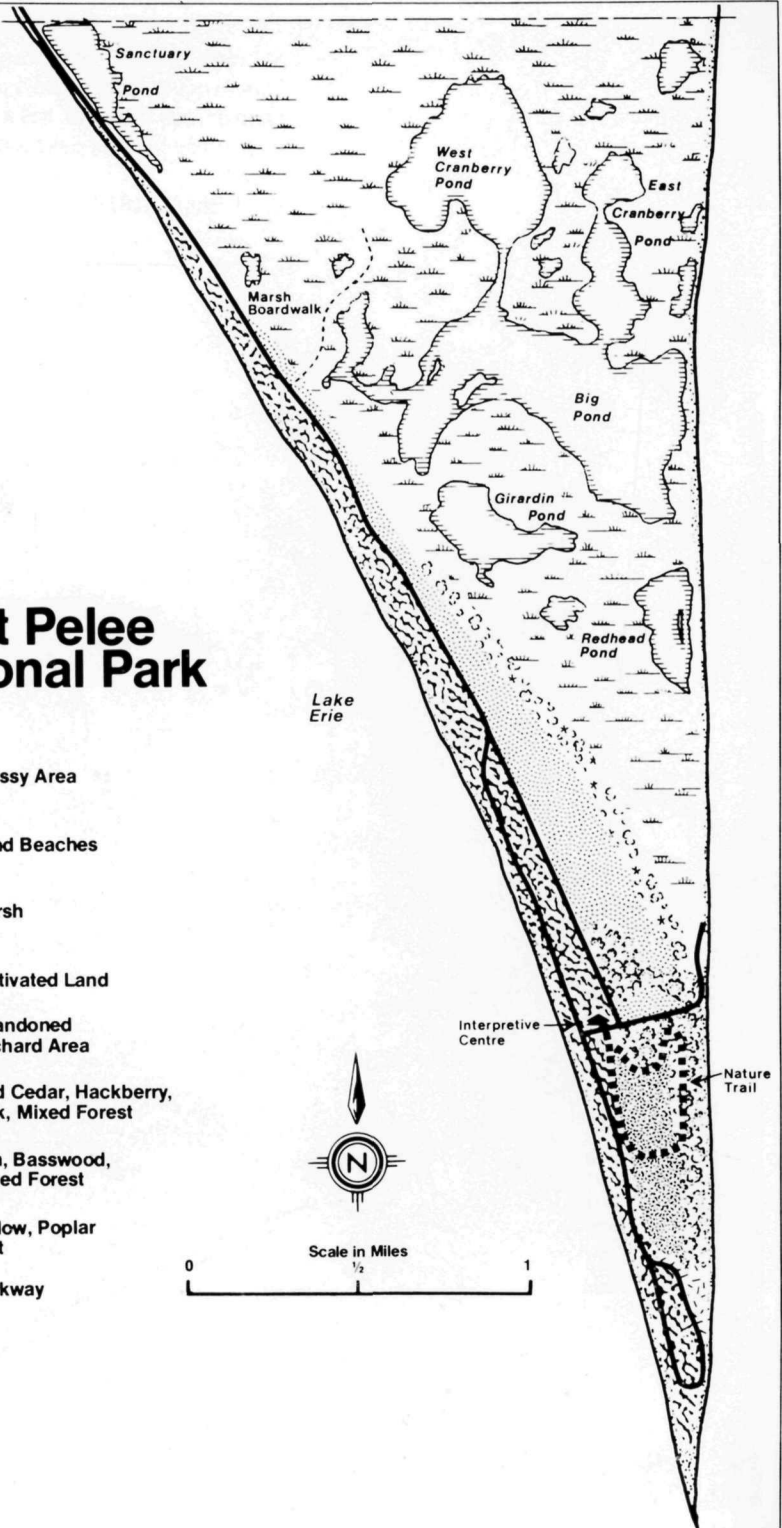
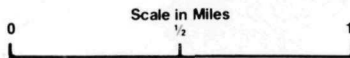
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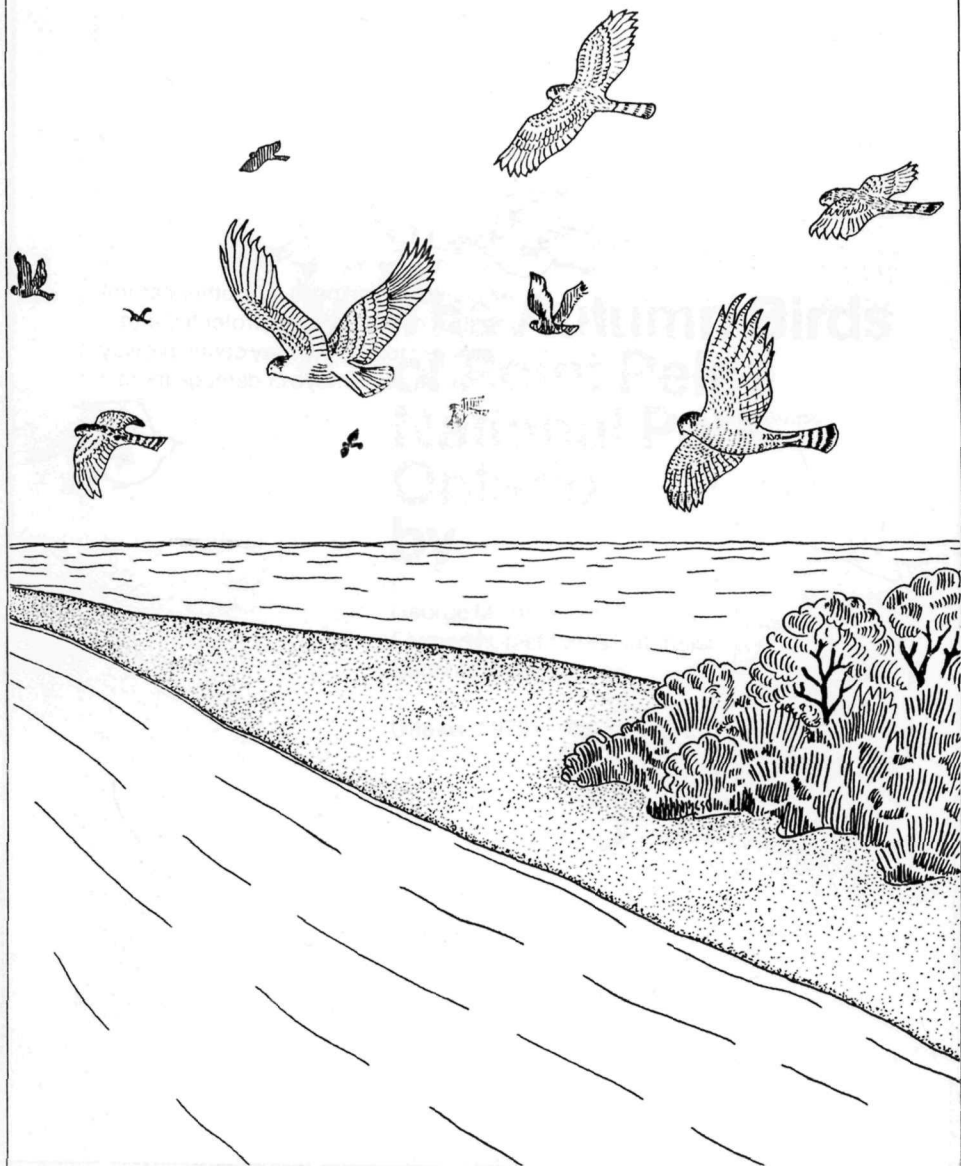
# Point Pelee National Park

-  Grassy Area
-  Sand Beaches
-  Marsh
-  Cultivated Land
-  Abandoned Orchard Area
-  Red Cedar, Hackberry, Oak, Mixed Forest
-  Elm, Basswood, Mixed Forest
-  Willow, Poplar Belt
-  Parkway



“At Point Pelee, the migratory birds are sure to collect preparatory to their passage across the Lake. It is a vast roadway over which birds of passage are sure to travel.”

W. H. Ballou, 1877.





All plants and animals, and other natural features of this Park are protected and preserved for all who may come this way. Please do not remove or damage them.





# **The Autumn Birds of Point Pelee National Park Ontario by**

George M. Stirrett Ph.D.  
Formerly Chief Parks Naturalist  
National Parks Service

Ottawa, 1973



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# introduction

The booklets in this series are designed to answer the question: When visiting Point Pelee National Park what birds can I expect to see and in what numbers? The answer depends upon the season and particular dates of your visits. The bird lists give the names of all birds recorded for the season, their earliest and latest dates of appearance, and the numbers of each seen or estimated by one observer in a single day. These numbers are given on dates chosen to indicate the status of the bird from the beginning to the end of the period.

A separate booklet has been prepared for each season to facilitate field use.

Information is given to orient you in the park, and some notes are added about the special ornithological events which are notable in the period under discussion and which you should not miss. A chapter describing advantageous observation sites, where certain birds can usually be found is also included.

This information on birds is based on records contained in the card index to the birds of Point Pelee, now maintained by the National Parks Service. This index was begun by the author Dr. George M. Stirrett, formerly Chief, Parks Naturalist, National Parks Service and has been maintained by

him throughout the years. Dr. Stirrett has visited the area for bird observation and natural history studies intermittently through the years, beginning in 1927.

Observations and records have been contributed by many persons and institutions. They have been secured by the examination of specimens, from published and unpublished literature and from the author's own notes. Acknowledgements are given later in the booklet.

## **Point Pelee and Point Pelee National Park**

Situated in extreme southwestern Ontario near Leamington and Windsor, Point Pelee is a narrow triangular peninsula extending some nine miles into the western end of Lake Erie.

The long axis of the peninsula runs a little to the south-east and points across Lake Erie to an area, on the Ohio shore, about half way between Sandusky and Lorain.

Although the base of the Point is here taken as the first concession road of Mersea Township, the beginning of the peninsula where it starts to extend outward from the shoreline is evident for a much greater distance on either side.

On the west the curve of the shoreline extends from Kingsville to the end of the Point. Here the curve around Pigeon Bay is almost as pronounced as if it were a part of a circle. On the east the curve of the shoreline begins about four miles above Wheatley, in Kent County. This curve has a much larger radius so a long stretch of the beach is fairly straight.

Point Pelee lies within the northern border of the Eastern Deciduous Forest Region of North America. This forest is found in Canada in a narrow belt along the north shore of Lake Erie between the Windsor-Sarnia and Hamilton areas, and is largely confined to the sandy and lighter soil areas. Point Pelee has plants and animals (including birds), that are found nowhere else in Canada except in the narrow belt of deciduous forest.

Point Pelee National Park embraces the last 5.9 miles of land of the Pelee peninsula. Its base line is three miles across. The land narrows fairly rapidly into an attenuated

point of sand which gradually disappears under the waters of Lake Erie.

Point Pelee National Park was established in 1918. According to the Gazetteer of Canada, Point Pelee National Park is located at latitude 41°57' N. and longitude 82°31' W. It is the most southern mainland in Canada. It is a matter of interest that the northern boundary of Point Pelee National Park is almost the same latitude as the boundary between California and Oregon.

### **Booklets on the Birds of Point Pelee National Park**

This booklet "The Autumn Birds of Point Pelee National Park" deals with the period August 16 to November 15, and is one of four on the birds of Point Pelee. Others in the series are:

"The Spring Birds of Point Pelee National Park." An account for the period March 1 to June 10.

"The Summer Birds of Point Pelee National Park." An account for the period June 11 to August 15.

"The Winter Birds of Point Pelee National Park." An account for the period November 16 to February 29.

Seasons have been determined largely by the average spring and autumn arrival and departure dates of migrant birds at Point Pelee. No set of arbitrary dates is entirely satisfactory but that used is designed to divide the year into the major seasons of bird activity at Pelee. Although the main autumn migration starts about August 16 and ends the middle of November a few migrants arrive as early as July and a few late migrants may still be around after November 15.

### **Total and Seasonal Numbers of Birds at Point Pelee**

The total number of species reported, to date, from Point Pelee is 326. This number is made up of 286 authenticated species and 40 species retained in the hypothetical list. Two of the birds found at Point Pelee are hybrids.

Two hundred and seventy-two species of birds have been reported in the autumn period, August 16 to November 15, and are discussed in this booklet. Extinct birds,

such as the passenger pigeon, wild turkey, and those extirpated from the area, such as the ruffed grouse, are not included.

### **The Interpretive Centre and Park Naturalists**

The Interpretive Centre is the headquarters of the park naturalists and the hub of the program to interpret the park's natural history. Research vital to the program and to park management is also conducted from the Centre.

A visit to the Centre to see the exhibits, learn of current programs and seek information and guidance from the naturalists will make anyone's stay in the park more rewarding.

### **Special Ornithological Events of the Autumn Period**

"Point Pelee always has something of extraordinary interest for the birdman"  
W. E. Saunders, 1909.

Some autumnal events connected with certain birds or groups of birds at Point Pelee are very striking and perhaps peculiar to the area. A few of the events are discussed very briefly in the following paragraphs so that you will know what to expect and for what to look.

Other subjects might have been included such as the gathering and migration of swallows, the arrival of wandering egrets and herons in late summer, waterfowl migrations, hawks and their prey, to mention only a few.

### **Autumn birding and arrival of migrants:—**

The southerly autumn migration of birds at Point Pelee is probably the most impressive view of its kind that can be seen in Canada or even in North America and is sometimes more striking than the northerly spring migration, which annually attracts thousands of bird watchers and ornithologists.

The large numbers of species and individual birds are at Point Pelee in the fall because it is the time of the year for southward migration and because the topography and geographical position of the Point attracts migrants to it from the north, east and west.

Migration takes place on a broad front and some migrants might be met over most of the countryside. In a very few places they become concentrated as at Pelee. It is only at such places that we become aware of the very large number of birds taking part in migration.

High-flying nocturnal migrants do not use landscape guides and undoubtedly many fly over Point Pelee without seeing it and without being attracted to it. They, of course, are unnoticed by the ground observer.

As a general rule a few hours before dawn, flying nocturnal migrants descend to a low altitude where they can view and therefore use landscape features as guides. If these birds are within viewing distance they will likely be attracted to the Point and choose to alight or follow the attenuated peninsula to its end before crossing the lake. By using Point Pelee as a stop-over station or a migration route the birds gain certain important advantages. The use of Pelee certainly shortens the flight across Lake Erie and defers for a time the necessity of flying over water. The Point also provides food, shelter and a secure resting place.

The diurnal migrants apparently come south until they reach Lake Erie, and then turn westward or eastward and follow the shore to Pelee. They may of course come directly from the areas north of the Point. There is good reason to believe that the heaviest flight proceeds along the shore from the east.

Not all migrants use Point Pelee. Some fly westward across its base or even further inland, and go around the western end of Lake Erie. The majority of the broadwinged hawks and some of the other hawks, as well as a large number of blue jays, follow this route although they are well represented in the flights at Point Pelee.

When the birds arrive at Point Pelee they may proceed down the Point and directly across the lake, or what is more likely they may stay on the Point for varying lengths of time, depending on weather and other local conditions. At times there is a tendency to build up populations because of numerous arrivals and the failure of departures to take place. The birds do not all arrive at the same

time, for each species has a migration pattern of its own.

Migration begins in a few species before our fall period opens. These early migrants are discussed in "The Summer Birds of Point Pelee National Park" (June 11 to August 15). The first appearance dates for some of the very early migrants are as follows: goshawk, Aug. 6; black-bellied plover, July 29; whimbrel, July 7; solitary sandpiper, July 15; lesser yellowlegs, July 5; dunlin, Aug. 9; sanderling, July 20; rough-winged swallow, July 8; red-breasted nuthatch, Aug. 13; yellow-bellied sapsucker, Aug. 2; black-and-white warbler, July 28. Most warblers arrive early in August, as no less than ten make their first appearance on August 12.

Although the fall migration is seemingly a more leisurely one than that of spring, the fall migrants generally, but not always, arrive at Pelee in intermittent waves. Observations at dawn will disclose whether a wave of birds has arrived during the night because species or groups of species will be present that were not there on the previous day. They will leave the Point as suddenly as they appeared and another dawn will reveal their absence.

Day time migrants also usually arrive in waves but the ups and downs of population levels are more difficult to discern.

Sooner or later an individual species will have its "big day" in being very abundant on the Point or even of being the most numerous bird in the area. There have been "big days" for nearly every species using the Point. A few examples of "big days" for a number of birds are given here. The number given after the bird's name is the number of individuals that have been seen or estimated in a single day by a competent observer: horned grebe, 500; great blue heron, 100; red-breasted merganser, 5,000; sharp-shinned hawk, 1,000; killdeer, 200; saw-whet owl, 26; eastern kingbird, 300; yellow-bellied flycatcher, 50; blue jay, 10,000; cedar waxwing, 1,000; blackpoll warbler, 1,500; red-winged blackbird, 10,000; common grackle, 20,000; brown-headed cowbird, 10,000; vesper sparrow, 500.

***The migration of the sharp-shinned and other hawks:—***

“Congregated at this point our little hawk and his partner the sharp-shinned, are found simply in a swarm, attacking the migratory birds as they stop to rest, and securing an easy and abundant prey.”

W. H. Ballou, September, 1877.

Nowhere else can one observe at such close range the migrational flights of the sharp-shinned hawk and the reactions of various small birds as they attempt to avoid becoming its prey. On a good day upwards of a thousand sharp-shins may be seen flying up and down the Point or leaving its tip to fly over Lake Erie. They fly at various heights but usually just above the tree tops, at time swooping in among the trees in pursuit of prey.

It can be determined from the bird list that migration has begun (Aug. 7) before our period commences but even as late as early September only a few birds are seen each day. From September 7 the populations may build rapidly until the peak of migration is reached usually around September 16 to 18. Even as late as October 17 up to a hundred a day might be seen.

Other hawks use Pelee as a migratory route but the sharp-shinned is by far the most numerous. “Big days” for other falconiformes have been: goshawk, 4; Cooper’s hawk, 150; red-tailed hawk, 50; red-shouldered hawk, 50; broad-winged hawk, 400; rough-legged hawk, 41; golden eagle, 2; bald eagle, 4; marsh hawk, 30; osprey, 5; peregrine falcon, 6; pigeon hawk, 6; and sparrow hawk, 17.

***The birds jumping-off place:—***

“Out of the mysterious northland—they will make their way down to the jumping-off place, Pelee Point.”

H. J. Richmond, 1909. The Detroit News.

From the first of September to the end of migration in November you can stand on the terminal area of Point Pelee National Park and actually see the diurnal migrants leaving the Point for their southward journey across Lake Erie and beyond. To have a leisurely view of such a sight must be one of the great thrills of bird-watching. Blue-

birds, blue jays, swallows, bobolinks, cedar waxwings, goldfinches, house sparrows, hawks and others put on the show. The best time to see the flights is from sunrise to eight o'clock in the morning. In these hours they sometimes pass in a steady stream whereas later in the day only an occasional migratory flight may take place. This, of course, is not a hard and fast rule as it depends on what birds are in the park at any particular time. The method and strategy used to launch themselves on the journey across the lake varies with the species. Some birds fly directly away, others hesitate or make several false starts, some quickly gain altitude, others lose elevation and fly just above the shore or water. One could spend hours or days watching the different birds to see their solution to launching themselves across a wide water barrier.

Migrants such as warblers, thrushes, catbirds, some of the flycatchers, vireos and sparrows also leave the Point to cross the lake but they do so at night. You become aware that they also have jumped off, because of their absence in the early morning in locations in which they were present, even numerous, the preceding day.

***Overhead bird silhouettes:—***There is no other location that affords such an excellent opportunity to see birds overhead as the terminal area of Point Pelee. There is a large variety of birds and they usually fly only a short distance above one’s head or above the vegetation. One can soon learn to identify the species by its outline in flight—the silhouette that is created by the background of sky or cloud. One could easily play a game of guessing bird silhouettes as they fly past.

***The blackpoll warbler migration:—***The fall flights of the blackpoll warbler are a Pelee special. It occurs in greater numbers than any of the other warblers known from the area. Its biggest day of record so far at the Point was the 1,500 estimated to have been seen on September 16, 1911. Usually from 200 to 300 a day are common occurrences. This warbler is not so common in spring when from up to 9 a day may be seen. It is in the fall that the large numbers

appear. The first migrant blackpolls arrive about August 12, just four days before our fall period begins. Practically all of its migration period is shown under its name in the bird list. The latest record for the species is November 3.

What is called a wave of migrants arriving at the Point is clearly shown in the records of the Great Lakes Ornithological Club for this warbler in 1911. On September 15 no Blackpoll warblers were seen, but the next morning on September 16 the birds were present in large numbers, having arrived suddenly in the night. Their population was estimated to be about 1,500. On September 17 only 200 were seen, and on September 18 only 10 could be found. A wave had come and gone. One is indeed lucky to be at Point Pelee when a wave of one or several species arrives. Under these conditions there is no better birding anywhere.

**Flight of the blue jays:**—The blue jay is a fairly large and brilliantly coloured bird and a noisy one. The sight of a few jays in a day is a pleasing experience. A concentration of them such as occurs at Pelee, when from 1,000 to 10,000 a day may be seen, is a spectacular event never to be forgotten. From early morning to dusk you know by sight and sound that blue jays are present in large numbers. They fly up and down the length of the Point and sometimes they mill around the terminal area. This is one of the birds that makes several false starts. They go out over the water a certain distance and then return. They may do this a number of times and may or may not leave.

When the sharp-shinned hawk and the blue jays are both abundant one can watch the jays successfully, in most cases, elude the hawk and seemingly to delight in the dangerous game.

**How the ruby-throated hummingbird does it:**—During late August and in early September the hummingbird is a common migrant and sometimes can be seen in the hundreds although from four to fifty a day would be a more usual sight. One can usually find them frequenting the beds of jewelweed (*Impatiens capensis*) which grow abundantly in the park. Other birds such as

the Connecticut warbler also frequent this plant.

The hummingbirds unlike the blue jays have no qualms about crossing Lake Erie. They course down the shore and without hesitation start out across the lake. They fly, not high, like most other birds, but just above the shoreline and water and sometimes even within the troughs of the waves.

**The gathering and flocking of birds:**—

Many kinds of birds congregate into flocks in the autumn preparatory to migration. Many actually migrate in flocks of various sizes.

Southwestern Ontario is a region noted for large flocks of blackbirds, starlings and crows in the fall. They feed on corn-in-the-ear and other grains and thus cause serious losses to the farmer. Their role as a nuisance is not new, as De Léry in 1749 reported that in that year blackbirds were injurious to the grain crops of the settlers near what is now Windsor. The birds were so plentiful that persons had to be assigned to guard the crops.

Like the rest of southwestern Ontario, Point Pelee has an enormous population of blackbirds in the fall. These can be seen in mixed flocks of various species or in flocks of one kind of bird. The population of the commoner birds classed as blackbirds can be remarkably high. The following "big days" have been recorded: common grackle, 20,000; rusty blackbird, 2,000; red-winged blackbird, 10,000; brown-headed cowbird, 10,000. The greatest number of blackbirds seen at the Point was on November 17, 1949 when it was estimated that 250,000 red-winged blackbirds were present. This date is just two days past the end of the period covered in this booklet.

Blackbirds, of course, are not the only kind of birds that congregate in flocks. Bobolinks, blue jays, meadowlarks, cedar waxwings, starlings and crows are a few of the other birds that do so. All may be seen at Pelee in numbers. Large flocks of these birds frequent the marsh area and some use it as a roosting ground in which to spend the night. Other flocks, fly up and down the Point and finally leave the tip to cross the

lake. The late afternoon or evening flight of blackbirds is a distinctive feature and always interesting to see. The birds fly in large circles or wheel over the marsh areas, the more distant flocks looking like billows of smoke.

**Saw-whet owl—A bird to look for at night:**—Point Pelee is one of the three or four places in Ontario where saw-whet owls may be seen in migration. But you have to look for them at the proper date, the proper time and the proper place.

A small migration usually goes through Pelee between October 5 and 30. The best way to find them is to use a flashlight and search the red cedar trees in the terminal area of the park. The searching has to be done before 6:30 a.m. as they are rarely seen in daytime. At night they sit close to the trunks of the trees.

**Point Pelee Bird Observatory:**—The National Park Service gave permission to the Federation of Ontario Naturalists to band birds and study bird migration in the park in 1954. In that year a Heligoland bird-trap was erected and the first birds banded. In 1959 the work was taken over by the Ontario Bird Banding Association and banding was carried out under the name of Point Pelee Bird Banding Station.

In 1963 the Pelee banding venture was organized under the name of Point Pelee Bird Observatory. At this time the operation was put under a committee of the Ontario Bird Banding Association. Each autumn birds are banded at this observatory for varying lengths of time. The operation is carried out from a portable house trailer parked in the shrubbery near the end of the Point. At first all kinds of birds were caught and banded but in late years the work has been restricted and concentrated on the banding of sharp-shinned hawks.

If you are in the park during the time the bird banders are operating you should pay a visit to them and learn something of how scientific bird-banding is carried out.

### **Observation Sites**

Almost any location in Point Pelee National Park is a good spot for birding in the

autumn. However, it may be well to know a few of the favoured locations where special birds or events might be seen to advantage.

**Terminal area of Point:**—Experienced birders and those familiar with the Point almost always visit this area each morning between sunrise and 8:00 a.m. It is the area most often crowded with birds and it is the area from which they leave the Point if they intend to cross the lake.

The Point consists of two distinct areas. The long terminal bare sand spit and the wooded area just to the north of it.

The sand spit is an excellent place to see gulls, terns, shorebirds, either resting on the sand or flying over it. Ducks, especially mergansers and scoters also frequent the water to each side of the sand spit. Horned grebes are also likely to be here.

The wooded terminal area is a good place to find and see many of the small birds such as warblers, thrushes, sparrows and vireos to mention only a few. The wooded area gives one shelter and concealment from the birds, so that their normal activities are not greatly interfered with by your presence.

**Roadways:**—In autumn some birds such as the woodcock, nighthawk, and whip-poor-will rest on the road surface at dusk and in early morning.

**Open fields:**—There are a number of open fields in the park and these are places to look for birds that require such a habitat. Among such birds are sparrows of various kinds, meadowlarks, and goldfinches.

**The woodland nature trail:**—Several different habitats are found along the trail and this makes it a likely place to find many kinds of birds. The shrubby areas and those with tangles of grape and other vines are good places to search for wrens, warblers, sparrows, some of the flycatchers and many others.

The big woods, because of its openness supports more birds of various kinds than it would if the trees were more numerous and the canopy completely closed. Here one looks for cardinals, waxwings, wood-

peckers, indigo buntings, creepers, and nuthatches to name only a few.

**The marsh, boardwalk nature trail and observation tower:**—The marsh and its ponds is one of the most interesting areas in the park. The boardwalk and observation tower were built to assist you in seeing and hearing some of the birds and animals that frequent this vast area. Some of the open ponds in the centre of the marsh can be seen from the tower and with field glasses one can determine the birds resting on the water in the ponds or flying about them.

Watch over the marsh for single birds or flocks of blackbirds of various kinds, hawks, swallows, blue jays, herons and bitterns. The long-billed marsh wrens among the cat-tails stay until early November or even later. Sometimes even palm warblers are found in numbers in the marsh.

**Sanctuary Pond and observation platforms:**—Sanctuary Pond borders the east edge of the road just after entering the park gate. It is one of the better birding areas and two observation platforms which have been built along its western side adjacent to the road afford an excellent view of the pond, its edges and the large marsh. Watch for herons, egrets, ducks and distant flocks of blackbirds and other flocking birds. The attractiveness of the area for shorebirds depends on the amount of water in the pond. Sometimes it is low and there are extensive mud flats. It is always best to have shorebirds in mind and look for them here.

**Farm and onion lands:**—These are found just north of the park gate. The fields and ditches are good places to look for golden plover, black-bellied plover, killdeer and other birds that require open spaces and fields.

**Off-shore waters of Lake Erie:**—Always watch the lake on either side of the Point. Here one finds loons, grebes, cormorants, diving ducks, scoters, mergansers, gulls and terns.

**Sandy beaches:**—Along the beaches where the land and water meet is a habitat

that attracts a good many kinds of birds. Some of the shorebirds, particularly the sanderling are found here, as are gulls and terns. Some land birds such as crows, grackles, cowbirds and many others may be feeding, drinking or bathing along the shore.

### Hypothetical Records

Sight records may always be suspect no matter how experienced or how numerous may be the observers. This is particularly true of sight records of rare birds or those difficult to recognize in the field because of their close resemblance to other species.

Sight records which are not substantiated by specimens from the area, recognizable photographs, satisfactory publication in recognized scientific journals, or by being handled, positively identified and banded by a competent bander are assumed to have been correctly identified, but are listed as hypothetical. In the list the names of such birds are followed by "H" signifying hypothetical.

### Explanations for Understanding the Bird List

The number given for each bird on certain dates is the maximum number of individuals of that bird counted or estimated by a competent observer in a single day.

The dates given have been selected to show the status of the bird from the beginning to the end of the period. It should be remembered that on any particular day, an observer might see from none to the maximum number of birds given, but that on the dates indicated one observer did see or estimate the number given.

The records used in this booklet are not all of those available for the species in the period unless so stated. They are selected samples which have been chosen to give a clear and concise idea of the numerical status of the bird.

The letter E. indicates the earliest date the bird was seen during the period. If no E. is present there are records for the bird during the preceding summer period which extends from June 11 to August 15.

The letter L. indicates the latest date the bird has been seen during the period. If no

L. is present the bird has also been reported in the next or winter period which extends from November 16 to February 29.

It should be emphasized that facts given about each bird refer only to its status in the autumn period, August 16 to November 15. They do not give its status for any other seasonal period or any other part of the year.



## Bird List for the Autumn Period

August 16 to November 15

### Loons

1. **Common Loon:** Uncommon, regular transient. Aug. 17, 1; Sept. 20, 1; Oct. 2, 1; Oct. 13, 1; Oct. 30, 3; Nov. 3, 2; Nov. 11, 8.
2. **Red-throated Loon:** Rare transient. One record. Oct. 20, 1956, 3 birds.

### Grebes

3. **Red-necked Grebe:** Very rare transient. 1 record. Oct. 11, 1948, 3.
4. **Horned Grebe:** Common transient. Aug. 21, 1; Sept. 12, 1; Sept. 30, 15; Oct. 7, 10; Oct. 10, 32; Oct. 20, 100; Nov. 6, 500; Nov. 11, 60.
5. **Western Grebe:** H. One record. Oct. 25, 1949, 1.
6. **Pied-billed Grebe:** Fairly common transient and summer resident. Aug. 17, 1; Aug. 21, 5; Sept. 2, 2; Sept. 10, 20; Sept. 26, 10; Oct. 5, 2; Oct. 16, 40; Oct. 30, 5; Nov. 4, 1.

### Pelicans

7. **White Pelican:** Rare transient. One record. Sept. 24, 1964, 2.

### Cormorants

8. **Double-crested Cormorant:** Common transient and visitant. Aug. 22, 1; Aug. 26, 5; Sept. 3, 1; Sept. 9, 40; Sept. 24, 65; Oct. 8, 200; Oct. 16, 20; Oct. 29, 135; Nov. 4, 125; Nov. 15, 70.

### Herons, Bitterns and Ibises

9. **Great Blue Heron:** Common transient and visitant. Aug. 22, 3; Aug. 29, 12; Sept. 1, 50; Sept. 17, 100; Sept. 27, 1; Oct. 2, 12; Oct. 15, 18; Oct. 30, 1; Nov. 3, 5; Nov. 15, 1.
10. **Green Heron:** Uncommon transient, summer resident. Aug. 17, 1; Aug. 29, 1; Sept. 2, 2; Sept. 14, 13; Sept. 22, 10; Sept. 30, 3; L. Oct. 2, 4.
11. **Little Blue Heron:** Occasional vagrant. Aug. 20, 2; Sept. 10, 1; Sept. 20, 1; Oct. 1, 1; L. Oct. 8, 1.
12. **Cattle Egret:** Rare visitant. 1 record. Nov. 17, 1967.
13. **Common Egret:** Fairly common vagrant. Aug. 20, 4; Aug. 25, 27; Sept. 11, 1; Sept. 19, 20; Oct. 2, 7; L. Oct. 10, 2.
14. **Snowy Egret:** Rare vagrant. Two records. Sept. 1904; Sept. 11-13, 1937.
15. **Black-crowned Night Heron:** Common and regular visitant. Aug. 21, 2; Aug. 24, 60; Aug. 30, 30; Sept. 10, 10; Sept. 23, 12; Oct. 3, 1; Oct. 16, 6; Oct. 29, 20; Nov. 1, 1.
16. **Least Bittern:** Uncommon transient and summer resident. Aug. 17, 1; Aug. 20, 25; Sept. 4, 1; Sept. 18, 1; L. Sept. 30, 1.
17. **American Bittern:** Common transient and summer resident. Aug. 16, 2; Aug. 26, 1; Sept. 5, 2; Sept. 15, 2; Sept. 22, 10; Oct. 1, 10; Oct. 16, 2; Oct. 30, 12; Nov. 11, 1.

18. **Scarlet Ibis:** H. Accidental. Sept. 13 to Oct. 2, 1937. Placed as a hypothetical record because the wild status and not the identity of the bird is in doubt. It probably escaped from an aviary although no such loss was reported. Another bird was observed at Ridgefield Lakes, Connecticut, Sept. 5 and 6 of the same year.
- Swans, Geese and Ducks**
19. **Mute Swan:** Three records. Aug. 31, 1; Sept. 5, 1; Aug. 16 to Nov. 7, 1.
20. **Whistling Swan:** Fairly common transient. E. Aug. 16, 4; Oct. 27, 1; Nov. 1, 19; Nov. 9, 10; Nov. 14, 6.
21. **Canada Goose:** Fairly common transient. E. Sept. 21, 36; Oct. 1, 12; Oct. 12, 80; Oct. 30, 225; Nov. 7, 25.
22. **Brant:** H. Two records. Oct. 22, 1967, 1; Oct. 25, 1960, 1.
23. **Snow Goose:** Including blue phase. Uncommon migrant. E. Oct. 7, 22; Oct. 17, 30; Oct. 27, 1; Nov. 3, 100; Nov. 9, 3; L. Nov. 11, 1.
24. **Mallard:** Fairly common transient and summer resident. Aug. 20, 2; Aug. 30, 41; Sept. 10, 100; Sept. 28, 10; Oct. 4, 100; Oct. 14, 300; Oct. 30, 2; Nov. 4, 200.
25. **Black Duck:** Fairly common transient and summer resident. Aug. 18, 4; Aug. 20, 150; Sept. 2, 150; Sept. 10, 20; Sept. 26, 150; Oct. 2, 3; Oct. 13, 500; Oct. 30, 200; Nov. 3, 100; Nov. 10, 2.
26. **Gadwall:** Uncommon transient. E. Oct. 2, 2; Oct. 10, 8; Nov. 2, 2; Nov. 10, 8.
27. **Pintail:** Uncommon transient. Aug. 29, 1; Sept. 15, 1; Sept. 26, 50; Oct. 10, 100; Oct. 29, 100; Nov. 3, 15; Nov. 11, 1.
28. **Green-winged Teal:** Common transient. Aug. 28, Seen; Sept. 7, 3; Sept. 14, 50; Oct. 1, 4; Oct. 14, 140; Oct. 28, 150; Nov. 7, 500; Nov. 13, 400.
29. **Blue-winged Teal:** Common transient, summer resident. Aug. 16, 15; Aug. 30, 150; Sept. 12, 60; Sept. 26, 12; Oct. 10, 200; Oct. 31, 50; Nov. 5, 8.
30. **American Widgeon:** Common transient. Aug. 30, 42; Sept. 17, 75; Sept. 25, 3; Oct. 3, 9; Oct. 13, 500; Oct. 28, 1,000; Nov. 5, 1,000; Nov. 14, 20.
31. **Shoveler:** Uncommon transient. Aug. 28, seen; Sept. 15, 4; Oct. 1, 2; Oct. 16, 10; Oct. 30, 8; Nov. 5, 50.
32. **Wood Duck:** Common transient and summer resident. Aug. 17, 1; Aug. 30, 300; Sept. 10, 100; Sept. 24, 150; Oct. 1, 100; Oct. 16, 50; Oct. 29, 2; Nov. 11, 1.
33. **Redhead:** Common transient. E. Sept. 3, 1; Sept. 25, 3; Oct. 4, 18; Oct. 17, 400; Oct. 30, 31; Nov. 2, 200; Nov. 11, 1.
34. **Ring-necked Duck:** Uncommon transient, 3 records. E. Sept. 23, 2; Oct. 29, 1; Nov. 9, 1.
35. **Canvasback:** Fairly common transient. E. Sept. 23, 1; Oct. 16, 300; Oct. 29, 1; Nov. 2, 350; Nov. 15, 1.
36. **Greater Scaup:** Fairly common transient. E. Aug. 31, many; Oct. 10, 36; Oct. 16, 350; Oct. 31, common; Nov. 8, 1.
37. **Lesser Scaup:** Fairly common transient. Sept. 10, 20; Sept. 30, 9; Oct. 10, 4; Oct. 20, 16; Nov. 1, 200; Nov. 7, 1.
38. **Common Goldeneye:** Uncommon transient. E. Oct. 28, 2; Oct. 31, 10; Nov. 1, 15; Nov. 14, 6.

39. **Bufflehead:** Uncommon transient. E. Sept. 20, 1; Oct. 29, 10; Nov. 5, 100; Nov. 11, 2. Oct. 3, 100; Oct. 17, 100; Oct. 30, 25; Nov. 5, 1; Nov. 10, 2.
40. **Oldsquaw:** Uncommon transient. E. Oct. 25, 1; Oct. 30, 1; Nov. 7, 3; Nov. 11, 1.
41. **White-winged Scoter:** Uncommon vagrant. E. Oct. 5, 2; Oct. 13, 1; Oct. 30, 50; Nov. 4, 4; Nov. 11, 1.
42. **Surf Scoter:** Uncommon vagrant. E. Oct. 16, 4; Oct. 31, 1; Nov. 7, 1.
43. **Common Scoter:** Uncommon vagrant. E. Oct. 20, 5; Oct. 30, 1; Nov. 8, 2.
44. **Ruddy Duck:** Fairly common transient. E. Sept. 12, 2; Sept. 28, 11; Oct. 10, 44; Oct. 16, 100; Oct. 27, 6; Nov. 1, 35; Nov. 11, 3.
45. **Hooded Merganser:** Fairly common transient. E. Sept. 20, 1; Oct. 17, 6; Oct. 29, 5; Nov. 5, 200; Nov. 13, 9.
46. **Common Merganser:** Very common transient. E. Sept. 10, 25; Sept. 27, 17; Oct. 19, 2,000; Oct. 30, 1,000.
47. **Red-breasted Merganser:** Very common transient. Sept. 5, 5; Sept. 28, 3; Oct. 12, 1; Oct. 25, 60; Nov. 1, 5,000; Nov. 6, 300.
- Vultures**
48. **Turkey Vulture:** Fairly common transient. E. Sept. 1, 2; Sept. 17, 1; Oct. 9, 3; Oct. 19, 12; Oct. 23, 31; Nov. 5, 12.
- Hawks, Eagles, Ospreys and Falcons**
49. **Goshawk:** Uncommon transient. Aug. 19, 1; Aug. 31, 1; Sept. 4, 1; Sept. 13, 1; Sept. 22, 1; Oct. 6, 4; Oct. 17, 1; Oct. 30, 1; Nov. 8, 1.
50. **Sharp-shinned Hawk:** Very common transient. Aug. 17, 1; Aug. 31, 6; Sept. 7, 6; Sept. 11, 500; Sept. 17, 1,000; Sept. 24, 100; Oct. 3, 100; Oct. 17, 100; Oct. 30, 25; Nov. 5, 1; Nov. 10, 2.
51. **Cooper's Hawk:** Common transient. Aug. 16, 1; Aug. 26, 1; Sept. 5, 2; Sept. 10, 25; Sept. 17, 50; Sept. 26, 150; Oct. 5, 8; Oct. 13, 150; Oct. 30, 25; Nov. 3, 1.
52. **Red-tailed Hawk:** Fairly common transient. Aug. 14, 1; Aug. 18, 1; Aug. 31, 5; Sept. 8, 2; Sept. 16, 12; Sept. 27, 10; Oct. 1, 15; Oct. 12, 50; Oct. 30, 8; Nov. 2, 15; Nov. 13, 5.
53. **Red-shouldered Hawk:** Fairly common transient. Aug. 22, 1; Aug. 31, 1; Sept. 17, 40; Sept. 28, 5; Oct. 5, 1; Oct. 12, 10; Oct. 22, 11; Oct. 30, 50; Nov. 3, 1; Nov. 13, 2.
54. **Broad-winged Hawk:** Fairly common transient. E. August 13, 2; Aug. 26, 5; Sept. 2, 1; Sept. 7, 50; Sept. 17, 400; Sept. 27, 150; Oct. 1, 14; Oct. 7, 15; Oct. 27, 1; Nov. 6, 1.
55. **Rough-legged Hawk:** Uncommon transient. E. Aug. 25, 1; Sept. 6, 1; Sept. 23, 3; Oct. 1, 3; Oct. 16, 25; Oct. 27, 2; Nov. 2, 41; Nov. 10, 2; Nov. 2, 1.
56. **Golden Eagle:** Rare transient. E. Aug. 15, 1; Aug. 18, 1; Oct. 1, 1; Oct. 6, 1; Oct. 24, 2; Oct. 30, 1.
57. **Bald Eagle:** Uncommon resident and transient. Aug. 18, 1; Aug. 24, 2; Aug. 31, 2; Sept. 5, 1; Sept. 17, 3; Sept. 21, 4; Oct. 2, 1; Oct. 10, 1; Oct. 24, 1; Nov. 3, 1.
58. **Marsh Hawk:** Common transient, summer resident. Aug. 17, 2; Aug. 20, 15; Aug. 30, 4; Sept. 6, 3; Sept. 13, 21; Sept. 20, 30; Sept. 30, 1; Oct. 5, 3; Oct. 12, 20; Oct. 24, 8; Oct. 30, 6; Nov. 7, 4; Nov. 13, 20.
59. **Osprey:** Uncommon transient. E. Aug. 21, 1; Aug. 31, 1; Sept. 8, 1; Sept. 15, 2; Sept. 27, 5; Oct. 5, 1; Oct. 10, 1; Oct. 17, 1.

60. **Prairie Falcon:** H. One record, Sept. 20, 1958, 1.
61. **Peregrine Falcon:** Rare transient. E. Aug. 12, 1; Aug. 28, 1; Sept. 8, 2; Sept. 20, 3; Oct. 3, 6; Oct. 15, 1; Oct. 28, 2; L. Nov. 1, 1.

62. **Pigeon Hawk:** Rare transient. Aug. 24, 6; Aug. 31, 1; Sept. 5, 4; Sept. 14, 3; Sept. 27, 5; Oct. 5, 4; Oct. 10, 2; Oct. 14, 6; Oct. 22, 1; L. Nov. 1, 1.
63. **Sparrow Hawk:** Fairly common transient, summer resident. Aug. 16, 1; Aug. 29, 3; Sept. 3, 15; Sept. 14, 17; Sept. 29, 3; Oct. 7, 2; Oct. 16, 2; Oct. 23, 2; Nov. 3, 1.

#### Quails and Pheasants

64. **Bobwhite:** Uncommon resident. Aug. 17, 10; Sept. 4, 9; Sept. 15, 20; Sept. 28, 20; Oct. 15, 15; Nov. 1, 1.
65. **Ring-necked Pheasant:** Common resident. Aug. 16, 2; Aug. 27, 1; Sept. 6, 2; Sept. 16, 2; Sept. 29, 2; Oct. 3, 3; Oct. 12, 1; Oct. 30, 4.

#### Cranes

66. **Sandhill Crane:** One record Oct. 5, 1957, 1.

#### Rails, Gallinules and Coots

67. **King Rail:** Rare summer visitor and transient. Aug. 20, 1; Aug. 30, 1; Sept. 5, 1; Sept. 19, 4; Oct. 18, 1; Nov. 2, 1.
68. **Virginia Rail:** Fairly common transient and summer resident. Aug. 18, 1; Aug. 29, 2; Sept. 5, 2; Sept. 20, 1; Oct. 4, 1; Oct. 17, 1; Oct. 30, 1; Nov. 10, 1.
69. **Sora:** Fairly common transient and summer resident. Aug. 17, 1; Aug. 27, 2; Sept. 6, 5; Sept. 15, 25; Sept. 28, 2; Oct. 5, 2; Oct. 14, 1; L. Oct. 31, 1.

70. **Common Gallinule:** Common transient and summer resident. Aug. 18, 1; Aug. 25, 40; Sept. 6, 3; Sept. 10, 12; Sept. 22, 30; Oct. 1, 10; Oct. 10, 1; Oct. 22, 1; L. Oct. 23, 1.

71. **American Coot:** Common transient. Sept. 2, 1; Sept. 13, 1; Sept. 27, 100; Oct. 3, 150; Oct. 9, 800; Oct. 16, 1,000; Nov. 3, 500; Nov. 13, 1,000; Nov. 15, 400.

#### Plovers, Woodcocks and Snipes

72. **Semipalmated Plover:** Fairly common transient. Aug. 20, 1; Aug. 25, 15; Aug. 31, 6; Sept. 6, 10; Sept. 10, 3; Sept. 26, 9; Oct. 3, 2; Oct. 15, 2; L. Oct. 29, 1.
73. **Piping Plover:** Uncommon transient, rare summer resident. Aug. 17, 2; Aug. 24, 10; Aug. 29, 3; Sept. 2, 8; Sept. 18, 2; L. Sept. 24, 1.
74. **Killdeer:** Common transient and summer resident. Aug. 17, 11; Aug. 25, 2; Sept. 4, 2; Sept. 12, 25; Sept. 24, 12; Sept. 30, 1; Oct. 3, 200; Oct. 10, 40; Oct. 30, 2; Nov. 5, 100; Nov. 13, 1.
75. **American Golden Plover:** Uncommon transient. E. Aug. 17, 2; Aug. 30, 6; Sept. 2, 8; Sept. 9, 100; Sept. 20, 1; Oct. 2, 7; Oct. 14, 25; L. Oct. 16, 2.
76. **Black-bellied Plover:** Uncommon transient. Aug. 16, 1; Aug. 26, 10; Sept. 3, 2; Sept. 12, 5; Sept. 18, 5; Sept. 28, 1; Oct. 1, 12; Oct. 15, 3; Nov. 1, 4; L. Nov. 14, 2.
77. **Ruddy Turnstone:** Uncommon transient. Aug. 16, 1; Aug. 25, 8; Sept. 1, 2; Sept. 12, 25; Sept. 28, 1; Oct. 2, 1; Oct. 16, 1; L. Nov. 7, 2.

78. **American Woodcock:** Fairly common transient, summer resident. Aug. 18, 4; Aug. 26, 2; Sept. 1, 2; Sept. 12, 4; Sept. 16, 1; Sept. 26, 1; Oct. 1, 50; Oct. 16, 2; Nov. 6, 1; Nov. 14, 1.

79. **Common Snipe:** Fairly common transient. Aug. 17, 1; Sept. 1, 5; Sept. 14, 3; Sept. 26, 100; Oct. 2, 10; Oct. 15, 300; Oct. 30, 12; Nov. 7, 1.
- Sandpipers, Avocets and Phalaropes**
80. **Whimbrel:** Rare transient. Aug. 26, 1; Aug. 28, 1; Sept. 15, 2; Sept. 18, 1; Oct. 4, 1; Oct. 8, 1; Oct. 14, 1; Nov. 5, 9; L. Nov. 10, 1.
81. **Upland Plover:** One record, Aug. 19, 1.
82. **Spotted Sandpiper:** Common transient, summer resident. Aug. 16, 20; Aug. 20, 20; Aug. 26, 6; Sept. 1, 1; Sept. 7, 1; Sept. 16, 8; Sept. 25, 4; Oct. 11, 1; Oct. 16, 2; Oct. 26, 1.
83. **Solitary Sandpiper:** Uncommon transient. Aug. 16, 2; Aug. 23, 2; Aug. 30, 1; Sept. 8, 4; Sept. 15, 1; Oct. 3, 1; L. Oct. 10, 1.
84. **Willet:** One record, Aug. 25, 1.
85. **Greater Yellowlegs:** Common transient. Aug. 16, 1; Aug. 21, 5; Aug. 30, 2; Sept. 6, 1; Sept. 15, 25; Sept. 29, 3; Oct. 5, 1; Oct. 16, 1; Oct. 29, 18; Nov. 5, 9.
86. **Lesser Yellowlegs:** Common transient. Aug. 16, 6; Aug. 21, 6; Aug. 29, 2; Sept. 5, 6; Sept. 16, 250; Sept. 25, 12; Oct. 2, 1; Oct. 11, 10; L. Oct. 15, 1.
87. **Knot:** Uncommon transient. Aug. 25, 2; Aug. 29, 1; Sept. 3, 1; Sept. 8, 3; Sept. 15, 1; L. Oct. 3, 1.
88. **Purple Sandpiper:** Three records. Oct. 27, 1945, 1; Oct. 30, 1948, 1; Nov. 6, 1966, 1.
89. **Pectoral Sandpiper:** Fairly common transient. Aug. 16, 4; Aug. 26, 2; Aug. 31, 17; Sept. 6, 10; Sept. 12, 3; Sept. 22, 50; Sept. 27, 17; Oct. 6, 1; Oct. 17, 5; Oct. 29, 1; Nov. 1, 12; L. Nov. 2, 1.
90. **White-rumped Sandpiper:** Rare transient. E. Aug. 28, 1; Sept. 4, 1; Sept. 14, 2; Sept. 23, 1; Oct. 1, 1; L. Oct. 2, 1.
91. **Baird's Sandpiper:** Rare transient. Aug. 17, 8; Aug. 25, 25; Aug. 31, 1; Sept. 6, 4; Sept. 16, 1; Sept. 19, 4; Sept. 29, 1; L. Oct. 15, 2.
92. **Least Sandpiper:** Common transient. Aug. 21, 1; Aug. 25, 12; Aug. 30, 12; Sept. 1, 8; Sept. 7, 3; Sept. 16, 5; Sept. 28, 3; Oct. 2, 2; Oct. 15, 1; L. Nov. 11, 2.
93. **Dunlin:** Common transient. Aug. 28 seen; Sept. 6, seen; Sept. 27, 1; Oct. 1, 40; Oct. 3, 12; Oct. 15, 15; Oct. 20, 40; Oct. 30, 2; Nov. 11, 1.
94. **Short-billed Dowitcher:** Uncommon transient. E. Aug. 18, 1; Aug. 29, 1; Sept. 1, 5; Sept. 7, 12; Sept. 14, 1; Sept. 17, 1; L. Oct. 2, 1.
95. **Stilt Sandpiper:** Rare transient. Sept. 4, 2; Sept. 8, 5; Sept. 17, 1; L. Oct. 2, 2.
96. **Semipalmated Sandpiper:** Common transient. Aug. 16, 10; Aug. 25, 300; Aug. 31, 25; Sept. 6, 11; Sept. 15, 200; Oct. 2, 50; Oct. 9, 6; Oct. 15, 5; L. Oct. 27, 2.
97. **Western Sandpiper:** H. One record, Sept. 7, 1968.
98. **Buff-breasted Sandpiper:** Rare transient. Aug. 29, 1; Sept. 2, 1; Sept. 6, 2; Sept. 15, 3; L. Oct. 13, 1.
99. **Marbled Godwit:** One record, Sept. 15, 1915.
100. **Hudsonian Godwit:** One record, Sept. 8-10, 1965, 1 or 2 birds.
101. **Ruff:** H. One record Sept. 13, 1.

102. **Sanderling**: Common transient.  
Aug. 17, 6; Aug. 24, 20; Aug. 31, 6;  
Sept. 1, 75; Sept. 11, 20;  
Sept. 17, 100; Sept. 29, 2; Oct. 5, 5;  
Oct. 10, 77; Oct. 14, 6; Oct. 30, 9;  
Nov. 1, 25; Nov. 7, 3.

103. **American Avocet**: One record.  
Oct. 8-22, 1969, 1.

104. **Wilson's Phalarope**: One record,  
Sept. 7, 1963, 1.

105. **Northern Phalarope**: Rare transient.  
E. Aug. 29, 1; Sept. 14, 22; Sept. 18, 1;  
Sept. 26, 2; Oct. 20, 1; Oct. 30, 1;  
Oct. 31, 1; Nov. 11, 1.

#### Jaegers

106. **Parasitic Jaeger**: Three records,  
Sept. 29, 1966, 1; Oct. 1, 1915;  
Oct. 1, 1916.

107. **Long-tailed Jaeger**: One record,  
Oct. 22, 1916.

#### Gulls and Terns

108. **Great Black-backed Gull**: Uncommon  
visitant. E. Oct. 1, 1; Oct. 14, 1;  
Oct. 22, 5; Nov. 7, 7; Nov. 11, 6.

109. **Herring Gull**: Common visitant.  
Aug. 17, 2,000; Aug. 24, 10;  
Aug. 31, 500; Sept. 1, 4,000;  
Sept. 10, 500; Sept. 23, 50;  
Sept. 30, 1,150; Oct. 3, 1,000;  
Oct. 14, 300; Oct. 17, 100;  
Oct. 30, 65; Nov. 1, 1,000;  
Nov. 3, 3.

110. **Ring-billed Gull**: Common visitant.  
Aug. 17, 500; Aug. 21, 20;  
Aug. 31, 50; Sept. 4, 2,000;  
Sept. 14, 1; Sept. 21, 750; Sept. 28, 1;  
Oct. 2, 6; Oct. 6, 10; Oct. 25, 1,000;  
Nov. 1, 1,000; Nov. 2, 2.

111. **Franklin's Gull**: H. One record,  
Oct. 6-8, 1967, 2.

112. **Bonaparte's Gull**: Common visitant.  
Aug. 17, 40; Aug. 24, 25; Aug. 29, 7;  
Sept. 7, 1; Sept. 12, 1,000;

Sept. 22, 300; Sept. 30, 3,000;  
Oct. 1, 1,000; Oct. 14, 3;  
Oct. 21, 1,000; Oct. 30, 500;  
Nov. 4, 100; Nov. 7, 250.

113. **Little Gull**: H. Rare visitant.  
Two records, Sept. 18, 1961, 2;  
Nov. 7, 1964, 2.

114. **Common Tern**: Common transient,  
summer resident. Aug. 17, 1,500;  
Aug. 19, 5; Aug. 21, 80;  
Aug. 31, 1,000; Sept. 7, 3,000;  
Sept. 14, 2,000; Sept. 28, 50;  
Oct. 3, 10; Oct. 14, 75; Oct. 31, 3;  
Nov. 10, 8; L. Nov. 16, 6.

115. **Caspian Tern**: Fairly common tran-  
sient. Aug. 14, 2; Aug. 23, 30;  
Aug. 29, 10; Sept. 1, 200; Sept. 14, 2;  
Sept. 21, 100; Oct. 4, 1; Oct. 9, 20;  
L. Oct. 16, 1.

116. **Black Tern**: Common transient, sum-  
mer resident. Aug. 17, 30;  
Aug. 25, 300; Aug. 26, 2;  
Aug. 28, 100; Sept. 1, 400; Sept. 10, 4;  
L. Sept. 22, 2.

#### Pigeons and Doves

117. **Rock Dove**: Fairly common resident.  
Present throughout period but actual  
records of numbers have not been  
kept in a regular manner. From 1 to 8  
may be seen per day.

118. **Mourning Dove**: Common transient  
and resident. Aug. 17, 25; Aug. 25, 2;  
Sept. 1, 10; Sept. 9, 100;  
Sept. 15, 200; Sept. 20, 6; Oct. 3, 3;  
Oct. 12, 8; Oct. 16, 60; Nov. 2, 1;  
Nov. 11, 1.

#### Cuckoos

119. **Yellow-billed Cuckoo**: Fairly com-  
mon transient and summer resident.  
Aug. 17, 1; Aug. 20, 2; Aug. 28, 3;  
Sept. 4, 2; Sept. 10, 10; Sept. 17, 1;  
Sept. 25, 1; Oct. 7, 1; Oct. 16, 2;  
L. Nov. 1, 1.

120. **Black-billed Cuckoo:** Uncommon transient and summer resident. Aug. 17, 2; Aug. 21, 2; Aug. 27, 1; Sept. 1, 3; Sept. 7, 1; Sept. 15, 1; Sept. 22, 1; Oct. 15, 1; Oct. 18, 1; L. Oct. 21, 1.

#### Owls

121. **Barn Owl:** Four records. Oct. 12, 1936, 1; Oct. 31, 1945, 1; Nov. 4, 1918, 1; Nov. 13, 1936, 1.
122. **Screech Owl:** Uncommon resident. Aug. 16, 1; Aug. 24, 1; Aug. 31, 1; Sept. 6, 2; Sept. 16, 2; Sept. 28, 1; Oct. 3, 1; Oct. 7, 1; Oct. 17, 2.
123. **Great Horned Owl:** Uncommon resident. Aug. 21, 1; Sept. 10, 1; Sept. 20, 1; Sept. 30, 1; Oct. 17, 1; Oct. 28, 2; Nov. 3, 1; Nov. 11, 1.
124. **Snowy Owl:** Rare vagrant. E. Oct. 27, 1905, 1; Oct. 28, 1949, 1; Oct. 30, 1906, 1; Nov. 7, 1906, 1.
125. **Long-eared Owl:** Uncommon resident and transient. E. Oct. 12, 1; Oct. 16, 6; Oct. 29, 1; Nov. 1, 1; Nov. 2, 2.
126. **Short-eared Owl:** Rare transient. E. Sept. 1, 1; Sept. 15, 1; Sept. 30, 1; Oct. 1, 2; Oct. 6, 1; Oct. 15, 2; Oct. 27, 12.
127. **Saw-whet Owl:** Rare transient. E. Oct. 5, 1 banded; Oct. 12, 1; Oct. 16, 25 banded; Oct. 17, 26 banded; Oct. 24, 3 banded; Oct. 30, 2; Nov. 2, 1; Nov. 4, 1; Nov. 13, 1.

#### Goatsuckers

128. **Whip-poor-Will:** Fairly common transient. Aug. 28, 1; Sept. 1, 2; Sept. 8, 6; Sept. 13, 30; Sept. 20, 28; Sept. 30, 3; Oct. 5, 1; Oct. 15, 3; Oct. 22, 1; Nov. 2, 2; L. Nov. 5, 1.
129. **Common Nighthawk:** Common transient, summer resident. Aug. 17, 10; Aug. 24, 3; Aug. 27, 15; Aug. 30, 12;

Sept. 7, 50; Sept. 18, 1; Sept. 24, 6; Oct. 3, 2; Oct. 9, 1; L. Oct. 15, 1.

#### Swifts and Humming Birds

130. **Chimney Swift:** Common transient and summer resident. Aug. 18, 10; Aug. 27, 40; Aug. 30, 15; Sept. 5, 212; Sept. 18, 4; Sept. 30, 100; Oct. 2, 8; Oct. 15, 1; Oct. 24, 1; Nov. 7, 1; L. Nov. 14, 2.
131. **Ruby-throated Hummingbird:** Common transient and summer resident. Aug. 18, 1; Aug. 26, 14; Aug. 28, 25; Sept. 2, hundreds; Sept. 14, 40; Sept. 23, 50; Sept. 29, 1; Oct. 2, 2; L. Oct. 12, 1.

#### Kingfishers

132. **Belted Kingfisher:** Fairly common transient. Aug. 17, 1; Aug. 22, 1; Aug. 30, 9; Sept. 5, 1; Sept. 12, 2; Sept. 16, 3; Sept. 27, 3; Oct. 3, 2; Oct. 15, 1; Oct. 27, 1; Nov. 1, 1; L. Nov. 14, 1.

#### Woodpeckers

133. **Yellow-shafted Flicker:** Common transient and summer resident. Aug. 17, 10; Aug. 21, 3; Aug. 26, 30; Sept. 4, 3; Sept. 17, 100; Sept. 21, 400; Sept. 28, 300; Sept. 29, 400; Oct. 1, 20; Oct. 17, 6; Oct. 23, 10; Nov. 1, 8; Nov. 11, 2.
134. **Pileated Woodpecker:** H. One record, Sept. 17, 1963.
135. **Red-headed Woodpecker:** Fairly common transient, summer resident. Aug. 17, 1; Aug. 20, 6; Aug. 30, 10; Sept. 7, 1; Sept. 15, 5; Sept. 18, 15; Sept. 30, 3; Oct. 5, 1; Oct. 12, 60; Oct. 23, 1; Oct. 30, 1; L. Nov. 3, 1.
136. **Yellow-bellied Sapsucker:** Common transient. Aug. 19, 5; Aug. 25, 3; Aug. 30, 20; Sept. 4, 1; Sept. 15, 1; Sept. 21, 100; Sept. 28, 8; Oct. 6, 2; Oct. 14, 8; Oct. 20, 1; Oct. 28, 1; L. Nov. 5, 1.

137. **Hairy Woodpecker:** Uncommon resident. Sept. 14, 1; Sept. 24, 1; Sept. 28, 1; Oct. 7, 7; Oct. 20, 1; Oct. 30, 1; Nov. 5, 5.
138. **Downy Woodpecker:** Common resident. Aug. 17, 3; Aug. 20, 1; Aug. 28, 6; Sept. 1, 10; Sept. 8, 1; Sept. 16, 1; Sept. 25, 2; Oct. 14, 8; Oct. 20, 1; Oct. 29, 2; Nov. 3, 1.
139. **Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker:** H. One record. Oct. 27, 1956, 1.
- Flycatchers**
140. **Eastern Kingbird:** Common transient, summer resident. Aug. 16, 100; Aug. 20, 40; Aug. 25, 50; Aug. 27, 300; Aug. 31, 1; Sept. 1, 30; Sept. 6, 3; Sept. 17, 25; L. Sept. 21, 1.
141. **Western Kingbird:** Two records, Sept. 2, 1961, 1; Sept. 11, 1958, 1.
142. **Cassin's Kingbird:** H. One record, Sept. 16, 1963, 1.
143. **Great Crested Flycatcher:** Fairly common transient, summer resident. Aug. 17, 8; Aug. 21, 20; Aug. 28, 5; Aug. 31, 3; Sept. 1, 15; Sept. 8, 4; Sept. 15, 1; Sept. 27, 2; L. Oct. 2, 1.
144. **Eastern Phoebe:** Fairly common transient, summer resident. Aug. 23, 20; Sept. 1, 1; Sept. 13, 2; Sept. 23, 2; Sept. 27, 200; Oct. 1, 15; Oct. 5, 60; Oct. 16, 6; Oct. 27, 1; Nov. 1, 4; Nov. 5, 12; L. Nov. 11, 1.
145. **Yellow-bellied Flycatcher:** Uncommon transient. Aug. 18, 2; Aug. 25, 1; Aug. 28, 15; Aug. 29, 50; Sept. 1, 18; Sept. 6, 1; Sept. 14, 4; Sept. 17, 8; L. Sept. 22, 1.
146. **Trail's Flycatcher:** Uncommon transient, summer resident. Aug. 17, 1; Aug. 29, 10; Sept. 1, 20; Sept. 7, 4; L. Sept. 10, 1.
147. **Least Flycatcher:** Fairly common transient, summer resident. Aug. 17, 10; Aug. 21, 3; Aug. 28, 40; Sept. 1, 18; Sept. 8, 10; Sept. 15, 1; Sept. 27, 1; Oct. 12, 1; L. Oct. 25, 2.
148. **Eastern Wood Pewee:** Fairly common transient, summer resident. Aug. 17, 30; Aug. 19, 15; Aug. 21, 100; Aug. 26, 2; Aug. 28, 50; Aug. 30, 15; Sept. 6, 40; Sept. 10, 24; Sept. 21, 1; Sept. 29, 2; Oct. 4, 1; Oct. 16, 1; Nov. 2, 1.
149. **Olive-sided Flycatcher:** Uncommon transient. E. Aug. 15, 2; Aug. 22, 1; Aug. 29, 1; Sept. 1, 1; Sept. 5, 1; L. Sept. 22, 1.
- Larks**
150. **Horned Lark:** Common transient, summer resident. Aug. 19, 2; Aug. 25, 1; Aug. 30, 2; Sept. 4, 2; Sept. 15, 11; Sept. 19, 2; Oct. 1, 1; Oct. 12, 12; Oct. 19, 200; Oct. 27, 5; Nov. 1, 36; Nov. 3, 30.
- Swallows**
151. **Tree Swallow:** Common transient, summer resident. Aug. 24, 2; Aug. 28, 100; Aug. 30, 60; Sept. 1, 400; Sept. 12, 200; Sept. 17, 120; Sept. 26, 400; Sept. 27, 2; Oct. 1, 300; Oct. 4, 12; Oct. 19, 20; Oct. 23, 40; Nov. 3, 6; Nov. 11, 2.
152. **Bank Swallow:** Common transient, summer resident. Aug. 17, 3; Aug. 20, 100; Aug. 29, 300; Sept. 1, 350; Sept. 8, 50; Sept. 10, 6; L. Oct. 5, 5.
153. **Rough-winged Swallow:** Fairly common transient, summer resident. Aug. 17, 150; Aug. 24, 10; Aug. 30, 100; Sept. 1, 20; Sept. 10, 200; Sept. 22, 3; Oct. 1, 1; L. Oct. 12, 11.
154. **Barn Swallow:** Common transient, summer resident. Aug. 17, 300; Aug. 20, 200; Aug. 28, 1,000;



Aug. 31, 50; Sept. 1, 400; Sept. 5, 15;  
Sept. 15, 320; Sept. 19, 8; Oct. 1, 10;  
L. Oct. 4, 8.

155. **Cliff Swallow:** Uncommon transient.  
Aug. 17, 1; Aug. 20, 10; Aug. 27, 6;  
Aug. 30, 6; Sept. 1, 5; Sept. 4, 20;  
Sept. 9, 15; Sept. 25, 10; L. Sept. 30, 2.

156. **Purple Martin:** Very common transient, summer resident. Aug. 16, 50;  
Aug. 17, 1,000; Aug. 20, 10;  
Aug. 24, 1,000; Aug. 28, 100;  
Aug. 30, 15; Sept. 1, 1,550;  
Sept. 7, 55; Sept. 16, 12;  
L. Sept. 18, 4.

#### **Jays and Crows**

157. **Blue Jay:** Abundant transient. Rare summer resident. Aug. 20, 3;  
Aug. 27, 10; Aug. 30, 2;  
Sept. 2, 3,000; Sept. 12, 4,000;  
Sept. 16, 10,000; Sept. 17, 12;  
Sept. 19, 5,000; Sept. 24, 100;  
Sept. 25, 2,000; Sept. 26, 50;  
Sept. 28, 5,000; Oct. 3, 3,000;  
Oct. 4, 250; Oct. 5, 1,000;  
Oct. 14, 300; Oct. 17, 500;  
Oct. 23, 50; Oct. 30, 10; Nov. 2, 4;  
Nov. 7, 10; Nov. 14, 4.

158. **Common Raven:** Four records.  
Sept. 27, 1914, 1; Oct. 7, 1911, 1;  
Oct. 23, 1965, 1; Oct. 31, 1908, 1.

159. **Common Crow:** Common transient, summer resident. Aug. 17, 20;  
Aug. 21, 10; Aug. 26, 12; Aug. 30, 30;  
Sept. 8, 15; Sept. 15, 500;  
Sept. 25, 25; Oct. 3, 100;  
Oct. 13, 1,000; Oct. 19, 200;  
Oct. 22, 800; Oct. 30, 50;  
Nov. 2, 2,000; Nov. 3, 5;  
Nov. 16, 1,000.

#### **Chickadees and Titmice**

160. **Black-capped Chickadee:** Fairly common transient. Aug. 22, 1;  
Aug. 31, 3; Sept. 4, 4; Sept. 7, 1;  
Oct. 5, 1; Oct. 17, 400; Oct. 28, 2;  
Oct. 30, 1,000; Nov. 1, 150;  
Nov. 11, 25.

161. **Boreal Chickadee:** Rare vagrant.  
Four records. Oct. 27, 1; Oct. 28, 5;  
Oct. 29, 12; Nov. 4, 1.

162. **Tufted Titmouse:** Rare transient, summer resident. Four records.  
Aug. 27, 1; Oct. 13, 1; Oct. 22, 1;  
Oct. 30, 1.

#### **Nuthatches and Creepers**

163. **White-breasted Nuthatch:** Fairly common transient, summer resident.  
Aug. 18, 1; Aug. 26, 3;  
Aug. 31, 3; Sept. 1, 1; Sept. 5, 1;  
Sept. 17, 6; Sept. 30, 5; Oct. 4, 1;  
Oct. 14, 10; Oct. 23, 2; Oct. 31, 15;  
Nov. 1, 6; Nov. 3, 2; Nov. 7, 4.

164. **Red-breasted Nuthatch:** Uncommon transient, winter resident. Aug. 17, 1;  
Aug. 19, 3; Aug. 25, 2; Aug. 30, 1;  
Sept. 8, 6; Sept. 17, 20; Sept. 19, 30;  
Sept. 25, 50; Sept. 30, 75; Oct. 2, 40;  
Oct. 14, 60; Oct. 17, 20; Oct. 28, 15;  
Nov. 1, 4; Nov. 6, 2; Nov. 16, 2.

165. **Brown Creeper:** Fairly common transient, summer resident. Aug. 20, 1;  
Sept. 1, 1; Sept. 16, 3; Sept. 25, 50;  
Sept. 30, 1; Oct. 3, 75; Oct. 8, 6;  
Oct. 15, 50; Oct. 21, 25; Nov. 1, 3;  
Nov. 7, 2; Nov. 14, 10.

#### **Wrens**

166. **House Wren:** Fairly common transient, summer resident. Aug. 17, 40;  
Aug. 25, 1; Aug. 28, 2; Sept. 1, 3;  
Sept. 8, 6; Sept. 16, 10; Sept. 23, 15;  
Sept. 27, 100; Sept. 30, 25; Oct. 5, 30;  
Oct. 12, 1; Oct. 15, 4; Oct. 28, 1;  
Nov. 3, 1; L. Nov. 11, 1.

167. **Winter Wren:** Common transient.  
E. Aug. 27, 1; Sept. 5, 1; Sept. 16, 12;  
Sept. 19, 20; Sept. 26, 60;  
Sept. 28, 30; Sept. 30, 40; Oct. 2, 40;  
Oct. 14, 8; Oct. 25, 12; Oct. 30, 1;  
Nov. 3, 4; Nov. 7, 15; Nov. 13, 2.

168. **Bewick's Wren:** Rare transient, summer resident. Three records.  
Sept. 17, 1; Oct. 7, 1; L. Oct. 22, 1.

169. **Carolina Wren:** Uncommon transient, summer resident. Aug. 16, 3; Aug. 21, 5; Aug. 26, 1; Aug. 30, 1; Sept. 6, 4; Sept. 11, 1; Sept. 18, 4; Sept. 24, 3; Sept. 30, 1; Oct. 2, 2; Oct. 12, 1; Oct. 15, 10; Oct. 22, 1; Oct. 30, 1; Nov. 2, 2; Nov. 15, 3.

170. **Long-billed Marsh Wren:** Common transient, summer resident. Aug. 17, 1; Aug. 25, 10; Aug. 29, 9; Sept. 2, 2; Sept. 9, 1; Sept. 16, 10; Sept. 19, 20; Sept. 25, 4; Sept. 29, 7; Oct. 5, 20; Oct. 14, 1; Oct. 17, 3; Oct. 31, 12; Nov. 1, 10; Nov. 2, 2.

171. **Short-billed Marsh Wren:** Uncommon transient, summer resident. Aug. 25, 2; Aug. 30, 1; Sept. 5, 1; Sept. 9, 1; Oct. 10, 1; Oct. 15, 1; Oct. 26, 1; L. Oct. 27, 1.

#### Mockingbirds and Thrashers

172. **Mockingbird:** Uncommon summer resident. One record. Sept. 16, 1911, 1.

173. **Catbird:** Fairly common transient, summer resident. Aug. 16, 1; Aug. 25, 1; Aug. 28, 4; Aug. 30, 15; Sept. 7, 2; Sept. 14, 3; Sept. 22, 20; Sept. 26, 10; Sept. 29, 4; Oct. 2, 20; Oct. 12, 1; L. Oct. 22, 1.

174. **Brown Thrasher:** Fairly common transient, summer resident. Aug. 16, 1; Aug. 25, 2; Aug. 30, 10; Sept. 4, 6; Sept. 10, 1; Sept. 18, 20; Sept. 25, 15; Sept. 30, 12; Oct. 2, 30; Oct. 14, 20; Oct. 25, 1; Nov. 11, 1.

#### Thrushes

175. **Robin:** Common transient, summer resident. Aug. 16, 15; Aug. 18, 40; Aug. 28, 6; Sept. 1, 40; Sept. 7, 1; Sept. 18, 2; Sept. 27, 40; Sept. 30, 30; Oct. 3, 6; Oct. 12, 200; Oct. 15, 70; Oct. 19, 150; Oct. 27, 100; Nov. 1, 1,000; Nov. 11, 300.

176. **Wood Thrush:** Uncommon transient, summer resident. Aug. 22, 1; Aug. 31, 2; Sept. 1, 8; Sept. 8, 2;

Sept. 17, 2; Sept. 29, 2; Oct. 1, 3; Oct. 12, 1; Oct. 28, 1; Nov. 8, 1.

177. **Hermit Thrush:** Fairly common transient. E. Sept. 6, seen; Sept. 25, 1; Sept. 28, 20; Sept. 30, 150; Oct. 2, 50; Oct. 5, 300; Oct. 12, 10; Oct. 20, 150; Oct. 29, 15; Nov. 1, 2; Nov. 4, 1; Nov. 11, 2.

178. **Swainson's Thrush:** Common transient. E. Aug. 21, 10; Aug. 30, 10; Sept. 5, 250; Sept. 8, 100; Sept. 16, 1,000; Sept. 17, 500; Sept. 18, 500; Sept. 22, 40; Oct. 1, 3; Oct. 17, 1; Oct. 30, 5; L. Nov. 5, 1.

179. **Grey-cheeked Thrush:** Fairly common transient. E. Aug. 31, Seen; Sept. 6, 1; Sept. 16, 5; Sept. 20, 6; Sept. 28, 50; Sept. 29, 40; Oct. 1, 1; Oct. 5, 1; L. Oct. 19, 4.

180. **Veery:** Fairly common transient, summer resident. Aug. 27, 6; Aug. 31, 2; Sept. 4, 3; Sept. 6, 8; Sept. 10, 1; Sept. 18, 1; Sept. 28, 1; L. Oct. 7, 2.

181. **Eastern Bluebird:** Common transient, summer resident. Aug. 17, 10; Aug. 26, 1; Sept. 17, 10; Sept. 26, 1; Oct. 2, 5; Oct. 12, 100; Oct. 14, 800; Oct. 20, 500; Oct. 28, 200; Oct. 31, 500; Nov. 1, 300; Nov. 2, 500; Nov. 7, 2; Nov. 11, 4.

#### Gnatcatchers and Kinglets

182. **Blue-grey Gnatcatcher:** Uncommon transient, summer resident. Aug. 17, 1; Aug. 20, 4; Aug. 25, 20; Aug. 29, 18; Aug. 31, 2; Sept. 3, 2; Sept. 5, 8; Sept. 17, 1; Sept. 27, 1; Oct. 13, 1; Oct. 18, 10; Oct. 27, 1; L. Nov. 1, 1.

183. **Golden-crowned Kinglet:** Common transient, winter visitor. E. Sept. 17, 15; Sept. 25, 500; Sept. 30, 250; Oct. 3, 200; Oct. 5, 200; Oct. 12, 10; Oct. 14, 400; Oct. 18, 100; Oct. 25, 200; Oct. 29, 50; Nov. 1, 500; Nov. 7, 10; Nov. 11, 10.

184. **Ruby-crowned Kinglet:** Common transient, winter visitor.  
E. Aug. 16, 8; Aug. 20, 2; Aug. 24, 10; Aug. 28, 100; Oct. 3, 40; Oct. 11, 20; Oct. 15, 20; Oct. 22, 250; Oct. 28, 3; Nov. 3, 5; Nov. 11, 18; Nov. 15, 6.
- Pipits**
185. **Water Pipit:** Uncommon transient.  
E. Sept. 16, 4; Sept. 22, 5; Sept. 30, 3; Oct. 1, 100; Oct. 7, 2; Oct. 15, 50; Oct. 19, 150; Oct. 20, 200; Oct. 23, 4; Oct. 28, 40; Nov. 3, 5; Nov. 7, 20; Nov. 11, 3.
- Waxwings**
186. **Bohemian Waxwing:** One record.  
Nov. 10, 1.
187. **Cedar Waxwing:** Common transient, Permanent resident. Aug. 17, 15; Aug. 21, 100; Aug. 27, 1,000; Aug. 30, 250; Sept. 7, 30; Sept. 10, 1; Sept. 16, 200; Sept. 18, 300; Sept. 25, 12; Sept. 29, 8; Oct. 2, 50; Oct. 14, 25; Oct. 26, 200; Oct. 30, 4; Nov. 3, 30; Nov. 7, 30; Nov. 11, 10.
- Shrikes**
188. **Northern Shrike:** Uncommon visitor.  
Sept. 5 and 6, 1909, common; Oct. 16, 1; Nov. 3, 1.
189. **Loggerhead Shrike:** Uncommon transient, summer resident.  
Aug. 20, 1; Aug. 22, 1; Aug. 25, 2; Aug. 28, 6; Aug. 30, 1; Sept. 1, 1; Sept. 11, 1; Sept. 17, 1; L. Sept. 18, 2.
- Starlings**
190. **Starling:** Abundant permanent resident. Aug. 21, 50; Aug. 27, 3; Aug. 30, 8; Sept. 8, 100; Sept. 16, 30; Sept. 28, 2,500; Oct. 2, 1,200; Oct. 12, 5,000; Oct. 15, 1,500; Oct. 27, 300; Nov. 1, 2,000; Nov. 4, 2,000; Nov. 11, 2,000; Nov. 13, 500.
- Vireos**
191. **White-eyed Vireo:** One record,  
Oct. 16, 1964, 1.
192. **Yellow-throated Vireo:** Seven records. Aug. 29, 1; Sept. 1, 1; Sept. 4, 1; Sept. 11, 1; Sept. 17, 1; Sept. 22, 1; Sept. 29, 1.
193. **Solitary Vireo:** Uncommon transient.  
E. Aug. 31, 1; Sept. 5, 2; Sept. 18, 1; Sept. 25, 1; Sept. 28, 2; Oct. 1, 6; Oct. 5, 10; Oct. 17, 1; Oct. 27, 1; Oct. 29, 1; L. Nov. 17, 1.
194. **Red-eyed Vireo:** Common transient, summer resident. Aug. 16, 1; Aug. 21, 10; Aug. 26, 3; Aug. 29, 15; Sept. 1, 6; Sept. 6, 2; Sept. 10, 1; Sept. 17, 6; Sept. 25, 3; Sept. 29, 2; Oct. 3, 20; Oct. 5, 2; Oct. 14, 7; Oct. 17, 2; Oct. 25, 1; Oct. 29, 1; L. Nov. 9, 1.
195. **Philadelphia Vireo:** Rare transient.  
Aug. 18, 1; Aug. 28, 2; Aug. 31, 1; Sept. 3, 1; Sept. 10, 1; Sept. 17, 3; Sept. 19, 3; Sept. 26, 2; Sept. 28, 1; Oct. 2, 1; Oct. 4, 1; L. Oct. 30, 1.
196. **Warbling Vireo:** Fairly common transient, summer resident. Aug. 21, 1; Sept. 3, 1; Sept. 7, 5; Sept. 16, 2; L. Sept. 26, 10.
- Warblers**
197. **Black-and-White Warbler:** Common transient. Aug. 16, 4; Aug. 21, 20; Aug. 26, 10; Aug. 28, 8; Aug. 31, 15; Sept. 2, 8; Sept. 6, 2; Sept. 14, 3; Sept. 16, 1; Sept. 20, 9; Sept. 27, 15; Sept. 28, 10; Sept. 30, 1; Oct. 3, 1; L. Oct. 21, 1.
198. **Prothonotary Warbler:** Rare transient, summer resident. Three records. Aug. 22, 1; Aug. 29, 1; Aug. 30, 3.
199. **Golden-winged Warbler:** Rare transient, summer resident. Aug. 21, 1; Aug. 22, 1; Aug. 24, 1; Aug. 29, 1; Aug. 30, 1; Aug. 31, 1; Sept. 1, 1; Sept. 2, 1; L. Sept. 23, 1.
200. **Blue-winged Warbler:** Rare transient, Aug. 27, 1; Sept. 2, 1; Sept. 3, 1; Sept. 5, 1; Sept. 23, 3; L. Sept. 30, 1.

201. **Tennessee Warbler:** Common transient. Aug. 18, 1; Aug. 23, 1; Aug. 26, 4; Aug. 30, 25; Sept. 4, 2; Sept. 14, 4; Sept. 16, 8; Sept. 26, 2; Oct. 2, 1; Oct. 5, 1; Oct. 12, 5; L. Oct. 14, 1.
202. **Orange-crowned Warbler:** Rare transient. E. Sept. 5, 1; Sept. 15, 1; Sept. 16, 1; Sept. 30, 1; Oct. 4, 1; Oct. 5, 1; L. Oct. 12, 1.
203. **Nashville Warbler:** Fairly common transient. E. Aug. 24, 1; Aug. 30, 1; Sept. 1, 20; Sept. 6, 3; Sept. 10, 2; Sept. 19, 8; Sept. 20, 6; Sept. 22, 1; Oct. 6, 2; Oct. 12, 1; L. Oct. 18, 1.
204. **Parula Warbler:** Fairly common transient. E. Aug. 28, 1; Sept. 10, 1; Sept. 15, 3; Sept. 28, 1; Oct. 2, 1; Oct. 5, 1; L. Oct. 23, 1.
205. **Yellow Warbler:** Common transient, summer resident. Aug. 17, 40; Aug. 21, 7; Aug. 25, 1; Aug. 28, 6; Sept. 1, 5; Sept. 8, 2; L. Sept. 19, 1.
206. **Magnolia Warbler:** Fairly common transient. Aug. 19, 1; Aug. 21, 2; Aug. 29, 15; Sept. 4, 8; Sept. 10, 1; Sept. 16, 8; Sept. 19, 6; Sept. 25, 6; Oct. 3, 2; Oct. 8, 1; L. Oct. 12, 2.
207. **Cape May Warbler:** Fairly common transient. Aug. 24, 1; Aug. 28, 4; Aug. 31, 5; Sept. 1, 5; Sept. 6, 25; Sept. 8, 3; Sept. 14, 1; Sept. 21, 10; Sept. 27, 1; Oct. 1, 1; Oct. 3, 1; L. Oct. 6, 1.
208. **Black-throated Blue Warbler:** Fairly common transient. Aug. 22, 1; Aug. 25, 14; Aug. 29, 2; Sept. 1, 1; Sept. 6, 20; Sept. 11, 1; Sept. 17, 5; Sept. 19, 12; Sept. 20, 15; Sept. 25, 6; Sept. 30, 1; Oct. 4, 12; Oct. 10, 2; Oct. 14, 10; L. Oct. 20, 1.
209. **Myrtle Warbler:** Common transient. Aug. 20, 1; Aug. 27, 6; Sept. 3, 4; Sept. 15, 2; Sept. 20, 1; Sept. 27, 20; Sept. 28, 26; Sept. 30, 25; Oct. 3, 25; Oct. 6, 20; Oct. 12, 200; Oct. 14, 250; Oct. 16, 250; Oct. 22, 50; Oct. 28, 100; Oct. 31, 30; Nov. 2, 6; Nov. 14, 2.
210. **Black-throated Grey Warbler:** H. Accidental. One record, Sept. 11, 1955, 1.
211. **Black-throated Green Warbler:** Common transient. Aug. 19, 1; Aug. 30, 2; Sept. 4, 2; Sept. 7, 2; Sept. 13, 3; Sept. 16, 20; Sept. 19, 6; Sept. 25, 15; Sept. 27, 8; Sept. 30, 2; Oct. 5, 8; Oct. 9, 1; Oct. 18, 1; Oct. 20, 1; L. Oct. 27, 1.
212. **Cerulean Warbler:** Uncommon transient. Aug. 26, 6; Aug. 28, 2; Aug. 29, 1; Sept. 4, 1; Sept. 5, 1; Sept. 15, 1; L. Sept. 22, 1.
213. **Blackburnian Warbler:** Fairly common transient. Aug. 21, 20; Aug. 22, 10; Aug. 28, 8; Aug. 29, 10; Aug. 31, 8; Sept. 6, 8; Sept. 14, 6; Sept. 25, 4; Sept. 26, 3; L. Sept. 27, 2.
214. **Yellow-throated Warbler:** H. One record, Sept. 24, 1965, 1.
215. **Chestnut-sided Warbler:** Fairly common transient. Aug. 17, 1; Aug. 21, 4; Aug. 22, 3; Aug. 25, 1; Aug. 28, 1; Aug. 31, 3; Sept. 4, 5; Sept. 7, 1; Sept. 9, 1; Sept. 15, 5; Sept. 18, 3; Sept. 25, 3; Sept. 28, 1; L. Oct. 2, 1.
216. **Bay-breasted Warbler:** Common transient. Aug. 17, 2; Aug. 23, 5; Aug. 26, 3; Aug. 31, 12; Sept. 7, 2; Sept. 12, 5; Sept. 17, 2; Sept. 20, 15; Sept. 28, 1; Oct. 2, 3; L. Oct. 15, seen.
217. **Blackpoll Warbler:** Common transient. Aug. 23, 1; Aug. 28, 4; Aug. 31, 1; Sept. 4, 3; Sept. 8, 300; Sept. 12, 1; Sept. 15, 207†; Sept. 16, 1,500; Sept. 17, 200; Sept. 21, 25; Sept. 30, 6; Oct. 2, 15; Oct. 8, 2; Oct. 12, 3; Oct. 20, 1; L. Nov. 3, 1.

218. **Pine Warbler:** Three records. Aug. 31, 1; Sept. 3, 1; L. Sept. 17, 1 banded.
219. **Kirtland's Warbler:** Two records. Sept. 22, 1962; Oct. 2, 1915.
220. **Prairie Warbler:** Rare transient. Four records. Sept. 5, 1905; Sept. 6, 1905; Sept. 20, 1906; L. Sept. 20, 1907— one bird each record.
221. **Palm Warbler:** Fairly common transient. E. Aug. 23, 1; Aug. 27, 2; Aug. 30, 1; Sept. 5, 4; Sept. 8, 5; Sept. 15, 100; Sept. 21, 6; Sept. 25, 15; Sept. 28, 6; Sept. 30, 2; Oct. 1, 20; Oct. 5, 60; Oct. 12, 1; Oct. 21, 15; Oct. 26, 65; Oct. 30, 175; Nov. 7, 1.
222. **Ovenbird:** Common transient. Aug. 17, 1; Aug. 23, 1; Aug. 28, 2; Sept. 5, 50; Sept. 10, 1; Sept. 15, 4; Sept. 17, 3; Sept. 21, 1; Sept. 29, 1; Oct. 2, 1; Oct. 4, 1; Oct. 8, 3; L. Nov. 1, 1.
223. **Northern Waterthrush:** Fairly common transient. Aug. 16, 1; Aug. 17, 15; Aug. 18, 15; Aug. 21, 10; Aug. 28, 15; Aug. 31, 6; Sept. 1, 25; Sept. 4, 12; Sept. 10, 1; Sept. 18, 1; Sept. 25, 1†; L. Oct. 1, seen.
224. **Louisiana Waterthrush:** Uncommon transient. Aug. 17, 1; Aug. 21, 6; Aug. 28, 1; Sept. 1, 2; Sept. 5, 11; Sept. 13, 1; L. Sept. 29, 1.
225. **Connecticut Warbler:** Rare transient. E. Aug. 23, 1; Aug. 26, 1; Aug. 30, 1; Sept. 1, 4; Sept. 6, 6; Sept. 7, 7; Sept. 10, 2; Sept. 17, 1; Sept. 26, 1; Oct. 1, 1; L. Oct. 2, 1.
226. **Mourning Warbler:** Uncommon transient. Aug. 18, 2; Aug. 28, 2; Aug. 31, 1; Sept. 2, 1; Sept. 10, 3; Sept. 17, 1; Sept. 27, 1; L. Oct. 1, seen.
227. **Yellowthroat:** Common transient, summer resident. Aug. 17, 3; Aug. 23, 1; Aug. 26, 1; Aug. 28, 8; Aug. 30, 3; Sept. 4, 6; Sept. 7, 10; Sept. 17, 2; Sept. 19, 1; Sept. 27, 5; Oct. 2, 3; Oct. 5, 1; Oct. 14, 1; Oct. 18, 1; Oct. 30, 1; Nov. 7, 1.
228. **Yellow-breasted Chat:** Four records. Aug. 25, 1; Aug. 26, 1; Aug. 31, 1; Oct. 12, 1.
229. **Hooded Warbler:** Rare transient. Five records. Aug. 21, 1; Aug. 31, 1; Sept. 7, 1; Sept. 21, 1; L. Sept. 23, 1.
230. **Wilson's Warbler:** Uncommon transient. E. Aug. 24, 1; Aug. 26, 1; Aug. 29, 6; Aug. 31, 1; Sept. 4, 15; Sept. 7, 6; Sept. 13, 1; Sept. 20, 2; Sept. 27, 1; Sept. 30, 1; Oct. 1, seen; L. Oct. 12, 1.
231. **Canada Warbler:** Fairly common transient. Aug. 17, 1; Aug. 18, 3; Aug. 23, 12; Aug. 28, 3; Aug. 30, 20; Sept. 2, 4; Sept. 5, 10; Sept. 6, 8; Sept. 14, 1; Sept. 23, 2; L. Sept. 30, 1.
232. **American Redstart:** Common transient, summer resident. Aug. 17, 4; Aug. 20, 2; Aug. 24, 8; Aug. 27, 25; Aug. 30, 5; Sept. 1, 20; Sept. 5, 200; Sept. 10, 6; Sept. 16, 30; Sept. 20, 20; Sept. 29, 1; Oct. 4, 2; Oct. 7, 1; Oct. 29, 1; L. Nov. 8, 1.

#### Weaver Finches

233. **House Sparrow:** Common resident. Aug. 17, 5; Aug. 24, 12; Aug. 31, 100; Sept. 5, 100; Sept. 12, 500; Sept. 21, 20; Oct. 12, 60; Nov. 4, 20; Nov. 10, 100.

#### Blackbirds and Orioles

234. **Bobolink:** Common transient, summer resident. Aug. 17, 200; Aug. 20, 200; Aug. 26, 500; Aug. 29, 50; Sept. 4, 50; Sept. 9, 2; Sept. 16, 1; Sept. 18, 200; Sept. 21, 100; Sept. 28, 4; Oct. 1, 1; Oct. 7, 1; L. Oct. 9, 1.

235. **Eastern Meadowlark:** Common transient, summer resident. Aug. 19, 4; Aug. 22, 20; Aug. 30, 3; Sept. 6, 3; Sept. 15, 15; Sept. 24, 5; Sept. 30, 12; Oct. 6, 2; Oct. 12, 500; Oct. 15, 500; Oct. 22, 200; Oct. 28, 60; Oct. 30, 75; Nov. 3, 1; Nov. 11, 50.
236. **Red-winged Blackbird:** Very common transient, summer resident. Aug. 17, 50; Aug. 21, 100; Aug. 30, 300; Sept. 1, 2,000; Sept. 7, 5,000; Sept. 12, 10,000; Sept. 16, 30; Sept. 18, 50; Sept. 23, 6,000; Sept. 26, 200; Sept. 28, 2; Oct. 4, 1,000; Oct. 8, 25; Oct. 16, 200; Oct. 19, 1,000; Oct. 23, 1,000; Oct. 28, 50; Nov. 2, 100; Nov. 11, 500; Nov. 14, 50.
237. **Orchard Oriole:** Uncommon transient, summer resident. Aug. 17, 15; Aug. 18, 15; Aug. 21, 10; Aug. 26, 4; Aug. 30, 1; Sept. 1, 4; L. Sept. 21, 1.
238. **Baltimore Oriole:** Common transient, summer resident. Aug. 16, 8; Aug. 18, 30; Aug. 21, 40; Aug. 27, 20; Aug. 29, 8; Sept. 1, 2; Sept. 5, 1; Sept. 10, 2; none in October; L. Nov. 9, 1.
239. **Rusty Blackbird:** Common transient. E. Sept. 17, 1; Sept. 23, 2; Sept. 30, 100; Oct. 3, 1; Oct. 5, 150; Oct. 14, 1,500; Oct. 17, 2,000; Oct. 20, 35; Oct. 25, 300; Oct. 28, 900; Oct. 31, 200; Nov. 1, 500; Nov. 11, 2.
240. **Common Grackle:** Very common transient, summer resident. Aug. 18, 25; Aug. 21, 300; Aug. 25, 20; Aug. 29, 6; Sept. 1, 1,000; Sept. 7, 500; Sept. 15, 400; Sept. 26, 10; Sept. 29, 10; Oct. 5, 2,000; Oct. 9, 6; Oct. 12, 4,000; Oct. 15, 1,000; Oct. 21, 5,000; Oct. 22, 10,000; Oct. 25, 500; Oct. 30, 4,000; Oct. 31, 20,000; Nov. 2, 3,000; Nov. 3, 100; Nov. 11, 1; Nov. 14, 6.
241. **Brown-headed Cowbird:** Common transient, summer resident. Aug. 17, 1,000; Aug. 21, 1; Aug. 27, 30; Aug. 30, 140; Sept. 8, 60; Sept. 14, 300; Sept. 18, 300; Sept. 27, 300; Oct. 5, 500; Oct. 14, 500; Oct. 17, 800; Oct. 20, 50; Oct. 27, 70; Oct. 30, 10,000; Nov. 2, 2,000; Nov. 11, 3.
- Tanagers**
242. **Scarlet Tanager:** Fairly common transient. Aug. 25, 1; Aug. 26, 2; Aug. 28, 1; Aug. 31, 1; Sept. 7, 1; Sept. 16, 1; Sept. 27, 1; Oct. 1, 2; Oct. 4, 1; Oct. 12, 1; Oct. 14, 3.
- Grosbeaks, Finches and Sparrows**
243. **Cardinal:** Common permanent resident. Aug. 17, 12; Aug. 21, 10; Aug. 28, 7; Aug. 31, 3; Sept. 4, 2; Sept. 9, 3; Sept. 16, 8; Sept. 24, 6; Sept. 28, 15; Oct. 5, 1; Oct. 13, 10; Oct. 19, 10; Oct. 31, 3; Nov. 2, 7; Nov. 7, 3; Nov. 15, 7.
244. **Rose-breasted Grosbeak:** Fairly common transient. Aug. 21, 1; Aug. 31, 1; Sept. 6, 5; Sept. 15, 5; Sept. 29, Seen; L. Oct. 12, 1.
245. **Indigo Bunting:** Common transient, summer resident. Aug. 17, 30; Aug. 21, 20; Aug. 30, 25; Sept. 1, 10; Sept. 7, 6; Sept. 14, 15; Sept. 17, 20; Sept. 25, 2; Oct. 3, 2; Oct. 7, 1; L. Oct. 14, 1.
246. **Dickcissel:** Rare, irregular transient, summer resident. Two records. Sept. 19-20, 1900; Sept. 1967.
247. **Evening Grosbeak:** Irregular vagrant. E. Oct. 12, 25; Oct. 30, 2; Nov. 2, 100; Nov. 14, 5.
248. **Purple Finch:** Fairly common transient. E. Aug. 17, 2; Aug. 25, 7; Aug. 29, 1; Sept. 6, 15; Sept. 17, 8; Sept. 27, 40; Sept. 30, 15; Oct. 5, 12; Oct. 14, 75; Oct. 28, 100; Oct. 31, 30; Nov. 2, 25; Nov. 8, 4.

249. **Common Redpoll:** Uncommon, irregular vagrant. E. Oct. 27, 17; Nov. 2, 1; Nov. 9, 1.
250. **Pine Siskin:** Irregular vagrant. E. Sept. 21, 2; Sept. 30, 50; Oct. 2, 90; Oct. 12, 200; Oct. 17, 200; Oct. 27, 1; Oct. 31, 15; Nov. 1, 100; Nov. 8, 20; Nov. 11, 50.
251. **American Goldfinch:** Common transient, summer resident. Aug. 16, 4; Aug. 20, 25; Aug. 29, 30; Sept. 1, 100; Sept. 15, 1,500; Sept. 19, 2; Sept. 27, 400; Oct. 2, 200; Oct. 5, 100; Oct. 14, 300; Oct. 21, 15; Oct. 31, 300; Nov. 2, 300; Nov. 8, 500; Nov. 11, 100.
252. **Red Crossbill:** Rare, irregular visitor. E. Oct. 30, Seen; Oct. 31, 7; Nov. 1, 35.
253. **White-winged Crossbill:** Rare, irregular visitor. E. Nov. 7, 1; Nov. 9, 30; Nov. 11, 1; Nov. 14, 1.
254. **Rufous-sided Towhee:** Common transient, summer resident. Aug. 17, 1; Aug. 25, 3; Aug. 30, 15; Sept. 6, 1; Sept. 15, 1; Sept. 28, 1; Oct. 4, 10; Oct. 15, 15; Oct. 20, 2; Oct. 28, 10; Nov. 1, 3; Nov. 8, 1; Nov. 14, 1.
255. **Savannah Sparrow:** Common transient, summer resident. Aug. 19, 3; Aug. 22, 1; Sept. 4, 1; Sept. 11, 5; Sept. 16, 15; Sept. 19, 25; Sept. 29, 50; Oct. 1, 15; Oct. 5, 20; Oct. 11, 1; Oct. 15, 15; Oct. 23, 1; Nov. 1, 4; Nov. 3, 1; Nov. 13, 1.
256. **Le Conte's Sparrow:** One record. Oct. 16, 1.
257. **Henslow's Sparrow:** Uncommon transient, summer resident. Sept. 11, 1; Sept. 28, 2; Oct. 2, 1; Oct. 4, 6; Oct. 8, 1; Oct. 16, 2; Oct. 21, 1; Nov. 1, 1; L. Nov. 3, 2.
258. **Vesper Sparrow:** Common transient, summer resident. Aug. 18, 1; Aug. 20, 20; Aug. 28, 2; Sept. 9, 1; Sept. 18, 2; Sept. 23, 4; Sept. 29, 300; Oct. 6, 200; Oct. 14, 500; Oct. 21, 500; Oct. 27, 200; Nov. 1, 200; Nov. 5, 25; Nov. 11, 4.
259. **Slate-coloured Junco:** Common transient. E. Sept. 3, 1; Sept. 11, 1; Sept. 17, 20; Sept. 24, 1; Sept. 28, 75; Oct. 5, 200; Oct. 11, 200; Oct. 16, 400; Oct. 21, 160; Oct. 30, 500; Nov. 1, 500; Nov. 7, 20; Nov. 11, 20; Nov. 14, 30.
260. **Tree Sparrow:** Common transient. Winter visitor. E. Oct. 7, 5; Oct. 14, 1; Oct. 19, 6; Oct. 30, 30; Nov. 1, 10; Nov. 3, 8; Nov. 7, 10.
261. **Chipping Sparrow:** Common transient, summer resident. Aug. 17, 100; Aug. 20, 200; Aug. 28, 100; Sept. 6, 25; Sept. 15, 100; Sept. 27, 50; Oct. 3, 100; Oct. 14, 5; Oct. 17, 15; Oct. 31, 20; Nov. 3, 20; Nov. 7, 12; Nov. 11, 3.
262. **Clay-coloured Sparrow:** Two records. Sept. 28, 1963, 2; Oct. 5, 1963, 2.
263. **Field Sparrow:** Common transient, summer resident. Aug. 17, 20; Aug. 24, 1; Aug. 28, 8; Sept. 1, 10; Sept. 8, 5; Sept. 20, 6; Sept. 29, 5; Oct. 2, 25; Oct. 11, 10; Oct. 16, 10; Oct. 25, 10; Nov. 2, 1; Nov. 5, 2; Nov. 15, 1.
264. **Harris's Sparrow:** Three records. Oct. 12, 1936, 1; Oct. 24, 1960; Nov. 13, 1936.
265. **White-crowned Sparrow:** Common transient, E. Sept. 17, 5; Sept. 26, 1; Sept. 28, 2; Oct. 4, 12; Oct. 9, 50; Oct. 13, 50; Oct. 19, 50; Oct. 29, 25; Nov. 5, seen; Nov. 11, 3.
266. **White-throated Sparrow:** Common transient. E. Sept. 7, 3; Sept. 14, 1;

Sept. 18, 150; Sept. 25, 300;  
Sept. 29, 300; Oct. 2, 250; Oct. 5, 150;  
Oct. 15, 20; Oct. 25, 60; Oct. 31, 20;  
Nov. 1, 20; Nov. 4, 4; Nov. 11, 2.

267. **Fox Sparrow:** Fairly common transient. E. Sept. 30, 1; Oct. 2, 1;  
Oct. 12, 10; Oct. 16, 1; Oct. 27, 6;  
Oct. 31, 12; Nov. 1, 4; Nov. 5, 15;  
Nov. 14, 1.
268. **Lincoln's Sparrow:** Fairly common transient. E. Sept. 16, 1; Sept. 27, 5;  
Sept. 30, 10; Oct. 3, 1; Oct. 12, 20;  
Oct. 16, 2; Oct. 21, Seen.
269. **Swamp Sparrow:** Common transient, summer resident. Aug. 17, 1;  
Aug. 23, 1; Aug. 31, 2; Sept. 6, 2;  
Sept. 20, 2; Sept. 28, 12; Oct. 4, 12;  
Oct. 12, 50; Oct. 20, 4; Oct. 30, 1,000;  
Nov. 2, 1; Nov. 7, 1; Nov. 11, 2.
270. **Song Sparrow:** Common transient, summer resident. Aug. 17, 5;  
Aug. 20, 30; Aug. 25, 5; Aug. 31, 10;  
Sept. 6, 10; Sept. 13, 2; Sept. 17, 50;  
Sept. 27, 150; Oct. 3, 75; Oct. 5, 150;  
Oct. 16, 200; Oct. 29, 8; Nov. 1, 6;  
Nov. 5, 117.
271. **Lapland Longspur:** Five records.  
E. Oct. 10, 1; Oct. 16, 1; Oct. 18, 50;  
Oct. 31, 2; Nov. 1, 20.
272. **Snow Bunting:** Fairly common winter visitor. E. Oct. 23, 2; Oct. 26, 10;  
Oct. 30, 30; Nov. 2, 18; Nov. 7, 1;  
Nov. 14, 1.



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**Notes**












**Notes**

**Notes**



# Point Pelee National Park

-  Grassy Area
-  Sand Beaches
-  Marsh
-  Cultivated Land
-  Abandoned Orchard Area
-  Red Cedar, Hackberry, Oak, Mixed Forest
-  Elm, Basswood, Mixed Forest
-  Willow, Poplar Belt
-  Parkway

Lake Erie

Interpretive Centre

Nature Trail

