

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












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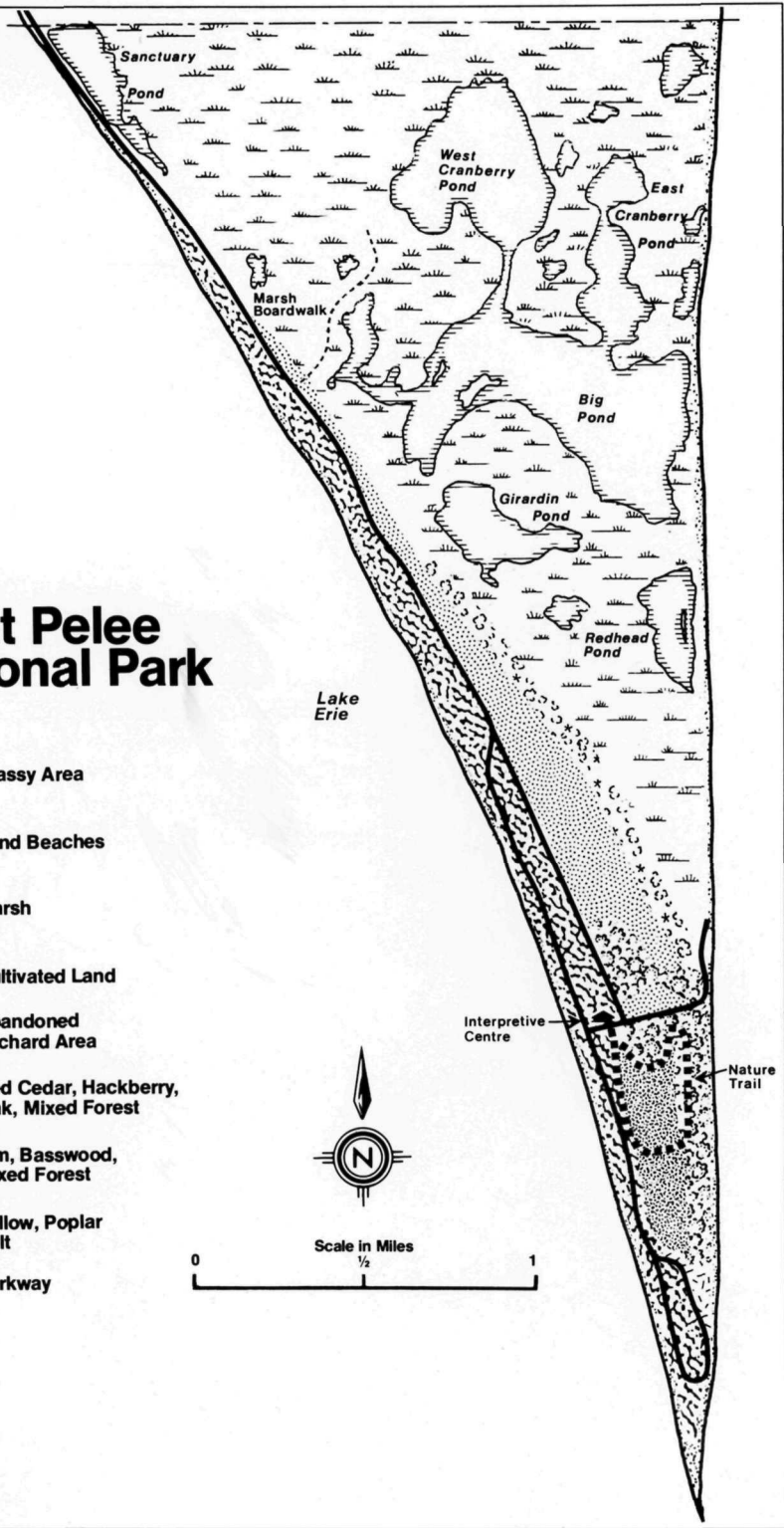
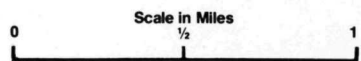
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# Point Pelee National Park

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





Please do not feed, harm or touch animals, pick flowers, break branches, deface rocks or remove or damage any of the park's natural features. They are protected under the National Parks Act for the enjoyment of present and future generations.





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

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

Revised Edition  
Ottawa, 1973



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# introduction

This booklet and the three others in the 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 gives 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.

The information given about the birds is based on records contained in the card index to the birds of Point Pelee, now kept by the National Parks Service. This index was begun by Dr. George M. Stirrett, formerly Chief Parks Naturalist, National

Parks Service in 1948 and has been maintained by him through 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 have been secured by the examination of specimens, from published and unpublished literature and from Dr. Stirrett's own notes.

## **Point Pelee National Park**

The park is situated on Lake Erie in extreme southwestern Ontario near Leamington and Windsor. According to the Gazetteer of Canada its geographical location is latitude 41°57'N. and longitude 82°31'W. It is the most southern part of mainland Canada.

Point Pelee lies in the northern border of the Eastern Deciduous Forest Region of North America and therefore has plants and animals (including birds) that are found nowhere else in Canada. The true deciduous forest is found in Canada as a narrow belt along the north shore of Lake Erie between the Windsor-Sarnia area and Hamilton. The centre of distribution of this forest and its plants and animals lies further south in such states as Ohio, Kentucky and North Carolina. It is a matter of interest that the northern boundary of Point Pelee National Park is almost of the same latitude as the boundary between California and Oregon.

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

This booklet "The Spring Birds of Point Pelee National Park" deals with the period March 1 to June 10, and is one of four on the birds of Point Pelee. Others in the series are:

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

"The Autumn Birds of Point Pelee National Park." An account for the period August 16 to November 15.

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



It should be noted that the dates used for the beginning and ending of the seasons are not according to the calendar. They are also different from the seasonal dates used by the magazine *American Birds* for reporting their birds records.

Seasons have been determined by the average spring and autumn arrival and departure dates of migrant birds at Point Pelee National Park. 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. In spring the main migration starts in early March and is practically over by June 1 but there are a few migrants that arrive as early as February. Although the main autumn migration starts about August 16 and ends in middle November, a few migrants arrive as early as July. The season for each bird is noted in the text.

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

The total number of bird species reported 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. Three hundred and three birds have been recorded for the spring period and are discussed in this booklet. Extinct birds, such as the passenger pigeon and wild turkey and those extirpated from the area, such as the ruffed grouse, are not included.

### **Special Ornithological Events**

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

The birds of the Point Pelee National Park are always interesting and sometimes very surprising. The really spectacular spring event is the arrival and stopover of the migrants. They come in such numbers of species and individuals that it is almost unbelievable to people who have not seen them. One reason for this is the concentration of birds from a wide migrational front into the narrow funnel-like land area of the Point. This makes it one of the best places in Canada in which to observe birds. At the peak of the season in May one observer can tally well over a hundred species in a single day.

The birds do not all arrive at one time as each species has a migration pattern of its own. The influx is first noted in March with the arrival of the whistling swan and other waterfowl, horned larks, flickers, red-winged blackbirds, bluebirds and fox sparrows, which reach their maximum numbers during this month. April is the month of arrival and maximum numbers for the horned grebes, cormorants, coots, terns, phoebes and many of the sparrows. May is the time of arrival and period of greatest abundance for white-crowned and white-throated sparrows and the latter part of the month is shore-bird time when both plovers and sandpipers are at their maximum numbers. The black and white and myrtle warblers appear early in the month and warbler migration is nearly over when the blackpoll warbler appears. All migration is over early in June.

The stream of birds is not a steady flow from the south. The birds usually arrive in intermittent waves. In some years these are well marked but in others the fluctuations in the numbers and kinds of birds are so small that a wave is difficult to identify. Sometimes there is none and such a year is a disappointing one to the bird watcher. Sooner or later you will experience a wave and on that morning things really become exciting.

Each bird usually has its own special day when it is conspicuous and present in large numbers. There have been "big days" for the whistling swan, 650; red-breasted merganser, 6,000; whimbrel, 250; flicker, 250; barn swallow, 1,000; Carolina wren, 10; white-throated sparrow, 20,000; ruby-throated hummingbird, 200, to give only a few examples.

One of the greatest migrational waves in recent times occurred during the night of May 9-10, 1952 when on the morning of May 10 the Point was suddenly alive with birds of many species.

Another incredibly big wave of grounded migrants occurred on May 10 to 12, 1963. This wave differed from that of May 9-10, 1952 in that there were many more species involved but each was present in relatively smaller numbers. However, it was also a "big day" for many species such as the ruby-throated hummingbird. One observer

estimated that on May 11 he had seen over 200 of them. On May 11, 1963 it was easy for one observer to total over 143 species and some claimed over 150 species for the day.

The reasons a wave of birds descends on the Point during any particular night are not fully understood. It is not peculiar to this area but is the general pattern of migration in eastern North America. It appears to be the result of a warm weather front advancing from the southeast meeting a cold weather front coming from the northwest. Two situations will cause the birds to descend. One is when the two fronts meet at ground level. The other is when a warm front in which migrating birds are flying overrides a cold front. The rising warm air becomes cooler with the increasing altitude until it is finally too cool for the birds and they descend.

If the birds meet cool weather when over a large body of water like Lake Erie they must continue in spite of the cold or be drowned. This may explain why exhausted birds are often found on the extreme tip of the Point.

The influx of migrants often brings rarities and extra-limital species. Two of these, the chuck-will's-widow and Virginia's warbler from the southwestern United States, probably began their flight near their home territory in a northward moving warm air mass whose direction may have shifted north-eastwards, and, because the skies had become overcast, were unable to orient themselves and were borne far off course and arrived at Point Pelee.

**Early morning chorus of song:**—There are no words to describe the incredible ensemble of early morning song at Point Pelee. Many noted ornithologists have remarked on it and some of them claim there is no other place, at least in Canada, where anything like it can be heard.

In the middle of May there are at least 102 species, that are known as song birds present, many of them are in large numbers. Here you have such noted and loud singers as the cardinal, the orchard and Baltimore orioles, brown thrasher, catbird, Carolina wren, mourning dove, flicker, crow,

house wren, robin, yellow warbler, myrtle warbler, chipping sparrow, white-throated sparrow, song sparrow, to mention but a few, all putting forth their maximum effort in song. Some people might call it a din, others go into ecstasy at the sound of the music.

To hear this chorus at its best you must be afield not later than one hour after sunrise; by eight o'clock it is too late and by late afternoon most of the birds are silent.

**Visible reverse migration:**—A few individuals of some species after having arrived at Point Pelee in the spring reverse their direction of flight and fly again southward. Even on warm sunny spring days they may be seen taking-off from the Point and disappearing over the lake. There are several theories to account for this behaviour but that it actually takes place at Point Pelee has now been proven by the banding activities of the members of the Federation of Ontario Naturalists and their successors the Ontario Bird Banders' Association. A barn swallow banded by them on May 17, 1956 was recovered at Malam, Ohio on June 11 of the same year and a tree swallow banded at the Point on May 3, 1957 was recovered on Pelee Island on May 17.

Reverse migration is not an uncommon behaviour as birds have also been seen migrating southward in spring from the southern tip of nearby Pelee Island and from stations in Europe.

The best place to see visible reverse migration is at, or near, the tip of the Point where the vegetation is low and one can follow the birds as they fly back and forth and then finally leave. The best birds to watch are the various swallows, red-headed woodpeckers, cedar waxwings, goldfinches and myrtle warblers, but other kinds have also been observed.

**Gathering of the bird watchers:**—Not the least of the ornithological activities at the Point is the gathering of the bird watchers. During any week in May and especially on the week-ends they are present in numbers and during the height of the season five hundred would be a conservative estimate of those in the park in a single day. They come from near and far, as individuals or

organized groups. They tax the hotel and motel accommodation to capacity, and many camp in the first class camping grounds of the park. In experience they range from the professional to the neophyte.

This gathering is a good thing, everybody meets everyone else, most of the birds are counted or estimated, the rarities are ferreted out, and much valuable information about the avifauna of the park is gathered and recorded.

**Flight of herons:**—Sometimes it is well to watch the sky to see the early morning flight of the black-crowned night herons as they go back and forth to the adjacent islands or to various points on the mainland where they breed or roost.

These herons usually do not nest in the park and only occasionally roost in its trees. They come to the big marsh and the beaches to feed in the evening and return to their roosts next morning.

The great blue heron goes through the same flight pattern as the night heron and nests on the islands and adjacent mainland but not in the park. If one visits the upper east beach in the early morning the number of footprints of this heron in the wet sand clearly shows the large number using the area during the night:

### **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.

### **Observation Sites**

Birds, especially in the spring, may be seen from any location in Point Pelee National Park. It is an ideal place to see birds because it is on the migration route of many species, the land area is small and isolated

from the surrounding mainland, the vegetation is low and in many places scanty, and there are a large number of habitats. All of these factors tend to concentrate the birds and make them readily available to observation.

There are, however, some observation areas preferred by bird watchers and a few of these are indicated below:

**Extreme tip of Point:**—This is the most southerly point of mainland in Canada and the area that migrants reach first when crossing Lake Erie either from the Ohio shore or Pelee Island.

The seasoned bird watcher makes a habit of examining this area very early in the morning on each day of his visit to see if new birds have arrived during the night. If they have, this is the easiest place to see them. Sometimes they rest in an exhausted condition in the southernmost vegetational tangle.

The extreme tip of the sand spit is also a good place to look for shore-birds, gulls and terns. The turbulent water offshore, which breaks and boils over the submerged portion of the spit, should be scanned for waterfowl, gulls, terns and cormorants.

It is claimed by many observers that the last half-mile of the park has produced at least 75 per cent of the rarities so far found in the park. To many this is a good reason to spend considerable time in this area.

**The woodland nature trail:**—A walk along this trail is always fruitful. Several different habitats are found along its one and one-quarter miles. At the start is an open parkland area in which many species preferring this type of vegetation are found. The field and other sparrows, kingbirds, warblers and flycatchers should be found here. The large elm-basswood forest, called Post Woods, with its water-filled ditches provides innumerable chances to see many kinds of birds. In the tree canopy look for cerulean warbler, redstart and many other warblers. In the open areas, rose-breasted grosbeak, cardinal, Carolina wren and indigo bunting are usually common.

Along the ditches look for the ground and water loving birds, such as the prothono-

tary, Kentucky and Connecticut warblers, the two water thrushes and the ovenbird. The solitary sandpiper should also be seen here.

**The large marsh, boardwalk nature trail and observation tower:**—This area contains many types of habitats and therefore many kinds of birds frequent the area. Examine its edges for rails and long-billed marsh wrens; its open ponds for waterfowl, coots, gallinules and terns, especially the black tern. Scan the broad open areas over the marsh for marsh hawks and other birds on the wing.

The Boardwalk Nature Trail and its observation tower provide access to marsh areas that cannot be reached in any other manner. Some time should be spent on these structures at various times of the day.

Sanctuary Pond, near the entrance to the park, is easily accessible and has produced many good records. Two observation platforms are provided along its western shore immediately adjacent to the main road.

The large ponds in the marsh are good places to visit but require the use of a small boat.

**The offshore waters of Lake Erie:**—Look for both flying and sitting birds. Grebes, gulls, egrets, jaegers, loons, whistling swans and other waterfowl may be seen in these water areas.

**Sandy beaches:**—Anywhere on the beaches is a good place to look for birds, especially for shore-birds, gulls and herons. The extreme point is an especially good area and another is the middle upper portion of the east beach. It is in this last locality that the piping plover, spotted sandpiper and other shore-birds, herons and gulls congregate.

**Vine-covered Tangles:**—These are found in many locations throughout the park and are probably the best places to look for yellow-breasted chat, blue-winged and golden-winged warblers, cardinals, wrens and many others.

**White pine grove:**—Look here for the pine

warbler. The grove forms an isolated island of this tree and the bird is attracted to it.

**Farm and onion lands:**—These are located just north of the park and constitute a unique habitat. They are the best place to look for horned larks, golden plover, and black-bellied plover. The muddy areas found here are best for such shore-birds as dunlin, semipalmated plover and dowitcher. Sometimes enormous numbers of gulls feed or rest on the flat terrain of these areas.

**Sturgeon Creek:**—Many good records for shore-birds, waterfowl and other kinds of birds have been made here. Do not miss giving the area an examination as you pass.

**Overhead:**—One should be constantly looking overhead if some birds are not to be missed. This is the best way to find hawks, eagles, turkey vultures and other high flying species.

### **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 the closely similar field marks of separation.

Sight records which are not substantiated by specimens, recognizable photographs, satisfactory documentation and publication in a recognized scientific journal 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" indicating hypothetical.

### **Explanations for Understanding the Bird List**

The number given for each bird on certain dates is the maximum number of individuals 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, from the first to the last record for the period, an observer might

see from none to the maximum number of birds given, but on the dates indicated one observer did see the number mentioned.

The records used in this booklet are not all of the records available for the species in the period unless so stated. They are selected samples of the records chosen to give a clear and concise idea of the status of bird in the period. They have been selected also to show the changes in the population levels of each species from the beginning to the end of the season or period.

The letter E indicates the earliest date the bird was seen during the period. It is likely the date spring migrants of the species arrived in the park. If no "E" date is given there are records for the bird during the preceding (winter) period, which extends from November 16 to February 29. The earliest date of spring arrival in such a case is likely the first date given in the series of dates. An indication of whether or not this is so can be gained from the number of birds reported. One or a few individuals might be overwintering birds, but a higher number would indicate that migrants had arrived.

The letter "L" gives the latest date the bird was seen during the period. If no L date is given the bird was also recorded during the succeeding (summer) period some time between June 11 and August 15.

When dates are grouped, as for example under Common Loon, April 13-20, 10; it means that from April 13 to April 20, one observer might see a total of 10 loons on any day between these dates.

It should be emphasized that facts given about each bird refer only to its status in the spring period March 1 to June 10 inclusive. They do not give its status for any other seasonal period or any other part of the year.

## Bird List for the Spring Period

### March 1 to June 10

#### Loons

1. **Common Loon:** Fairly common, regular transient. March 23, 1; April 13-20, 10; May 20-21, 14; June 6, 1; June 8, 1.
2. **Red-throated Loon:** Rare, irregular transient. April 25, 1; May 4, 1; May 15, 1; May 28, 3.

#### Grebes

3. **Red-necked Grebe:** Very rare transient. March 22, 1; April 12, 1.
4. **Horned Grebe:** Common and regular transient. March 20, 18; April 13, 124; April 29, 60; May 15, 1; May 23, 1.
5. **Eared Grebe:** H. Two Records, April 16-17, 1960; May 11, 1965.
6. **Western Grebe:** H. Two records, May 19-20, 1951, 2; May 11, 1968, 1.
7. **Pied-billed Grebe:** Fairly common, regular transient and regular summer resident. E. March 20, 1; March 28, 3; April 7, 2; April 25, 7; May 9, 21; June 6, 1.

#### Cormorants

8. **Double-crested Cormorant:** Common transient and regular visitant. E. March 10, 1; April 11-15, 40-70; May 7-11, 12-40; May 23, 3; June 1, 4; June 10, 8.

#### Hérons, Bitterns and Ibises

9. **Great Blue Heron:** Fairly common transient and visitant. March 16, 1; March 28, 3; April 13, 2; April 27, 17; May 6-22, 8-12; June 5, 5.
  10. **Green Heron:** Fairly common, regular transient. Regular summer resident. E. April 16, 1; April 30, 2; May 7-22, 6-7; May 25, 2; June 1, 3.
  11. **Little Blue Heron:** Occasional vagrant. Three records, late April to May 2, 1971, 1; May 11, 1957, 1; May 17, 1942, 1.
  12. **Cattle Egret:** Occasional visitor. April 2, 1967; May 13, 1964.
  13. **Common Egret:** Fairly common vagrant. E. March 28, 1; April 9, 1; April 25, 3; May 3, 3; May 23, 8.
  14. **Snowy Egret:** One record May 16, 1957, 1.
  15. **Black-crowned Night Heron:** Common and regular visitant. March 28, 1; April 8, 1; May 7, 35; May 17, 100; June 5, 1.
  16. **Least Bittern:** Fairly common, regular summer resident. E. April 19, 1; May 9, 1; May 20-21, 4; June 5, 2.
  17. **American Bittern:** Fairly common, regular transient and summer resident. March 6, 1; April 9, 2; April 25, 8; May 6, 4; May 17, 6; June 5, 2.
  18. **Glossy Ibis:** H. April 9, 1961, 1; May 9-13, 1971, 18; May 13, 1962, 1; May 13, 1963, 1; others at Wheatley.
- #### Swans, Geese and Ducks
19. **Mute Swan:** One record, April 9 to end of period, 1965.

20. **Whistling Swan:** Very common, regular transient. March 7, 100; March 21, 200; April 4, 1; April 14, 6; May 9, 5; L. May 22, 8.
21. **Canada Goose:** Abundant, regular transient. March 3, 1; March 7, 300; April 8, 30; April 16, 2,000; May 20, 2; May 27, 2.
22. **White-Fronted Goose:** H. One record, March 20.
23. **Snow Goose:** Including "blue goose". March 16, 9; May 4, 1; L. May 9, 1.
24. **Mallard:** Fairly common, regular transient and summer resident. March 12, 4; March 14, 43; April 7, 10; May 16, 12; June 5, 4.
25. **Black Duck:** Very common, regular transient and summer resident. March 4, 2; March 14, 150; April 15, 50; May 24, 12; June 5, 2.
26. **Gadwall:** Common and regular transient. E. March 23, 6; March 27, 12; April 7, 104; April 23, 22; May 7, 45; L. May 22, 4.
27. **Pintail:** Common and regular transient. March 7, 10; March 14, 100; April 8, 50; April 22, 20; May 18, 1; June 5, 2.
28. **Common Teal:** H. One record, March 27 to 30, 1971.
29. **Green-winged Teal:** Common and regular transient. E. March 14, 6; April 2, 50; April 22, 10; May 6, 10; May 17, 12; June 1, 2.
30. **Blue-winged Teal:** Common, regular transient and summer resident. E. March 20, 1; March 31 to April 8, 7-50; April 16, 100; May 6, 20; June 1, 1.
31. **European Widgeon:** Rare migrant. E. April 2, 2; April 16, 2; April 30, 1; L. May 20, 1.
32. **American Widgeon:** Very common, regular transient. E. March 7, 1; March 12, 100; March 26, 200; April 2, 300; April 17, 500; May 21, 50; June 1, 6.
33. **Shoveler:** Very common, regular transient. March 7, 5; March 16, 6; March 20, 12; April 2, 200; April 8, 100; April 22, 60; May 4, 2; May 28, 2; June 1, 7.
34. **Wood Duck:** Common, regular transient and summer resident. March 10, 2; April 10, 17; April 30, 30; May 6, 3; May 18, 10; May 29, 4; June 4, 1.
35. **Redhead:** Very common and regular transient. March 12, 26; March 18, 500; April 3, 50-500; April 11, 90; May 18, 7; May 24, 4; L. May 31, 1.
36. **Ring-necked Duck:** Common and regular transient. March 16, 4; March 23, 16; March 27-28, 100; April 4, 15; May 6, 1; May 20, 18.
37. **Canvasback:** Very common, regular transient. March 14, 14; March 25, 450; April 2, 110; April 15, 30; May 5, 2; May 14, 1; L. May 27, 5.
38. **Greater Scaup:** Very common, regular transient. E. March 14, 2; March 16, 50; March 23, 25; March 28, large flocks; April 5, 200; April 18, 100; May 3, 20; L. May 18, 3.
39. **Lesser Scaup:** Very common, regular transient. E. March 18, 2; March 25, many; April 2, 60; April 11, 120; April 15, 100; May 6, 250; May 20, 100; June 10, 6.
40. **Common Goldeneye:** Very common, regular transient. March 4, 6; March 8, 200; March 14, 200; March 26, 60; April 13, 8; May 7, 3; May 22, 50; L. May 24, 1.
41. **Barrow's Goldeneye:** H. One record, April 10, 1971.

42. **Bufflehead:** Common and regular transient. March 7, 2; March 12, 20; March 27, 50; April 3, 60; April 22, 50; May 5, 40; May 15, 1; L. May 21, 6.
43. **Oldsquaw:** Common and regular transient. March 20, 1; March 28, 2; April 13, 4; April 25, 16; May 5, 8; May 13, 50; June 5, 4; L. June 7, 2.
44. **White-winged Scoter:** Fairly common vagrant. E. March 25, many; April 8, 2; April 10, 8; April 29, 10; May 10, 25; May 30, 4; L. June 10, 1.
45. **Surf Scoter:** Rare and sporadic vagrant. April 21, 1; April 25, 7; May 12, 1; May 13, 1; May 19, 1.
46. **Common Scoter:** Fairly common and occasional vagrant. April 11, 1; April 25, 1; May 9, 6; May 11, 40; May 12, 8; L. May 18, 1.
47. **Ruddy Duck:** Very common and regular transient. E. March 15, 2; March 29, 3; April 4, 30; April 19, 50; April 24, 622; May 2, 1950; May 17, 10; June 10, 1.
48. **Hooded Merganser:** Common and regular transient. E. March 12, 1; March 23, 4; April 3, 6; April 21, 32; May 6, 1; May 20, 1; L. May 21, 1.
49. **Common Merganser:** Very common and regular transient. March 3, 20; March 6, 100; March 18, 125; April 18, 20; May 15, 10; May 31, 1; L. June 8, 4.
50. **Red-breasted Merganser:** Abundant and regular transient. March 3, 20; March 23, 350; March 28, 1,900; April 13, 5,000; April 18, 2,000; May 9, 2,000; May 11, 6,000; May 20, 1,500; May 23, 1,200; May 28, 60; June 6, 6.
- Vultures**
51. **Turkey Vulture:** Fairly common and regular transient. March 28, 2; April 17, 4; April 21, 9; May 11, 4; May 28, 2; June 6, 11.
- Hawks, Eagles, Ospreys and Falcons**
52. **Goshawk:** Rare transient. April 11, 1; May 5, 2; May 25, 1.
53. **Sharp-shinned Hawk:** Uncommon and regular transient. E. April 3, 1; April 23, 3; May 10, 4; May 15, 4; June 6, 1.
54. **Cooper's Hawk:** Uncommon and regular transient. March 22, 2; April 7, 1; April 24, 4; May 7, 2; May 19, 7; May 27, 1.
55. **Red-tailed Hawk:** Fairly common and regular transient. Rare summer resident. March 28, 2; April 21, 3; May 7, 2; May 15, 4; May 24, 6; June 2, 1.
56. **Red-shouldered Hawk:** Uncommon and regular transient. May breed. March 18, 1; March 28, 2; April 15, 1; May 15, 1; May 17, 3; May 31, 1.
57. **Broad-winged Hawk:** Uncommon and irregular transient. March 25, 1; April 24, 1; May 5, 1; May 15, 1; May 23, 10; June 7, 1.
58. **Swainson's Hawk:** H. One record, April 27, 1968.
59. **Rough-legged Hawk:** Uncommon transient. March 28, 1; April 9, 1; April 30, 1; May 7, 1.
60. **Golden Eagle:** One record, March 22, 1940.
61. **Bald Eagle:** Uncommon transient and regular permanent resident. March 3, 3; March 26, 2; April 9, 3; May 6, 3; May 15, 4; June 7, 1.
62. **Marsh Hawk:** Fairly common and regular transient. Summer resident. March 4, 1; March 28, 10; April 7, 11; April 22, 15; May 10, 6; May 21, 8; June 5, 2.
63. **Osprey:** Rare and occasional transient. April 9, 1; April 22, 1; May 6, 1; May 12, 1; L. May 22, 1.



64. **Gyr Falcon:** H. One record May 4, 1958.

65. **Peregrine Falcon:** Rare and occasional transient. E. March 28, 1; April 11, 1; May 15, 1; L. May 20, 1.

66. **Pigeon Hawk:** Rare and occasional transient. E. March 28, 1; April 18, 1; April 27, 1; May 7, 1; May 15, 2; L. May 19, 1.

67. **Sparrow Hawk:** Uncommon and regular transient. May breed. March 28, 1; April 7, 1; April 28, 1; May 7, 3; May 16, 1; June 6, 1.

#### **Quails and Pheasants**

68. **Bobwhite:** Uncommon permanent resident. March 28, 1; May 1, 1; May 9, 4; June 2, 25; June 10, 1.

69. **Ring-necked Pheasant:** Common permanent resident. March 4, 4; April 3, 8; April 19, 10; May 9, 30; May 15, 20; June 5, 4; June 11, 3.

#### **Cranes**

70. **Sandhill Crane:** Two records, May 12, 1967; May 15, 1968, 4.

#### **Rails, Gallinules and Coots**

71. **King Rail:** Rare and irregular summer resident. E. April 22, 2; May 14, 1; May 18, 2; May 20, 4; June 6, 1.

72. **Virginia Rail:** Common and regular summer resident. E. April 15, 1; May 7, 1; May 12, 2; May 17, 4; May 28, 1.

73. **Sora:** Fairly common and regular summer resident. E. April 25; May 4, 1; May 12, 6; May 18, 6; May 25, 5.

74. **Yellow Rail:** One banded, May 13, 1956.

75. **Black Rail:** H. One record, May 17, 1958.

76. **Common Gallinule:** Fairly common and regular transient and summer resident. E. April 13; April 23, 3;

May 6, 3; May 17, 18; May 28, 10; June 1, 20; June 8, 1.

77. **American Coot:** Abundant and regular transient; common summer resident. March 7, 1; March 12, 18; March 31, 70; April 7, 100; April 9, 700; April 15, 750; April 23, 400; May 5, 10; May 16, 30; May 25, 10; June 1, 6.

#### **Plovers, Woodcocks and Snipes**

78. **Semipalmated Plover:** Fairly common and regular transient. E. May 2; May 7, 1; May 12, 32; May 20, 15; May 28, 15; May 30, 10; June 11, 1.

79. **Piping Plover:** Formerly regular summer resident, now rare. E. April 4; April 4, 1953, 1; April 29, 1950, 1; May 5, 1956, 1; May 6, 1957, 1; May 13, 1905, 45; May 21, 1938, 5; June 11, 1913, many.

80. **Wilson's Plover:** H. One record, May 8, 1967.

81. **Killdeer:** Fairly common and regular transient. Summer resident. March 7, 1; March 12, 6; March 16, 15; April 19, 12; May 7, 12; May 20, 10; June 5, 20.

82. **American Golden Plover:** Common and regular transient. E. April 14, 50; April 24, 65; May 9, 60; May 12, 37; May 20, 100; L. May 28, 1.

83. **Black-bellied Plover:** Common and regular transient. E. April 24, 10; April 25, 40; May 7, 20; May 11, 27; May 24, 45; May 26, 250; L. June 4, 1.

84. **Ruddy Turnstone:** Common and regular transient. E. May 6, 20; May 13, 12; May 20, 50; May 31, 250; June 3, 200; June 8, 3.

85. **American Woodcock:** Fairly common and regular transient. Summer resident. E. March 10; March 25, 7; April 25, 7; May 8, 2; May 16, 4; June 5, 1.

86. **Common Snipe:** Uncommon and regular transient. April 4, 1; April 18, 3; April 21, 2; May 6, 1; May 18, 1.
- Sandpipers, Avocets and Phalaropes**
87. **Whimbrel:** Uncommon and irregular transient. E. May 6, 1; May 18, 6; May 20, 50; May 21, 400; May 25, 125; May 30, 15; 15; June 2, 2.
88. **Upland Plover:** Fairly common and occasional transient. E. April 21, 1; April 25, 1; May 6, 15; May 15, 1; May 16, 2.
89. **Spotted Sandpiper:** Common and regular transient. Fairly common summer resident. E. April 21, 1; April 25, 12; May 9, 18; May 15, 18; May 18, 24; June 6, 2; June 11, 1.
90. **Solitary Sandpiper:** Fairly common and regular transient. E. April 14, 1; April 20, 1; May 7, 2; May 14, 3; May 21, 2; May 31, 1.
91. **Willet:** Rare and occasional transient. E. May 2, 2; May 7, 1; May 9, 1; May 11, 2; May 17, 2.
92. **Greater Yellowlegs:** Fairly common and regular transient. E. March 26, 2; April 26, many; May 6, 13; May 17, 5; May 27, 2; June 5, 2.
93. **Lesser Yellowlegs:** Fairly common and regular transient. E. March 27, 2; April 23, 1; May 7, 6; May 13, 3; May 17, 15; L. May 27, 2.
94. **Knot:** Uncommon and irregular transient. E. May 14, 1; May 17, 1; May 20, 8; May 25, 2; May 30, 3; L. June 4, 1.
95. **Pectoral Sandpiper:** Common and regular transient. E. March 31, 100; April 11, 7; April 24, 60; May 7, 3; May 22, 20; May 26, 20; L. May 30, 3.
96. **White-rumped Sandpiper:** Uncommon and occasional transient. E. May 8, 1; May 15, 1; May 17, 2; May 30, 2; June 8, 1; L. June 13, 1.
97. **Baird's Sandpiper:** Two records, May 17, 1942, 3; May 29, 1950, 2.
98. **Least Sandpiper:** Fairly common and regular transient. E. May 7, 10; May 18, 20; May 20, 15; May 22, 50; May 31, 10; June 3, 2.
99. **Dunlin:** Common and regular transient. E. April 23, 1; May 7, 6; May 13, 37; May 19, 50; May 22, 50; May 23, 75; May 30, 25; June 4, 20; June 13, 2.
100. **Short-billed Dowitcher:** Uncommon and irregular transient. E. May 9, 1; May 12, 8; May 17, 21; L. May 25, 1.
101. **Semipalmated Sandpiper:** Common and regular transient. E. May 7, 3; May 11, 30; May 20, 15; May 30, 200; May 31, 60; June 7, 4.
102. **Buff-breasted Sandpiper:** One record, May 31, 1952, 3.
103. **Marbled Godwit:** Two records, May 23, 1961, 1; May 11-12, 1963, 1.
104. **Hudsonian Godwit:** Two records, May 13, 1905, 1; May 12, 1956, 1.
105. **Ruff:** H. One record, May 11, 1967.
106. **Sanderling:** Common and regular transient. E. April 25, 2; May 5, 5; May 10, 30; May 16, 26; May 25, 50; May 28, 40; May 31, 30; June 4, 5; June 8, 5.
107. **American Avocet:** One record, May 5, 1968, 24.
108. **Wilson's Phalarope:** One record, May 11, 1967.
- Jaegers**
109. **Parasitic Jaeger:** Three records, May 16, 1941, 1; May 5, 1951, 1; May 9, 1959, 1.

## **Gulls and Terns**

110. **Glaucous Gull:** Uncommon vagrant. March 28, 1; May 2, 1; May 11, 2; May 20, 1; May 21, 1.
111. **Iceland Gull:** H. Two records, May 5, 1968, 1; May 9th to 13th 1962 (one or two birds).
112. **Great Black-backed Gull:** Uncommon vagrant. April 1, 1; May 9, 1; May 17, 1; May 20, 2; May 24, 1.
113. **Herring Gull:** Abundant and regular vagrant. March 4, 500; March 31, 20; April 3, 100; April 26, 100; May 6, 800; May 22, 300; June 1, 50; June 9, 2.
114. **Ring-billed Gull:** Abundant and regular vagrant. March 15, 10; March 28, 20; April 15, 1,000; May 5, 1,000; May 20, 5,000; June 1, 4; June 9, 50.
115. **Franklin's Gull:** H. Four records,  
• April 20, 1952, 9; May 11, 1957, 1; May 8-10, 1966, 1; May 15, 1971, 1.
116. **Bonaparte's Gull:** Abundant and regular transient. March 24, 20; April 3, 100; April 16, 150; May 7, 500; May 18, 500; May 21, 2,000; June 8, 5; June 13, 1.
117. **Little Gull:** H. Uncommon transient. April 8, 1; April 25, 1; May 6, 3; May 7, 7; May 10-12, 1; May 20, 1; May 29, 6; June 1, 1.
118. **Ross's Gull:** H. One record, May 24, 1957, 1.
119. **Sabine's Gull:** H. One record, May 26, 1946, 1.
120. **Forester's Tern:** H. May 1, 1; May 5, 2; May 9, 3; May 12, 1; May 16, 1; May 17, 1; May 24-28, 2; May 27, 1; June 1, 1.
121. **Common Tern:** Very common and regular transient. Common summer resident. E. March 29, 2; April 16, 30; April 29, 150; May 13, 200; May 18, 6; May 20, 1,000; June 4, 12.
122. **Roseate Tern:** H. One record, May 12, 1917.
123. **Caspian Tern:** Uncommon and regular vagrant. E. April 18; April 23, 2; May 6, 4; May 11, 9; May 21, 8; May 22, 11; June 10, 1.
124. **Black Tern:** Common and regular transient. Common summer resident. E. April 10, 30; April 30, 8; May 9, 40; May 16, 60; May 22, 100; May 23, 35; June 1, 10; June 7, 2.

## **Pigeons and Doves**

125. **Rock Dove:** Common permanent resident. March 25, many; April 4, 32; April 19, 30; May 7, many.
126. **Mourning Dove:** Common and regular transient. Summer resident. March 7, 12; March 14, 12; April 9, 26; April 22, 50; May 7, 20; May 20, 50; June 1, 15; June 5, 20.

## **Cuckoos**

127. **Yellow-billed Cuckoo:** Fairly common and regular transient. Summer resident. E. May 4, 1; May 12, 4; May 17, 12; June 6, 3; June 8, 7.
128. **Black-billed Cuckoo:** Fairly common and regular transient. Summer resident. E. May 7; May 13, 20; May 28, 8; May 31, 8; June 1, 6; June 8, 2.

## **Owls**

129. **Barn Owl:** Very rare and casual resident. April 11, 1; April 22, 1; April 30, 1; May 12, 1; May 25, 1.
130. **Screech Owl:** Uncommon permanent resident. April 4, 1; April 27, 1; May 6, 1; May 11, 1; May 19, 1; May 25, 1.
131. **Great Horned Owl:** Uncommon permanent resident. March 2, 1; March 30, 1; April 7, 1; May 7, 2; May 15, 2; May 21, 2; June 1, 1.

132. **Snowy Owl:** One record, May 15, 1950, 1.
133. **Long-eared Owl:** One record, May 21, 1961.
134. **Short-eared Owl:** Very rare and casual vagrant. April 15, 1; May 10-11, 1.
135. **Saw-whet Owl:** Two records, March 14, 1953, 1; May 6-13, 1954, 1.

#### Goatsuckers

136. **Chuck-will's-widow:** One record, May 21, 1906, 1.
137. **Whip-poor-will:** Fairly common and regular transient. E. April 16, 1; April 21, 1; April 25, 2; May 8, 6; May 13, 8; May 15, 4; May 30, 1.
138. **Common Nighthawk:** Fairly common and regular transient. Summer resident. E. May 1, 1; May 10, 3; May 17, 3; May 20, 10; May 25, 7; June 5, 3; June 8, 2.

#### Swifts and Hummingbirds

139. **Chimney Swift:** Very common and regular transient. Summer resident. E. April 12, 1; April 30, 4; May 7, 30; May 17, 200; May 21, 100; June 1, 20; June 7, 1.
140. **Ruby-throated Hummingbird:** Common and regular transient. Summer resident. E. April 30; May 7, 3; May 11, 200; May 17, 35; May 21, 15; May 30, 12; June 5, 11; June 10, 1.

#### Kingfishers

141. **Belted Kingfisher:** Fairly common and regular transient. E. March 28, 1; April 4, 5; April 25, 6; May 3, 7; May 15, 5; June 5, 10; June 10, 1.

#### Woodpeckers

142. **Yellow-shafted Flicker:** Very common and regular transient. Summer resident. March 2, 2; March 28, 23; April 10, 125; April 16, 250; April 29, 12; May 1, 100; May 15, 12; May 25, 16; June 5, 7.

143. **Red-bellied Woodpecker:** Very rare and irregular transient. March 19, 1; April 14, 1; May 6, 1; May 15, 1; May 20, 1; May 26, 1.

144. **Red-headed Woodpecker:** Common and regular transient. Summer resident. E. April 20, 1; April 28, 3; May 6, 15; May 7, 104; May 8, 123; May 15, 20; May 21, 3; June 6, 2; June 10, 2.

145. **Yellow-bellied Sapsucker:** Fairly common and regular transient. E. April 2, 1; April 7, 3; April 15, 25; May 9, 3; May 17, 1; June 5, 4.

146. **Hairy Woodpecker:** Uncommon and regular permanent resident. March 7, 2; April 11, 2; May 5, 2; May 7, 3; May 21, 2; May 28, 1.

147. **Downy Woodpecker:** Fairly common permanent resident. March 2, 10; March 14, 22; April 9, 6; April 26, 3; May 13, 4; May 17, 6; June 6, 1; June 9, 2.

148. **Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker:** H. One record, May 16, 1954, 1.

#### Flycatchers

149. **Eastern Kingbird:** Common and regular transient. Summer resident. E. April 16, 30; April 28, 3; May 7, 50; May 19, 51; May 22, 70; May 28, 35; June 5, 50; June 9, 6.

150. **Western Kingbird:** Four records, May 16, 1960, 1; May 19-23, 1956, 1; May 26, 1967, 1; June 1, 1937, 4.

151. **Scissor-tailed Flycatcher:** H. One record, June 3, 1961, 1.

152. **Great Crested Flycatcher:** Fairly common and regular transient. Summer resident. E. April 23, 1; April 30, 1; May 6, 6; May 14, 25; May 17, 14; May 29, 15; June 1, 15; June 6, 6.

153. **Eastern Phoebe:** Common and regular transient. Summer resident. E. March 20, 1; March 26, 2; April 3, 15; April 13, 50-100; April 15, 60; April 28, 1; May 5, 1; May 15, 4; May 20, 1; June 5, 5.
154. **Yellow-bellied Flycatcher:** Fairly common and regular transient. E. April 26, 1; May 9, 1; May 16, 2; May 19, 8; May 23, 20; May 29, 1; L. June 4, 1.
155. **Acadian Flycatcher:** Rare and irregular transient. E. May 6, 1; May 14, 1; May 16, 1; May 18, 2 banded; May 24, 1.
156. **Trail's Flycatcher:** Uncommon and regular transient. E. May 6, 1; May 9, 1; May 14, 5; May 23, 3; May 27, 1; June 5, 1; L. June 6, 1.
157. **Least Flycatcher:** Common and regular transient. E. April 25, 1; April 30, 2; May 1, 4; May 11, 12; May 15, 50; May 21, 30; May 24, 6; June 12, 1.
158. **Eastern Wood Pewee:** Fairly common and regular transient. Summer resident. E. April 28, 1; May 6, 2; May 16, many, 21 banded; May 23, many, 23 banded; May 29, 10; June 1, 5; June 6, 4.
159. **Western Wood Pewee:** H. One record, May 17, 1968, 1.
160. **Olive-sided Flycatcher:** Rare and irregular transient. E. May 10, 1; May 17, 1; May 20, 1; May 24, 1; May 31, 1; L. June 6, 2.
- Larks**
161. **Horned Lark:** Fairly common, regular transient. Summer resident. March 2, 2; March 6, 225; March 14, 10; March 22, 125; April 4, 5; April 23, 3; May 5, 20; May 29, 1; June 6, 1.
- Swallows**
162. **Tree Swallow:** Very common, regular transient and summer resident. E. March 26, 2; April 7, 6; April 23, 50; May 3, very many; May 6, 300; May 10, 200; May 17, 75; May 22, 6; June 6, 1; June 10, 5.
163. **Bank Swallow:** Abundant, regular transient and summer resident. E. April 16, 20; April 30, 6; May 6, 500; May 11, 1,000; May 16, 300; May 18, 1,000; May 22, 25; June 5, 2.
164. **Rough-winged Swallow:** Very common and regular transient. Summer resident. E. April 2, 1; April 23, 10; May 3-4, 300; May 12, 100; May 17, 500; May 28, 25; June 1, 3.
165. **Barn Swallow:** Abundant and regular transient. Summer resident. E. April 11, 31; April 25, 20; May 3-4, 1,000; May 10, 200; May 17, 300; May 22, 40; June 1, 6; June 8, 2.
166. **Cliff Swallow:** Common and regular transient. E. April 19, 1; April 30, 4; May 2, 2; May 18, 25; May 20, 1; June 5, 50.
167. **Purple Martin:** Very common, regular transient. Summer resident. E. March 26, 1; April 7, 1; April 25, 200; May 6, 100; May 17, 150; May 20, 200; May 28, 60; June 6, 25; June 9, 50.
- Jays and Crows**
168. **Blue Jay:** Abundant and regular transient. Breeds. March 4, 5; March 27, 1; April 9, 2; April 26, 6; May 4, 33; May 8, several hundred; May 9, 500; May 11, 1,000; May 22, 66; June 1, 1; June 6, 2.
169. **Black-billed Magpie:** H. Two records, May 28, 1946, 1; April 21, 1957, 1.
170. **Common Raven:** One record, May 9, 1962, 1.

171. **Common Crow:** Very common and regular transient. Permanent resident. March 15, 400; March 23, 75; April 3, 30; April 13, 125; May 5, 27; May 15, 150; June 6, 15.
- Chickadees and Titmice**
172. **Black-capped Chickadee:** Common and regular transient. A few breed. March 1, 50; March 29, 75; April 8, 65; April 15, 1,500; April 22, 50; May 6, 6; May 15, 1; May 22, 1; June 5, 50; June 8, 1.
173. **Boreal Chickadee:** Three records, April 18, 1952, 1; May 9, 1952, 1; May 16, 1969, 1.
174. **Tufted Titmouse:** Uncommon transient. Summer resident. March 4, 2; March 29, 1; May 2, 2; May 10, 1; May 12, 1; May 17, 1; May 28, 2; May 29, 1.
- Nuthatches and Creepers**
175. **White-breasted Nuthatch:** Uncommon, regular transient. March 4, 1; March 14, 4; April 3, 2; April 30, 5; May 7, 2; May 20, 2; June 6, 1.
176. **Red-breasted Nuthatch:** Uncommon, regular transient. March 15, 1; April 6, 1; April 22, 1; May 3, 2; May 7, 12; May 15, 9; May 31, 8; L. June 1, 17.
177. **Brown Creeper:** Common and regular transient. Rare summer resident. March 2, 6; March 14, 13; March 28, 10; April 7, 20; April 15, 30; April 24, 100; May 1, 6; May 3, 19; May 18, 1; May 24, 2.
- Wrens**
178. **House Wren:** Fairly common and regular transient. Summer resident. E. April 22, 2; April 28, 6; May 5, 10; May 8, 20; May 14, 30; May 17, 30; June 1, 30; June 5, 1; June 6, 3.
179. **Winter Wren:** Uncommon and regular transient. March 7, 2; March 19, 1; April 7, 3; April 10, 4; April 18, 6; April 28, 1; May 1, 4; May 10, 1; May 18, 1; L. June 9, 2.
180. **Bewick's Wren:** Uncommon and regular transient. Summer resident. E. April 1, 1; April 3, 5; April 14, 4; April 22, 1; April 25, 6; May 5, 3; May 15, 3; May 21, 1-3; May 28, 1-3; June 4, 1.
181. **Carolina Wren:** Uncommon and regular transient. Summer resident. March 2, 1; March 14, 10; April 7, 2; April 30, 3; May 9, 3; May 17, 4; May 26, 1; June 1, 2; June 7, 1.
182. **Long-billed Marsh Wren:** Fairly common and regular transient. Summer resident. E. April 11, 1; April 19, 1; May 7, 2; May 12, 4; May 17, 40; May 22, 8; June 1, 2; June 6, 5; June 9, 1.
183. **Short-billed Marsh Wren:** Uncommon and regular transient. Summer resident. April 13, 1; April 30, 2; May 6, 2; May 10, 4; May 15, 6; May 27, 10; June 5, 2.
- Mockingbirds and Thrashers**
184. **Mockingbird:** Rare and irregular transient. Rare summer resident. E. April 9, 1; April 12, 1; April 28, 1; May 10, several; May 12, 2 banded; May 23, 1; June 1, 1.
185. **Catbird:** Common and regular transient. Summer resident. E. April 24, 1; April 28, 5; May 10, 200; May 15, 24; May 16, 40; May 22, 10; June 4, 8.
186. **Brown Thrasher:** Fairly common and regular transient. Summer resident. April 6, 1; April 15, 1; April 30, 25; May 1, 30; May 4, 10; May 11, 20; May 15, 15; May 22, 5; June 4, 6; June 6, 1.
187. **Sage Thrasher:** One record, May 12, 1965, 1.

## Thrushes

188. **Robin:** Very common and regular transient. Summer resident. March 3, 30; March 12, 110; March 16, 300; March 22, 125; March 31, 100; April 3, 125; April 8, 250; April 15, 150; April 25, 200; May 6, 25; May 15, 50; May 17, 75; May 29, 15; June 1, 10; June 5, 6; June 10, 1.
189. **Wood Thrush:** Uncommon and regular transient. Breeds. E. April 28, 1; April 30, 1; May 1, 2; May 9, 2; May 10, 50; May 17, 7; May 20, 5; May 23, 3; May 30, 2; June 2, 1; June 8, 2.
190. **Hermit Thrush:** Common and regular transient. E. March 3, 1; March 7, 1; April 7, 1; April 14, 10; April 16, 50; April 25, 35; April 30, 18; May 7, 2; May 10, 50; May 15, 8; May 17, 1; L. May 21, 2.
191. **Swainson's Thrush:** Very common and regular transient. E. April 24, 1; April 25, 1; April 27, 2; May 6, 10; May 10, 100; May 12, 50; May 19, 200; May 20, 125; May 22, 11; L. May 29, 18.
192. **Grey-cheeked Thrush:** Fairly common and regular transient. E. April 25, 1; May 5, 1; May 11, 1; May 15, 4; May 20, 4; May 24, 3; May 30, 25; L. June 2, 1.
193. **Veery:** Common and regular transient. E. April 15; April 27, many; May 1, 2; May 8, 5; May 10, 200; May 15, 20; May 17, 30; May 23, 9; May 29, 1; June 5, 3.
194. **Eastern Bluebird:** Common and regular transient. March 2, 2; March 7, 7; March 10, 14; March 15, 300; March 25, 26; April 8, 24; April 26, many; May 6, 2; May 13, 25; May 23, 30; June 4, 2; June 5, 10.
195. **Townsend's Solitaire:** One record, March 3-8, 1962, 1.

## Gnatcatchers and Kinglets

196. **Blue-grey Gnatcatcher:** Fairly common transient. Summer resident. E. April 10, 1; April 13, 5; April 30, 12; May 3, 12; May 10, 29; May 12, 20; May 15, 6; May 20, 4; May 25, 1; June 8, 2.
197. **Golden-crowned Kinglet:** Common and regular transient. March 1, 10; March 14, 75; March 29, 50; April 6, 250; April 13, 29; April 29, 20; May 2, 50; May 8, 2; May 10, 13; May 11, 1; L. May 14, 1.
198. **Ruby-crowned Kinglet:** Common and regular transient. March 16, 1; April 8, 2; April 10, 33; April 22, 50; April 29, 50; May 3, 50; May 6, 100; May 9, 100; May 13, 200; May 23, 2; L. May 26, 1.

## Pipits

199. **Water Pipit:** Rare and irregular transient. E. March 28, 4; April 25, 2; May 6, 1; May 7, 2; May 12, 2; May 18, 2; L. May 28, 1.

## Waxwings

200. **Bohemian Waxwing:** Casual. Two records, March 18, 1911; March 8, 1962, 3.
201. **Cedar Waxwing:** Very common, regular transient. Summer resident. March 7, 17; March 14, 100; April 7, 12; April 25, 40; May 6, 6; May 10, 50; May 15, 300; May 16, 200; May 22, 200; May 30, 500; June 6, 4.

## Shrikes

202. **Northern Shrike:** Three records, March 8, 1958, 1; April 16, 1917, 1; May 8, 1954, 1.
203. **Loggerhead Shrike:** Rare and irregular transient. Rare summer resident. April 5, 7, 8, 10, 19, 22, 1 bird each day; May 9, 1.

### Starlings

204. **Starling:** Abundant and regular transient. Summer resident. March 3, 150; March 22, 500; April 4, 100; April 26, 100; May 8, 1,000; May 10, 1,000; May 14, 60; May 20, 300; June 1, 15; June 6, 10.

### Vireos

205. **White-eyed Vireo:** Rare and regular transient. E. April 18, 11; April 24, 1; May 3, 1; May 10, 1; May 15, 1; May 20, 1; L. May 27, 1.
206. **Bell's Vireo:** Rare transient. May 7-8, 1960; May 9, 1965; May 10-16, 1959; May 11, 1952; May 13, 1958; May 18-19, 1963; All single birds.
207. **Yellow-throated Vireo:** Uncommon and regular transient. E. April 30, 1; May 1, 2; May 6, 3; May 10, 10; May 17, 3; May 19, 1; May 20, 1; L. May 24, 2.
208. **Solitary Vireo:** Fairly common and regular transient. E. April 26, 2; April 29, 3; May 5, 5; May 7, 10; May 10, 20; May 14, 8; May 17, 3; May 23, 1; May 27, 1; L. June 1, 1.
209. **Red-eyed Vireo:** Fairly common regular transient. Summer resident. E. April 26, 1; May 7, 1; May 10, 10; May 18, 30; May 20, 20; May 27, 25; May 29, 28; June 4, 5; June 6, 3; June 9, 1.
210. **Philadelphia Vireo:** Fairly common and regular transient. E. May 2, 1; May 10, 10; May 20, 14; May 29, 12; L. June 1, 1.
211. **Warbling Vireo:** Uncommon and regular transient. E. May 2, 1; May 7, 6; May 9, 10; May 10, 12; May 15, 8; June 1, 2; June 10, 1.

### Warblers

212. **Black-and-white Warbler:** Abundant and regular transient. E. April 12, 1; April 30, 4; May 3, 8; May 10, 200; May 11, 100; May 15, 13; May 17, 10; June 1, 1.

213. **Prothonotary Warbler:** Uncommon and regular transient. Rare summer resident. E. April 30, 1; May 9, 2; May 14, 2; May 22, 6; May 27, 1.
214. **Swainson's Warbler:** H. One record, May 7-9, 1968, 1.
215. **Worm-eating Warbler:** Very rare and irregular transient. E. May 5, 1; May 12, 1; May 19, 1; L. May 20, 1.
216. **Golden-winged Warbler:** Rare and irregular transient. E. April 21, 1; May 3, 2; May 10, 6; May 17, 1; May 20, 2; L. June 7, 2.
217. **Blue-winged Warbler:** Rare and irregular transient. E. April 28, 1; May 3, 1; May 4, 1; May 10, 4; May 17, 4; L. May 24, 1.
218. **Brewster's Warbler:** A hybrid. Rare and irregular transient. May 4, 1; May 8, 1; May 19, 1; May 20, 1.
219. **Lawrence's Warbler:** H. A hybrid. One record, May 14, 1949, 1.
220. **Tennessee Warbler:** Fairly common and regular transient. E. April 22, 1; April 26, 1; May 6, 1; May 8, 20; May 10, 40; May 11, 100; May 17, 15; May 23, 10; May 31, 2; L. June 2.1.
221. **Orange-crowned Warbler:** Uncommon and regular transient. E. April 20, 1; April 29, 1; May 5, 2; May 10, 10; May 14, 10; May 18, 2; May 21, 3; May 28, 1; L. June 1, 1.
222. **Nashville Warbler:** Common and regular transient. E. April 21, 1; April 30, 14; May 7, 50; May 9, 15; May 12, 200; May 15, 12; May 17, 20; L. May 23, 9.
223. **Virginia's Warbler:** Accidental. One record, May 16, 1958, 1.
224. **Parula Warbler:** Fairly common and regular transient. E. May 3, 1; May 7, 2; May 10, 10; May 15, 5; May 23, 4; L. June 1, 3.



225. **Yellow Warbler:** Very common and regular transient. Summer resident. E. April 22, 1; April 30, 12; May 7, 200; May 9, 300; May 14, 500; May 23, 500; May 26, 125; June 8, 50.
226. **Magnolia Warbler:** Common and regular transient. E. April 21, 1; May 3, 11; May 9, 150; May 17, 100; May 23, 250; L. June 5, 1.
227. **Cape May Warbler:** Fairly common and regular transient. E. April 27, 2; May 5, 1; 10, 20; May 11, 25; May 17, 40; L. May 25, 1.
228. **Black-throated Blue Warbler:** Fairly common and regular transient. E. May 3; May 5, 1; May 10, 10; May 17, 10; May 31, 6; L. June 5, 6.
229. **Myrtle Warbler:** Abundant and regular transient. March 4, 7; March 10, 5; April 12, 4; May 4, 100; May 5, 500; May 8, 400; May 10, 500; May 16, 30; June 5, 8.
230. **Townsend's Warbler:** H. One record, May 1, 1966, 1.
231. **Black-throated Green Warbler:** Common and regular transient. E. April 28; April 30, 2; May 7, 25; May 9, 100; May 10, 40; May 16, 10; May 20, 15; May 24, 6.
232. **Cerulean Warbler:** Uncommon and regular transient. E. April 25; May 7, 3; May 10, 20; May 13, 25; May 17, 2; May 22, 1; May 26, 1; June 8, 1.
233. **Blackburnian Warbler:** Common and regular transient. E. April 28; May 7, 10; May 10, 50; May 11, 75; May 17, 20; May 24, 77; June 1, 100; L. June 5, 2.
234. **Yellow-throated Warbler:** H. Very rare vagrant. April 25, 1962, 1; May 2, 1962, 1; May 6, 1965, 2; May 13, 1965, 1; May 10, 1946, 1; May 20, 1969, 1.
235. **Chestnut-sided Warbler:** Very common and regular transient. E. April 30, 1; May 3, 2; May 9, 15; May 10, 50; May 12, 100; June 1, 150; June 5, 15; L. June 6, 1.
236. **Bay-breasted Warbler:** Fairly common and regular transient. E. May 5, 2; May 7, 13; May 10, 25; May 17, 20; May 23, 27; L. May 31, 1.
237. **Blackpoll Warbler:** Fairly common and regular transient. E. May 2, 1; May 7, 3; May 14, 9; May 21, 5; May 26, 3; L. May 29, 3.
238. **Pine Warbler:** Uncommon, irregular transient. E. April 23, 1; May 6, 2; May 13, 1; May 17, 8; May 22, 1; L. May 28, 4.
239. **Kirtland's Warbler:** Three records, May 10, 1953, 1; May 10, 1959, 1; May 13, 1961, 1.
240. **Prairie Warbler:** Rare and irregular transient. E. May 1, 1; May 4, 1; May 8, 1; May 9, 4; May 10, 3; May 13, 1; L. May 17, 1.
241. **Palm Warbler:** Common and regular transient. E. April 12, 1; April 30, 8; May 3, 75; May 10, 50; May 11, 100; L. May 26, 65.
242. **Ovenbird:** Common and regular transient. E. April 30, 1; May 4, 26; May 10, 100; May 17, 18; May 20, 20; June 1, 8.
243. **Northern Waterthrush:** Common and regular transient. E. April 22, 1; May 12, 3; May 17, 10; May 20, 2; June 7, 1.
244. **Louisiana Waterthrush:** Uncommon and regular transient. E. April 23; April 28, 1; May 9, 1; May 11, 1; May 28, 1.
245. **Kentucky Warbler:** Rare and regular transient. E. April 28, 1; May 3, 1; May 12, 1; May 17, 3; May 23, 1; L. May 26, 1.

246. **Connecticut Warbler:** Rare and regular transient. E. May 9; May 14, 2; May 23, 5; May 27, 6; L. June 1, 1.
247. **Mourning Warbler:** Rare and irregular transient. E. May 10, 1; May 17, 6; May 19, 3; May 29, 3; May 31, 5; L. June 1, 2.
248. **Yellowthroat:** Common and regular transient. Summer resident. E. April 25, 1; May 10, 30; May 16, 25; May 17, 18; May 23, 100; May 25, 15; June 9, 3.
249. **Yellow-breasted Chat:** Fairly common and regular transient. Summer resident. E. April 25, 1; May 6, 6; May 12, 12; May 22, 9; May 31, 3; June 5, 3; June 8, 1.
250. **Hooded Warbler:** Rare and regular transient. E. April 23, 1; May 5, 1; May 10, 1; May 13, 1; May 20, 1; May 26, 1; L. May 31, 1.
251. **Wilson's Warbler:** Fairly common and regular transient. E. May 6, 1; May 8, 3; May 16, 3; May 21, 25; May 31, 6; June 4, 2; L. June 5, 1.
252. **Canada Warbler:** Fairly common and regular transient. E. May 4, 1; May 11, 1; May 15, 2; May 17, 15; May 20, 12; May 21, 10; May 24, 1; June 2, 1; L. June 5, 1.
253. **American Redstart:** Common and regular transient. Summer resident. E. April 30, 1; May 1, 3; May 7, 11; May 10, 50; May 14, 200; May 21, 100; May 23, 200; June 4, 25; June 8, 6.
- Weaver Finches**
254. **House Sparrow:** Common permanent resident. March 8, 6; March 23, 100; April 16, 100; April 23, 100; May 7, 250; May 10, 250; May 11, 100; June 1, 25; June 9, 10.
- Blackbirds and Orioles**
255. **Bobolink:** Common and regular transient. E. April 25, 1; May 7, 15; May 14, 60; May 15, 100; May 16, 20; May 21, 44; June 5, 2.
256. **Eastern Meadowlark:** Fairly common and regular transient. Summer resident. March 12, 1; March 14, 25; March 25, 35; April 19, 10; May 9, 11; May 30, 30; June 5, 5.
257. **Western Meadowlark:** Six records, April 19, 1965, 1; May 11, 1945, 1; May 13, 1959, 1961, 1962, 1; May 14, 1947, 1.
258. **Yellow-headed Blackbird:** One bird each date, May 8-15, 1955; May 10, 1959; May 21, 1960.
259. **Red-winged Blackbird:** Abundant and regular transient. Summer resident. March 2, 50; March 12, 300; March 15, 1,000; March 27, 1,000; April 3, 1,500; April 19, 1,000; April 26, 25,000; May 4, 300; May 16, 1,000; May 17, 600; June 1, 4; June 9, 20.
260. **Orchard Oriole:** Common and regular transient. Summer resident. E. April 25, 1; May 4, 35; May 9, 25; May 14, 40; May 16, 70; May 19, 50; May 23, 100; June 1, 25; June 8, 12.
261. **Baltimore Oriole:** Common and regular transient. Summer resident. E. April 27, 2; May 3, 4; May 6, 29; May 10, 100; May 11, 150; May 14, 50; May 17, 50; May 23, 35; June 1, 10; June 6, 6.
262. **Rusty Blackbird:** Fairly common and regular transient. March 14, 75; March 30, 500; April 13, 12; May 6, 5; May 22, 100; June 5, 20.
263. **Common Grackle:** Very common and regular transient. Summer resident. March 2, 2; March 14, 150; March 26, 3,000; March 31, 200; April 11, 70; April 26, 3,000; May 7, 110; May 17, 200; June 1, 10.

264. **Brown-headed Cowbird:** Very common and regular transient. Summer resident. March 12, 1; March 15, 150; April 7, 113; April 26, 200; May 5, 160; May 11, 50; May 20, 100; June 1, 3; June 11, 9.

#### Tanagers

265. **Western Tanager:** H. One record, May 18, 1969.
266. **Scarlet Tanager:** Fairly common and regular transient. E. April 30, 3; May 6, 2; May 7, 12; May 10, 50; May 11, 30; May 17, 25; May 20, 6; May 30, 1; June 1, 1; June 11, 2.
267. **Summer Tanager:** Very rare and irregular visitant. E. May 2; May 8, 1; May 11, 1; May 17, 1; May 24, 1; L. May 27, 1.

#### Grosbeaks, Finches and Sparrows

268. **Cardinal:** Fairly common, permanent resident. March 4, 15; March 31, 5; April 11, 14; April 24, 15; May 7, 30; May 15, 25; June 6, 10; June 8, 2.
269. **Rose-breasted Grosbeak:** Fairly common and regular transient. E. April 20, 7; May 5, 5; May 10, 100; May 15, 60; May 21, 5; L. June 7, 1.
270. **Blue Grosbeak:** H. Four records. May 13, 1961, 1; May 15, 1964, 1; May 6, 1966, 1; May 31, 1967, 1.
271. **Indigo Bunting:** Common and regular transient. Summer resident. E. April 27, 2; May 7, 2; May 10, 50; May 16, 50; May 20, 100; May 21, 150; May 26, 20; May 29, 15; June 6, 8.
272. **Dickcissel:** Uncommon and irregular transient. Sometimes a summer resident. E. April 26, 3; May 8, 10; May 14, 5; May 21, 4; May 27, 3; June 1, common in every field in 1884.
273. **Evening Grosbeak:** Uncommon, vagrant. March 4, 12; March 25, 4; April 6, 8; April 23, 3; L. May 13, 1.

274. **Purple Finch:** Fairly common and regular transient. March 7, 12; March 15, 50; April 3, 12; April 15, 9; May 6, 12; May 10, 6; L. May 29, 9.
275. **Common Redpoll:** Fairly common and irregular visitant. March 2, 3; March 12, 20; March 15, 100; March 19, 2; L. April 1, 1.
276. **Pine Siskin:** Uncommon and irregular visitant. April 8, 2; May 1, 6; May 3, 10; May 14, 20; May 19, 7; May 26, 1; L. May 29, 4.
277. **American Goldfinch:** Very common and regular transient. Summer resident. March 7, 10; March 15, 30; April 7, 30; May 9, 50; May 11, 100; May 14, 200; May 18, 200; May 21, 350; June 4, 2; June 10, 2.
278. **Red Crossbill:** Two records, March 14-16, 13; May 16, 1.
279. **Rufous-sided Towhee:** Fairly common and regular transient. Summer resident. March 4, 2; March 14, 10; April 11, 32; April 24, 30; May 10, 14; May 21, 15; June 6, 3; June 11, 2.
280. **Savannah Sparrow:** Fairly common and regular transient. May breed. E. April 3, 1; April 15, 11; May 6, 5; May 13, 5; May 11, 30; May 16, 10; May 24, 2; June 1, 5.
281. **Grasshopper Sparrow:** Uncommon and regular transient. E. April 14, 1; April 25, 1; May 7, 6; May 10, 12; May 20, 3; May 22, 5; L. May 29, 3.
282. **Le Conte's Sparrow:** Rare and irregular transient. E. April 10, 1; April 20, 1; May 3, 1; May 10, 2; May 18, 1; L. May 20, 1.
283. **Henslow's Sparrow:** Uncommon and regular transient. E. April 14, 1; April 30, 5; May 3, 2; May 20, 2; May 21, 5; May 30, several.

284. **Sharp-tailed Sparrow:** Three records, May 8, 1965, 1; May 14, 1955, 1; May 20, 1956, 2.
285. **Vesper Sparrow:** Fairly common and regular transient. Summer resident. March 15, 1; April 6, 16; April 18, 12; April 25, 25; May 1, 8; May 9, 2; May 21, 10; June 6, 3.
286. **Lark Sparrow:** Very rare and occasional visitant. E. April 18, 1; April 30, 1; May 3, 1; May 11, 1; May 14, 2; May 15, 1.
287. **Bachman's Sparrow:** Very rare vagrant. Seven records, April 16, 1917, 1; April 17, 1960, 1; May 7-10, 1964, 2; May 10, 1965, 1; May 12-14, 1963, 1; May 13-14, 1961, 1; May 20, 1966, 1.
288. **Cassin's Sparrow:** H. One record, May 13, 1967, 1.
289. **Slate-coloured Junco:** Abundant and regular transient. March 4, 1; March 15, 50; March 26, 150; April 12, 500; April 15, 1,500 plus; April 25, 300; May 5, 20; May 8, 10; May 20, 1; L. May 21.
290. **Oregon Junco:** Three records, April 10, 1958, 1; May 10-11, 1952, 1; May 17-21, 1954, 1.
291. **Tree Sparrow:** Common and regular visitant. March 9, flocks; March 14, 200; March 28, many; April 7, 36; April 9, 150; April 23, 10; May 10, 7; L. May 13, 1.
292. **Chipping Sparrow:** Common and regular transient. Summer resident. March 31, 1; April 3, 2; April 19, 14; April 30, 125; May 3, 100; May 10, 100; May 23, 25; June 6, 3; June 10, 1.
293. **Clay-coloured Sparrow:** Rare and irregular transient. E. May 3, 1; May 10, 2; May 13, 2; May 15, 2; May 16, 2; May 20, 1; L. May 24, 1.
294. **Field Sparrow:** Common and regular transient. Summer resident. March 3, March 15, 4; March 31, 32; April 6, 120; April 11, 300; April 30, 30; May 10, 12; May 21, 20; June 6, 2.
295. **Harris's Sparrow:** Four records, March 28, 1968, 1; May 8-14, 1965, 1; May 9-10, 1953, 1; May 13, 1956, 1.
296. **White-crowned Sparrow:** Abundant and regular transient. E. April 11, 1; April 22, 20; May 7, 12; May 9, 1,000; May 10, 12,000 estimate of many observers; May 11, 1,000; May 14, 25; L. May 23, 12.
297. **White-throated Sparrow:** Abundant and regular transient. March 14, 5; April 15, 11; April 25, 200; May 3, 150; May 9, 200; May 10, 20,000 estimate of many observers; May 11, 500; May 18, 25; L. May 26, 3.
298. **Fox Sparrow:** Fairly common and regular transient. E. March 20, 1; March 26, 2; April 7, 36; April 8, 50; April 14, 25; April 25, 8; May 9, 1; L. May 13, 1.
299. **Lincoln's Sparrow:** Fairly common and regular transient. E. May 4, 1; May 10, 20; May 11, 10; May 16, 10; May 22, 1; L. May 25, 1.
300. **Swamp Sparrow:** Fairly common and regular transient. Summer resident. March 27, 2; April 13, 2; April 25, 50; May 5, 5; May 10, 100; May 11, 12; June 6, 2.
301. **Song Sparrow:** Very common and regular transient. Summer resident. March 4, 2; March 14, 200; March 20, 100; March 23, 400; April 6, 500, to 5,000; April 10, 100; April 14, 200; May 7, 20; May 21, 25; June 1, 10.
302. **Lapland Longspur:** Two records, March 6, 1954, 6; March 22, 1940, 25.

303. **Snow Bunting:** Three records, March 14, 1; March 17, 1; March 22, 2,000.

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

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**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

