



## Records of Vermont Birds

FALL MIGRATION 1 AUGUST 1975 - 30 NOVEMBER 1975

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EDITOR

The autumn this year can be summed up in a simple word--it was mild. Winter did not seem evident until late October and there was only one major snowstorm for the season (November 14) and that only brought four inches. August was generally hot and dry, only 2.85 inches of rain fell all month and temperatures soared up to 99 degrees in the first week of the month. The dry weather allowed for an excellent shorebird season with 25 species. September was the wettest month of the season with 4.12 inches of rain for the month, almost all of which came in the last two weeks. Warblers and Sparrows were in excellent numbers through the season. There were particularly good flights of *Vermivora* genus, BAY-BREASTED, YELLOW-RUMPED, and BLACKPOLL WARBLERS. Among the season's Sparrows were good numbers of all the *Melospiza* and *Ponotrichia* species and of Juncos. October and November were generally mild and fairly wet. The mildness of these months allowed several species of bird to linger beyond their normal seasonal limits. Winter Finches appeared to be in good, though not spectacular, numbers as the season closed out. Highlights include: RED-THROATED LOON, LITTLE BLUE HERON, SNOWY EGRET, BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER, RED KNOT, a good flight of BOREAL CHICKADEES, a large number of CAROLINA WRENS, a few BOHEMIAN WAXWINGS and many others. The best birds of the season included a confused immature WHITE IBIS at Grand Isle, a SWAINSON'S HAWK on one of the season's Hawk Watches, and Vermont's first LITTLE GULL at Burlington. The total list of species submitted for the season was a remarkable 229, the most ever reported in a single season to Records of Vermont Birds.

**LOONS THROUGH WADERS:** The first report of COMMON LOON this fall came from Miller Pond in West Fairlee on August 19 (one bird) (T & RK); migration was first noted on the September 13 Hawk Watch at Gile Mt., Norwich when 1 flew over the watch tower at high altitude towards the south (WGE,GFE,DF); the earliest birds reported from Lake Champlain were 2 seen at Colchester on September 17 (ORE,BSE,WGE); first report from the Northeast Kingdom was 2 on Lake Memphremagog on October 9 (FO); Frank Datman, Rose Ann Rowlett, Jon Wood and others reported several from Caspian Lake in Greensboro in October with maximums of 4 on the 17th and 23rd; there was a steady flight on Lake Champlain this fall with maximums never exceeding 2 (WGE,BSE,ORE,et mult al); the last bird reported was 1 on Lake Fairlee on November 29 (WGE,GFE). The rare RED-THROATED LOON was represented in the form of 2 reports, probably of 1 mobile bird; the first report was on October 20 at Wilder; the bird stayed there until October 26 when it apparently moved north to Lake Morey in Fairlee where it was seen on November 2 (GFE,WGE). The scarce and hard to detect RED-NECKED GREBE was first reported on Caspian Lake in Greensboro with a remarkable high count of 10 on the date of October 17 (FO); other reports were as follows: 1 at Caspian Lake, October 18 (FO, RAR,JW,AG), 1 in Burlington on October 26 (BSE,WGE,CP,ORE), 1 on October 28 on Caspian Lake (FO), and finally 3 at Caspian Lake on November 2. The first HORNED GREBES reported were 3 on October 8 in Burlington (WGE,BSE,ORE); they were relatively common on Lake Champlain throughout the fall, with high counts of 10 on October 26, 7 on October 31 and 11 on November 8; there was also a heavy flight on Caspian Lake for the autumn with 25 birds reported from there between October 17 and November 2 with an excellent high count of 11 on October 18 (FO,RAR,JW,AG); there were also two reports from the Connecticut River at Wilder, 3 on October 21 and 4 on October 26 (GE). The PIED-BILLED GREBE appeared in small numbers this fall and was poorly reported; the high count of 4 was on September 18 at Colchester (BSE,ORE,WGE); the late report was of 1 bird on November 1 at Quechee (WGE,GFE). There were two reports of DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANTS; the first bird was reported on October 13 in Burlington (WGE); the other was on the late date of November 29 at Lake Morey in Fairlee (WGE,GFE). GREAT BLUE HERONS were well distributed and were quite common in the Champlain Valley especially at Dead Creek where the seasonal high count was recorded on August 2 when 15 were seen there (FO,CP); also there were 12 seen on a tour of Milton, Grand Isle, and Franklin counties on September 10. (BSE,ORE,WGE); birds continued until October 14 in Royalton (RAB), October 16 in Burlington (WGE,BSE,ORE), and November 16 in Saxton's River when 4 were seen there (DC). GREEN HERONS were found in sparing but constant numbers this fall with counts never exceeding 4; the late date was September 28 in Castleton (PNB). William J. Norse submitted a report of the rare LITTLE BLUE HERON with excellent details, the bird being seen on August 27 at Dead Creek. The rare SNOWY EGRET was also seen at Dead Creek on August 19 (WS). Fred Merrill reported the final white egret on the late date of October 22 at Ferrisburg, but unfortunately the bird could not be identified. BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERONS seemed scarcer than usual with no reports exceeding 6; the late report was of 6 birds on the evening of October 7 in Burlington (WGE,BSE,ORE). AMERICAN BITTERNS were sparsely recorded until October 8 when the last individual was sighted in Colchester (WGE). Possibly the rarest bird of the season was a WHITE IBIS found by Fish and Game officials in late August at Grand Isle for the state's second record of this species and the first since 1878; although details and accurate dates were not supplied, Jim Stewart assures me of the integrity and capability of the men involved (R. Bibeau, Neil King, H. Brown).

**WATERFOWL:** Hunters in Ferrisburg reported the rare but highly recognizable WHISTLING SWAN on November 15 (Fide BSE). CANADA GEESE were found throughout the period in excellent numbers; the earliest report comes from Dead Creek, where the species nests, on August 2 (FO,CSP); the earliest migrants were seen in Clarendon on September 14 (LHP); 650 were seen on the October 5 Hawk Watch at the Lakota Lookout (FM,et al); the high count for the season was a remarkable 2000 on October 30 in East Barnard (considering that Canada Geese are supposed to be less common in fall than in spring) (LDL); the last report for eastern Vermont was on November 9 at Lake Morey in Fairlee (GFE); the latest report in the Champlain Valley was from Vermont Fish and Game who reported 1025 on their waterfowl census on November 29 (TM). BRANT surprisingly went unreported. There was an excellent flight of SNOW GEESE this fall; the first report was of 30 birds, 21 of which were immature, at Herrick's Cove on October 12 (DC); the most remarkable record of Snow Geese this fall was of a flock consisting of at least 5000 birds that was found in Ferrisburg from early October until mid-November; in with these birds were 14 birds of the Blue form, an unusually high count anywhere east of the Mississippi (BSE,BPG, WGE,FO,et mult al); 50 were seen in Winhall on October 22 (WJN); last reports were 500 at Panton on November 23 (BSE, WGE,ORE); and at Woodstock where 60 were seen on November 24 (SBL). Populations of MALLARDS, resident or migratory are difficult to determine due to large numbers of feral birds especially those that are found in western Vermont, nonetheless, there is some influx of migratory birds from the west; Mallards were generally common in the Champlain Valley throughout Autumn with a high of 87 on October 26 in Burlington (WGE,CSP,BSE,ORE,FO,JW); in eastern Vermont they were more sparse, the high being 26 on November 2 at Lake Morey in Fairlee (WGE,GFE); the latest report from eastern Vermont comes from Herrick's Cove on November 30 (DC). BLACK DUCKS were in their normal high numbers throughout the fall, the high count was from the Fish and Game survey conducted on November 29 when all marshes were frozen causing the count to be somewhat lower than expected at 128 birds (TM). GADWALLS continue to increase in Vermont with a better than usual report of at least 20 birds; the first report comes from Colchester where a female was observed on August 26 (FO, BSE,ORE,WS,CSP); the high for the season was of 12 birds on September 20 in Burlington (WGE,BSE,ORE), and the late report was of 2 birds on October 19 in Burlington (WGE,BSE, ORE,CSP). PINTAIL were seen in sparse numbers through the season with an early date of September 30 in Burlington (BSE, WGE,ORE); a male was seen in Saxton's River on October 3 through the 5 (DPK); 3 were seen in Burlington from October 21 until the 27th (WGE,BSE,CSP,ORE); and the last bird reported was on November 11 on Lake Morey in Fairlee (GFE). GREEN-WINGED TEAL were present throughout autumn in good numbers; high for the season was 30 on September 10 on a tour of Sandbar Refuge, Grand Isle, and Franklin County (BSE,WGE, ORE); high for "inland" counts was 10 at Craftsbury on September 28 (FO,RAR); the late report was of 1 on Lake Morey on November 2 (WGE,GFE). BLUE-WINGED TEAL, the third or fourth most common dabbling duck in Vermont was in healthy numbers this fall in western Vermont; as usual it was more scarce in eastern Vermont; maximum count was 60 on September 10 on a tour of Sandbar Refuge, Grand Isle, and Franklin County (WGE,BSE,ORE); the only report from eastern Vermont was 8 in Woodstock on September 28 (SBL); the last bird reported was on October 1 at Colchester (BSE,ORE,WGE). The AMERICAN WIGEON was seen in small numbers over the season; the first report was on September 28 when 1 was seen in Burlington (WGE,CSP,BSE,ORE); the high count of 3 came from Lake Memphremagog on October 9 (FO); individuals were seen constantly in Burlington until 1 was seen on October 26 for the late date in Vermont (BSE,WGE,ORE,FO,CSP). 14 NORTHERN SHOVELERS were reported this fall with 1 in Burlington on September 28 being the first (CSP,BSE,WGE,ORE); a group ranging from 2-8 was in Burlington October 13-22; the high

count being on October 21 (CSP,BSE,WGE,ORE); the late date involves 5 birds found in Herrick's Cove on the remarkable date of November 16 (DC). WOOD DUCKS were in good numbers as usual with highs of 30 on September 10 on a tour of Sandbar Refuge, Grand Isle, and St. Albans bay, and on September 17 in Burlington (BSE,WGE,ORE); late birds were discovered on November 17 and 22, the first was seen in the Grafton village swimming pond, and the latter bird was seen in Burlington (DC,CSP,WGE,BSE). A report of a female REDHEAD was received for October 4; if correct, this would seem a rather early date; Unfortunately, the bird, which was sighted in Weathersfield, was not described; the bird was reported from a small pond, and the Redhead prefers large bodies of water; this report would appear to describe a female Ring-Necked Duck which are known to land on small ponds quite often (JLW). RING-NECKED DUCKS, if records are to be believed, were absent almost entirely from the state this fall with only 1 report for the season that being of 1 female on November 29 at Wilder (WGE,GFE). CANVASBACKS continue their dramatic increase in Vermont as a migrant with Fish and Game recording an amazing 6925 on their November 29 waterfowl census (TM); 3 birds were reported from Herrick's Cove from November 15-17; this is noteworthy because Cans are quite rare on the Connecticut River (DC,EE). The first GREATER SCAUP reported were 13 on October 4 at Burlington (BSE,WGE, et al); Fish and Game recorded 4594 on November 29 (TM). LESSER SCAUP were seen in small numbers from October 17 on which the high of 16 was recorded in Burlington to at least November 8 (WGE,BSE,CSP,F0,GFE,ORE). COMMON GOLDENEYES were found as migrants in Vermont from mid October through the end of the period; birds were seen all over the state in good numbers with the Fish and Game census recording 7853 on November 29 (TM). BUFFLEHEADS were first recorded on October 17 with 6 being seen in Burlington (BSE,WGE,ORE); the first birds for the Northeast Kingdom were 2 on October 25 at Caspian Lake (F0); the seasonal high count was 17 on October 31 at Burlington (WGE,BSE,ORE); late birds in eastern Vermont were 1 in Woodstock on November 25 and 2 on Lake Fairlee on November 29 (GFE,WGE). There was an excellent flight of OLDSQUAWS this fall with regular migration in Burlington beginning on October 25 (WGE,BSE,ORE); the high count there was 5 on November 12 (WGE,BSE,ORE); other areas reported a total of 6, with 5 at Caspian Lake on the early date, as well as high for the season, of October 23 (F0); 1 female was found at Herrick's Cove on November 8 (DC). SCOTERS were in good evidence this autumn with all three species reported away from Lake Champlain as well as being there in fairly good numbers; WHITE-WINGED SCOTERS were first noted at Burlington on October 17 when 3 were seen (WGE,BSE,ORE); they were present for the rest of the season though in diminished numbers in late November, the Burlington high count was 10 on October 31 (WGE,BSE,ORE); there were two other reports of White-Wings this season, the first of which is of 1 found on October 26 in Wilder (GFE), and the other of 1 there on November 1, possibly the same bird (WGE,GFE). SURF SCOTERS were in quite good numbers away from Lake Champlain with 7 reported at Wilder on October 12 (WGE,GFE), and 5 reported on October 23 on Caspian Lake in Greensboro (F0); reports from Lake Champlain start on October 3 with 3 found in Burlington (WGE,BSE,ORE); the maximum was 22 on October 22 at Burlington (BSE,WGE,ORE). BLACK SCOTERS were also well represented with a first appearance on Lake Champlain of 1 on October 19 (CSP,BSE,WGE,ORE); after that 6 were seen on Caspian Lake on October 23 (F0); the high count on Lake Champlain was 8 on October 31 (BSE, ORE,WGE). It is interesting to note that both Frank Oatman and George Ellison noted males in their counts east of Lake Champlain while on the lake itself there were only females to be seen; could this have something to do with the migration routes of males Scoters, immature males included? RUDDY DUCKS are rare fall migrants in northern New England, so Don Clark can be considered blessed when he found 2 at Herrick's Cove on November 15 through 17. The earliest HOODED MERGANSER was found at Dead Creek on August 2 (F0, CSP); another bird was found in Hartland on August 14 (RAB); the first migrant on Lake Champlain was seen on September 17 at Colchester (WGE,BSE,ORE); 1 was seen at Burlington on October 10 (WGE); 5 were seen on Caspian Lake from October 23-25 (F0,SA); 2 were seen at Gale Meadows in Winhall on October 31 (WJN); 2 were seen on Lake Morey on November 2 (GFE, WGE); 2 more were seen on November 2 at Caspian Lake (F0); 7 were seen in Fairlee on November 18 (WGE,GFE); and finally 1 was seen on Lake Fairlee on November 29 (WGE,GFE). The first reported COMMON MERGANSER was a flightless young bird seen on Somerset Reservoir on August 15 (WN); on September 2 6 were seen on the White River at Gaysville (RAR); the first seen in the Northeast Kingdom were 5 on October 18 at Caspian Lake (F0,RAR,JW,AG); Don Clark's only sighting at Herrick's Cove was of 7 birds on November 15 and 16; Common Mergansers were not in as high numbers as usual on Lake Champlain but Fish and Game reported a total 622 undifferentiated Mergansers on their November 29 waterfowl census (TM). RED-BREASTED MERGANSERS were in good numbers this fall with the first report coming from Burlington on October 2 (WGE); this species was in better than average numbers on Lake Champlain this season with a high count of 25 on October 18 (CSP,WGE); Red-breasteds were also seen on Caspian Lake with 3 seen there on October 28 (F0); the birds continued into December on Lake Champlain.

WATERS (DIURNAL); The dramatic invasion by that well-known scavenger the TURKEY VULTURE continues to accelerate; there were 30 birds reported with individuals lingering well into October; the first report came from Weathersfield on August 14 when 3 were seen there (EE); the next birds were reported from Pawlet on August 20 when 3 were also seen there (RAB); 2 were seen in Middlebury on September 11 (WS); 1 was seen relatively far north at Thetford on September 23 (JAM); 2 more were seen at Dead Creek on September 30 (WJN); the high count for the season was a remarkable 9 birds at Benson on October 2 (RAB); 1 was seen in Hartland on October 3 (RAB); 2 more were seen in Bellows Falls on October 3 (DPK); 1 was seen on October 4 in Weathersfield (DPK); 1 was seen in Putney on October 6 (RAB); 1 was seen in Benson on October 8 (PMB); 1 was seen in Bridport on the late date of October 17 (LHP); even later was 1 at Herricks Cove on October 24 (DC). Accipiters improved in numbers this autumn, possibly due to increased coverage, such as the statewide hawk watch. The apparent consistent increase in Vermont of the GOSHAWK at the possible expense of the recently rare COOPER'S HAWK continues; 24 Goshawks were seen on the various hawk watches about the state during the fall, outnumbering Cooper's Hawks by more than 100% with only 11 Cooper's seen on hawk watches this fall. Nonetheless the showing by the Cooper's this autumn was more encouraging than in previous seasons; 3 others were seen, 1 on August 10 in Winhall (WJN), 1 on August 13 in Brandon (RAB), and 1 at Dead Creek on August 27 (WJN). Other Goshawks were: 1 on August 26 in Winhall (WJN) 1 on October 8 at Colchester (WGE,BSE), 1 at Ira on October 15 (PMB), 2 in Taftsville on November 1 (PM). SHARP-SHINNED HAWKS were by far the commonest accipiter on hawk watches this fall with 135 reported on hawk watches; they were often seen following larger hawks playfully attacking them or each other; 14 were seen over the season in the Northeast Kingdom and Burlington and other locations in the state (F0,WGE,RAR, AG,CSP,JW,LHP,EE). There were 162 RED-TAILED HAWKS reported from hawk watches this autumn indicating that they are in their normal good numbers. Only 14 RED-SHOULDERED HAWKS were reported from hawk watches this fall indicating that the species despite being regular in Vermont as successful nesters continues to be reported in distressingly low numbers; only 2 other birds were reported this fall, 2 on October 8 in Benson (PMB,CH). BROAD-WINGED HAWKS as expected were the commonest hawk for the fall with 1089 reported on hawk watches for the season; kettles other than on hawk watches were seen on various dates beginning on August 18 when 4 were seen in Sherburne (RAB), 8 were seen on September 10 during 2 1/2 hours of observing in East Craftsbury (F0,RAR,AG), 12 were seen in one kettle over Morrisville on September 14 (F0, WS, JW, CSP); and finally 13 on September 27 in a kettle over Burlington (WGE); the last report was on October 4 at the Gile Mt. Hawk Watch when 2 were seen (GFE, JAM et al). The star of this autumn's hawk watch for Vermont was a SWAINSON'S HAWK seen at 10:00 am on September 13 on the Gile Mt. Watch; this is only the third record for Vermont (GFE,WGE,DF). There were 4 ROUGH-LEGGED HAWKS reported by hawk watches this fall, the first being on September 13 when 1 was seen in a kettle of Broad-wings and Red-tails at the Lakota Lookout (FM et al); 2 more were seen there on September 21 (FM et al); 1 was seen at Gile Mt. on October 4 (GFE,JAM et al); other birds sighted were: 2 on October 14 at Ely (PMB,CH), 1 dark phase bird on November 5 in Springfield (FM). There were 5 reports of BALD EAGLES; the first was seen on the Battenkill in Arlington on September 21 (CSC); another was seen in Woodstock on September 28 (JMN); and another on the Battenkill in Arlington on October 3 (CSC). There were 2 other records of undifferentiated Eagles, 2 which were most likely Balds on the September 13 hawk watch on the Lakota Lookout (FM et al); and 1 which could be either species over Wolcott on October 14 (LNM). MARSH HAWKS were highly irregular except at Dead Creek; only 9 were seen on hawk watches this autumn indicating the sad state this species is in within Vermont at the present. On the other hand, OSPREYS seem to be in healthy numbers in the state as migrants (although they have disappeared as nesters) hawk watches reported 41 with the peak weekend appearing to be the September 20-21 with 19 seen that weekend. An additional 31 were seen by field observers, with the last bird being reported on October 13 at Stockbridge (RAB). PEREGRINE FALCON was reported 3 times; the first report was of 2 birds in Wallingford on September 20 painstakingly described by Betty Weeks, 1 other was in Burlington on October 10 (WGE), and another was reported from Manchester on October 10-15 (CSC). There were 4 MERLINS reported by hawk watches this season; the first on September 13 at the Lakota Lookout where it was seen about the summit sitting in a tree (FM et al); other birds were: 1 in Shrewsbury on September 20 (JGe), 1 at Thetford on September 27 (JAM), another was found on September 27 in Burlington with migratory Broad-wings (WGE), the last Merlin reported was at the Lakota Lookout on October 4 (ECS,WF). AMERICAN KESTRELS were in their usual good numbers this autumn, although only 52 were seen on hawk watches, this probably being due to the fact that falcons are basically coastal migrants; the highs for the season were 15 at Dead Creek on September 11 (WS); and 18 on the October 4 hawk watch on Mt. Pisgah (F0,RAR). Eleven hawk watches were reported including unidentified hawks and one hawk watch which was submitted without differentiation of species and the total for these watches was a healthy 1778 hawks.

**GALLINACEOUS BIRDS THROUGH RAILS;** RUFFED GROUSE appear to be in good numbers. The reintroduction of the TURKEY continues to be an encouraging success story; Henry Potter reports seeing an average of 6 to 25 a day in Clarendon on many days in September, October and November; an extralimital bird was seen in Hartland on October 8 (TC). A grand total of 9 VIRGINIA RAILS was recorded; the first were 2 in West Rutland Marsh on August 15 (WJN); 1 was at Dead Creek on August 27 (WJN); 1 on September 5 also at Dead Creek (WJN); 1 at Grand Isle on September 10 (BSE,WGE,ORE); 1 in St. Albans on September 10 (BSE,WGE,ORE); 1 on September 18 in Colchester (WGE); 1 on the late date of October 15 at West Rutland Marsh (WJN); and an even more remarkably late bird on November 6 at West Rutland Marsh (WJN). There was only one record of SORA reported this season; 1 on September 5 in Colchester (WGE). COMMON GALLINULES were in their normal haunts for the season; the first report was of 2 birds in Colchester on September 5 (WGE,BSE,ORE); the high count for the season was of 8 birds on September 10 at Grand Isle (WGE,BSE,ORE); the last bird was reported on October 15 in the West Rutland Marsh (WJN). The AMERICAN COOT was reported four times this season; the first was found on September 17 in Colchester (WGE,BSE); 2 were seen in Burlington from October 15-18 (WGE,BSE,ORE,CSP); 1 was found in Wilder for a rare appearance in the northern Connecticut valley on October 26 (GFE); the bird apparently traveled north with the Red-throated Loon as it was also seen on Lake Morey on November 2 (WGE,GFE).

**SHOREBIRDS:** The dry summer may have hurt farming in Vermont but it was a great aid to those who enjoy watching shorebirds. Low water in July produced several notable rarities, and August did not suffer either. Good shorebirding continued into September until heavy rains covered all available shorebird habitat. A total of 25 species were observed this fall, including two species with less than 10 records in the state. The first record and high count of SEMIPALMATED PLOVER was of 20 birds seen in Burlington and at Dead Creek on August 2 (FO,CSP); 12 were seen at Colchester on September 6 (BSE,WGE,ORE); 10 were in St. Albans on September 27 (WGE,BSE,ORE); and the last bird seen this fall was on October 8 in Colchester (WGE,BSE,ORE). KILDEER were common as usual and appeared to stay in large numbers until they left; Frank Oatman reports highs of 50 plus for August 2 and 25 at Dead Creek (FO,CSP); the late fall high count comes near the departure date when 60 were seen in Ferrisburg on October 25 (CSP,BSE,ORE,WGE); the species was last reported from Clarendon on October 29 (LHP). The first report of AMERICAN GOLDEN PLOVER was on August 25 at Dead Creek when 1 was called in to the Vermont Bird Alert (DC,JC); another was seen there on August 29 (WS); the last report and high count was 20 on September 28 at Dead Creek in Pantou (WGE,BSE,CSP). BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER passed through in its usual small numbers stretched over a three-month period; the first report is of 1 bird on August 6 at Dead Creek (WS); highs were 5 on September 22-23 in Burlington (WGE,BSE,ORE); and 6 at Dead Creek on September 30 (WJN); the last bird was 1 in Burlington on October 26 (WGE,BSE,CSP). RUDDY TURNSTONE first appeared in Vermont in July, the first reported for the fall were 2 on August 26 in Burlington (FO,WS,CSP,BSE,ORE); Turnstones were present consistently in Burlington until September 11 when the last one was seen (WGE). AMERICAN WOODCOCK was first reported from Thetford on September 27 when 2 were seen there (JAM); 2 were seen in Burlington on October 19 (CSP,BSE,WGE); the last bird seen in Winhall was on October 21 (WJN); the final bird for the season was on October 27 in Burlington (WGE). The COMMON SNIPER moved through Vermont in good numbers this autumn; the first report was of 8 birds on August 29, 6 at Dead Creek and 2 at Colchester (WS); other high counts were 19 on September 10 in Grand Isle and St. Albans (WGE,BSE,ORE); 8 on September 17 in Colchester (BSE,WGE); and 10 at Dead Creek on September 28 (BSE,CSP,WGE,ORE); the latest report for the season was of 1 bird on November 24 in Burlington (WGE). There were 4 reports of UPLAND SANDPIPER; a remarkable 8 were seen at Dead Creek on August 2 and 1 more was seen at Charlotte by the same observers (FO,CSP,WS); 1 on August 6 at Dead Creek (WS); 2 were seen at Dead Creek on August 25 (FO,CSP); and the final record was of 2 birds on August 27, also at Dead Creek (WJN). There are six reports of SOLITARY SANDPIPER; the first being on August 2 at Dead Creek when an excellent count of 20 birds was achieved (FO,CSP); 4 were seen at West Addison on August 25 (PAN); 1 was seen at Dead Creek on August 27 (WJN); another was seen at Dead Creek on September 5 (WJN); 2 were seen at St. Albans Bay on September 10 (WGE,BSE,ORE); and the last report was of 2 at Grand Isle on September 22 (WGE,BSE,ORE). The SPOTTED SANDPIPER was seen in small numbers through the fall until October 18 when the last one was seen in Burlington (WGE,CSP). GREATER YELLOWLEGS were generally outnumbered by the LESSER YELLOWLEGS and were poorly reported besides. Nonetheless, Greater appeared in steady numbers this autumn, with a high of 8 on September 4 at Dead Creek (WS); the late report was of 2 on October 25 in Burlington (WGE,CSP,BSE,ORE); Lesser Yellowlegs were in much larger numbers with highs of 25 on August 25-26 split between Dead Creek and Blodgett's in Burlington (FO,CSP); and 37 on September 7 at Dead Creek in Pantou (WGE,BSE,ORE); the last report was of 4 birds in Burlington on October 26 (WGE,CSP,BSE,ORE). The very rare RED KNOT made two appearances for the season; the first was seen at Blodgett's in Burlington August 21-30 (JV,FO,BSE,WS,CSP,

ORE); the other was found at Dead Creek on August 25 (WS,BSE,ORE). Officially there are only 7 records for Knot in Vermont, but of that total 4 have been seen in the last three years. The first report of PECTORAL SANDPIPER was of 5-6 birds at Dead Creek on August 2 (FO,CSP); 1 was seen there on August 19 (WS); 5 were seen there on August 25 (FO,WS,CSP); 5 were in Colchester and Burlington on September 6 (WGE,BSE); 2 were seen at Dead Creek on September 11 (WS); high counts were 15 on September 27 at St. Albans Bay (WGE,BSE,ORE); and 20 on September 28 at Dead Creek in Pantou (WGE,CSP,BSE,ORE); 1 was seen in Burlington on October 4 (WGE,BSE,CSP,ORE); the last record was on the exceptional date of November 29 when 1 was seen on a lawn near Dead Creek (BBP). There were two reports of WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER; 1 was seen in Colchester on September 6 (WGE,BSE); and 2 were seen at St. Albans Bay on September 27 (BSE,WGE,ORE). The rare BAIRD'S SANDPIPER was seen three times in August and September; the first were 2 seen in Burlington at Blodgett's on August 26; apparently these birds were doing a territorial display (FO,BSE,WS,CSP,ORE); 2 were seen on September 11 at Dead Creek (WS); and the last bird was seen on September 29 at Blodgett's in Burlington (WGE). The LEAST SANDPIPER was reported in steady but not overwhelming numbers for the autumn with a high count of 20 on August 19 at Dead Creek (WS); the latest bird seen was on September 30 when 1 was seen at Dead Creek (WJN). DUNLIN were reported early this fall with 1 being seen in nuptial plumage at Colchester on August 22 until August 26 (BSE,ORE,CSP,FO,WS); the next report was on September 17 when 1 was seen also at Colchester (WGE,BSE,ORE); high counts were 14 on September 27 at St. Albans Bay (WGE,BSE,ORE); and 10 on September 28 at Dead Creek in Pantou (WGE,CSP,BSE,ORE); the late date was October 6 at Burlington (WGE). There were three reports of SHORT-BILLED DOWITCHER; the first was also the high count of 12-15 on August 25 in Burlington at Blodgett's (FO et al); there were 4 at Dead Creek on August 27 (WJN); the last reported was on September 5 at Dead Creek (WJN). There were a few records of unidentified Dowitchers in late August; 7 were seen on August 19 at Dead Creek; they continued until August 29 when 2 were seen there (WS). There was one report of LONG-BILLED DOWITCHER; a bird was seen in autumn plumage and identified by its high pitched calls at St. Albans Bay on September 27 (WGE,BSE,ORE). SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPER was seen in good numbers in western Vermont this fall, the high count for the season was 75 plus at Burlington and Dead Creek on August 2 (FO,CSP); 75 plus at Burlington and Dead Creek on August 2 (FO,CSP); high counts of 20 were common in Burlington during September; the last report was of 2 birds on October 6 in Burlington (WGE). The hard to identify and uncommon WESTERN SANDPIPER was reported four times; the first was a sure identification of a bird in full spring plumage and an easily visible difference in bill length from surrounding Semipalmateds at Dead Creek on August 2 (FO,CSP); other more risky reports of birds identified by call and remainders of spring color and bill comparison were: 2 on September 3 in Burlington (WGE), 2 also at Burlington on September 4 (WS), and 2 at St. Albans Bay on September 27 (WGE,BSE,ORE). BUFF-BREADED SANDPIPER appeared in Vermont for its second appearance in as many years and only the second record for Vermont with a bird seen at Dead Creek in Pantou on August 19 (WS). SANDERLING were in good numbers this fall with the major concentration being in Burlington; high counts were 30 on September 6 and 8 at Blodgett's (WGE,WS); the last report was of 2 on October 13 in Burlington (WGE). NORTHERN PHALAROPE, once considered irregular, appeared in several places in small numbers for the second year in a row; the first report was of 3 birds found at the mouth of the Winooski River in Colchester on August 22; this number rose to 5 by the 25th of August (BSE,ORE); 1 was seen at Dead Creek from August 29 until September 5 (WS,RP,WJN); the final report was of 4 birds at Blodgett's in Burlington on September 7 (WGE,BSE,ORE).

**GULLS AND TERNS:** The only record of a white-winged gull this fall was of an ICLAND GULL with 1 first year bird being seen in Burlington on November 17 and 18 (WGE). The first GREAT BLACK-BACKED GULL was an immature on September 24 at Burlington (WGE,BSE); the first adults were 2 on October 19 at Burlington (WGE,BSE,ORE). Great Black-Backeds were regular in Burlington this fall. HERRING GULLS were in consistent numbers during the fall on Lake Champlain; monthly high counts at Burlington were 50 on September 6, 100 on October 30, and 220 on November 17 (WGE,BSE,ORE); Herring Gulls in eastern Vermont were: 3 at Norwich on September 2 (WGE), 1 at Woodstock on October 13 (KM); 9 were seen on Lake Bomoseen on October 15 (PMB,CBH); 1 was seen at Hartford on November 1 (WGE,GFE); 2 on Lake Morey on November 2 (WGE,GFE); 1 on November 15 at Herrick's Cove (DC); 1 at Herrick's Cove on November 16 (DC); 1 at Herrick's Cove on November 23 (DC); and finally 1 on Lake Morey on November 29 (WGE,GFE). RING-BILLED GULL, the commonest species of all in Vermont, though this is none too obvious outside of western Vermont, was in normal numbers for the fall; high counts at Burlington were 465 on October 7, 500 on October 22, and 500 on November 4 (WGE,BSE,ORE); birds from eastern Vermont were: 1 at Lake Morey on November 2 (WGE,GFE), and 3 on Lake Morey on November 29 (WGE,GFE). BONAPARTE'S GULLS were in excellent numbers on Lake Champlain for the autumn. High counts at Burlington were: 34 on September 24, 130 on November 11, and 70 on November 12 (WGE,BSE,ORE); the late date for the season was of 2 birds on November 19 at Burlington (WGE). The only Vermont first for the season and the third of the year was the long overdue LITTLE GULL; an

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adult was found in Burlington with the large numbers of Bonapart's Gulls found on the days of November 10-12 (WGE). COMMON TERN were found in good numbers in Colchester in late August and early September, with a high of 87 on August 26 (BSE,FO,WS,CSP,ORE); high for Burlington was 10 on September 8 (WS); high at St. Albans was 6 on September 27 (BSE,WGE,ORE); the late date was October 1 when 2 were seen at Colchester (BSE). There was only 1 report of BLACK TERN, a late bird seen at Colchester on September 16-17 (WGE,BSE,ORE).

PIGEONS THROUGH WOODPECKERS; ROCK DOVES were in their usual great abundance about human habitations. Observers report that the MOURNING DOVE appears to be increasing with reports of 30 from Dummerston on August 14 (WN); and 100 plus at Winooski on November 23 (CSP). There was only 1 report of YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO that was of a late bird seen in Burlington on October 6 (WGE). Although BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO appeared common just across the Connecticut River there were only three reports from Vermont; they were of 1 in Hartford on August 13 (WGE) and 1 at Hartford on August 26 (WGE); 1 was seen at Colchester on September 6 (BSE,WGE). SCREECH OWLS are either increasing or being rediscovered in Vermont just recently; there were 4 reports involving 7 birds this autumn; 2 birds were seen at regular intervals during July and August at Rock Point in Burlington (FO,BSE,WS,ORE); another bird was seen across the bay from Rock Point at Appletree Street in Burlington at intervals during August and September; there is a possibility that this was one of the 2 previously reported birds; another bird was seen at Oak Ledge in southern Burlington on September 21 (BSE,ORE); and finally 3 were encountered by Wayne Scott on Snake Mountain on September 24 when he was imitating the sound of a Screech Owl to attract small birds. GREAT HORNED OWL was reported in small numbers this fall with the first seen in Charlotte on August 21 (BSE,ORE); 1 was seen in Weathersfield at intervals during August, September and October (JLW); and the last report was of a bird seen in Ferrisburg on October 24 (WGE, BSE,ORE). The first SNOWY OWL was an early individual seen on October 23 in Montpelier (Fide MFM); the next sighting was of 1 seen in Burlington on November 9; this bird remained until the end of the period there (WGE,BSE,ORE). BARRED OWLS were well reported this fall with four reports involving 8 birds; 5 birds were heard from September through November in Clarendon (LHP); another bird was seen throughout the period in Winhall (WJN); 1 was at Manchester Center on September 11 (MK); and 1 other was heard hooting in broad daylight on September 13 on Gile Mt. in Norwich (WGE,GFE). The elusive LONG-EARED OWL was found from early September through November at Saxton's River (DC,JC). No migratory flocks of COMMON NIGHTHAWKS were reported this fall which is quite unusual considering that this species has a great tendency to flock during fall migration; late reports were: 1 on September 13 in Wallingford (BCW), 2 in Colchester on September 17 (WGE, BSE,ORE), and 1 on the late date of September 27 in Georgia (BSE,WGE,ORE). Most observers report the CHIMNEY SWIFT to have left during early to mid September, but Chimney Swifts roosting on the University of Vermont campus stayed in higher numbers later than birds of their species anywhere else in the state; high counts were: 111 on September 16, 76 on September 19, and 113 on September 26; the October high count was 30 on October 13, the last date on which birds were seen was October 14 when 8 were seen (WGE). The RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD was found in small numbers until the end of September. The maximum count was 6 per day at the Redden's feeder (syrup) in Strafford in mid August; the latest departing birds were 1 on September 20 at Plymouth Venture (EP,MP), the last male at South Strafford was on September 27, the last female departed from there on September 29 (HR,ER); the last Hummer at Burlington also a female, was also found on September 29 (WGE). BELTED KINGFISHERS were reported in average numbers for the season, notable records were 8 on October 27 in West Fairlee (TK,RK); and the late date of November 19 at Burlington (WGE,BSE,ORE). COMMON FLICKERS were in average numbers this autumn; various late dates were: October 14 at South Strafford (HR,ER); October 15 at South Woodstock (VINS); October 15 at Clarendon (LHP); October 22 at Winhall (WJN); and November 17 at Burlington (WGE). PILEATED WOODPECKER was reported in its usual small but consistent numbers for the fall. The scarce RED-HEADED WOODPECKER was reported twice; 2 immature birds were seen in Weybridge on August 6 indicating possible nearby nesting (WS); another immature was reported for a rare eastern Vermont appearance in Weathersfield on November 6 (JLW). YELLOW-BELLIED SAP-SUCKERS were in normal numbers for the autumn; late dates were: 1 a Winhall on September 26 (WJN), 1 at Burlington on October 3 (WGE), and 1 at South Woodstock on October 9 for the last date for the season (VINS). The HAIRY WOODPECKER seemed in higher than normal numbers this autumn with birds being easily found in the woods as well as at feeders, the VINS banding station also found Hairys to be in higher numbers than usual, the best explanation for this is that there was an influx of northern individuals that probably accompanied the season's Boreal Chickadee invasion. DOWNY WOODPECKERS were in average numbers for the season. There is one report of BLACK-BACKED THREE-TOED WOODPECKER; a male was seen in the Island Pond area on August 3 (FO,CSP).

FLYCATCHERS THROUGH SWALLOWS; EASTERN KINGBIRD was in average numbers for the fall, with a high count of 8 on August 26 at Hartford (WGE); and with a bird lingering until September 17 at Wallingford (BCW). There were only 2 reports

of GREAT CRESTED FLYCATCHER; one of them being the VINS banding station report; this dearth of records is possibly due to the fact that most observers encounter this species by voice, so accordingly after this bird has stopped calling it is very difficult to find and is thusly seldom reported in autumn; 2 were banded in mid August at South Woodstock (VINS); and 1 was observed in Burlington on September 4 (WGE). The latest departing of our flycatchers, the EASTERN PHOEBE, was generally seen in average numbers; a late high count was 6 on September 30 at Saxton River (DPK); late dates were: October 3 at Saxton's River (DPK), October 4 at Winhall (WJN), 2 on October 8 at Burlington (WGE,BSE), October 15 at Clarendon (LHP), 2 on October 15 at West Fairlee (TK,RK), and October 16 at South Woodstock (VINS). There was a good flight of YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHERS for the season beginning on August 3 when birds appeared to have migrated out of the Island Pond area in favor of an influx of Least Flycatchers (FO,CSP). The VINS banding station at South Woodstock recorded 15 for the fall beginning on August 18; late birds were found on the following dates: 1 on September 19 at Burlington (WGE), 1 on September 27 at Winhall (WJN), and a bird was banded at South Woodstock for what might be a record late date for any Empidonax flycatcher on October 16 (VINS); 5-6 ALDER FLYCATCHERS were still calling on August 3 at Island Pond (FO,CSP); 5 undifferentiated "Traill's" Flycatchers were banded at South Woodstock; 4 hatching year birds in August and 1 adult on September 4, the latest report of a Traill's type flycatcher. The LEAST FLYCATCHER was found in generally good numbers until about the third week of September with a high count of 12 at Burlington on September 4 (WGE); the VINS banding station at South Woodstock recorded 50 birds until September 18; the latest positively identifiable Least was heard on September 21 in Westford (WGE,KSM,CSP). There are two later records of unidentified Empidonaxes which were most likely Leasts: 1 on September 23 in Burlington (WGE), and 1 on October 1 at Winhall (WJN). EASTERN WOOD PEWEE was found in average numbers until the third week of September when the species departed; late dates were: September 18--2 at Burlington (WGE), 1 at Winhall on September 21 (WJN), 1 at Clarendon on September 21 (LHP), and the South Woodstock banding station recorded the final bird on September 22 (VINS). The OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER, a notably early departing migrant, was first reported on August 3 when 3 were seen in the Island Pond area (FO,CSP); the last bird seen at Winhall was 1 on August 25 (WJN); birds were banded at South Woodstock on August 14 and August 27, and 2 were banded there for the last report of the season on September 4 (VINS). The HORNED LARK was, judging from what observers reported, absent from Vermont (no reports received), but the editor generally found them to be in average numbers. Swallows were poorly reported with only 4 observers sending reports to the Institute; since a large part of the Swallow migration occurs in August, it would appear that it went unnoticed. All six regularly observed species occurring in Vermont were seen in September. The TREE SWALLOW was seen in good numbers through September; high counts were: 100 on September 1 at Hartford (WGE,GFE), 50 on September 17 at Colchester (BSE,WGE,ORE), and 90 at Dead Creek in Pantton on September 28 (WGE,BSE,CSP,ORE); the final record for the season was of 4 on October 1 at Colchester (WGE,BSE). BANK SWALLOWS were the earliest departing of the swallows; 50 were seen at Colchester on September 6 for the seasonal high count (BSE,WGE); the latest record was of 6 birds seen at Dead Creek in Pantton on September 7 (BSE, WGE,ORE). The uncommon ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW was found later than the official literature indicates for Vermont, the maximum of 10 was recorded on three different dates: September 6 at Colchester (WGE,BSE,ORE), September 10 at Grand Isle (WGE,BSE,ORE), and September 17 in Burlington (WGE,BSE,ORE); the final record was of 1 bird on September 22 in Burlington (WGE). BARN SWALLOWS were found throughout September in about average numbers; the high count of the season was 150 at Colchester on September 6 (WGE,BSE); there was still a flock of 10 birds at Dead Creek on September 28 (BSE,CSP,WGE,ORE); the last report was of 1 bird on September 30 at Dead Creek (WJN). There were two reports of CLIFF SWALLOWS for the season; 1 was found at Colchester on September 6 (BSE, WGE); and 2 birds were seen with Tree and Barn Swallows at Dead Creek in Pantton on September 28 (WGE,BSE,CSP,ORE). PURPLE MARTINS were recorded three times for the season; 4 were in Burlington on September 4 (WGE); 30 were at Colchester on September 6 for the seasonal high count (BSE,WGE); the final report was of 4 on September 10 at the Sandbar Refuge in Milton (WGE,BSE,ORE).

CROWS THROUGH WRENS; There were two reports of elusive GRAY JAY; the first was of 3 birds found in the Island Pond area on August 3 (FO,CSP); and the other was 1 found in Norwich on November 29 (ES). BLUE JAYS were reported in somewhat lower than average numbers for autumn; migratory flocks were seen at both Westford and Burlington; counts of 80 were achieved on September 14 and 21 at Westford (BSE,ORE); 35 in flocks of up to 12 birds went over Appletree Point in Burlington on October 4; interestingly unlike Chickadees whose migration on October 4 is later described, Blue Jays avoided crossing open water but instead followed the shoreline of Lake Champlain (BSE,WGE,ORE,CSP,GG,BG). The COMMON RAVEN is now fairly well established through most of Vermont; Ravens are now seen with some regularity in all counties except Grand Isle (although there are no reports as yet from Franklin County). This fall Ravens were found in Clarendon, Townshend, Winhall, Albany,

Underhill, Island Pond, and Fairlee which shows the general range of the species to be almost statewide. COMMON CROWS were in healthy numbers; as usual this abundance was augmented by a heavy fall migration; the bulk of the migration was in the third and fourth weeks of October; on October 18 an incredible flock of 3000-4000 was found at West Glover (FO,RAR,JW,AG); more modest flocks were: 530 which flew over an orchard in Burlington in ten minutes on October 22 (WGE); 600 seen in Ferrisburg on October 26 (WGE,CSP); by November, 300 had settled into an eventually temporary roost in Burlington (BSE,CSP,WGE,ORE). This fall Vermont appears to have experienced a heavier than usual migration of BLACK-CAPPED CHICKADEES; much more noticed was an influx of the usually very erratic Boreal Chickadee, always very rare away from the boreal forests of northern Vermont and adjacent Canada, the VINS banding station at South Woodstock banded 255 Black-Caps, "a much higher number than usual"; high days were October 1 and 4 with counts of 50 and 70 respectively. High date at Burlington was October 4 when 193 passed over Appletree Point; unlike the previously mentioned Blue Jays, Chickadees massed at the tip of the point and instead of following the shoreline they embarked across the open Lake towards Shelburne Point (BSE,WGE,CSP,ORE,BG,GG); Henry Potter also noted apparent Black-cap migration in Clarendon. As was previously noted, BOREAL CHICKADEES were found in several areas outside of their normal distribution. The first birds reported for the season were on their breeding grounds with 2-4 present throughout autumn at Craftsbury and 5-6 seen in the Island Pond area on August 3 (FO,CSP et al); a minimum of 20 were seen at Winhall for the fall beginning on September 27 and ending on November 11 when the high count of 3 was seen (WJN); 1 was at Huntington on September 20 (WGE,BSE,FH et al); 3 were banded at South Woodstock, the first on September 29 and the last on October 8 (VINS); a minimum of 32 were found in Burlington from October 4 until November 5 when 2 were seen; the high count was 7 on October 16 (WGE,BSE et al); Stan Allaben encountered 6 on top of Glebe Mt. on October 5; Henry Potter saw 1 at Clarendon on October 21, and Bruce Peterson also noted a pronounced movement with a mid October high of 12 in his yard in Middlebury. Like Chickadees the WHITE-BREADED NUTHATCH appeared to pass through in slightly heavier numbers than usual; VINS noted about normal numbers with a disproportionate number of males; the most notable indications of migration came from hawk watches, with birds seen with Chickadees at Burlington on Appletree Point; about 4 were seen migrating there on October 4 (BSE,WGE,ORE et al); obvious migration was observed on Mt. Elmore on September 13 with 14 passing over the mountain during the day (FO,JW,SA). RED-BREADED NUTHATCHES were in average to somewhat below normal numbers for the fall; most of their migration appears to have occurred in early September. BROWN CREEPERS were in about average numbers for the season; 23 birds were banded at South Woodstock until the end of fall banding at the end of October (VINS). HOUSE WRENS were found in average numbers for the fall; 10 were banded at South Woodstock most of which were birds of the year (VINS). Late dates were: 1 on September 22 at Winhall (WJN), 2 in Burlington on September 27 (WGE), 1 on October 12 in Winoski (CSP), and 1 banded in South Woodstock on October 21 (VINS). WINTER WRENS occurred in average numbers for the fall dropping from last year's heavy flight; some late dates were: October 24 at Winhall (WJN), November 17 at Herrick's Cove (DC), and November 18 at Burlington (WGE). The sudden upswing in CAROLINA WRENS continued into this autumn with a total of 7 birds reported; 1 was seen at Bloodgett's in Burlington on September 9 (WGE); 2 others were found on the UVM campus from September 27 and on into December; the second bird was not seen until November 10 (WGE); 1 was found in Norwich on October 4 (GFE,ES,DF,JAM); very likely the same bird was found some miles distant from the first report in Norwich on November 30 (ES); 1 was seen on three occasions in Plainfield; the first being on November 13 (MFM); 1 was found in North Bennington on October 19 (MV); and finally 1 was seen throughout November and into December in Pittsfield (VH). LONG-BILLED MARSH WRENS appeared to be in average numbers; this autumn late dates were: 1 on October 1 at the West Rutland Marsh (LHP), 1 at Colchester on October 8 (BSE,WGE), and 1 found on November 12 in Burlington that lingered into December (WGE, BSE,ORE,CSP).

MIMIDS THROUGH THRUSHES; There were eight reports of MOCKINGBIRDS showing that this species as with Cardinals, Carolina Wrens, and Titmice is continuing to increase in Vermont and in the North in general. Birds were reported from Clarendon, South Strafford, Danby, Wallingford, Pawlett, Derby, Dead Creek and Burlington. The Derby birds were reported as nesters. CATBIRDS seemed to be in higher than usual numbers during fall migration; 57 were banded at South Woodstock which was considered a larger than usual number. Many birds lingered into October; 10 were banded at South Woodstock during October ending on the 22. Birds appeared throughout October in Burlington with the last being seen on the 25 (VINS,WGE). BROWN THRASHERS were generally in average numbers through the fall; exceptionally late birds were: 1 at West Haven on October 30 (RAB), and 1 in Woodstock on November 20 which stayed into December (FKT). Thrushes were generally in high numbers in contrast with the small numbers that appeared during spring migration. The AMERICAN ROBIN was somewhat more numerous than usual; 77 were banded at South Woodstock which was considered to be a

higher than average figure (VINS); high counts at Burlington were 100 on September 10 and 220 on October 18 and 100 on October 19 (WGE); an unusual count for the date was 13 on November 29 at Wallingford (BCW). WOOD THRUSHES were in slightly higher than usual numbers; 48 were banded at South Woodstock for the autumn, which is a higher than average figure (VINS); late reports for various areas were: September 27 at Clarendon (LHP), September 28 at Burlington (WGE), October 1 at Winhall (WJN), and the last bird was one banded at South Woodstock on October 15 (VINS). HERMIT THRUSH was found in average numbers through most of the autumn; 35 were banded at South Woodstock with peak dates on October 9 and 10 (VINS); birds generally departed in mid October; some assorted birds lingered into November with the latest reported being 1 on November 7 in Burlington (WGE). There was a very heavy flight of the normally uncommon SWAINSON'S THRUSH; at South Woodstock, it was the most common thrush by a large margin with a phenomenal 267 banded during the fall; apparently this was not entirely due to abnormal breeding success because 105 of those banded were adults, more than the total of Wood and Hermit Thrushes for this season combined; the single best day was September 8 when 69 were banded, more than the total migration recorded for this species last autumn (1974). Others noted the surprising abundance of these birds; a maximum of 40 plus was noted at Winhall on September 9 (WJN); 8 was considered the maximum at Wallingford on September 11 (BCW); the high in Burlington was 10 on September 6 (WGE,BSE); late birds were: 1 at Winhall on September 26 (WJN), 3 in Burlington on October 1 (WGE), 1 at Wilder on October 12 (GFE,WGE), 1 at South Woodstock on October 16 (VINS), and 1 at Miller Pond in West Fairlee on October 20 (TK,RK). There were eight records of GREY-CHEEKED THRUSHES the first of which was 2 birds at Winhall on September 8 (WJN); other birds in order were: 1 on September 10 also at Winhall (WJN), another at Winhall on September 18 (WJN), 1 at Burlington on September 19 (WGE), 1 on September 20 in Huntington (WGE,BSE et al), 1 at South Woodstock on September 22 (VINS), 1 at Winhall on September 27 (WJN), and the last bird was 1 banded at South Woodstock on October 4 (VINS). Numbers of VEERIES appeared to be somewhat high at South Woodstock with 47 banded for the season there; the peak date for the season appears to be August 19 (VINS); the latest dates were: September 6 at Winhall (WJN), September 8 at Burlington (WGE), and September 9 at South Woodstock (VINS). Several small flocks and individual sightings of EASTERN BLUEBIRDS were reported for the fall totalling between 50 and 70 birds; the largest flock reported was of 8 birds on September 26 at Arlington (CSC). The latest bird was reported on October 29 at Miller Pond in West Fairlee (TK,RK).

GNATCATCHER THROUGH VIREOS; There were two reports of BLUE-GREY GNATCATCHER for the fall; 1 on August 9 at Castleton (TH,SH), and 1 on September 3 with warblers at Lake Dunmore (WS). There was a healthy flight of GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET this autumn; birds of this species were seen in migration from mid September until mid November; they were recorded in much higher than normal numbers at South Woodstock with 56 banded as compared with 3 for the fall of 1974; the high day was 20 on October 22 (VINS); the high count in Burlington was 60 on October 18 (WGE). There was also a good flight of RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET with 240 banded at South Woodstock for the season with a single day high count of 91 on October 21 (VINS); birds left somewhat early with a general departure date being in the first weeks of November. The first WATER PIPITS for the autumn were 7 seen in Colchester on September 5 (BSE,WGE,ORE); 30 were seen on September 11 at Dead Creek (WS); other flocks sighted were: 30 in Bridgewater on September 20 (EH), 50 plus in Clarendon on September 26 (LHP), 30 at South Albany on September 27 (FO,RAR), 22 in Burlington on October 19 (WGE), and 25 in Pantou on October 22 (FHM,PMB); late birds were 1 at Quechee on November 1 (GFE,WGE), and 1 in South Burlington on November 3 (WGE). There were four reports of BOHEMIAN WAXWINGS for the fall; the first was of 4 with Cedar Waxwings on October 31 in Burlington (WGE); 1 was found under similar circumstances on November 4 in Burlington (WGE); 3 were seen at the Viking Ski Touring Center in Londonderry on November 15 (SA); and finally 5 were seen in Burlington on November 20 (WGE). CEDAR WAXWINGS were found in their normal numbers for the autumn; most had departed from eastern Vermont by late September, but they remained in Burlington and Vergennes until at least mid December. An early NORTHERN SHRIKE was found in Ferrisburg on October 31 (CMH); others were 1 bird found dead in Barnard on November 10 (FHM,DW), and 1 in Marion Metcalf's yard in Plainfield on November 25 (MFM). There was one record of LOGGERHEAD SHRIKE for the season; 4 birds were seen at Dead Creek in Pantou on an unspecified date in early September (RNS). STARLINGS were seen in their usual great abundance augmented by migration in October and early November. There were two reports of YELLOW-THROATED VIREO; Wayne Scott had several birds through August at Lake Dunmore; the last bird was 1 on September 3; 1 was also found at Wallingford on September 6 for the last report (BCW). SOLITARY VIREOS appeared to be in average numbers for the season; 11 were recorded for the season at the South Woodstock banding center (JMV,VINS); late dates were: October 19 at Wallingford (BCW), October 22 at South Woodstock (JMV), and October 26 at Burlington (CSP,WGE,FO, BSE,JW,ORE). RED-EYED VIREO was in generally higher than normal numbers for the autumn; 66 were recorded at South

Woodstock for the season; this number was considered above average; late dates were: September 18 at Winhall (WJN), September 22 when 3 were banded at South Woodstock (VINS), 4 in Burlington on October 3 (WGE), another in Saxton's River on October 4 (DPK); the last reported was 1 found on October 12 in Winooski (CSP). At least 11 PHILADELPHIA VIREOS were reported for the autumn season; the first was 1 on August 29 at Hartford (WGE); 1 was at South Strafford on September 2 (HER); 1 was at Craftsbury on September 3 (FO); 1 was banded at South Woodstock on September 5 (VINS); another was at Craftsbury on September 6 (FO,RAR,JW,AG); 2 were at Colchester on September 6 (WGE,BSE); 3 were at Colchester on September 5 (WGE,BSE); 1 made a rare fall appearance in Winhall on September 18 (WJN); the last reported was 1 in Burlington on September 19 (WGE). There was a good flight of WARBLING VIREOS for the fall beginning in mid August; the seasonal high count was a remarkable 15 at Colchester on August 26 (FO,BSE,WS,ORE,CSP); late dates were: 3 on September 10 at St. Albans Bay (WGE,BSE,ORE), and 1 on September 11 at Lake Dunmore (WS).

**WOOD WARBLERS:** The BLACK-AND-WHITE WARBLER was in average numbers for the fall; 26 were banded at South Woodstock where the last bird was reported on October 14 (VINS). One GOLDEN-WINGED WARBLER was banded at South Woodstock on August 14 for a rare eastern Vermont occurrence (JMV,VINS). The TENNESSEE WARBLER migration was very good this fall; birds appeared as early as July and continued well into the fall in consistently good numbers; 59 were banded at South Woodstock during the season with high dates in both August and October (Interestingly enough these were the best months for the migration.); high counts were 30 on August 29 at Hartford (WGE), and 30 at Craftsbury on September 6 (FO,RAR,JW,AG); late dates were: 1 banded at South Woodstock on October 21 (JMV,VINS), and 3 at Burlington on October 22 (WGE). There was an excellent flight of the rare ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER this autumn; Frank Oatman had the first bird in the third week of August for a remarkably early date; he found another bird with Tennessee Warblers on August 30; both birds were seen in Craftsbury; is it possible that Orange-Crowned arrive earlier than had been previously believed? All other records of this species were in October beginning on October 3 when 4 were found in Burlington with Nashville and Tennessee Warblers (WGE); 2 were banded at South Woodstock on October 4 (VINS); 1 more was banded there on October 6 (VINS); 2 were at Burlington on October 9 (WGE); 3 were there on October 10 (WGE); 4 were found again at Burlington on October 13 (WGE); 1 was banded at South Woodstock on October 15 for the last there (VINS); 1 was in Burlington from October 15 until 17 (WGE); 3-4 were at Burlington on October 18 and 19 (WGE,BSE,CSP); 3 were there on October 22 and the final bird was found there on October 23 (WGE). There was a good flight of NASHVILLE WARBLERS this fall; 43 were banded at South Woodstock for the season starting on August 5 (VINS); high counts were: 12 at Craftsbury on September 6 (FO,RAR,JW,AG), and 10 at Burlington on September 19 (WGE); late birds were: 2 on October 21 at South Woodstock (VINS), and 1 on November 4 at Burlington (WGE). There was the normal sparse autumn flight of PARULA WARBLERS with several birds lingering into October; 2 were at Hartford on August 29 (WGE); the last at Winhall was on September 19 (WJN); 1 was found at Saxton's River on October 2 (DPK); interestingly all four of those birds banded at South Woodstock were on October 21 (VINS); even later than these birds was a lingering male in Burlington last seen by Craig Provost on October 26. One of the earliest departing of the warblers is the YELLOW WARBLER; most leave in late July and early August; 2 were banded for the fall at South Woodstock since their rare at the banding station; this was a good number (VINS); a total of eight reports of this species were received for the period after September 1; the maximum during this period was 3 on September 8 at Colchester (WS); the two latest reports were: 1 adult male in Colchester on October 1 (WGE,BSE); and an immature apparently of the Alaskan subspecies in Burlington on the exceptional date of October 26 (CSP,BSE,WGE). The MAGNOLIA WARBLER was generally well distributed and in good numbers this autumn; 54 were banded at South Woodstock with most being banded in September; the most banded in one day were 6 on September 10 and 18; 17 were banded in October with the latest on October 22 (VINS). CAPE MAY WARBLERS arrived early this fall; the first at Winhall was on August 16; the first of 14 at South Woodstock were 2 on August 20 (VINS); 1 was at Hartford on August 27 (WGE), and 3 were at Craftsbury on August 30 (FO); the high count for the season was 5 at Winhall on September 1 (WJN); late birds were: 2 at Craftsbury on September 14 (CSP,FO); 1 at Winhall on September 21 (WJN); 1 at South Woodstock on September 22 (JMV,VINS); 1 at Burlington on September 23 (WGE); and 2 birds lingered into October; 1 at Saxton's River on October 2 (DK), and another on October 6 in Ira (RAB). BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER appeared in normal numbers for the fall; 13 were banded at South Woodstock for the season (VINS); late birds were: 1 adult female on October 3 at Saxton's River (DK), 1 adult male on October 4 in Burlington (WGE,BSE,ORE); the last at Winhall was 1 on October 5 (WJN); and the last of 4 banded at South Woodstock in October was an immature male on October 9 (VINS). The YELLOW-RUMPED WARBLER was even more abundant than usual this fall with large numbers being noted all over the state; high counts were 100 on September 8 at Colchester (WS), 100 plus on September 27 at Craftsbury (FO,RAR), and 100 in Panton on September 28 (WGE,BSE,CSP,ORE);

Joe Massey also noted large numbers of this species in the fourth week of September at Thetford. Don Clark noted large flocks of birds in several fields about Grafton as late as October 22; the 3 latest birds reported were 2 in Grafton on November 11 (DC), and 1 seen on November 29 at Wallingford (BCW). There was an average flight of the BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER; 12 were banded at South Woodstock for the season; small numbers lingered into October with the latest individuals being: 1 banded at South Woodstock on October 21 (VINS), and 1 at Burlington on October 26 (WGE,BSE,FO,JW,CSP,ORE). There was an average flight of the BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER this autumn; 7 were banded at South Woodstock between August 12 and September 9 (VINS); birds were seen in small numbers until they were last seen; the late date at Winhall was September 19 (WJN), and the last birds reported were 2 found in Burlington on October 4 (WGE,BSE,ORE). The CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER migration was average in nature; 16 were banded at South Woodstock for the season with most being banded in August; late birds were 1 on September 20 in Huntington (WGE), and 1 banded at South Woodstock on September 22 (VINS). There was a slightly above average flight of the BAY-BREASTED WARBLER with birds generally arriving ahead of their normal autumn schedule; 1 was in Hartford by August 13 (WGE), and another was in Winhall by August 16 (WJN); the seasonal high count was 10 at Winhall on September 8 (WJN); the latest birds in their respective areas were: 1 banded at South Woodstock on September 22 (21 were banded there for the fall) (VINS), 1 was at Winhall on September 29 (WJN), and the final bird was 1 at Burlington on October 3 (WGE). There was a generally average flight of the BLACKPOLL WARBLER; as with the Cape May and the Bay-breasted this species seemed to arrive somewhat earlier in the fall than normal; 1 was at Hartford on August 13 (WGE); another had reached Winhall by August 17 (WJN); the seasonal high count was 30 on September 18 at Colchester (WGE,BSE); late birds were 1 at South Woodstock, where 12 were banded for the season, on September 18 (VINS), 1 at Burlington on September 21 (WGE), and the last bird of the season was 1 at Winhall on September 26 (WJN). Only 1 PINE WARBLER was reported for the fall; a bird was found at Colchester on August 26 by Frank Oatman; is this due to the negligence of observers or does the Pine Warbler leave so early as to not be seen during the bulk of the autumn? There were seven reports of PALM WARBLERS; most were in late September; the first report was of 1 at Dead Creek on September 4 (WS); 1 was found in Burlington on September 25 (WGE); 1 was found in Craftsbury on September 27 (FO,RAR,JW,AG); 1 was at Panton on September 28 (WGE,BSE,CSP); 1 was banded at South Woodstock on September 29 (VINS); 1 was found at Dead Creek on September 30 (WJN); the final report was of 2 banded at South Woodstock on October 3 (VINS). The bulk of a good OVENBIRD migration occurred in August; 43 of the 60 banded at South Woodstock were banded in August and of that total more than half were in the first two weeks of that month (VINS); after August birds were difficult to encounter; late dates were: 1 at Winhall on September 20 (WJN), and as seems to be typical of this species, 5 birds lingered into October after the bulk of the population had left; the latest of these was 1 banded at South Woodstock on October 23 (VINS). There were a number of reports of NORTHERN WATERTHRUSH beginning with a bird or group of birds found at the mouth of the Winooski River in Colchester from late August (August 26) until September 8 (M.O.B.); 2 were in Burlington on September 3 (WGE); 4 were banded at South Woodstock beginning on September 4; 1 was at Winhall on September 27 (WJN); 2 were in Thetford on September 27 also (JAM); the last for the season was 1 banded at South Woodstock on October 9 (JMV,VINS). A LOUISIANA WATERTHRUSH was found at the Green Mountain Audubon Nature Center in Huntington in early August (RNS). There is a report of what would appear to be an early CONNECTICUT WARBLER; Betty Weeks reports a large warbler of the *Oporornis* type with a complete eye-ring in Wallingford on August 15; according to Bent, the earliest arrival date for this species was August 21. There was a good flight of the MOURNING WARBLER; there were 2 field reports and 21 individuals of this species banded for the season; the first bird banded was a young bird on August 14 with most birds being banded between September 5 and 15 (VINS); 1 bird was seen in Burlington on September 19 (WGE); another bird was seen on the late date of October 2 at Saxton's River (DPK); 4 individuals were banded at South Woodstock in October with the last on October 10 (VINS). COMMON YELLOWTHROATS were as their name indicates; 75 were banded at South Woodstock for the season (VINS); birds lingered into October in good numbers with 12 banded at South Woodstock during that month ending on October 22 (VINS); several were encountered in Burlington during the month with a maximum of 8 and 5 on October 3 and 18 respectively (WGE); the last at Winhall was 1 on October 22 (WJN); the last at Burlington was 1 on October 31 (WGE). There was one report of YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT; 1 was found in Wallingford on August 25 (BCW). WILSON'S WARBLER was in better than average numbers for the fall; the first of 24 birds banded at South Woodstock was on August 18 (VINS); high counts for the season were 5 at Craftsbury on September 6 (FO,RAR,JW,AG), and 5 at Colchester on the same date (WGE,BSE); birds continued through September and a few lingered into October with the last being one banded at South Woodstock on October 9 (VINS). CANADA WARBLERS appeared to be in average numbers for the season; 52 were banded at South Woodstock with 40 being banded in August (VINS); late birds were 1 at South Woodstock on September 16 (VINS); and 1 at

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Winhall on September 20 (WJN). The AMERICAN REDSTART was in average numbers for the season; 41 were banded at South Woodstock with a seasonal high of 11 on August 6 (VINS); late birds were 2 in Thetford on September 24 (JAM), 1 at Panton on September 28 (BSE,WGE,CSP), 1 at South Woodstock on October 1 (VINS); the latest bird was a male found in Burlington on October 16 (WGE).

HOUSE SPARROW THROUGH TANAGER; HOUSE SPARROWS were in their normal high numbers for the season. The majority of the BOBOLINK migration occurred in August with Frank Oatman and Craig Provost encountering the seasonal maximum between Craftsbury and Island Pond of 60-70 on August 31 by September the males have lost their contrasting coloration and they become inconspicuous and minimally vocal of the sprinkling of late birds encountered by observers, the latest was an exceptional bird found on September 30 in Winhall by William Norse. Very few observers noted the presence of EASTERN MEADOWLARK; for the autumn this seems to be in keeping with this species' typically inconspicuous autumn migration; the maxima for the season were: 20 at Dead Creek on September 7 (BSE,WGE,ORE), 25 at Wallingford on September 16 (BCW), and 50 on October 11 at Wallingford (BCW); the latest bird reported was 1 at Wallingford on October 14 (BCW). RED-WINGED BLACKBIRDS were in their normal abundance for the fall with huge migratory flocks encountered throughout the autumn; maximum counts were about 8500 on October 13 and approximately 17,500 on October 22; both records were in Burlington (WGE). The early departing NORTHERN ORIOLE was sparsely reported for the fall; 3 were banded at South WOODSTOCK with the last being on August 20 (VINS); the last recorded at Winhall was 1 on August 27 (WJN); 1 was found at Clarendon on September 2 (LHP); another was at Hartford on the 2nd (WGE); single birds were found in Burlington on September 5 and 6 (WGE); and the final bird of the season was 1 in Burlington on September 23 (WGE). RUSTY BLACKBIRDS were reported in small numbers for the season beginning on August 31 when 1 was seen in South Stratford away from their summer breeding grounds (HR); the maximum for the season was 20 at St. Albans Bay on September 27 (WGE,BSE,ORE); 8 on September 28 at Craftsbury were the first fall migrants of their species noted there (FO,RAR,SDA); the latest individual reported was 1 on October 31 at Winhall (WJN). COMMON GRACKLES were noted migrating by the thousands in several areas in Vermont during the fall; Henry Potter noted a flock of thousands in Clarendon as early as September 4; 1500 were seen in a roost at Wilder on October 12 (GFE,WGE); Betty Weeks reports a combined total of 25,000 Grackles for October 19 and 20 approximately 20,000 of which were seen on the 20th; it might also be noted that Mrs. Weeks considers her estimate to be conservative; finally approximately 17,500 were seen in a mixed flock with Red-wings that was thought to number 35,000 birds in total flying to an unknown roost over the University of Vermont on October 22 (WGE). BROWN-HEADED COWBIRDS were in lesser numbers than their brethren but nonetheless were quite common; the high count for the season was 1500 on October 12 at Wilder (GFE,WGE). There was an excellent migration of SCARLET TANAGERS for the autumn; observers all over the state noted high numbers with a preponderance of adults; birds were generally seen in small groups of up to 4 or 5 birds moving leisurely through whatever foliage they were on; numbers were up from last year at South Woodstock with 24 banded there (VINS); late birds were: 1 at Burlington on October 1 (WGE), and 1 banded at South Woodstock on October 9 (VINS).

FINCHES, BUNTINGS AND SPARROWS; The CARDINAL is such a success story that this editor is tempted to say that the species was in average numbers for the autumn, so common have they become. Most notable were the two banded at South Woodstock the first of there, indicating that these birds are moving about through the state with a certain measure of freedom; it would appear from all sources that the Cardinal is with us to stay. The ROSE-BREADED GROSBEAK was in generally average numbers for the fall; the maximum count for the season was of 12 birds in Wallingford on September 10 and 11 (BCW); 8 were banded at South Woodstock for an average season there (VINS); the latest birds were 1 bird at Clarendon on September 26 (LHP) and 1 bird found in Plymouth on September 28 (EP). INDIGO BUNTINGS were seen in small numbers until the last week of September; only 1 was banded at South Woodstock for the season that being a young bird on August 6 (VINS); a few scattered birds were noted in September with the two last birds being 1 in Burlington on September 24 (WGE) and 1 at Winhall on September 25 (WJN). EVENING GROSBEAKS first appeared in early August with the earliest of these being two reports on August 6; 1 in West Hartford involving 2 birds (WGE,GFE), and another of 6 at Mrs. Donald Barr's feeder in Norwich. Large numbers were found in central Vermont throughout August with a steady stream of flocks noted at both Plymouth and Winhall (WGE,WJN); birds generally dropped off to somewhat less than normal numbers by November. PURPLE FINCHES were generally in unspectacular numbers with no one noting any large concentrations; most had left by the end of October with a few birds hanging on until December. The HOUSE FINCH, though not with us in large numbers as of yet, continues to be found in new areas. William Norse found a bird at Dead Creek on August 27, constituting his first for Vermont and another new location for the species in the state. The first PINE GROSBEAK was a single bird which flew over Mt. Pisgah on October 4 (FO);

another was found much farther from its breeding grounds on October 9 at West Addison (PaN); birds were seen in several widespread areas by late October and early November. By late November small flocks were found through most of the state; Don Clark, Tom Will and William Norse all noted flocks of 20-30 birds in November; William Norse noted the first COMMON REDPOLL at Winhall on October 29; 3 were noted in a snow squall on November 14 in Burlington (WGE); 70 were noted on November 22 in Burlington (WGE); and a flock of 35 was found in Barre on November 30 (JCa). After last winter's almost total lack of Redpolls, this fall's showing would seem to indicate a new flight year. There was an average flight of PINE SISKINS this fall; in general maxima fell short of 50 with a few exceeding this total by less than 10; 3 were banded at South Woodstock on October 22, the first ever netted there (VINS). The AMERICAN GOLDFINCH was in average to slightly below average numbers for the season; only 8 were banded during the season at South Woodstock, a figure which was considerably less than normal; birds were generally found in small loosely associated flocks throughout the autumn. There was one series of records of RED CROSSBILL from Winhall where William Norse had birds on twelve dates from October 14 through November 23 with a maximum of 4-5 per day. WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILLS were somewhat more widespread with three reports from Winhall and three reports from Burlington; the first was 1 on August 15 in Winhall (WJN); others were 5 on October 24 in Burlington (WGE), 1 on October 26 in Burlington (WGE), 5 in Winhall on November 2 (WJN), 1 in Winhall on November 5 (WJN), and 8 were found in Burlington on November 24 (WGE). The RUFOUS-SIDED TOWHEE was found throughout the season in about average numbers; the last bird of the season was a bird in Sudbury on November 30 (AP). SAVANNAH SPARROW was in average numbers for the fall although there were few reports of this common grassland species; birds were found until October 20 when the last 2 were found in Burlington (WGE). VESPER SPARROWS were in their normal small numbers; birds were found at Dead Creek several times in September (WN,WGE,BES,CSP); the last report was of a large group of 20 birds in South Burlington on the UVM farm on October 18 (WGE). There was a strong flight of the DARK-EYED JUNCO; there appears to be little agreement between observers as to when the birds were in their greatest concentrations; Frank Oatman reports September 13-25 as the peak of the migration in his area with an incredible high count of 800 plus on September 18 between Craftsbury and South Albany (FO,RAR,AG,JW); the peak date at the VINS banding station was October 15 when 35 were banded for the season total of 65 banded there (VINS); most birders noted the best numbers in the month of October. The earliest TREE SPARROW was an individual found in Hartford on October 11 (WGE,GFE); 1 was found in Albany on October 18 (FO,RAR,JW,AG); 15 plus were noted at the South Woodstock banding station on October 23 (VINS); the first at Winhall was one found on October 24 (WJN); numbers built in November until feeders were receiving up to 20 birds on a given day; maxima away from feeders reached as high as 50. In general there appeared to be a healthy flight of CHIPPING SPARROWS this season with an average of up to ten per day in some locations; maxima were generally of about 20 birds. The late date for the species was October 31 when 1 was found in Burlington (WGE). Not much can be gleaned from the skimpy records or the editor's own experience with the Field Sparrow this fall; records were sparse but it would appear that the species was in about average numbers; the late date for the season was October 20 at Burlington (WGE). The WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW appeared in excellent numbers for the season with birds being found as early as September 23 at Plymouth (EP); other early birds were 1 in Craftsbury on September 28 (FO,RAR,SA), 2 in Wallingford on September 29 (BCW), and 44 at Dead Creek on September 30 (WJN). This fall's flight was quite heavy with many observers noting larger than usual numbers; the maximum count for the season was of 120 birds found in Burlington on October 18 (WGE); the latest bird was also found in Burlington when one was seen on November 17 (WGE). The WHITE-THROATED SPARROW migration was also excellent with large numbers being found all over the state; 207 were banded at South Woodstock for the season, a much higher than normal figure (VINS); high counts in Burlington were: 270 on September 25 and 210 on October 18 (WGE); large flights were also noted in Craftsbury and Thetford (FO,JAM). There was a fairly good flight of the FOX SPARROW for the fall after last spring's almost invisible northward movement. The first for the season was 1 on October 3 in Winhall for a surprisingly early start (WJN); birds continued in average numbers with maxima generally under ten birds; 16 were banded at South Woodstock for the autumn, with the best day being October 21 when 5 were banded (VINS); the last seen for the season was a single bird at Burlington on November 7 (WGE). The LINCOLN'S SPARROW was found in very good numbers for the season with 44 being reported by field observers beginning on August 29 in Wallingford (BCW) and ending on October 18 in Burlington (WGE); 15 were banded at South Woodstock beginning on September 8 and ending with the last report of the season of a young bird netted on October 24 (VINS). SWAMP SPARROWS were in average numbers for the season with the latest reported being a bird found in Burlington on November 4 (BSE,WGE); 13 were banded at South Woodstock for the season with the highest date being October 9 with 7 netted; the figure was considered better than normal (VINS). There was an average migration of the SONG SPARROW;

the largest numbers of this abundant species were noted in October; birds lingered in small numbers through November and on into the winter season. There were two reports of the scarce LAPLAND LONGSPUR for the autumn; both reports falling within a day of each other; about 10 were found in a plowed field in Wolcott on November 5 by Larry Metcalf, and 2 were seen in East Wallingford by William Norse on November 6. The first SNOW BUNTINGS were found on October 5 in Quechee where 15-20 were seen along the side of the River Road (PMB); other reports were: 1 in Burlington on October 18 (CSP,WGE); a series of three records occurred on October 31: 5 were found in Greensboro (RAB), 1 was found in Craftsbury (FO), and 10 were found in Burlington (WGE,BSE,ORE); 30 were found in White River Jct. on November 1 (GFE,WGE); 5 were found in Greensboro on November 2 (probably the same as above) (FO); 2 were seen in Grafton on November 7 (DC); 1 was found in Chester on November 16 (DC); and finally 4 were found in White River Jct. on November 29 (GFE,WGE).

A possible HARRIS' SPARROW on August 30--George and Miriam LeBoutillier observed a large sparrow with a dark head and neck feeding in a weed patch beside their driveway in Wallingford. The bird was the size of a Fox Sparrow, distinctly larger than the Chipping and Field Sparrows with which it was feeding. Vermont has only one previous record of Harris' Sparrow, in the winter of 1949.

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